



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 1

I USUALLY GET UP AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Revision of the Present Simple / the Present Continuous / Adverbs of Frequency

A. Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- A:** What time you usually **(have)** lunch?
B: I usually
..... **(have)** lunch at around 1 o'clock.
- We've got enough food.
We **(not need)** anything else.
- What time he usually
..... **(leave)** the office?
- The Smith brothers
(walk) across the park to school every day.
- We can go out or we can stay at home.
I **(mind)**.
- A:** Can I come and visit you after lunch?
B: Of course, you can. I usually
..... **(not go)** anywhere after lunch.
- Go to bed. You **(look)** tired.
- Tim's school report isn't very good.
He **(not work)** hard enough.

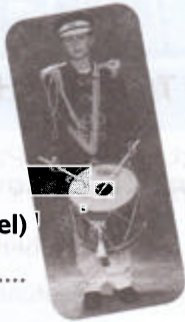
B. Fill in the blanks with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- My father **(work)** today. He **(work)** five days a week.
- Muhammet **(speak)** Arabic, but just now he
(speak) English.
- It's seven o'clock now. The Watsons
..... **(have)** dinner. They usually
..... **(have)** dinner at 7 o'clock.

- Robert often **(go)** abroad on business trips.
- you always
(watch) TV in the evenings?
- Look! The policemen
(chase) some men. The men must be thieves.
- Tina is busy now. She
(revise) for her biology test.
- Jason **(not like)** wasting time. He
(read) books when he
..... **(have)** some free time.
- Why the students
..... **(make)** so much noise?
- What Gemma
..... **(wear)** today?
- Your mother **(look)** very young. How old is she?
- This scarf **(feel)** like silk. It's so soft.
- Your hair
(smell) nice.
Which shampoo
..... you
..... **(use)**?
- She **(seem)** to be very upset. What's wrong?
- He **(taste)** the potatoes now to see if they are cooked.
- This soup **(taste)** delicious.
How you
(make) it?

17. **A:** What's that noise?

B: It
(**sound**) like Tom
playing his drum!



18. I (**not feel**)

very well. I
(**think**)

I'll lie down for a few minutes.

19. Every morning when

I (**wake up**)

I (**smell**) fresh
coffee coming from the kitchen.

20. What time you usually

..... (**get**) home from school?

C. Fill in the blanks with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My mum sometimes (1)
(**complain**) to my father that I (2)
(**not help**) her with the housework. I really
(3) (**want**) to help her but
I (4) (**be**) very busy.
I (5) (**have**) school from
Monday to Friday until 4 pm every day.
Then I sometimes (6) (**go**) to the
library or (7) (**play**) tennis after
school. We (8) (**have**) tests almost
every week. Right now I (9) (**study**)
in my room. My mum (10) (**be**) also
at home. She (11) (**not do**) any
work at the moment. She (12) (**sit**)
in front of the TV and she (13)
(**watch**) a film. She (14) (**like**)
watching soap operas. I (15) (**hate**)
watching them. They are silly.

D. Circle the correct words.

1. My dad **doesn't leave** / **isn't leaving** the house before 8 o'clock in the morning.
2. **A:** Where is Sally?
B: She is in her bedroom.
She **does** / **is doing** her homework.
3. We **don't wear** / **aren't wearing** school uniforms at our school.
4. They **prefer** / **are preferring** to go on holiday in September when the resorts are less crowded.



5. Jim and Jane **have** / **are having** a barbecue today.
6. My uncle **repairs** / **is repairing** the roof at the moment.
7. More and more people **move** / **are moving** to cities nowadays.
8. **A:** This skirt **doesn't fit** / **isn't fitting** me any more.
B: You must have put on weight.
9. I usually **eat** / **am eating** an egg for breakfast.
10. **A:** Where are Tom and Ali?
B: They **play** / **are playing** football in the park.



I HAVEN'T BEEN TO EGYPT TO SEE THE PYRAMIDS.

Revision of the Past Simple / Present Perfect Simple / Present Perfect Continuous / Definite & Indefinite Articles

A. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or the present perfect continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. My mum (go) to the bank to pay some bills. She'll be back in an hour.
2. The man is getting angry because the meal he ordered hasn't been served yet. He (wait) for his meal for a long time.
3. Tina is reading a letter from Tim. She just (receive) it from him.
4. The mechanic started fixing the washing machine this morning. He (repair) it since 9 am and he hasn't finished yet.
5. My secretary started working for our company in 2000. She (work) for us since 2000.
6. This is the funniest film I ever (see).
7. Sheila started designing jewellery two years ago. She (design) jewellery for two years.
8. How long it (be) since you moved here?
9. I never (travel) by plane before.
10. Lisa phoned me two weeks ago and she (not phone) me since then.

B. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect, the past simple or the present perfect continuous.

1. I (see) five films this month.
2. How long she (be) in York?
3. Sam (train) for this match for months. He has been practising four hours a day for the last two weeks.

4. Animals (be) a source of help and comfort to human beings since history (begin).
5. She (have) a shower, (get) dressed quickly and (leave) for the airport.
6. She (be) in hospital for two months. She is looking forward to going home.
7. The president (announce) the introduction of a new set of measures to deal with unemployment.
8. Jane (arrive) late for work again this morning. She (be) late at least five times this month.
9. Tina (always want) to be a doctor ever since she was young.
10. Ann (work) hard recently.
11. It (snow) all day.
12. A: you (phone) your parents?
B: No, I (phone) them yet.
13. That painting is the most expensive one I ever (see).
14. They (not find) the child yet who (disappear) two days ago.
15. Peter isn't here. He (go) to the swimming pool.
16. My mum (make) a lot of jam last year, but she (make) any this year yet.
17. A: Where you (be)?
B: I (be) to the dentist's.
18. A: Would you mind cleaning your room, Jane?
B: I already (clean) it.
19. you ever (travel) by plane?
20. He (live) in that small village since he was born

C. Fill in the blanks with a, an, the or (-) no article.

Example:

When we went to Paris, we saw Eiffel Tower.

1. Whose is car parked in front of of the building?
2. My brother found cat in the park. He brought cat home and fed it.
3. I went to work on Tuesday but next day I was so sick that I stayed at home.
4. He has got beautiful summer house. It is near sea.
5. Turn on TV. I want to watch news.
6. Grand Canyon is in Arizona.
7. I visited Disney World while I was in Florida.
8. We went for walk around zoo.

D. Read the text and answer the questions.

Planning the Pyramids

The ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the pharaohs and their queens.

The pharaohs were buried in pyramids.

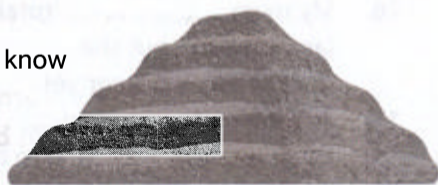
There are no writings or pictures to show us how the Egyptians planned

and built their pyramids. We know

that particular

rules had to

be followed in the planning and building process. For starters, the pyramid had to be built on the west side of the Nile; the side on which the sun set. This was done for religious reasons. The pyramid also had to stand well above the level of the river to protect it from the regular floods.



Types of Pyramids

Step

The Step Pyramid of Netjerykht is in Saqqara, Lower Egypt. It belongs to the third dynasty, and it was built sometime after 2,650 BC. It was the first pyramid in the history of architecture. It was built of local limestone and raised to a height of 60 metres. Its plan is rectangular measuring 121x109 metres.

True

The True Pyramid (such as those at Gize) is a natural development and improvement on the step pyramid. The first True Pyramids were introduced at the beginning of the 4th Dynasty. The structure of a True Pyramid is almost the same as a Step Pyramid. Packing blocks were stacked until the dimensions were right, and then finishing blocks (usually limestone) were the last touch. They look much nicer than the Step Pyramids, but the construction isn't really that different.

1. Why were the pyramids built?
.....
2. Where did the pyramids have to be built? Why?
.....
3. When was the first Step Pyramid built?
.....
4. What did they use to build the Netjerykht?
.....
5. When were the first True Pyramids built?
.....
6. What is the structure of a True Pyramid like?
.....

E. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. tomb | a. keep, preserve |
| 2. flooded | b. building |
| 3. protect | c. rulers from the same family |
| 4. dynasty | d. special |
| 5. particular | e. grave |
| 6. construction | f. covered in water |



DOLPHINS ARE VERY FRIENDLY ANIMALS.

Revision of the Present Simple & Past Simple / Future in the Past (*was/were about to / going to...*) / Expressing Opinions (*must / have to / should / in my opinion*)

A. Match.

1. He's coughing terribly.
2. A lot of people hate cigarette smoke.
3. Tina often arrives at the bus stop late and misses the bus.
4. Mr Smith hasn't been able to find a job for two years.
5. My dad snores while he is sleeping.
6. You don't sound very well.

- a. She should get up earlier.
- b. Smoking should be banned in restaurants and cafes.
- c. He should go on a training course.
- d. He shouldn't sleep on his back.
- e. He should stop smoking.
- f. You should have a day off work.

B. Fill in the blanks with the past simple + *about to* or the correct past form of *going to*.

Example:

I *was going to go* to the cinema with some friends but I had too much homework.

1. Last week I (**go**) to the cinema but there weren't any good films on.
2. He (**visit**) Jane but she wasn't at home.
3. I (**wear**) my red dress but it's dirty.
4. Ali (**be**) get on the bus when he saw his friend.
5. James (**buy**) some flowers for Jane's birthday but the shop was closed.
6. My dad (**drink**) some lemonade but there was none left.

7. She (**wash**) the car but there was a water cut.
8. They (**be**) go out when the phone rang.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. **A:** Did you **must / have to** stay late at work yesterday?
B: Yes, I **must / had to** send some e-mails.
2. You **mustn't / have to** enter that room. It's forbidden.
3. Students **have to / should** switch off their mobile phones during lessons. It's a school rule.
4. I think, I **must / should** lose some weight.
5. I **have to / should** lose some weight. The doctor says so.
6. She **must / should** have left her phone on the plane.
7. You **have to / mustn't** make any noise. The baby is sleeping.
8. I think you **should / have to** stop eating so much chocolate. You're putting on weight.
9. You **don't have to / shouldn't** have been rude to her yesterday but you were.
10. I think you **must / should** help her.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct present or past forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Mr Smith (**just return**) from South Africa. Now he (**prepare**) a report about African problems. The day after tomorrow, some journalists (**interview**) him about African countries and their problems.

2. I **(be)** born in 1989. Today **(be)** my birthday and I **(have)** a birthday party. I **(not celebrate)** my birthday since 1995.
3. What kind of jobs stewards and stewardesses **(do)** during the flight?
4. Dick **(write)** a composition now. He **(write)** it since he got home from school.
5. Hello, Jack. I'm happy to see you again. I **(not see)** you since last year. What you **(do)** lately?
6. Birds **(not build)** nests in the autumn.
7. How often you **(wash)** your hair?
8. I **(go)** to the theatre last night and I really **(enjoy)** it. I **(be)** to the theatre for a long time.
9. When I **(arrive)**, Melissa **(talk)** on the phone. The wind **(blow)** outside. Inside it **(be)** hot. A wood fire **(burn)** in the hearth, and a cat **(sleep)** in front of it.
10. I usually **(wear)** a coat but I **(not wear)** one today as it isn't cold.

E. Read the text and answer the questions.

World's Tallest Man Saves Dolphins

Two dolphins' lives were in danger after eating plastic pieces off the sides of their pool at an aquarium in China's Liaoning

Province so veterinarians summoned the world's tallest man, Bao Xishun to help. Bao Xishun, a shepherd from the neighbouring inner Mongolia region, is 2.36 metres tall.



The plastic pieces had caused the marine mammals to lose their appetites and become depressed. Vets had tried to remove the plastic pieces from the dolphins' stomachs but had not been able to. Luckily, Bao's extra-long arms were able to extract the plastic pieces. During the operation, the dolphins' teeth were wrapped with towels for safety.

"Some very small plastic pieces are still left in the dolphins' stomachs," said the vet. "However, the dolphins will be able to digest these and are expected to recover soon."

1. What had happened to the dolphins?
.....
.....
2. Where is Bao from? What is his job?
.....
.....
3. How tall is he?
.....
.....
4. How did the dolphins feel and what couldn't they do?
.....
.....
5. Why did the veterinarians summon Bao?
.....
.....
6. Was Bao able to take out all the plastic pieces?
.....
.....

F. Fill in the blanks with a word from the passage.

1. There were plastic pieces in the dolphins'
2. The dolphins had eaten plastic pieces off the of their pool.
3. Bao was a from Mongolia.
4. The dolphins had lost their and become depressed.
5. During the operation the dolphins' teeth were with towels.



DID YOU HAVE A GOOD WEEKEND?

Recycling the Present Simple / Past Simple / Present Perfect / Past Perfect / Past Continuous

A. Fill in the blanks with the present simple, past simple, the present perfect, the past perfect or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He always (**get**) bad grades in maths. He isn't interested in maths.
2. I'm very sorry about your umbrella. I (**leave**) it on the bus yesterday.
3. While Tom (**play**) football, he (**hurt**) his leg.
4. I always (**use**) a dictionary while I (**write**) a composition.
5. While I (**run**) to the bus stop, I (**drop**) my purse.
6. The questions in the exam (**be**) very difficult, but he (**manage**) to answer all of them.
7. My friend (**live**) on the 15th floor of a skyscraper so he has to use the lift to go up and down.
8. While she (**clean**) the balcony, some water (**drop**) onto a man's head in the street.
9. I (**have**) a nightmare when the alarm clock rang.
10. The sea (**be**) rough but she was able to win the sailing race.
11. David (**speak**) French well now, because he used to live in Paris.
12. How long it (**take**) to get to Antalya from Istanbul by plane?
13. Why (**be**) the pyramids built in Egypt?
14. I'd like to (**buy**) a sweater, but I (**not have got**) enough money with me.
15. I (**revise**) hard this week, because I (**have got**) an important exam next week.
16. My team (**score**) two goals and (**win**) the game last weekend.
17. When a man (**join**) the army, he (**get**) a haircut.
18. Last night we (**go**) to a restaurant for dinner. The food (**look**) delicious, but I couldn't eat it because it (**taste**) terrible.
19. Mr Adams already (**leave**) the house before I (**arrive**).
20. While I (**walk**) through the park yesterday, it (**start**) to snow.

21. This year I **(want go)** Spain. you ever **(be)** there?
22. **A:** It **(be)** late. Where you **(be)**?
B: I **(miss)** the bus and so I **(walk)** home.
23. We **(watch)** a film on TV when my dad **(come)** home last night. He **(want)** to talk to us so we **(miss)** the end of the film. you **(watch)** it? What **(happen)**?
24. We went to bed after we **(finish)** our homework.
25. The students already **(clean)** the board when the teacher **(come)** in.
26. We **(not play)** tennis together since last May.
27. Tony **(study)** French for a few months last year.
28. The accident **(happen)** while they **(drive)** to Chicago.
29. The teachers said that no one **(finish)** that part yet.
30. Last night I **(read)** in bed when suddenly I **(hear)** a scream.
31. It **(be)** three hours since he **(leave)** his office but he **(not come)** home yet.
32. I asked my friend why he **(buy)** a new car before selling the old one.
33. I wish my uncle **(be)** here now to give us some advice.
34. By the time I **(get)** home last night, my little brother **(go)** to bed.
35. While I **(surf)** the net, I **(find)** a really good website yesterday.
36. **A:** What you **(do)** at the weekend?
B: I **(go)** to a football match.
37. It **(be)** very cold this year. I wonder when it's going to get warmer.
38. I usually **(not take)** sugar in my tea.
39. I **(go)** to Spain five years ago. Since then I **(not speak)** Spanish and I **(forget)** nearly everything I **(learn)** there.



40. **A:** you **(like)** playing tennis?
B: Yes, but I **(not play)** for many years.



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 5

MY FATHER IS GOING ON A BUSINESS TRIP NEXT WEEK.

Revision of *will* & *going to* / Present Continuous with future meaning / Present Simple with future meaning

A. Fill in the blanks with *will* or *going to*.

- A:** What you
(do) with that can of paint?
B: I (paint) the garage.
- A:** What are those tickets for?
B: We (go) to the cinema tonight.
- A:** What you
(do) during the summer holidays?
B: I (go) to London.
- A:** What would you like to have for lunch?
B: I think I (have) a chicken sandwich.
- A:** My dad sold his old car. He
(buy) a new one.
- A:** The Browns have bought a new house. They
(move) in next week.
- A:** It's your birthday today.
B: Yes, my mum
(make) a birthday cake for tonight.
- A:** I feel very tired, so I think I
(go) to bed.
- A:** My mother doesn't like this dress. She
(take) it back to the shop and exchange it for something else.
- A:** What do you think the weather
(be) like in Istanbul tomorrow?

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous or the future simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- A:** How old is your mum?
B: She (be) forty next week.

- A:** What are you doing tonight?
B: I (probably play) football after dinner.
- A:** Jason (come) to visit us on Friday.
B: I know. What time he
(arrive)?
- A:** Are you looking forward to your birthday party?
B: Yes. I hope everybody
(enjoy) it.
- A:** Excuse me, what time
the train (leave)?
B: At 8 o'clock, sir.
- A:** I'm really hungry.
B: I (make) you a sandwich.
- A:** Sezen Aksu (give) a concert at the stadium this week.
B: I know. I (want) to get a ticket.
- A:** I (see) Ismail at 8 o'clock tonight.
B: Really? I thought he was in Germany.
- A:** you
(do) anything on Sunday morning?
B: No, I'm free.
- A:** I (go) to the concert tonight. Do you want to come with me?
B: What time it
(start)?
- A:** It's too hot in here.
B: You're right. I (open) a window.

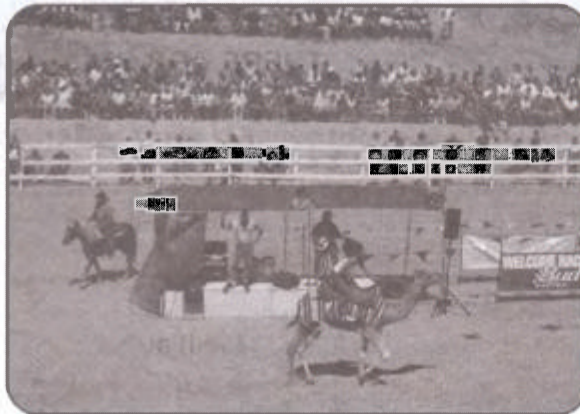
- 12. **A:** Have you done the shopping yet?
B: No, but I probably **(do)** it in the afternoon.
- 13. **A:** Why did you get the eggs and the flour out?
B: Because, I **(make)** a cake.
- 14. **A:** Did you invite Tom to your birthday party?
B: Oh, no! I forgot! I **(ask)** him tonight at the concert.
- 15. **A:** Can I speak to Sally, please?
B: Wait a minute! I **(get)** her for you.
- 16. **A:** What are you doing on Saturday night?
B: I probably **(stay)** at home and watch TV.
- 17. Look at that dog! Oh, it **(bite)** that little girl.
- 18. My son says he **(be)** a doctor when he grows up.
- 19. **A:** I'm not feeling well. I won't be able to wash the car.
B: Don't worry. I **(do)** it for you.
- 20. **A:** I've decided what to buy for Helen, Mum.
B: Really? What you **(buy)** her?

C. Read the text and answer the questions.

Robot Jockeys Race Camels in Qatar

This amazing new technology is also a development in human rights. Racing-camel owners in many Persian Gulf countries traditionally use children as jockeys, sometimes as young as four years old. After pressure from human rights groups, Qatar outlawed the practice and looked to technology to keep the races running.

Officials talked to the Swiss robotics firm, K-Team, which came up with a solution. The new robot jockeys weigh 26 kg and cost about US \$5,500 each.



The market for these robotic riders may soon be growing. The United Arab Emirates announced that it too would use robots in camel races. And Oman declared a ban on child jockeys.

Sheik Abdullah bin Saud, the Qatari official in charge of the robot project, said that the goal of the programme was to improve the speed, the weight and the aerodynamics and to stop using children as jockeys.

- 1. What are they using instead of child jockeys in camel races?
.....
- 2. Why did they stop using child jockeys?
.....
- 3. Which country started to use the robots for camel races first?
.....
- 4. How much do the robots weigh? How much do they cost?
.....
- 5. What was the goal of the programme?
.....

D. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. traditionally | a. force, insistence |
| 2. pressure | b. aim |
| 3. solution | c. to make illegal |
| 4. to declare | d. answer |
| 5. to outlaw | e. customarily |
| 6. goal | f. to announce |



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 6

THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 1,600 GIANT PANDAS LEFT IN THE WILD.

Revision of Tenses

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Water (boil) at 100°C and (freeze) at 0°C.
- How long you (learn) English?
- I (believe) that exercise is good for you.
- A:** How are you finding your new job?
B: Great! I (not have) any problems so far.
- Chickens (hatch) from eggs.
- Nick is very clever. He (speak) four different languages.
- Catherine (like) romantic films.
- A:** You're covered in mud.
B: I know. I (play) football.
- A:** Jason (be) on the phone for ages.
B: Is he still on the phone?
A: Yes, he is.
- Have you seen my bag? I (search) for it all morning.
- Is Martha here? I don't know. I (not see) her all day.
- It (rain) for hours. I wish it would stop now.
- A:** you (speak) to Robert?
B: Yes, I (phone) him last night.
- A:** Can I have some more dessert, please?
B: I'm sorry. Your brother (just / eat) it all.
- I (not recognize) Mary. She (look) so different in a wedding dress.
- Grandma's plane (arrive) at 3 o'clock yesterday. I went to meet her at the airport.
- We (make) plans for our summer holiday right now.
- The actress is very happy. She (win) the Oscar.
- A:** Who (be) your favourite singer?
B: I (like) Nilüfer since I was in primary school.
- We (move) house on Wednesday. Everything is packed.
- They (spend) their holidays in Switzerland last winter.
- Marilyn Monroe (star) in a number of successful films.
- While Ted (look) out of the window, he (see) Pat.
- What you (do) when the burglar (break in)?
- My mum (clean) the windows when it (start) to rain.
- Ceyda and I are good friends. We (know) each other for years.
- A:** Would you like to borrow this book?
B: No, I already (read) it.
- When he (save) enough money, he bought a new mobile phone.
- I went to the gym last night. I just (arrive) home when Bob called me.
- A:** Was the house tidy when you (get) home.
B: Yes, the children (dust) the furniture and (hoover) the floors.
- They (walk) in the park when it (start) to rain.
- The teacher (teach) the children a song yesterday.
- A:** There's a lovely smell coming from the kitchen.
B: Yes, I (bake) a cake.

- 34. you **(go)**
out for dinner last night?
- 35. **A:** I like your dress. Is it new?
B: No, I **(have)** it for ages.
- 36. **A:** Where's Cindy?
B: She **(do)** her
homework in her bedroom.
- 37. Tom and Tim often **(go)**
fishing together.
- 38. We **(play)** football
when it started to rain.
- 39. By the time I **(arrive)**, the
lesson already
..... **(start)**.
- 40. My parents just
(move) to a beautiful house in the
country.
- 41. **A:** Did you see Mary yesterday?
B: No, but I probably
..... **(see)** her this evening.
- 42. **A:** How long Mary
..... **(work)** for that
company?
B: She **(work)** there for
three years.
- 43. **A:** The children's party finishes at
5 o'clock.
B: OK I **(pick)** them up
on my way home.
- 44. you **(think)**
you will pass your exams?
- 45. **A:** you
(tidy) your room yet?
B: No, but I promise I
(do) it this afternoon.

B. Read the text and answer the questions.

First Giant Panda is Released into the Wild

The four-year-old male panda was set free in the mountains of Sichuan Province in southwest China—more than 40 years after the first captive-bred giant panda was born.

Xiang Xiang, whose name means 'lucky' is wearing a collar carrying a satellite tracking device so researchers know where he is.

Conservationists hope this will be the start of a programme to reintroduce one of the world's best-loved endangered animals into the wild.

The programme could eventually double China's wild panda population, researchers say.

The 80 kg male, Xiang Xiang, was picked for the mission, and has been training for a new life as a wild panda from the age of two.



More than a hundred pandas live at the Panda Centre —more than half the total number of captive pandas worldwide. Only about 1,600 giant pandas are still left in the wild, conservationists say.

Xiang Xiang's keeper says Xiang Xiang's training for the wild began in a large enclosure.

The giant panda was later transferred to an area ten times bigger that was similar to the animal's natural habitat – with plenty of bamboo to eat.

- 1. What happened to Xiang Xiang?
.....
- 2. What does Xiang Xiang mean?
.....
- 3. How are they going to track the panda?
.....
- 4. What do conservationists hope?
.....
- 5. Where did Xiang Xiang's training begin?
.....

C. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. to set free | a. huge |
| 2. mission | b. in the end |
| 3. giant | c. not in the wild,
not free, imprisoned |
| 4. device | d. to release |
| 5. eventually | e. task, duty |
| 6. captive | f. tool |

Passive (with all tenses)

A. Fill in the blanks with the passive form of the verbs in the box.

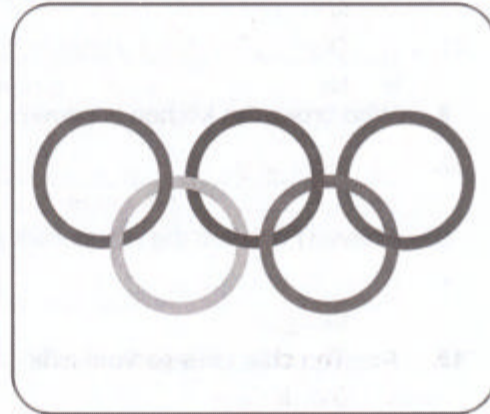
build	take	plant	make
not use	give	bite	not start
injure	teach		

1. A lot of changes in the laws to protect people's rights.
2. I never by a snake in my life.
3. A new school for disabled children in the city centre next year.
4. He a new bicycle by his grandfather.
5. Some trees on our street yesterday.
6. A few people in the car crash and they to hospital.
7. We English in the first grade.
8. The project yet.
9. The photocopier for a long time.

B. Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We hope that a nuclear war by the superpowers. **(not start)**
2. The conference in Japan last week. **(hold)**
3. The new airport by the president now. **(open)**
4. All flights yesterday because of the fog. **(cancel)**
5. The problem yet. **(not solve)**

6. Pine trees now to help save the environment. **(plant)**
7. A lot of rivers in recent years. **(pollute)**
8. His books into several different languages. **(translate)**
9. Athletes gold, silver and bronze medals at the Olympic Games. **(award)**



10. Our lives much by new inventions. **(not change)**

C. Put into the passive.

1. Mrs Smith wrote the reports.
The
2. The boss is going to give us a pay rise.
We
3. I expect they will deliver my new carpet soon.
.....
4. My daughter took these photographs.
.....
5. The gardener is repairing the garden fence.
.....

6. Who built the Pyramids?

.....?



7. Did your neighbours see the burglars?

.....?

8. Who broke the kitchen window?

.....?

9. I haven't finished the housework yet.

.....

10. People make cheese from milk.

.....

11. A lot of people use computers nowadays.

.....

12. They have finished all the food.

.....

13. They will not open the new factory until next year.

.....

14. The police will investigate the bank robbery.

.....

15. A lot of people have built houses there.

.....

D. Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in the box.

steal	discover	employ	invite
invent	write	develop	score
cause	conquer		

1. Fifteen people by that company last year.
2. Most traffic accidents by drunk drivers last year.
3. How much money from your house last night?
4. The New World by Europeans in 1492.
5. I to my friend's birthday party yesterday.
6. The law of gravity by Sir Isaac Newton.
7. *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson.
8. The light bulb by Thomas Edison.
9. Istanbul by Sultan Mehmet II.



10. Two goals by Hakan Şükür.

Recycling the passive with modals

A. Put into the passive.

Example:

They have to finish the exercise by the end of the lesson.

The exercise has to be finished by the end of the lesson.

1. They could make some mistakes.
.....?
2. They might build a new shopping centre near here.
.....?
3. You may take this book away.
.....?
4. You have to return the tickets.
.....?
5. Can they complete the building in a few months?
.....?
6. They may discuss the problem at the meeting.
.....?
7. They will ask you a lot of questions at the customs.
.....?
8. We must write the answers here.
.....?
9. My friends are going to design the posters.
.....?

10. Who will pay for the tickets?
.....?
11. I have to fix the radio.
.....?
12. They won't write the new words on the board.
.....?
13. They will hand in their term papers next week.
.....?
14. A factory in Bursa is going to make the T-shirts.
.....?
15. You must take these tablets twice a day.
.....?
16. They must print the book next month.
.....?
17. I will inform you when it is finished.
.....?
18. They must record the dialogues on a CD.
.....?
19. I'm going to wash the dirty clothes in the machine.
.....?
20. You can't pay the bill after the first of the month.
.....?

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the box and a modal passive.

leave	send	take	wear
serve	not park	open	not play
complete	ask		

1. You a lot of questions about the project in the interview.
2. These books back to the library.
3. She to America by her parents.
4. The building in a few months.
5. Your car in the college car park.
6. The door open for a while.
7. Outdoor shoes on the basketball court.
8. The piano by Ann.
9. The exhibition by the mayor.
10. Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

C. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the passive.

1. I'm going to a birthday party tonight. I (**invite**) by a friend of mine.
2. My dad didn't go to the meeting yesterday. It (**cancel**).

3. Tickets (**sell**) up until the day of the concert.
4. Trousers (**wear**) by both men and women.
5. The joke (**tell**) to me by my sister.
6. This room (**not clean**) for a few months.
7. The turkey (**cook**) for three hours.
8. My car (**service**) tomorrow.
9. That dress (**make**) for me by my aunt.
10. Two men (**arrest**) yesterday evening.

D. Rewrite the sentences.

1. You cannot wear this thick dress in summer.
This
2. People will use more solar energy in the future.
More solar energy
3. They will give me a book tomorrow as a reward.
I
4. They shouldn't build a third bridge over the Bosphorus.
A third
5. The teacher is going to punish you for being rude.
You



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 9

IF I SEE HER, I'LL TELL HER THE NEWS.

First, Second & Third Conditionals (if, even if, unless, provided ..., so that ..., in case ...)

A. Match.

1. I wish I could ride a bicycle,
2. If you come early,
3. If he hadn't tried to climb that tree,
4. Unless you stop eating chocolate and cakes,
5. Bill would have won the race,
6. If I had a car,
7. If you hadn't showed us the way,
8. If the laptop hadn't been so expensive,

- a. we would have got lost.
- b. you won't lose weight.
- c. I would give you a lift.
- d. you'll get a good seat.
- e. he wouldn't have broken his leg.
- f. but now it's too late to learn.
- g. if he hadn't fallen.
- h. my father would have bought it.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If James Pollard **(not be)** an honest politician, I would not have voted for him.
2. You won't get hungry if you **(have)** a good breakfast.
3. If you **(not make)** so much noise, the baby would have gone to sleep.

4. Even if she **(buy)** a ticket, she would have had to stand.
5. As long as you **(promise)** to come early, you can come with me.
6. If I were you, I **(listen)** to your brother's advice.
7. Unless drivers **(be)** more careful, the number of accidents will not decrease.
8. You can go to Sam's house provided you **(not come)** me not to come home late.
9. They **(arrive)** early so that they could meet the princess.
10. I bought some cakes in case they **(be)** hungry.

C. Rewrite the sentences with an if clause.

1. I haven't got enough time, so I can't finish my project.
If I
2. We didn't know the city well, so we got lost.
If we
3. They didn't take the injured people to hospital, so they died.
If they

4. The man drove carelessly and he had an accident.
If the man
.....
5. You may need to call me. I'll be at home all day.
..... in case
.....
6. You can't go abroad. You haven't got a visa.
..... unless
.....
7. My mum wants to go on a diet. But she won't lose much weight.
Even if
.....
8. Please give me your number.
I may need to ask you something.
..... in case
.....
9. I don't study, so I usually fail all my exams.
If
.....
10. I will probably come home early. Then I will turn on the heater.
If
.....

D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If my mum weren't afraid of cats, she **(love)** my cat, Peanut.
2. If dad doesn't give us any money, we **(not go)** to the cinema.

3. If I **(be)** you, I would look for a better job.
4. If you had taken my advice, you **(not / catch)** a cold.
5. If you **(send)** Becky some flowers, she would forgive you.



6. If you **(not take)** your medicine regularly, you will never get better.
7. If you don't go now, you **(not have)** enough time to see everything in the museum.
8. If you want, I **(come)** with you.
9. If Andrew hadn't driven us to the station, we **(miss)** the train.
10. We could go on a picnic if our car **(not break down)**.



HOT CHOCOLATE IS NICER THAN COFFEE.

Comparison of Adjectives & Adverbs

A. Circle.

1. She tried **hardly** / **hard** but she failed inspite of all her efforts.
2. I can **hard** / **hardly** see without my glasses.
3. The post office is quite **near** / **nearly**.
4. I **near** / **nearly** missed the bus this morning.
5. My brother is very **clever** / **cleverly**.
6. He **slow** / **slowly** left the room.
7. When I turned around, I saw the most **horrible** / **horribly** creature I had ever seen.
8. It is **free** / **freely** to visit the gallery. You needn't pay.
9. The babies can move around in the nursery **free** / **freely**.
10. I haven't felt well **late** / **lately**.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

1. This is (**fast**) car I've ever driven.
2. It was very cold yesterday but it is (**warm**) today.
3. That street is (**busy**) in the city.
4. A bicycle is (**slow**) a car or a train.
5. This is (**delicious**) meal I have ever had.
6. Their office is (**far**) away from the city centre than ours.
7. It is much (**cold**) today than yesterday.
8. A snail moves (**slowly**) than a tortoise.
9. That film is (**sad**) film I've ever watched.
10. Is this dress (**long**) the other one? They look the same to me.

C. Rewrite the sentences using the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. Lamb is more fattening than chicken.
Chicken
2. I've never eaten a better cake than the one Sally made.
Sally made
3. The apple pie I baked yesterday wasn't as nice as this one.
This apple pie
4. Carrots are healthier than crisps.
Crisps
5. These green grapes aren't as juicy as those black ones.
Those black grapes
6. John's English is worse than Arthur's.
John's English isn't

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. **A:** Is Robert a reader?
B: No, he usually reads and he finishes the reading passage very quickly. (**slow / fast**)
2. My mum's voice is very She always speaks to me. (**soft**)
3. You have to study You know you passed your exams last year. (**hard**)
4. Everybody can answer an question (**easy**)
5. The students are working They are usually when there is a test. (**quiet**)

6. Bob speaks English
but he doesn't write
He writes very (**good / bad**)
7. Roberto is a driver. He drives too fast when he is in a hurry. But Tom is a very driver. Tom drives Roberto does. (**careless / careful**)
8. The BMW car is in front of the lorry, because the lorry is going
The BMW car is going the lorry. (**slow / fast**)
9. My mum earns 900 YTL a month. My dad earns 1,500 YTL. My mum earns my dad. My dad earns my mum. (**little / much**)
10. My mother is a very woman. She always works in the office. (**busy**)

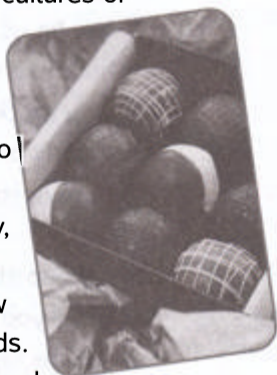
E. Read the text and answer the questions.

History of Chocolate

The tasty secret of the cacao (kah KOW) tree was discovered 2,000 years ago in the tropical rainforests of the Americas. The pods of this tree contain seeds that can be processed into chocolate.

Before chocolate was a sweet candy, it was a spicy drink. The first people known to have made chocolate were the ancient cultures of Mexico and Central America. These people, including the Maya and the Aztecs, mixed ground cacao seeds with various seasonings to make a spicy, frothy drink.

The ancient Maya grew cacao in their own backyards. In 1976, a bulldozer unearthed an ancient Maya village in El Salvador. There, archaeologists found the remains of cacao gardens near Maya homes. Many clay dishes also contained preserved cacao seeds.



Apparently, the Maya people valued chocolate so much that they gathered cacao seeds from rainforest trees and planted cacao in their gardens.

Later, the Spanish sailors brought the seeds back home to Spain, where new recipes were used. Eventually, the drink's popularity spread throughout Europe. Since then, new technologies have changed the texture and taste of chocolate, but it still remains one of the world's favourite flavours.

1. Who were the first people to use cacao seeds?
.....
2. How did it taste before becoming a candy?
.....
3. How do we know that the Maya people used cacao many years ago?
.....
4. How do we know that the Maya people valued chocolate?
.....
5. Who introduced chocolate to Europe?
.....

F. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. pod | a. to find something in the ground |
| 2. flavour | b. very old |
| 3. frothy | c. to keep |
| 4. to unearth | d. to collect, put together |
| 5. to preserve | e. with a lot of bubbles |
| 6. ancient | f. taste |
| 7. to gather | g. long, flat part of some plants that has seeds in it |
| 8. recipe | h. instructions for cooking |



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 11

I HAVE GOT USED TO GETTING UP EARLY FOR SCHOOL.

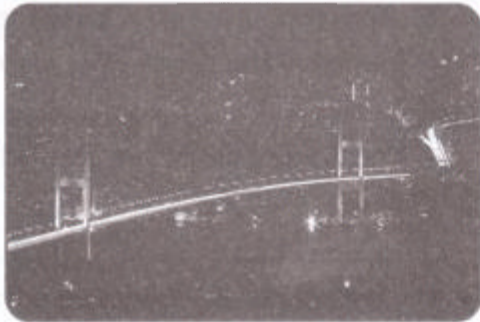
**Not only ... but also, Both ... and / Exclamations (How ...! What ...!)
would / be used to + verb + -ing / used to + verb + to**

A. Rewrite the sentences using *used to*.

Example:

When I was a child, I was very fat.
I *used to be* very fat when I was a child.

- My brother played basketball when he was at primary school.
My brother
- There wasn't a bridge over the Bosphorus fifty years ago.
There



- When I was seven, I watched cartoons on TV a lot.
I
- My sister bit her nails when she was young.
My sister
- When my mother was younger, she had long hair.
My mother
- I didn't wear a uniform before I started going to school.
I didn't
- When I was younger, I went to bed early.
When
- When my father was young he cycled to school.
My father

- My grandparents lived in a small village. Now they live with us in Ankara.
My grandparents



- Before the discovery of electricity, people used candles.
People

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

would put would fall would close
not use to make would jump used to go
would have to used to tell

When I was seven I was really jealous of my brothers because they could go to bed later than me. My mum (1) me to bed at about 8 o'clock whereas my brothers never (2) to bed until 10 o'clock. My mum (3) me a story and I (4) my eyes and pretend to go to sleep. Then, as soon as my mum left the room, I (5) out of bed and play with my toys. I (6) any noise because I didn't want my parents to find out that I wasn't asleep.

Sometimes I (7) asleep on the floor and my mum (8) put me to bed again.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *used to*, *get used to* or *be used to* and the words in brackets.

1. Our neighbour is a taxi driver. He started working 10 years ago. At first, he wasn't **(drive)** all day long. But soon he got **(sit)** in the driver's seat. Now he is **(work)** long hours.
2. My aunt has just got married. At first she found it difficult to be a housewife. First of all, she wasn't **(cook)** in the evenings. But soon she **(prepare)** the meals. Now she is **(do)** everything.
3. We **(eat)** a lot of *baklava*.
4. Did they **(get)** up early?
5. Teachers are noise.
6. Mr Smith **(work)** in a dark office.
7. It's not easy to a cold climate.
8. Did you **(work)** late?
9. There isn't a statue in the city centre now, but there **(be)** one sixty years ago.
10. There is a mosque in the village, but there **(not be)** one forty years ago.

D. Rewrite the sentences using *both ... and* or *not only ... but also*.

Example:

Maria is lazy. She is dishonest too.

Not only is Maria lazy but she is also dishonest.

1. Mr Kelly planted some flowers. His wife planted some flowers too.

Both



2. The restaurant is awful. The food is awful.
Not only
3. The boss left the office early. The secretary also left the office early.
Both
4. Ted washed the car. He polished the car too.
Not only
5. The table is new. The chairs are new too.
Both
6. My sister can play the guitar and the piano too.
Not only
7. Caroline is getting married this month. Lisa is getting married this month too.
Both
8. The lecture was boring. The seminar was boring.
Both
9. Oranges are grown in Antalya. Tomatoes are grown in Antalya too.
Both
10. My brother is good at maths and science too.
Not only



I WISH I HAD LISTENED TO MY BROTHER'S ADVICE.

Wish Clauses Expressing Present / Past Regret (If only ..., I regret + verb + ing ..., I think ..., I believe ...)

A. Rewrite the sentences.

1. My dad works long hours and he can't spend much time with us.
I wish he
2. I can't drive a car and I can't get around easily.
I wish I
3. She wanted to go abroad but she forgot to renew her passport.
If only she
4. We wanted to cook Lasagna but we didn't have enough cheese.
I wish
5. I am at home and studying for my exams.
I wish on holiday.
6. You didn't listen to me.
You had an accident.
I wish
7. You didn't go on the course. You didn't learn Spanish.
If only
8. She lied again. The teacher punished her.
I wish she would stop

9. You want to play tennis but your racket is broken.
I wish
10. I want to go out with my friends tonight.
I don't have any money.
If only
11. She regrets cheating in the exam.
She wishes
12. I think we're going to have snow.
It looks
13. Mehmet didn't come to football practice on Saturday.
He regrets
14. I regret not going to the concert.
If only
15. I think you should have your hair cut.
If I were
16. She had her hair permed, but she didn't like it.
She wishes

- 17. Zeynep didn't revise for the test.
She regrets
- 18. He regrets buying a second-hand car.
He wishes
- 19. She had invited a lot of people for dinner
and she was very tired.
She wishes
- 20. He can definitely pass the exam.
I believe
- 21. What a pity you can't swim.
I wish you
- 22. There's a very exciting film on TV tonight
but I can't watch it. I've got too much
homework.
If only
- 23. What a pity you aren't a more careful
driver.
I wish
- 24. I'm sorry I couldn't come to see your
school play.
I wish
- 25. I got wet last night, because I didn't take
my umbrella with me.
If only
- 26. My friend got up very early this morning.
Now he feels sleepy.
If only he
- 27. I argued with my friend yesterday.
Now I regret it.
I wish

- 28. I didn't pay attention in my English
lessons. Now I'm staying with my English
penfriend in London and I can't talk to
her.
I wish



- 29. My older brother isn't trying to find a job.
If only
- 30. I can't stop eating chocolate.
I wish

B. Complete the sentences.

- 1. I wish I could go to the cinema today, but
- 2. I wish we could
- 3. I believe my mum
- 4. I think
- 5. If only my dad
- 6. I regret
- 7. I wish
- 8. If only
- 9. My best friend regrets
- 10. If only my mum



Revision of Tenses

A. Fill in the blanks with the present simple or the present continuous.

- Jane and I **(think)** of getting married.
- Sarah isn't here right now. She **(visit)** an old friend.
- I **(see)** -so you won't be able to lend me the money, will you?
- A: you **(like)** chocolate?
B: Not really, but I **(like)** chocolate ice cream.
- A: Why you **(take)** the baby's temperature?
B: I **(think)** he has got a fever. He **(cry)** and **(tremble)**.
- A: How much you **(weigh)**?
B: I'm not sure but I **(think)** I weigh more than 48 kg.
- A: I hear you **(look)** for a new car.
B: Yes, I've sold my old car and I **(want)** to buy a new one.
- A: Why you **(smell)** the meat?
B: Something **(smell)** bad. That's why.



- Our next-door neighbour **(look)** thirty but he is over sixty.
- Mr Adams **(have)** some problems with his son at the moment.

B. Fill in the blanks with the past simple or the present perfect.

- The label stuck on the outside of the envelope **(say)** 'by airmail'.
- At first I **(not understand)** anything but now I understand a few words and phrases.
- He **(work)** very hard today and now he is sleeping.
- They **(put)** the bird in a cage now to prevent it from flying away.



- He **(make)** a swift recovery from his illness.
- Oh, no! Tim **(forget)** to take his sandwiches again.
- He **(throw)** the box out of the window and it **(fall)** to the ground.

8. I never **(expect)** you to turn up at the meeting. I thought you were abroad.

9. I **(explain)** it to him several times but he still doesn't understand.

10. She **(be)** very kind, hasn't she?

C. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

1. **A:** Where you **(be)**?

B: I **(play)** tennis.

2. He **(not be)** here for three weeks.

3. He **(spend)** a large amount of money on his new house.

4. I **(wait)** here for half an hour but the bus **(not come)** yet.

5. The parcel arrived two days ago but we **(not open)** it yet.

6. I just **(see)** Mary walking towards the village.

7. I **(write)** this essay all day.

8. How long you **(read)** this book for?

9. I **(paint)** the living room for the last few days but I **(not finish)** it yet.

10. There's my wallet! I **(look)** for it for ages.

D. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect or the past perfect.

1. I **(be)** a journalist for two years. I work for the *Daily News*.

2. Richard just **(start)** university when I met him.

3. I didn't know that he was unhappy. I wish I **(know)**.

4. We **(not play)** this game before. It's new to us.

5. By the time we arrived at the airport to meet my sister, her plane **(land)**.

6. I **(see)** Jane for a year now.

7. My dad already **(finish)** mending my bike when I came home.

8. I started doing my homework after I **(have)** lunch.

9. The train **(leave)** when we got to the station.



10. I suddenly realized that I **(meet)** her once before.



IF I HAD GOT UP EARLIER, I WOULDN'T HAVE MISSED THE BUS.

If Clauses

A. Match.

1. If I were you,
 2. Peter would be able to help you,
 3. We would have changed our plans
 4. If you add sugar to coffee,
 5. If she lived in a bigger house
 6. If you watch the news,
 7. When water boils,
 8. If you touch that pan,
- a. she would be able to invite all her friends.
- b. you will burn your fingers.
- c. if he were here.
- d. it gives out steam.
- e. you will learn lots of things.
- f. I wouldn't drive in the snow.
- g. if we had heard the weather forecast.
- h. it tastes sweeter.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example:

Fortunately, I'm not ill. If I *were* **(be)** ill, I would go **(go)** to the doctor.

1. I haven't got a headache. If I **(have)** got a headache, I **(take)** an aspirin.
2. The North Pole has got a very cold climate. If the North Pole, **(have)** a warmer climate, I **(live)** there.
3. I have a job and I have money. If I **(not have)** any money, I **(look for)** a job.

4. The accident was Tom's fault. He was driving much too close to the car in front. If he **(be)** further away, he would have been able to stop in time.
5. I didn't know your number, so I didn't ring. If I **(know)** your number, I **(ring)** you.
6. We don't have a ladder, so we can't get over the wall. If we **(have)** a ladder, we **(get)** over the wall.
7. He doesn't pay his staff properly. That is why they don't work well. If he **(pay)** them properly, they **(work)** harder.
8. We haven't got any matches, so we can't light a fire. If we **(have)** some matches, we **(light)** a fire.
9. He never shaves. That is the only reason he looks a mess. If he **(shave)** he **(look)** smarter.

C. Build up meaningful sentences from the cues below. Use the third conditional.

Example:

The taxi / break down / on the way to the airport / I / miss / the plane / .
If the taxi hadn't broken down on the way to the airport, I wouldn't have missed the plane.

1. You / not study / hard enough / you not pass / exam / .
If
.....

- 2. I / have / enough money / I buy / a new mobile phone / .
If
- 3. The examiner / not read / the passage / quickly / the candidates / understand / it / .
If
- 4. There / be / another pilot / with him / he / have / a witness / .
If
- 5. She / not feel well / she / not have to come / school / .
If
- 6. We / run / our own business / we / be / more independent / .
If
- 7. I / have / a motorbike / I / ride / it / .
If



- 8. My little sister / do / something wrong / my father / get / angry / .
If
- 9. He / study / hard / he / can / go to university / .
If
- 10. I / see / the president / I / ask for / his autograph / .
If

D. Complete the sentences.

- 1. Please, don't bake an apple pie for dessert. If, I'll put on weight.
- 2. Please, don't buy Tony a science fiction book. If, he read it all night.
- 3. If you want to work in Mr Johnson's office, you
- 4. We fired Mrs Michaels because she wasn't patient or kind. If she, we
- 5. If I saw a tiger walking across the park, I



- 6. If someone rang my doorbell at 4 o'clock at night, I
- 7. If he worked overtime, he
- 8. If I had had a map, I lost.
- 9. If he had told me earlier that he was a vegetarian, I
- 10. If I had known your number, I



IT'S TIME YOU HAD YOUR HAIR CUT.

Recycling modals (*must, have to, can, could, need, should ...*) / Present Perfect Tense / *It's time + past simple... / It's time + infinitive / It's time for + object + infinitive*

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal *could, should, need to or have to*. You can make negative sentences.

1. I finish my homework before I go out.
2. you help me with my English homework, please?
3. The milkman buy any milk.
4. Doctors wear uniforms to work.
5. I borrow your dictionary, please?
6. You try to lose weight. You are really unhealthy.
7. I ski very well when I was young.



8. You book your flight early. It is cheaper when you book early.
9. I ask you another question, please?
10. You go swimming when you have got a cold.

B. Circle.

1. A: You ... be late for work.
B: I know. I'm leaving immediately.
a. needn't
b. mustn't
c. must

2. A: Shall I set the table?
B: No, you Mike will do it.
a. don't have to
b. can
c. must
3. A: Where's Tom?
B: He ... be in the kitchen.
a. might
b. can
c. mustn't
4. A: ... we go to the zoo today?
B: No, I'd prefer to go on Sunday.
a. Shall
b. Ought
c. Will
5. We ... finish the project at the weekend.
We don't have to hand it in until next week.
a. needn't have
b. need
c. don't need to
6. A: Can I talk to you, please?
B: I'm sorry, I ... go now. I'm late for work.
a. mustn't
b. has to
c. have to
7. A: Is Henry rich?
B: He ... be. He drives a Porsche.
a. can
b. must
c. should
8. ... you carry these bags for me, please?
a. Shall
b. May
c. Could

9. ... you post this letter for me?

- a. Can
- b. Shall
- c. May

10. You ... wear a seatbelt while driving.

- a. have to
- b. will
- c. needn't

C. Rewrite the sentences.

1. I really must go to the dentist's.
It's time I



2. It's time for me to go to bed.
It's time I

3. It's time for us to go to work.
It's time we

4. It's time we left.
It's time for

5. I really should learn Russian.
It's time

6. My dad should have his blood pressure taken.
It's time for

7. Our neighbours should train their dog.
It's time

8. It's high time everybody gave up smoking.
It's time for everybody

9. We should go.
It's time

10. My car needs washing.
It's time I

D. Fill in the blanks with *since* or *for*.

1. My father has been a medical doctor ten years.

2. Melissa has known Kate she started school.

3. I haven't played football two weeks.

4. My father has been interested in politics he graduated from the university.

5. Catherine has been teaching English five years.

6. I have had a terrible headache yesterday.

7. I have known her only a few months.

8. My cousin has been in hospital a week.

9. My relatives have been living in Athens they moved to Greece.



10. My father has been unemployed he retired.



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 16

MY FATHER TOLD ME TO HELP MY SISTER WITH HER HOMEWORK.

Revision of Reported Speech (Statements & Questions)

A. Report these sentences.

Example:

"Who called today?" the boss asked.
The boss asked his secretary who had called that day.

- Tina says, "I don't like tea or coffee."
Tina says
- Helen said, "I'm very hungry."
Helen said
- She said, "You don't understand me."
She said
- "I educated myself by reading books and newspapers," Mr Smith told me.
Mr Smith told
- Ali said, "This ruler belongs to me."
Ali said that
- Bill asked, "How long will you stay in Los Angeles for?"



Bill asked

- "Why didn't you do your homework?" asked the teacher.
The teacher asked

- His father asked me, "How often do you play football?"
His father
- "What time are you going to take us to the zoo?" asked the children.
The children



- The old woman said, "I don't want to stay in bed for two weeks."
The old woman
- Tom said, "These biscuits taste delicious."
Tom
- "They've gone out for the evening," Jessie said.
Jessie said that
- "He's playing in the garden," his mother said.
His mother told his friend
- "They sent the letters this morning," Caroline said.
Caroline

- 15. "We don't want to watch a film tonight,"
the children said.
The children
- 16. "You must do your homework now," said
the teacher.
The teacher
- 17. "I will go to the bank tomorrow," my
mother said.
My mother said that
- 18. "This meal is delicious," the little girl said.
The little girl
- 19. "Are you lost?" the policeman asked
them. The policeman
- 20. "Where do you want to go?" the taxi
driver asked.
The taxi driver asked



- 21. "How did you break your glasses?" his
father asked.
His father
- 22. "Is the hotel near here?" the tourist
asked.
The tourist asked

**B. Report these commands, warnings,
suggestions and advice.**

Example:

Go home immediately.
The teacher told him *to go home immediately.*

- 1. Don't make so much noise!
The teacher told the students
- 2. Please, please, don't go!
She begged him
- 3. Don't eat too much fried food.
My mother advised me
- 4. Put your gun down!
The police ordered the man
- 5. Don't call the police!
She begged them
- 6. Don't go near the river!
Colin warned his daughter
- 7. Everybody, sit down, please!
The teacher told
- 8. You should go to the dentist's!
My friend suggested that
- 9. Don't touch that hot oven!
My mother warned me
- 10. Close the window, please!
The teacher told the student



QUICK TESTS

10th Grade
Test no: 17

I HAVE FINISHED WRITING MY ESSAY NOW.

Gerunds & Infinitives

A. Circle the correct words.

1. **Swimming** / **To swim** keeps you fit.
2. My sister spent all day **to shop** / **shopping**.
3. I am interested in **to take** / **taking** up Spanish lessons.
4. Her friend advised her **to speak** / **speaking** to her boss.
5. I never allow people **to smoke** / **smoking** in my house.
6. It was silly of you **to forget** / **forgetting** to lock the door.
7. The windows of your room need **to clean** / **cleaning**.
8. He is too short **to become** / **becoming** a basketball player.
9. My brother can't stand **to watch** / **watching** horror films. He really gets scared.
10. I saw the burglar **to get** / **getting** into the car and **to drive** / **driving** away.

B. Fill in the blanks with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They invited us at their summer house. (**stay**)
2. If you happen John, tell him us. (**meet** / **phone**)
3. I hate early. (**get up**)
4. Do you know how a cake? (**make**)
5. She wasn't tired but she pretended tired. (**be**)
6. We watched carefully what they would do next. (**see**)
7. I must remember her tomorrow. (**call**)

8. Why do you always put off to the dentist's? (**go**)
9. I am looking forward to (**see**) you soon.
10. If a job is worth (**do**), it is worth (**do**) it well.
11. My dad doesn't mind (**wait**) for hours for fish (**bite**) when he is fishing.
12. I would like (**play**) tennis but I haven't got my racket with me.
13. You need (**be**) fit and strong and you must also have a good sense of balance for windsurfing.
14. It's no use (**talk**) to Tom. He won't change his mind.
15. It was good of you (**help**) me fix my bicycle.

C. Rewrite the following sentences by using a gerund or infinitive construction.

Example:

I / forget / do / my homework / last night / .

I forgot to do my homework last night.

1. Mr Smith / never / cease / criticize / the government / .
.....
2. I / never allow / my students / cheat / during the exams / .
.....
3. I / intend / go / to Moscow / on the tenth of next month / .
.....
4. My mum / hate / listen to / rock music / .
.....