



## Exercise 1

- Fill in the gaps using the words:

every	fell	we
boring	cooked	amazing
although	forward	cheap
morning	well	
the	greatest	

We went to **Q1.** ..... cinema yesterday to see the new film. It was so **Q2.** ..... that we **Q3.** ..... asleep. Afterwards we had food at McDonald's but it was **Q4.** ..... and I didn't feel **Q5.** ..... for the rest of the day.

This **Q6.** ..... we had breakfast in a small bar near the hotel. I had eggs and toast whereas Maria had tea and bread with tomato. When **Q7.** ..... finished our breakfast we went to the museum of modern arts. It was **Q8.** ..... to see such wonderful works of art by some of the **Q9.** ..... artists of all time.

It wasn't very **Q10.** ..... to get into the museum but it was worth **Q11.** ..... penny. Tomorrow is our last day here and **Q12.** ..... I've had a great time I'm looking **Q13.** ..... to going home.



## Exercise 2

- Using mixed conditional structures, complete the sentences with the verbs provided.

**Q1.** If George (**to take**) ..... extra English classes when he was at university, he (**to have to**) ..... study so much now.

**Q2.** If Katya (**to be**) ..... a nicer person, she (**to make**) ..... more friends when she started here.

**Q3.** If I (**to speak**) ..... German, I (**to be able**) ..... to order food yesterday at the restaurant we went to.

**Q4.** If my friend (**to book**) ..... her ticket to Barcelona online sooner, she (**to visit**) ..... me now.

**Q5.** If Henry (**to buy**) ..... better shoes, he (**to need**) ..... to replace them now.

**Q6.** If Carmen (**to be**) ..... so friendly, she (**to find**) ..... it difficult to relate to people on her training course last week.

**Q7.** If my job (**to be**) ..... more interesting, I (**to fall**) ..... asleep there yesterday.

**Q8.** If I (**to eat**) ..... all those sweets, I (**to feel**) ..... so sick now.



## Exercise 3

### Uses of the gerund

■ Re-write the following sentences, using a gerund.

**Q1.** It's hard to play the cello.

.....

**Q2.** He denied that he had eaten the last piece of cake.

.....

**Q3.** Since she came here, she hasn't spoken to her parents.

.....

**Q4.** Tennis is something I'm bad at (use the verb 'to play').

.....

**Q5.** Before I take a shower, I shave.

.....

**Q6.** It is a good idea to take an extra bank card on holiday.

.....

**Q7.** Tony suggested that we try a new restaurant that night.

.....

**Q8.** After she moved the sofa, Alison found lots of dirt she needed to clean up.

.....

.....

**Q9.** I hate to criticise you, but could you do it faster?

.....

**Q10.** It's so difficult to buy presents for my boyfriend as he has so much stuff already.

.....

.....



## Exercise 4

### Vocabulary exercise

- Using the words below, fill in the gaps in the sentences.

**sour**  
**stick**  
**strict**  
**take advantage of**  
**anyhow**

**crush**  
**treat**  
**make the best of**  
**anyway**  
**awkward**

- Q1.** I knew that my sister's boss was just trying to ..... her good nature. She never says anything to anybody.
- Q2.** My friend ..... me terribly sometimes - and I'm sick of it. I'm going to say something to him.
- Q3.** After leaving all the packing to the last minute, Joseph threw all his clothes into the suitcase just .....
- Q4.** If you don't ..... to your plans, you're likely to make a mistake.
- Q5.** You should always ..... your cans when you recycle - that way they'll be smaller and you'll have more space.
- Q6.** He doesn't care much for Jamaican food but he eats it ..... as his wife is from Kingston.
- Q7.** The apples were too ..... and the crumble tasted bad.
- Q8.** It rained every day while we were on holiday but we tried to ..... it. After all, we'd spent so much money on it.
- Q9.** I don't know what it is about him, but he just makes me feel really ..... Maybe it's the jokes he tells.
- Q10.** Joan's parents were much too ..... and he rebelled against them as soon as he became a teenager.



## Exercise 5

- Fill in the gaps in the following text.

### *The Union Jack*

The flag of the United Kingdom **Q1.** ..... commonly called the 'Union Jack' or less commonly the 'Union Flag'. The origin of the flag dates back to the 17th century and the current flag is actually a merging **Q2.** ..... the flags of three nations, hence the title 'Union' flag. The earliest origin of the flag goes back **Q3.** ..... when James VI of Scotland inherited the Scottish, English and Irish thrones in 1603. James VI of Scotland was also known **Q4.** ..... James I in England. The three nations remained separate states until a new flag **Q5.** ..... ordered by royal decree in April 1606. This flag combined the cross of St. George of England (a red horizontal and vertical cross **Q6.** ..... a white background) with the flag of Scotland (a white diagonal cross on a blue background, known as the Saltire or St Andrew's Cross). Initially **Q7.** ..... flag was formed for maritime identification (shipping). **Q8.** ..... the union was more of a personal one between the nations King James began to refer to his land as the 'Kingdom of Great Britain'.

The current Union Flag dates **Q9.** ..... 1801 when by royal proclamation there was a union between The Kingdom of Great Britain and Kingdom of Ireland. Since the troubles in Ireland with the separation of Northern Ireland to British rule, all British national passports **Q10.** ..... been titled 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'. The flag was then altered to include **Q11.** ..... only the English St. Georges' Cross, The Scottish Saltire Cross but also the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland). Some countries that were former possessions or colonies **Q12.** ..... the United Kingdom still display the Union flag in the top left hand corner of their flag which is noticeable during times of great sporting events such as the Commonwealth games or the Olympics. **Q13.** ..... is also quite common to see on the masthead of boats and yachts that by law have to display their country of origin and the national flag of the country they are visiting. (So the next time you are down near Port Vell **Q14.** ..... Barcelona look for the flags on the yachts!). The term 'Union Jack' refers specifically **Q15.** ..... the name given to the flag flown at the head of a ship or warship.



## Exercise 6

### “Any” And “Some” With Singular Countable Nouns

---

- Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with **any** or **some**.

- Q1. .... thief stole the handbag from the old lady.
- Q2. You've been a very good boy, you can have ..... toy that you want from the shop.
- Q3. The coffee machine has been broken by ..... idiot.
- Q4. .... man stole my mobile last week.
- Q5. We have five options on our menu today. You can have ..... dish you like for the same price.
- Q6. I'm not working this week, so come and visit me ..... day you want.
- Q7. I received a phone call late last night from a man asking me if I wanted to give money to ..... charity.
- Q8. Can I borrow a pen, please? ..... colour will be fine, I just need to write a quick shopping list.
- Q9. You can buy nice fresh croissants from ..... bakery in Paris
- Q10. .... tourist was playing loud music until 2 a.m. this morning.



## Exercise 7

### The Difference Between "At Last" And "In The End"

- Fill in the blanks using **in the end** or **at last**.

For some sentences, either can be used.

- Q1.** After spending all day looking for a hotel, ..... we found one just outside the city centre.
- Q2.** It took her two years, but ..... Beyonce finished writing her new album.
- Q3.** ..... we didn't manage to arrive in time to see the start of the film.
- Q4.** He had thought about it a lot, but ..... he couldn't decide whether to accept the job or not.
- Q5.** After six years, ..... the war ended on the 2nd of September, 1945.
- Q6.** ..... I didn't manage to find a tie that would match my suit.
- Q7.** After many nominations, ..... Leonardo Dicaprio won the Academy Award for *The Revenant*.
- Q8.** I couldn't find the corkscrew , ..... I had to borrow one from my neighbour.
- Q9.** I was looking forward to the match all day, but ..... I couldn't watch it because my parents-in-law came round.
- Q10.** ..... we weren't able to get married on the day we wanted.



## Exercise 8

### Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive With "To"

- Write sentences with the same meaning as the ones below, but using the construction **noun/pronoun + infinitive with "to"**.

**Ex.** There is a lot of work that they need to finish.

*There is a lot of work (for them) to finish.*

**Q1.** There are many things that we must do.

.....

**Q2.** The president told the crowds that they should cheer!

.....

**Q3.** She had two more clients that she had to call that afternoon.

.....

**Q4.** Shall we get something that we can eat?

.....

**Q5.** The wedding will have great music that we can dance to.

.....

**Q6.** There are no pens on the table that we can use.

.....



## Exercise 9a

### Modal Auxiliaries For Probability

- Fill in each gap in sentences Q1-Q10 using one of the words below:

**must**

**might**

**have to**

**may**

**can't**

**should**

**ought**

**could**

- Q1.** Someone is knocking on the door. I'm sure it's Sarah; she promised to come today.

Someone is knocking on the door. It ..... be Sarah; she promised to come today.

- Q2.** They're coming this week but I don't know which day.

They ..... be coming tomorrow.

- Q3.** We are in Nice and our friend Giancarlo is coming to visit us from Milan, which is about 4 and a half hours away by car.

Giancarlo left Milan six hours ago, so he ..... to be here by now.

- Q4.** Someone told me that Anna was in Germany but I saw her yesterday, so I'm sure she is not abroad.

Anna ..... be abroad.

- Q5.** I asked Jane to send me that package as soon as possible.

We ..... receive it by the end of the week if the post is fast.

- Q6.** They told me to prepare the cake by tomorrow but it's almost impossible to have it done so fast.

I ..... finish it by tomorrow if I stay in the kitchen all night long, but I'm not sure.

- Q7.** Ben has been ill for a while but the doctor says he is starting to get better.

Ben ..... to have recovered from his illness by the end of next week.



## Exercise 9b

### Modal Auxiliaries For Probability

---

**Q8.** We have been searching for a new actress to play the lead in a play.

Maria ..... be the person we have been looking for.

**Q9.** We found a pair of shoes with no name on them and the only boy with such big feet is Jake.

These ..... be Jake's shoes as he is the only one who takes such a large size.

**Q10.** We find a green XS shirt. Josh takes size M shirts and hates the colour green.

This ..... be Josh's shirt as it is much too small for him and he usually hates the colour green.



## Exercise 10

### Communicating General Beliefs And Opinions

- Rewrite the following sentences using a structure that communicates general beliefs and opinions- i.e. It is known, Dogs are known etc.

**E.g.** People in general consider Japanese cuisine to be one of the best in the world.

*It is considered that Japanese cuisine is one of the best in the world.*

*Japanese cuisine is considered to be one of the best in the world.*

**Q1.** People in general know that the English drink a lot of tea.

.....

**Q2.** In the past, people generally believed that the world was flat.

.....

**Q3.** People in general think that doctors are highly paid and respected.

.....

**Q4.** People say that exercise gives you more energy.

.....

**Q5.** It was felt by many that the imprisonment of Gandhi was unjustified.

.....

**Q6.** People know that cats sleep a lot.

.....

**Q7.** People consider the Eiffel Tower to be the most popular tourist attraction in France.

.....

**Q8.** Everyone knows that Russia is the largest country in Europe.

.....

**Q9.** People think that Hitler was one of the cruellest characters in history.

.....

**Q10.** Some people think that humans will discover life on other planets in the next hundred years.

.....



## Exercise 11

### “Will” And “Would” For Habits

- Rewrite these sentences to speak about habits:

**E.g.** When I was a child, I usually went to France for my holidays.  
*As a child, I would go to France for my holidays.*

**Q1.** My sister always wakes up at 9.30am.

.....

**Q2.** She ate a lot of sweets when she was a child.

.....

**Q3.** My brother always studied late at night when he was at university.

.....

**Q4.** He has a bad temper and gets angry very easily.

.....

**Q5.** My best friend usually goes quiet in large groups of people.

.....

**Q6.** John loved running when he was a boy, and ran marathons every year.

.....

**Q7.** She loves to travel and usually saves her money for a new trip each year.

.....

**Q8.** My grandfather washed himself with a bowl of water when he was young.

.....

**Q9.** My daughter is determined to become a lawyer and goes to work even when she's ill.

.....

**Q10.** When my dad was working at his old job in London , he arrived home at 8pm every night.

.....



## Exercise 12

### Comparatives: Big And Small Differences

- Fill in the gaps in the following sentences Q1-Q10 using one of the words below:

**slightly**

**a bit**

**a lot**

**a little**

**much**

*E.g.* Spain is ..... smaller than France.  
*Spain is slightly/a little/a bit smaller than France.*

**Q1.** Stainless steel is ..... heavier than aluminium.

**Q2.** Now he has reached 19, David is ..... taller than he was when he was 17.

**Q3.** Now he has reached 19, David is ..... taller than he was when he was 12.

**Q4.** Anna is 12 and Daniel is 25. Daniel is ..... older than Anna.

**Q5.** France is ..... larger than the United Kingdom.

**Q6.** Stainless steel is ..... heavier than iron.

**Q7.** Anna is 12 and Claire is 13. Claire is ..... older than Anna.

**Q8.** Travelling first-class is usually ..... more expensive than travelling economy class.

**Q9.** France is ..... larger than Spain.

**Q10.** I'm not a lot older than I was two weeks ago; I'm ..... older than I was two weeks ago.



## Exercise 13

### “By” And Its Many Uses

- Rewrite the following sentences using ‘by’

**E.g.** Maria works in a restaurant, so she gets paid for each hour she works.  
*Maria works in a restaurant, so she gets paid by the hour.*

**Q1.** They will have arrived in Madrid before 10pm.

.....

**Q2.** It was a beautiful day, so they decided to walk next to the beach.

.....

**Q3.** She lives in Barcelona, but she was born in Italy.

.....

**Q4.** John’s bedroom is 6 metres long and 5 metres wide.

.....

**Q5.** He cooked the fish with the method of frying.

.....

**Q6.** He finished all the work without any help.

.....

**Q7.** They held the race at a track that was near their town.

.....

**Q8.** Leopards prefer to hunt during the night.

.....

**Q9.** You need to finish the project before Tuesday next week.

.....

**Q10.** I can recite the poem *The Raven* from memory.

.....



## Exercise 14

### Two Different Uses Of The Word "Funny"

---

■ Choose the correct use of the word **funny**:

**Q1.** I've never found him very funny.

Strange

Humorous

**Q2.** I felt funny when I realized everyone was watching me.

Strange

Humorous

**Q3.** It's funny how she always disappears whenever there's work to be done.

Strange

Humorous

**Q4.** Breaking your arm isn't funny.

Strange

Humorous

**Q5.** Don't try to be funny with me, young lady!

Strange

Humorous



## Exercise 15

### The Expression "It's Time"

- Make sentences using the expression **it's time** and the information given.

*E.g.* The children / to go to bed (*correct time*)  
*It's time for the children to go to bed.*

**Q1.** You / do your homework (*correct time*)

.....

**Q2.** You / do your homework (*late*)

.....

**Q3.** Patrick / understand he can't act this way (*late*)

.....

**Q4.** They / to help us (*correct time*)

.....

**Q5.** I / admit my faults (*late*)

.....

- Choose whether the following sentences refer to an action happening at the correct time or in a situation in which the person is 'running late'

**Q6.** It's time she stopped pretending she's invincible.       correct time       late

**Q7.** It's time I had my lunch.       correct time       late

**Q8.** It's time to accept the truth!       correct time       late

**Q9.** It's time we accepted the things we cannot change.       correct time       late

**Q10.** It's time for him to choose a new career path.       correct time       late



## Exercise 16

### Adjective + Infinitive With "To"

When an adjective is followed by **an infinitive with to**, it often communicates our feelings or reactions to a particular event. For example, "I was sad to say goodbye to my mother" means that saying goodbye to my mother made me feel sad.

- In this exercise you have to write sentences in another way.

**E.g.** Saying goodbye is sad.

*You write: It is sad to say goodbye.*

**Q1.** Helping you will make me happy.

.....

**Q2.** Saying goodbye to her mother made her feel sad.

.....

**Q3.** Going on holiday makes me feel excited.

.....

**Q4.** Seeing the exam result made him feel disappointed.

.....

**Q5.** Understanding her is difficult.

.....

**Q6.** Knowing when a rat will get loose is hard.

.....

**Q7.** Doing this project in 24 hours is impossible.

.....

**Q8.** Being here is exciting.

.....

**Q9.** Guessing what will happen is difficult.

.....

**Q10.** Working on your own project is possible.

.....



## Exercise 17

### 'Anyway'

- Choose which meaning of **anyway** is demonstrated in each sentence.

**Q1.** I'm not hungry, but I'm going to eat anyway.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q2.** Anyway, what would you like to eat?

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q3.** It might not be on the exam, but you should study it anyway.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q4.** It's past nine o'clock, the shop's closed. And it's Sunday anyway! It's never open on Sundays.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q5.** We can't get across by boat, the river is frozen. And anyway, it'd be a very bad idea!

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q6.** I told John not to do it, but he's going to do it anyway.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q7.** So, anyway, let's get back to the game!

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q8.** She's too short for basketball, and she prefers other sports anyway.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q9.** I know we might make a loss, but let's open a restaurant anyway!

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation

**Q10.** Anyway, as I was saying before he interrupted me, I think the company is ready for expansion.

"despite that"

to give another reason for something

to change the subject of conversation



## Exercise 18

### Adjective/Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive With "To"

- Re-write each sentence using the one of the structures:  
**adjective + infinitive with "to"; noun + infinitive with "to"**  
or **pronoun + infinitive with "to"**.

Q1. The news surprised me.

.....

Q2. There is nothing that I can do.

.....

Q3. Seeing you made me happy.

.....

Q4. I have a lot of work that I must do.

.....

Q5. There are plenty of sights that we can see.

.....

Q6. I felt disappointed when I failed the exam.

.....

Q7. I have something that I must do.

.....

Q8. We were excited that we were going on holiday.

.....

Q9. Is there anything that we can help you with?

.....

Q10. It was a pleasure meeting you.

.....



## Exercise 19

### It's time (1)

- Use the information to write sentences with **it's time** followed by either the **past tense** or an **infinitive**.

Q1. You are late for the bus. You should leave now.

.....

Q2. Now it is the right time to take a break.

.....

Q3. It is your bedtime.

.....

Q4. You are in a hurry because you woke up late. You must leave for work now!

.....

Q5. We usually have lunch at this time.

.....

Q6. The exam finishes now.

.....

Q7. It is past your bedtime.

.....

Q8. This is the time that everyone goes home from work.

.....

Q9. You stayed in work longer than usual. You should go home.

.....

Q10. The bell has rung to signal the beginning of class.

.....



## Exercise 20

### It's time (2)

- Decide whether **it's time** in the following sentences provided should be followed by an infinitive or a past tense.

**E.g.** I think it's time ..... (*leave*) because it's getting late and I have to work tomorrow.

I think it's time I **left** because it's getting late and I have to work tomorrow.

- Q1.** It's time ..... (*we/finish*) the meeting because we need to get back to work.
- Q2.** It's time for the movie ..... (*start*) as it is now 9pm.
- Q3.** Don't you think it's time that ..... (*he/stop*) playing the drums because it is getting very late?
- Q4.** Harry thinks it's time ..... (*study*) as he has been wasting a lot of time.
- Q5.** It's time for the plane ..... (*depart*) as indicated on the departure board.
- Q6.** Susan says it's time ..... (*we/eat*) if we don't want to be late for the movie.
- Q7.** It's 8:30am children; it's time ..... (*go*) to school.
- Q8.** I think it's time ..... (*begin*) learning a new language.
- Q9.** Howard tells me that it's time ..... (*ll/ return*) his money to him, as he has been very patient for a long time.
- Q10.** Yanni thinks it's time ..... (*her/experience*) some new music.



## Exercise 21

### In time/On time

- Choose whether **on time** or **in time** is appropriate for the sentences below.

- Q1.** I like to enter the cinema ..... to see the coming attractions.
- Q2.** Airlines like to make sure their flights leave .....
- Q3.** In Japan, they have a reputation for having a train system that is ..... 99% of the time.
- Q4.** Indiana Jones is very often in life-threatening situations, but he always manages to escape just .....
- Q5.** Governments have a lot of problems completing projects ..... and under budget.
- Q6.** We unfortunately didn't arrive ..... to catch the last metro.
- Q7.** I arrived at the party ..... to see the birthday girl blow out the candles.
- Q8.** Stan always likes football games to start .....
- Q9.** At school, the teacher is always happy if you hand in your work .....
- Q10.** The ambulance arrived ..... to save the man's life.



## Exercise 22

### Will/Would/Used To For Habits Or States

- Re-write these sentences using the words **will**, **would** or **used to**. Some can use either **would** or **used to**.

Q1. They went to the gym every day when they were younger.

.....

Q2. She works overtime most days.

.....

Q3. He had blond hair when he was a child.

.....

Q4. We cycled to school every day when we were in school.

.....

Q5. I always make dinner when I get home from work.

.....

Q6. My house was red before we painted it blue.

.....

Q7. Meetings sometimes run over.

.....

Q8. We often went to the beach during holidays.

.....

Q9. That school had 500 students in the past.

.....

Q10. I watch television every day after school.

.....



## Exercise 23

### Propose + Gerund/ Infinitive

- Rewrite the sentences to explain the intended use of **propose** in the following sentences.

*E.g.* When I finish this job, I propose to take a long holiday.  
When I finish this job, I **intend** to take a long holiday.

**Q1.** I propose going out to lunch and celebrating this good news.

.....

**Q2.** Sandra proposed to go to bed early because she had been working so hard.

.....

**Q3.** Charles proposed sending all the emails out at once, but the others thought that was too much work.

.....

.....

**Q4.** Frank had proposed to go to Tahiti for his honeymoon before his wife-to-be ran off with another man.

.....

**Q5.** Shauna proposed leaving early to beat the traffic.

.....

**Q6.** The former president had proposed to introduce several reforms before he was defeated in the last elections.

.....

.....

**Q7.** Ruth proposed getting a dog to complete their happy family.

.....

**Q8.** Victor proposed to change his musical style to something more modern.

.....

**Q9.** Steve had proposed meeting at the beach but it is raining now.

.....

**Q10.** George had never proposed to make economics his major, but he was drawn to the subject.

.....



## Exercise 24

### Common uses of the Gerund

- Place the **gerund** in the correct position in the sentence.

*E.g.* keeps me fit (*run*).

**Running** keeps me fit.

**Q1.** She is good at children (*teach*).

.....

**Q2.** He regrets his house (*sell*).

.....

**Q3.** Sally tells me that English is easy (*learn*).

.....

**Q4.** Debbie always washes her hands before her dinner (*eat*).

.....

**Q5.** Henry has always considered alcohol to be a waste of money (*drink*).

.....

**Q6.** Robyn prevented her child from on the ground (*fall*).

.....

**Q7.** David never thought that salad was good for his health (*eat*).

.....

**Q8.** John liked his job because it was fun (*do*).

.....

**Q9.** She was always seen stretching after her exercise class (*finish*).

.....

**Q10.** We had to realise to foreign people is sometimes difficult (*speak*).

.....



## Exercise 25

### By And Its Many Uses

■ Rewrite the sentences to use the word **by** with the same meaning.

Q1. The men were walking to work next to the highway.

.....

Q2. I tried cooking the fish with the method of frying.

.....

Q3. I will have gone to sleep some time before midnight tonight.

.....

Q4. When you hire a plumber, you usually have to pay for every hour that they are there.

.....

.....

Q5. The dimensions of a football pitch are usually 105 metres long and 68 metres wide.

.....

.....

Q6. Shauna was born in Australia

.....

Q7. Many people know how to sing Hotel California from memory.

.....

Q8. I usually come to school on the metro.

.....

Q9. I like to sit next to a window.

.....

Q10. This project needs to be finished before Friday.

.....



## Exercise 26

### Comparatives - Big And Small Differences

- Choose the correct **comparative** that indicates the difference between the two things the best.

**Q1.** Australia is ..... than Andorra.

- a) More large      b) Much large      c) More larger      d) Much larger

**Q2.** Gran Via is ..... than Diagonal.

- a) Small longer      b) Slightly longer      c) Slightly more long      d) Much longer

**Q3.** Messi is ..... than Ronaldo.

- a) A bit more better      b) Some better      c) A bit better      d) Small more better

**Q4.** Mt Everest is ..... than Tibidabo.

- a) Much more high      b) Far high      c) Far more higher      d) Far higher

**Q5.** My father is ..... than my mother.

- a) A little older      b) A little more old      c) A little old      d) Some more older

**Q6.** Pugs are ..... than Great Danes.

- a) A lot more smaller      b) A lot smaller      c) More small      d) A lot more small

**Q7.** Einstein was ..... than I am.

- a) More smart      b) Far smart      c) Far smarter      d) Far more smarter

**Q8.** My grandfather is ..... than I am.

- a) Much older      b) Much more old      c) More older      d) Much old

**Q9.** Today is ..... than yesterday.

- a) Slightly hot      b) Slight more hotter      c) Slightly hotter      d) Slightly more hot

**Q10.** Somalia is ..... than Sweden.

- a) A bit more poor      b) A lot poor      c) A lot poorer      d) A lot more poorer



## Exercise 27

### Encourage and Discourage

- Decide whether **encourage** or **discourage** is more appropriate for the sentence given in the space provided.

- Q1. Parents try to ..... their children from taking drugs.
- Q2. The coach ..... his team to perform better.
- Q3. The police try to ..... people from driving while drunk by handing out large fines.
- Q4. Harry felt really ..... when he failed his exam badly.
- Q5. Losing 10kgs ..... Sally to continue with her weight loss program.
- Q6. He was ..... to try some different kinds of food by his mother.
- Q7. Tracey was ..... from entering the competition because she wasn't good enough.
- Q8. Young people are ..... to study hard at school.
- Q9. Praise ..... you to continue giving your best effort.
- Q10. I get ..... when people tell me I am not good enough.



## Exercise 28

### Make The Best Of/Most Of

- Decide whether **make the best of** or **make the most of** is more appropriate for the given sentence. Make sure to put it in the correct tense.

- Q1.** It was raining on the day we intended to go to the Eiffel Tower so we decided to .....  
..... the situation and visited the Louvre instead.
- Q2.** It was an unusually warm January day, so we ..... of it and went  
for a picnic in the park.
- Q3.** Fred decided to ..... his time in Barcelona and visited as many  
sites as he could.
- Q4.** Wilma had broken her foot and was confined to her bed for two weeks so she  
decided to ..... the situation and read as many books as she could.
- Q5.** The Def Leppard drummer lost one of his arms in a car accident but he .....  
..... what he still had and learnt how to drum using only one arm.
- Q6.** When you only have limited time in a certain place when on holiday, it is important  
to ..... your time and see as much as possible.
- Q7.** Daphne had to ..... what she had, despite being very poor.
- Q8.** He was happy to be able to see her, even if it was only for one day and he had to  
..... their time together.
- Q9.** Tony had never seen a kangaroo before, so had to ..... it and take  
as many photos as possible.
- Q10.** Henrietta was very sick but she ..... her time and got some  
extra work done.



## Exercise 29

### Mixed Conditionals

- Fill in the blank by using the correct tense of the verb given in brackets.

**NB:** Some verbs may need to be in the negative form.

- Q1.** If I ..... (be) taller, I ..... (become) a professional basketball player.
- Q2.** If I ..... (arrive) so late to the restaurant, I ..... (need) to eat so quickly now.
- Q3.** If he ..... (study) medicine at university, he ..... (be) a doctor now.
- Q4.** I ..... (speak) Spanish well now if I ..... (study) when I was a child.
- Q5.** If Stephanie ..... (come) to the party, it ..... (be) more fun!
- Q6.** If they ..... (lose) in the last round, they ..... (be) in the semifinals.
- Q7.** If my boss ..... (give) me the time off, I ..... (be) in Hawaii right now!
- Q8.** If John ..... (be) such a liar, he ..... (tell) his mom what he really did last night.
- Q9.** I probably ..... (be working) here if my friend ..... (tell) me about this job.
- Q10.** If Kim ..... (be) braver, she ..... (go) skydiving with us.



## Exercise 30

### Modal Auxiliaries for Probability

- Rewrite the following sentences by using a **modal auxiliary** to communicate the same meaning.

*E.g.* Perhaps David is Australian.  
**David might be Australian.**

**Q1.** I am sure he is home because the light is on in the living room.

.....

**Q2.** He will probably arrive at your house at around 8pm.

.....

**Q3.** It is not possible for this to be his jacket; it's too small.

.....

**Q4.** I think it will probably be good a film as it is by Spielberg.

.....

**Q5.** I am sure that she has gone home because her car is not here anymore.

.....

**Q6.** They left here about two hours ago so they have probably arrived home by now.

.....

**Q7.** I think perhaps I forgot to pay the electricity bill last week.

.....

**Q8.** I am certain he is not able to speak Spanish.

.....

**Q9.** If you leave now, perhaps you will be able to catch the last train home.

.....

**Q10.** I'm sure he trained hard for the event because he finished in the top five.

.....



# Answers

## Exercise 1

■ Fill in the gaps using the words:

every	forward
boring	well
although	greatest
morning	we
the	amazing
fell	cheap
cooked	

We went to **A1. the** cinema yesterday to see the new film. It was so **A2. boring** that we **A3. fell** asleep. Afterwards we had food at McDonald's but it was **A4. undercooked** and I didn't feel **A5. well** for the rest of the day.

This **A6. morning** we had breakfast in a small bar near the hotel. I had eggs and toast whereas Maria had tea and bread with tomato. When **A7. we** finished our breakfast we went to the museum of modern arts. It was **A8. amazing** to see such wonderful works of art by some of the **A9. greatest** artists of all time.

It wasn't very **A10. cheap** to get into the museum but it was worth **A11. every** penny. Tomorrow is our last day here and **A12. although** I've had a great time I'm looking **A13. forward** to going home.

## Exercise 2

### Mixed Conditionals

■ Using mixed conditional structures, complete the sentences with the verbs provided.

**A1.** If George **had taken** extra English classes when he was at university, he **wouldn't have to** study so much now.

**A2.** If Katya **were** a nicer person, she **would have made** more friends when she started here.

**A3.** If I **spoke** German, I **would have been able** to order food yesterday at the restaurant we went to.

**A4.** If my friend **had booked** her ticket to Barcelona online sooner, she **would be visiting** me now.

**A5.** If Henry **had bought** better shoes, he **wouldn't need** to replace them now.

**A6.** If Carmen **weren't** so friendly, she **would have found** it difficult to relate to people on her training course last week.

**A7.** If my job **were** more interesting, I **wouldn't have fallen** asleep there yesterday.

**A8.** If I **hadn't eaten** all those sweets, I **wouldn't feel** so sick now.



## Exercise 3

### Uses of the gerund

- Re-write the following sentences, using a gerund.

A1. It's hard to play the cello.

**Playing the cello is hard.**

A2. He denied that he had eaten the last piece of cake.

**He denied eating the last piece of cake.**

A3. Since she came here, she hasn't spoken to her parents.

**Since coming here, she hasn't spoken to her parents.**

A4. Tennis is something I'm bad at (use the verb 'to play').

**I'm bad at playing tennis.**

A5. Before I take a shower, I shave.

**Before taking a shower, I shave.**

A6. It is a good idea to take an extra bank card on holiday.

**Taking an extra bank card on holiday is a good idea.**

A7. Tony suggested that we try a new restaurant that night.

**Tony suggested trying a new restaurant that night.**

A8. After she moved the sofa, Alison found lots of dirt she needed to clean up.

**After moving the sofa, Alison found lots of dirt she needed to clean up.**

A9. I hate to criticise you, but could you do it faster?

**I hate criticising you, but could you do it faster?**

A10. It's so difficult to buy presents for my boyfriend as he has so much stuff already.

**Buying presents for my boyfriend is difficult as he has so much stuff already.**



## Exercise 4

### Vocabulary exercise

■ Using the words below, fill in the gaps in the sentences.

<b>sour</b>	<b>anyhow</b>	<b>anyway</b>
<b>stick</b>	<b>crush</b>	<b>awkward</b>
<b>strict</b>	<b>treat</b>	
<b>take advantage of</b>	<b>make the best of</b>	

- A1.** I knew that my sister's boss was just trying to **take advantage of** her good nature. She never says anything to anybody.
- A2.** My friend **treats** me terribly sometimes - and I'm sick of it. I'm going to say something to him.
- A3.** After leaving all the packing to the last minute, Joseph threw all his clothes into the suitcase just **anyhow**.
- A4.** If you don't **stick** to your plans, you're likely to make a mistake.
- A5.** You should always **crush** your cans when you recycle - that way they'll be smaller and you'll have more space.
- A6.** He doesn't care much for Jamaican food but he eats it **anyway** as his wife is from Kingston.
- A7.** The apples were too **sour** and the crumble tasted bad.
- A8.** It rained every day while we were on holiday but we tried to **make the best of** it. After all, we'd spent so much money on it.
- A9.** I don't know what it is about him, but he just makes me feel really **awkward**. Maybe it's the jokes he tells.
- A10.** Joan's parents were much too **strict** and he rebelled against them as soon as he became a teenager.



### Exercise 5

- Fill in the gaps in the following text.

#### *The Union Jack*

The flag of the United Kingdom **A1. is** commonly called the 'Union Jack' or less commonly the 'Union Flag'. The origin of the flag dates back to the 17th century and the current flag is actually a merging **A2. of** the flags of three nations, hence the title 'Union' flag. The earliest origin of the flag goes back **A3. to** when James VI of Scotland inherited the Scottish, English and Irish thrones in 1603. James VI of Scotland was also known **A4. as** James I in England. The three nations remained separate states until a new flag **A5. was** ordered by royal decree in April 1606. This flag combined the cross of St. George of England (a red horizontal and vertical cross **A6. on** a white background) with the flag of Scotland (a white diagonal cross on a blue background, known as the Saltire or St Andrew's Cross). Initially **A7. this** flag was formed for maritime identification (shipping). **A8. Although** the union was more of a personal one between the nations King James began to refer to his land as the 'Kingdom of Great Britain'.

The current Union Flag dates **A9. from** 1801 when by royal proclamation there was a union between The Kingdom of Great Britain and Kingdom of Ireland. Since the troubles in Ireland with the separation of Northern Ireland to British rule, all British national passports **A10. have** been titled 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland'. The flag was then altered to include **A11. not** only the English St. Georges' Cross, The Scottish Saltire Cross but also the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland). Some countries that were former possessions or colonies **A12. of** the United Kingdom still display the Union flag in the top left hand corner of their flag which is noticeable during times of great sporting events such as the Commonwealth games or the Olympics. **A13. It** is also quite common to see on the masthead of boats and yachts that by law have to display their country of origin and the national flag of the country they are visiting. (So the next time you are down near Port Vell **A14. in** Barcelona look for the flags on the yachts!). The term 'Union Jack' refers specifically **A15. to** the name given to the flag flown at the head of a ship or warship.



## Exercise 6

### “Any” And “Some” With Singular Countable Nouns

- Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with **any** or **some**.

- A1. **Some** thief stole the handbag from the old lady.
- A2. You’ve been a very good boy, you can have **any** toy that you want from the shop.
- A3. The coffee machine has been broken by **some** idiot.
- A4. **Some** man stole my mobile last week.
- A5. We have five options on our menu today. You can have **any** dish you like for the same price.
- A6. I’m not working this week, so come and visit me **any** day you want.
- A7. I received a phone call late last night from a man asking me if I wanted to give money to **some** charity.
- A8. Can I borrow a pen, please? **any** colour will be fine, I just need to write a quick shopping list.
- A9. You can buy nice fresh croissants from **any** bakery in Paris
- A10. **Some** tourist was playing loud music until 2 a.m. this morning.

## Exercise 7

### The Difference Between “At Last” And “In The End”

- Fill in the blanks using **in the end** or **at last**. For some sentences, either can be used.

- A1. After spending all day looking for a hotel, **in the end/ at last** we found one just outside the city centre.
- A2. It took her two years, but **in the end/ at last** Beyonce finished writing her new album.
- A3. **In the end** we didn’t manage to arrive in time to see the start of the film.
- A4. He had thought about it a lot, but **in the end** he couldn’t decide whether to accept the job or not.
- A5. After six years, **in the end/ at last** the war ended on the 2nd of September, 1945.
- A6. **In the end** I didn’t manage to find a tie that would match my suit.
- A7. After many nominations, **in the end / at last** Leonardo Dicaprio won the Academy Award for *The Revenant*.
- A8. I couldn’t find the corkscrew, **in the end/at last** I had to borrow one from my neighbour.
- A9. I was looking forward to the match all day, but **in the end** I couldn’t watch it because my parents-in-law came round.
- A10. **In the end** we weren’t able to get married on the day we wanted.



## Exercise 8

### Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive With "To"

- Write sentences with the same meaning as the ones below, but using the construction **noun/pronoun + infinitive with "to"**.

*E.g.* There is a lot of work that they need to finish.  
*There is a lot of work (for them) to finish.*

**A1.** There are many things that we must do.

**There are many things to do.**

**A2.** The president told the crowds that they should cheer!

**The president told the crowds to cheer!**

**A3.** She had two more clients that she had to call that afternoon.

**She had two more clients to call that afternoon.**

**A4.** Shall we get something that we can eat?

**Shall we get something to eat?**

**A5.** The wedding will have great music that we can dance to.

**The wedding will have great music for us to listen to.**

**A6.** There are no pens on the table that we can use.

**There are no pens on the table for us to use.**



## Exercise 9

### Modal Auxiliaries For Probability

■ Fill in each gap in sentences Q1-Q10 using one of the words below:

**must**

**ought**

**can't**

**have to**

**may**

**might**

**could**

**should**

- A1.** Someone is knocking on the door. I'm sure it's Sarah; she promised to come today.  
Someone is knocking on the door. It **must** be Sarah; she promised to come today.
- A2.** They're coming this week but I don't know which day.  
They **may/might** be coming tomorrow.
- A3.** We are in Nice and our friend Giancarlo is coming to visit us from Milan, which is about 4 and a half hours away by car.  
Giancarlo left Milan six hours ago, so he **ought** to be here by now.
- A4.** Someone told me that Anna was in Germany but I saw her yesterday, so I'm sure she is not abroad.  
Anna **can't** be abroad.
- A5.** I asked Jane to send me that package as soon as possible.  
We **should** receive it by the end of the week if the post is fast.
- A6.** They told me to prepare the cake by tomorrow but it's almost impossible to have it done so fast.  
I **might** finish it by tomorrow if I stay in the kitchen all night long, but I'm not sure.
- A7.** Ben has been ill for a while but the doctor says he is starting to get better.  
Ben **ought** to have recovered from his illness by the end of next week.
- A8.** We have been searching for a new actress to play the lead in a play.  
Maria **could/might** be the person we have been looking for.
- A9.** We found a pair of shoes with no name on them and the only boy with such big feet is Jake.  
These **must** be Jake's shoes as he is the only one who takes such a large size.
- A10.** We find a green XS shirt. Josh takes size M shirts and hates the colour green.  
This **can't** be Josh's shirt as it is much too small for him and he usually hates the colour green.



## Exercise 10. Communicating General Beliefs And Opinions

- Rewrite the following sentences using a structure that communicates general beliefs and opinions- i.e. It is known, Dogs are known etc.

**E.g.** People in general consider Japanese cuisine to be one of the best in the world.

*It is considered that Japanese cuisine is one of the best in the world.*

*Japanese cuisine is considered to be one of the best in the world.*

- A1.** People in general know that the English drink a lot of tea.  
**It is known that the English drink a lot of tea.**  
**The English are known to drink a lot of tea.**
- A2.** In the past, people generally believed that the world was flat.  
**In the past, it was believed that the world was flat.**  
**The world was believed to be flat in the past.**
- A3.** People in general think that doctors are highly paid and respected.  
**It is thought that doctors are highly paid and respected.**  
**Doctors are thought to be highly paid and respected.**
- A4.** People say that exercise gives you more energy.  
**It is said that exercise gives you more energy.**  
**Exercise is said to give you more energy.**
- A5.** It was felt by many that the imprisonment of Gandhi was unjustified.  
**The imprisonment of Gandhi was felt to be unjustified by many.**  
**Many felt that the imprisonment of Gandhi was unjustified.**
- A6.** People know that cats sleep a lot.  
**It is known that cats sleep a lot.**  
**Cats are known to sleep a lot.**
- A7.** People consider the Eiffel Tower to be the most popular tourist attraction in France.  
**It is considered that the Eiffel Tower is the most popular tourist attraction in France.**  
**The Eiffel Tower is considered to be the most popular tourist attraction in France.**
- A8.** Everyone knows that Russia is the largest country in Europe.  
**It is known that Russia is the largest country in Europe.**  
**Russia is known to be the largest country in Europe.**
- A9.** People think that Hitler was one of the cruellest characters in history.  
**It is thought that Hitler was one of the cruellest characters in history.**  
**Hitler is thought to be one of the cruellest characters in history.**
- A10.** Some people think that humans will discover life on other planets in the next hundred years.  
**It is thought that humans will discover life on other planets in the next hundred years.**  
**Humans are thought to discover life on other planets in the next hundred years.**



## Exercise 11

### “Will” And “Would” For Habits

- Rewrite these sentences to speak about habits:

*E.g.* When I was a child, I usually went to France for my holidays.  
***As a child, I would go to France for my holidays.***

**A1.** My sister always wakes up at 9.30am.

**My sister will always wake up at 9.30am.**

**A2.** She ate a lot of sweets when she was a child.

**She would eat a lot of sweets when she was a child.**

**A3.** My brother always studied late at night when he was at university.

**My brother would always study late at night when he was at university.**

**A4.** He has a bad temper and gets angry very easily.

**He has a bad temper and will get angry very easily.**

**A5.** My best friend usually goes quiet in large groups of people.

**My best friend will (usually) go quiet in large groups of people.**

**A6.** John loved running when he was a boy, and ran marathons every year.

**John loved running when he was a boy, and would run marathons every year.**

**A7.** She loves to travel and usually saves her money for a new trip each year.

**She loves to travel and will (usually) save her money for a new trip each year.**

**A8.** My grandfather washed himself with a bowl of water when he was young.

**My grandfather would wash himself with a bowl of water when he was young.**

**A9.** My daughter is determined to become a lawyer and goes to work even when she's ill.

**My daughter is determined to become a lawyer and will go to work even when she's ill.**

**A10.** When my dad was working at his old job in London , he arrived home at 8pm every night.

**When my dad was working at his old job in London , he would arrive home at 8pm every night.**



## Exercise 12

### Comparatives: Big And Small Differences

■ Fill in the gaps in the following sentences Q1-Q10 using one of the words below:

**slightly**

**a bit**

**a lot**

**a little**

**much**

*E.g.* Spain is ..... smaller than France.  
*Spain is slightly/a little/a bit smaller than France.*

- A1.** Stainless steel is **a lot/much** heavier than aluminium.
- A2.** Now he has reached 19, David is **slightly/a little/a bit** taller than he was when he was 17.
- A3.** Now he has reached 19, David is **a lot/much** taller than he was when he was 12.
- A4.** Anna is 12 and Daniel is 25. Daniel is **a lot/much** older than Anna.
- A5.** France is **a lot/much** larger than the United Kingdom.
- A6.** Stainless steel is **a lot/much** heavier than iron.
- A7.** Anna is 12 and Claire is 13. Claire is **slightly/a little/a bit** older than Anna.
- A8.** Travelling first-class is usually **a lot/much** more expensive than travelling economy class.
- A9.** France is **slightly/a little/a bit** larger than Spain.
- A10.** I'm not a lot older than I was two weeks ago; I'm **slightly/a little/a bit** older than I was two weeks ago.



## Exercise 13

### "By" And Its Many Uses

- Rewrite the following sentences using 'by'

*E.g.* Maria works in a restaurant, so she gets paid for each hour she works.  
*Maria works in a restaurant, so she gets paid by the hour.*

**A1.** They will have arrived in Madrid before 10pm.

**They will have arrived in Madrid by 10pm.**

**A2.** It was a beautiful day, so they decided to walk next to the beach.

**It was a beautiful day, so they decided to walk by the beach.**

**A3.** She lives in Barcelona, but she was born in Italy.

**She lives in Barcelona, but she is Italian by birth.**

**A4.** John's bedroom is 6 metres long and 5 metres wide.

**John's bedroom is six metres by five metres.**

**A5.** He cooked the fish with the method of frying.

**He cooked the fish by frying.**

**A6.** He finished all the work without any help.

**He finished all the work by himself.**

**A7.** They held the race at a track that was near their town.

**They held the race at a track that was nearby.**

**A8.** Leopards prefer to hunt during the night.

**Leopards prefer to hunt by night.**

**A9.** You need to finish the project before Tuesday next week.

**You need to finish the project by Tuesday next week.**

**A10.** I can recite the poem *The Raven* from memory.

**I know the poem *The Raven* by heart.**



## Exercise 14

### Two Different Uses Of The Word "Funny"

■ Choose the correct use of the word **funny**:

**A1.** I've never found him very funny.

**Humorous**

**A2.** I felt funny when I realized everyone was watching me.

**Strange**

**A3.** It's funny how she always disappears whenever there's work to be done.

**Strange**

**A4.** Breaking your arm isn't funny.

**Humorous**

**A5.** Don't try to be funny with me, young lady !

**Humorous**



## Exercise 15

### The Expression "It's Time"

- Make sentences using the expression **it's time** and the information given.

*E.g.* The children / to go to bed (*correct time*)  
**It's time for the children to go to bed.**

**A1.** You / do your homework (*correct time*)

**It's time for you to do your homework.**

**A2.** You / do your homework (*late*)

**It's time you did your homework.**

**A3.** Patrick / understand he can't act this way (*late*)

**It's time Patrick understood he can't act this way.**

**A4.** They / to help us (*correct time*)

**It's time for them to help us.**

**A5.** I / admit my faults (*late*)

**It's time I admitted my faults.**

- Choose whether the following sentences refer to an action happening at the correct time or in a situation in which the person is 'running late'

**A6.** It's time she stopped pretending she's invincible.

**Late**

**A7.** It's time I had my lunch.

**Late**

**A8.** It's time to accept the truth!

**Correct time**

**A9.** It's time we accepted the things we cannot change.

**Late**

**A10.** It's time for him to choose a new career path.

**Correct time**



## Exercise 16

### Adjective + Infinitive With "To"

When an adjective is followed by **an infinitive with to**, it often communicates our feelings or reactions to a particular event. For example, "I was sad to say goodbye to my mother" means that saying goodbye to my mother made me feel sad.

■ In this exercise you have to write sentences in another way.

*E.g.* Saying goodbye is sad.  
*You write: It is sad to say goodbye.*

**A1.** Helping you will make me happy.

**I'll be happy to help you.**

**A2.** Saying goodbye to her mother made her feel sad.

**She was sad to say goodbye to her mother.**

**A3.** Going on holiday makes me feel excited.

**I'm excited to go on holiday.**

**A4.** Seeing the exam result made him feel disappointed.

**He was disappointed to see the exam result.**

**A5.** Understanding her is difficult.

**She is difficult to understand.**

**A6.** Knowing when a rat will get loose is hard.

**It is hard to know when a rat will get loose.**

**A7.** Doing this project in 24 hours is impossible.

**It is impossible to do this project in 24 hours.**

**A8.** Being here is exciting.

**It is exciting to be here.**

**A9.** Guessing what will happen is difficult.

**It is difficult to guess what will happen.**

**A10.** Working on your own project is possible.

**It is possible to work on your own project.**



## Exercise 17

### 'Anyway'

■ Choose which meaning of **anyway** is demonstrated in each sentence.

A1. I'm not hungry, but I'm going to eat anyway.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A2. Anyway, what would you like to eat?

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A3. It might not be on the exam, but you should study it anyway.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A4. It's past nine o'clock, the shop's closed. And it's Sunday anyway! It's never open on Sundays.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A5. We can't get across by boat, the river is frozen. And anyway, it'd be a very bad idea!

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A6. I told John not to do it, but he's going to do it anyway.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A7. So, anyway, let's get back to the game!

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A8. She's too short for basketball, and she prefers other sports anyway.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A9. I know we might make a loss, but let's open a restaurant anyway!

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation

A10. Anyway, as I was saying before he interrupted me, I think the company is ready for expansion.

- "despite that"       to give another reason for something       to change the subject of conversation



## Exercise 18

### Adjective/Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive With "To"

- Re-write each sentence using the one of the structures: **adjective + infinitive with "to"**; **noun + infinitive with "to"** or **pronoun + infinitive with "to"**.

A1. The news surprised me.

I was **surprised to hear/read/be told/receive** the news.

A2. There is nothing that I can do.

There is **nothing** for me **to do**.

A3. Seeing you made me happy.

I was **happy to see** you.

A4. I have a lot of work that I must do.

I have a lot of **work to do**.

A5. There are plenty of sights that we can see.

There are plenty of **sights** for us **to see**.

A6. I felt disappointed when I failed the exam.

I was **disappointed to fail** the exam.

A7. I have something that I must do.

I have **something to do**.

A8. We were excited that we were going on holiday.

We were **excited to go** on holiday.

A9. Is there anything that we can help you with?

Is there **anything** (for us) **to help** you with?

A10. It was a pleasure meeting you.

It was a **pleasure to meet** you.



## Exercise 19

### It's time (1)

- Use the information to write sentences with **it's time** followed by either the **past tense** or an **infinitive**.

**A1.** You are late for the bus. You should leave now.

**It's time I/we left for the bus.**

**A2.** Now it is the right time to take a break.

**It's time to take a break.**

**A3.** It is your bedtime.

**It's time to go to bed.**

**A4.** You are in a hurry because you woke up late. You must leave for work now!

**It's time I left for work.**

**A5.** We usually have lunch at this time.

**It's time to have lunch.**

**A6.** The exam finishes now.

**It's time to finish the exam.**

**A7.** It is past your bedtime.

**It's time I went to bed.**

**A8.** This is the time that everyone goes home from work.

**It's time to go home.**

**A9.** You stayed in work longer than usual. You should go home.

**It's time I went home.**

**A10.** The bell has rung to signal the beginning of class.

**It's time to begin class.**



## Exercise 20

### It's time (2)

- Decide whether **it's time** in the following sentences provided should be followed by an infinitive or a past tense.

*E.g.* I think it's time ..... (*leave*) because it's getting late and I have to work tomorrow.  
I think it's time I **left** because it's getting late and I have to work tomorrow.

- A1.** It's time **we finished** the meeting because we need to get back to work.
- A2.** It's time for the movie **to start** as it is now 9pm.
- A3.** Don't you think it's time that **he stopped** playing the drums because it is getting very late?
- A4.** Harry thinks it's time **he studied** as he has been wasting a lot of time.
- A5.** It's time for the plane **to depart** as indicated on the departure board.
- A6.** Susan says it's time **we ate** if we don't want to be late for the movie.
- A7.** It's 8:30am children; it's time **to go** to school.
- A8.** I think it's time **to begin** learning a new language.
- A9.** Howard tells me that it's time **I returned** his money to him, as he has been very patient for a long time.
- A10.** Yanni thinks it's time **for her to experience** some new music.



## Exercise 21

### In time/On time

■ Choose whether **on time** or **in time** is appropriate for the sentences below.

**A1.** I like to enter the cinema **in time** to see the coming attractions.

**A2.** Airlines like to make sure their flights leave **on time**.

**A3.** In Japan, they have a reputation for having a train system that is **on time** 99% of the time.

**A4.** Indiana Jones is very often in life-threatening situations, but he always manages to escape just **in time**.

**A5.** Governments have a lot of problems completing projects **on time** and under budget.

**A6.** We unfortunately didn't arrive **in time** to catch the last metro.

**A7.** I arrived at the party **in time** to see the birthday girl blow out the candles.

**A8.** Stan always likes football games to start **on time**.

**A9.** At school, the teacher is always happy if you hand in your work **on time**.

**A10.** The ambulance arrived **in time** to save the man's life.



## Exercise 22

### Will/Would/Used To For Habits Or States

- Re-write these sentences using the words **will**, **would** or **used to**. Some can use either **would** or **used to**.

A1. They went to the gym every day when they were younger.

**They used to/would go to the gym every day when they were younger.**

A2. She works overtime most days.

**She will work overtime most days.**

A3. He had blond hair when he was a child.

**He used to have blond hair when he was a child.**

A4. We cycled to school every day when we were in school.

**We used to/would cycle to school every day when we were in school.**

A5. I always make dinner when I get home from work.

**I will always make dinner when I get home from work.**

A6. My house was red before we painted it blue.

**My house used to be red before we painted it blue.**

A7. Meetings sometimes run over.

**Meetings will sometimes run over.**

A8. We often went to the beach during holidays.

**We used to/would often go to the beach during holidays.**

A9. That school had 500 students in the past.

**That school used to have 500 students.**

A10. I watch television every day after school.

**I will watch television every day after school.**



## Exercise 23

### Propose + Gerund/ Infinitive

- Rewrite the sentences to explain the intended use of **propose** in the following sentences.

*E.g.* When I finish this job, I propose to take a long holiday.  
When I finish this job, I **intend** to take a long holiday.

**A1.** I propose going out to lunch and celebrating this good news.

**I suggest going out to lunch to celebrate this good news.**

**A2.** Sandra proposed to go to bed early because she had been working so hard.

**Sandra intended to go to bed early because she had been working so hard.**

**A3.** Charles proposed sending all the emails out at once, but the others thought that was too much work.

**Charles suggested sending all the emails out at once, but the others thought that was too much work.**

**A4.** Frank had proposed to go to Tahiti for his honeymoon before his wife-to-be ran off with another man.

**Frank had intended to go to Tahiti for his honeymoon before his wife-to-be ran off with another man.**

**A5.** Shauna proposed leaving early to beat the traffic.

**Shauna suggested leaving early to beat the traffic.**

**A6.** The former president had proposed to introduce several reforms before he was defeated in the last elections.

**The former president had intended to introduce several reforms before he was defeated in the last elections.**

**A7.** Ruth proposed getting a dog to complete their happy family.

**Ruth suggested getting a dog to complete their happy family.**

**A8.** Victor proposed to change his musical style to something more modern.

**Victor intended to change his musical style to something more modern.**

**A9.** Steve had proposed meeting at the beach but it is raining now.

**Steve had suggested meeting at the beach but it is raining now.**

**A10.** George had never proposed to make economics his major, but he was drawn to the subject.

**George had never intended to make economics his major, but he was drawn to the subject.**



## Exercise 24

### Common uses of the Gerund

- Place the **gerund** in the correct position in the sentence.

E.g. keeps me fit (*run*).

**Running** keeps me fit.

A1. She is good at children (*teach*).

**She is good at teaching children.**

A2. He regrets his house (*sell*).

**He regrets selling his house.**

A3. Sally tells me that English is easy (*learn*).

**Sally tells me that learning English is easy.**

A4. Debbie always washes her hands before her dinner (*eat*).

**Debbie always washes her hands before eating her dinner.**

A5. Henry has always considered alcohol to be a waste of money (*drink*).

**Henry has always considered drinking alcohol to be a waste of money.**

A6. Robyn prevented her child from on the ground (*fall*).

**Robyn prevented her child from falling on the ground.**

A7. David never thought that salad was good for his health (*eat*).

**David never thought that eating salad was good for his health.**

A8. John liked his job because it was fun (*do*).

**John liked doing his job because it was fun.**

A9. She was always seen stretching after her exercise class (*finish*).

**She was always seen stretching after finishing her exercise class.**

A10. We had to realise to foreign people is sometimes difficult (*speak*).

**We had to realise speaking to foreign people is sometimes difficult.**



## Exercise 25

### By And Its Many Uses

- Rewrite the sentences to use the word **by** with the same meaning.

A1. The men were walking to work next to the highway.

**The men were walking to work by the highway.**

A2. I tried cooking the fish with the method of frying.

**I tried cooking the fish by frying it.**

A3. I will have gone to sleep some time before midnight tonight.

**I will have gone to sleep by midnight tonight.**

A4. When you hire a plumber, you usually have to pay for every hour that they are there.

**When you hire a plumber, you usually have to pay by the hour.**

A5. The dimensions of a football pitch are usually 105 metres long and 68 metres wide.

**The dimensions of a football pitch are usually 105 metres by 68 metres.**

A6. Shauna was born in Australia

**Shauna is Australian by birth.**

A7. Many people know how to sing Hotel California from memory.

**Many people know how to sing Hotel California by heart.**

A8. I usually come to school on the metro.

**I usually come to school by metro.**

A9. I like to sit next to a window.

**I like to sit by a window.**

A10. This project needs to be finished before Friday.

**This project needs to be finished by Friday.**



## Exercise 26

### Comparatives - Big And Small Differences

- Choose the correct **comparative** that indicates the difference between the two things the best.
- A1.** Australia is **much larger** than Andorra.
- A2.** Gran Via is **slightly longer** than Diagonal.
- A3.** Messi is **a bit better** than Ronaldo.
- A4.** Mt Everest is **far higher** than Tibidabo.
- A5.** My father is **a little older** than my mother.
- A6.** Pugs are **a lot smaller** than Great Danes.
- A7.** Einstein was **far smarter** than I am.
- A8.** My grandfather is **much older** than I am.
- A9.** Today is **slightly hotter** than yesterday.
- A10.** Somalia is **a lot poorer** than Sweden.

## Exercise 27

### Encourage and Discourage

- Decide whether **encourage** or **discourage** is more appropriate for the sentence given in the space provided.
- A1.** Parents try to **discourage** their children from taking drugs.
- A2.** The coach **encouraged** his team to perform better.
- A3.** The police try to **discourage** people from driving while drunk by handing out large fines.
- A4.** Harry felt really **discouraged** when he failed his exam badly.
- A5.** Losing 10kgs **encouraged** Sally to continue with her weight loss program.
- A6.** He was **encouraged** to try some different kinds of food by his mother.
- A7.** Tracey was **discouraged** from entering the competition because she wasn't good enough.
- A8.** Young people are **encouraged** to study hard at school.
- A9.** Praise **encourages** you to continue giving your best effort.
- A10.** I get **discouraged** when people tell me I am not good enough.



## Exercise 28

### Make The Best Of/Most Of

- Decide whether **make the best of** or **make the most of** is more appropriate for the given sentence. Make sure to put it in the correct tense.
  
- A1. It was raining on the day we intended to go to the Eiffel Tower so we decided to **make the best of** the situation and visited the Louvre instead.
  
- A2. It was an unusually warm January day, so we **made the most of** it and went for a picnic in the park.
  
- A3. Fred decided to **make the most of** his time in Barcelona and visited as many sites as he could.
  
- A4. Wilma had broken her foot and was confined to her bed for two weeks so she decided to **make the best of** the situation and read as many books as she could.
  
- A5. The Def Leppard drummer lost one of his arms in a car accident but he **made the most of** what he still had and learnt how to drum using only one arm.
  
- A6. When you only have limited time in a certain place when on holiday, it is important to **make the most of** your time and see as much as possible.
  
- A7. Daphne had to **make the best of** what she had, despite being very poor.
  
- A8. He was happy to be able to see her, even if it was only for one day and he had to **make the most of** their time together.
  
- A9. Tony had never seen a kangaroo before, so had to **make the most of** it and take as many photos as possible.
  
- A10. Henrietta was very sick but she **made the best of** her time and got some extra work done.



## Exercise 29

### Mixed Conditionals

- Fill in the blank by using the correct tense of the verb given in brackets.

*NB:* Some verbs may need to be in the negative form.

- A1.** If I **was/were** taller, I **would have become** a professional basketball player.
- A2.** If I **hadn't arrived** so late to the restaurant, I **wouldn't need** to eat so quickly now.
- A3.** If he **had studied** medicine at university, he **would be** a doctor now.
- A4.** I **would speak** Spanish well now if I **had studied** when I was a child.
- A5.** If Stephanie **had come** to the party, it **would be** more fun!
- A6.** If they **hadn't lost** in the last round, they **would be** in the semifinals.
- A7.** If my boss **had given** me the time off, I **would be** in Hawaii right now!
- A8.** If John **wasn't** such a liar, he **would have told** his mom what he really did last night.
- A9.** I probably **wouldn't be working** here if my friend **hadn't told** me about this job.
- A10.** If Kim **was/were** braver, she **would have gone** skydiving with us.



## Exercise 30

### Modal Auxiliaries for Probability

- Rewrite the following sentences by using a **modal auxiliary** to communicate the same meaning.

*E.g.* Perhaps David is Australian.  
**David might be Australian.**

**A1.** I am sure he is home because the light is on in the living room.

**He must be home because the light is on in the living room.**

**A2.** He will probably arrive at your house at around 8pm.

**He should arrive at your house at around 8pm.**

**A3.** It is not possible for this to be his jacket; it's too small.

**This can't be his jacket; it's too small.**

**A4.** I think it will probably be good a film as it is by Spielberg.

**I think it should be good a film as it is by Spielberg.**

**A5.** I am sure that she has gone home because her car is not here anymore.

**She must have gone home because her car is not here anymore.**

**A6.** They left here about two hours ago so they have probably arrived home by now.

**They left here about two hours ago so they should have arrived home by now.**

**A7.** I think perhaps I forgot to pay the electricity bill last week.

**I think I might have forgotten to pay the electricity bill last week.**

**A8.** I am certain he is not able to speak Spanish.

**I am certain he can't speak Spanish.**

**A9.** If you leave now, perhaps you will be able to catch the last train home.

**If you leave now, you might be able to catch the last train home.**

**A10.** I'm sure he trained hard for the event because he finished in the top five.

**He must have trained hard for the event because he finished in the top five.**