



Exercise 1

■ Which word in these sentences should not be there?

E.g. I **had** saw him yesterday whilst I was walking in the park.

Q1. We went to the cinema yesterday and to saw a great film.

Q2. They had been money in their pockets until they lost it.

Q3. The main important reason for their tiredness was a lack of sleep.

Q4. But I think Barcelona is a great city.

Q5. We played the football all day.

Q6. He couldn't to tell him the story.

Q7. The man who said he couldn't understand the exam.

Q8. The window was closed according by them.

Q9. The Barcelona is an amazing city.

Q10. We had have fewer euros than them when we went to the shop.



Exercise 2

■ Which of these sentences is correct?

- Q1.** a) Football is the more popular sport in the world.
b) Football is the most popular sport in the world.
- Q2.** a) She can speak quicker than him.
b) She can speak quickly than him.
- Q3.** a) This picture is more clear than that one.
b) This picture is clearer than that one.
- Q4.** a) The table is longer to the room.
b) The table is longer than the room.
- Q5.** a) Sweden is colder than the Africa.
b) Sweden is colder than Africa.



Exercise 3

■ Form a similar sentence using the word 'by'.

Q1. I wrote this composition.

.....

Q2. He did the job alone without help.

.....

Q3. He walked past the window.

.....

Q4. The shopping centre is close to the town.

.....

Exercise 4

Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs

- Fill in the gaps using the superlative or comparative form of the adjective/adverb provided.

(c) = comparative

(s) = superlative

- Q1.** My friend is (**s - loud**) in the whole choir.
- Q2.** Could you speak a little (**c - loudly**), please?
- Q3.** That advice you gave me was much (**c - helpful**)
..... than my brother's.
- Q4.** That picture is (**s - ugly**) in the whole gallery.
- Q5.** My son is much (**c - excited**) about Christmas
this year as he's a little older.
- Q6.** My computer is (**c - useful**) than my tablet.
- Q7.** She's (**s - pretty**) girl I've ever seen.
- Q8.** Peter drives (**s - recklessly = descuidadamente**)
of anybody I know. I refuse to get in the car with him.
- Q9.** My daughter was (**s - naughty**) girl in the class
and the teacher called me into the school to have a chat about it.
- Q10.** I'm (**c - tired**) than I was at this time yesterday.

Exercise 5a

Idioms

- Fill in the gaps using the appropriate idioms. Remember that you may need to change words such as pronouns or verbs in order for the idiom to make sense in the sentence.

keep your fingers crossed

hard up

touch wood

lucky break

off the cuff

put one's foot down

get the wrong end of the stick

the last straw

snap decision

it never rains but it pours

Q1. I've never broken a bone - not even when I was a child.!

Q2. I lost my keys and my purse while shopping in town but I then got a
..... A police officer called me the same day telling me they were at the police station, intact.

Q3. When I was growing up, my family were rather We couldn't afford to do all the same things I saw other families doing.

Q4. "Well John, I've just had the worst day. First, the bus pulled away just as I arrived at the bus stop, then another didn't come for twenty minutes, and when I finally got on it, there was a huge diversion that resulted in a massive traffic jam.
.....!"

Q5. The best man gave his speech, quite to the bride's dismay. She wanted him to put in more effort on her special day.

Q6. "No, Alannah. You I told you to come to the fifth floor office, not the sixth."

Q7. The waiter told us they'd run out of gnocchi so I had to make a
..... and told him I'd have the fettuccini instead.



Exercise 5b

Idioms

- Q8.** Polly wanted to go to the New Year's Eve party with her friends, but her father
..... and said she had to come to their family gathering instead.
- Q9.** I'm really nervous about the outcome of my interview. I've
..... ever since I had it!
- Q10.** After Joel's landlord didn't send anyone to fix the boiler, even though he'd called five times, Joel decided it was and he had to move out.



Exercise 6

Words with More than One Meaning

■ Decide what the underlined words mean.

Q1. This cake is quite delicious! I could eat it all day.

.....

Q2. If you have any problems with the exercise, then tell me.

.....

Q3. Katherine told us she'd bought a new car, but it was not so.

.....

Q4. Laura cancelled her credit card, thus enabling her to pay off her bills.

.....

Q5. My sister lives by herself.

.....

Q6. It so happens that my English teacher lives in the same street as I do.

.....

Q7. My sister lied to me about who she'd been seeing that day.

.....

Q8. I heard a peculiar noise coming from the balcony so I went out to investigate.

.....

Exercise 7

"The" + adjective = noun

- Re-write the following sentences using the structure
"the" + adjective = noun.

Q1. Young people are not engaging in as much physical activity these days as before.

.....

Q2. Rich people live a very comfortable life in comparison to others.

.....

Q3. Governments should be doing more to help poor people in society.

.....

Q4. Elderly people are more at risk of suffering from illness than younger people.

.....

Q5. Stupid people don't think carefully before making an important decision.

.....

Q6. Japanese people are well-known for their cuisine.

.....

Q7. Successful people are those who work hard and believe in themselves.

.....

Q8. In ancient China, it was very important for living people to pay respect to dead people.

.....

Q9. Young people should help old people because they will be old one day too.

.....

Q10. Careless people don't think carefully before doing things.

.....



Exercise 8

'By' and its Many Uses

- Re-write the following sentences, using the word **by** in your sentence.

Q1. Stanley Kubrick directed *The Shining*.

.....

Q2. I made dinner without any help.

.....

Q3. We can go to a cinema that's near here.

.....

Q4. The police drove past Mario's house last night.

.....

Q5. It can't have been him; he was alone.

.....

Q6. A lawyer during the day, and a superhero during the night.

.....

Q7. Bob broke the window.

.....

Q8. These planes fly during the night.

.....

Q9. Don't worry, it's not far.

.....

Q10. They ran past the square on the way to the beach.

.....

Exercise 9

Different Uses of the Word "Then"

■ Which meaning of **then** is demonstrated in each sentence?

Q1. First we should study, then we can watch TV.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q2. If you don't like pizza, then why are you eating it?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q3. I'm going to Bolivia, then Colombia.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q4. He's coming over for dinner, so I'll ask him then.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q5. Let's go to the supermarket before then.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q6. First the butter, then the sugar.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q7. She might say no; what should we do then?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q8. If you help me with my homework, then I'll buy you some ice cream!

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q9. We won't get paid? – What's the point then?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q10. I'm seeing Julia tomorrow; I'll give her the money back then.

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Exercise 10

Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs

- Look at the list of words and write the **comparative** and **superlative** for each one. Each word is either an **adjective**, a **participle** or an **adverb**.

Q1. Exciting

C: S:

Q2. Narrow

C: S:

Q3. Carefully

C: S:

Q4. Happy

C: S:

Q5. Bored

C: S:

Q6. Useless

C: S:

Q7. Clever

C: S:

Q8. Demanding

C: S:

Q9. Badly

C: S:

Q10. Simple

C: S:

Exercise 11

Compound Adjectives (I)

- Change the sentences so that each one contains one **compound adjective**.

Q1. The cat with green eyes is friendly.

.....

Q2. The man with an open mind voted to change the government.

.....

Q3. An asteroid that moves fast can be dangerous.

.....

Q4. That zebra with pink stripes can't be real!

.....

Q5. I thought tables with three legs were impossible, but I was wrong.

.....

Q6. The rabbit with black hair ran away quickly.

.....

Q7. The effects of this procedure last a long time.

.....

Q8. The house on the corner was built well.

.....

Q9. It is an economy that flows freely.

.....

Q10. This is a table that was made by hand.

.....



Exercise 12

Compound Adjectives (II)

■ Re-write the phrases below in the form of **compound adjectives**.

Q1. A film that lasts 3 hours.

.....

Q2. A bottle with a capacity of 2 litres.

.....

Q3. A house with 4 bedrooms.

.....

Q4. A baton race with 3 legs.

.....

Q5. A car with 4 doors.

.....

Q6. A book with 13 chapters.

.....

Q7. A meal with 3 courses.

.....

Q8. A cake with 4 layers.

.....

Q9. A suit with 3 pieces.

.....

Q10. An exam with 5 parts.

.....

Double Contractions

■ Re-write each sentence using a **double contraction**.

Q1. I would have done it, if I had had enough time.

.....

Q2. They will have arrived by the time I finish work.

.....

Q3. He will have cooked dinner before you get home.

.....

Q4. She would have gone to the party but she was too busy.

.....

Q5. We will have travelled 1000km by the end of the trip.

.....

Q6. You would have passed, if you had studied more.

.....

Q7. I would have given you a lift, but my car broke down.

.....

Q8. He will have finished the report before tomorrow.

.....

Q9. She would have spoken to him, but he had already left.

.....

Q10. We will have painted the house by the time the guests arrive.

.....



Exercise 14

Idioms

■ Match the **idiom** with the correct **definition**.

<i>Idiom</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Q1. Why on earth	a) A very strong form of "please".
Q2. Touch and go	b) A quick decision.
Q3. Lucky break	c) Wish for good luck.
Q4. In a nutshell	d) Without preparation.
Q5. Hard up	e) A very strong form of "why".
Q6. Keep your fingers crossed	f) Briefly; in a few words.
Q7. Snap decision	g) Subject that makes someone feel unhappy or angry when it is mentioned.
Q8. Off the cuff	h) A piece of good luck, usually following a period of little or no success.
Q9. For heaven's sake	i) With very little money.
Q10. Sore point	j) Very uncertain.



Exercise 15

Unfinished Sentences Ending with "To"

■ Finish the following **unfinished sentences ending with "to"**.

- Q1. I don't want to study but I know I have to
- Q2. She invited me to the party. I'd prefer not to go but I suppose I ought to
- Q3. He doesn't play a lot of football these days but he used to
- Q4. I couldn't go to the concert but I wanted to
- Q5. I got a haircut because I needed to
- Q6. I haven't seen her for years but I'm hoping to soon.
- Q7. He always wanted to travel around the world so he decided to
- Q8. He didn't want to do the report but he had to
- Q9. They were told they were not allowed to enter but they tried to
- Q10. We can go to the cinema, if you want to



Exercise 16

Uses of "So"

■ Re-write these sentences using the word **so**.

Q1. I told you that would happen; now it's broken.

.....

Q2. Let's talk about something else; I hear you have got a new job.

.....

Q3. By chance, I saw him yesterday.

.....

Q4. They said the train was gone but it wasn't true.

.....

Q5. They warned us to be careful because the vase was delicate, but you dropped it and now it is broken.

.....

Q6. I had hoped it wasn't true but it was.

.....

Q7. Coincidentally, I have what you need.

.....

Q8. Moving on to another topic, let's discuss the profits.

.....

Q9. Tell me that it is a lie.

.....

Q10. You should have listened to my advice, now you're in trouble.

.....

Exercise 17

Uses of the Passive Voice

- Decide which use of the Passive Voice is demonstrated in each sentence.

- A. When we don't know who did the action.
- B. When we don't want to say who did the action.
- C. When it's not important who did the action.
- D. When it's obvious who did the action.

Q1. The child was told to clean his room before dinner.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q2. The shop was robbed last night.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q3. "The cake has been eaten!" the man said, wiping chocolate frosting from his mouth.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q4. Has your watch been stolen?

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q5. I've been given a lot of homework to do this weekend.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q6. La Pedrera was built in 1906.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q7. You were seen hitting a customer; you're fired!

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q8. The school is being vandalized; call the police!

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q9. The criminal was sent to prison for murder.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q10. The lightbulb was invented in 1879.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D



Exercise 18

Uses of the Verb "Wish"

■ Re-write the following sentences using the verb **wish**.

Q1. I would like to inform you of a change to the timetable.

.....

Q2. I really want him to be quiet.

.....

Q3. I hope you have good luck in your exam.

.....

Q4. They want to complain about the waiter's lack of manners.

.....

Q5. We hope they enjoy their year abroad.

.....

Q6. He is not happy because it is raining outside and he wants it to stop.

.....

Q7. She would like to meet the the board to discuss new policies.

.....

Q8. That fly is really annoying me and I want it to go away.

.....

Q9. You wanted to discuss the contents of our last meeting.

.....

Q10. They hoped we would have a pleasant trip.

.....

Exercise 19

Using Nouns as Adjectives

- We can often use a noun as an adjective in English simply by putting it immediately before another noun, as in the expression "train station".

Below you will find the definitions of some of these words or phrases. Please write the correct word or phrase described in the space provided. Remember, in some cases they are written as one word, in others as two.

E.g. The screen of a car that prevents wind from blowing in the driver's or front seat passenger's faces.

A windscreen

Q1. A coat that is worn in rainy weather.

.....

Q2. A bottle made for carrying water.

.....

Q3. The cover used to protect a book.

.....

Q4. The room in a house which contains a bed.

.....

Q5. A person who cleans windows as a job.

.....

Q6. The bulb of a light.

.....

Q7. The pot which is used as a container for flowers.

.....

Q8. A towel which is specifically used on the beach.

.....

Q9. The hole in a door where you put a key.

.....

Q10. The frame which is located around a window.

.....



Exercise 20

Verb + Infinitive or "-ing"

- Read the following sentences and fill in the gaps with either an **infinitive** or a **gerund**. The verb is given in brackets.

- Q1.** I will consider (*go*) to the party.
- Q2.** They failed (*answer*) the question correctly.
- Q3.** He promised (*help*) me with my homework.
- Q4.** We avoided (*answer*) the question by distracting him.
- Q5.** She practised (*speak*) English every day for six months.
- Q6.** You asked me (*do*) you a favour.
- Q7.** They managed (*finish*) the job on time.
- Q8.** I miss (*work*) in that company.
- Q9.** We agreed (*sign*) the contract.
- Q10.** He denied (*know*) anything about the robbery.



Exercise 21

"Was" or "Were" + Infinitive with "To"

- Use the information given to write similar sentences using the structure **was** or **were** + infinitive with **to**.

Q1. When I started my job I didn't realize it would be so difficult.

.....

Q2. He seemed nice at first but later we discovered that he was a bad person.

.....

Q3. When we got up this morning it was very cloudy, we didn't think it would become a nice day but it did.

.....

Q4. They thought it was going to be a difficult task.

.....

Q5. We knew we would get the job.

.....



Exercise 22

Changing "Y" to "I"

- Add the suffix indicated to the word. Decide whether the letter **Y** must be changed to an **I** before adding the suffix.

Q1. Baby (s)

.....

Q2. Tidy (ed)

.....

Q3. Steady (ly)

.....

Q4. Holiday (s)

.....

Q5. Play (ing)

.....

Q6. Crazy (ness)

.....

Q7. Fly (s)

.....

Q8. Fly (ing)

.....

Q9. Party (s)

.....

Q10. Lay (s)

.....



Exercise 23

"What" and "Which"

- Decide whether it is more appropriate to use the word **what** or **which** in the space provided.

- Q1.** On the plane to Australia, they usually ask me meal I want for my dinner.
- Q2.** The waiter asked the lady kind of wine she wanted.
- Q3.** When I went to the car rental place, they asked me car I wanted to drive.
- Q4.** kind of dog do you have?
- Q5.** school did you go to?
- Q6.** Have you decided country you are going to go to for your holiday yet?
- Q7.** restaurant is the most expensive out of these three choices?
- Q8.** It is difficult to decide is better - apples or pears.
- Q9.** How does a homing pigeon know direction is the correct one?
- Q10.** Do you know you are doing this evening?

Exercise 24

The Possessive Apostrophe

- Decide if the sentence can be changed to indicate possession using a **possessive apostrophe** or if it is unnecessary.

Q1. The dog has a nose which is wet.

.....

Q2. The main purpose of the course is to teach you English.

.....

Q3. The door of the house is painted blue.

.....

Q4. The streets of Adelaide are laid out in a grid pattern.

.....

Q5. The bag belonging to the woman is made of leather.

.....

Q6. The boot of the car made a creaking noise.

.....

Q7. The arm belonging to the man was hurt in the accident.

.....

Q8. The purpose of the talk was to inform people of the new rules.

.....

Q9. The schedule of the train was posted on the board.

.....

Q10. The teeth of the shark are very sharp.

.....

Exercise 25

The difference between "Rob" and "Steal"

- Put the appropriate form of either **steal** or **rob** in the space provided.

E.g. The man the jacket from the store.
The man **stole** the jacket from the store.

- Q1.** John had some money from him in the past.
- Q2.** The bank was in the early hours of the morning.
- Q3.** It is an offence to something from a shop.
- Q4.** Dana was going to Fox's gun from him while he was sleeping.
- Q5.** The truck driver was at gunpoint on a long and lonely highway.
- Q6.** The plan was to the bank and then get away in a nearby car.
- Q7.** Steve was caught the money from the woman's purse.
- Q8.** It was clear that nothing had been from the room, despite the mess.
- Q9.** The masked man was seen the store by the security cameras.
- Q10.** Harry some milk from the corner store.



Answers

Exercise 1

- Which word in these sentences should not be there?

E.g. I **had** saw him yesterday whilst I was walking in the park.

A1. We went to the cinema yesterday and **to** saw a great film.

A2. They had **been** money in their pockets until they lost it.

A3. The main **important** reason for their tiredness was a lack of sleep.

A4. **But** I think Barcelona is a great city.

A5. We played **the** football all day.

A6. He couldn't **to** tell him the story.

A7. The man **who** said he couldn't understand the exam.

A8. The window was closed **according** by them.

A9. **The** Barcelona is an amazing city.

A10. We had **have** fewer euros than them when we went to the shop.



Answers

Exercise 2

■ Which of these sentences is correct?

- A1.** a) ~~Football is the more popular sport in the world.~~
 b) Football is the most popular sport in the world. ✓
- A2.** a) She can speak quicker than him. ✓
 b) ~~She can speak quickly than him.~~
- A3.** a) ~~This picture is more clear than that one.~~
 b) This picture is clearer than that one. ✓
- A4.** a) ~~The table is longer to the room.~~
 b) The table is longer than the room. ✓
- A5.** a) ~~Sweden is colder than the Africa.~~
 b) Sweden is colder than Africa. ✓

Exercise 3

■ Form a similar sentence using the word 'by'.

A1. I wrote this composition.

This composition was written by me.

A2. He did the job alone without help.

He did the job by himself.

A3. He walked past the window.

He walked by the window.

A4. The shopping centre is close to the town.

The shopping centre is nearby the town.



Exercise 4

Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs

- Fill in the gaps using the superlative or comparative form of the adjective/adverb provided.

(c) = *comparative*

(s) = *superlative*

- A1. My friend is (s - *loud*) **the loudest** in the whole choir.
- A2. Could you speak a little (c - *loudly*) **more loudly**, please?
- A3. That advice you gave me was much (c - *helpful*) **more helpful** than my brother's.
- A4. That picture is (s - *ugly*) **the ugliest** in the whole gallery.
- A5. My son is much (c - *excited*) **more excited** about Christmas this year as he's a little older.
- A6. My computer is (c - *useful*) **more useful** than my tablet.
- A7. She's (s - *pretty*) **the prettiest** girl I've ever seen.
- A8. Peter drives (s - *recklessly* = *descuidadamente*) **the most recklessly** of anybody I know. I refuse to get in the car with him.
- A9. My daughter was (s - *naughty*) **the naughtiest** girl in the class and the teacher called me into the school to have a chat about it.
- A10. I'm (c - *tired*) **more tired** than I was at this time yesterday.



Exercise 5

Idioms

- Fill in the gaps using the appropriate idioms. Remember that you may need to change words such as pronouns or verbs in order for the idiom to make sense in the sentence.

keep your fingers crossed

touch wood

off the cuff

get the wrong end of the stick

snap decision

hard up

lucky break

put one's foot down

the last straw

it never rains but it pours

- A1.** I've never broken a bone - not even when I was a child. **Touch wood!**
- A2.** I lost my keys and my purse while shopping in town but I then got a **lucky break**. A police officer called me the same day telling me they were at the police station, intact.
- A3.** When I was growing up, my family were rather **hard up**. We couldn't afford to do all the same things I saw other families doing.
- A4.** "Well John, I've just had the worst day. First, the bus pulled away just as I arrived at the bus stop, then another didn't come for twenty minutes, and when I finally got on it, there was a huge diversion that resulted in a massive traffic jam. **It never rains but it pours!**"
- A5.** The best man gave his speech **off the cuff**, quite to the bride's dismay. She wanted him to put in more effort on her special day.
- A6.** "No, Alannah. You **got the wrong end of the stick**. I told you to come to the fifth floor office, not the sixth."
- A7.** The waiter told us they'd run out of gnocchi so I had to make a **snap decision** and told him I'd have the fettuccini instead.
- A8.** Polly wanted to go to the New Year's Eve party with her friends, but her father **put his foot down** and said she had to come to their family gathering instead.
- A9.** I'm really nervous about the outcome of my interview. I've **kept my fingers crossed** ever since I had it!
- A10.** After Joel's landlord didn't send anyone to fix the boiler, even though he'd called five times, Joel decided it was **the last straw** and he had to move out.



Exercise 6

Words with More than One Meaning

■ Decide what the underlined words mean.

A1. This cake is quite delicious! I could eat it all day.

Completely.

A2. If you have any problems with the exercise, then tell me.

In that case.

A3. Katherine told us she'd bought a new car, but it was not so.

True.

A4. Laura cancelled her credit card, thus enabling her to pay off her bills.

In this way.

A5. My sister lives by herself.

Alone.

A6. It so happens that my English teacher lives in the same street as I do.

By chance.

A7. My sister lied to me about who she'd been seeing that day.

To not tell the truth.

A8. I heard a peculiar noise coming from the balcony so I went out to investigate.

Strange, difficult to identify.



Exercise 7

"The" + adjective = noun

■ Re-write the following sentences using the structure **"the" + adjective = noun**.

Q1. Young people are not engaging in as much physical activity these days as before.

The young are not engaging in as much physical activity these days as before.

Q2. Rich people live a very comfortable life in comparison to others.

The rich live a very comfortable life in comparison to others.

Q3. Governments should be doing more to help poor people in society.

Governments should be doing more to help the poor.

Q4. Elderly people are more at risk of suffering from illness than younger people.

The elderly are more at risk of suffering from illness than younger people.

Q5. Stupid people don't think carefully before making an important decision.

The stupid don't think carefully before making an important decision.

Q6. Japanese people are well-known for their cuisine.

The Japanese are well-known for their cuisine.

Q7. Successful people are those who work hard and believe in themselves.

The successful are those who work hard and believe in themselves.

Q8. In ancient China, it was very important for living people to pay respect to dead people.

In ancient China, it was very important for the living to pay respect to the dead.

Q9. Young people should help old people because they will be old one day too.

The young should help the old because they will be old one day too.

Q10. Careless people don't think carefully before doing things.

The careless don't think carefully before doing things.



Exercise 8

'By' and its Many Uses

■ Re-write the following sentences, using the word **by** in your sentence.

Q1. Stanley Kubrick directed *The Shining*.

***The Shining* was directed by Stanley Kubrick.**

Q2. I made dinner without any help.

I made dinner by myself.

Q3. We can go to a cinema that's near here.

We can go to a nearby cinema.

Q4. The police drove past Mario's house last night.

The police drove by Mario's house last night.

Q5. It can't have been him; he was alone.

It can't have been him; he was by himself.

Q6. A lawyer during the day, and a superhero during the night.

A lawyer by day, and a superhero by night.

Q7. Bob broke the window.

The window was broken by Bob.

Q8. These planes fly during the night.

These planes fly by night.

Q9. Don't worry, it's not far.

Don't worry, it's nearby.

Q10. They ran past the square on the way to the beach.

They ran by the square on the way to the beach.



Exercise 9

Different Uses of the Word "Then"

■ Which meaning of **then** is demonstrated in each sentence?

Q1. First we should study, then we can watch TV.

☐

At that time

☒

Next

☐

In that case

Q2. If you don't like pizza, then why are you eating it?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☒

In that case

Q3. I'm going to Bolivia, then Colombia.

☐

At that time

☒

Next

☐

In that case

Q4. He's coming over for dinner, so I'll ask him then.

☒

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q5. Let's go to the supermarket before then.

☒

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case

Q6. First the butter, then the sugar.

☐

At that time

☒

Next

☐

In that case

Q7. She might say no; what should we do then?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☒

In that case

Q8. If you help me with my homework, then I'll buy you some ice cream!

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☒

In that case

Q9. We won't get paid? – What's the point then?

☐

At that time

☐

Next

☒

In that case

Q10. I'm seeing Julia tomorrow; I'll give her the money back then.

☒

At that time

☐

Next

☐

In that case



Exercise 10

Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs

- Look at the list of words and write the **comparative** and **superlative** for each one. Each word is either an **adjective**, a **participle** or an **adverb**.

Q1. Exciting

C: **More exciting than**

S: **The most exciting**

Q2. Narrow

C: **Narrower than**

S: **The narrowest**

Q3. Carefully

C: **More carefully than**

S: **The most carefully**

Q4. Happy

C: **Happier than**

S: **The happiest**

Q5. Bored

C: **More bored than**

S: **The most bored**

Q6. Useless

C: **More useless than**

S: **The most useless**

Q7. Clever

C: **Cleverer than**

S: **The cleverest**

Q8. Demanding

C: **More demanding than**

S: **The most demanding**

Q9. Badly

C: **More badly than**

S: **The most badly**

Q10. Simple

C: **Simpler than**

S: **The simplest**



Exercise 11

Compound Adjectives (I)

■ Change the sentences so that each one contains one **compound adjective**.

Q1. The cat with green eyes is friendly.

The green-eyed cat is friendly.

Q2. The man with an open mind voted to change the government.

The open-minded man voted to change the government.

Q3. An asteroid that moves fast can be dangerous.

A fast-moving asteroid can be dangerous.

Q4. That zebra with pink stripes can't be real!

That pink-striped zebra can't be real!

Q5. I thought tables with three legs were impossible, but I was wrong.

I thought three-legged tables were impossible, but I was wrong.

Q6. The rabbit with black hair ran away quickly.

The black-haired rabbit ran away quickly.

Q7. The effects of this procedure last a long time.

The effects of this procedure are long-lasting.

Q8. The house on the corner was built well.

The house on the corner is a well-built house.

Q9. It is an economy that flows freely.

It is a free-flowing economy.

Q10. This is a table that was made by hand.

This is a hand-made table.



Exercise 12

Compound Adjectives (II)

■ Re-write the phrases below in the form of **compound adjectives**.

Q1. A film that lasts 3 hours.

A three-hour film.

Q2. A bottle with a capacity of 2 litres.

A two-litre bottle.

Q3. A house with 4 bedrooms.

A four-bedroom house.

Q4. A baton race with 3 legs.

A three-leg baton race.

Q5. A car with 4 doors.

A four-door car.

Q6. A book with 13 chapters.

A thirteen-chapter book.

Q7. A meal with 3 courses.

A three-course meal.

Q8. A cake with 4 layers.

A four-layer cake.

Q9. A suit with 3 pieces.

A three-piece suit.

Q10. An exam with 5 parts.

A five-part exam.



Exercise 13

Double Contractions

■ Re-write each sentence using a **double contraction**.

Q1. I would have done it, if I had had enough time.

I'd've done it, if I had had enough time.

Q2. They will have arrived by the time I finish work.

They'll've arrived by the time I finish work.

Q3. He will have cooked dinner before you get home.

He'll've cooked dinner before you get home.

Q4. She would have gone to the party but she was too busy.

She'd've gone to the party but she was too busy.

Q5. We will have travelled 1000km by the end of the trip.

We'll've travelled 1000km by the end of the trip.

Q6. You would have passed, if you had studied more.

You'd've passed, if you had studied more.

Q7. I would have given you a lift, but my car broke down.

I'd've given you a lift, but my car broke down.

Q8. He will have finished the report before tomorrow.

He'll've finished the report before tomorrow.

Q9. She would have spoken to him, but he had already left.

She'd've spoken to him, but he had already left.

Q10. We will have painted the house by the time the guests arrive.

We'll've painted the house by the time the guests arrive.



Exercise 14

Idioms

■ Match the **idiom** with the correct **definition**.

Q1. Why on earth

e) A very strong form of "why".

Q2. Touch and go

j) Very uncertain.

Q3. Lucky break

h) A piece of good luck, usually following a period of little or no success.

Q4. In a nutshell

f) Briefly; in a few words.

Q5. Hard up

i) With very little money.

Q6. Keep your fingers crossed

c) Wish for good luck.

Q7. Snap decision

b) A quick decision.

Q8. Off the cuff

d) Without preparation.

Q9. For heaven's sake

a) A very strong form of "please".

Q10. Sore point

g) Subject that makes someone feel unhappy or angry when it is mentioned.



Exercise 15

Unfinished Sentences Ending with "To"

■ Finish the following **unfinished sentences ending with "to"**.

Q1. I don't want to study but I know I have to **study**.

Q2. She invited me to the party. I'd prefer not to go but I suppose I ought to **go (there)**.

Q3. He doesn't play a lot of football these days but he used to **play it**.

Q4. I couldn't go to the concert but I wanted to **go (there)**.

Q5. I got a haircut because I needed to **get one**.

Q6. I haven't seen her for years but I'm hoping to **see her** soon.

Q7. He always wanted to travel around the world so he decided to **do it**.

Q8. He didn't want to do the report but he had to **do it**.

Q9. They were told they were not allowed to enter but they tried to **enter**.

Q10. We can go to the cinema, if you want to **go (there)**.



Exercise 16

Uses of "So"

■ Re-write these sentences using the word **so**.

Q1. I told you that would happen; now it's broken.

I told you so; now it's broken.

Q2. Let's talk about something else; I hear you have got a new job.

So, I hear you have got a new job.

Q3. By chance, I saw him yesterday.

It so happens that I saw him yesterday.

Q4. They said the train was gone but it wasn't true.

They said the train was gone but it wasn't so.

Q5. They warned us to be careful because the vase was delicate, but you dropped it and now it is broken.

They told us so; the vase was delicate but you dropped it and now it is broken.

Q6. I had hoped it wasn't true but it was.

I had hoped it wasn't true (so) but it was so.

Q7. Coincidentally, I have what you need.

It so happens I have what you need.

Q8. Moving on to another topic, let's discuss the profits.

So, let's discuss the profits.

Q9. Tell me that it is a lie.

Tell me that it is not so.

Q10. You should have listened to my advice, now you're in trouble.

I told you so, now you're in trouble.



Exercise 17

Uses of the Passive Voice

■ Decide which use of the Passive Voice is demonstrated in each sentence.

- A. When we don't know who did the action.
- B. When we don't want to say who did the action.
- C. When it's not important who did the action.
- D. When it's obvious who did the action.

Q1. The child was told to clean his room before dinner.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Q2. The shop was robbed last night.

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q3. "The cake has been eaten!" the man said, wiping chocolate frosting from his mouth.

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q4. Has your watch been stolen?

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q5. I've been given a lot of homework to do this weekend.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Q6. La Pedrera was built in 1906.

☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Q7. You were seen hitting a customer; you're fired!

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q8. The school is being vandalized; call the police!

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Q9. The criminal was sent to prison for murder.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Q10. The lightbulb was invented in 1879.

☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D



Exercise 18

Uses of the Verb "Wish"

■ Re-write the following sentences using the verb **wish**.

Q1. I would like to inform you of a change to the timetable.

I wish to inform you of a change to the timetable.

Q2. I really want him to be quiet.

I wish he would be quiet.

Q3. I hope you have good luck in your exam.

I wish you good luck in your exam.

Q4. They want to complain about the waiter's lack of manners.

They wish to complain about the waiter's lack of manners.

Q5. We hope they enjoy their year abroad.

We wish them an enjoyable year abroad.

Q6. He is not happy because it is raining outside and he wants it to stop.

He is not happy because it is raining outside and he wishes it would stop.

Q7. She would like to meet the the board to discuss new policies.

She wishes to meet the the board to discuss new policies.

Q8. That fly is really annoying me and I want it to go away.

That fly is really annoying me and I wish it would go away.

Q9. You wanted to discuss the contents of our last meeting.

You wished to discuss the contents of our last meeting.

Q10. They hoped we would have a pleasant trip.

They wished us a pleasant trip.



Exercise 19

Using Nouns as Adjectives

- We can often use a noun as an adjective in English simply by putting it immediately before another noun, as in the expression "train station".

Below you will find the definitions of some of these words or phrases. Please write the correct word or phrase described in the space provided. Remember, in some cases they are written as one word, in others as two.

E.g. The screen of a car that prevents wind from blowing in the driver's or front seat passenger's faces.

A windscreen

Q1. A coat that is worn in rainy weather.

A raincoat

Q2. A bottle made for carrying water.

A water bottle

Q3. The cover used to protect a book.

A book cover

Q4. The room in a house which contains a bed.

A bedroom

Q5. A person who cleans windows as a job.

A window cleaner

Q6. The bulb of a light.

A light bulb

Q7. The pot which is used as a container for flowers.

A flowerpot

Q8. A towel which is specifically used on the beach.

A beach towel

Q9. The hole in a door where you put a key.

A keyhole

Q10. The frame which is located around a window.

A window frame



Exercise 20

Verb + Infinitive or “-ing”

- Read the following sentences and fill in the gaps with either an **infinitive** or a **gerund**. The verb is given in brackets.

- Q1.** I will consider **going** to the party.
- Q2.** They failed **to answer** the question correctly.
- Q3.** He promised **to help** me with my homework.
- Q4.** We avoided **answering** the question by distracting him.
- Q5.** She practised **speaking** English every day for six months.
- Q6.** You asked me **to do** you a favour.
- Q7.** They managed **to finish** the job on time.
- Q8.** I miss **working** in that company.
- Q9.** We agreed **to sign** the contract.
- Q10.** He denied **knowing** anything about the robbery.



Exercise 21

"Was" or "Were" + Infinitive with "To"

- Use the information given to write similar sentences using the structure **was** or **were** + infinitive with **to**.

Q1. When I started my job I didn't realize it would be so difficult.

When I started my job I didn't realize it was to be so difficult.

Q2. He seemed nice at first but later we discovered that he was a bad person.

He seemed nice at first but we were to discover that he was a bad person.

Q3. When we got up this morning it was very cloudy, we didn't think it would become a nice day but it did.

When we got up this morning it was very cloudy, we didn't think it was to be a nice day but it was.

Q4. They thought it was going to be a difficult task.

They thought it was to be a difficult task.

Q5. We knew we would get the job.

We knew we were to get the job.



Exercise 22

Changing "Y" to "I"

- Add the suffix indicated to the word. Decide whether the letter **Y** must be changed to an **I** before adding the suffix.

Q1. Baby (s)

Babies

Q2. Tidy (ed)

Tidied

Q3. Steady (ly)

Steadily

Q4. Holiday (s)

Holidays

Q5. Play (ing)

Playing

Q6. Crazy (ness)

Craziness

Q7. Fly (s)

Flies

Q8. Fly (ing)

Flying

Q9. Party (s)

Parties

Q10. Lay (s)

Lays



Exercise 23

"What" and "Which"

- Decide whether it is more appropriate to use the word **what** or **which** in the space provided.

- Q1.** On the plane to Australia, they usually ask me **which** meal I want for my dinner.
- Q2.** The waiter asked the lady **which** kind of wine she wanted.
- Q3.** When I went to the car rental place, they asked me **what** car I wanted to drive.
- Q4.** **What** kind of dog do you have?
- Q5.** **What** school did you go to?
- Q6.** Have you decided **what** country you are going to go to for your holiday yet?
- Q7.** **Which** restaurant is the most expensive out of these three choices?
- Q8.** It is difficult to decide **which** is better - apples or pears.
- Q9.** How does a homing pigeon know **which** direction is the correct one?
- Q10.** Do you know **what** you are doing this evening?



Exercise 24

The Possessive Apostrophe

- Decide if the sentence can be changed to indicate possession using a **possessive apostrophe** or if it is unnecessary.

Q1. The dog has a nose which is wet.

The dog's nose is wet.

Q2. The main purpose of the course is to teach you English.

The course's main purpose is to teach you English.

Q3. The door of the house is painted blue.

The door of the house is painted blue.

Q4. The streets of Adelaide are laid out in a grid pattern.

The streets of Adelaide are laid out in a grid pattern.

Q5. The bag belonging to the woman is made of leather.

The woman's bag is made of leather.

Q6. The boot of the car made a creaking noise.

The boot of the car made a creaking noise.

Q7. The arm belonging to the man was hurt in the accident.

The man's arm was hurt in the accident.

Q8. The purpose of the talk was to inform people of the new rules.

The talk's purpose was to inform people of the new rules.

Q9. The schedule of the train was posted on the board.

The schedule of the train was posted on the board.

Q10. The teeth of the shark are very sharp.

The shark's teeth are very sharp.



Exercise 25

The difference between "Rob" and "Steal"

- Put the appropriate form of either **steal** or **rob** in the space provided.

E.g. The man the jacket from the store.
The man **stole** the jacket from the store.

- Q1.** John had **stolen** some money from him in the past.
- Q2.** The bank was **robbed** in the early hours of the morning.
- Q3.** It is an offence to **steal** something from a shop.
- Q4.** Dana was going to **steal** Fox's gun from him while he was sleeping.
- Q5.** The truck driver was **robbed** at gunpoint on a long and lonely highway.
- Q6.** The plan was to **rob** the bank and then get away in a nearby car.
- Q7.** Steve was caught **stealing** the money from the woman's purse.
- Q8.** It was clear that nothing had been **stolen** from the room, despite the mess.
- Q9.** The masked man was seen **robbing** the store by the security cameras.
- Q10.** Harry **stole** some milk from the corner store.