

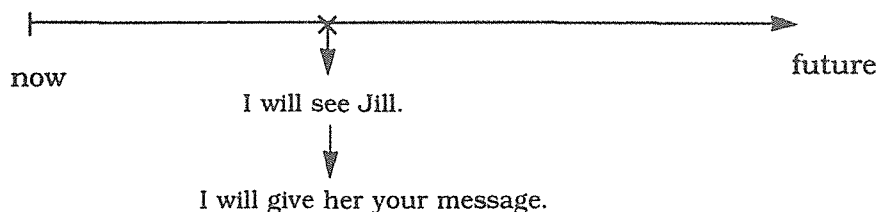
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# UNIT 1

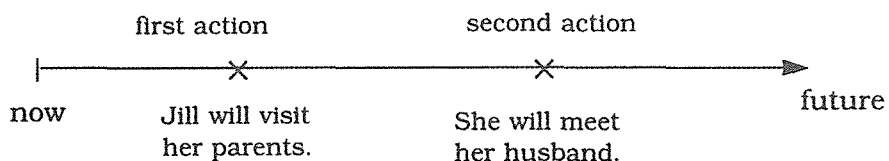
## Time Clauses for future actions

### 1- when



When I *see* Jill *tomorrow*, I *will give* her your message.  
I *will give* Jill your message when I *see* her *tomorrow*.

### 2- after, before



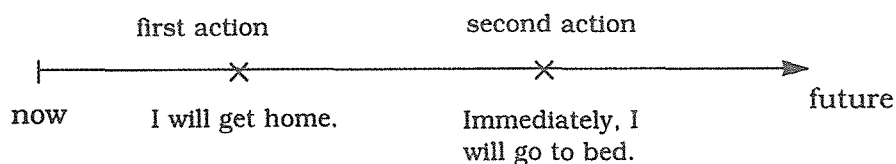
#### after + first action:

After Jill *visits* her parents *tomorrow*, she *will meet* her husband.  
Jill *will meet* her husband after she *visits* her parents *tomorrow*.

#### before + second action:

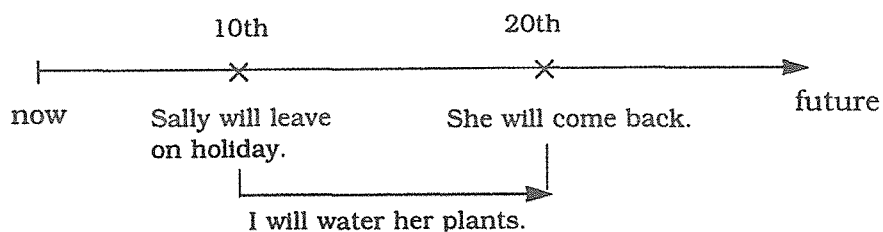
Before Jill *meets* her husband *tomorrow*, she *will visit* her parents.  
Jill *will visit* her parents before she *meets* her husband *tomorrow*.

### 3- as soon as



As soon as I *get* home, I *will go* to bed.  
I *will go* to bed as soon as I *get* home.

### 4- until



Until Sally *comes back* from holiday, I *will water* her plants.  
I *will water* Sally's plants until she *comes back* from holiday.

**1 Match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings in the box.**

- e   1- The concert will begin ...
- 2- The farm workers will work today ...
- 3- Mary will settle in Italy ...
- 4- The chairman will start the meeting ...
- 5- I'll leave for work tomorrow ...
- 6- The train will depart ...
- 7- The passengers will fasten their seat-belts ...
- 8- The students will stay in the classroom ...

- a) before the sun rises.
- b) when all the members arrive.
- c) after she marries Carlo.
- d) until the sun sets this evening.
- ✓ e) as soon as the singer and the orchestra are ready.
- f) before the plane takes off.
- g) until the teacher allows them to go out.
- h) when the guard blows his whistle.

**2 Complete the sentences with the simple future (*will*) or the simple present (*do/does*) of the verbs in parentheses.**

**eg:** We will go (*go*) shopping when Mum finishes (*finish*) doing the washing-up.

- 1- I \_\_\_\_\_ (*keep*) the money in my bank account until you \_\_\_\_\_ (*open*) an account of your own.
- 2- As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (*arrive*), I \_\_\_\_\_ (*call*) you.
- 3- We \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) for a quick drink in the pub before the play \_\_\_\_\_ (*start*).
- 4- I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, have*) enough money to go out anywhere until I \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) my salary at the end of next week.
- 5- We \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) a long holiday after these exams \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) over.
- 6- As soon as the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (*stop*), we \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) the dog for a walk.
- 7- A: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) you again before you \_\_\_\_\_ (*leave*) ?  
B: No, I don't think so.
- 8- Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) furious when she \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) the mess we've made.
- 9- We \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, be able to*) get milk anywhere else after that shop \_\_\_\_\_ (*close*), so hurry up and get some.
- 10- The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (*continue*) with their strike action until the management \_\_\_\_\_ (*agree*) to listen to their demands.
- 11- I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, wake*) you up when I \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) home because it will probably be quite late.
- 12- I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, have*) time to read the report before we \_\_\_\_\_ (*meet*) next.

**3**

Tomorrow, it is going to be a busy day for Mrs Sanders. Study the order of the things she'll do and write sentences as in the example. Use the **simple present** or **simple future** of the verbs.

<b>8.30</b> take Jimmy to school	<b>4.00</b> attend the parents' meeting at her son's school
<b>9.00</b> meet the production manager at the factory	<b>4.30</b> take her son to the swimming-pool
<b>10.00</b> go to the office	<b>5.00</b> return to the office
<b>10.10</b> make a few phone calls	<b>5.05</b> have a cup of coffee
<b>11.00</b> interview a job applicant	<b>5.10</b> finish her report for tomorrow's meeting with the Americans
<b>11.30</b> attend the weekly meeting	<b>6.00</b> leave work
<b>12.30</b> go to the airport and meet the representatives from the New York branch	<b>6.15</b> pick up her son from the pool
<b>1.00</b> have lunch with the guests	<b>6.30</b> call at the dry-cleaner's to collect her suit
<b>2.00</b> take them to the factory	<b>7.00</b> get home
<b>3.30</b> leave them at their hotel	

- 1- Tomorrow morning, after she takes her son to school, Mrs Sanders will meet (meet) the production manager at the factory.
- 2- After she \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the office.
- 3- When she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the office, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- She \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) a job applicant before she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- After she \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the airport and meet the representatives from the New York branch.
- 6- She \_\_\_\_\_ before she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them to the factory.
- 7- As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the guests at their hotel, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- She \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to the office after she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9- When she \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to the office, first, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not, leave) work until she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11- When she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) work, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12- She \_\_\_\_\_ before they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home.

**4**

In some of the following sentences, there are some mistakes. Can you find them?

- 1- I give Jack your message when I'll see him tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Before I go home after school tomorrow, I'll go to a cafe with my friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Wait for me at home until I'll get back from shopping.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- As soon as Jim will arrive at the cinema, we'll go in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Wait here and I'll give you a lift home after I fetch my mother from the dentist.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**5**

Read the dialogue between Sarah and her mother, Mrs Pitt. Then, considering the order of the actions, make sentences using the given words.

**Mrs Pitt:** Sarah, what are you doing at the moment?

**Sarah:** Trying to finish my assignment. Why?

**Mrs Pitt:** I'm putting a cake in the oven now, and then I'm going round to see Mrs Jones. Will you keep an eye on it?

**Sarah:** Sure. How will I know when it is ready?

**Mrs Pitt:** It'll look golden brown on the top. Then you can take it out.

**Sarah:** O.K. Will you be at Mrs Jones's until this evening?

**Mrs Pitt:** No. Jackie will go there around two o'clock, after her aerobics lesson, and then we'll go shopping, but before that, I'll withdraw some money from my bank account.

**Sarah:** Oh, Mum. I'll finish my assignment in about an hour. Can I go to Helen's then?

**Mrs Pitt:** O.K. But don't forget the cake.

**Sarah:** No, I won't. And Mum, Helen's house is on your way back home, you know. Can you pick me up from there?

**Mrs Pitt:** Well, I may be late. I don't know how long the shopping will take. But, wait for me there, anyway. I'll pick you up.

eg: Mrs Pitt/put the cake in the oven/go out/she/as soon as  
Mrs Pitt will go out as soon as she puts the cake in the oven.

1- Sarah/take the cake out/when/it/look golden brown on the top

\_\_\_\_\_

2- Mrs Pitt/Jackie/at Mrs Jones's/stay/until/get there

\_\_\_\_\_

3- Jackie/finish her aerobics lesson/at Mrs Jones's/meet Mrs Pitt/she/after

\_\_\_\_\_

4- when/Jackie/go shopping/she and Mrs Pitt/arrive

\_\_\_\_\_

5- Mrs Pitt/withdraw some money from her bank account/before/she/start shopping

\_\_\_\_\_

6- Sarah/finish her assignment/when/she/go to Helen's.

\_\_\_\_\_

7- Sarah/wait/at Helen's/until/her mother/come to pick her up

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Complete the story using the correct forms of the verbs in the box: *simple present* or *simple future (will)*.

steal	hide	be	put	climb
escape	climb	have to	get	arrive
drive	lock	reconnect	notice	be
unlock	pick up	give	take	do
close	break	go	leave	wrap

Terry and Arthur have planned a robbery. They're going to steal a very valuable painting from the local art gallery. This is their plan:

On the day of the robbery, about one hour after the gallery (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for the night, Terry (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a car from a local car park. Then, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Arthur and they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the gallery. When they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at the gallery, Terry (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the car down a dark alley and Arthur (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the equipment ready. Before they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ into the gallery, they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ turn off the alarm system, so Arthur (10) \_\_\_\_\_ up to the roof to disconnect it. Terry (11) \_\_\_\_\_ anything until Arthur (12) \_\_\_\_\_ him the signal. Then, Terry (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a side door using his special skeleton keys. After that, he (14) \_\_\_\_\_ directly to the main area of the gallery, where the painting is kept. He (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the painting off the wall and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ it up in a cloth, but before he (17) \_\_\_\_\_, he (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of the painting in its place. Then, he (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the side door behind him and Arthur (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm system. After that, he (21) \_\_\_\_\_ back down the building. As soon as they (22) \_\_\_\_\_ in the car, they (23) \_\_\_\_\_ as quickly as possible.

With any luck, nobody (24) \_\_\_\_\_ that the painting has gone until Terry and Arthur (25) \_\_\_\_\_ safely out of the country.

7 Rewrite the sentences using the conjunctions given in parentheses. Use the negative form of the verbs where necessary.

eg: I'll forgive him when he apologises to me. (*until*)  
*I won't forgive him until he apologises to me.*

1- Jill will read for a while before she goes to sleep. (*after*)

2- \_\_\_\_\_ (*until*)

3- We'll go for a walk just after it stops raining. (*as soon as*)

4- I'll write the invitations after I make a list of the guests. (*before*)

5- Alice won't set out on the journey until the car is thoroughly checked. (*when*)

6- We'll eat dinner when Dad gets home. (*until*)

# UNIT 2

## IF CLAUSES

### Conditional 1: real situations

When you use **if**, you think that *something may or may not happen*.

It **may rain** tomorrow, and in that case, we **'ll cancel** the picnic.

**If** it **rains** tomorrow, we **'ll cancel** the picnic.

She **may not listen** to your advice. In that case, **don't help** her again.

**If** she **doesn't listen** to your advice, **don't help** her again.

There **may be** snow tomorrow. In that case, you **should put** on a thick coat.

**If** there **is** snow tomorrow, you **should put** on a thick coat.

You **may not be able to understand** this formula.

Then, I **'ll explain** it again.

**If** you **can't understand** this formula, I **'ll explain** it again.

1

Complete the sentences below with the statements in the box.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) you don't have a reservation               | e) you need to get up early tomorrow |
| b) you want to apply for the job              | f) you want to get off the bus       |
| c) you are not sure of your doctor's advice   | g) you want to learn French          |
| d) you can't sell your products at this price | h) you see Mr Ellis                  |
|   | i) your feet are that sore           |
|   | j) it looks like rain                |

- 1- If \_\_\_\_\_, wait in line at the ticket desk.
- 2- If \_\_\_\_\_, set your alarm before you go to sleep.
- 3- If \_\_\_\_\_, press the green button.
- 4- If \_\_\_\_\_, don't come hiking with us.
- 5- If \_\_\_\_\_, write to the personnel officer, please.
- 6- If \_\_\_\_\_, don't forget to take your umbrella.
- 7- If \_\_\_\_\_, try selling them more cheaply.
- 8- If \_\_\_\_\_, tell him that the meeting on Tuesday has been postponed.
- 9- If \_\_\_\_\_, consult a specialist.
- 10- If \_\_\_\_\_, register for the new course at the language centre.

**2**

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses: **simple present** or **simple future**.

**eg:** If you don't study (not, study) harder, you will fail (fail) your exams.

- 1- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, hurry), you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.
- 2- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) take the bus.
- 3- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to your parents if they \_\_\_\_\_ (find out) about your bad marks?
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the job if they \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) it to her?
- 5- If there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no milk, I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) my coffee black.
- 6- He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really upset if no one \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his party.
- 7- The school team \_\_\_\_\_ (not, win) anything this year if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not, start) training more regularly.
- 8- Janice \_\_\_\_\_ (not, mind) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) some of her clothes, I'm sure.
- 9- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, take) your medicine, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, get) better.
- 10- Where \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (go) if he \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to leave the company?
- 11- **A:** What if it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining when we're on the picnic?  
**B:** Well, if it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining, we \_\_\_\_\_ (shelter) under the trees.
- 12- **A:** What if the car \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down on a country road?  
**B:** If the car \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down on a country road, we \_\_\_\_\_ (hitchhike) to the nearest village with a garage.

**3**

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><u>  </u> <b>1-</b> If Sam is late for work again, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>2-</b> If Fred wants to get a good grade, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>3-</b> If you want to go to the concert with us, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>4-</b> If you don't drive more carefully, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>5-</b> If we miss the plane, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>6-</b> If the war doesn't end soon, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>7-</b> If the journey costs too much, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>8-</b> If you are afraid of heights, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>9-</b> If Dad doesn't take the car to a mechanic, ...</p> <p><u>  </u> <b>10-</b> If drivers don't fasten their seat-belts, ...</p> | <p><b>a)</b> I can give you a free ticket.</p> <p><b>b)</b> you'll have an accident.</p> <p><b>c)</b> we'll have to rush to catch the train.</p> <p><b>d)</b> I won't be able to go to Helsinki with you.</p> <p><b>e)</b> you shouldn't come sky-diving with me.</p> <p><b>f)</b> he will have to study much harder.</p> <p><b>g)</b> there won't be many buildings left standing.</p> <p><b>h)</b> they may injure their heads in a crash.</p> <p><b>i)</b> the boss will be furious.</p> <p><b>j)</b> it may cause us trouble on the way.</p> |
|--|--|

4

Complete the dialogue using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses: **simple present** or **simple future**.

**Chris:** I can't believe it. You're really going on a round-the-world trip.

**Phil:** Yes, I leave on Friday.

**Chris:** But isn't it a bit risky? What (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, like) somewhere?

**Phil:** I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, stay) there, of course. The world is a very big place, you know!

**Chris:** Yes, yes! But what if you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (like) a place, but you can't find anywhere to spend the night?

**Phil:** If there (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no rooms available, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in my tent. That's why I'm taking it.

**Chris:** Right. Very sensible, but what about money? Have you got enough?

**Phil:** Yes! If I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) any problems, I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) my credit card. And if there (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a real emergency, I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the emergency money I'm taking with me.

**Chris:** What if someone (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) it?

**Phil:** If that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen), or if I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) it, I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (contact) my insurance company. I have thought about this, you know!

**Chris:** Good! What (15) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) if you (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, like) the food?

**Phil:** Good Heavens! What a silly question! Well, I expect I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) weight then, won't I!

5

Complete the sentences with **if** or **when**.

1- **A:** Mum, can you help me with my homework \_\_\_\_\_ you finish the washing-up?

**B:** Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ I know the subject.

2- I'll close the curtains at about seven o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.

3- **A:** What will you do \_\_\_\_\_ you're eighteen?

**B:** Go to university, I hope.

4- \_\_\_\_\_ you miss the bus tomorrow, telephone me and I'll come and pick you up.

5- **A:** I hear you're going skiing next week. What will you do \_\_\_\_\_ you break your leg?

**B:** Well, I don't think I will, but \_\_\_\_\_ I do, I'll probably cry!

6- **A:** Charlie, what are you going to be \_\_\_\_\_ you grow up?

**B:** I want to be an astronaut.

**Study the box.**

**Conditional 2: unreal in the present or future**

In type 2- conditional, we imagine an action in the present or future, and say what **would happen** if we **did** that action.

I **hate** horror films, so I **won't go** to the cinema with you.  
 If I **didn't hate** horror films, I **would go** to the cinema with you.

I **can't change** the world, so I **can't stop** wars.  
 If I **could change** the world, I **would stop** wars.

In type 2- conditional, both **was** and **were** can be used with the first and third person singular.

Sally **is not** good at maths, so she **has to** study hard for it.  
 If Sally **was/were** good at maths, she **wouldn't have to study** hard for it.

I'm **not** in Uludağ now, so I **can't ski**.  
 If I **was/were** in Uludağ now, I **would be able to/could ski**.

**6** What **would you do** in these situations?

**eg:** Imagine that you are alone at home, in your room, and you hear footsteps in the living room.  
I would hide under my bed. / I would go and investigate. / etc.

- 1- You are playing in the woods and suddenly you find a bag of money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- One day you hear that you've inherited a large sum of money from a distant relative.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- You are in an exam and having difficulty with a question. The student next to you seems to be answering it. You see that the teacher isn't looking in your direction.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- You notice, during the exam, that two of your classmates are cheating.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- You're in a cinema, and suddenly someone shouts "Fire! Fire!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- You're on a bus and the person next to you has a heart attack.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7** What **would you do** if **you were** in the place of the person mentioned? The verbs in the box may help you with your sentences.

change	lend	travel	choose
mind	borrow	punish	

**eg:** **A:** I earn very little in my job.  
**B:** If I were you, I would change my job.

- 1- **A:** I've been offered two jobs. The one with the computing firm is quite well-paid, but requires hard work. The one with the travel agency is not well-paid, but allows me lots of free time.  
**B:** Well, if I \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- **A:** Wendy is very miserable. Her boyfriend gave her a watch, but she feels that it is stolen.  
**B:** If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- **A:** Sally is always asking me for some money, but she never pays me back.  
**B:** If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- **A:** I want to go to Mustafa Sandal's concert next week, but I don't have enough money to buy a ticket.  
**B:** Is that a problem? If I \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- **A:** My father has to go to the USA for a conference, but he is afraid of flying.  
**B:** Well, if I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- **A:** The Smiths are very worried about their son. He keeps telling lies.  
**B:** If I \_\_\_\_\_

**8** **Make sentences as in the example.**

Steve and Mark are talking about Stanley, their classmate.

- 1- **Steve:** They say that Stanley is very brave.  
**Mark:** I can't believe it. He is even afraid of spiders.  
*If he was/were brave, he wouldn't be afraid of spiders.*
- 2- **Steve:** Oh, really? They also say that girls find him very attractive.  
**Mark:** Oh, no. He always asks the girls in our class out, but they keep refusing him.  
 If girls \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- **Steve:** Strange! What about this? They say he is very modest.  
**Mark:** Of course not. He always boasts about his successes.  
 If he \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- **Steve:** Oh, I didn't know that, but I think he hates lying.  
**Mark:** That's not true, either. We all know that he makes up stupid excuses when he is late.  
 If he \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- **Steve:** But I'm sure he has a lot of money.  
**Mark:** I don't think so. He always wears shabby clothes.  
 If he \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- **Steve:** O.K., but as far as I know, he doesn't smoke.  
**Mark:** He certainly does. He always smells of cigarettes.  
 If he \_\_\_\_\_

**9** There are so many things in the modern world that make life easier for us. But think what would happen if we didn't have them.

**Make sentences as in the example using the patterns given.**

If there *were* no ..., we *would have to/wouldn't be able to* ...

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1- televisions                        | <u>If there were no televisions, we wouldn't be able to learn so much about other cultures.</u> |
| 2- lifts                              | _____   |
| 3- refrigerators                      | _____   |
| 4- washing-machines                   | _____   |
| 5- telephones                         | _____   |
| 6- dishwashers                        | _____   |
| 7- aeroplanes                         | _____   |
| 8- computers                          | _____   |
| 9- central-heating                    | _____   |
| 10- air-conditioning                  | _____   |
| 11- remote control<br>for televisions | _____   |
| 12- fax-machines                      | _____   |

**10** Match the conditions with the results.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ___ 1- If you woke up earlier in the morning, ...          | a) there wouldn't be any wars in the world.   |
| ___ 2- If I didn't have to write this report now, ...      | b) you wouldn't always be late for work.      |
| ___ 3- If there were no wars in the world, ...             | c) I'd make all people healthy and wealthy.   |
| ___ 4- If you studied regularly, ...                       | d) I'd help you with your English assignment. |
| ___ 5- If people were not so greedy, ...                   | e) I'd buy a helicopter to go to work in.     |
| ___ 6- If I had supernatural powers, ...                   | f) we would be able to swim in it.            |
| ___ 7- If there were no oxygen in our atmosphere, ...      | g) it would be a better place to live in.     |
| ___ 8- If I won the lottery, ...                           | h) you'd be able to get higher marks.         |
| ___ 9- If you didn't eat so many pickles all the time, ... | i) you wouldn't feel sick.                    |
| ___ 10- If the river weren't so polluted, ...              | j) life on earth wouldn't be possible.        |



**11**

Read the given situations and then write conditional sentences. Decide whether the conditional is *real* or *unreal*. Use *the simple present, simple past, will (won't), and would (wouldn't)* in your sentences.

eg: Dad may get a pay-rise next month. In that case, he'll buy me a computer.  
*If Dad gets a pay-rise next month, he'll buy me a computer. (real)*

I have to leave now, so I can't help you.  
*If I didn't have to leave now, I would help you. (unreal)*

- 1- I haven't got any money, so I can't buy those boots.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- I may finish this book this evening, and then I'll lend it to you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Don't overwater this plant or it will die.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- We don't live in a villa by the sea, so we don't go to the beach every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- I'd like to get a job in Spain, but I can't because I don't speak Spanish.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- He may have to work tomorrow morning and, in that case, he won't come out with us tonight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- I can't pass strict laws to protect the environment because I'm not the Prime Minister.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- I may not finish this homework tonight and then my teacher will get angry with me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- It may rain tomorrow, so we may have to cancel the barbecue.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- I can't get that jar down for you because I'm about eight centimetres too short.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 11- Jayne has to leave now, so I have to type the report myself.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12- Max Conley may not accept our offer. Then, we'll have to find someone else for the position.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING:** Imagine that you won a huge amount of money from the lottery.  
 Write a passage and say what you would do with the money.  
*If I won ..., first of all, I'd .....*

Study the box.

**unless**

*Unless* is usually used instead of *if ... not*, especially in warnings.

*If you don't hurry*, you'll miss the bus.

*Unless you hurry*, you'll miss the bus.

You can't pass the exam *if you don't study*.

You can't pass the exam *unless you study*.

**12** Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*.

- 1- Alice, you always eat junk food. You can't be healthy \_\_\_\_\_ you don't eat a well-balanced diet.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ you leave home at once, you'll be late for work.
- 3- The teacher told the students that she wouldn't let them go early \_\_\_\_\_ they kept quiet during the lesson.
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ Janice doesn't stop eating too much, she won't be able to lose any weight.
- 5- Don't say anything \_\_\_\_\_ you're sure of your information.
- 6- Speed is very important in a test, so, \_\_\_\_\_ you don't know the answer to a question, don't waste too much time on it. Just go on to the next.

**13** Rewrite the following sentences using *unless*.

- 1- I won't forgive Mary if she doesn't apologise to me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- You shouldn't lend him any money if he doesn't promise to give it back.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- If you don't tidy your room, I won't allow you to go out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- I can't eat rice if it's not cooked by my mother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Jane doesn't eat meat if it is not grilled.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- If they don't send us a formal invitation, I won't go to their party.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 3

## WISH CLAUSES

### wish/if only

**Wish** is used when the speaker is not happy about reality and wants it to be exactly the opposite. The simple past form of the verb is used after *wish*.

I **don't know** Japanese.  
I wish I **knew** Japanese.

I **can't type** fast.  
I wish I **could type** fast.

Sally **isn't** here with us, and I'm sorry about this.  
I wish Sally **were (was)** here with us.

**If only** can be used instead of *wish*, but *if only* is stronger.

I **have to tell** her the bad news.  
**I wish** I **didn't have** to tell her the bad news.  
**If only** I **didn't have** to tell her the bad news.

### 1 Write your wishes about these situations.

eg: You want to phone Vicky, but you don't know her phone number.

I wish I knew Vicky's phone number.

- 1- You are not old enough to wear make-up.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- You have to study for tomorrow's exam now.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- You can't swim fast.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Your father doesn't earn a lot of money.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- You don't have green eyes and dark hair.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- You are not very tall.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- You have so much homework for tonight.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- You are in the classroom now and have to answer these questions.  
I wish \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box. Pay attention to the verb form.

As a student, you're probably not happy about the following situations in our schools.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>a)</b> not have to attend school<br/>five days a week</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>b)</b> be our mother tongue</p> <p><b>c)</b> be not compulsory</p> <p><b>d)</b> be more sporting activities</p> | <p><b>e)</b> not have to wear uniforms</p> <p><b>f)</b> not start so early</p> <p><b>g)</b> be no exams</p> <p><b>h)</b> not give any homework</p> |
|---|--|

- 1- I wish English were (was) our mother tongue. Then we wouldn't have to study so hard to learn it at this age.
- 2- I wish there \_\_\_\_\_ to test our knowledge. Then we would find studying more enjoyable.
- 3- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_. I don't think the weekend break is enough to relax or to do other activities.
- 4- I wish attendance at lessons \_\_\_\_\_. Then we could go to school whenever we wanted.
- 5- I wish lessons \_\_\_\_\_. Then we would be able to sleep more in the morning.
- 6- I wish our teachers \_\_\_\_\_. Then we wouldn't have to carry our heavy bags to and from school every day.
- 7- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ because we'd feel more comfortable in jeans and sweatshirts.
- 8- I wish there \_\_\_\_\_ in our school. Then school would be more attractive and we wouldn't get bored there.

**3** Usually, people are not satisfied with the things or qualities they have. There must be some things in your life, in your appearance, etc. that you are not happy about. Write eight of them.

eg: I wish I were slimmer./I wish I could live in another country./etc.

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses: the **simple past** or **would/wouldn't + base form**. Pay attention to whether the verb is in the active or passive form.

eg: I wish I were (was) (be) taller. Then I would be (be) a model.

- 1- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bigger car. If my car \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bigger, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) give you all a lift home.
- 2- Jane wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (can, speak) Japanese. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) Japanese, she \_\_\_\_\_ (hire) by the Japanese automobile company.
- 3- Jerry wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (can, find) a way to impress Veronica. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (can, impress) her, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with him.
- 4- If only my father \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very rich! Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) me an expensive car, like Cindy's Porsche.
- 5- Harry, playing in our local football team, wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (can, become) a world-famous footballer. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so famous, he \_\_\_\_\_ (transfer) for a huge amount of money.
- 6- How I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (can, go) to the party with you! I'm sure I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it very much.
- 7- If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, interrupt) at work all the time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) much better work.
- 8- I really wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (can, stay) a little longer and help me. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have to) do all this filing work on my own.

**5** Give true answers to the following questions.

eg: Where do you wish you were at the moment?  
I wish I were (was) on a beach on a tropical island.

- 1- Where do you wish you were at the moment?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Consider your room. What do you wish were different about it?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- What do you wish were different about the town/city where you live?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What do you wish were different about Turkey?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- And about the world?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Where do you wish you could spend your next holiday?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Which famous person in the world do you wish you looked like?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Consider all the animals on earth. The ability of which animal do you wish you had?  
 Why?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 4

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

### Defining Relative Clauses: subject position

#### For people: who/that

A vegetarian is someone. He/She never eats meat.

A vegetarian is someone who never eats meat.  
that

The man is my uncle. He is coming towards us.

The man who is coming towards us is my uncle.  
that

#### For animals and things: which/that

An axe is a tool. It is used for chopping wood.

An axe is a tool which is used for chopping wood.  
that

The nails are rusty. They are in the tool-kit.

The nails which are in the tool-kit are rusty.  
that

### 1 Match the nouns with the definitions.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>  </u> d 1- A pedestrian is someone ...         | a) that has wings, but can't fly.   |
| <u>  </u> 2- A compass is an instrument ...        | b) which helps us measure lengths or draw straight lines.   |
| <u>  </u> 3- A kidnapper is someone ...            | c) which looks like a piano.  |
| <u>  </u> 4- A customer is a person ...            | d) who is walking in a street, not travelling in a vehicle.   |
| <u>  </u> 5- An ostrich is a large bird ...        | e) which is rich in Vitamin C.  |
| <u>  </u> 6- A ruler is something ...              | f) who buys something, especially from a shop.  |
| <u>  </u> 7- A referee is a person ...             | g) who has lost his parents by death.   |
| <u>  </u> 8- An orphan is a child ...              | h) that is used for finding directions.   |
| <u>  </u> 9- A cabbage is a vegetable ...          | i) who has taken a person, usually a child, away by force and is demanding money for his safe return. |
| <u>  </u> 10- An organ is a musical instrument ... | j) who controls a sports match or contest.  |

**2** Can you match the words in the box with the pictures and then define them using the expressions in the other box?

✓ cow	binoculars
scissors	burglar
pirate	lizard

break into houses and steal things
help us to see things in the distance
attack ships and capture their valuables
✓ supply us with milk
be used for cutting paper or cloth
belong to the reptile family



1- A cow is an animal which/that supplies us with milk.



2- \_\_\_\_\_ is someone \_\_\_\_\_

3- \_\_\_\_\_ is a small animal \_\_\_\_\_



4- \_\_\_\_\_ are a device \_\_\_\_\_



5- \_\_\_\_\_ is someone \_\_\_\_\_



6- \_\_\_\_\_ are a tool \_\_\_\_\_

**3** The following people are known all around the world. Do you know what their fields of interests were?

actress	gymnast	✓ astronomer	biologist
author	doctor	missionary	geologist

- 1- Galileo was the astronomer who built the first astronomical telescopes.
- 2- Mother Teresa was \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Nadia Comaneci was \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Robert Louis Stevenson was \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Ali McGraw is \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Charles Darwin was \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Christiaan Barnard was \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Charles Richter was \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) He wrote the book "Treasure Island".</li> <li>b) He performed the first heart transplant operation.</li> <li>c) She was awarded the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for the work she did for the poor in India.</li> <li>✓ d) He built the first astronomical telescopes.</li> <li>e) He developed the theory of the evolution of species by natural selection.</li> <li>f) He developed a system for reporting the strength of an earthquake.</li> <li>g) She played the leading female role in the film "Love Story".</li> <li>h) She was awarded the first perfect score 10 in the history of gymnastics at the 1976 Montreal Olympics.</li> </ol> |
|--|

**4 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- **A windscreen is** ..... .  
 a) an instrument that measures the strength of a wind  
 b) the glass window of a vehicle which the driver looks through
- 2- **An outfit is** ..... .  
 a) all the clothes which are worn together, especially on special occasions, like parties  
 b) a person who is very fit for outdoor activities
- 3- **A screwdriver is** ..... .  
 a) a tool that is used for turning screws  
 b) a person who teaches how to use screws
- 4- **A hot-dog is** ..... .  
 a) a breed of dog which likes to live in hot climates  
 b) a kind of sandwich which has a sausage in it
- 5- **An artist is** ..... .  
 a) someone who draws, paints or makes sculpture  
 b) someone who appears in films
- 6- **A shoplifter is** ..... .  
 a) someone who helps people lift heavy bags in a shop  
 b) someone who steals things from a shop
- 7- **A typewriter is** ..... .  
 a) someone who knows how to type  
 b) a machine that is used for typing
- 8- **A tenant is** ..... .  
 a) someone who doesn't own the house he lives in  
 b) a colony of ants which consists of ten ants
- 9- **A teetotaller is** ..... .  
 a) a pot which is used for making tea  
 b) a person who doesn't drink alcohol
- 10- **A seismograph is** ..... .  
 a) an instrument that is used for recording and measuring the strength of earthquakes  
 b) an instrument that is used for measuring the rate of fog in the air

**5 Combine the two sentences using *who* or *which*. Pay attention to the position of the relative clause.**

eg: I broke the vase. It was a present from my mother.  
*I broke the vase which was a present from my mother.*

- 1- Do you know the name of the animal? It lives in the Arctic.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Have you met the teacher? She's going to teach our class this term.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The teacher was very strict. She taught our class last term.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What is the tool called? It is used for making holes in paper.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- A piece of land is called an island. It is surrounded by water.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- A person has to be patient. He/She is going to choose teaching as his/her career.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- The part of the body is called the neck. It links the head to the body.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- I didn't like the lecture. It was given by the American economist.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- I'll phone and thank the person. He found my purse and handed it in to the police.  
 \_\_\_\_\_



**6**

Decide whether the verb after the relative pronoun should be *singular* or *plural*. Pay attention to the verb form.

eg: The films which have been produced (*produce*) recently are mostly horror films.

The film which was shown (*show*) on Channel 6 last night was excellent.

- 1- The points that \_\_\_\_\_ (*discuss*) at tomorrow's meeting seem to be very important.
- 2- The journalists who \_\_\_\_\_ (*work*) for that newspaper for the longest are not very happy about their working conditions these days.
- 3- I didn't know the man who \_\_\_\_\_ (*water*) our plants when I got home.
- 4- I'm going to talk to the boy who \_\_\_\_\_ (*stand*) by the window over there.
- 5- The demonstration which \_\_\_\_\_ (*hold*) by the university students yesterday was to protest about the high cost of tuition.
- 6- Everybody in the company has to attend the meeting that \_\_\_\_\_ (*hold*) on Friday afternoon.
- 7- Mary is the student who \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) the highest scores in all subjects so far this term.
- 8- The athlete that \_\_\_\_\_ (*lead*) the race for the last ten minutes is my favourite.
- 9- Can you bring me the glasses that \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) on the middle shelf?

**7**

**ORAL DRILLS:** Answer the following questions as in the example. Use *who* or *which*.

a) eg: A shop-assistant served you. Was he kind?  
Yes, **the** shop-assistant who served me was kind.

- 1- A woman picked you up from the party. Was she your mother?
- 2- A girl got the highest mark. Was she happy?
- 3- A car was found out of town. Was it your father's?
- 4- A house was pulled down the other day. Was it there illegally?
- 5- A bomb exploded in the centre of town. Did it cause any damage?
- 6- A child was kidnapped yesterday. Is he from a rich family?
- 7- An earthquake occurred in Japan. Was it strong?
- 8- A Danish architect designed the Sydney Opera House. Was it Jorn Utzon?

b) eg: A ship sank in the Atlantic Ocean. Have you heard about it?  
Yes, I've heard about **the** ship which sank in the Atlantic Ocean.

- 1- A new secretary is going to start next week. Do you know her?
- 2- A boy won first prize. Did you support him?
- 3- A fire started in the Star Hotel. Did they extinguish it?
- 4- A new statue was put in the school's garden. Have you seen it?
- 5- An old woman was having difficulty carrying her groceries. Did you help her?
- 6- A painting was stolen from the National Art Gallery. Did they find it?
- 7- A television was left here yesterday. Did you repair it?
- 8- A messenger came from head office. Did you talk to him?

Study the box.

**Defining Relative Clauses: object position**

**For people: who/that/Ø (nothing)**

I liked the **people**. I met **them** at last night's party.

I liked the people **who** I met at last night's party.

who  
that  
Ø

The girl is very messy. I'm sharing the flat with **her**.

The girl **who** I'm sharing the flat with is very messy.

who  
that  
Ø

**For animals and things: which/that/Ø (nothing)**

I lost the watch. My father gave **it** to me on my last birthday.

I lost **the watch** **which** my father gave to me on my last birthday.

which  
that  
Ø

**The jeans** were really expensive. Sue bought **them** yesterday.

The jeans **which** Sue bought yesterday were really expensive.

which  
that  
Ø

8

**Combine the two sentences. Use all the possible forms.**

eg: The secretary should know how to use a computer. We're looking for a secretary.  
The secretary **who/that/Ø** we are looking for should know how to use a computer.

- 1- The chair doesn't look safe. Dad is sitting on it.

---

- 2- I want to see the manager. He deals with customer complaints.

---

- 3- The film isn't suitable for children. It is showing at the local cinema.

---

- 4- The boy began to cry. The teacher shouted at him.

---

- 5- Is the dress clean? I want to wear it to Jill's party.

---

- 6- Where are the eggs? I put them in the fridge just an hour ago.

---

- 7- The eggs are always fresh. They're sold at the supermarket round the corner.

---

- 8- The messenger is reliable. We sent him to our rivals.

---



10

**ORAL DRILLS:** Answer the following questions as in the example. Do not use a relative pronoun (*that/who/which*).

a) eg: Sally bought **a** new jumper. Have you seen it?  
Yes, I've seen **the** new jumper Sally bought.

- 1- Walter wrote a short story. Have you read it?
- 2- Mary made a cake. Did you like it?
- 3- You tried on a pair of boots. Did you buy them?
- 4- The teacher gave an explanation. Did you understand it?
- 5- Sarah gave a party last night? Did you enjoy it?
- 6- Your mother gave you a ring. Did you lose it?
- 7- Mark invented a strange device. Have you seen it?
- 8- Wendy is going out with an Italian. Do you know him?

b) eg: You bought **a** book. Was it expensive?  
Yes, **the** book I bought was expensive.

- 1- Steve served cold snacks. Did they taste good?
- 2- You took a trip to Switzerland. Was it enjoyable?
- 3- Jim read a poem. Was it by Pablo Neruda?
- 4- Your uncle bought a painting. Is it an original Picasso?
- 5- You saw a film last night. Was it entertaining?
- 6- Your aunt had a traffic accident. Was it serious?
- 7- You talked to a man yesterday. Was he your teacher?
- 8- Helen received a letter yesterday. Was it from her pen-pal?

Study the box.

### Defining Relative Clauses

**For places: where**

**The town** was a small one. We spent our last holiday **in that town**.

The town **where** we spent our last holiday was a small one.

Turkey is **a country**. There are lots of historical sites **in Turkey**.

Turkey is a country **where** there are lots of historical sites.

**NOTE:** If the place name you're defining is the *subject* or *object* of the relative clause, **where** cannot be used. Study the examples.

**The towns** are lovely. **They** are on the south coast. (They—subject)  
The towns **which /that** are on the south coast are lovely.

**The towns** were lovely. We visited **them** last summer. (them—object)  
The towns **which/that/Ø** we visited last summer were lovely.

**The town** was lovely. There were no big hotels **in that town**. (adverbial of place)

The town **where** there were no big hotels was lovely.

**11** Complete the sentences with *which (that/Ø)* or *where*.

- 1- We often go to the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we ate last night.
- 2- The town \_\_\_\_\_ I was born is in the Aegean region.
- 3- Istanbul is a city \_\_\_\_\_ is famous all around the world.
- 4- The country \_\_\_\_\_ I want to see most is Japan.
- 5- Do you remember the name of the village \_\_\_\_\_ all the people look like each other?
- 6- I was surprised to hear on the news bulletin that more than 500 villages \_\_\_\_\_ have strange or funny names applied to parliament to change them.
- 7- A cemetery is a place \_\_\_\_\_ the dead are buried.
- 8- The house \_\_\_\_\_ I want to buy is in the suburbs.

**12** **ORAL DRILLS:** Answer the following questions using *where* as in the example.

eg: You regularly meet your friends at **a** cafe? Is it Sunset?  
 Yes, Sunset is **the** cafe where I regularly meet my friends.

- 1- The women wear rings round their necks in one country. Is it Burma?
- 2- Mark spent his last holiday on an island. Was it Fiji?
- 3- You keep your jewellery in a wooden box . Is it this one?
- 4- People can ski in a resort near Bolu? Is it Kartalkaya?
- 5- There are a lot of hot springs in one country. Is it Iceland?
- 6- Sixteen official languages are spoken in one country. Is it India?
- 7- A lot of people are suffering from famine in one country. Is it Zaire?
- 8- Someone snatched your purse in a street. Is it this one?

**13** a) Write the adjective form of the word in bold type. Use the suffixes *-ful*, *-less* and *-y*.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| eg: a machine that has no <b>use</b>            | _____ a <b>useless</b> machine |
| 1- a person who always <b>helps</b> people      | _____                          |
| 2- a book which you can make good <b>use</b> of | _____                          |
| 3- a habit which does no <b>harm</b>            | _____                          |
| 4- a road which has <b>ice</b> on it            | _____                          |
| 5- a child who is full of good <b>health</b>    | _____                          |
| 6- a piece of work which has no <b>faults</b>   | _____                          |

b) Can you define the following in the same way?

- |          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|
| 1- _____ | a juicy orange             |
| 2- _____ | a powerful political party |
| 3- _____ | a harmful habit            |
| 4- _____ | salty food                 |
| 5- _____ | a lucky person             |
| 6- _____ | a valueless painting       |

# UNIT 5

used to

no longer/any longer/any more

## used to

You can use **used to** or **the simple past** to express *past habits or repeated actions in the past*.

I **used to be** very naughty when I was a child.  
(= I **was** very naughty when I was a child.)

I **used to visit** my parents more often before I started this job.  
(= I **visited** my parents more often before I started this job.)

Do not use **used to** for one specific action in the past. Use the **simple past**.

The children **were** very naughty yesterday.  
I **visited** my parents twice last week.

**Used to** is always used in the past form. It has no present form. To express present habits or actions, **the simple present** is used.

I **used to smoke** two packets of cigarettes a day, but now, I only **smoke** five or six cigarettes.  
I **used to bite** my nails, but now I **don't**.

The negative form of **used to** is **didn't use to**.

I **didn't use to like** fish, but now I do.  
Harry **didn't use to smoke**, but now he does.

1 Complete the sentences using **used to** or **didn't use to** with the same verb.

eg: Helen used to be very fat, but now she is very slim.

- 1- I \_\_\_\_\_ quite late, but now I get up at dawn.
- 2- Mark drives a Porsche now, but up until recently, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old Ford.
- 3- A lot of people have computers these days, but until recently, only big businesses \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 4- I \_\_\_\_\_ elegant clothes when I was a university student, but now I wear them at work.
- 5- There \_\_\_\_\_ very few women in the business world, but today, there are a lot.
- 6- Sue quite likes wearing make-up now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ it at all.
- 7- Nowadays, there are always traffic jams in our big cities, but there \_\_\_\_\_ such a problem before the automobile became so common.
- 8- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ very shy, but now, with this new marketing job, she is quite self-confident.

**2** Complete the passage using the verbs in the box with **used to** or the **simple present** form.

buy	play	record	go	play
create	employ	sit	take	spend
have	do	put	make	complete

Technology has changed people's lives a great deal. Its effect can be seen in every area — in their clothing styles, in their entertainment, in working life, and so on.

There were no televisions in the past, so people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their own entertainment. They (2) \_\_\_\_\_ games in the evenings. Nowadays, everyone just (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the screen; and people rarely (4) \_\_\_\_\_ games any more.

In the house, the mother (5) \_\_\_\_\_ hours and hours doing the cleaning and the washing, but these days, she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ so many electrical appliances in the house that machines (7) \_\_\_\_\_ half the work for her. And while the housewife of the past (8) \_\_\_\_\_ all her family's clothes, the modern housewife simply (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to a shop and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ everything.

But perhaps the greatest changes can be seen at work. Factories (11) \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of men to make their products, but now one or two machines (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the task in half the time. And in offices, clerks (13) \_\_\_\_\_ everything by hand, and it (14) \_\_\_\_\_ them ages to check and double-check all their files. Now, in this technological age, we (15) \_\_\_\_\_ everything onto disks, and all the checking is left to the computer.

**3** Mary has made lots of changes both in her appearance and in her life style. Make sentences about these changes using **used to** and the **simple present** with a suitable verb.

<b>Earlier</b>	<b>Now</b>
short dark hair	long blonde hair
very fat	quite slim
casual clothes	elegant clothes
a Beetle	a BMW
a small flat in the centre	a large house in the suburbs
two packets of cigarettes a day	only two or three cigarettes a day

- 1- She used to have short dark hair, but now she has long blonde hair.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_

4 Decide whether you can use **used to** instead of the verb in bold type or not. If you can, rewrite the sentence with *used to*. If you can't, write "No change".

eg: I **went** to the cinema very often when I was at university.  
*I used to go to the...*

I **bought** this car when I was at university.  
*No change. (One specific event in the past.)*

- 1- I **drank** a lot of champagne on my last birthday.

---

- 2- When I was a student, I **drank** a glass of hot lemon with honey in the morning in winter because it **gave** me some prevention against cold.

---

- 3- I **spent** my childhood in a village. The village road was not even, so I **fell off** my bike very often.

---

- 4- I **took** my son to the park the other day, and he **fell off** his bike three times on the way there.

---

- 5- I **gave** my son a watch for his last birthday, but he **lost** it only two days later.

---

- 6- As a child, I **liked** visiting my grandparents because they **gave** me lots of presents and pocket-money.

---

- 7- When they were children, Jack **was** terribly jealous of his sister because she **won** every competition she entered, but poor Jack **didn't win** a thing.

---

- 8- When she was in primary school, Helen **painting** a wonderful picture, and with it, she **won** first prize. Jack **entered** the same competition, but he **didn't win** a thing.

---

Study the box.

**no longer/any longer/any more**

**Any longer** and **any more** are used in negative sentences.

Helen used to smoke heavily, but she **doesn't** smoke **any more/any longer**.

I used to like chicken, but I **don't** like it **any more/any longer**.

**No longer** is used with a positive verb, but the meaning of the sentence is negative. Pay attention to its position in the sentence.

Helen used to smoke heavily, but she **no longer** smokes.

My son used to be very aggressive, but after a few sessions with a psychologist, he is **no longer** so aggressive.



- 5 a) Complete the second part of the sentence using **any longer/any more** with the verbs in the box.

✓ speak	✓ be	use	keep
drink	go	like	have

- 1- Almost every woman used to wear high-heeled shoes, but they aren't very popular any more/any longer.
- 2- I used to be very fond of chocolate, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- We used to spend every summer in a town in the south, but these days, it gets very crowded, so we \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- I used to grow all my own vegetables, but we've moved and we \_\_\_\_\_ a garden \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- Pauline and Catherine used to be best friends, but they had an argument and they \_\_\_\_\_ to each other \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6- My son used to play on his computer every night, but he got bored with it, so he \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7- I used to have a lot of pet birds, but my sister bought a cat, so I \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- Sandra used to have about ten cups of coffee a day, but it started giving her headaches, so she \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

- b) Rewrite the second parts of the sentences above using **no longer**.

- 1- They are no longer very popular.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box with **used to** and **no longer**.

✓work	✓need	be	earn
listen	trust	have	tell
be	spend	enjoy	play

- 1- Harry used to work very hard, but now he has a lot of money, so he no longer needs to.
- 2- Jill \_\_\_\_\_ tennis regularly every week, but her present job is very demanding, so she \_\_\_\_\_ enough time.
- 3- There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of houses with gardens in our street just ten years ago, but they pulled down all of them, so there \_\_\_\_\_ any beautiful houses in our street.
- 4- Martin \_\_\_\_\_ to pop music all the time, but he's forty now and he \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 5- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money on new clothes, but she's changed her job and she \_\_\_\_\_ such a high salary.
- 6- Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ her friend, Mandy, all her secrets, but Mandy started gossiping about them, so Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ her.

# REVISION TEST 1

## Units 1-5

- 1- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you my secret, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ not to tell anyone?  
A) told/do/promise  
B) tell/will/promise  
C) was telling/did/promise  
D) am telling/have/promised
- 2- I've been waiting here for over half an hour and she hasn't arrived. I'm really not prepared to wait here \_\_\_\_\_ longer.  
A) no  
B) the  
C) some  
D) any
- 3- A: I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ with us tomorrow.  
B: So do I, but I'm working.  
A) have come  
B) will come  
C) are coming  
D) could come
- 4- Hey look! That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ we met at the conference last week.  
A) who  
B) where  
C) which  
D) what
- 5- I'll give you the money I owe you \_\_\_\_\_ I get paid.  
A) until  
B) or  
C) but  
D) when
- 6- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every day when he was younger, but these days, he's too busy to go so often.  
A) used to go  
B) must go  
C) will go  
D) might go
- 7- Oh, look at that beautiful coat. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to buy it.  
A) have  
B) have had  
C) had  
D) will have
- 8- If tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ my day off, I \_\_\_\_\_ for a drive in the country, but sadly, I have to work.  
A) were/would go  
B) is/can go  
C) will be/am going  
D) was/will go
- 9- Has anyone got the book \_\_\_\_\_ I left on the table in the hall? It isn't there now.  
A) who  
B) that  
C) where  
D) when
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_ the judges look at all the competition entries, they'll choose the winner.  
A) Unless  
B) Until  
C) After  
D) While
- 11- I won't invite her to my party \_\_\_\_\_ she apologises for what she said yesterday.  
A) unless  
B) but  
C) while  
D) and
- 12- Don't worry. I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I hear any news.  
A) but  
B) while  
C) as soon as  
D) because
- 13- Every evening, when we were children, our father \_\_\_\_\_ to our room and \_\_\_\_\_ us a bedtime story.  
A) used to come/read  
B) came/will read  
C) has come/has read  
D) comes/reads
- 14- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ gave us directions seemed a little unsure of herself. I hope she hasn't given us the wrong information.  
A) what  
B) Ø  
C) which  
D) who
- 15- I hate this awful winter weather. If only it \_\_\_\_\_ summer and we \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.  
A) is/have gone  
B) were/could go  
C) are/are going  
D) will be/go



# UNIT 6

## both/either/neither

**Both, either** and **neither** are used to talk about two things, people, etc.

**Both** is used in positive sentences.

Alice likes junk food. Jim likes junk food, too.  
They **both** like junk food./**Both of them** like junk food.

I am sixteen. Jim is sixteen, too.  
We are **both** sixteen./**Both of us** are sixteen.

**Neither** is used with a positive verb but the meaning is negative.

Alice doesn't like meat. Jim doesn't like it, either.  
**Neither** likes meat./**Neither of them** likes meat.

She isn't good at maths. Jim isn't good at maths, either.  
**Neither is** good at maths./**Neither of them is** good at maths.

**Either** means "one or the other of two, but not both".

Jack is coming with us, or Sue is coming.  
**Either** Jack **or** Sue is coming with us.

I'll buy the green jumper, or I'll buy the blue one.  
I'll buy **either** the green jumper **or** the blue one.

1

Here is some information about Sally and her best friend, Sue.  
Make sentences using **both** and **but**

	Sally	Sue
✓ the school subject they like	science and maths	literature and history
the films that they like watching	science fiction	romantic and historical films
the languages they can speak	French and German	French and German
the qualities they want in a friend	honesty and loyalty	honesty and loyalty
the countries they've been to	France and Germany	France and Germany
the pop singer(s) they like best	John Bon Jovi	Whitney Houston
✓ the place where they were born	London	London
the country where they'd like to live in the future	the USA	the USA
the profession they want to have	scientist	author
the hobbies they do in their spare time	play with the computer	read books and magazines

eg: They were **both** born in London.  
Sally likes science and maths, **but** Sue likes literature and history.

1- \_\_\_\_\_  
2- \_\_\_\_\_  
3- \_\_\_\_\_  
4- \_\_\_\_\_

5- \_\_\_\_\_  
6- \_\_\_\_\_  
7- \_\_\_\_\_  
8- \_\_\_\_\_

2

Read the dialogue and then complete the blanks in Carol's diary using **both**, **either**, **neither** and **but**.

It's Tina's birthday today and she's giving a huge party. Neil and Carol are two of the guests, who don't know each other.

**Neil:** Hello! You don't seem to be enjoying the party.

**Carol:** Not really! I'm not very keen on these big gatherings. I prefer to be with just a small group of really close friends.

**Neil:** So do I. I just came to this one not to hurt Tina. By the way, I'm Neil. Who are you?

**Carol:** I'm Carol. Are you a good friend of Tina's?

**Neil:** Me? No! I know her brother better, actually. We attend the same school.

**Carol:** Oh! Do you like your school subjects?

**Neil:** Not all of them, but I'm especially interested in literature and history. How about you?

**Carol:** The same as you. I'm very fond of reading — especially the works of authors like Jack London.

**Neil:** Oh, he is my favourite author, really. I like many others, too, of course, and I spend most of my pocket-money on books or on CDs and cassettes.

**Carol:** So you like music then. What sort?

**Neil:** Classical — Mozart and Beethoven, in particular.

**Carol:** Me, too. But I must admit that I enjoy bands like "Blur" and "Oasis", too.

**Neil:** Really? They're awful.

**Carol:** Well, they amuse me. Anyway, how do you spend your weekends, Neil?

**Neil:** Well, I'm a keen cinema- and theatre-goer, and occasionally I go to a football match.

**Carol:** I never miss a new film or play, but I never watch football.

**Neil:** Oh! There's a new film on at the local cinema. Have you seen it?

**Carol:** No, not yet.

**Neil:** How about going to see it together then?

**Carol:** Yes, why not?

*I was at Tina's birthday party last night and I met a wonderful boy there. We have quite a lot in common. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of us enjoys big noisy parties, for example. Instead, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ prefer small gatherings with really close friends. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of us are especially interested in literature and history, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of us is very keen on our other school subjects. We (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like reading — Jack London, in particular, and we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ listen to the same kind of music — classical. I also enjoy bands like "Blur" and "Oasis", (7) \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't. Anyway, I don't think it matters a lot. He spends his money (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on books or on CDs and cassettes, like me, and we're (9) \_\_\_\_\_ keen cinema- and theatre-goers, and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of us misses any new films or plays. One great difference is that he sometimes goes to football matches, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ I hate them. Anyway, I don't think it'll be a problem when we're together.*

*Tomorrow we're going to the cinema together. I can't wait!*

3 Combine the two sentences using **both/either/neither + of us/you/them**.

eg: You can't carry this bag. Liz can't carry it, either.  
*Neither of you can carry this bag.*

- 1- You were late for the lesson, and Helen was late, too.

---

- 2- Sarah broke the vase, or Sam did it.

---

- 3- I couldn't answer all the questions, and Jim couldn't either.

---

- 4- I can do the shopping, or you can do it.

---

- 5- Mum didn't hear the alarm clock. Dad didn't, either.

---

- 6- My sister spends hours looking at the shop windows, and so does my mother.

---

Study the box.

### Correlative Conjunctions

**Both, either and neither** are usually used in pairs: **both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor**.

He **found** the money, or he **stole** it from somewhere.  
 He **either** found the money **or** stole it from somewhere. (verb + verb)

She isn't **tall**. She isn't **short**.  
 She is **neither** tall **nor** short. (adjective + adjective)

She bought a **skirt**. She also bought a **blouse**.  
 She bought **both** a skirt **and** a blouse. (noun + noun)

When they combine the subjects of two sentences, the verb is always plural with **both ... and**. With **either ... or** and **neither ... nor**, the verb depends on the subject closer to the verb.

Both Jane and Ed **are** coming with us.  
 Either the teachers or **the headmaster is** responsible for this.  
 Either the headmaster or **the teachers are** responsible for this.  
 Neither Jill nor **her parents are** coming to the party.  
 Neither her parents nor **Jill is** coming to the party.

4 Complete the sentences with **is/are, has been/have been** and **was/were**.

- 1- Either Mr Jenkins or Mrs Harris \_\_\_\_\_ going to give the lecture tomorrow.
- 2- Both Mr Jenkins and Mrs Harris \_\_\_\_\_ at a conference yesterday.
- 3- Neither the teacher nor the students \_\_\_\_\_ eager to go to the museum today.
- 4- Neither my sisters nor my brother \_\_\_\_\_ very helpful to me these days.
- 5- Both air and water \_\_\_\_\_ essential to living things on earth.
- 6- Both the manager and the assistant manager \_\_\_\_\_ out of town since last Monday.
- 7- Neither vegetables nor fruit \_\_\_\_\_ cheap these days.
- 8- Either my sister or my parents \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for hiding my cartoon books.
- 9- Either the Smiths or their daughter \_\_\_\_\_ going to come to the ceremony.
- 10- Both my sons and your daughter \_\_\_\_\_ absent from class yesterday.

**5****Combine the two sentences using the given conjunctions.****both ... and**

- 1- The fruit at the local market is cheap. The fruit at the local market is fresh.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- My father is very interested in football, and so is my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Yesterday, Sarah went to the theatre. She also visited her parents.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- If you want to keep your marriage going, you have to make some sacrifices, and so does your husband.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- It was extremely cold outside, so I put on a woollen cardigan and also a heavy coat.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**neither ... nor**

- 6- Vicky doesn't look like her mother. She doesn't look like her father, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- The book wasn't interesting, and it wasn't informative, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- My father doesn't smoke, and he doesn't drink alcohol, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- I think a dog is not a good pet to keep in the house, and neither is a cat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- My children don't like vegetables, and my husband doesn't either.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**either ... or**

- 11- You can pay in cash, or you can pay by cheque.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12- To get to our house, you can take the bus, or you can take the train.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13- I usually read books in my spare time, or I go for a walk along the seashore.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 14- My brothers have mislaid my favourite cassette, or my mother has.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 15- She probably forgot about our arrangement, or she got lost.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**6**

Study the notes below and complete the sentences with **both ... and** or **neither ... nor**.

Mrs Karen Smith, an English teacher at a language school, evaluates her students' performance for certain points. Here are the notes she has taken.

	<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Speaking</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>
<b>Mario</b>	bad	bad	good	good
<b>Sandra</b>	good	good	perfect	perfect
<b>Fatima</b>	not bad	not bad	not good	not good
<b>Sibel</b>	perfect	perfect	not good	not good
<b>Isabella</b>	bad	not good	good	not bad
<b>Lazslo</b>	bad	not good	good	not bad
<b>Engin</b>	perfect	perfect	not good	good
<b>Michelle</b>	good	good	good	not bad

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ Sibel \_\_\_\_\_ Engin have perfect grammar knowledge.
- 2- Fatima is good at \_\_\_\_\_ speaking \_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation.
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ Isabella \_\_\_\_\_ Lazslo is good at writing.
- 4- Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ speaks English well \_\_\_\_\_ pronounces the words correctly.
- 5- Michelle \_\_\_\_\_ speaks \_\_\_\_\_ writes well in English.
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ Engin \_\_\_\_\_ Sibel can speak English well.
- 7- Mario has \_\_\_\_\_ good grammar \_\_\_\_\_ good writing.
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_ Isabella \_\_\_\_\_ Mario are bad at grammar.

**7**

Can you define the following words as in the example using the words in the box?

✓ tall	fat	young	attractive
ugly	child	little	adult
hot	much	cold	✓ short
	old	slim	

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- medium height | neither <u>tall</u> nor <u>short</u> |
| 2- warm          | neither _____ nor _____              |
| 3- middle-aged   | neither _____ nor _____              |
| 4- plain         | neither _____ nor _____              |
| 5- teenager      | neither a _____ nor an _____         |
| 6- medium-weight | neither _____ nor _____              |
| 7- moderate      | neither too _____ nor too _____      |



# UNIT 7

## THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

### Past Perfect Simple

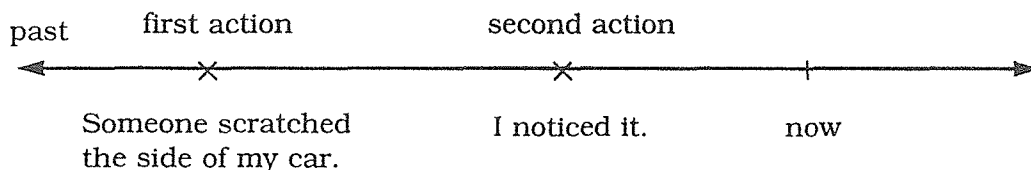
**positive:** had + past participle

**negative:** hadn't + past participle

**question:** Had/Hadn't + subject + past participle?

**passive:** had been + past participle

When talking about things that happened in the past, use the past perfect to show which action happened first.



I was trying to unlock the door, and suddenly I **noticed** that someone **had scratched** the side of my car.

**Had** is contracted to '**d**.

We couldn't swim yesterday because they'**d emptied** the pool.

1

Complete the sentences with **had + past participle** of the given verbs. Pay attention to whether the verb is **active** or **passive**.

Years after leaving, a group of businessmen gathered and went to visit their old high school. Of course, there were a lot of changes.

✓ grow      change      become      cut  
build      come      die      install

- 1- It was no longer a small school. It had grown into a big education complex.
- 2- The huge stoves in the middle of the classrooms were no longer there. A central-heating system \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- Students were no longer doing physical training in the garden. A large sports centre \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- It was no longer only a boys' school. It \_\_\_\_\_ a co-educational school.
- 5- Their teachers were no longer there. New ones \_\_\_\_\_ in place of them.
- 6- The old caretaker was no longer alive. He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7- One of the secretaries was still there, but they couldn't recognize her because she \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- 8- The garden was no longer full of trees. Most of them \_\_\_\_\_ down to make room for additional buildings.

- 2 On a flight to New York, two of the passengers were Mr Johnson, who is known for his organization, and Mr Anderson, who is known for his disorganization.

Complete the sentences as in the example.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1- Mr Anderson <b>arrived</b> at the airport only just in time.           | — Mr Johnson <u>had arrived</u> three hours before the flight.                |
| 2- Mr Anderson <b>checked</b> his documents at the airport.               | — Mr Johnson _____ them before he left home.                                  |
| 3- Mr Anderson <b>bought</b> some cigarettes and whisky on the plane.     | — Mr Johnson _____ them at the airport.                                       |
| 4- During the flight, Mr Anderson <b>read</b> a book about New York.      | — Mr Johnson _____ a lot of books about New York before the flight.           |
| 5- Then Mr Anderson <b>wrote</b> a list of the places he wanted to visit. | — Mr Johnson _____ a list of the places he wanted to visit some weeks before. |
| 6- It <b>was</b> Mr Anderson's sixth flight on Concorde.                  | — Mr Johnson _____ never _____ on board Concorde before.                      |

- 3 Sarah's parents were away for a week and when they came back, they found the house in a terrible state.

Complete the sentences using **hadn't + past participle** of the given verbs. Then put them in the right place.

put                  do                  take                  open                  ✓ clean                  remember

- d   1- There was dust everywhere because ...  
 \_\_\_ 2- There was nothing to eat at home because ...  
 \_\_\_ 3- The cat and the dog were starving because ...  
 \_\_\_ 4- There were dirty dishes all over the kitchen counter because ...  
 \_\_\_ 5- There was a nasty smell in the house because ...  
 \_\_\_ 6- There was a huge amount of garbage in the kitchen because ...

- a) she \_\_\_\_\_ it out for the dustmen to collect.  
 b) she \_\_\_\_\_ the windows to let any fresh air in.  
 c) she \_\_\_\_\_ any of them in the dishwasher.  
 ✓ d) she hadn't cleaned the house since her parents left.  
 e) she \_\_\_\_\_ any shopping for a week.  
 f) she \_\_\_\_\_ to feed them properly.

**4**

Complete the sentences using the **simple past** or **past perfect** of the verbs in parentheses. There may be more than one answer in some of them.

eg: I didn't join (not, join) the meal because I had just eaten (just, eat) a huge hamburger.

- 1- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home because I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that film before.
- 2- Janice \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the party when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, see) her.
- 3- Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really sorry throughout the day-out because she \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her wallet.
- 4- I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the cafe a little late, but the others \_\_\_\_\_ (not, come) yet.
- 5- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really happy because she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) her driving test at last.
- 6- The manager \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) there when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call). He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for a meeting.
- 7- All the students \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very tired after the University Entrance Exam because they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the examination hall for more than three and a half hours.
- 8- I couldn't wear my jeans to the party because my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) them.

**5**

Last Saturday, Mr and Mrs Roberts went out for a meal. When they came back home, there was a surprise for them.

Complete the passage using the **simple past** or **past perfect** form of the verbs in parentheses. Pay attention to whether the verb is active or passive.

It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nearly midnight when the Roberts (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) into their street. Mrs Roberts (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) that the lights (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all on. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) strange because she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) them off. When they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) nearer, they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (also, see) that the front door (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) open, but Mrs Roberts (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sure that she (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) it. And the biggest shock was inside the house! It (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) clear that someone (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (break) into their house because everything (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a mess. The big vase of flowers (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) over, and water (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (spread) all over the carpet. The drawers of the study table (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (empty), and papers (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) all over the floor. In the bedroom, the drawers of the dressing table (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (empty), too, and Mrs Roberts' jewellery box (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the bed, with the lid open. Everything in it (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) — the diamond ring, the gold brooch, the silver things and £2,000. They (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in great shock — a meal out (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) them too much, indeed!

# UNIT 8

## PAST PERFECT in TIME CLAUSES

To combine two actions that happened in the past, the **past perfect** is used to express the *first action*, and the **simple past** to express the *second action*.

### 1- after/as soon as/before

**First:** I put the kettle on for some tea.

**Then:** I took a shower.

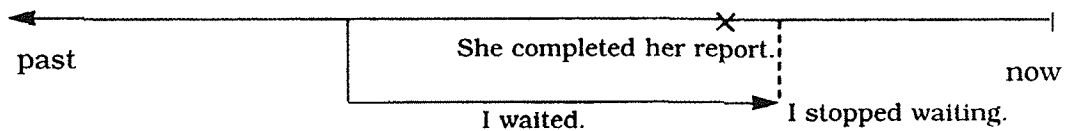
After I **had put** the kettle on for some tea, I **took** a shower.

As soon as I **had put** the kettle on for some tea, I **took** a shower.

Before I **took** a shower, I **had put** the kettle on for some tea.

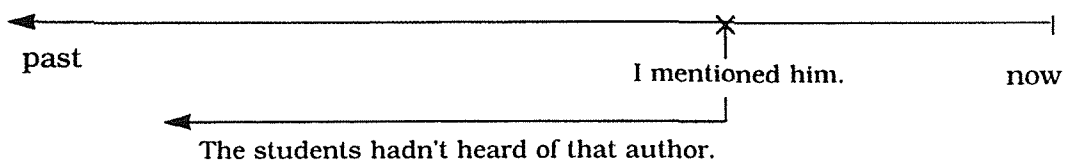
### 2- until/till

#### a) until + simple past/past perfect, simple past



I **waited** for her until she **completed/had completed** her report.

#### b) until + simple past, past perfect



Until I **mentioned** him, the students **hadn't heard** of that author.

### 3- when

#### a) when + simple past, past perfect

They ate dinner at 7.00. I arrived at 8.00. They **had eaten** dinner when I **arrived**.

#### b) when + simple past, simple past

I arrived at 7.00. They ate dinner at 7.15. They **ate** dinner when I **arrived**.

#### c) when + simple past, past continuous

I arrived at 7.00. They were at dinner. They **were eating** dinner when I **arrived**.

1 Use the **simple past** for one verb in each sentence and the **past perfect** for the other.

eg: I left (leave) home after I had telephoned (telephone) his office.

- 1- We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all the preparations before the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
- 2- I \_\_\_\_\_ (always, be) very patient with my students until they \_\_\_\_\_ (make) me really angry in the lesson yesterday.
- 3- As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to his wife on the phone, he \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) out of the office.
- 4- She \_\_\_\_\_ (move) back to her home town after she \_\_\_\_\_ (retire)
- 5- We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the cafe until the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).
- 6- I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to my pen-pal as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) one from her.
- 7- My son \_\_\_\_\_ (never, see) a live lion until I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) him to the zoo last Saturday.
- 8- He \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to book a table before he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the restaurant.
- 9- After they \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book, the students \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a summary of it.
- 10- When we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_ (already, begin).
- 11- They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) with their daughter in Ankara until she \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) her university education.
- 12- I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) answering all the questions on the exam paper long before the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).

2 Complete the passages using the verbs given. Use the **past perfect** for one verb in each sentence, and the **simple past** for the other.

1

read	have	realise	write	put
go	take	leave	write	listen

Last night, Sally (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to her room as soon as she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ her dinner. After she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to some music for a while, she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her pen-pal in Canada. She (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter carefully before she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it in the envelope. The next day, as soon as she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ school, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the letter to the post office, but she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) that she (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) the address on the envelope.

2

see	get	be	recover	approach
eat	decide	drive	die	jump

It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ our last day in Australia, and we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a single kangaroo yet, so we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to drive into the bush as soon as we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. We (5) \_\_\_\_\_ almost thirty miles when suddenly a kangaroo (6) \_\_\_\_\_ out from behind some bushes. I couldn't stop the car in time, and unfortunately, hit the poor thing. After we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ from the shock, we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the car. We were all glad to see, when we (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the animal, that it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not).

**3** Combine the sentences using the conjunctions given in parentheses. Use the **past perfect** for one verb, and the **simple past** for the other.

**eg:** They (*keep*) people away from the building. The police (*find*) and (*defuse*) the bomb. (*until*)

They **kept** people away from the building until the police **had found** and **defused** the bomb.

1- I (*enter*) the classroom. The teacher (*just, hand out*) the exam papers. (*when*)

2- He (*not, prepare*) well for the exam. He (*get*) a low grade. (*so*)

3- The fire (*spread*) up from the ground floor to the other floors. The fire brigade (*arrive*) at the scene. (*before*)

4- The police (*search*) the building thoroughly . They (*receive*) a bomb warning. (*because*)

5- I (*put*) the children to bed. I (*turn on*) the television to watch the news. (*after*)

6- I (*not, yet, vacuum*) the carpet. The guests (*arrive*). (*when*)

7- The last guest (*leave*) . I (*go*) straight to bed. (*as soon as*)

8- I (*warn*) my next door neighbour twice about the noise. I (*complain*) to the police. (*before*)

9- I (*never, see*) Sezen Aksu in person. I (*go*) to her concert last night. (*until*)

10- The teacher (*not, allow*) the students to leave the classroom. They (*all, complete*) the assignment. (*till*)

11- The bell (*ring*) .The students (*rush*) to the canteen. (*as soon as*)

12- The boss (*dismiss*) him. He (*be*) late for work many times previously. (*because*)

13- She (*take*) the washing out of the machine. She (*hang*) it out on the line on the balcony. (*after*)

14- She (*never, be*) abroad. She (*take*) a trip to Italy last summer. (*until*)

**4****Choose the sentence which has the same meaning as the given one.****eg: I'd tidied both the kitchen and the living room before I left home.**

- a) Both the kitchen and the living room were tidy, so I didn't have to clean them.
- ✓ b) I went out after I had cleaned the kitchen and the living room.

**1- My son hadn't yet finished his homework when I got home.**

- a) When I arrived home, my son still had some homework to do.
- b) My son had finished his homework when I arrived home.

**2- I was still cooking in the kitchen when the guests came.**

- a) When the guests arrived, I went into the kitchen and cooked something.
- b) I hadn't yet finished cooking when the guests arrived.

**3- Some students had begun to answer the questions before the teacher completed his instructions.**

- a) Some students started to answer the questions as soon as the teacher had finished explaining the instructions.
- b) Some students didn't wait until the teacher finished giving his instructions, and started to answer the questions.

**4- I looked at his face, and immediately realized that something was wrong.**

- a) I understood that something was wrong as soon as I'd seen his face.
- b) When I looked at his face, he immediately realised that something was wrong with me.

**5- My neighbour watered my plants while I was away on holiday.**

- a) When I returned from holiday, I found my neighbour watering my plants.
- b) Until I came back from holiday, my neighbour looked after my plants.

**6- When I noticed a leak from the gas cooker, I immediately switched it off.**

- a) I turned off the gas cooker as soon as I'd noticed a leak.
- b) When I turned on the cooker, I noticed that gas was leaking.

**7- She'd left the key at home, so she couldn't open the drawer in her office.**

- a) Because she'd forgotten to bring the key with her from home, she couldn't open the drawer in her office.
- b) She couldn't open the drawer in her office because she couldn't find the key for it anywhere at home.

**8- I had never ridden a camel until I tried it in Egypt last summer.**

- a) I didn't ride a camel when I went to Egypt last summer.
- b) I rode a camel for the first time in my life last summer in Egypt.

5

Fill in the blanks using the **simple past** or **past perfect** of the verbs in parentheses.

Last winter, Asli and her mother went to New York for the two-week semester vacation. On the morning of the second day she wrote this letter to her friend, Ceylan.

Hello Ceylan,

We're at last here in New York. After we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) for about nine hours, we (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at Kennedy Airport at 4 p.m. We (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Istanbul at 2 p.m., but, of course, New York is seven hours behind Istanbul. After we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a long time for our luggage — because there (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) three-hundred and eighty passengers on our plane — a helicopter (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) us to Manhattan. Before we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (land) on top of the PAN AM Building, we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good view of the Statue of Liberty and the Verrazano Bridge, the longest suspension bridge in the world. Before the helicopter (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) down, we (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (already, see) some of New York's famous skyscrapers, such as the Empire State Building, the United Nations Building and the World Trade Center.

Aunt Nezihe was waiting for us in the hall of the PAN AM Building. I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) disappointed to see her alone because I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) to find my cousin Ferhat waiting for us, too. Aunt Nezihe later (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) that he (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill for over a week. Anyway, as soon as we (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) our luggage in Aunt Nezihe's car, we (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go for a walk and get some fresh air. Aunt Nezihe (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to show us Fifth Avenue. Of course, I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) of Fifth Avenue before, with its big department stores and luxurious shops, but I (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, expect) to see so many people there. A lot of them (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (seem) to be foreigners.

After we (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the shops, we (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a small cafe. Mum and Aunt Nezihe (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) instant coffee, and I (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) cappuccino. It (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) wonderful! Of course it is now available in Turkey, but I (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (never, try) it there. After we (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the cafe, Aunt Nezihe (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to take us to Central Park, but we (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) very tired and sleepy. You see, it (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) only 7 p.m. in New York, but for me it was already time to go to bed. We're going to see Central Park today.

That's all for now. I'll write to you again soon.

Love,  
Asli



**6**

It's morning now. Aunt Nezihe, Asli and her mother are at the breakfast table, trying to make a sightseeing programme for today.

**Mother:** Let's do some shopping at the big stores on Fifth Avenue this morning.

**Asli:** And then we can take a walk in Central Park.

**Nezihe:** We can also go on a boat trip round Manhattan Island today.

**Asli:** Great! But before that, shall we eat lunch at a Chinese restaurant? I've never eaten Chinese food.

**Nezihe:** Sure. There's a good Chinese restaurant on Fifth Avenue.

**Mother:** In that case, it will be better if we go to Central Park first, and then go shopping.

**Asli:** Can we also climb up to the top floor of the Empire State Building — to the 102nd floor? I want to get a bird's eye view of New York.

**Mother:** Yes, I'd like to do that, too.

**Nezihe:** O.K. After that we can walk along Broadway to Times Square.

**Mother:** Good idea — and what shall we do in the evening?

**Nezihe:** Let's get tickets for a theatre on Broadway.

**Asli:** Great, but will I be able to understand the language?

**Mother:** Don't worry. If you can't understand, I'll translate the important points for you.

Yesterday, Asli, her mother and Aunt Nezihe did what they had planned. Complete the passage with the **simple past** or **past perfect** of a suitable verb. You can choose some of the verbs from the dialogue.

They (1) \_\_\_\_\_ home as soon as they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their breakfast. After they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a walk in Central Park, they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to Fifth Avenue. Then, after they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping at the big department stores there, they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in a Chinese restaurant. Asli was very excited because she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food before. In the afternoon, they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on a boat trip round Manhattan Island before they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ up to the top floor of the Empire State Building. There, they (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a bird's eye view of the city. Everything was so wonderful, and Asli was really excited. She (11) \_\_\_\_\_ up to such a height until then. Then, after they (12) \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for a theatre, they (13) \_\_\_\_\_ along Broadway until the start of the play.

**WRITING:** Imagine that you spent two weeks in Istanbul during your summer holiday. You stayed with your aunt/uncle/etc. First, write a dialogue, making your sightseeing programme for the day. Then write about the day in your diary. Start like this:

*Today, we had a wonderful day. We ... as soon as we ...*

**Your programme:**

- 1st: visit Topkapı Palace
- 2nd: visit Yerebatan Palace
- 3rd: take some photos in front of the Blue Mosque
- 4th: go to Beyoğlu Street to look at the shops
- 5th: walk up Beyoğlu Street to Taksim Square
- 6th: have lunch at an Indian/Italian/Chinese restaurant
- 7th: in the afternoon, go on a boat trip along the Bosphorus
- 8th: in the evening, go to Mustafa Sandal's/Sezen Aksu's/etc. concert in Bostancı Gösteri Merkezi

**WORD PUZZLE**

T	E	G
E	N	E
R	A	S

How many words can you make from these nine letters?  
 Each word must have at least one **E**. You can use simple past and past participle forms of verbs.  
 Use the plural form of the nouns only for the key word.

**a) three-letter words**

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_

**b) four-letter words**

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_

**c) five-letter words**

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_

**KEY WORD**

T \_\_\_\_\_

**Score:** 2 points for each 30 x 2 = 60  
 10 points for the key word = 10  
 total = 70

If you find more words, add 2 points for each to your score.

Can you score 100?

# UNIT 9

## PRESENT PERFECT or PAST PERFECT

The past perfect tense is the past form of the present perfect.

Present: I **don't want** to eat lunch. I **have just eaten** a sandwich.

Past: I **didn't want** to eat lunch. I **had just eaten** a sandwich.

Present: I'm **worried** about my son. I **haven't received** any news from him for ten days.

Past: I **was worried** about my son. I **hadn't received** any news from him for ten days.

**1** Complete the sentences using the **present** or **past perfect** of the verbs given in parentheses. Pay attention to whether the verb is active or passive.

- 1- **A:** There's a bad smell in here.  
**B:** Yes, the walls \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, paint*).
- 2- Yesterday, I had to work in another room because they \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, paint*) the walls of my room.
- 3- I couldn't go to the concert with the others because I \_\_\_\_\_ (*lose*) my ticket.
- 4- Sorry, I can't go shopping with you now. My son \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, return*) from school yet.
- 5- Look at this mess! Apparently, the house \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, clean*) for weeks!
- 6- The house was in a terrible mess. It was clear that it \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, clean*) for ages.
- 7- I got stuck in a traffic jam, so when I got home, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (*already, eat*) their dinner.
- 8- **A:** Is that Sarah over there?  
**B:** Yes, I think so.  
**A:** I can't believe my eyes. She \_\_\_\_\_ (*lose*) so much weight since I last saw her.
- 9- I couldn't believe my eyes when I met Sarah the other day. She \_\_\_\_\_ (*lose*) so much weight since I last saw her.
- 10- That's enough, Jake. You \_\_\_\_\_ (*already, eat*) three pieces of cake. You're putting on weight!
- 11- **A:** Oh, gosh! I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ (*park*) the car right here in front of the bank, but it isn't here now.  
**B:** I'm afraid it \_\_\_\_\_ (*tow*) away.
- 12- She \_\_\_\_\_ (*already, take*) to hospital when her husband found out that she was about to give birth.

2

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings.

- \_\_\_ 1- I'm afraid I won't be able to go to the cinema with you .....
- \_\_\_ 2- Everybody in the team was really happy .....
- \_\_\_ 3- The villagers were all very sad .....
- \_\_\_ 4- I'll be able to buy a new dress for the New Year party .....
- \_\_\_ 5- I feel very sorry for the poor couple .....
- \_\_\_ 6- The streets are all very clean .....
- \_\_\_ 7- We couldn't go to the seaside for the weekend .....
- \_\_\_ 8- You can't find any dust in the whole house .....

- a) because I've just been given a New Year bonus.
- b) because their son has been found dead by the river.
- c) because a lot of their cattle had died in the epidemic.
- d) because I've already spent all my money on Christmas presents.
- e) because they've just been cleaned for the New Year celebrations.
- f) because the garage hadn't repaired the car.
- g) because the lost climbers had been found alive.
- h) because I've thoroughly cleaned it for the party.

3

Complete the sentences using the **present perfect** or **past perfect** of the verbs in the box. Pay attention to whether the verb is active or passive.

receive	✓ be	come	drink	go
turn	start	eat	finish	cook

- 1- The children are getting really excited about the trip to Rome next week. You know, they have never been (never) on a holiday abroad before.
- 2- I'm terribly thirsty. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) anything since this morning.
- 3- We were very hungry. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not) anything since the morning.
- 4- The workers at the demonstration all looked very angry. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not) a pay-rise for a year.
- 5- I \_\_\_\_\_ (just) out of the bank and was trying to cross the street. Suddenly someone snatched my purse with all the money in.
- 6- Do not interrupt your sister. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just) doing her homework.
- 7- I arrived home late, and couldn't find anyone awake. They \_\_\_\_\_ (all) to bed.
- 8- I think the students \_\_\_\_\_ (all) doing their assignments, so we can let them out.
- 9- You needn't buy any food for tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already) something for dinner.
- 10- We \_\_\_\_\_ (just) right into the High Street when, all of a sudden, a cyclist appeared in front of us.

4

Dave is a secret agent. At the moment, he's watching a hotel room through his binoculars from the opposite building. The room belongs to a man who they suspect is a spy.

He's just entered the room. He looks a bit restless. Well, he's now wandering around the room... Oh, he's sat down at the desk, opened a drawer, and taken out some papers, and also a small box. He's examining the papers... Now he's holding the box. I think he's going to open it. Damn! What's happened? He's rushing to put the papers and the box back in the drawer. He's locked the drawer and put the key in his pocket ... He's now walking towards the door - oh, he's tripped - he's opened the door. Aha! There's a very beautiful young lady at the door. He must know her because he's invited her in. They've started to chat. They both seem to be enjoying the chat ... The lady has disappeared into the bathroom. Oh! The guy has taken the key out of his pocket and hidden it behind the painting above the fireplace. Oh, gosh! What's that? The woman has come back with a gun in her hand! She's saying something to the man. She is demanding the key, I think. Yes, that's right. He's giving her a key. But isn't it strange? Hadn't he hidden the key? Well, he must be giving her the wrong key... Oh my God! The woman has shot the guy - right in the head! Now she is trying to unlock the drawer, but she can't ... There must be a noise from the corridor because she's escaping through the window. Yes, that's it - she managed to escape.

Complete Dave's report using the *simple past*, *past continuous* and *past perfect* of the verbs in parentheses.

When I (1) looked (look) at my watch, it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) around 2.30, and the guy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (just, enter) the room. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) a bit restless. After he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (wander) around the room for about ten minutes, he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) down at the desk. He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) a drawer and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) out some papers and a small box from the drawer. He (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the box when, apparently, he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a knock on the door. After he (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (quickly, put) the papers and the box back in the drawer, he (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) it and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the key in his pocket. I think he (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) nervous because of the knock because he (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (trip) while he (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) towards the door. When he (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door, there (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a young woman there. I think he (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the woman because he (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) her in. As soon as the woman (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the room, they (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to chat. They (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (both, enjoy) the chat. After they (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) for a while, the woman (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the bathroom. As soon as she (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear), the man (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the key out of his pocket. He (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to hide it behind the painting above the fireplace before the woman (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) from the bathroom with a gun in her hand. She (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) something to him. I think she (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (demand) the key. The man (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) her a key, but she (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (not, realize) that she (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the wrong one, and to my surprise, as soon as she (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it, she (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (shoot) the man. She (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to panic while she (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to open the drawer because, of course, she couldn't open it. When some people from the hotel management (39) \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) into the room, she (40) \_\_\_\_\_ (already, escape) through the window.

5

Complete the passage with the words in the box.

shop	who	but	proudly	so
one	busy	when	without	home
if	can	hold	immediately	help
an	catch	owner	difficult	couldn't
had to	customer	should	with	why

A man (1) \_\_\_\_\_ liked collecting valuable old things was walking through a poor part of New Delhi (2) \_\_\_\_\_ he saw a little (3) \_\_\_\_\_ full of such things. He knew that it was possible to find something valuable for not much money in such places, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he went in. The (5) \_\_\_\_\_, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ old man with white hair, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ serve him at once because he was (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The man looked around the place by himself, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ there seemed to be nothing that interested him. Just as he was leaving, he noticed a little black cat drinking milk from a cup. He (10) \_\_\_\_\_ saw that the cup was a very valuable (11) \_\_\_\_\_. Was the old man aware of that? "What a nice little cat. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ it for a moment?" he said. "Of course, Sir," the old man answered (14) \_\_\_\_\_, "you see she's a clever little animal. She can do all sorts of tricks and she can (15) \_\_\_\_\_ mice, too. "May I ask how much you'd want for the cat?" "Well, I hadn't intended to sell her, but (16) \_\_\_\_\_ you like her, you can have her for \$3." When the man had paid, he said lightly, "I think I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ take that cup with me; she might need her cup." "Sorry Sir, but the cup is not for sale." "But ..." "Very sorry, I can't sell you that cup." In the end, the man (18) \_\_\_\_\_ leave (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the cup, but (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the cat under his arm. Another (21) \_\_\_\_\_, who had heard all this, asked in surprise, "(22) \_\_\_\_\_ didn't you sell that little cup?" "Well," said the old man, "with the (23) \_\_\_\_\_ of this cup, I have been able to sell nineteen cats in the last six months. You can't believe this, but it's very (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to find a good (25) \_\_\_\_\_ for a cat these days."

6

Choose the odd one out.

- |                |         |              |           |             |
|----------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1- bicycle     | canoe   | scooter      | boat      | sail        |
| 2- windy       | watery  | cloudy       | sunny     | foggy       |
| 3- teetotaller | lawyer  | scientist    | actor     | historian   |
| 4- burglar     | robber  | shoplifter   | author    | thief       |
| 5- shopkeeper  | tenant  | pirate       | customer  | landowner   |
| 6- axe         | hammer  | knife        | scissors  | pocketknife |
| 7- lungs       | kidneys | neck         | stomach   | heart       |
| 8- earthquake  | flood   | thunderstorm | landslide | war         |

7

Read the passage quickly and then choose the correct answer. Do not try to understand every word.

**Achilles**

In Greek mythology, Achilles was the strongest and the quickest of the Greek heroes who fought in the Trojan War. He was the son of the nymph Thetis, who dipped him as a child into the River Styx and so made every part of his body invulnerable – except the heel, because she'd held him by this part. Thetis knew that Achilles would die at Troy, so she tried to prevent his going by hiding him among the women of the court of King Lycomedes, but he was found there by Odysseus, and persuaded to join the Greek army before it went to Troy.

In the tenth year of the Trojan War, Achilles withdrew from the fighting after Agamemnon had captured Briseis, his favourite slave girl. He sulked in his tent until the death of his close friend Patroclus made him return to battle. The smith-god Hephaestus prepared a fine set of arms for him, including a famous shield. He took revenge for Patroclus's death in a duel with the great Trojan hero Hector. He dragged Hector's body seven times around the walls of Troy behind his chariot until he was persuaded to allow the Trojan hero a proper funeral. According to several other traditions, Achilles died shortly after Hector, when he was wounded in his heel – his only vulnerable spot – by an arrow which was fired by Paris or Apollo.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1- <b>The only weak point in Achilles' body was his .....</b> .</p> <p>a) head      b) face      c) heel</p> <p>2- <b>Achilles' mother .....</b> .</p> <p>a) was proud that her son was going to the Trojan War<br/>b) didn't want to send her son to the Trojan War<br/>c) was angry with her son because he'd escaped from the Trojan War</p> <p>3- <b>Agamemnon was Achilles' .....</b> .</p> <p>a) enemy    b) closest friend    c) slave</p> <p>4- <b>In the Trojan War, Achilles fought ...</b> .</p> <p>a) in the Greek army<br/>b) against the Greeks<br/>c) against Odysseus</p> <p>5- <b>Briseis was .....</b> .</p> <p>a) Achilles' wife<br/>b) a slave<br/>c) Agamemnon's daughter</p> | <p>6- <b>In the Trojan War, Achilles ..... his close friend Patroclus.</b></p> <p>a) killed      b) fought      c) lost</p> <p>7- <b>..... was killed because of Patroclus's death.</b></p> <p>a) Odysseus    b) Hector    c) Agamemnon</p> <p>8- <b>At the end of the Trojan War, Achilles .....</b> .</p> <p>a) took revenge for his friend's death<br/>b) congratulated the Trojans<br/>c) became an enemy of Odysseus</p> <p>9- <b>Hector .....</b> .</p> <p>a) was the greatest Greek hero<br/>b) was a great hero of Troy<br/>c) was persuaded to stop war</p> <p>10- <b>According to some traditions, Achilles was killed .... by Paris .... by Apollo.</b></p> <p>a) both .... and<br/>b) neither .... nor<br/>c) either .... or</p> |
|---|--|

# UNIT 10

Conjunctions like **after, before, when, etc.** can be used for present, past and future actions.

I **always read** for a while before I **go** to sleep. (*general*)

I **had read** for a while before I **went** to sleep last night. (*past*)

Tomorrow, I **will read** for a while before I **go** to sleep. (*future*)

When I **get** home after work, I **usually take** a rest for a while. (*general*)

When I **get** home after work **today**, I **will take** a rest for a while. (*future*)

When I **got** home after work **yesterday**, I **took** a rest for a while. (*past*)

1

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings.

- \_\_\_ 1- Mrs Swan and Mrs Fox got very angry with their husbands ...
- \_\_\_ 2- Chris will spend some time abroad ...
- \_\_\_ 3- Women usually argue with their husbands ...
- \_\_\_ 4- Steve had gained quite a lot of experience of working life ...
- \_\_\_ 5- Some people never pay attention to warnings from others ...
- \_\_\_ 6- I don't think we'll be able to afford a holiday ...
- \_\_\_ 7- Her friends didn't leave Tina on her own ...
- \_\_\_ 8- The robbers had already left the country ...
- \_\_\_ 9- I'm sure that Aunt Claire will start to cry hysterically ...
- \_\_\_ 10- Neither of my brothers ever sits down at the breakfast table ...
- a) when they start reading their newspapers at the breakfast table.
- b) before he started his own business in tourism.
- c) before my husband gets a good pay-rise.
- d) until she'd completely recovered from the shock.
- e) before he sets up his own business in the States.
- f) when they came home from the match without doing any shopping.
- g) until they actually experience something really bad.
- h) before they get dressed.
- i) when the museum authorities noticed that a painting was missing.
- j) when she hears that the painting she bought is just a copy.



**2** a) Complete the passage using the *simple present* form of the verbs in the box.

be	go	continue	finish	check
open	go	return	arrive	open
leave	have	give	put	hand
work	change	go	collect	have to

Jill works at a big department store as a cashier. She doesn't like her job because it's very monotonous. Every day she does almost the same things.

As soon as she (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at work, she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ straight to the staff room and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ into her uniform. Then, before the shop (4) \_\_\_\_\_, she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the float\* for her till\*\* and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the amount. At 9.00, the shop (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at her till, taking the customers' money, until she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a ten minute tea-break at 11.00. She then (10) \_\_\_\_\_ serving customers until the lunch-break, at 1.00. Before she (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch, she (12) \_\_\_\_\_ her till over to another assistant. Then, after a thirty-minute lunch, she (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to work. At 4.00, there (14) \_\_\_\_\_ another ten minute tea-break, and finally, she (15) \_\_\_\_\_ work at 6.00, but, before she (16) \_\_\_\_\_, she (17) \_\_\_\_\_ count the money from her till and (18) \_\_\_\_\_ it to the chief cashier. After that, she (19) \_\_\_\_\_ on her own clothes and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ home.

b) Rewrite the passage using the *simple past* and *past perfect* of the verbs.

Yesterday was the same as today. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

c) Rewrite the passage using the *simple future* and *simple present* of the verbs.

And she is sure that tomorrow will be almost the same as yesterday and today. As soon as she \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\* **float:** amount of money which is given to a cashier to be used as change  
 \*\* **till:** the machine which is used for adding up prices and for keeping the money in.

**3**

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.**

**Pay attention to whether the verb is active or passive.**

- 1- Usually, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*drink*) a cup of coffee as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) up in the morning.
- 2- We \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, yet, finish*) our lunch when the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (*ring*) for the afternoon class.
- 3- After I \_\_\_\_\_ (*leave*) work tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) my son to the dentist's.
- 4- It was quite a big fire, but fortunately, the firemen \_\_\_\_\_ (*arrive*) ten minutes after I \_\_\_\_\_ (*call*) them.
- 5- As soon as school \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) over tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) to the cinema with my friends.
- 6- I \_\_\_\_\_ (*always, remember*) to check the gas cooker before I \_\_\_\_\_ (*leave*) home.
- 7- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (*arrive*) at work yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*find*) two men waiting to see me.
- 8- A group of students are in the building now and they say they \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, leave*) the building until the Dean \_\_\_\_\_ (*come*) and \_\_\_\_\_ (*listen*) to their complaints.
- 9- Last week, a group of university students \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, leave*) the building until the Dean \_\_\_\_\_ (*come*) and \_\_\_\_\_ (*listen*) to their complaints.
- 10- Sometimes, when the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) fine, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*walk*) home from work.
- 11- When the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ (*arrive*), the injured child \_\_\_\_\_ (*already, take*) to hospital in a private car.
- 12- Fortunately, the lost climbers \_\_\_\_\_ (*find*) before they \_\_\_\_\_ (*freeze*) to death.
- 13- It \_\_\_\_\_ (*rain*) heavily when I \_\_\_\_\_ (*leave*) work, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (*immediately, take*) a taxi home.
- 14- We \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, be able to*) go out for a meal for weeks, so tomorrow, when I \_\_\_\_\_ (*get*) paid, I \_\_\_\_\_ (*take*) you to a nice restaurant by the sea.
- 15- The parents \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, contact*) the police when they \_\_\_\_\_ (*learn*) that their son \_\_\_\_\_ (*kidnap*).
- 16- Every day, as soon as the post \_\_\_\_\_ (*arrive*), the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (*bring*) it up to me.
- 17- On Saturdays, before we \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) out somewhere, my mother and I \_\_\_\_\_ (*clean*) the house thoroughly.
- 18- Last Saturday, after we \_\_\_\_\_ (*clean*) the house thoroughly, we \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) to a fish restaurant.

4

Complete the passage using the correct form of the verb.

Mrs Emma Peterson, an 83-year-old granny, is telling her grandchildren about an experience she had when she was young.

"I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*still, remember*) that day very clearly. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) on the evening of October 30th, 1938 — just an ordinary Sunday evening in New York. Dave and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, finish*) our supper and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sit*) down together in the living room. I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*want*) to break the silence and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*switch*) the radio on. We were just in time to hear the announcer's voice: "... a play based on H.G. Wells's famous book." "Oh, there (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) a play" said Dave. But a band (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*start*) to play some dance music. We were surprised. "Well," I said, "it's nice music they (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*play*), anyway." The music (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) on for a few minutes. Then suddenly, it (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*stop*). And the announcer's voice (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*fill*) the room. "This (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) an emergency announcement. News (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, reach*) us that a group of space scientists (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) some explosions on the planet Mars four days ago. They (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (*believe*) that the explosions (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (*come*) from the rocket of a spaceship from Mars..." "What (18) \_\_\_\_\_ it all \_\_\_\_\_ (*mean*), Dave?" I asked anxiously. "Well, it can't be true. It's just a silly announcement. Forget about it. Come on, let's have a game of cards." About fifteen minutes later we (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (*hear*) some noises from the street. When I (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (*look*) out, I (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (*see*) that a large crowd (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (*gather*) there. "Turn the radio on again Dave," I said, "I (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) worried." Again there (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) the announcer's voice: "... and a few spaceships (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, land*) near Princeton, New Jersey." We (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (*run*) out into the street as soon as we (27) \_\_\_\_\_ (*hear*) this. "They (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (*kill*) us," somebody (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (*shout*) in panic. In fact, everybody (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) in panic. Children and babies (31) \_\_\_\_\_ (*cry*), women (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (*scream*), men (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (*rush*) around without knowing what to do. Then suddenly there was the noise of police loudspeakers: "Return to your homes! Return to your homes! Our nation is safe!" When we (34) \_\_\_\_\_ (*return*) home, I (35) \_\_\_\_\_ (*switch*) the radio on again. An announcement (36) \_\_\_\_\_ (*just, begin*). "... all a mistake. Nobody realised that the announcements on the radio (37) \_\_\_\_\_ (*not, be*) really news. They (38) \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) simply part of a radio play — based on H.G. Wells's famous science fiction story, *the War of the Worlds*..."

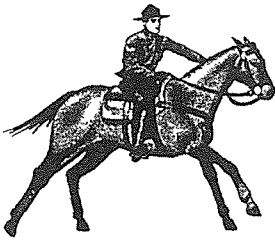
**5 Choose the sentence with the same meaning as the given one.**

- 1- **Gary hasn't been to his home town since his sister's wedding.**
  - a) Gary is in his home town at the moment for his sister's wedding.
  - b) Gary last went to his home town for his sister's wedding.
- 2- **Some of the guests had left before the party finished.**
  - a) Some guests arrived after the party had finished.
  - b) Some guests didn't stay at the party until the end.
- 3- **My aunt never leaves home before she listens to the weather forecast for the day.**
  - a) My aunt goes out only after she hears the weather report for the day.
  - b) My aunt always listens to the weather report and stays at home if it is bad.
- 4- **You'll have to tidy your room before you leave for the party.**
  - a) You'll have to tidy your room when you return from the party.
  - b) You can't go to the party before you tidy your room.
- 5- **I'd never tried skiing until we visited Austria last year.**
  - a) I tried skiing for the first time in my life when we went to Austria last year.
  - b) We went to Austria for our holiday last year, but I didn't try skiing there.

**6 Choose the best completions for the given sentences.**

- 1- **I feel really tired, .....**
  - A) when I cleaned the whole house alone
  - B) after I'd played a game of tennis with Sue
  - C) so I'd rather stay at home tonight
  - D) since I started this work
- 2- **She waited at home .....**
  - A) because she has to finish her homework
  - B) until her mother came back from shopping
  - C) while her mother is doing the cleaning
  - D) when her parents refuse to let her go out
- 3- **I'll call and inform you .....**
  - A) as soon as I reach my destination
  - B) after I'd found a hotel
  - C) before I arrived in Ankara
  - D) when I stopped at a restaurant
- 4- **Since the day they had a big quarrel, .....**
  - A) they lived in separate houses
  - B) she is living with her parents
  - C) they avoid being in the same location
  - D) they haven't spoken to each other
- 5- **I wouldn't shout at him all the time .....**
  - A) when he doesn't do anything wrong
  - B) if he weren't so naughty
  - C) unless he is a clever boy
  - D) since he left home to live abroad
- 6- **Before they moved here, .....**
  - A) they've just sold their house
  - B) they'll find it difficult to adapt
  - C) they used to live in a small town in the south
  - D) they no longer have to worry about money

- 7 a) Find the beginning of each paragraph. Then put the paragraphs in order. Choose the correct verb form while reading the story.



THE INDIANS' GREATEST VICTORY



- 1- Every year on July 4th, the United States celebrates its birthday, .....C.....
- 2- In 1867, the Sioux Indians had agreed to live on a reservation, .....
- 3- In 1874, gold was discovered in the Black Hills, the reservation of the Sioux, .....
- 4- The news that the Sioux were on the war-path again .....
- 5- At first everything went well .....
- 6- When the news reached the whites, .....

**A**

..... — they (1. *have seen/saw*) no sign of the Indians. Then suddenly shots (2. *were heard/had heard*) on all sides, and Custer (3. *saw/was seen*) that he (4. *surrounded/was surrounded*). There (5. *was/had*) no way back. He (6. *told/was told*) his men to get off their horses and to be ready to fight, but they (7. *have/had*) no chance. All 265 men (8. *were killing/were killed*), including Custer himself.

**B**

..... and a wild gold-rush (1. *has begun/began*) from the east. Until then, Sitting Bull, the famous chief of the Sioux, (2. *had done/was doing*) his best to keep peace between his people and the US Army, but this sudden invasion of white men into his reservation (3. *has been/was*) too much. After he (4. *was gathering/had gathered*) his warriors together, he (5. *had moved/moved*) west to his war camp on the Little Big Horn River in Montana.

**C**

.....(1)..... but only a few days before that, groups of American Indians (1. *came/come*) together to celebrate another thing — the greatest victory of their own race over the white man; the one that their ancestors (2. *win/won*) over General Custer and the Seventh US Cavalry at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

**D**

..... soon (1. *will reach/reached*) the Army. On June 25th, 1876, General Custer, with 265 men, (2. *set/sets*) out to attack the Sioux war camp. There (3. *had/were*) 2,500 Indians at the camp. Before he (4. *was leaving/left*) the fortress, Custer (5. *had been warned/warned*) not to attack such a large number, but he (6. *ignored/was ignored*) the warning and (7. *ride/rode*) with his men into the Little Big Horn Valley because he (8. *was expecting/has been expecting*) to win the battle easily.

**E**

..... they at once (1. *called/was called*) the battle a massacre and (2. *have decided/decided*) to take their revenge on the Indians. Fighting between the Indians and the whites (3. *was continuing/continued*) until the worst battle of all, the Battle of Wounded Knee in 1890, when about 300 Indians (4. *had killed/were killed*).

**F**

..... but until then, they (1. *have always lived/had always lived*) by hunting, so many of them (2. *found/have found*) it difficult to lead a quiet life on an Indian reservation. Often, fighting (3. *break/broke*) out between them and the US Army.

**b) Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| — 1- victory       | a) bring a number of things together in a group                             |
| — 2- reservation   | b) group of people who have the same colour skin and type of hair           |
| — 3- surround      | c) pay no attention to, not listen to (advice, etc.)                        |
| — 4- invasion      | d) area of land which is kept specially for American Indians to live on     |
| — 5- gather        | e) kill a large number of people at the same time                           |
| — 6- warriors      | f) action of going onto someone else's land without permission and by force |
| — 7- race          | g) people from the past who you come from                                   |
| — 8- ancestors     | h) building that is very strong so that enemies can't get in                |
| — 9- fortress      | i) success, when you win, especially in a war                               |
| — 10- ignore       | j) very brave and experienced fighting men                                  |
| — 11- massacre     | k) do something to harm or punish someone because they harmed you           |
| — 12- take revenge | l) be all around something  |

**c) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- **Sitting Bull decided to break the peace** .....
  - A) after three-hundred Indians had been killed
  - B) because the whites attacked his war camp
  - C) when his land was invaded because of gold
  - D) because he felt they were strong enough to win the battle
  
- 2- **The Battle of Little Big Horn was a great victory** .....
  - A) for General Custer and his men
  - B) for Indians over the white man
  - C) for the white man
  - D) for the Seventh US Cavalry
  
- 3- **General Custer** .....
  - A) hadn't expected to lose the battle
  - B) was not very popular in the US Army
  - C) had no experience of fighting Indians
  - D) had killed a lot of Indians
  
- 4- **Before they started to live on reservations.** .....
  - A) American soldiers had built a fortress
  - B) there were no big problems between the Indians and the US Army
  - C) Sitting Bull had gathered his warriors and started a fight
  - D) Indians used to live by hunting

**d) Look at the answers and ask questions.**

- 1- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: On July 4th.
  
- 2- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: He was the famous chief of the Sioux.
  
- 3- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: It was discovered in the Black Hills.
  
- 4- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Because they had always lived by hunting.
  
- 5- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: He had 265 men with him.
  
- 6- A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Because they were surrounded by Indians on all sides.

**8 Complete the sentences with suitable prepositions.**

eg: I'm not interested in football.

- 1- Are you really going to the Canary Islands? Oh, I'm very jealous \_\_\_\_\_ you!
- 2- Sally seems very excited \_\_\_\_\_ her new job.
- 3- I'm bored \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV. Let's go out \_\_\_\_\_ a walk.
- 4- I'm not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ pop music.
- 5- **A:** What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ the car?  
**B:** I think we've run out of petrol.
- 6- Turkish people are famous \_\_\_\_\_ their hospitality.
- 7- Do you think this dress is suitable \_\_\_\_\_ such an informal party?
- 8- Harry is brilliant \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics.
- 9- The shop-assistant was not very polite \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- 10- Please stop worrying. I'm not angry \_\_\_\_\_ you.

**9 a) Match the phrasal verbs on the left with the definitions on the right.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><u>c</u> 1- put on<br/>         _____ 2- turn off<br/>         _____ 3- put out<br/>         _____ 4- break down<br/>         _____ 5- set up<br/>         _____ 6- put off<br/>         _____ 7- turn down<br/>         _____ 8- bring up<br/>         _____ 9- set out<br/>         _____ 10- give up</p> | <p>a) fail to work<br/>         b) postpone<br/>         ✓c) get dressed<br/>         d) decrease volume<br/>         e) stop a machine, light, etc.<br/>         f) establish<br/>         g) begin a journey<br/>         h) stop doing something<br/>         i) extinguish (a fire, a cigarette)<br/>         j) raise a child</p> |
|--|--|

**b) Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs above. Pay attention to the verb form.**

- 1- Because the child had lost both his parents, his aunt brought him up.
- 2- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the light \_\_\_\_\_ before you go to sleep.
- 3- Terry \_\_\_\_\_ his own business after he'd inherited a large sum of money from his grandmother.
- 4- Because there were very few people, they \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until the next Monday.
- 5- We \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as we load the luggage into the car.
- 6- When his cough got worse, he \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
- 7- My car \_\_\_\_\_ on the way to work yesterday.
- 8- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_ a little, please? I'm making an important phone call.
- 9- I \_\_\_\_\_ my coat because it was very cold outside.
- 10- Fortunately, the fire brigade arrived in time and \_\_\_\_\_ the fire \_\_\_\_\_ before it spread to the next buildings.



## REVISION TEST 2

### Units 1-10

- 1- When I spoke to him yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ the project yet.
- A) hadn't finished    B) hasn't finished  
C) won't finish        D) doesn't finish
- 2- If you \_\_\_\_\_ up earlier in the mornings, you \_\_\_\_\_ late for work so often.
- A) will get/aren't    B) had got/won't be  
C) got/wouldn't be    D) have got/weren't
- 3- He'd left for the airport before I \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to speak to him.
- A) have had            B) have  
C) had                  D) was having
- 4- What was the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ you stayed like?
- A) that                  B) who  
C) which                D) where
- 5- I really wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to work tomorrow, but unfortunately, I have no choice.
- A) don't have to go  
B) mustn't go  
C) didn't have to go  
D) won't have to go
- 6- Their garden \_\_\_\_\_ much bigger, but they sold some of their land.
- A) is                      B) used to be  
C) will be                D) were
- 7- They \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden for only ten minutes when it started to rain.
- A) had been            B) have been  
C) would be            D) are
- 8- She \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window all morning. What's wrong with her?
- A) stares  
B) is going to stare  
C) has been staring  
D) used to stare
- 9- I \_\_\_\_\_ to have a look in all the shops before I \_\_\_\_\_ my decision.
- A) will want/have made  
B) wanted/used to make  
C) want/make  
D) had wanted/am making
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_ the management improves the offer, I'm going to look for another job.
- A) If only                B) I wish  
C) Because              D) Unless
- 11- When she was a child, she \_\_\_\_\_ hours just staring out of the window.
- A) used to spend    B) should spend  
C) has spent         D) can spend
- 12- I \_\_\_\_\_ you the money if you \_\_\_\_\_ to pay me back at the end of the week.
- A) would lend/are promising  
B) can lend/would promise  
C) lent/promise  
D) will lend/promise

13- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for a while, but I really don't have any time.

- A) have stayed/chatted
- B) will stay/chat
- C) stayed/chatted
- D) could stay/chat

14- As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ out of bed, he \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee.

- A) got/will have
- B) gets/has
- C) had got/has had
- D) will get/is having

15- As far as I know, \_\_\_\_\_ Cathy \_\_\_\_\_ Jake are coming tomorrow.

- A) neither/nor      B) either/or
- C) nor/or            D) both/and

16- Last year, my husband and I went back to the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we spent our honeymoon.

- A) who                      B) that
- C) which                    D) where

17- We won't leave \_\_\_\_\_ you're certain you're feeling well enough to travel.

- A) after                    B) until
- C) when                    D) but

18- Oh! Hurry up with the food! I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) any longer      B) no more
- C) some more      D) no longer

19- \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ his sisters have received their invitations yet.

- A) Both/and            B) Either/or
- C) When/but          D) Neither/nor

20- I wish these shoes \_\_\_\_\_ so expensive. I'd really like to buy them, but I can't.

- A) weren't              B) aren't
- C) won't be            D) haven't been

21- I used to do a lot of sport, but I \_\_\_\_\_ have the time.

- A) any more            B) both
- C) no longer            D) neither

22- I think \_\_\_\_\_ Charles \_\_\_\_\_ Polly has your watch, but I'm not really certain which.

- A) both/and            B) if/but
- C) neither/nor        D) either/or

23- I spoke to the person \_\_\_\_\_ works at reception but not to the manager.

- A) —                      B) which
- C) who                    D) where

24- If he \_\_\_\_\_ my child, I \_\_\_\_\_ him eat so many sweets.

- A) were/wouldn't let
- B) is/don't let
- C) will be/haven't let
- D) was/didn't let

25- He \_\_\_\_\_ anything to eat all day when he arrived at the party, so he was really hungry.

- A) doesn't have      B) hadn't had
- C) hasn't had        D) can't have

26- I'll speak to her about the problem \_\_\_\_\_ she gets here.

- A) until                    B) so
- C) but                     D) as soon as

27- This is the bracelet \_\_\_\_\_ my parents gave me for my birthday. It's beautiful, isn't it?

- A) who                      B) where  
C) Ø                         D) when

28- If only you \_\_\_\_\_ your jeans on, then we could go into that nightclub.

- A) don't have              B) haven't had  
C) aren't having         D) didn't have

29- Look at those dark clouds! I'll go and get the washing in \_\_\_\_\_ it starts to rain.

- A) before                  B) unless  
C) so                         D) but

30- \_\_\_\_\_ there is nothing good on TV tonight, I'll have an early night.

- A) What if                 B) If  
C) Before                 D) Unless

31- She \_\_\_\_\_ so angry with you if you \_\_\_\_\_ so rude to her all the time.

- A) wouldn't get/weren't  
B) didn't get/hadn't been  
C) hadn't got/haven't been  
D) don't get/aren't

32- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ more time to look round the museum.

- A) have                     B) had  
C) are having             D) were having

33- What happened to the kittens \_\_\_\_\_ you found in the park?

- A) that                     B) where  
C) who                     D) when

34- I \_\_\_\_\_ after the children until you \_\_\_\_\_ home.

- A) will look/get  
B) was looking/were getting  
C) looked/have got  
D) look/will get

35- \_\_\_\_\_ the weather gets better, I'll take you for a drive in the country.

- A) Because                B) Until  
C) When                  D) So

36- I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ with us, too. It'll be boring without you.

- A) could come            B) can  
C) are coming            D) have come

37- I couldn't find my diary because my brother \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) was hidden            B) had hidden  
C) will hide               D) has been hidden

38- We missed the beginning of the play. It \_\_\_\_\_ before we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) starts/have arrived  
B) will start/arrive  
C) started/had arrived  
D) had started/arrived

39- I feel sorry for Tim. He \_\_\_\_\_ since he had that terrible accident.

- A) couldn't walk  
B) hadn't been able to walk  
C) wasn't able to walk  
D) hasn't been able to walk

40- Every summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ a week in my village before we \_\_\_\_\_ to a seaside resort, because we all like village life.

- A) spent/had gone        B) will spend/went  
C) spend/go                D) spend/will go

## TEST YOUR VOCABULARY 1

- 1- The meeting was suddenly cancelled, but no \_\_\_\_\_ for this was given at all.
- A) advertisement  
B) explanation  
C) explosion  
D) environment
- 2- I'm sure he'll remember to get the tickets for us. He's very \_\_\_\_\_ you know.
- A) forgetful  
B) scary  
C) reliable  
D) pessimistic
- 3- I know you're on a diet, but you'll get ill if you don't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) hungrily  
B) deliciously  
C) weakly  
D) properly
- 4- When the bomb \_\_\_\_\_, everybody in the town heard it.
- A) banged  
B) exploded  
C) collapsed  
D) inflated
- 5- A: Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ I can use to fix the window?  
B: Yes, I have a screwdriver and a hammer.
- A) tools  
B) nails  
C) ropes  
D) spoons
- 6- A: Do you take \_\_\_\_\_ exercise?  
B: Yes. I go to the gym three times a week and, in summer, I go swimming nearly every day.
- A) difficult  
B) lazy  
C) regular  
D) famous
- 7- The notice says that this vase is \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm sure I saw another one just like it in a museum last year.
- A) damaged  
B) stolen  
C) antique  
D) unique
- 8- That motorbike has a very \_\_\_\_\_ engine, and you are not old enough, or strong enough, to control it.
- A) rusty  
B) economical  
C) powerful  
D) oily
- 9- He's a doctor now, but when he was a child, his \_\_\_\_\_ was to be a train driver.
- A) ambition  
B) profession  
C) balance  
D) nationality
- 10- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ more money from your bank account than you actually need.
- A) advise  
B) deposit  
C) withdraw  
D) rob
- 11- She did \_\_\_\_\_ in her maths exam, but quite badly in the others.
- A) excellently  
B) poorly  
C) sweetly  
D) happily
- 12- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ into the shallow end of the pool, or you might hit your head on the bottom.
- A) flood  
B) drown  
C) dive  
D) drop

13- A: Why is he \_\_\_\_\_ so hard these days?

B: Because he wants to be selected for the school team.

- A) hopping                                      B) educating  
C) saving                                         D) training

14- When Mandy and Clive arrived \_\_\_\_\_ last night, we didn't have enough food to give them, so we had to send out for some takeaways.

- A) unexpectedly                                B) frequently  
C) harmlessly                                    D) irregularly

15- Drive slowly because it's too \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to see the road in front clearly.

- A) dry    B) icy  
C) foggy    D) noisy

16- A: Where do you get the \_\_\_\_\_ for your poetry from?

B: Oh, from people, nature, music — everything I see or hear really.

- A) decoration                                    B) inspiration  
C) criticism                                        D) author

17- The men \_\_\_\_\_ the plane and forced the pilot to fly to Brazil.

- A) murdered                                      B) robbed  
C) hitchhiked                                    D) hijacked

18- Those snakes look quite frightening, but actually they're completely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) poisonous                                    B) harmless  
C) valueless                                      D) awful

19- The tiger population is now so low that it is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ species in the world.

- A) recycled                                        B) polluted  
C) common                                        D) endangered

20- According to the \_\_\_\_\_ of tennis, the ball mustn't touch the net when it is being served.

- A) lines    B) rules  
C) ingredients                                    D) contents

21- All the \_\_\_\_\_ cheered when the home team scored the winning goal.

- A) spectators                                    B) points  
C) flags    D) stadiums

22- The book was \_\_\_\_\_ written in French, but now it has been translated into about ten other languages.

- A) kindly                                         B) originally  
C) carefully                                        D) freshly

23- He's a \_\_\_\_\_ doctor and does everything possible to help his patients.

- A) lucky    B) pleased  
C) heartless                                        D) dedicated

24- With five farms and two houses belonging to him, he is the richest and the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ in the area.

- A) landowner                                    B) tenant  
C) customer                                        D) vegetarian

25- I love working in my garden, \_\_\_\_\_ in spring, when all the flowers start to come out.

- A) particularly                                    B) carelessly  
C) healthily                                        D) wildly

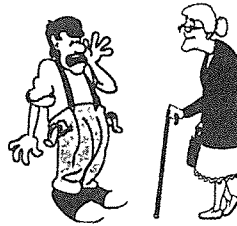
# UNIT 11

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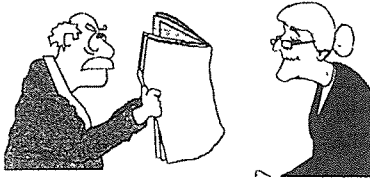
## REPORTED SPEECH

**Grandma:** Why are you so upset, Victor?

**Victor:** I *have* no money.



- “*I have no money.*” is a direct statement. If we want to report a direct statement to someone else, we can use a verb like *say* or *tell*. If the reporting verb is in a present tense, we don't change the tense of the direct statement.



**Grandpa:** What *does* Victor *say*?

**Grandma:** He *says* (that) he *has* no money.

If the reporting verb is in the past, the verb in the direct statement usually changes to the past form of the actual tense.

**Grandpa:** What *did* Victor *say*?

**Grandma:** He *said* (that) he *had* no money.

- Usually, pronouns in direct statement change in reported speech, but these changes depend on the person who reports the statement and who the speaker addresses.

**Sally to her brother:** I'll meet *you* in front of the cinema.

Sally told her brother that *she* would meet *him* in front of the cinema.

**Sally to me:** I'll meet *you* in front of the cinema.

Sally told me that *she* would meet *me* in front of the cinema.

“I'll meet *you* in front of the cinema,” I said to Sally.

I told Sally that *I* would meet *her* in front of the cinema.

**note:** Quotation marks (“ ”) aren't used in indirect speech.

- If the reporting verb is in the past, the time adverbials in the direct statement, such as *today*, *tomorrow*, *yesterday*, etc., usually change, but these changes depend on when you report the statement.

**on Monday — Jack to Sally:** I'm going to see my dentist *tomorrow*.

**on Tuesday — Sally to Mary:** I met Jack yesterday. He said he was going to visit his dentist *today*.

**on Friday — Sally to Helen:** I met Jack on Monday. He said he was going to visit his dentist *the following day/the next day*.

- General truths about nature, etc. usually remain in the present.

**Teacher:** Water *freezes* at 0° C.

Our teacher said that water *freezes* at 0° C.

## COMMON CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

TENSE CHANGES		CHANGES in TIME ADVERBIALS	
<u>Direct Speech</u>	<u>Indirect Speech</u>	<u>Direct Speech</u>	<u>Indirect Speech</u>
am/is/are	_____ <i>was/were</i>	now	_____ then
simple present	_____ simple past	at the moment	_____ at that moment
present continuous	_____ past continuous	today	_____ that day
simple past	_____ past perfect	tomorrow	_____ the following day/ the next day
present perfect	_____ past perfect	next week/month	_____ the following week/ month
past perfect	_____ past perfect	yesterday	_____ the day before/ the previous day
<i>will/shall</i>	_____ <i>would/should</i>	last week/month	_____ the week/month before — the previous week/ month
<i>have to</i>	_____ <i>had to</i>	ago	_____ before
<i>must</i>	_____ <i>must/had to</i>		
<i>can</i>	_____ <i>could</i>	this/these	_____ that/those (the)
<i>may</i>	_____ <i>might</i>	here	_____ there
<p><b>note:</b> <i>might, would, could, should, and ought to</i>, don't change in reported speech.</p>			

**1** Change the following into reported speech.

eg: "I can help you with your maths assignment."  
My brother told me that he could help me with my maths assignment.

- 1- "I'll give your raincoat back tomorrow."  
My sister told me that \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- "I must study hard for my final exams."  
Sally said that \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- "I've just received a letter from Kevin."  
Kevin's mother said that \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- "I'm extremely tired today."  
When he arrived home, Dad said that \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- "I don't like horror movies at all."  
Our literature teacher said that \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- "I'm reading your exam paper now."  
The teacher told Mary that \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- "I forgot to post your letter yesterday."  
Mark told his mother that \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- "You should study harder in order to pass the exam."  
His maths teacher told Jim that \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- "I might visit your parents next Saturday."  
Alice's fiance told her that \_\_\_\_\_

**2**

Change the following into reported speech. Pay attention to whether the reporting verb is **present** or **past**.

**eg:** "We're planning to visit you next weekend."

Sally **said** that they were planning to visit us the following weekend.

Sally **says** that they are planning to visit us next weekend.

1- "I'm thinking of going on holiday soon."

James told me that \_\_\_\_\_.

2- "I'll fire you if you go on strike."

Our boss says that \_\_\_\_\_.

3- "I don't have to go to work tomorrow."

My father told me that \_\_\_\_\_.

4- "My sister is going to be a mother very soon."

Jack said that \_\_\_\_\_.

5- "Your car isn't as fast as mine."

Bill has told me that \_\_\_\_\_.

6- "I'm sorry I forgot about your birthday."

Mary told Jim that \_\_\_\_\_.

7- "It's incredible that my cat doesn't like fish."

Aunt Edith says that \_\_\_\_\_.

8- "I've already phoned you twice this week."

Martin told his fiancée that \_\_\_\_\_.

**3**

**PAIRWORK:** Work with your partner and make short dialogues. Change roles after the fourth dialogue.

Mrs Pitt is a secretary at a big company. Yesterday she took down a lot of messages for her boss, but forgot to pass them on. Here are some of the messages.

**eg: Mrs Pitt:** Oh, I forgot to tell you. Your wife called yesterday.

**The boss:** What did she say?

**Mrs Pitt:** She said she was staying with her parents for another week.

*Continue with the rest.*

1- **His wife:** I'm staying with my parents for another week.

2- **The mechanic:** I've fixed the car. You can pick it up at any time.

3- **Mr Gray:** I want to cancel the order I placed last week.

4- **Mrs Smith** from the London branch: I'm waiting at Atatürk Airport for someone to pick me up.

5- **His solicitor:** I took the case to the court yesterday. I'll inform you about the details tomorrow.

6- **His son:** I've run out of money. I need \$2,000 urgently.

7- **His mother:** Your father had a heart attack yesterday, but he is getting better.

8- **His next-door neighbour:** There are two guys in your house. They are loading your furniture onto a van.



4 Yesterday, Mrs Parker was very busy. She had to meet a lot of people during the day, and they all said something to her. She is very tired and confused at the moment, and is trying to remember who said what. Can you complete her sentences?

a- We can't give you a loan because you haven't finished paying off the previous one.

b- Your tenant has refused to accept the rent increase, so we'll have to take the case to court.

c- Your son is a clever boy, but he doesn't study hard enough.

d- You should take these tablets regularly for a week and I want to see you again next week.

e- I fixed the engine yesterday, and today, I'm checking the brakes.

f- It may take me a few days to find the right accessories for your suit.

g- You've lost only one kilo this week. I don't think you've followed my instructions strictly enough.

h- You must do something about that leaking bathtub. My bathroom is in a terrible state.

- 1- My doctor said that I should take these tablets regularly for a week and that he wanted to see me again the following week.
- 2- My solicitor \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- My dietician \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Jimmy's science teacher \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- My neighbour downstairs \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- The bank manager \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- My dressmaker \_\_\_\_\_

5

Aslı has just finished reading the letter from her friend, Sibel, who is working as an au pair in Manchester, England. Now her mother is asking her about the letter.

Hello Aslı,

*This is just a quick note to tell you briefly how I am. I'm having a wonderful time here. The family I'm working for are really kind and they've made me feel very welcome. They even let me use the car. Driving on the left seemed strange at first, but British drivers obey the rules more than we do in Turkey, so it's not too bad!*

*I enjoy the work, but the children wake up really early, so I have to, as well! Never mind, I have Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday off. One Sunday, the family took me to York. What a beautiful city! I'll send you some photos when I write again.*

*Sorry this is so short. I'll write a proper letter soon.*

*Love from*  
*Sibel*

a) Now complete Aslı's parts in the dialogue using Sibel's statements from the letter. Note that the form of the reporting verb is present.

**Mother:** Is she enjoying herself?

**Aslı:** Oh, yes. She says (1) she is having a wonderful time there.

**Mother:** What about the family? What are they like?

**Aslı:** Well, she says that (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** The car? Isn't she afraid of driving over there?

**Aslı:** Apparently not. She says that (3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** Oh, good. Has she mentioned the children? Are they nice?

**Aslı:** She hasn't actually said what they are like. (4) She only says that \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** What, every day?

**Aslı:** No, she tells me that (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** Oh, I suppose she can do a bit of sightseeing then?

**Aslı:** Yes. In fact she says (6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** Really? That was nice of them. I've heard it's a beautiful city.

**Aslı:** Yes, Sibel thinks so. She's promised that (7) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** Lovely. What else has she written?

**Aslı:** Nothing really. She just says (8) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mother:** Oh well! I'm glad she's happy.

- b) A few weeks later, Ash met a friend, who knows Sibel. Now, she's telling her about Sibel.  
Complete the passage using the information in Sibel's letter. Note that the reporting verb is in the past.

... A few weeks ago, I received a letter from Sibel. She said that (1) \_\_\_\_\_, although there is one problem. She told me that (2) \_\_\_\_\_! It must be a real shock for her. You know she never used to get out of bed until lunchtime! But her worries about the family were unnecessary. She said (3) \_\_\_\_\_. So, apparently all those stories about the English being cold aren't true! And the family seem quite generous, too. Sibel said (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Can you imagine her driving in England? But she told me that (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I suppose she'll have to learn the rules herself now? I think she'll have enough time to do things for herself. She told me that (6) \_\_\_\_\_, so it's not all work. She said (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Both Sibel and my mother said (8) \_\_\_\_\_. And Sibel promised that (9) \_\_\_\_\_, so when they arrive, I'll call you so that you can look at them, too. I hope we won't have to wait too long. She also promised that (10) \_\_\_\_\_. But you know Sibel. She's a terrible letter-writer!

**6**

What did the following people actually say? Write their direct statements.

eg: The teacher told Ozan that his grammar was improving.

*"Your grammar is improving," the teacher said to Ozan.*

- 1- The teacher told us that we couldn't use our dictionaries during the exam.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- The old lady told the police officer that her house had been broken into the previous night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Susan told me that she thought she would be able to visit me sometime the following week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- James told his friends that he couldn't go to the cinema with them because he didn't have any money.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Kevin told Linda that he was going to help her when she moved to her new flat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Mr Kent told his wife that she didn't need to keep his dinner warm for him because he'd be late.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 12

## REPORTING QUESTIONS

- In reporting questions that begin with a question word like *what, when, who, etc.*, the question word stays in the reported speech, but the word order changes to that of a statement and no question mark (?) is used. Verbs like *ask, want to know, wonder* are frequently used to report questions. The rules about the changes in tenses, pronouns and time adverbials are the same as in statements.

**Direct question:** What time **is it?** (*What time + verb + subject?*)

**Indirect question:** He asked me what time **it was.** (... *what time + subject + verb.*)

- If the question begins with a helping verb like *is, are, can, did, etc.*, **if** or **whether** is used to introduce the indirect question.

**Direct question:** **Are you working** tomorrow? (*verb + subject?*)

**Indirect question:** He asked me **whether/if I was working** the following day.  
(... *whether/if + subject + verb.*)

**Note:** If the question words **who** and **what** ask for the *subject*, then the word order doesn't change, but if they ask for the *object*, then the word order changes.

**"Who can answer** this question?" (*who — subject*)

The teacher asked us **who could answer** that question.

**"What has been done** so far?" (*what — subject*)

I wanted to know **what had been done** until then.

**"Who did you meet** yesterday?" (*who — object*)

My mother asked me **who I had met** the day before.

**"What did you buy** yesterday?" (*what — object*)

My mother asked me **what I had bought** the day before.

**1** Report the following questions as in the example. Pay attention to whether the reporting verb is in a present tense or in the past.

eg: **A:** What time do you have to get up?                      **B:** What did James ask you?  
**C:** *He asked me what time I had to get up.* \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1- <b>A:</b> Who is your favourite pop-singer?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                                | <p><b>B:</b> What has Lucy asked you?<br/>         _____</p>            |
| <p>2- <b>A:</b> How long have you lived in Turkey?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                               | <p><b>B:</b> What did you ask Frances and Peter?<br/>         _____</p> |
| <p>3- <b>A:</b> When will you go on holiday?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                                     | <p><b>B:</b> What did Peter ask your mother?<br/>         _____</p>     |
| <p>4- <b>A:</b> Where can I buy fresh vegetables?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                                | <p><b>B:</b> What has Jill asked you?<br/>         _____</p>            |
| <p>5- <b>A:</b> What have you bought your brother<br/>         for his birthday?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p> | <p><b>B:</b> What did you ask Sarah?<br/>         _____</p>             |
| <p>6- <b>A:</b> What is on TV tonight?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>   | <p><b>B:</b> What is your Grandma asking you?<br/>         _____</p>    |
| <p>7- <b>A:</b> What is your favourite subject, Tom?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                             | <p><b>B:</b> What did Sue ask Tom?<br/>         _____</p>               |
| <p>8- <b>A:</b> Who must I see at the company?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                                   | <p><b>B:</b> What did Jeremy ask you?<br/>         _____</p>            |

**2** Report the following questions. Pay attention to whether the reporting verb is in a present tense or in the past.

eg: **A:** Have you finished reading the text?                      **B:** What did the teacher ask Jim?  
**C:** *She asked him whether/if he had finished reading the text.* \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1- <b>A:</b> Should I phone them now?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                                   | <p><b>B:</b> What did the secretary ask?<br/>         _____</p>        |
| <p>2- <b>A:</b> Will I be able to pass the exam?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                           | <p><b>B:</b> What did the student ask you?<br/>         _____</p>      |
| <p>3- <b>A:</b> Do you support a football team?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                            | <p><b>B:</b> What has Sally asked Liz?<br/>         _____</p>          |
| <p>4- <b>A:</b> Did you watch the match on TV last night?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                  | <p><b>B:</b> What did you ask Mark yesterday?<br/>         _____</p>   |
| <p>5- <b>A:</b> Is Jenny studying in her room?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                             | <p><b>B:</b> What did Mr Williams ask his wife?<br/>         _____</p> |
| <p>6- <b>A:</b> Are you going to join us for tonight's party?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>              | <p><b>B:</b> What is Steve asking Valerie?<br/>         _____</p>      |
| <p>7- <b>A:</b> Can you look after our cats while we're<br/>         away?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p> | <p><b>B:</b> What did the Browns ask Mike?<br/>         _____</p>      |
| <p>8- <b>A:</b> Have you seen the film "Eşkiya"?<br/> <b>C:</b> _____</p>                           | <p><b>B:</b> What has Pinar asked you?<br/>         _____</p>          |

3

Yesterday, Erol went to a job interview, and the interviewer asked him a lot of questions. Here are some of them.



- 1- How old are you?
- 2- Are you married or single?
- 3- Do you have any children?
- 4- Which university did you graduate from?
- 5- How many foreign languages do you speak?
- 6- Have you done this kind of work before?
- 7- Why are you leaving your present job?
- 8- Can you do overtime twice a week?
- 9- And the last question! Which football team do you support?

Now, Erol is back home, and he's telling his wife about the interview. Report the interviewer's questions to complete the passage.

... Well, the interview went pretty well, and the interviewer was certainly very pleasant. First of all, he asked me (1) \_\_\_\_\_ because apparently they don't want anyone over the age of forty — so that was no problem. And then he asked me (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so of course I told him about you and the twins. Then he wanted to know (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He was extremely impressed when I told him about Boğaziçi. I think they must do a lot of overseas business because he asked me (5) \_\_\_\_\_. He was very pleased when I said three. Then he wanted to learn about my work experience and asked (6) \_\_\_\_\_. After I'd told him about my career so far, he wondered (7) \_\_\_\_\_. I said it was because of the terrible salary. In fact, he was shocked when I told him the amount. Then he wondered (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and I said yes. I know it means coming home late darling, but it's paid and we really need the money. Well, then it was my turn to be surprised. Do you know what he asked? He wanted to know (9) \_\_\_\_\_. And guess what! He supports Beşiktaş, too! So that was it. He offered me the job immediately. Isn't that great?

4

Read the following passage and write the conversation.

When Judy and Peter entered the hotel, Judy asked the receptionist if they had any rooms free. She said they did and wondered if they wanted two singles or a double. Peter replied that they wanted a double room. The receptionist said they had a nice room with a sea view on the second floor. Judy said it was terribly hot in there and wanted to know if the room had air-conditioning. The receptionist said it didn't, but there was a fan on the ceiling. She assured them that, because the room faced north, it was the coolest in the hotel. Peter asked the receptionist how much it was, and she replied that it was 4,000,000 TL a night, including breakfast. Peter said they would take it. The receptionist wanted to know how long they would stay. Judy said they'd stay just one night and that they were going to leave before noon the following day. The receptionist asked them if they'd mind waiting in the lobby for a few minutes while the room was being prepared. Peter said it was no problem and that they could have some cold drinks in the meantime.

**Judy:** Hello, do you have any rooms free?

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Judy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Judy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Peter:** \_\_\_\_\_

5

a) Complete the dialogues with the question words in the box.

How much	✓ How long	How	Who
Whose	When	What	Where

- 1- **Linda:** How long do you think it'll take us to get to the airport?  
**Matthew:** It shouldn't take more than half an hour as the traffic isn't heavy.
- 2- **Mother:** \_\_\_\_\_ turn is it to do the washing-up?  
**Son:** I think it's Mike's turn.
- 3- **Sally:** \_\_\_\_\_ did Mary manage to save up so much money?  
**Jill:** Well, she earned a lot and spent very little.
- 4- **Jeremy:** \_\_\_\_\_ will you go on holiday next summer?  
**Phil:** We're considering going to the south of France.
- 5- **Sarah:** \_\_\_\_\_ are you paying for this house, Mandy?  
**Mandy:** The rent is actually very high, but it's worth it because I really like living here.
- 6- **Max:** \_\_\_\_\_ is going to help you with the preparations?  
**Sue:** Helen and Jane promised to take some time off work to help.
- 7- **Dave:** \_\_\_\_\_ should I buy Maggie for her birthday?  
**Chris:** Well, she quite likes silver jewellery, so you can buy her a ring or something.
- 8- **Shopkeeper:** \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy this hair-dryer, Madam?  
**Customer:** I think it was about two weeks ago.

b) Report the dialogues using the verbs **say, tell, ask, wonder** or **want to know** in the simple past.

- 1- Linda asked Matthew how long he thought it would take them to get to the airport, and he said that it shouldn't take more than half an hour as the traffic wasn't heavy.      5- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_      6- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_      7- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_      8- \_\_\_\_\_



# UNIT 13

## REPORTING IMPERATIVES

"Do your homework." and "Don't make any noise." are imperatives. Positive imperatives are reported using **to + base form** of the verb, and negative imperatives using **not to + base form**. Imperatives are most commonly reported using the verbs **tell, ask, order** and **instruct**.

"Do your homework."  
Her father told Lucy **to do** her homework.

"Don't make any noise."  
The teacher told the students **not to make** any noise.

"Go to the blackboard and stand on one leg."  
The teacher ordered the student **to go** to the blackboard and **(to) stand** on one leg.

"Check the lights before you leave the office."  
I asked the secretary **to check** the lights before she left the office.

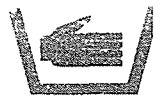
"Don't cross the street before you've looked in both directions."  
Mrs Green always instructs her students **not to cross** the street before they've looked in both directions.

1 Look at the signs and write what they tell us, using the expressions in the list.

- a) Handwash this item in lukewarm water.
- b) Don't touch this surface.
- c) Don't turn left here.
- d) Drive carefully on the slippery road.
- e) Protect your eyes in this environment.
- ✓ f) Don't touch this switch.



1- This sign tells us not to touch that switch.



2- \_\_\_\_\_



3- \_\_\_\_\_



4- \_\_\_\_\_



5- \_\_\_\_\_



6- \_\_\_\_\_

2

a) In everyday life, we often hear lots of DOs and DON'Ts. Here are some familiar ones.

- a) Don't feed the animals.
- ✓b) Stop smoking totally, or at least, smoke less.
- c) Take us to an amusement park at the weekend.
- d) Unplug your television before you go to bed.
- e) Don't hang around after school, but come directly home.
- f) Move to the back of the vehicle, please.
- g) Don't play with matches.
- h) Don't unfasten your seat-belts until the plane has stopped.
- i) Don't look at your neighbour's paper during the exam.

Decide who is most likely to say these imperatives and complete the sentences below.

- 1- Doctors often warn smokers to stop smoking totally, or at least, to smoke less.
- 2- Bus drivers often tell passengers \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Electricians often instruct people \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Parents often tell their children \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- People frequently warn young children \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- Children often ask their parents \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Air-hostesses always instruct passengers \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Teachers usually warn students \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- Animal-keepers in a zoo often ask visitors \_\_\_\_\_

b) Write imperatives you often hear in the following environments, and then report them.

*at home*

eg: "Don't walk on the carpets with your shoes on."

My mother often tells me not to walk on the carpets with my shoes on.

1- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

*at school*

1- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2- \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 At the moment, Terry is in his room sulking because everybody at home told him off about something, and so made him unhappy.



eg: "Don't talk to your friends so long on the phone."  
His sister told him not to talk to his friends so long on the phone.

- 1- "Turn down your tape recorder."  
His uncle \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- "Don't play your trumpet in the living room."  
His grandma \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- "Don't change the TV channel."  
His grandpa \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- "Stop playing with the computer."  
His elder brother \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- "Don't interrupt me while I'm speaking."  
His mother \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- "Go to your room and do your homework."  
His father \_\_\_\_\_

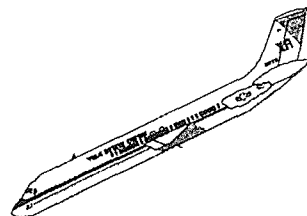
- 4 Write the direct forms of the following.

eg: "Tidy your room while I'm cleaning the kitchen."  
Mum told me to tidy my room while she was cleaning the kitchen.

- 1- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
The boss asked the secretary to file the documents.
- 2- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
Mr Wilkins told his wife not to leave home until he'd phoned her.
- 3- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
My driving instructor told me not to drive off until the road was clear.
- 4- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
The army officer ordered the soldiers to stand at attention during the parade.
- 5- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
Jane asked Tim to buy some candles when he went shopping.
- 6- " \_\_\_\_\_."  
My boyfriend told me not to call him during the football match.

**5 AN EMERGENCY LANDING**

A plane, carrying 350 passengers, is flying over the Atlantic Ocean. Suddenly there is a problem with one of the engines. Soon, the captain's voice comes over the loudspeaker.



- Captain:** Ladies and gentlemen. (1) We have to make an emergency landing in the sea. (2) Please don't panic. (3) Do exactly what the cabin crew say.
- Air-hostess:** (4) Please take your life-jackets out from under your seats. (5) Then, pull the jackets over your heads. (6) Don't inflate your jackets until you are outside.
- Passenger 1:** (7) Will you explain to us how to use them?
- Air-hostess:** Yes, of course. (8) I will.
- Passenger 2:** (9) Are there enough rafts for everyone on board?
- Air-hostess:** (10) Yes, there are.
- Passenger 3:** (11) What will happen if no one can find us in the open sea for days?
- Air-hostess:** (12) Don't worry. (13) I'm sure they'll find us very shortly.
- Captain:** Ladies and gentlemen. (14) Get ready to land.
- Air-hostess:** (15) Please lean forward in your seats, (16) put your heads on your knees and (17) hold your arms around your heads. (18) Don't unfasten your seat-belts until the plane has stopped.

*(A few minutes later, the plane hits the water and stops.)*

- Air-hostess:** (19) Unfasten your seat-belts. (20) Go to the nearest exit and (21) leave the plane quickly but calmly. (22) Pull down the red handles on your life-jackets when you're outside. (23) The jackets will inflate automatically. (24) There are rafts at the exits. (25) Get into the rafts (26) and do exactly what the crew member there tells you.

- a) Murat was one of the passengers on board the plane which had to make an emergency landing. Now, he is back in Turkey, and is telling his family about the story. Complete his story reporting the numbered sentences in the dialogue.

It was a huge plane with 350 passengers. We were all enjoying the flight. Suddenly, the captain's voice came over the loudspeaker. (1) He said \_\_\_\_\_. (2) He told us \_\_\_\_\_, but (3) \_\_\_\_\_. We were all terrified. Some of the passengers panicked. I tried to stay calm. (4) Then, an air-hostess told us \_\_\_\_\_, (5) and \_\_\_\_\_. (6) She warned us \_\_\_\_\_. (7) One of the passengers asked the air-hostess \_\_\_\_\_. (8) She said \_\_\_\_\_. (9) Another passenger wondered \_\_\_\_\_. (10) The air-hostess assured us that \_\_\_\_\_. (11) A third passenger, in panic, asked her \_\_\_\_\_. (12) The air-hostess told him \_\_\_\_\_, (13) and said \_\_\_\_\_. A few seconds later, the captain's voice was heard again. (14) He told us \_\_\_\_\_. Then the air-hostess started to tell us what to do. (15) She told us \_\_\_\_\_, (16) \_\_\_\_\_, (17) and \_\_\_\_\_. (18) She warned us \_\_\_\_\_. We waited in that position for a few seconds, but it seemed like hours. At last the plane hit the water. As soon as it'd stopped, (19) the air-hostess instructed us \_\_\_\_\_. (20) Then she told us \_\_\_\_\_, (21) and \_\_\_\_\_. (22) She instructed us \_\_\_\_\_. (23) She said \_\_\_\_\_, (24) and that \_\_\_\_\_. (25) She told us \_\_\_\_\_, (26) and \_\_\_\_\_. I did everything they said. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and about three hours later, we were all rescued.

**b) Find the words in Murat's story with the same meaning as the following ones.**

- 1- fill with air \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- a rubber or plastic boat that floats on the water when you fill it with air \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- coolly \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- soon \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- injured \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- very big \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- people who work on a plane and deal with the passengers \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- bringing a plane down not according to the schedule, but because of a danger \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- bend or move your body in a direction \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- a piece of equipment that allows words spoken into a microphone to be heard \_\_\_\_\_

**c) Answer the following questions.**

- 1- Why did the plane have to make an emergency landing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What was Murat's first reaction to the captain's announcement?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- When were the passengers allowed to unfasten their seat-belts?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What did the passengers do when they left the plane?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**d) Ask the questions for the given answers.**

- 1- A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: 350.
- 2- A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: No, some of them panicked.
- 3- A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: About three hours later.
- 4- A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: No, all of them were rescued unhurt.

# UNIT 14

## REPORTED SPEECH: mixed forms

1

**ORAL:** Work with your partner and make dialogues as in the example, using the words in bubbles.

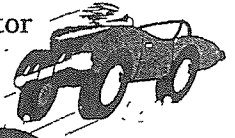
1. Keep your dog tied up all the time. She's destroying my flower-beds.



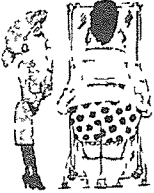
my neighbour

2. You won't be able to pass your driving test. You are not obeying the traffic rules.

my driving instructor



3. The design you want won't suit you. You are too fat.



my dressmaker

4. Do all the homework again. You've made too many mistakes.

my teacher



5. Don't play your music so loud. You're disturbing me.



my neighbour

6. I'll never speak to you again. You didn't invite me to your party.

Margaret



7. You can't leave work at the same time as the others. You work much more slowly than them.



my boss

8. Don't take my Walkman again. You're using up its batteries.

my brother



1- **A:** I'm very angry with my neighbour.

**B:** Why is that?

**A:** He told me to keep my dog tied up all the time.

**B:** Why did he tell you that?

**A:** Well, he said she was destroying his flower-beds.

*Go on with the others.*

2

Report the following short dialogues using suitable reporting verbs in the simple past.

eg: **Aslı:** Have you ever been to Topkapı Palace?  
**Murat:** No, I haven't, but I'd like to go there next week.

*Aslı asked Murat if he had ever been to Topkapı Palace. He said he hadn't, but he'd like to go there the following week.*

1- **Teacher:** Bring me your exercise book. I want to see what you've done.  
**Ali:** I'm sorry I left it at home.

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2- **Stranger:** Excuse me. How can I get to the train station?  
**Policeman:** Go straight on, and take the third turning on your left.

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3- **Liz:** I can't find my geography book anywhere.  
**Jim:** I found it on the floor yesterday, and put it on the table in your room.

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4- **Mother:** Eileen, why didn't you take the garbage out?  
**Eileen:** It's Tom's turn. I did it yesterday.

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5- **Patsy:** Do you sell Italian shoes?  
**Shopkeeper:** Sorry, we haven't got any in at the moment. Try the shop next door.

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6- **Mother:** What time is it, Sam?  
**Daughter:** It's half past six.  
**Mother:** We must hurry, then. Our guests will arrive soon.

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7- **Mother:** Tim, brush your teeth and go to bed. It's getting late.  
**Son:** Can't I stay up a little later tonight, Mum? I want to watch this film.

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8- **Tom:** I resigned from my work two days ago.  
**Larry:** Are you looking for a new job?

---

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**3**

**What did these people say? Write the direct forms of their words to make dialogues.**

**eg:** Mr Taylor asked his wife if she needed any help. She said that he could start laying the table.

**Mr Taylor:** Do you need any help, darling?

**Mrs Taylor:** Yes. You can start laying the table.

1- Someone asked Mr Kimble how she could get to the National Museum, and he replied that he was sorry he was a stranger there himself.

**Stranger:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Kimble:** \_\_\_\_\_

2- Philip said he was thinking of going on holiday soon, and Sue asked him where he was going. He replied that he hadn't decided yet.

**Philip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Philip:** \_\_\_\_\_

3- When I met Mrs Wilkins the other day, she told me that her daughter had had an operation three days before. I wondered whether it had been a serious one, and she said that it hadn't and that she'd just had her tonsils out.

**Mrs Wilkins:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mrs Green:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mrs Wilkins:** \_\_\_\_\_

4- When the police arrived at the scene of the accident, a policeman told everybody to move on, and then asked the people around him whose car it was. A man replied that it was his car. Then the policeman wanted to know what his name was and if he could see his papers.

**The policeman:** \_\_\_\_\_

**The driver:** \_\_\_\_\_

**The policeman:** \_\_\_\_\_



- 4 a) Complete the passage using the simple past forms of *tell*, *say*, *ask* or *wonder/want to know*. In some sentences more than one answer is possible.

Maggie, Sue and Connie were sitting in the school canteen chatting. Suddenly Connie (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that her watch had gone. Sue (2) \_\_\_\_\_ her where she'd put it. She (3) \_\_\_\_\_ she'd put it in her pocket as usual. Maggie (4) \_\_\_\_\_ her that it might have fallen on the floor. Connie (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them to help her look for it. They all started to search the floor for the watch, but they couldn't find it. Maggie (6) \_\_\_\_\_ if Connie had had her watch with her when she'd left home that morning. She (7) \_\_\_\_\_ her that she thought she had. Sue (8) \_\_\_\_\_ her whether she'd had the watch before they came to the canteen. Connie (9) \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't know. Then suddenly, she noticed that Amy was wearing a watch exactly the same as hers. She went up to Amy and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that that watch was hers. Amy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her that it was her watch and that it was a birthday present. Maggie (12) \_\_\_\_\_ it was true that it'd been Amy's birthday the previous week, but Connie didn't listen to her and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ her friends to help her get the watch from Amy. They took the watch, and poor Amy began to cry. When Connie got home, her mother greeted her, and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ if she'd had a good day. Then she (15) \_\_\_\_\_ that she'd collected her watch from the repair shop and that it was as good as new.

- b) Have you discovered the rules about using the verbs *tell*, *say*, *ask* and *wonder/want to know* in reported speech?

Complete the sentences below.

- 1- Ask is used for reporting both questions and imperatives when the person who is spoken to is mentioned.  
eg: He asked me to close the door.  
I asked him why he was so sad.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ is used for reporting both statements and imperatives when the person who is spoken to is mentioned.  
eg: I \_\_\_\_\_ them to be quick.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ them that I was sad.
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ is used for reporting statements when the person who is spoken to is not mentioned.  
eg: He \_\_\_\_\_ that he was sorry.
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ are used for reporting questions when the person who is spoken to is not mentioned.  
eg: He \_\_\_\_\_ why she hadn't phoned.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ whether he could come a little late the next day.

**WRITING:** Imagine that you're interviewing a famous singer, actor/actress, footballer, etc. Write a dialogue between you and that person. Ask him/her about his/her age, hometown, likes and dislikes, etc. Then write a passage reporting your dialogue. You can start your passage like this:

Yesterday, I interviewed ..... I asked him/her .....

# UNIT 15

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## PREPOSITIONS

### PREPOSITIONS of TIME: *in, on, at*

a) *at* refers to a point in time.

**hours:** *at 9 o'clock, at 10.30*  
**meal times:** *at breakfast, at lunchtime*  
**festivals:** *at Christmas, at Easter*  
**ages:** *at the age of 15, at 40*  
**other points of time:** *at dawn, at midday, at noon, at night, at midnight, at the moment, at present, at the beginning of the month, at the end of the year, at the weekend*

**Note:** In American English, *on* is used with *weekend*.  
We don't go to school *at the weekend/on the weekend*.

b) *on* is used with days and dates.

<i>on Monday</i>	<i>on Monday morning</i>	<i>on that date</i>
<i>on Saturday(s)</i>	<i>on Tuesday evening</i>	<i>on (one's) birthday</i>
<i>on weekdays</i>	<i>on 22nd June</i>	<i>on Christmas day</i>

c) *in* is usually used for longer periods of time.

**months:** *in April, in February*  
**years:** *in 1996, in the 1980s*  
**seasons:** *in (the) winter, in (the) summer*  
**centuries and ages:** *in the 19th century, in the Middle Ages*  
**others:** *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the middle of the night*

**note:** The time adverbials *next, last, tomorrow, and yesterday*, and *this* don't take *in, on, at*.

We'll have an English exam *next Friday*.  
She visited us *last weekend*.  
Where are you going on holiday *this summer*?  
Can we meet *tomorrow afternoon*?  
I missed my usual train *yesterday morning*.

1

Complete the sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

- 1- I usually leave home for work \_\_\_\_\_ 8.30 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
- 2- But \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday mornings, I don't leave before 10 o'clock.
- 3- Lovers give presents to each other \_\_\_\_\_ St. Valentine's Day.
- 4- Where were you \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas?
- 5- It snowed heavily \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas day.
- 6- Our daughter was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1985.
- 7- I last saw Jim \_\_\_\_\_ May, 1985.
- 8- He left the country \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd March, 1981.
- 9- If you want to get there before noon, you'll have to set out \_\_\_\_\_ dawn.
- 10- In Turkey, children start elementary school \_\_\_\_\_ the age of seven.
- 11- There were many developments in technology \_\_\_\_\_ the 19th century.
- 12- Jennifer looked wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ her wedding day.

2

Complete the sentences with *in*, *on*, *at* or *nothing* (—).

- 1- I have to get up early \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays, but I usually sleep until late \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
- 2- We're moving into our new house \_\_\_\_\_ the end of next month.
- 3- I wonder how some people can get up \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise.
- 4- Mini-skirts were first in fashion \_\_\_\_\_ the 1960s.
- 5- There was a wonderful documentary on TV \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
- 6- We all jumped out of our beds when, \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the night, we heard a loud noise.
- 7- It snowed very often \_\_\_\_\_ last winter, but \_\_\_\_\_ this winter, we've had very little snow.
- 8- Because her office is close to mine, I usually meet Jane \_\_\_\_\_ lunchtime.
- 9- I'm very busy \_\_\_\_\_ the moment, so can you come to see me \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon, please?
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_ autumn, most trees lose their leaves.
- 11- \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday, I had to do overtime at work, so I'll have my day off \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.
- 12- It's healthier if you eat early \_\_\_\_\_ the evening rather than late \_\_\_\_\_ night.

3

In the sentences below, *in*, *on* and *at* are missing. Can you find the place where a preposition is needed and add the correct one?

- eg: Last Saturday, I was attending a meeting 2 o'clock. ... **at 2 o'clock.**
- 1- We're going on holiday the end of June.
  - 2- My son goes to a language course Saturday mornings, but he's free the afternoons.
  - 3- Jane is giving a party next Friday. I think it'll start early the evening.
  - 4- We'd intended to hold the party a weekday, but then we thought it would be better to hold it the weekend.
  - 5- My mother usually does the shopping the mornings because she says the shopping-centre is more crowded the evenings.
  - 6- The evening of June 21st, there was a huge fire in our street.
  - 7- How old will you be the year 2000?
  - 8- Most summer resorts are very crowded especially July and August.
  - 9- Shakespeare lived the sixteenth century, but his works are still very popular even today.
  - 10- I'll be with Jim tomorrow morning, so I can only meet you the afternoon.
  - 11- I received a letter from Sarah yesterday morning, and I'm going to write to her tonight.
  - 12- Are you paid the beginning of the month, or the last day?

**OTHER PREPOSITIONS OF TIME**

<p><b>for</b> (<i>duration</i>)                  for two weeks                  for a few days</p>	<p>I was in Ankara last month <b>for three days</b>.                  I haven't seen him <b>for months</b>.</p>
<p><b>since</b>                  since January                  since 1990</p>	<p>I've been waiting for him <b>since 2 o'clock</b>.                  She hasn't phoned me <b>since last week</b>.</p>
<p><b>during</b>                  during the lesson                  during her visit</p>	<p>I did lots of sightseeing <b>during my stay</b> in France.                  Some of the listeners fell asleep <b>during the lecture</b>.</p>
<p><b>after/before</b>                  after 10 o'clock                  before Monday</p>	<p>You must hand in your homework <b>before 5 o'clock</b>.  <b>After next Wednesday</b>, I'll feel more relaxed at work.</p>
<p><b>till/until</b> (<i>not before ...</i>)                  till/until 5 o'clock                  till/until the weekend</p>	<p>I can't leave the office <b>until 5 o'clock</b>.                  I won't be paid <b>until the end of the month</b>.</p>
<p><b>toward(s)</b> (<i>a little before...</i>)                  toward(s) 9 o'clock                  toward(s) the end of the month</p>	<p>My cough got worse <b>towards the end of the day</b>.                  We arrived home <b>towards midnight</b>.</p>
<p><b>throughout</b>                  throughout the year                  throughout the week</p>	<p>It snowed heavily <b>throughout the day</b>.                  She studied hard <b>throughout the term</b>.</p>
<p><b>from ... to</b>                  from Monday to Friday                  from 1990 to 1995                  from January to March  <b>from ... to/till/until</b>                  from 9.00 to/till/until 6.00</p>	<p>Most people work <b>from Monday to Friday</b>.                  The area is covered in snow <b>from December to March</b>.                  I waited for you <b>from half past one to/till/until 2 o'clock</b>.</p>
<p><b>between ... and</b>                  between 1980 and 1990                  between 9.00 and 6.00                  between Monday and Friday</p>	<p>The area was hit by four severe earthquakes <b>between 1990 and 1996</b>.                  Trains run more frequently <b>between 5.00 and 7.00</b>.</p>

**4 Complete the sentences choosing the correct prepositions given in parentheses.**

eg: Most shops are open from Monday to Saturday. (*from ... to/on ... towards*)

- 1- In eastern Turkey, most village roads are closed \_\_\_\_\_ winter because of snow. (*since/throughout*)
- 2- There were two power-cuts \_\_\_\_\_ the film. (*during/from*)
- 3- We heard a loud noise \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the night. (*in/during*)
- 4- I won't be able to pay the rent \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month. (*before/in*)
- 5- Sally hasn't had any bad grades \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of term. (*for/since*)
- 6- Last night, I had to work \_\_\_\_\_ midnight in order to finish my homework. (*till/for*)
- 7- People usually take their holidays sometime \_\_\_\_\_ June \_\_\_\_\_ September. (*between ... and/from ... until*)
- 8- The discussion has been going on \_\_\_\_\_ three hours now, but they haven't reached a decision yet. (*for/since*)
- 9- Don't phone me \_\_\_\_\_ 11 o'clock because I'm usually asleep then. (*since/after*)
- 10- I'll be out of town \_\_\_\_\_ the 10th \_\_\_\_\_ 20th. I'll contact you when I return. (*towards ... and/from ... to*)

**5 Complete the sentences with a suitable preposition of time. There may be more than one answer in some sentences.**

- 1- Our washing-machine hasn't been working \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- 2- In Turkey, students attend school \_\_\_\_\_ September \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of June.
- 3- I phoned him sometime \_\_\_\_\_ three \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock, but I don't remember exactly when.
- 4- Don't sit out in the sun \_\_\_\_\_ midday. It's too hot then.
- 5- You can come round any time \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock, but don't come earlier, please, because I'll be busy.
- 6- I'll be away \_\_\_\_\_ three days, but I'll be back early \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.
- 7- She was ill several times \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday, so she didn't enjoy it at all.
- 8- I'll call you again \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the month; probably \_\_\_\_\_ the 28th or 29th.
- 9- It rained non-stop \_\_\_\_\_ the week, so we didn't even go to the beach once.
- 10- We bought this house \_\_\_\_\_ 1990, but \_\_\_\_\_ 1991 \_\_\_\_\_ 1993, we didn't use it because we were working overseas.
- 11- \_\_\_\_\_ our month in Spain, we saw some of the most beautiful scenery we'd ever seen in our lives.
- 12- You were supposed to meet me \_\_\_\_\_ five past and I waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ half past, but then I got bored, so I left.
- 13- I wanted to take her out \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday, but she didn't finish work \_\_\_\_\_ ten o'clock that night, so it was too late.
- 14- The police believe that the burglars broke in sometime \_\_\_\_\_ 10 pm \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.

6 Complete the sentences with *during* or *while*.

eg: I visited the Louvre Museum *while I was in Paris*.

I visited the Louvre Museum *during my stay in Paris*.

- 1- It might rain \_\_\_\_\_ you are out, so take your umbrella with you.
- 2- I'm sorry I haven't called you recently, but \_\_\_\_\_ the last month, I've been really busy.
- 3- I usually drink about six cups of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ the day.
- 4- Why don't we have a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ we're waiting?
- 5- Something woke me \_\_\_\_\_ the night, but I have no idea what.
- 6- Apparently, the telephone rang twice \_\_\_\_\_ I was sleeping, but I didn't hear it either time.

7 Complete the sentences with *since* or *for*.

eg: I haven't seen Tim *for a week*.

I haven't seen Tim *since last week*.

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of time, people have always fought each other.
- 2- The expedition team were in the desert \_\_\_\_\_ five months.
- 3- I've been trying to get tickets for that play \_\_\_\_\_ ages, but it's always fully-booked.
- 4- It's been impossible to get tickets for that play \_\_\_\_\_ the opening night.
- 5- Aren't you tired? You've been working \_\_\_\_\_ seven, and that was twelve hours ago.
- 6- We probably won't see him \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks because he's busy revising for his final exams.

8 Complete the sentences with *in*, *on*, *at*, *for*, *since*, *during* or *while*.

- 1- Everybody in the room listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the chairman spoke.
- 2- We went out \_\_\_\_\_ his birthday, but he hasn't called me \_\_\_\_\_ then.
- 3- I think I'll have a shower \_\_\_\_\_ you're preparing dinner — if that's alright with you.
- 4- Everywhere is really expensive \_\_\_\_\_ the summer months, so we can usually only afford to go away \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- 5- We met \_\_\_\_\_ 1987, so we've been friends \_\_\_\_\_ ten years now.
- 6- We usually get our pay rise \_\_\_\_\_ the end of April, but this year we got it \_\_\_\_\_ March.
- 7- He's been ignoring me \_\_\_\_\_ this morning because we had an argument \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

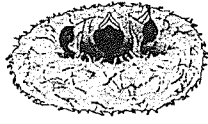
PREPOSITIONS of PLACE and MOVEMENT

9 Use the prepositions in the box to complete the sentences about the pictures.

through into against up down over between  
 throughout out of in on at under



1



2



3



4



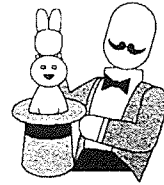
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6



7



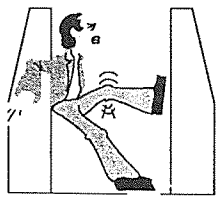
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9



10



11



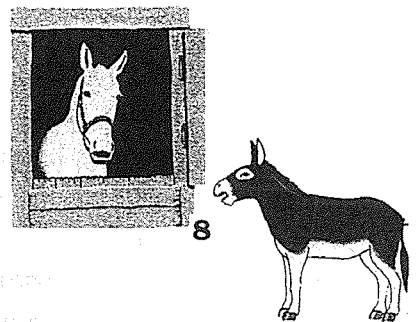
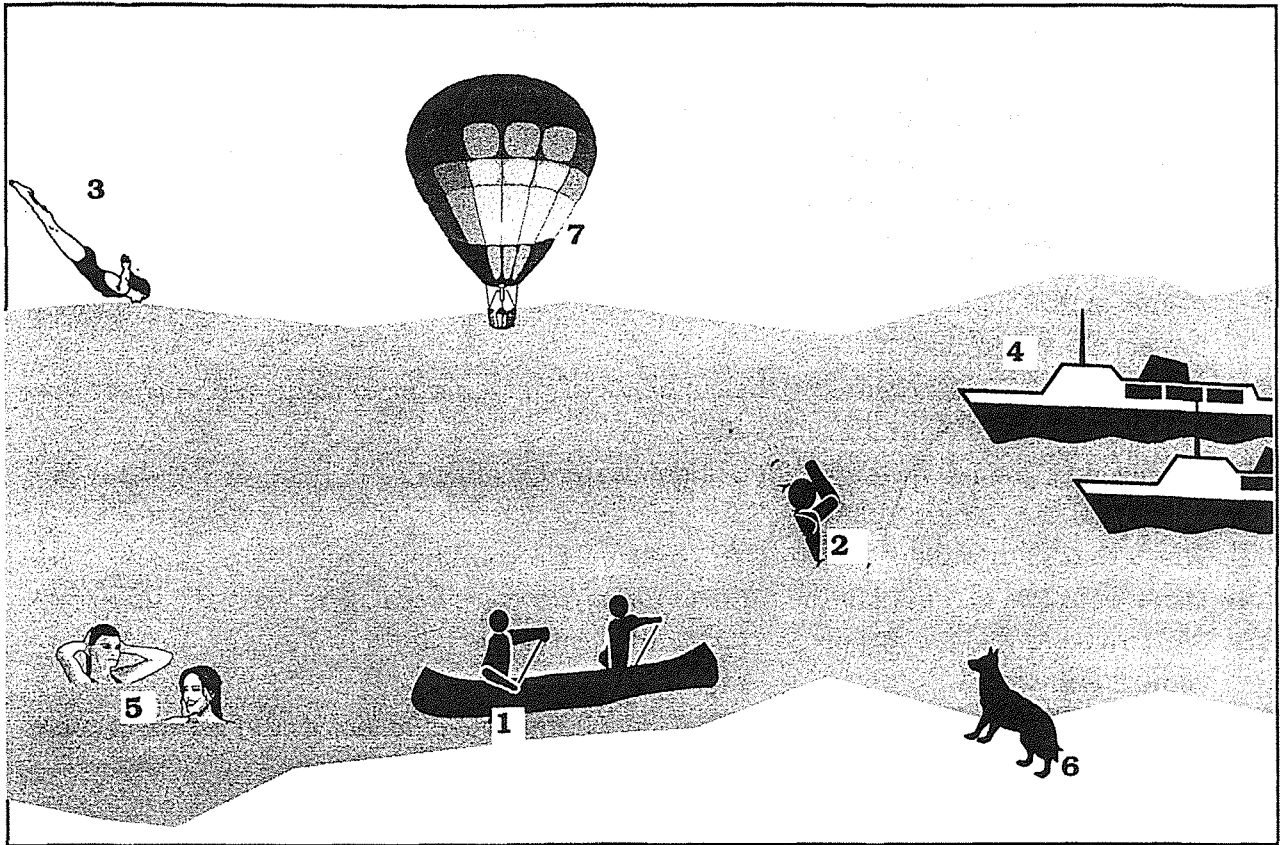
12

1. The penguin is \_\_\_\_\_ the ice.
2. The fledglings are \_\_\_\_\_ the nest.
3. Rapunzel is letting her hair \_\_\_\_\_ the tower so that her handsome prince can climb \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. He is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
5. He is leaning nervously \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
6. The epidemic has spread \_\_\_\_\_ the country.
7. The men are going \_\_\_\_\_ customs.
8. The magician is pulling a rabbit \_\_\_\_\_ his hat.
9. The waiter is pouring the drink \_\_\_\_\_ a glass.
10. He's jumping \_\_\_\_\_ the hurdle.
11. The man is being squeezed \_\_\_\_\_ two walls.
12. He is reading \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

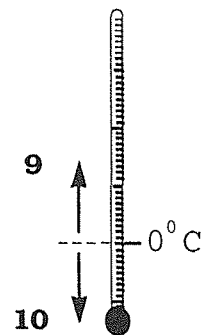
10

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

above    inside    along    in    into    over  
 below    outside    across    on    by



- 1- They are rowing \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 2- He is swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river to the other side.
- 3- She is diving \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 4- There are boats \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 5- They are swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 6- The dog is \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 7- A balloon is riding \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- 8- The horse is \_\_\_\_\_ the stable, and the donkey is \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 9- It isn't that cold today. It must be \_\_\_\_\_ zero.
- 10- I don't agree. It's freezing. I'm sure it's \_\_\_\_\_ zero.





11

Choose the correct preposition given in parentheses.

- 1- You can never get (*among/across*) the road here because the traffic is always too busy, even (*in/at*) the middle of the night.
- 2- There are lots of flowers (*on/in*) the garden. Let's pick some and put them (*in/at*) our guest's room.
- 3- The house (*opposite/between*) ours was built (*during/among*) the last century.
- 4- A: Is it far? Can we go (*on/by*) foot?  
B: You can, but I usually go there (*with/by*) bus.
- 5- Let's walk (*throughout/over*) the bridge and (*in/along*) the other side of the river.
- 6- I think I dropped my purse when I was getting (*on/into*) the car.
- 7- I'd like to take a year off work and travel (*round/over*) the world.
- 8- People all (*throughout/over*) the world are starting to do more and more things to help protect the environment.
- 9- I'll meet you (*outside/between*) the cinema (*on/at*) a quarter to eight, but don't be late or we'll miss the beginning of the film.
- 10- I'm not very good at swimming (*in/under*) water because I can't hold my breath (*for/since*) very long.
- 11- Who's that man walking (*towards/across*) us? Do you know him?
- 12- Don't walk (*along/through*) the tunnel (*during/at*) night because it isn't safe then.
- 13- We arrived (*at/in*) the airport (*at/in*) Madrid two hours late, so we missed our connection.
- 14- It only takes ten minutes to walk (*from/out of*) my house (*to/down*) the centre of town.
- 15- The woman sitting (*behind/around*) us at the cinema talked non-stop (*throughout/across*) the film.
- 16- He felt really nervous (*before/since*) the exam, but as soon as he walked (*into/among*) the examination hall, he was fine.
- 17- Be careful when you take the cake (*into/out of*) the oven or you might burn yourself.
- 18- A: I love the picture (*in/on*) her bedroom wall.  
B: Yes, she painted it herself when she was (*at/in*) university.
- 19- The cat climbed (*up/down*) the tree without any problems, but now it's stuck (*at/on*) one of the branches.
- 20- It's really busy (*in/at*) town today. Let's do our shopping tomorrow.
- 21- Come and sit (*by/over*) me. It's lovely and warm here (*near/in*) the fire.
- 22- There's always a lot of traffic (*in/on*) the roads (*from/between*) 7.30 and 9.00 because that's when everyone goes to work.
- 23- The people who live (*in/on*) the flat (*above/across*) ours are always really noisy.
- 24- When she's (*between/among*) friends, she's relaxed and confident, but she's very shy with people she doesn't know well.
- 25- I've parked my car (*towards/opposite*) your house because there weren't any spaces (*in front of/inside*) it.

# UNIT 16

## PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

### 1- VERB+PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

- Some verbs in English are always used with a preposition.

You should **listen to** your teachers carefully.

I don't **believe in** ghosts.

Everybody **laughed at** the joke.

- Some of these verbs can take an object pronoun before the preposition.

I **thanked** him **for** his help.

They **divided** the class **into** two.

I **helped** my mum **with** the cleaning.

- Sometimes the verb takes two prepositions, one for the direct and one for the indirect object.

I **complained to** my neighbour **about** the noise.

I **apologized to** the teacher **for** being late.

Jane **argued with** the boss **about** the pay rise.

### 2- ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

- A lot of adjectives are used with a preposition.

I'm **afraid of** heights.

Sally is **hopeless at** mathematics.

- Sometimes an adjective may take different prepositions to mean different things.

Vincent is **bad at** literature. (*not successful*)

Sweets are **bad for** your teeth. (*cause harm*)

I was **wrong about** the time of the play.

Something is **wrong with** my car. It's making strange noises.

### 3- NOUN + PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

I want to show you **the photographs of** our wedding.

We have to find **a solution to** this problem without delay.

What's **the advantage of** knowing a foreign language?

- Study Appendix 1-2 on pages 142 and 143 before doing the exercises 1 and 2.

1

**Verb+preposition combinations**

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

to    with    in    from    of  
on    about    into    for

- 1- I need to talk \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the arrangements for the office party.
- 2- I don't think she likes him very much. She never agrees \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
- 3- A: Was anyone hurt in the accident?  
B: No, he only crashed \_\_\_\_\_ a wall and he wasn't going very fast at the time.
- 4- He doesn't believe \_\_\_\_\_ punishing his children when they're naughty, but now they don't know what's right or wrong.
- 5- It's important to use a good quality suntan lotion to protect your skin \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of the sun.
- 6- The manager was furious with me because I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ our appointment yesterday.
- 7- A lot of people applied \_\_\_\_\_ the position, but none of them were suitable.
- 8- Please turn that radio off! I cannot concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
- 9- If you don't punish the boy \_\_\_\_\_ stealing those apples, he'll just do it again.
- 10- When the woman's condition got worse, the doctor decided that he had to operate \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- 11- I quarrelled \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_ how late I could stay at the party, and now she won't let me go at all.
- 12- I'm relying \_\_\_\_\_ him to give me the money he owes me today.
- 13- You can't go camping this weekend! You've only just recovered \_\_\_\_\_ the flu.
- 14- The children hid \_\_\_\_\_ their mother when they heard her shouting at them.
- 15- This assignment is really hard. Let's ask the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ more time.
- 16- There's somebody waiting \_\_\_\_\_ you downstairs in reception.
- 17- After working hard for months and months, she finally succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ getting the promotion she wanted.
- 18- She's been suffering \_\_\_\_\_ depression ever since her mother died.
- 19- The police accused the office manager \_\_\_\_\_ stealing the money from the safe.
- 20- So far, the police haven't arrested anyone \_\_\_\_\_ the robbery.
- 21- She can't forgive her brother \_\_\_\_\_ lying to her about the money.
- 22- I must phone Alice and Ted today to congratulate them \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of their first child.
- 23- Don't blame me \_\_\_\_\_ the mess in this room. It was like this when I arrived.
- 24- You'll have to deal \_\_\_\_\_ this problem on your own. I'm afraid I have to go to a meeting.
- 25- His parents tried to discourage him \_\_\_\_\_ buying a motorbike, but failed.

2

Adjective + preposition combinations

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

about of with to at in for

- 1- He was very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ his exam results because he'd expected to come top.
- 2- She's good \_\_\_\_\_ all her subjects, so she can't decide what to study at university.
- 3- The manager was so impressed \_\_\_\_\_ her qualifications that he employed her immediately.
- 4- He's always late \_\_\_\_\_ work because he's hopeless \_\_\_\_\_ getting up early.
- 5- They have a beautiful garden, full \_\_\_\_\_ flowers and trees.
- 6- I can't help feeling rather anxious \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter because she's going away on her own for the first time next week.
- 7- The doctor didn't want to give her any more sleeping pills because he thought she was becoming addicted \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 8- The manager wasn't very happy when his secretary arrived at the conference dressed \_\_\_\_\_ jeans.
- 9- I'm ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ the way you behaved at the party. You must apologise to our host.
- 10- You shouldn't stay at home watching television all day. It isn't good \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 11- I'm really angry \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ breaking my radio when she borrowed it last week.
- 12- I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ how much I enjoyed the play. I expected it to be really boring.
- 13- Miss Smithers, you will be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ locking the office while I'm away.
- 14- She's been married \_\_\_\_\_ him for over forty years and she still forgets his birthday every year.
- 15- Alcock and Brown are famous \_\_\_\_\_ being the first people to fly across the Atlantic.
- 16- I don't think the film that's on at the cinema this week is suitable \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- 17- I'm always rather envious \_\_\_\_\_ her because she always wears such lovely clothes.
- 18- He's very popular \_\_\_\_\_ his classmates, but his teachers find him rather annoying.
- 19- You seem worried \_\_\_\_\_ something. Is there anything I can do to help?
- 20- They are very proud \_\_\_\_\_ their son and tell everyone about him.
- 21- He is very successful \_\_\_\_\_ business, but at school, his teachers said he was too lazy to achieve anything.
- 22- I'd love to have a cat because I'm very fond \_\_\_\_\_ them, but my husband is allergic \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 23- A: What are the children so excited \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Oh, we're going to the zoo tomorrow.
- 24- She didn't look very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ us just now, did she? I wonder what we've done to upset her.
- 25- Is something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ Terry? He's crying in his room.

3 Noun + preposition combinations

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

against for to of towards(to)  
between with in by

- 1- When I was young, I thought that any novel \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Dickens was boring, but now I really enjoy his work.
- 2- If her attitude \_\_\_\_\_ me doesn't change soon, I'll stop being friends with her.
- 3- Fortunately, the accident didn't cause too much damage \_\_\_\_\_ our car.
- 4- We couldn't understand the reason \_\_\_\_\_ her anger.
- 5- The government says that there has been a sharp increase \_\_\_\_\_ the unemployment figures this month.
- 6- A: Is that a picture \_\_\_\_\_ your old house?  
B: No, it's my grandmother's house.
- 7- We must find a solution \_\_\_\_\_ this problem before it gets out of control.
- 8- I'm sorry, we don't sell the item you want because there is no demand \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 9- Has Jenny sent you an invitation \_\_\_\_\_ her wedding?
- 10- They're always talking secretly. I wonder what the relationship \_\_\_\_\_ them is.
- 11- The police think that this robbery has a connection \_\_\_\_\_ the one in the museum.
- 12- Since Professor Green's argument \_\_\_\_\_ the students, there has been a fall \_\_\_\_\_ attendance at his lectures.
- 13- I haven't received a reply \_\_\_\_\_ my application yet.
- 14- There was a drop \_\_\_\_\_ meat prices when "mad cow" disease was discovered.
- 15- Women's fight \_\_\_\_\_ equality has been going on for years, but there is still a long way to go.
- 16- One advantage \_\_\_\_\_ having a small car is that you can find a parking place more easily.
- 17- The high number of traffic accidents clearly indicates the need \_\_\_\_\_ better roads.
- 18- At the auction, two paintings \_\_\_\_\_ Van Gogh were sold at very high prices.
- 19- The teacher demanded an answer \_\_\_\_\_ his question.
- 20- Unfortunately, the government hasn't done much in the fight \_\_\_\_\_ inflation.
- 21- High consumption of oil is one disadvantage \_\_\_\_\_ big cars.
- 22- There has been a noticeable rise \_\_\_\_\_ inflation recently.
- 23- Can you see the difference \_\_\_\_\_ these two shirts?
- 24- The cause \_\_\_\_\_ the fire hasn't been found yet.
- 25- You'll need to make contacts \_\_\_\_\_ several companies while you're abroad.

**4** Phrases with "in"

- |             |               |               |              |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| a) in pain  | d) in fashion | g) in advance | j) in vain   |
| b) in cash  | e) in silence | h) in sight   | k) in common |
| c) in tears | f) in a hurry | i) in danger  | l) in debt   |

- In libraries, you are required to work \_\_\_\_\_ so that you don't disturb others.
- Apparently, she'd left home \_\_\_\_\_ because she hadn't even cleared the breakfast table.
- They don't accept cheques or credit cards at that shop. You have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.
- He spent more than he earned, and as a result, he is now \_\_\_\_\_.
- After the operation, he was \_\_\_\_\_ for days, so the doctors gave him several injections.
- They have almost nothing \_\_\_\_\_, but they get on quite well.
- If you don't reserve seats well \_\_\_\_\_, you may not find tickets for that play.
- She realised that she'd waited for him \_\_\_\_\_ because he never came.
- When he was suddenly hit by a heart attack in the street, the poor man looked around for help, but there was no one \_\_\_\_\_.
- This year, mini-skirts are \_\_\_\_\_ once more.
- I don't know what's wrong with her. She seemed happy a few minutes ago, but now she is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Seeing that terrorism is increasing, everybody feels that they are \_\_\_\_\_.

**5** Phrases with "on"

- |              |                    |                 |               |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a) on strike | c) on fire         | f) on the whole | i) on time    |
| b) on foot   | d) on a tour       | g) on average   | j) on holiday |
|              | e) on the increase | h) on purpose   |               |

- I don't believe it was an accident. She dropped my vase \_\_\_\_\_.
- I live very close to the office, so I go to and from work \_\_\_\_\_.
- Statistics show that crime is \_\_\_\_\_, especially in big cities.
- I like your plan \_\_\_\_\_, but there are a few points that I want to talk about.
- The workers are going \_\_\_\_\_ because they are not satisfied with the recent pay rise.
- My parents are \_\_\_\_\_ world \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, and every week they call us from a different country
- \_\_\_\_\_, one thousand people shop at this shopping centre every day
- There were no late-comers, so the meeting started \_\_\_\_\_.
- The building had been \_\_\_\_\_ for about two hours before the blaze was extinguished.
- People usually go \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer months.

**6** Phrases with "out of"

a) out of fashion	c) out of breath	e) out of danger	g) out of luck
b) out of control	d) out of reach	f) out of practice	h) out of order

- 1- Because the lift was \_\_\_\_\_, we had to climb the stairs to the tenth floor.
- 2- No wonder we were all \_\_\_\_\_ after climbing those ten flights of stairs.
- 3- Jeans have never been \_\_\_\_\_ ; people have been wearing them ever since Levi Strauss first made them.
- 4- Always keep medicines \_\_\_\_\_ so that children can't touch them.
- 5- The car went \_\_\_\_\_ and hit a tree.
- 6- She sent letters of application to ten companies, but she was \_\_\_\_\_. She didn't get a reply from any of them.
- 7- I haven't driven a car for years, so I'm afraid I'm fairly \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- My mother didn't sleep for days until the doctors said that my brother, who was critically ill, was \_\_\_\_\_.

**7** Other prepositional phrases

a) at least	c) under control	f) for short	i) for a change
b) at last	d) without delay	g) for instance	j) by accident
e) at first	h) by mistake		

- 1- This problem is very important and we have to find a solution \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ I thought the lecture was quite interesting, but later, I began to feel bored.
- 3- After the firemen's two hours of hard work, the fire is now \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- Why don't we go on a camping holiday this year, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5- There were \_\_\_\_\_ two thousand people at the demonstration.
- 6- There are several methods to improve your English. You can, \_\_\_\_\_, read newspapers and books in English.
- 7- Her name is Elizabeth, but everybody calls her Liz \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- I'm sorry that I took your umbrella \_\_\_\_\_. It looked so much like mine.
- 9- Don't punish the children. I'm sure they broke the window \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_, we've finished the work on the project. Now we can relax.

8

**Preposition + noun + preposition combinations**

- a) in charge of
- b) in favour of
- c) on the tip of

- d) in danger of
- e) at the age of
- f) for the sake of

- g) in the habit of
- h) in common with
- i) in love with

- 1- I'm sure I know the name of the film. It's \_\_\_\_\_ my tongue.
- 2- I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ the office while the manager is away on holiday.
- 3- He invested his money in an unreliable company, and now he is \_\_\_\_\_ losing all of it.
- 4- I don't like Sally. She is \_\_\_\_\_ gossiping about people all the time.
- 5- Are you \_\_\_\_\_ having the party in the garden now? You didn't seem very keen before.
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ 19, he left home and went on a world-tour.
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_ her children, she gave up her work, and devoted her life to them.
- 8- Janice is clearly \_\_\_\_\_ Steve, but she tries to conceal it from all of us.
- 9- Do you think Janice has a lot \_\_\_\_\_ Steve?

**JUST FOR FUN**

9

**Complete the jokes with the prepositions in the boxes.**

- a)    at            into          for            on            to            after  
       for            out of        for            after        to            for

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ their wedding ceremony, Jock and his bride Fiona got  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a train (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Aberdeen station. They were  
 going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Edinburgh (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their honeymoon.  
 When they'd travelled about twenty miles, Jock opened his suitcase, took a  
 box of chocolates (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it and gave one (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fiona. A few minutes later, Fiona said, "I'd like another chocolate, Jock." He  
 gave her one. When, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ another ten minutes, Fiona asked  
 (9) \_\_\_\_\_ another, Jock decided it was time (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 him to put his foot down. "No, Fiona," he said, as he put the box back  
 (11) \_\_\_\_\_ his suitcase. "We must save some (12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 the children."

*(A Scottish joke)*



- b) at on with for from to  
to on from for on at

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ a Friday afternoon, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about five o'clock, the chairman of a large manufacturing company was just getting ready to leave the office (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a weekend's golf when he received an urgent telephone call (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the manager of the company's largest factory. "Mr James!" said the voice (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the other end of the line, "Something terrible has happened. The factory is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ fire (7) \_\_\_\_\_ end (8) \_\_\_\_\_ end." "All right, Mr Ford. Thank you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ telling me, and don't worry," was Mr James's reply (10) \_\_\_\_\_ him. "I'll deal (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the matter as soon as I come in (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.

(An English joke)

- c) in with to to around at  
at with in for during under

A young woman, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ her crying baby (2) \_\_\_\_\_ her arms, was waiting (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Hodja (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the gate of the medresse. Soon, Hodja appeared (5) \_\_\_\_\_ his students (6) \_\_\_\_\_ him. "Please, help me Hodja," the woman said, "my child never sleeps (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the day or (8) \_\_\_\_\_ night. Hodja's eyes suddenly began to glitter. He wanted to teach his students a lesson, so, handing the book (9) \_\_\_\_\_ his arm (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the woman, he said, "Dear lady, take this book and read it when you want to get your baby to sleep." "Can this really work, Hodja?" asked the woman (11) \_\_\_\_\_ amazement. "Dear lady, in my experience, yes," said Hodja. "Only a few minutes ago, I was reading it (12) \_\_\_\_\_ my students and they were all asleep when I finished."

(A Nasreddin Hodja joke)

- d) in out of of at of in  
of for of to of at

A mother mouse and her two babies had just come (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their hole, and were looking (2) \_\_\_\_\_ food. Suddenly two large dogs appeared (3) \_\_\_\_\_ front (4) \_\_\_\_\_ them, and began to growl (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ course, the babies were afraid (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs. The mother had practised growling like a dog (8) \_\_\_\_\_ advance, so she stepped forward confidently, growled back (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs, and scared them off. Then, proud (10) \_\_\_\_\_ her success, she turned (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her babies and said, "Now kids. Do you see the advantage (12) \_\_\_\_\_ knowing a foreign language?"

- You must know some Hodja jokes. Can you tell one of them to your friends? Of course, in English!

# UNIT 17

## PHRASAL VERBS

- A phrasal verb is formed by a verb and a particle like *in*, *out*, *off*, *etc.* and its meaning is different from the verb it is derived from.  
Can you **bring** me two more glasses? (*simple verb*)  
They **brought up** their children quite badly. (*phrasal verb*)
- Some phrasal verbs are intransitive. They don't take an object.  
The plane has just **taken off**.
- Transitive phrasal verbs are in two groups: **separable** and **non-separable**. With separable phrasal verbs, a noun can come before or after the particle, but a pronoun, like, *it*, *them*, *us*, *etc.*, always comes between the verb and the particle.  
They **put out** the fire./They **put** the fire **out**.  
They **put** it **out**.
- With non-separable phrasal verbs, both noun and pronoun always come after the particle.  
I **ran into** Jim at a cafe yesterday.  
I **ran into** him at a cafe yesterday.

**1** Read the sentences below, and then fill in the blanks using the same phrasal verbs. Pay attention to the verb form.

- If you want to lose weight, you must **cut down** your fatty food intake.
- After television had become commonplace, many local cinemas had to **close down**.
- My car **has broken down**, so I'm taking the bus to work this week.
- **Turn** your music **down** please. You're disturbing me.
- I offered to give her a lift, but she **turned it down**.
- **Slow down**, please. There's ice on the road.

- 1- We all started our walk very energetically, but after a few miles, we got tired and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- Will you \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_? I'm making an important phone call.
- 3- The factory was not doing well, so they \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- The doctor told me to \_\_\_\_\_ my smoking. He said I shouldn't smoke more than three cigarettes a day.
- 5- The company \_\_\_\_\_ his job application \_\_\_\_\_ because they weren't impressed with his qualifications.
- 6- Our washing-machine \_\_\_\_\_ last week, so now we're washing everything by hand.

**2 Phrasal verbs with "up".**

Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Pay attention to the verb form.

- a) blow up = inflate
- b) bring up = raise a child
- c) get up = arise from a bed
- d) give up = stop doing something
- e) grow up = become an adult
- f) hold up = delay
- g) look up = search for information
- h) pick up = go to get someone
- i) set up = establish
- j) turn up = increase the volume

- 1- As soon as he'd graduated from university, he \_\_\_\_\_ his own business.
- 2- I was late for the meeting because I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the heavy traffic.
- 3- For the party, we had to \_\_\_\_\_ fifty balloons.
- 4- I find it really difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.
- 5- If you need more information about Turkey's rivers, you can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in an encyclopedia.
- 6- I'm afraid I won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ from work tomorrow as I'll be at a meeting then.
- 7- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_, please? I want to listen to the news bulletin.
- 8- Most children want to \_\_\_\_\_ quickly because they believe that they'll have more freedom then.
- 9- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ fighting. I'm sure you'll win in the end.
- 10- The Johnsons are moving to the country because they don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ their children in a big city.

**3 Phrasal verbs with "out".**

Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Pay attention to the verb form.

- a) carry out = perform or complete a task
- b) cross out = delete, erase
- c) find out = discover information
- d) hand out = distribute
- e) keep out = not enter
- f) look out = take care, be careful
- g) point out = call attention to
- h) put out = extinguish
- i) run out = become used up
- j) set out = begin a journey

- 1- When she was giving my assignment back, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ my grammar mistakes.
- 2- In Istanbul, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ when you are walking. If you don't, you might find yourself down in a hole with a broken leg.
- 3- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ where the meeting is going to be held?
- 4- Leaflets were \_\_\_\_\_ in town centre today in order to advertise the new shopping centre.
- 5- Scientists are \_\_\_\_\_ numerous experiments in order to find a cure for AIDS.
- 6- If you make any mistakes during the exam, just \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7- You have to \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ before you enter the museum.
- 8- As soon as we've loaded the suitcases into the car, we'll \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9- Old Mr Smith is building a high fence around his garden to \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10- The fossil fuels, like coal, petrol and natural gas, are \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly.

**4** Phrasal verbs with "off".

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box so that the phrasal verbs have the meaning given in parentheses. Pay attention to the verb form.

✓ get      go      put      set      take      turn

- 1- He tripped and sprained his ankle while he was getting off the bus. (*leave a bus, train, etc.*)
- 2- When we arrived at the airport, the plane had already \_\_\_\_\_ off (*leave the ground*)
- 3- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the light off before you go to bed (*stop a machine, light, etc.*)
- 4- If you leave the meat out of the fridge, it will \_\_\_\_\_ off (*get bad*)
- 5- He \_\_\_\_\_ off at dawn, because he wanted to get there before it got dark (*begin a journey*)
- 6- The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ off the exam until next Monday, so we'll have time to revise. (*postpone*)

**5** Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box. Pay attention to the verb form.

break into      come across      look after  
go with      take after      get over

- 1- Do you think this yellow blouse \_\_\_\_\_ my green skirt? (*match, suit*)
- 2- While we were walking along the seashore, we \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely fish restaurant. (*find or meet by chance*)
- 3- Someone \_\_\_\_\_ our house while we were on holiday and took all the silverware. (*enter by force*)
- 4- Who will \_\_\_\_\_ the baby when you start working again? (*take care of*)
- 5- It'll take her some time to \_\_\_\_\_ this disappointment. (*recover from an illness, a shock, etc.*)
- 6- My son \_\_\_\_\_ his father in personality, but not at all in appearance (*resemble, look like*)

6 a) Each phrasal verb below has two meanings in the box. Can you find and write them next to the correct phrasal verb?

a) go to get someone	f) refuse	k) get bad
b) leave the ground	g) remove clothing	l) meet by chance
c) arrive	h) take in one's hand	m) crash
d) get dressed	i) decrease volume	n) explode
e) increase volume	j) increase (especially in weight)	

- 1- pick up \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- turn up \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- turn down \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- go off \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- take off \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- put on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- run into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

b) Complete the sentences using some of the phrasal verbs above. Pay attention to the verb form.

- 1- Tom split his trousers when he bent down to \_\_\_\_\_ his pencil \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- The car skidded on the ice, and \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp post
- 3- The meeting had started when John \_\_\_\_\_, so he missed the beginning.
- 4- I must go on a diet I've \_\_\_\_\_ heaps of weight
- 5- It was so hot in the office that I \_\_\_\_\_ my jumper \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- When I was on holiday in the south, I \_\_\_\_\_ an old school friend of mine.
- 7- The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ with a tremendous noise
- 8- You must \_\_\_\_\_ your coat It's freezing outside
- 9- Why have you \_\_\_\_\_ the radio \_\_\_\_\_? It was too loud already.
- 10- I forgot to put the vegetables into the fridge, and they all \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs in the box with the object pronouns in the middle.

turn down	blow up	put out
put on	✓ hand out	pick up

- 1- Sarah, take these worksheets and hand them out to your friends
- 2- I thought our proposals were quite practical, but the committee \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- I'll be at Susan's this afternoon Can you \_\_\_\_\_ on your way back home?
- 4- The enemy army planted two large bombs under the bridge, and \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Fortunately, the fire was not a big one, so we \_\_\_\_\_ before the fire brigade arrived
- 6- I have a cardigan with me You can \_\_\_\_\_ if you are cold

**8**

**THREE - WORD VERBS**

**Read the sample sentences and then complete the sentences below using the same phrasal verbs. Pay attention to the verb form.**

- We moved to a quieter part of the city because we couldn't **put up with** the noise in the centre.
- I believe that buying expensive clothes for children is a waste of money because they **grow out of** them so quickly.
- Last term, my son was ill for three weeks, so when he started school again, he had great difficulty **catching up with** his lessons.
- Mike is very bad-tempered, so no one in class can **get on with** him.
- I paid the fare and **got out of** the taxi hurriedly.
- I think almost all students **look forward to** the summer holiday, when they have no lessons or exams.
- I'm afraid we've **run out of** sugar. Can you go and get some?

- 1- The teacher told Mary that she'd have to study hard in order to \_\_\_\_\_ her friends.
- 2- Sue is a nice girl. I'm sure you'll \_\_\_\_\_ her very well.
- 3- When he could no longer \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure at work, he gave in his resignation and left.
- 4- It was a terrible journey. We \_\_\_\_\_ petrol on a deserted country road.
- 5- After two years' absence, my brother is coming home from Australia tomorrow, and I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ seeing him again.
- 6- I'm afraid we'll have to buy a new pair of jeans for you. You've \_\_\_\_\_ these.
- 7- When she had a quarrel with her fiance, she just \_\_\_\_\_ the car and went away without saying anything.

# UNIT 18

## PRONOUNS

- 1** Complete the table with personal pronouns like *I, she, hers, him* or possessive adjectives like *my, our*.

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	_____	my	_____
_____	you	_____	_____
he	_____	his	_____
she	_____	_____	_____
it	_____	_____	(no poss. pronoun form)
_____	_____	our	ours
_____	you	_____	_____
they	_____	_____	_____

- 2** Complete the blanks in the dialogue with possessive pronouns like *mine, ours*, etc., and find out what Kevin is asking Jim for.

**Kevin:** We want to go away for the weekend, but we have a problem.

**Jim:** What's that?

**Kevin:** Well, I had given my **?** to my uncle, and he hasn't brought it back yet.  
Can you lend us (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Jim:** Well, I don't really want to give (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone. Sarah has got one. Can't you ask her for (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Kevin:** No, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is too small for four of us, and it's not as nice as (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jim:** Well, Tim has got one, too. What's wrong with (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Kevin:** Oh, no! It's terribly old, and it lets the rain in.

**Jim:** OK. How about the Browns'? (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is nice and big.

**Kevin:** Well, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ is too big for four people. Why don't you let us have (9) \_\_\_\_\_? You know it's ideal for us.

**Jim:** OK. All right then. But be careful with it.

**Kevin:** Oh, we will, I promise. Thank you very much, Jim.

**?** = \_\_\_\_\_

**3**

**Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives (my, your, etc.) or possessive pronouns (mine, yours, etc.)**

- 1- **A:** Joe, I've left \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary at home. Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** Yes, of course. Here it is.
- 2- Can you ask Sally if this file is \_\_\_\_\_? I've already asked Michael, and he says it isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- **A:** Mum, can I go out this evening?  
**B:** I think so, but go and check with \_\_\_\_\_ father, as well.
- 4- Hey! That jacket's \_\_\_\_\_! Give it back to me immediately. It's not \_\_\_\_\_!
- 5- She said \_\_\_\_\_ brother would give us a lift this evening and there's plenty of room in \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- 6- Those children are behaving very badly. Where are \_\_\_\_\_ parents? If they were \_\_\_\_\_ children, I wouldn't let them behave like that.
- 7- We asked \_\_\_\_\_ teacher to delay the exam until next week, but she said it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ decision to make.
- 8- Jill, Mary! Leave \_\_\_\_\_ bags at reception. We've all left \_\_\_\_\_ there.

**4**

**Write the pronouns (we, them, hers, etc.) and possessive adjectives (my, your, etc.) for the underlined words.**

eg: Henry's mother is my uncle's daughter.  
She is his daughter.

- 1- Sally's brother said that his niece would visit the Simpsons.
- 2- Angela's cousin used to be in Peter's class.
- 3- Martin and Kim's car was stolen because the car wasn't locked properly.
- 4- Jack's mother gave the watch to Jack.
- 5- Karen and I have already seen that film.
- 6- **A:** Who's the oldest person in Tom's family?  
**B:** Tom is.
- 7- Can you call Amanda and me when the tickets are ready, please?
- 8- David's parents bought his sister a new car last week and David was really jealous.
- 9- Put that cup with those dirty plates and bowls and I'll wash all of the dishes later.
- 10- Mary has told Mike to stop phoning her and her sister, but Mike won't leave Mary and her sister alone.



**5**

The sentences below are very unnatural. Replace the underlined words with pronouns (*I, him, ours, etc.*) and possessive adjectives (*my, his, etc.*) to make them natural.

eg: When Lucy asked Martin to lend Lucy Martin's bike, Martin told Lucy to use Lucy's bike.

When Lucy asked Martin to lend **her his** bike, **he** told **her** to use **hers**.

1- Sally told Sally's parents that Sally's parents should give Sally more freedom.

2- Because Sarah's car is at the garage, Sarah borrowed my car for Sarah's date.

3- Wendy and Pete have gone on holiday, but Wendy and Pete's children haven't gone with Wendy and Pete.

4- **A:** Is this scarf your scarf?

**B:** No, this scarf is his scarf.

5- I saw John yesterday and John told me that John hadn't received the postcard I sent John from America.

6- If you and Sharon would like to come with Anthony and me to the theatre next week, Anthony and I will reserve some tickets for you and Sharon.

7- Catherine and Sylvia forgot to do Catherine and Sylvia's homework last night, so I and another student let Catherine and Sylvia copy my and the other student's homework.

8- Let's ask that woman if this coat is that woman's coat, because this coat looks like the one that that woman was wearing earlier.

9- Paul's dog barks whenever Paul goes out because Paul's dog always wants to go with Paul.

10- Mum, Tina took my sunglasses by mistake, so can I borrow your sunglasses until Tina brings my sunglasses back, please?

## Study the box.

### Reflexive pronouns

#### Singular

I — myself  
 you — yourself  
 he — himself  
 she — herself  
 it — itself

#### Plural

we — ourselves  
 you — yourselves  
 they — themselves

- Reflexive pronouns are used with some verbs if the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.  
*She* looks after **the children** well. (*subject and object are different*)  
*She* looks after **herself** well. (*subject and object are the same person*)
- Sometimes a reflexive pronoun is used to emphasize the subject.  
*I myself* cleaned the house. (*not anyone else*)  
*I* cleaned the house **myself**.
- **by + a reflexive pronoun** usually means “alone.”  
 My grandmother lives **by herself**.
- Reflexive pronouns can follow a preposition, like object pronouns.  
 I bought a pair of jeans **for him**.  
 I bought a pair of jeans **for myself**.

6

Complete the sentences with suitable reflexive pronouns.

- 1- My mother burnt \_\_\_\_\_ while she was taking the cake out of the oven.
- 2- We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much at the party.
- 3- An old man, sitting on a bench in the park, was talking to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4- Mrs Higgins told Tom and Sue to take good care of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 5- The house \_\_\_\_\_ is not very good, but the garden is very nice.
- 6- I think I should introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to you.
- 7- Mary never listens to anyone. She talks about \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.
- 8- Peter, if you're making \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea, would you make one for me, too?
- 9- A reporter took a photo of you and Dennis at the tennis finals, so you'll both see \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper tomorrow.
- 10- If our central heating were automatic, it would switch \_\_\_\_\_ on and off.
- 11- I saw Mark today sitting by \_\_\_\_\_ in a cafe.
- 12- Some people make their clothes \_\_\_\_\_.

7

Complete the sentences with suitable *object pronouns* or *reflexive pronouns*.

eg: She doesn't have enough money on her.  
She doesn't want to go there by herself.

- 1- It looks like rain. Take your umbrella with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- The teacher didn't believe \_\_\_\_\_ when I said I'd written the composition \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- We don't see \_\_\_\_\_ very often because he lives a long way from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- We blamed \_\_\_\_\_ for the failure.
- 5- You children will clean this mess \_\_\_\_\_, or I'll punish \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
- 6- My daughter very much likes looking at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
- 7- I like visiting my grandparents and helping \_\_\_\_\_ with the cooking, but they prefer to cook their food \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- I didn't like the dress at all, but she was determined to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9- Helen and Jack were annoyed with me for not inviting \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.
- 10- I was really angry with \_\_\_\_\_ for letting \_\_\_\_\_ use the car because I know that he was really careless with \_\_\_\_\_.

8

Complete the sentences with suitable *pronouns* or *possessive adjectives*.

- 1- It was a large piece of wood, and so it took Dad more than half an hour to cut \_\_\_\_\_ into small pieces.
- 2- My brother cut \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ was chopping onions.
- 3- Instead of sending \_\_\_\_\_ assistant, Mrs Williams \_\_\_\_\_ went to the meeting.
- 4- I'd left \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary at home, but fortunately Jim allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to use \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- Mr Johnson lost \_\_\_\_\_ wife last year, and \_\_\_\_\_ has been living by \_\_\_\_\_ since.
- 6- Michael was grateful to \_\_\_\_\_ parents because \_\_\_\_\_ tried to make life as easy for \_\_\_\_\_ as possible when \_\_\_\_\_ had to stay in hospital for six months.
- 7- These apples are rotten. Let's throw \_\_\_\_\_ away and get fresh ones when \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping tomorrow.
- 8- My sons share the same room, but \_\_\_\_\_ is so small that \_\_\_\_\_ have to keep most of \_\_\_\_\_ possessions in the attic.
- 9- My sons clean \_\_\_\_\_ rooms \_\_\_\_\_. I never touch anything in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10- A: We are moving into \_\_\_\_\_ new apartment next week.  
B: You've decorated \_\_\_\_\_, haven't \_\_\_\_\_?
- 11- A: Oh, dear! I left \_\_\_\_\_ suntan lotion in the hotel room.  
B: Don't worry. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_. You can use \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12- If \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards the boss doesn't change soon, he will find \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble.

Study the box.

**Indefinite pronouns**

- **Some-** is used in positive statements and in questions offering or requesting something.  
 There's **someone** at the door who wants to see you.  
 —Would you like **something** to eat?  
 —No, thanks. I've just eaten.
- **Any-** is used in negative statements and in questions.  
 I don't want to eat **anything**.  
 Do you need **anything** else?
- **No-** is used with a positive verb, but the meaning is negative  
 There was **nothing** in the shop that I really liked  
**No one** could give a definite answer
- There is no real difference between the pronouns ending in **-one** and **-body**.  
**Somebody/Someone** wants to see you  
**Nobody/No one** liked the film
- The same rules are valid for the adverbs *somewhere, anywhere, everywhere* and *nowhere*.  
 I can't find my glasses **anywhere**.  
 The hotel we stayed at last year was rather expensive. Can we go **somewhere** cheaper this year?

9

Complete the sentences with *somewhere, anyone, nowhere, everything, etc.*

- 1- There must be \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with her. She keeps crying.
- 2- A Have you seen my silver necklace? I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B It must be \_\_\_\_\_ on your dressing table.
- 3- I was so embarrassed! There was \_\_\_\_\_ to eat at home when some visitors arrived unexpectedly, so I couldn't offer them \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- The advantage of shopping at a big supermarket is that you can find \_\_\_\_\_ you need in one place.
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_ in the team played very well, but they lost the match anyway.
- 6- A: I've heard that you're looking for \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the baby when you're at work.  
 B: Yes, but I haven't found \_\_\_\_\_ suitable yet.
- 7- John was disappointed when \_\_\_\_\_ in the committee supported his proposal.
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_ in the world seems to be suffering from terrorism, so \_\_\_\_\_ is entirely safe.

**10**

Read the given situations, and then complete the sentences with *someone, everything, anywhere, nothing, etc.*

**eg:** You found a purse on the pavement. You opened it to see what was in it, but saw that it was empty.

**A:** Was there anything in the purse?

**B:** No, there was nothing in it.

**1-** You went to see your dentist. You entered the waiting-room. There was only one man sitting in one corner.

**A:** Was there \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to see the dentist?

**B:** Yes, there was \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in one corner.

**2-** You went on holiday with two of your friends. You hadn't reserved rooms in advance. You tried several hotels, and in the end, managed to find only one room.

**A:** Did you find \_\_\_\_\_ to stay?

**B:** Yes, fortunately we found \_\_\_\_\_ to spend the night.

**3-** Your father took you to the cinema, and wanted to leave the car in a car park near the cinema, but unfortunately, there was not enough space even for one car.

**A:** You couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_ to park your car, could you?

**B:** Unfortunately, no. \_\_\_\_\_ was full.

**4-** Terry told a joke, and it was really funny. When he finished, there was not even one person in the room who wasn't laughing.

**A:** Was there \_\_\_\_\_ who didn't laugh at the joke?

**B:** No, it was so funny that \_\_\_\_\_ burst into laughter.

**5-** Cindy said a very silly thing the other day, and the whole class burst out laughing.

**A:** Did \_\_\_\_\_ laugh at Cindy?

**B:** I'm afraid so. \_\_\_\_\_ could help laughing, and she was deeply hurt.

**6-** You go into a shop to buy an evening dress for your end of term party. The shop-assistant shows you several dresses, but all of them are very expensive.

**A:** They're all nice, but I can only afford \_\_\_\_\_ less expensive.

**B:** Well, \_\_\_\_\_ we sell is very good quality, and so a little expensive.

**7-** After having travelled for four hours without stopping, you reach a small town a little after midnight. You offer to stop and buy some food.

**A:** Shall we stop here and buy \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?

**B:** Why not, if we can find \_\_\_\_\_ open so late at night.

11

Complete the sentences with *something, anyone, nowhere, etc.*

I did (1) \_\_\_\_\_ very silly the other day. It was Sunday, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ had gone (3) \_\_\_\_\_: my husband and son to a football match, and my daughter to meet her friends, so I was alone, and had (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to do. Soon I got bored, and decided to go (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I went to the cafe where I usually meet my friends, but I didn't find (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I knew. So I decided to have (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat in a nice restaurant (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and then go to the theatre. I drove into town and parked my car in a side street (9) \_\_\_\_\_ near the theatre. But when I came out of the theatre a few hours later, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ terrible happened — I couldn't remember where I'd left my car. I couldn't remember (11) \_\_\_\_\_ about the street. I went back to the restaurant and walked up and down all the streets near it. I looked (12) \_\_\_\_\_, but the car seemed to be (13) \_\_\_\_\_. What could I do? I couldn't go up to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ and say, "Excuse me, have you seen a blue Broadway (15) \_\_\_\_\_?" Anyway, there was (16) \_\_\_\_\_ around, and there was (17) \_\_\_\_\_ I could do. Just then, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ behind me said, "Are you looking for (19) \_\_\_\_\_?" It was a traffic warden. I told him (20) \_\_\_\_\_ about the car and the situation. "A blue Broadway, you say," said the traffic warden and looked at his notebook. "Number 34 ELS 01. It's in the car park opposite the Town Hall, and it's got a ticket — it had been parked in a no-parking zone."

12

Choose the odd one out.

- |                |              |               |             |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1- look at     | listen to    | grow up       | talk with   |
| 2- blow up     | put out      | turn off      | fond of     |
| 3- depend on   | keen on      | argue with    | escape from |
| 4- grow out of | in silence   | out of danger | on purpose  |
| 5- demand for  | recover from | look for      | succeed in  |
| 6- look like   | take after   | resemble      | look        |

# UNIT 19

## ARTICLES: a/an, the

### Indefinite article: a/an

- Use **a/an** with singular countable nouns when they are used with a general meaning, but never with plural countable or uncountable nouns

**A** cat is **an** animal  
I haven't got **an** umbrella

Sally's brother is **a** pilot  
Sue has got **an** oval face

**Cats** are animals  
Sally's brothers are **pilots**.  
I like **apples** better than **oranges**.

**Milk** is good for **children**.  
**Sleep** is important for **health**.  
Some people are allergic to **milk**.

- **Some** is used with plural nouns to mean *some, but not all*, or to express quantity without giving an exact number.

**Some people** are very selfish. (*not all people*)  
I bought **some apples** and **oranges** yesterday.

Don't use **some** with plural nouns if the number of something is definite.

She has wonderful **eyes**. (*not some eyes*)      Karen has very big **feet**. (*not some feet*)

### Definite article: the

- **The** is used with both countable (singular and plural) and uncountable nouns when we are talking about something specific

I read **a book** last week. (*general*)  
I love **books**. (*general*)  
**Fruit** is good for us. (*general*)

I read **the book** you gave me (*specific*)  
I love **the books** you gave me. (*specific*)  
**The fruit** at our greengrocer's is always fresh (*specific*)

- Use **a/an** when the listener doesn't know which thing you're talking about but use **the** if it is clear.

Please remind **the** manager about **the** meeting      Can you close **the** door please?

- Use **a/an** when you mention something for the first time, but use **the** when you mention the same thing for the second time

I bought **a** blouse and **a** skirt yesterday  
**The** blouse is made of silk and **the** skirt is made of cotton

- When something is unique, use **the** when talking about it

**The** moon is **the** earth's natural satellite      What is **the** longest river in Turkey?  
Who is **the** most successful student in your class?

- **The** is sometimes used with a singular noun, especially with species of animals, inventions and musical instruments, to mean the whole group

**The** cheetah is the fastest animal on earth      I can play **the** guitar  
**The** telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell

**1 Complete the sentences with a/an, some or nothing (—).**

eg: I like to read a book.  
— books are my best friends.  
 I think some books have very poor plots.

- 1- My sister and her husband are both \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
- 2- Are you still looking for \_\_\_\_\_ job?
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ cups are usually made of \_\_\_\_\_ china.
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ parents are not very affectionate towards their children.
- 5- Matthew has \_\_\_\_\_ very nice parents.
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ architect is \_\_\_\_\_ person who designs \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
- 7- \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables, such as spinach, don't keep long, so they have to be cooked quickly.
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_ money doesn't bring \_\_\_\_\_ happiness.
- 9- I very much enjoy taking \_\_\_\_\_ walk in \_\_\_\_\_ rainy weather.
- 10- *Black Tulip* by Alexandre Dumas is \_\_\_\_\_ nice book about \_\_\_\_\_ man who likes growing \_\_\_\_\_ tulips.
- 11- Helen used to be \_\_\_\_\_ shy child, but now she is \_\_\_\_\_ very sociable person.
- 12- \_\_\_\_\_ engineer has to be good at \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics.

**2 Complete the sentences with a/an, the or nothing (—).**

eg: I like — slow music.  
The music they play at that pub is very relaxing.

- 1- I don't take \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my tea.
- 2- Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ apple from \_\_\_\_\_ bowl, please?
- 3- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ big apple just at \_\_\_\_\_ top.
- 4- While I was walking along \_\_\_\_\_ river yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ boy and \_\_\_\_\_ girl suddenly began to fight. \_\_\_\_\_ man tried to stop \_\_\_\_\_ fight, but \_\_\_\_\_ boy had grabbed \_\_\_\_\_ girl's hair so tightly that \_\_\_\_\_ man found it difficult to separate them.
- 5- Do you take \_\_\_\_\_ milk with your coffee or do you like it black?
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ only person I can tell my secrets to is my mother.
- 7- Let's turn off \_\_\_\_\_ television and have \_\_\_\_\_ chat.
- 8- \_\_\_\_\_ aeroplane is \_\_\_\_\_ fastest method of transport.
- 9- \_\_\_\_\_ old woman who lives in \_\_\_\_\_ flat next to ours is \_\_\_\_\_ retired policewoman.
- 10- \_\_\_\_\_ plane to London has just taken off.
- 11- \_\_\_\_\_ plane has \_\_\_\_\_ wings like \_\_\_\_\_ bird.
- 12- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ television?

**3 In the following sentences, there are some mistakes in the use of articles. Can you find and correct them?**

eg: Did you watch the film on a television last night? ... *the film on television* ...

- 1- **A:** Can you play the musical instrument?  
**B:** Yes, I can play a piano.
- 2- While I was driving to work yesterday, the child suddenly ran out in front of a car. Fortunately, I was able to stop the car in time to avoid hitting a child.
- 3- **A:** What is a worst thing in the person's life?  
**B:** Well, it depends on a person.
- 4- Nora has some very big hands, so she has difficulty finding the rings to fit her fingers.
- 5- Have you seen a watch I bought my mother for her birthday?
- 6- I need a pen and a paper to write the letter to Sue because I haven't written to her for ages.



THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS

a) Complete the passage with *a/an, the* or *nothing* (—).

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ huge arenas where (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ancient Olympics were held were in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Olympia valley, in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Greece. In honour of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ games, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful temples and statues had been built in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ valley. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ most important temple was the Olympium. In it, there was (9) \_\_\_\_\_ huge statue of Zeus. It was 40 feet tall and made of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ ivory and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ gold. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ second most important was the Heraeum, which was in honour of (13) \_\_\_\_\_ goddess Hera, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ wife of Zeus. (15) \_\_\_\_\_ wreaths of olive leaves that would be awarded to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ champions were placed on tables in this temple.

There were (17) \_\_\_\_\_ slaves in Greece in ancient times, and they were not allowed to enter (18) \_\_\_\_\_ games. Only free-born Greek males could compete in (19) \_\_\_\_\_ contests. In fact, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ slaves and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ women were not even allowed to watch. Punishment for breaking this rule used to be swift and terrible. If (22) \_\_\_\_\_ woman was discovered at (23) \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic games, she would be pushed off (24) \_\_\_\_\_ high cliff. According to (25) \_\_\_\_\_ ancient story, punishment for this no-woman rule was only once disobeyed. (26) \_\_\_\_\_ woman named Pherenice wanted to watch her son, Pisidores, compete. She went disguised as (27) \_\_\_\_\_ male athlete. Her son won, and she was so excited that she rushed to congratulate him. In the meantime, her robe slipped and she was discovered. Pherenice was only spared from death when (28) \_\_\_\_\_ officials learnt that she was (29) \_\_\_\_\_ daughter of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ previous Olympic champion.

b) Find in the passage the words or phrases that have the same meaning as the following:

Column A

Column B

- 1- a man or boy
- 2- a person who belongs to someone else as their property and works hard for them
- 3- creamy-white part of an elephant's tusks, which is used for making ornaments
- 4- an arrangement of flowers and leaves, usually in a circular shape
- 5- a low stretch of land between hills
- 6- building which is used for the worship of a god
- 7- a large sculpture of a person or an animal which is made of hard material like stone, marble, or bronze
- 8- not to do what the law or rules order
- 9- quick; rapid
- 10- changed in one's appearance so that one can look like another person
- 11- during the time between two events
- 12- (arrange an event) to show respect for someone, or to celebrate something

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**c) TRUE or FALSE**

- \_\_\_ 1- Pherenice's father was a former Olympic champion.
- \_\_\_ 2- Pherenice was the first woman to compete in the Olympics.
- \_\_\_ 3- In ancient Greece, in honour of the Olympics, a woman used to be pushed off a high cliff.
- \_\_\_ 4- An ancient story says that Pherenice was the only woman who wasn't punished for her disobedience.
- \_\_\_ 5- Greek women had to be swift in order to escape punishment.
- \_\_\_ 6- The awards for the champions in the ancient Olympics were wreaths of olive leaves.
- \_\_\_ 7- Before Pherenice, no other women had been caught watching the games.
- \_\_\_ 8- Until the award ceremony, the wreaths for the champions used to be kept in the Heraeum temple.
- \_\_\_ 9- In ancient Greece, slaves could neither enter nor watch the Olympic games.
- \_\_\_ 10- The Olympium and the Heraeum were the only temples in the Olympia valley.

**d) Complete the sentences using words or phrases from part b- Column B.**

- 1- Our downstairs neighbour, who only makes \_\_\_\_\_ of Atatürk, is a successful sculptor.
- 2- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the rules at school, you'll be punished.
- 3- My husband went to pick up our guests from the airport, and \_\_\_\_\_, I prepared dinner.
- 4- Animals in the wild have to be \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can escape from their predators.
- 5- It's thought that the criminal was \_\_\_\_\_ a woman, and so left the country without being noticed.
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ my son's graduating from university, we're holding a big party next Saturday.

**e) Compare the ancient Olympics with the modern ones and write at least four differences between them.**

*eg: The ancient Olympics used to be held in honour of the gods, but the modern Olympics are held for the sake of sports and friendship.*

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_

## WORDS EXPRESSING QUANTITY

Words like *one, some, much, many, etc.* tell us about the quantity of things.

Expressions of quantity	with countable nouns	with uncountable nouns
<i>one</i>	<i>one orange</i>	_____
<i>numbers: two, three, etc. both a few many</i>	<i>two oranges both oranges a few oranges many oranges</i>	_____ _____ _____ _____
<i>any no some enough a lot of/lots of most all</i>	<i>any oranges no oranges some oranges enough oranges a lot of oranges most oranges all oranges</i>	<i>any money no money some money enough money a lot of money most money all money</i>
<i>a little much</i>	_____ _____	<i>a little money much money</i>

- Plural countable nouns are used with plural verbs; singular countable and uncountable nouns are used with singular verbs.

There **aren't any oranges** in the basket.      There **are no oranges** in the basket.  
 There **isn't any money** in the purse.      There **is no money** in the purse.

- When these expressions of quantity are used with nouns with a general meaning, **of** is not used between the expression and the noun, except **a lot of**.

**Some people** don't like dairy products.      **Most students** hate exams.  
 They didn't give us **much information**.      We've had **very little rain** this year.

**but:** *a lot of people, a lot of information*

- When the nouns are specified with words like *the, this/these that/those, my, your, etc.*, **of** is necessary between the expression of quantity and the noun. (note: **no** is not used in this way, but **none** is used instead of it.)

**Some of these books** are very old.      **Most of my friends** live in İzmir.  
**None of the students** in the evening class is (are) keen on taking the exam.

**Some of the fruit** in the basket is rotten.      **None of this money** is yours.

**note:** With *both, all* and *half*, **of** can be omitted.

**Both of my sisters** are abroad.      **Both my sisters** are abroad.

**All of this money** is mine.      **All this money** is mine.

**Half of the fruit** in the basket isn't edible.      **Half the fruit** in the basket isn't edible.

- When pronouns are used instead of nouns, **of** is necessary.

**Both of them** are abroad.      **All of it** is mine.  
**Some of us** are disturbed by the conditions.

**5** Add *of* where necessary.

eg: I've read a few — books by that author.  
I've read a few *of* the books by that author.

- 1- All \_\_\_\_\_ people depend on air and water for life.
- 2- Some \_\_\_\_\_ students don't attend classes regularly.
- 3- Some \_\_\_\_\_ my students are frequently absent from classes.
- 4- A lot \_\_\_\_\_ people were left homeless after the fire.
- 5- I have a lot \_\_\_\_\_ books, and most \_\_\_\_\_ them are written in English.
- 6- None \_\_\_\_\_ the children wanted to go to the museum. All \_\_\_\_\_ them preferred to go to the zoo.
- 7- Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ native speakers in your school?
- 8- Are any \_\_\_\_\_ the native speakers in your school from Canada?
- 9- Nowadays, most \_\_\_\_\_ authors and poets use lap-top computers instead of pen and paper.

**6** Complete the sentences with *all*, *none*, *both*, *either* and *neither*.

- 1- The Greens have two daughters. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are attending university.
- 2- There were a lot of applicants, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them was suitable for the job.
- 3- We'd intended to employ a male accountant, but \_\_\_\_\_ of the ten applicants were female.
- 4- There are two very nice restaurants by the sea. We can go to \_\_\_\_\_ of them for dinner tonight.
- 5- Sally and Jim are watching a cartoon at the moment, and \_\_\_\_\_ of them wants to go to bed before the end.
- 6- A: Is Mrs Hawk British or American?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_. She's from Jamaica.
- 7- My husband and I worked hard in the garden all day, and we were \_\_\_\_\_ too tired to go out in the evening.
- 8- Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ of the passengers on board the plane were killed in the crash. \_\_\_\_\_ of them survived.
- 9- A: Would you like tea or coffee with your cake?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ of them is fine for me. I really don't mind.

**7** Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

eg: (*None/Some*) of the students was eager to take the exam.

- 1- There isn't (*many/any*) toothpaste at home. Can you get (*some/much*) when you go shopping?
- 2- There is (*very few/very little*) demand for (*this/these*) designs nowadays.
- 3- (*All/Both*) my parents are very interested in growing their own vegetables.
- 4- There's (*many/a lot of*) food at home. We needn't buy (*any/some*).
- 5- I found (*some/many*) of the information he'd given me unreliable.
- 6- Are there (*much/any*) students in your class who have been to (*an/the*) English-speaking country?
- 7- (*Many of/Some*) people aren't aware of the threat caused by environmental pollution.
- 8- There is (*too many/too much*) noise in Istanbul.
- 9- I forgot to put (*some/the*) flowers they brought in water, and they (*all/some*) wilted.
- 10- Are there (*much/enough*) chairs for the guests?
- 11- (*A lot/Many*) trees along the road were blown down during last night's storm.
- 12- (*More/Less*) than two thousand people attended the demonstration yesterday.
- 13- Today, the teacher has given us (*fewer/less*) homework than usual.
- 14- (*None/Neither*) of my parents wants me to study literature at university.

8 a) Complete the sentences using the percentages and fractions in the boxes.

✓ one-half  
one-quarter

one-third  
one-fifth

two-thirds  
three-quarters

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● twenty-five per cent</li> <li>● approximately sixty-six per cent</li> <li>● approximately thirty-three per cent</li> <li>● twenty per cent</li> <li>● seventy-five per cent</li> <li>✓ ● fifty per cent</li> </ul>	<p>1- <math>1/2</math> <u>One-half is equal to fifty per cent.</u></p> <p>2- <math>1/3</math> _____</p> <p>3- <math>1/4</math> _____</p> <p>4- <math>1/5</math> _____</p> <p>5- <math>2/3</math> _____</p> <p>6- <math>3/4</math> _____</p>
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b) Questionnaire

Apply this questionnaire in your class. Add your own answer if none of the choices is true for you.

- 1- Which of your school subjects do you like best?  
a) English      b) Maths      c) Science      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Which of the following sports do you practise regularly?  
a) basketball      b) football      c) tennis      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Can you play any of the following musical instruments?  
a) the guitar      b) the organ      c) the flute      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- What sort of music do you like?  
a) pop      b) folk      c) blues      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Which football team do you support?  
a) Beşiktaş      b) Galatasaray      c) Fenerbahçe      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- What is your favourite hobby/interest?  
a) reading      b) listening to music      c) watching TV      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- What do you want to study at university?  
a) engineering      b) medicine      c) languages      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Have you ever been to any of the following countries?  
a) England      b) the USA      c) Germany      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- If you had the chance, which country would you like to see the most?  
a) Japan      b) India      c) Brazil      d) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- Which one of the following ways of life best suits your character?  
a) organized      b) adventurous      c) nomadic      d) \_\_\_\_\_

Now compare your answers with your friends', and make sentences using **expressions of quantity** (some, most, none, all, a few, etc.) and **fractions** (one-third, two-thirds, etc.)

eg: Most of the students would like to see Japan the most.  
None of them can play a musical instrument.  
One-third of the students want to study medicine at university.

Forms of "other"

- Forms of "other" can be used as either adjectives or pronouns.

	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
Singular:	<b>another</b> student	<b>another</b>
Plural:	<b>other</b> students	<b>others</b>
Singular:	<b>the other</b> student	<b>the other</b>
Plural:	<b>the other</b> students	<b>the others</b>

- **Another** means one addition to the one(s) already mentioned.  
One of my students wants to study linguistics. **Another** (student) wants to study English literature.
- **Other/others** (without *the*) means some more additions to the one(s) already mentioned, but not all of the rest.  
Some students study well in advance for exams. **Other students (Others)** put off studying until the last moment.
- **The other** and **the others** mean all the rest of a given number.  
There are two students in the canteen. One is Emre, and **the other (student)** is Tolga.  
There are three students in the canteen. One is Emre, and **the other students (the others)** are Tolga and Suna.
- **Each other** (or *one another*) expresses a reciprocal relationship between people.  
Tolga looked at Suna. Suna looked at Tolga. They looked at **each other**. (=one another)

9 Complete the sentences with a form of "other".

eg: Of the two books on the table, one is mine, and the other is yours.

- 1- My favourite colour is green. \_\_\_\_\_ colour I like is black. \_\_\_\_\_ are blue and yellow.
- 2- There are two films on TV tonight. One is a science fiction, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a detective story.
- 3- My father speaks four languages. One of them is English. \_\_\_\_\_ is French, and \_\_\_\_\_ two languages are German and Russian.
- 4- One of the four countries I'd like to see is Japan. \_\_\_\_\_ are the USA, India and Spain.
- 5- Sally and Mary never get on well with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6- I've got two sandwiches. One is enough for me. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7- Some people work very hard throughout their lives. \_\_\_\_\_ people prefer to lead a lazy life.
- 8- In order to live in peace, the world nations should try to understand \_\_\_\_\_.

10 Complete the sentences with **each other** or **ourselves, yourselves** and **themselves**.

eg: When Tim and I met on the street, we greeted each other.  
We made all the arrangements for the reception ourselves.

- 1- Susan and Peter parted a few months ago, and they haven't spoken to \_\_\_\_\_ since.
- 2- You have to make that decision \_\_\_\_\_, children. No one can make it for you.
- 3- Since their two daughters got married, Mr and Mrs Higgins have been living by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- Have you noticed how much the twins look like \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5- Before telling anyone about the case we must discuss it among \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6- It's known that dogs and cats don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

# UNIT 20

## SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- A plural verb is used with plural countable nouns, and a singular verb with singular countable and uncountable nouns.

The Johnsons' son **was** kidnapped yesterday.  
Water **is** composed of oxygen and hydrogen.  
The children **are** playing in the garden.

- Expressions of quantity that are used with both countable and uncountable nouns (*some, most, enough, all, etc*) take a plural verb with a plural countable noun, and a singular verb with an uncountable noun.

some of the children **are** ...                      some of the money **is** ...  
most of the books **were** ...                      most of the furniture **was** ...

If these expressions are used with a singular countable noun, then the verb is singular.

half of the book **is**, most of the lesson **was**

- **None of + a plural noun** and **neither/either + a plural noun** can take either a singular or a plural verb, but **none of + an uncountable noun** always takes a singular verb.

none of the candidates **is/are**                      none of the fruit **is**  
neither of them **was/were**                      none of it **was**

- Some nouns that end in **-s** are used with a singular verb.

the news **was**, mathematics **is**, the United States **has**

- Some nouns, such as *pyjamas, trousers, jeans, glasses, binoculars*, and *the police* are always used with a plural verb.

my trousers **are**, his glasses **were**

### 1 Use **is** or **are** for the given subjects.

eg: My son's toys are  
None of the girls is/are

- 1- A lot of people ...
- 2- A little courage ...
- 3- One of my students ...
- 4- The author of these books ...
- 5- The inventors of this machine ...
- 6- His brothers' store ...
- 7- Two-thirds of the population ...
- 8- Two-thirds of the people in the area ...
- 9- Sally's parents ...
- 10- My parents' house ...
- 11- Sixty per cent of the children ...
- 12- Seventy per cent of Turkey ...
- 13- Our aim ...
- 14- His aims ...
- 15- Neither the parents nor the child ...
- 16- Neither Sally nor her brothers ...
- 17- Half of the cake ...
- 18- The news from my parents ...
- 19- Physics ...
- 20- Both Sally and Sue ...
- 21- Either Sally or her brothers ...
- 22- The members of the club ...
- 23- None of this ...
- 24- All people ...
- 25- All the information ...
- 26- Much of the furniture ...
- 27- Many youths ...
- 28- The employees in that company ...
- 29- Everybody in our street ...
- 30- Something in the house ...

2

Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

- 1- The police (*are/is*) trying to catch the leader of the gang.
- 2- The United States (*are/is*) the most powerful country in the world.
- 3- My jeans (*has/have*) worn out. I need to get a new pair.
- 4- The news (*was/were*) rather disappointing.
- 5- There (*has/have*) been many advances in computer technology recently.
- 6- All of the fruit (*were/was*) eaten.
- 7- I don't think any of this information (*is/are*) accurate.
- 8- There (*was/were*) a little boy in the park.
- 9- (*Have/Has*) anybody applied for the job?
- 10- Some students (*likes/like*) to study in groups, but some (*prefers/prefer*) to study by themselves.
- 11- The results of this research (*are/is*) going to be published soon.
- 12- There (*are/is*) someone at the door who (*want/wants*) to see you.
- 13- (*Is/Are*) everybody here?
- 14- An ostrich (*is/are*) a bird which can't fly.
- 15- Books in general (*is/are*) very useful for us.
- 16- Our guest (*were/was*) a friend of my husband's from the company.
- 17- Most English words (*have/has*) their origin in Latin.
- 18- The vocabulary in these passages (*are/is*) really difficult.
- 19- Two-thirds of the world (*are/is*) covered with water.
- 20- In our country, approximately 80% of adult population (*is/are*) literate.
- 21- Approximately thirty people (*was/were*) arrested at the demonstration.
- 22- There (*were/was*) no one in the office when I arrived.
- 23- One of my friends (*is/are*) going to help me with the preparations.
- 24- One of you (*has/have*) to take the responsibility for getting the food.
- 25- All the rooms in the hotel (*is/are*) cleaned every day.
- 26- There (*was/were*) a power-cut during my favourite programme last night.
- 27- A lot of suggestions (*was/were*) made about how to solve the problem.
- 28- None of this mail (*is/are*) for me.
- 29- Half of them (*were/was*) against the proposal.
- 30- Both Tim and Jack (*was/were*) reading something when I entered the room.





- 12- When you cook the cake, you mustn't let the temperature of the oven drop \_\_\_\_\_ 180°C.
- A) below                      B) out  
C) at                              D) over
- 13- You don't really like \_\_\_\_\_ skirt, do you? I much prefer \_\_\_\_\_ one.
- A) another/others    B) this/the other  
C) the others/that    D) these/other
- 14- I've looked \_\_\_\_\_ for a present for my nephew, but so far I haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ suitable for a boy of his age.
- A) anybody/somebody  
B) everywhere/anything  
C) nothing/nowhere  
D) somewhere/everything
- 15- Wow! I love your hair. It's really different \_\_\_\_\_ how you had it before, isn't it?
- A) of                              B) by  
C) from                            D) about
- 16- The plane won't arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Heathrow Airport \_\_\_\_\_ midnight now because of the delay earlier.
- A) in/since                      B) on/by  
C) to/for                         D) at/until
- 17- Only \_\_\_\_\_ of that writer's novels was really successful. \_\_\_\_\_ weren't popular at all.
- A) some/Another    B) none/The other  
C) one/The others    D) any/Other
- 18- If your blouse is dirty, of course you can borrow \_\_\_\_\_. But can you iron it \_\_\_\_\_ as I'm rather busy at the moment?
- A) you/yours                      B) mine/yourself  
C) it/my                              D) myself/our
- 19- A: Sharon's very late.  
B: Yes, perhaps she's been \_\_\_\_\_ at work. She quite often has to do overtime you know.
- A) gone off                      B) held up  
C) grown up                      D) handed out
- 20- The police asked me what I \_\_\_\_\_ and told me that I \_\_\_\_\_ to give evidence in court.
- A) see/could be required  
B) have seen/would require  
C) will see/may require  
D) had seen/might be required
- 21- There must be \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with Linda. She hasn't said \_\_\_\_\_ all day.
- A) something/anything  
B) everybody/everything  
C) anyone/something  
D) somewhere/nobody
- 22- I was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ sunbathing, but a huge dark cloud passed over the sun and now I think it's going to rain.
- A) inside                         B) above  
C) through                        D) outside
- 23- At the interview, they asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I had been at my previous company and \_\_\_\_\_ I had ever had any problems there.
- A) where/what                      B) whether/how  
C) how long/if                      D) who/which
- 24- A: What are you \_\_\_\_\_ for?  
B: My glasses. I can't remember where I put them.
- A) looking                         B) watching  
C) seeing                         D) waiting
- 25- She promised me she \_\_\_\_\_ late, and then kept me waiting — again!
- A) hadn't been                      B) won't be  
C) wouldn't be                      D) wasn't

- 26- All of the Canary Islands \_\_\_\_\_ volcanic, which is why nearly all the sand on the beaches \_\_\_\_\_ black.
- A) are/are                      B) are/is  
C) is/is                          D) is/are
- 27- You shouldn't eat so much fatty food. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A) at                                B) from  
C) with                            D) for
- 28- I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ manager can't see you without \_\_\_\_\_ appointment because he is \_\_\_\_\_ extremely busy man.
- A) the/an/an                    B) any/the/an  
C) a/some/the                 D) some/any/the
- 29- I felt sorry \_\_\_\_\_ her because she couldn't afford a ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the concert, so I lent her the money.
- A) with/at                        B) to/at  
C) about/on                     D) for/for
- 30- A: What was John saying to you just now?  
B: Oh, he was \_\_\_\_\_ whether you and I wanted to go to a party with him tomorrow.
- A) saying                        B) wondering  
C) telling                         D) wanting
- 31- A: Did she ask you what \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: No, she just told me \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager after work.
- A) had happened/to report  
B) is happening/report  
C) happened/would report  
D) was happening/reporting
- 32- A: Surely you haven't read \_\_\_\_\_ of the books here.  
B: I have, and I've read \_\_\_\_\_ of them twice!
- A) any/any                        B) all/some  
C) none/all                        D) some/none
- 33- If we leave \_\_\_\_\_ dawn, we should be there \_\_\_\_\_ ten.
- A) until/at                        B) in/about  
C) on/for                         D) at/before
- 34- I told him \_\_\_\_\_ me unless it \_\_\_\_\_ urgent.
- A) don't phone/had been  
B) didn't phone/to be  
C) not to phone/was  
D) not phoning/will be
- 35- Their house was \_\_\_\_\_ while they were away, but fortunately they hadn't left their most valuable possessions there.
- A) broken into                 B) given up  
C) pointed out                 D) turned down
- 36- He was filled \_\_\_\_\_ anger when he heard what they'd said.
- A) at                                B) by  
C) with                             D) from
- 37- A: What time does your plane \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I'm not sure. I'll look on the ticket.
- A) get up                         B) take off  
C) blow up                        D) run out
- 38- The food at the hotel was excellent and I \_\_\_\_\_ about three kilos while I was there!
- A) put on                         B) came across  
C) set off                         D) grew up
- 39- She doesn't really \_\_\_\_\_ either of her parents, though she's got her father's temper.
- A) look up                        B) get over  
C) find out                        D) take after
- 40- I can't help you tomorrow because I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ with my assignment. What about the day after?
- A) unhappy                      B) crowded  
C) busy                            D) pleased

## TEST YOUR VOCABULARY 2

- 1- In the desert there is a great \_\_\_\_ between the day-time and night-time temperatures.
- A) difference                      B) height  
C) depth                            D) measurement
- 2- Tourism is \_\_\_\_ some areas of natural beauty in Turkey such as Pamukkale, so new regulations are needed to protect these areas.
- A) improving                      B) discovering  
C) destroying                      D) creating
- 3- We can't use the central heating at the moment because there is a \_\_\_\_ in one of the radiators.
- A) bucket                            B) leak  
C) heat                                D) plumber
- 4- It's not \_\_\_\_ for a girl of your age to wear such heavy make-up.
- A) suitable                         B) sensible  
C) comfortable                    D) patient
- 5- Jo spotted the flames coming from the apartment across the street and telephoned the fire brigade \_\_\_\_.
- A) immediately                    B) intentionally  
C) actually                         D) silently
- 6- Following the team's cup victory, reports suggest that the trainer isn't going to \_\_\_\_, but stay with the team for another season.
- A) promote                         B) resign  
C) play                                D) complain
- 7- I didn't like the film we saw last night because there were lots of \_\_\_\_ of violence in it.
- A) stages                            B) positions  
C) directors                        D) scenes
- 8- Our \_\_\_\_ mathematics teacher was much stricter than our current one.
- A) previous                         B) formal  
C) next                                D) regular
- 9- If you want to go on holiday by bus or train over Bayram, it is advisable \_\_\_\_ your tickets early.
- A) to book                         B) to drive  
C) to wake                         D) to write
- 10- Drive carefully! The roads around here are \_\_\_\_ in wet weather.
- A) narrow                            B) slippery  
C) fast                                 D) straight
- 11- At first Susan only smoked an occasional cigarette, but slowly she became \_\_\_\_.
- A) ill                                    B) enthusiastic  
C) addicted                         D) annoyed
- 12- The play was \_\_\_\_. We didn't expect it to be so good.
- A) disgusting                        B) quiet  
C) ambitious                        D) excellent

- 13- All the judges were very \_\_\_\_ with the skaters' performance and gave them very high marks.
- A) bored                      B) impressed  
C) organized                 D) irritated
- 14- I once had \_\_\_\_ the same problem with my car and it's the same make as yours.
- A) exactly                    B) rapidly  
C) quietly                    D) carefully
- 15- The facilities at the state owned ski club are \_\_\_\_ to those at the nearby private centre and half the price.
- A) worse                      B) unique  
C) equal                      D) believable
- 16- Although people know that cigarette smoking is bad for them, cigarette \_\_\_\_ is increasing with each year.
- A) drinking                  B) consumption  
C) planting                  D) protest
- 17- I was driving along the country road when, \_\_\_\_, a deer ran in front of the car and nearly caused me to have an accident.
- A) actually                  B) suddenly  
C) finally                    D) totally
- 18- Why don't you apply for the job advertised in the paper? You have the necessary \_\_\_\_.
- A) appointments            B) tests  
C) qualifications            D) awards
- 19- The restaurant is \_\_\_\_ a reputation as the best place to dine in the city.
- A) enabling                    B) cooking  
C) establishing               D) buying
- 20- The family built a \_\_\_\_ around the garden to prevent cats and dogs from going into it.
- A) cage                        B) shed  
C) pool                        D) fence
- 21- After the goods leave the factory, they are \_\_\_\_ onto lorries and delivered to shops nationwide.
- A) thrown                    B) stored  
C) driven                     D) loaded
- 22- Because of the constant love and care she received at home, Mrs Smith \_\_\_\_ from her illness sooner than the doctors had expected.
- A) gained                    B) recovered  
C) relieved                  D) proposed
- 23- Mrs McGraf is very \_\_\_\_ of her son, who is a doctor, and always tells her visitors about his achievements.
- A) keen                        B) afraid  
C) proud                      D) annoyed
- 24- The excuse she stated for her being late was \_\_\_\_. I don't think the manager believed her.
- A) effective                  B) satisfying  
C) unsafe                     D) incredible
- 25- Mark told his sister about the party we were planning for her birthday, and so \_\_\_\_ ruined the surprise.
- A) totally                     B) perfectly  
C) extremely                 D) urgently

# **ELS WORKSHEETS**

## **QUIZZES**

**PART ONE**

**Choose the correct answer. (2 points for each)**

- 1- Go and wait in the living room. I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner is ready.
- A) if                                      B) when  
C) unless                                D) because
- 2- The lights suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ out last night, so we \_\_\_\_\_ by the candle light singing old folk songs.
- A) used to go/have sat  
B) were going/were sitting  
C) have gone/used to sit  
D) went/sat
- 3- You won't get better \_\_\_\_\_ you don't take your medicine.
- A) before                                B) unless  
C) if                                        D) as soon as
- 4- Alexander Graham Bell was the person \_\_\_\_\_ invented the telephone.
- A) which                                B) who  
C) where                                D) Ø
- 5- The giant panda is an animal which \_\_\_\_\_ in western China.
- A) lives                                    B) are living  
C) have been living                  D) live
- 6- \_\_\_\_\_ I spend my money very carefully this month, I won't have enough money to buy a new pair of shoes for Mary's wedding next month.
- A) When                                B) If  
C) Before                                D) Unless
- 7- A prison is a place \_\_\_\_\_ guilty people are kept for punishment.
- A) when                                B) where  
C) who                                    D) that
- 8- At last the police caught the man \_\_\_\_\_ they were looking for.
- A) which                                B) where  
C) Ø                                        D) when
- 9- There was no electricity in our village when I was a child, so we \_\_\_\_\_ our homework by the light of an oil-lamp.
- A) used to do                            B) have to do  
C) have done                            D) were done
- 10- The first explorers had no maps \_\_\_\_\_ could show them the way.
- A) when                                B) who  
C) where                                D) which
- 11- In the past the work \_\_\_\_\_ sailors had to do was hard and dangerous.
- A) when                                B) who  
C) that                                    D) where
- 12- \_\_\_\_\_ my flatmate didn't leave her things all around the house, it'd look much tidier.
- A) Unless                                B) When  
C) If only                                D) After
- 13- If you \_\_\_\_\_ to keep fit, stop smoking and take up a sport.
- A) wanted                                B) will want  
C) have wanted                        D) want
- 14- Before modern ships, a journey across the Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_ about seventy days.
- A) used to take                        B) has taken  
C) will take                              D) has been taking
- 15- The man \_\_\_\_\_ first discovered gold in California was James Marshall.
- A) Ø                                        B) who  
C) which                                D) where

- 16- My son was very fond of "Kemal Sunal" films when he was younger, but he \_\_\_\_\_ is.
- A) no longer                      B) any longer  
C) not more                        D) any more
- 17- She \_\_\_\_\_ into trouble if her work \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- A) got/didn't improve  
B) has got/won't improve  
C) gets/hasn't improved  
D) will get/doesn't improve
- 18- My hair \_\_\_\_\_ much longer in the past, but I prefer short hair these days.
- A) has been                        B) used to be  
C) will be                          D) were
- 19- I think I dropped my sunglasses in the place \_\_\_\_\_ we stopped for tea.
- A) which                          B) where  
C) Ø                                 D) who
- 20- He used to listen to rock music all the time, but he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) any more                        B) no longer  
C) either                            D) too
- 21- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me, you \_\_\_\_\_ her, either.
- A) are/won't forgive  
B) have been/didn't forgive  
C) will be/don't forgive  
D) were/wouldn't forgive
- 22- The manager \_\_\_\_\_ attend yesterday's meeting because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill.
- A) didn't use to/has been  
B) wouldn't/were  
C) couldn't/was  
D) didn't have to/would be
- 23- Come before lunch time if it \_\_\_\_\_ you. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ out for lunch together.
- A) suits/can go  
B) suited/could go  
C) has suited/have gone  
D) would suit/went
- 24- I \_\_\_\_\_ at Dad's office before I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends at the cinema tomorrow.
- A) am calling/met  
B) will call/meet  
C) call/will meet  
D) used to call/have met
- 25- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ as fast as you in tomorrow's competition.
- A) have been running  
B) can run  
C) will run  
D) could run
- 26- Turkey is a country \_\_\_\_\_ is surrounded by seas on three of her sides.
- A) who                                B) where  
C) which                            D) what
- 27- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor if he \_\_\_\_\_ properly at nights.
- A) went/didn't sleep  
B) should go/can't sleep  
C) will go/couldn't sleep  
D) had to go/hasn't slept
- 28- \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting is over, I'll drive to a seaside resort.
- A) As soon as                        B) If  
C) I wish                            D) But
- 29- Unless he \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher more carefully during the lesson, Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ successful in maths.
- A) doesn't listen/can't be  
B) listened/hasn't been  
C) listens/won't be  
D) didn't listen/wouldn't be
- 30- The book we're reading at school at the moment \_\_\_\_\_ about the Eskimo way of life.
- A) are                                B) is  
C) was                                D) were



## PART TWO

Complete the passage with the words in the box. (2 points for each)

moving	which	into	much
with	wait	nothing	carrying
if	at	had	anything
while	who	any	no
to	many	take	lived

A young American couple (1) \_\_\_\_\_ went (2) \_\_\_\_\_ India rented a house. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in, an old man came up to them and said, "I'm a snake charmer, Sahib. No one has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in this house for a long time. There may be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ snakes around the garden. I'll bring them out (7) \_\_\_\_\_ this." He pointed to a flute (8) \_\_\_\_\_ he was (9) \_\_\_\_\_. "(10) \_\_\_\_\_ no snakes come, you won't pay (11) \_\_\_\_\_."

The couple looked (12) \_\_\_\_\_ each other and decided, "Why not? It'll be fun. Go ahead."

The old man got out his basket, sat on the ground, and began to play some strange music. To their surprise, the couple saw a cobra coming out of the bushes. The old man quickly snatched up the snake and threw it (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the basket. He repeated this twice more, and the same thing happened. By this time the American woman was ready to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the next plane back home. But the man reassured his wife, saying, "Darling, there's (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to worry about. He's got all the snakes out." "Please (16) \_\_\_\_\_," the old man said. "There may still be some." So he played again — but this time (17) \_\_\_\_\_ cobra appeared. "O.K.," the American said, "please go now. You're worrying my wife. How (18) \_\_\_\_\_ do you want?" "I want to make sure there aren't (19) \_\_\_\_\_ snakes here," the old man said and played his flute again, and seemed very disappointed that there wasn't an answer to his call. "Look," the American said, "you've got all the snakes. Please go now." "Impossible," the old man said in tears, "I (20) \_\_\_\_\_ four snakes in the basket when I came here."

**GOOD LUCK**

**PART ONE**

**Choose the correct answer. (2.5 points for each)**

- 1- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ all the reports before the manager \_\_\_\_\_ for the meeting.
- A) will type/left  
B) has typed/will leave  
C) had typed/left  
D) types/will leave
- 2- Is something wrong with you? You \_\_\_\_\_ even half of your food.
- A) don't eat                      B) haven't eaten  
C) hadn't eaten                  D) won't eat
- 3- Mum, can I leave now? I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ my room when I \_\_\_\_\_ back.
- A) will tidy/come  
B) tidied/came  
C) was tidying/had come  
D) have tidied/am coming
- 4- Look, there is ice on the road. If you \_\_\_\_\_ driving so fast, we \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
- A) kept/had  
B) were keeping/had had  
C) keep/will have  
D) may keep/have had
- 5- During the lectures I attended last week, I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of notes for my graduation thesis.
- A) have taken                      B) used to take  
C) can take                          D) took
- 6- Don't forget to turn off all the lights \_\_\_\_\_ you leave home. I don't want to waste energy.
- A) after                              B) before  
C) as soon as                      D) because
- 7- Sue: Who'll get the drinks for the party?  
Jill: \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ Mark, but I'm not sure which.
- A) Neither/nor                      B) Either/or  
C) Both/and                          D) Nor/but
- 8- Mr Simpson \_\_\_\_\_ very rich, but he lost all his money gambling.
- A) must be                          B) has been  
C) used to be                      D) might be
- 9- That actor was my favourite when I was in high school, but I \_\_\_\_\_ like him.
- A) no longer                      B) any more  
C) neither                          D) not any
- 10- Cars \_\_\_\_\_ are built in the USA are often bigger than those in Europe.
- A) who                                B) where  
C) Ø                                    D) which
- 11- I haven't played chess \_\_\_\_\_ I left university.
- A) when                              B) since  
C) before                            D) after
- 12- I wish our house \_\_\_\_\_ a large garden with a swimming pool in it.
- A) had                                B) has  
C) is having                        D) was having
- 13- Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ herself while she \_\_\_\_\_ the cake out of the oven.
- A) burnt/was taking  
B) had burnt/has been taking  
C) was burning/has taken  
D) is burning/takes
- 14- \_\_\_\_\_ sweets \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate are harmful to your teeth, so try to eat them as little as possible.
- A) Neither/nor                      B) Either/or  
C) Either/neither                  D) Both/and

15- Mr Wilson very much enjoys spending Sundays at home, relaxing in front of the TV, \_\_\_\_\_ his wife doesn't.

- A) either                      B) but  
C) so                             D) neither

16- So far this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ out of town only once.

- A) went                         B) had been  
C) have been                 D) am going

17- The meal \_\_\_\_\_ you cooked last night was excellent. Can I take the recipe for it?

- A) when                        B) who  
C) Ø                              D) where

18- She folded the letter carefully \_\_\_\_\_ put it in an envelope.

- A) when                        B) before  
C) after                         D) and

19- The supermarket round the corner \_\_\_\_\_ when I \_\_\_\_\_ there, so I went to the local shop.

- A) closed/have got  
B) had closed/got  
C) was closing/get  
D) will close/had got

20- The manager interviewed two applicants yesterday, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them was suitable for the position.

- A) nor                         B) both  
C) neither                    D) either

21- Jim: \_\_\_\_\_ of those two girls is your cousin?  
Tom: The taller one.

- A) Which                      B) What  
C) Who                         D) Whose

22- Fiona wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ on the trip with us next Saturday, but unfortunately she has to look after her brother.

- A) is coming                 B) will come  
C) can come                 D) could come

23- Nowadays, people \_\_\_\_\_ get up to change channels because most televisions \_\_\_\_\_ remote controls.

- A) didn't use to/had  
B) don't have to/have  
C) can't/will have  
D) needn't/have had

24- Do you remember the name of the street \_\_\_\_\_ your car was found?

- A) where                      B) which  
C) Ø                             D) that

25- \_\_\_\_\_ you do the same if you \_\_\_\_\_ me?

- A) Will/are                  B) Do/have been  
C) Did/had been          D) Would/were

26- After we \_\_\_\_\_ round the town, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel to change our clothes for the evening.

- A) looked/have returned  
B) will look/return  
C) have looked/had returned  
D) had looked/returned

27- My new phone number \_\_\_\_\_ very easily.

- A) has to remember  
B) used to remember  
C) can be remembered  
D) had remembered

28- The airline apologized to the passengers who \_\_\_\_\_ by a pilots' strike.

- A) has been delayed      B) were delayed  
C) will delay                D) are delaying

29- Leave the parcel in the office \_\_\_\_\_ I'll go and pick it up from there.

- A) when                      B) before  
C) as soon as                D) because

30- We \_\_\_\_\_ more than half an hour after the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ our order.

- A) waited/had taken  
B) wait/will take  
C) have been waiting/takes  
D) are waiting/took

## PART TWO

Read the passage and then choose the correct answer.(2.5 points for each)

Every four years, people from all around the world come together to compete in the most important and exciting event which is held for amateur athletes — the Olympics. But preparing for the Olympics is not an easy task for either the host country or the athletes. Thousands of athletes compete in the Olympics, so an Olympic village is built to house them. Tons of food is shipped to the host city, and millions of dollars are spent organizing the games. The host cities have four years to prepare for games that will last only two weeks. But the athletes take much longer to get ready for the Olympics. Nadia Comanaci of Romania was only fourteen when, in the 1976 Olympics, she made her perfect scores, for the first time in the history of Olympics. But she had started gymnastics when she was only six. Debbie Meyer from the USA had trained hard for years before she won her three gold medals in swimming at the age of sixteen during the 1968 Olympics.

1- The Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) last four years
- B) are held every four years
- C) have been held for four years
- D) are held four times a year

2- Preparing for the Olympics is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) easy
- B) exciting
- C) difficult
- D) interesting

3- \_\_\_\_\_ money is spent organizing the games.

- A) A lot of
- B) Little
- C) Not enough
- D) Many

4- The host country has to prepare for the Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) every four years
- B) in fourteen days
- C) in four years
- D) in four weeks

5- Preparing for the Olympics is hard \_\_\_\_\_ for the host country \_\_\_\_\_ for the athletes.

- A) neither ... nor
- B) either ... or
- C) nor ... or
- D) both ... and

6- Debbie Meyer was \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) an American swimmer
- B) a Romanian gymnast
- C) a gymnast from the USA
- D) a swimmer from Romania

7- Debbie Meyer started training \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) when she was six
- B) at a young age
- C) at the age of sixteen
- D) in 1968

8- Before the 1976 Olympics, Nadia Comanaci had trained \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) for fourteen years
- B) for six years
- C) for eight years
- D) for four years

9- Before Nadia Comanaci, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Romania hadn't had any gold medals
- B) no gymnast had made perfect scores
- C) there were no successful gymnasts
- D) gymnastics was not very popular

10- Debbie Meyer won three gold medals \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) before the 1968 Olympics
- B) in the 1976 Olympics
- C) at the age of six
- D) when she was sixteen

GOOD LUCK

**Instruction: Choose the right answer. (2.5 points each)**

- 1- My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me to lend him some money for the weekend.
- A) wondered                      B) said  
C) asked                            D) wanted to know
- 2- Usually people \_\_\_\_\_ that having too much money is just as bad as having too little.
- A) tell                                B) say  
C) wonder                          D) have asked
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday, we've had three meetings, but we haven't reached a decision yet.
- A) On                                 B) At  
C) —                                 D) Since
- 4- The view \_\_\_\_\_ the plane was wonderful while we were flying \_\_\_\_\_ the Amazon river.
- A) from/over                      B) into/with  
C) to/out of                        D) on/into
- 5- " \_\_\_\_\_ Sam yesterday?" I asked Lucy.
- A) If she had met  
B) Did you meet  
C) Where do you meet  
D) Have you met
- 6- My mother wondered \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
- A) what I was doing  
B) where was I  
C) if she is  
D) are you cooking
- 7- "Can I borrow your history book? My brother asked me whether \_\_\_\_\_ history book.
- A) can he borrow my  
B) I could borrow his  
C) could he borrow mine  
D) he could borrow my
- 8- "May I use your telephone?" Our next door neighbour came round last night and asked Mum \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) that he might let us use his telephone  
B) he may use our telephone  
C) if he might use our telephone  
D) can she allow him to use our telephone
- 9- While I was pouring tea \_\_\_\_\_ a glass, I spilt some \_\_\_\_\_ the tablecloth.
- A) across/along                  B) over/behind  
C) into/on                         D) inside/outside
- 10- I asked Helen \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday the previous summer.
- A) did she go  
B) whether she was going  
C) if she is going  
D) where she'd been
- 11- Are you coming \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ me?
- A) towards/to                    B) to/with  
C) into/from                      D) for/out of
- 12- A: \_\_\_\_\_ money did she inherit from her grandmother?  
B: A large sum.
- A) How much                      B) How many  
C) How often                      D) How long

13- As far as I can remember, the plane crash was \_\_\_\_\_ the evening of December the 21st.

- A) at                                      B) on  
C) since                                    D) in

14- Why didn't you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you were going to be late?

- A) who                                      B) if  
C) how                                      D) that

15- "Don't chew your food so noisily." Jim's mother told him \_\_\_\_\_ so noisily.

- A) not to chew his food  
B) that he didn't chew his food  
C) doesn't chew his food  
D) don't chew your food

16- "\_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night?" Sally asked me.

- A) Whether I'd come  
B) When I was coming  
C) Why didn't you come  
D) Don't you come

17- The accident happened \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving to Ankara.

- A) while                                    B) during  
C) throughout                            D) after

18- I always feel very nervous \_\_\_\_\_ exams, but once I've seen the questions, I relax.

- A) through                                B) after  
C) during                                  D) before

19- The manager will be \_\_\_\_\_ town for three days, but he'll be back on Monday.

- A) into                                      B) towards  
C) out of                                    D) among

20- I can only stay with you \_\_\_\_\_ about half past two. Then, I have to leave.

- A) at                                        B) until  
C) after                                    D) since

21- I'll be very busy \_\_\_\_\_ the day tomorrow. How about going somewhere \_\_\_\_\_ the evening?

- A) during/in                              B) through/out  
C) on/for                                  D) in/towards

22- We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport two hours \_\_\_\_\_ the departure of the plane.

- A) in/ago                                  B) for/after  
C) to/for                                  D) at/before

23- Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ balloon \_\_\_\_\_ the sea was both terrifying and exciting.

- A) in/into                                B) with/under  
C) inside/down                        D) by/over

24- \_\_\_\_\_ the south of Turkey, temperatures rarely drop \_\_\_\_\_ zero.

- A) Through/above                      B) In/below  
C) For/over                                D) On/down

25- When his mother \_\_\_\_\_ him to go and wash his hands, the boy \_\_\_\_\_ he'd already washed them.

- A) asked/told  
B) said/wondered  
C) told/said  
D) warned/wanted to know

26- Nora promised that she would phone me \_\_\_\_\_, but she didn't.

- A) the next day  
B) next week  
C) tomorrow  
D) the following

27- I asked Jim \_\_\_\_\_ he went to the theatre, and he said usually twice a month.

- A) whether                      B) where  
C) how often                    D) when

28- A: Sally says that for the last two weeks, she \_\_\_\_\_ extremely hard.  
B: Oh, that's why she \_\_\_\_\_ so pale then.

- A) had had to work/is looking  
B) had to work/had looked  
C) has to work/will look  
D) has had to work/looks

29- "Will you have time to help me with my homework in the afternoon?"  
Jim asked his mother if \_\_\_\_\_ would have time to help \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ homework in the afternoon.

- A) he/her/him                    B) she/him/his  
C) hers/he/him                   D) his/she/her

30- "I think this is your pen because mine is yellow."  
Sarah told me that \_\_\_\_\_ thought that was \_\_\_\_\_ pen because \_\_\_\_\_ was yellow.

- A) she/my/hers                    B) I/yours/mine  
C) her/she/I                      D) you/mine/it

31- When I meet him, I'll ask him, first of all, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) who is his favourite pop singer  
B) which team does he support  
C) what kind of books does he read  
D) what his favourite pastime is

32- Last night, the Greens had dinner very late because Mr Green arrived \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.

- A) to/at                            B) in/after  
C) —/towards                    D) at/until

33- J.F. Kennedy, a former US president, was assassinated \_\_\_\_\_ 22nd November, 1963.

- A) in                                B) on  
C) at                                D) for

34- My mother wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) what would I buy Jane for her birthday  
B) who was going to the party with me  
C) that I won't leave home today  
D) where did I meet my friends

35- Swimming \_\_\_\_\_ this river is dangerous because of the strong currents.

- A) on                                B) round  
C) into                              D) in

36- A woman I met \_\_\_\_\_ Paris said that she hadn't been to Istanbul \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

- A) at/since                        B) in/for  
C) to/from                         D) while/in

37- The teacher told his students \_\_\_\_\_ at least two novels during the summer holiday.

- A) to read                         B) reading  
C) read                             D) don't read

38- \_\_\_\_\_ they discovered fire, human beings used to eat everything raw.

- A) Since                            B) Before  
C) While                            D) During

39- The plane arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Istanbul \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30.

- A) from/on                        B) to/in  
C) —/since                        D) in/at

40- Jill's mother wondered \_\_\_\_\_ the bride's mother had worn at the wedding.

- A) how                              B) when  
C) what                              D) that

GOOD LUCK

**Instruction: Choose the right answer. (2.5 points each)**

1- Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ knife please, as \_\_\_\_\_ one is not sharp enough?

- A) the/the                      B) another/this  
C) a/the                         D) other/that

2- A: Sally bought \_\_\_\_\_ nice silk blouse yesterday. Have you seen it?

B: Was it \_\_\_\_\_ blouse she had on this morning?

- A) a/the                         B) the/a  
C) another/one                D) that/the other

3- There were \_\_\_\_\_ guests at the wedding ceremony than they'd expected.

- A) fewer                         B) much  
C) many                         D) less

4- \_\_\_\_\_ of my students was on TV last night.

- A) Some                         B) A few  
C) Much                         D) One

5- \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents seems happy about my leaving home to go overseas.

- A) Both                         B) Neither  
C) Some                         D) None

6- They had a quarrel last week, and haven't spoken to \_\_\_\_\_ since then.

- A) ourselves                 B) themselves  
C) each other                 D) another

7- Why did you \_\_\_\_\_ Karen that she'd failed the exam? She's been crying ever since.

- A) say                            B) ask  
C) warn                         D) tell

8- "Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ here while your sister \_\_\_\_\_ hard in the field?" said the old farmer to his son.

- A) did ... lie/has worked  
B) were ... lying/has been working  
C) are ... lying/is working  
D) will ... lie/were working

9- The Turkish Republic was founded \_\_\_\_\_ Atatürk \_\_\_\_\_ 29th October, 1923.

- A) by/on                         B) with/in  
C) for/since                    D) out/until

10- Turkey has been a secular country \_\_\_\_\_ 1923.

- A) in                             B) since  
C) until                         D) before

11- There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ flour at home for me to make \_\_\_\_\_ cake.

- A) enough/a                 B) many/the  
C) any/a few                 D) some/this

12- \_\_\_\_\_ of the applicants \_\_\_\_\_ interviewed yet.

- A) None/aren't  
B) Some/haven't been  
C) Much/weren't  
D) Both/isn't



13- If I were you, I'd buy the green shirt because it \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.

- A) breaks into            B) keeps out  
C) goes with              D) gets on

14- We've all finished doing \_\_\_\_\_ homework, but Jim is still trying to do \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their/our                B) us/him  
C) hers/theirs              D) our/his

15- Are you sure you won't need \_\_\_\_\_ to help with the cleaning?

- A) everywhere            B) something  
C) anyone                 D) no one

16- She has absolutely nothing \_\_\_\_\_ common \_\_\_\_\_ him, but she still likes him.

- A) with/for                B) in/with  
C) for/about               D) from/to

17- I'm afraid we have to cut our holiday short and go back home. We are \_\_\_\_\_ money.

- A) looking forward to  
B) catching up with  
C) putting up with  
D) running out of

18- Please don't punish \_\_\_\_\_ for breaking the vase. It was partly \_\_\_\_\_ fault.

- A) him/my                 B) you/mine  
C) his/their                D) I/your

19- You must be very happy. Only one of your students failed the exam, and all \_\_\_\_\_ passed it.

- A) other                    B) the others  
C) another                 D) others

20- One of \_\_\_\_\_ has already complained to the manager.

- A) this                      B) them  
C) him                      D) hers

21- I've just finished \_\_\_\_\_ book you gave me last week. It's \_\_\_\_\_ best I've ever read.

- A) a/another                B) another/—  
C) this/that                D) the/the

22- The manager disappeared after the scandal, and \_\_\_\_\_ has heard \_\_\_\_\_ about him since.

- A) nobody/anything  
B) anywhere/someone  
C) nothing/nowhere  
D) everything/nothing

23- Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite subject when I was in high school.

- A) has been                B) was  
C) were                     D) have been

24- So far, the police \_\_\_\_\_ any clues as to the identity of the murderer.

- A) doesn't find            B) didn't find  
C) haven't found         D) can't find

25- Some of this furniture \_\_\_\_\_ to my sister. She'll take \_\_\_\_\_ when she finds a flat.

- A) belong/them  
B) has belonged/its  
C) have belonged/her  
D) belongs/it

26- My father doesn't trust any of us with the car, so he always drives it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) itself                    B) ourselves  
C) himself                 D) themselves

27- A: What will you do with the money you inherited from your father?

B: I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my own business.

- A) put out                      B) set up  
C) call off                      D) put on

28- A: Who do you \_\_\_\_\_ after in your family?

B: I have my mother's sense of humour, but my father's temper.

- A) take                          B) look  
C) run                          D) put

29- Mum says she won't clean our rooms from now on. I'm afraid we'll have to clean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it themselves  
B) yours yourself  
C) them ourselves  
D) mine myself

30- No one \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the examination hall until everyone \_\_\_\_\_ answering the questions.

- A) was allowed/had finished  
B) have been allowed/have finished  
C) had allowed/were finished  
D) allows/finished

31- I apologised \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ being late.

- A) from/about                  B) for/on  
C) to/for                        D) with/from

32- I hope the new secretary is not \_\_\_\_\_ the habit \_\_\_\_\_ arriving so late.

- A) from/at                      B) on/for  
C) about/in                      D) in/of

33- A: Why have they \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?

B: Because the manager won't be in town on that date.

- A) put off                        B) run into  
C) set out                        D) look after

34- Do you think this dress is suitable \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow's party?

- A) for                              B) about  
C) on                                D) with

35- Judy has been absent \_\_\_\_\_ class \_\_\_\_\_ more than two weeks now.

- A) out of/since                  B) from/for  
C) at/about                        D) outside/during

36- Some \_\_\_\_\_ the students were really disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ their exam results.

- A) with/about                    B) from/at  
C) among/for                      D) of/with

37- My sister burnt \_\_\_\_\_ while she was taking the cake out of the oven.

- A) itself                          B) himself  
C) herself                         D) myself

38- \_\_\_\_\_, the new student was not very popular with the rest of the class, but later he was accepted as a good friend.

- A) At least                        B) At first  
C) At last                         D) At the moment

39- A: Do you know whose magazines these are?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) They/mine                      B) Those/my  
C) That/her                        D) This/ours

40- She fell badly while she was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and sprained her ankle.

- A) holding up                      B) turning down  
C) running out                      D) getting off

GOOD LUCK

# APPENDIX 1

## VERB + PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

agree *with*  
apologize *for* something  
apologize *to* someone  
apply *to* somewhere/someone  
apply *for* something  
argue *about* something  
argue *with* someone  
arrive *in* a city/town/country  
arrive *at* work/school/a meeting

believe *in*  
belong *to*

complain *to* someone  
complain *about* something/someone  
concentrate *on*  
crash *into*

depend *on/upon*  
differ *from*

escape *from*

fight *for/against*  
forget *about*

hide *from*

laugh *at*  
listen *to*  
look *at*  
look *for*

operate *on*

pay *for*

quarrel *with* someone  
quarrel *about* something

recover *from*  
rely *on/upon*  
resign *from*  
retire *from*

search *for*  
shout *at* (with anger)  
shout *to* (in order to be heard)  
speak *to/with*  
succeed *in*  
suffer *from*

talk *to/with* someone  
talk *about* something  
think *of/about*

wait *for*  
write *to* someone

## VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

Verbs in this group are used with an object between themselves and the preposition.

I **borrowed** this book **from** Jane.

I'll never **forgive** him **for** his rudeness.

accuse... *of*  
arrest ... *for*  
ask ... *for*

blame ... *for*  
borrow ... *from*

congratulate ... *on*  
cut ... *into*

discourage ... *from*  
divide ... *into*

excuse ... *for*  
explain something *to* someone

forgive ... *for*

help ... *with*

invite ... *to*

keep ... *from*

leave ... *for*

prevent ... *from*  
protect ... *from/against*  
punish ... *for*

rescue ... *from*

spend ... *on*  
stop ... *from*

thank ... *for*  
throw ... *at* (with the aim of hitting)  
throw ... *to* (so that the other person can catch)

translate ... *from/into*

warn ... *about/of*

# APPENDIX 2

## ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS

absent *from*  
addicted *to*  
afraid *of*  
allergic *to*  
amazed *at/by*  
angry with someone *for* something  
anxious *about*  
ashamed *of*  
aware *of*

bad *at*  
bad *for*  
bored *with*  
brilliant *at*  
busy *with*

clever *at*  
covered *with/in*  
crowded *with*  
curious *about*

dependent *on/upon*  
different *from*  
disappointed *with*  
divorced *from*  
dressed *in*

eager *for*  
enthusiastic *about*  
envious *of*  
excited *about*

famous *for*  
filled *with*  
fond *of*  
full *of*

good *at*  
good *for*  
grateful to someone *for* something

happy *with*  
hopeless *at*

impressed *with*  
interested *in*

jealous *of*

keen *on*  
known *for*

late *for*

married *to*

patient *with*  
pleased *with*  
polite *to*  
popular *with*  
prepared *for*  
proud *of*

ready *for*  
responsible *for*

satisfied *with*  
scared *of*  
short *of*  
similar *to*  
skilful *at*

slow *at*  
sorry *for* someone  
sorry *about* something  
successful *in*  
suitable *for*  
surprised *at/by*  
suspicious *of*

thankful *to* someone *for* something  
tired *of*

worried *about*  
wrong *about*  
wrong *with*