



Exercise 1

Direct and indirect speech-questions, requests and orders

- Choose the correct version of indirect speech for each sentence.

Q1. "Where are we going?" he asked me.

- a) He asked me where we were going.
- b) He asked me where we are going.

Q2. "Can you pass me the salt, please?" Jordi said to his father.

- a) Jordi told his father to pass him the salt.
- b) Jordi asked his father to pass him the salt.

Q3. "Go to bed now!" the mother said to her son.

- a) The mother asked her son to go to bed now.
- b) The mother told her son to go to bed now.

Q4. "How much did your car cost?" Andy asked the man.

- a) Andy asked the man how much did it cost.
- b) Andy asked the man how much his car cost.

Q5. "Can I open the window?" she asked the teacher.

- a) She asked the teacher if she could open the window.
- b) She commanded the teacher to open the window.



Exercise 2

Relative clauses – a holiday in Scotland

- Combine the sentences using a relative clause. Use relative pronouns only where necessary. Note that you have to use commas in some of the sentences. The first question is answered for you.

Q1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

Last year we spent our holidays in Scotland, which is in the north of Great Britain.

Q2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

The people

Q3. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

We first

Q4. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Arthur Conan Doyle

Q5. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.

The lake

Q6. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.

Loch Ness

Q7. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.

An old man

Q8. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.

We then

Q9. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.

The mountain



Exercise 3a

Defining and non-defining clauses

- Using the information below, write sentences containing defining or non-defining relative clauses.

e.g. two sons - one lives in Manchester and one lives in France
- the son in Manchester has recently become a father

(This would require a defining clause to identify *which* son has become a father, so: 'the son who lives in Manchester has recently become a father').

Q1. Anna's dog (she only has one dog) - chocolate labrador - loves chasing rabbits

Q2. Josep has written many books - one book is about skydiving - this book is in the shop

Q3. Three daughters - one is at music school - has passed university degree

Q4. Mother - enjoy playing chess and walks in the country - 86 years old

Q5. Friend - lives in Australia - emailed yesterday

Q6. One sister - works for the government - got married last month



Exercise 3b

Defining and non-defining clauses

- Read the following sentences and decide which one correctly describes the situation

(*e.g.* does it need a defining clause, or a non-defining one?)

Q1. I have three brothers.

- a) My brother who lives in Sydney came to visit me last month.
- b) My brother, who lives in Sydney, came to visit me last month.

Q2. Bob's mum has lost her keys.

- a) Bob's mum who is a musician has lost her keys.
- b) Bob's mum, who is a musician, has lost her keys.

Q3. Mr. Robinson is very famous.

- a) Mr. Robinson, whom I met at the trade fair, is very famous.
- b) Mr. Robinson whom I met at the trade fair is very famous.

Q4. Tamara has two cats. Both of them are black.

- a) Tamara's cats which can play outside are black.
- b) Tamara's cats, which can play outside, are black.

Q5. I am absolutely crazy about shoes and own many pairs.

- a) The shoes, which I bought yesterday, are beautiful.
- b) The shoes which I bought yesterday are beautiful.

Q6. We are on holiday. Yesterday, we visited a church.

- a) The church which we visited yesterday is very old.
- b) The church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.



Exercise 4

How To Make A Question In English

■ Change the following declarative sentences into questions.

Q1. She plays golf.

.....

Q2. They passed the exam.

.....

Q3. We will arrive on time.

.....

Q4. You can jump very high.

.....

Q5. Joseph has been to New Zealand.

.....

Q6. They should have taken the bus.

.....

Q7. I believe you.

.....

Q8. Mary's brother got here yesterday.

.....

Q9. You have been working hard.

.....

Q10. We will be practising this later.

.....



Exercise 5

Adverbs of Frequency

- Put the given adverb in the correct place in the sentence.

E.g. (*Never*) - She goes to the beach.
She never goes to the beach.

Q1. (*Always*) She can be relied on to help at any time.

.....

Q2. (*Sometimes*) It rains in Barcelona.

.....

Q3. (*Often*) You can see kangaroos in The Outback in Australia.

.....

Q4. (*Rarely*) It snows in Barcelona.

.....

Q5. (*Usually*) They don't come here at night.

.....

Q6. (*Never*) You should drive drunk.

.....

Q7. (*Occasionally*) You should go to the dentist.

.....

Q8. (*Even*) They don't know what they are doing.

.....

Q9. (*Seldom*) David goes to the beach.

.....

Q10. (*Annually*) They go for a full medical check up.

.....



Exercise 6

At Last and Lastly

- Change the word **finally** in the sentence to the correct use of **at last** or **lastly**.

Q1. I went to the supermarket and bought some eggs, bread and finally milk.

.....

Q2. Steve had been waiting for the bus for 15 minutes before it finally came.

.....

Q3. Felicity had tried to pass the test a few times before she finally passed it.

.....

Q4. Barry had many jobs, including as a painter, a plumber, an electrician and finally as a teacher.

.....

Q5. Natalie finally managed to visit the Eiffel Tower after many years of wanting to.

.....

Q6. We visited many places in the city, like the Sagrada Familia, Tibidabo, Plaça Catalunya and finally Camp Nou.

.....

Q7. My friends went to a few different countries on their trip - Italy, France, Croatia, Poland and finally Finland.

.....

Q8. The flight was delayed for 30 minutes but finally it was allowed to take off.

.....

Q9. The city of Beijing had been known by many different names before they finally settled on the current name.

.....

Q10. Warner was the host of many tv shows such as Toast Hunters, The Preternatural and finally The Extraterrestrial.

.....

Exercise 7

Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- Decide whether the sentence has a **defining** or **non-defining** relative clause in it.

Q1. Daphne has four friends who are good at solving mysteries.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q2. My mother, who lives in Australia, is a beautiful lady.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q3. Tim's brother who lives in Queensland used to be in the army.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q4. The Pittsburgh Penguins, which is an ice hockey team, won the Stanley Cup in 2017.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q5. Sally's sister that is married to a football player just had a baby.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q6. Sally's sister, who is married to a football player, just had a baby.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q7. Henry Ford, who invented the Model T Ford car, died in 1947.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q8. The guy who works with Diana Caldé is also an FBI agent.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q9. David Dovinko, who beat Johnny in the tournament final, lives with his mum.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Q10. Freddie Mercury, who was the lead singer of Queen, died in 1991.

☐

Defining

☐

Non-defining

Exercise 8

Emphasizing Pronouns

- Choose whether the sentence is using an **emphasizing pronoun** or a **reflexive pronoun**.

Q1. I wrote the book myself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q2. Sharon protected herself from the rain by using an umbrella.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q3. Scott cleaned the car himself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q4. Gemma washed the dog herself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q5. Gemma washed herself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q6. David played the game by himself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q7. Ricardo talked to himself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q8. We built this city by ourselves.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q9. It was difficult for them to control themselves.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun

Q10. You need to learn this yourself.

☐

Emphasizing pronoun

☐

Reflexive pronoun



Exercise 9

Eventually

- Decide whether the use of the word **eventually** is appropriate in the sentences provided.

Q1. It will eventually rain again.

.....

Q2. I will eventually go home at 7pm.

.....

Q3. I was waiting for the bus for 20 minutes and eventually it came.

.....

Q4. I was eventually waiting for the bus for 20 minutes when it came.

.....

Q5. Sandrine will eventually take the exam next week.

.....

Q6. The weather will eventually get better.

.....

Q7. David was drinking eventually beer at the party.

.....

Q8. Eventually people speak Swedish.

.....

Q9. I think mobile phones all eventually have touch screens.

.....

Q10. We will eventually die.

.....



Exercise 10

Indirect Speech with Questions, Imperatives and Requests

- Change the given sentence from **Direct Speech** into **Indirect Speech**.

Q1. John said to me "What are you doing tonight?"

.....

Q2. The sergeant said "Go away!"

.....

Q3. The lady said "Will you help me carry this box, please?"

.....

Q4. Frances said "How are you getting to the party tonight?"

.....

Q5. "Sit down and put your seatbelts on", said the pilot to the passengers.

.....

Q6. "Can you show me the way to the train station, please?" I said to the policeman.

.....

Q7. Bob said "Can you play football?"

.....

Q8. The owner of the pub said to us "Leave!"

.....

Q9. The receptionist said to us "Will you wait for a moment, please?"

.....

Q10. Luke said "Do you think I am too old to begin the training?"

.....



Exercise 11

Main Clauses and Dependent Clauses

- Choose which is the **main clause** and which the **dependent clause** in the following sentences.

Q1. If you go to the woods today, you are in for a big surprise.

.....

Q2. I will cook my dinner when I get home.

.....

Q3. Take me now but know the truth.

.....

Q4. If you don't know me by now, you will never ever know me.

.....

Q5. Before I leave, let me tell you what you need to know.

.....

Q6. The students will leave the classroom after the lesson has ended.

.....

Q7. Brian had studied some French before he went to live in France.

.....

Q8. The Australian football team defeated Sweden after playing extra time.

.....

Q9. Steve said he would check if he had enough money or he wouldn't be able to come.

.....

Q10. Romania is a nice place to visit if you just want a relaxing holiday.

.....



Exercise 12

Matter

- Replace the word **matter** with its intended meaning.

E.g. Does it matter if it sounds bad?
Is it important if it sounds bad?

Q1. Would it matter to you if we arrived a little bit later?

.....

Q2. What kind of matter is this shirt made of?

.....

Q3. He looked like he was in pain so I asked him what the matter was.

.....

Q4. Do you think that murder is a serious matter for the court to decide upon?

.....

Q5. No matter what the doctors did, they couldn't save the man's life.

.....

Q6. Does it matter what subjects we take at school if we want to be a doctor?

.....

Q7. Does it matter very much if you don't eat properly?

.....

Q8. What kind of matter is the moon made of?

.....

Q9. Is the potential for war a serious matter?

.....

Q10. Having the right clothes to wear matters to me.

.....



Exercise 13

Preparatory "It"

- Rewrite the given sentences to use the preparatory **it**.

E.g. Crossing the road without looking both ways is dangerous.
It is dangerous to cross the road without looking both ways.

Q1. Turning your computer off now is safe.

.....

Q2. Being afraid of the dark is ok.

.....

Q3. Walking for eight hours every day is tiring.

.....

Q4. Drinking two litres of water every day is good for you.

.....

Q5. Finding €50 just lying on the street is amazing.

.....

Q6. Learning some words in the language of the country you are going to visit is useful.

.....

Q7. Speaking quickly in a foreign language is difficult for some people.

.....

Q8. Saying please when requesting something is always polite.

.....

Q9. Looking up at the vastness of space and all the stars is awe inspiring.

.....

Q10. Being careful when walking home alone at night is necessary.

.....



Exercise 14

Relative Clauses

- Join the two sentences together using a **relative clause**.

E.g. I have a book. My mother lent me the book.
I have a book which my mother lent me.

Q1. Stephanie lost the dog. She was looking after the dog.

.....

Q2. I told you about the woman. The woman is my boss.

.....

Q3. Billy is the guy. Billy punched John in the face.

.....

Q4. Rebecca had a table. She broke the table.

.....

Q5. Fred has a friend. His friend owes him money.

.....

Q6. Sharon is a customer. The waiter served Sharon.

.....

Q7. Steve has a Ferrari. It was stolen.

.....

Q8. This is the church. It was designed by Gaudi.

.....

Q9. Andy is a teacher. He used to work here.

.....

Q10. Brandi is a singer. She recorded a top ten album.

.....



Exercise 15

I think so and I hope not

- Use the words **so** and **not** to give short answers to these questions.

E.g. I Do you think Barça will win La Liga?

Yes, I think so.

Q1. Will tomorrow be a nice day? (Yes)

.....

Q2. Is a serial killer coming to the party tomorrow? (No)

.....

Q3. Do you think the metro will be full in the morning? (Yes)

.....

Q4. Will the next president be better than the last one? (Yes)

.....

Q5. Do you think the food will taste bad? (No)

.....

Q6. Could he have done better? (Yes)

.....

Q7. Do you believe that ghosts exist? (No)

.....

Q8. Do you think it will rain tomorrow? (No)

.....

Q9. Did you know that Australia is a wonderful place to visit?

.....

Q10. David is coming to the party. (He told me)

.....



Exercise 16

So would I, Neither Can He, Nor Should They etc

- Reply to the following statements as if the same is true for you by using **So**, **Neither** or **Nor**.

Q1. I would like to go to the party.

.....

Q2. Steve can play football.

.....

Q3. She can't go tonight.

.....

Q4. Daphne won't be there.

.....

Q5. Henry couldn't find the Holy Grail.

.....

Q6. Colin wants to eat at this restaurant.

.....

Q7. Vanessa has an appointment tomorrow.

.....

Q8. Tony will be available next week.

.....

Q9. Charlie couldn't kick the football.

.....

Q10. Lucy will always win.

.....



Exercise 17

The Verb Mind

- Replace **mind** in the sentence with the appropriate use.

E.g. Do you mind if I smoke?

Do you object if I smoke?

Q1. Mind the gap.

.....

Q2. Would you be able to mind my baby while I go to the toilet?

.....

Q3. Don't mind me, carry on with what you are doing.

.....

Q4. Do you mind if I open the window?

.....

Q5. Would you mind not smoking near me while I am eating, please?

.....

Q6. Do you mind what people say or think about you?

.....

Q7. Mind your belongings on the metro.

.....

Q8. My mother was minding my child while I was at work today.

.....

Q9. John didn't keep in mind other people's feelings.

.....

Q10. I don't mind minding your bag while you go shopping.

.....



Exercise 18

Far And A Long Way

■ Decide if the sentence is correct or make the necessary changes.

Q1. Plaça Espanya is not far from here.

.....

Q2. Sevilla is a long way from Barcelona.

.....

Q3. Australia is far from Spain.

.....

Q4. It is too far to swim from here to America.

.....

Q5. It is too far from here to Madrid.

.....

Q6. It isn't a long way from here to the station.

.....

Q7. Mars is a long way from Earth.

.....

Q8. France is far to walk from here.

.....

Q9. Germany isn't a long way from here.

.....

Q10. I walked far yesterday.

.....



Exercise 19

A few, few, a little, little

- Choose the correct use of **a few**, **few**, **a little** or **little** in the spaces provided.

- Q1.** I only have time, make it quick.
- Q2.** They have problems at the moment. Everything is going really well.
- Q3.** John has milk in his fridge. He needs to buy more.
- Q4.** Sharon has things to sell, so she is placing an advert on the internet.
- Q5.** Do you have time to spare? I could use your help.
- Q6.** Adam has brothers, but many sisters.
- Q7.** Betty is late. She has very time to get ready now.
- Q8.** Harry needs to buy more things to complete his man cave.
- Q9.** Neve has room to move. She needs to find a bigger place.
- Q10.** Steve has problems with his car. He needs to go to the mechanic.



Exercise 20

Not ... Either

- Answer the following questions using **Not ... Either** where appropriate.

Q1. Can George or David speak Danish?

.....

Q2. Will Theresa and Denise be at the party?

.....

Q3. Should my mother or father go on this ride?

.....

Q4. Do Steve or Amelia ever go to the pub?

.....

Q5. Would Phelan or Deirdre ever get married?

.....

Q6. May I or a friend have another free ticket?

.....

Q7. Can Moriarty or the Sheriff of Nottingham be trusted?

.....

Q8. Should Gordon or Luke go to the party?

.....

Q9. Would you give an evil robot or a wicked sorcerer a weapon?

.....

Q10. Do you or any of your friends know the way to San Jose?

.....



Exercise 21

Present Continuous For The Future

- Change the following sentences from **to be going to** to present continuous for the future.

Q1. I am going to be eating dinner at the restaurant at 8pm.

.....

Q2. I am going to go to Australia for my summer holidays.

.....

Q3. Steve is going to swim at the beach tomorrow.

.....

Q4. George is going to take the exam on Wednesday.

.....

Q5. We are going to drink at the pub tonight.

.....

Q6. They are going to go to the cinema at 7 o'clock.

.....

Q7. Victoria is going to travel to Berlin on Thursday.

.....

Q8. Aurelia is going to have a party on the weekend.

.....

Q9. My parents are going to go on a cruise next month.

.....

Q10. Barcelona is going to play a match next weekend.

.....



Exercise 22

Time Clauses And Conditional Clauses

■ Correct the sentences so they make sense.

Q1. When I will get home, I will cook the dinner.

.....

Q2. If I would walked faster, I would get home sooner.

.....

Q3. The lesson will finish after the bell will ring.

.....

Q4. David will go to the beach if the weather will be good.

.....

Q5. Sandra will eat her lunch after she will have finished her work.

.....

Q6. If I would go to the park, I will play football.

.....

Q7. He is going to live on an island after he will retire.

.....

Q8. Martha will eat dinner at the restaurant if she will have enough money.

.....

Q9. After Steve will arrive home this evening he is going to play video games.

.....

Q10. Joe write the email after he will finish his other work.

.....



Exercise 23

Used To

■ Put these sentences into the past using **used to**.

Q1. Sarah is smoking. (*When she was younger*)

.....

Q2. Johnny plays football. (*Every weekend*)

.....

Q3. Frank swims at the gym. (*Every day*)

.....

Q4. Georgia eats a lot of sweets. (*When she was a child*)

.....

Q5. Jenny loves Forrest. (*When they were kids*)

.....

Q6. Yoel is a fighter. (*A few years ago*)

.....

Q7. Ronaldinho is a great footballer. (*A few years ago*)

.....

Q8. Rhonda is a champion. (*In 2015*)

.....

Q9. Fran can climb high mountains. (*When she was a teenager*)

.....

Q10. Ned annoys Homer. (*When they were neighbours*)

.....



Exercise 1

Direct and indirect speech-questions, requests and orders

■ Choose the correct version of indirect speech for each sentence.

A1. "Where are we going?" he asked me.

a) He asked me where we were going. ✓

b) He asked me where we are going. ✗

A2. "Can you pass me the salt, please?" Jordi said to his father.

a) Jordi told his father to pass him the salt. ✗

b) Jordi asked his father to pass him the salt. ✓

A3. "Go to bed now!" the mother said to her son.

a) The mother asked her son to go to bed now. ✗

b) The mother told her son to go to bed now. ✓

A4. "How much did your car cost?" Andy asked the man.

a) Andy asked the man how much did it cost. ✗

b) Andy asked the man how much his car cost. ✓

A5. "Can I open the window?" she asked the teacher.

a) She asked the teacher if she could open the window. ✓

b) She commanded the teacher to open the window. ✗



Exercise 2

Relative clauses – a holiday in Scotland

- Combine the sentences using a relative clause. Use relative pronouns only where necessary. Note that you have to use commas in some of the sentences. The first question is answered for you.

A1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

Last year we spent our holidays in Scotland, which is in the north of Great Britain.

A2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

The people who/that live in Scotland are called Scots.

A3. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

We first went to Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland.

A4. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Arthur Conan Doyle, who was born in Edinburgh, wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

A5. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.

The lake that/which we visited was in the Highlands.

A6. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.

Loch Ness, which people know for its friendly monster, is 37 km long.

A7. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.

An old man that/who we met there told us that he had seen Nessie.

A8. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.

We then travelled to a mountain that/which is near the town of Fort William.

A9. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.

The mountain, which is the highest mountain in Great Britain, is called Ben Nevis.



Exercise 3a

Defining and non-defining clauses

- Using the information below, write sentences containing defining or non-defining relative clauses.

e.g. two sons - one lives in Manchester and one lives in France - the son in Manchester has recently become a father

(This would require a defining clause to identify *which* son has become a father, so: 'the son who lives in Manchester has recently become a father').

- A1.** Anna's dog (she only has one dog) - chocolate labrador - loves chasing rabbits

Anna's dog, which is a chocolate labrador, loves chasing rabbits.

- A2.** Josep has written many books - one book is about skydiving - this book is in the shop

The book which/that is in the shop is the one that/which Josep wrote about sky-diving.

- A3.** Three daughters - one is at music school - has passed university degree

My daughter at music school has passed her university degree.

- A4.** Mother - enjoy playing chess and walks in the country - 86 years old

My mother, who enjoys playing chess and walks in the country, is 86 years old.

- A5.** Friend - lives in Australia - emailed yesterday

My friend who lives in Australia emailed yesterday.

- A6.** One sister - works for the government - got married last month

My sister, who works for the government, got married last month.



Exercise 3b

Defining and non-defining clauses

■ Read the following sentences and decide which one correctly describes the situation (e.g. does it need a defining clause, or a non-defining one?)

A1. I have three brothers.

a) My brother who lives in Sydney came to visit me last month. ✓

b) My brother, who lives in Sydney, came to visit me last month. ✗

A2. Bob's mum has lost her keys.

a) Bob's mum who is a musician has lost her keys. ✗

b) Bob's mum, who is a musician, has lost her keys. ✓

A3. Mr. Robinson is very famous.

a) Mr. Robinson, whom I met at the trade fair, is very famous. ✓

b) Mr. Robinson whom I met at the trade fair is very famous. ✗

A4. Tamara has two cats. Both of them are black.

a) Tamara's cats which can play outside are black. ✗

b) Tamara's cats, which can play outside, are black. ✓

A5. I am absolutely crazy about shoes and own many pairs.

a) The shoes, which I bought yesterday, are beautiful. ✗

b) The shoes which I bought yesterday are beautiful. ✓

A6. We are on holiday. Yesterday, we visited a church.

a) The church which we visited yesterday is very old. ✓

b) The church, which we visited yesterday, is very old. ✗



Exercise 4

How To Make A Question In English

■ Change the following declarative sentences into questions.

A1. She plays golf.

Does she play golf?

A2. They passed the exam.

Did they pass the exam?

A3. We will arrive on time.

Will we arrive on time?

A4. You can jump very high.

Can you jump very high?

A5. Joseph has been to New Zealand.

Has Joseph been to New Zealand?

A6. They should have taken the bus.

Should they have taken the bus?

A7. I believe you.

Do I believe you?

A8. Mary's brother got here yesterday.

Did Mary's brother get here yesterday?

A9. You have been working hard.

Have you been working hard?

A10. We will be practising this later.

Will we be practising this later?



Exercise 5

Adverbs of Frequency

- Put the given adverb in the correct place in the sentence.

E.g. (Never) - She goes to the beach.
She never goes to the beach.

A1. (Always) She can be relied on to help at any time.

She can always be relied on to help at any time.

A2. (Sometimes) It rains in Barcelona.

It sometimes rains in Barcelona.

A3. (Often) You can see kangaroos in The Outback in Australia.

You can often see kangaroos in The Outback in Australia.

A4. (Rarely) It snows in Barcelona.

It rarely snows in Barcelona.

A5. (Usually) They don't come here at night.

They don't usually come here at night.

A6. (Never) You should drive drunk.

You should never drive drunk.

A7. (Occasionally) You should go to the dentist.

You should occasionally go to the dentist.

A8. (Even) They don't know what they are doing.

They don't even know what they are doing.

A9. (Seldom) David goes to the beach.

David seldom goes to the beach.

A10. (Annually) They go for a full medical check up.

They annually go for a full medical check-up.



Exercise 6

At Last and Lastly

■ Change the word **finally** in the sentence to the correct use of **at last** or **lastly**.

- A1.** I went to the supermarket and bought some eggs, bread and finally milk.
I went to the supermarket and bought some eggs, bread and lastly milk.
- A2.** Steve had been waiting for the bus for 15 minutes before it finally came.
Steve had been waiting for the bus for 15 minutes before it came at last.
- A3.** Felicity had tried to pass the test a few times before she finally passed it.
Felicity had tried to pass the test a few times before she passed it at last.
- A4.** Barry had many jobs, including as a painter, a plumber, an electrician and finally as a teacher.
Barry had many jobs, including as a painter, a plumber, an electrician and lastly as a teacher.
- A5.** Natalie finally managed to visit the Eiffel Tower after many years of wanting to.
Natalie at last managed to visit the Eiffel Tower after many years of wanting to.
- A6.** We visited many places in the city, like the Sagrada Familia, Tibidabo, Plaça Catalunya and finally Camp Nou.
We visited many places in the city, like the Sagrada Familia, Tibidabo, Plaça Catalunya and lastly Camp Nou.
- A7.** My friends went to a few different countries on their trip - Italy, France, Croatia, Poland and finally Finland.
My friends went to a few different countries on their trip - Italy, France, Croatia, Poland and lastly Finland.
- A8.** The flight was delayed for 30 minutes but finally it was allowed to take off.
The flight was delayed for 30 minutes but at last it was allowed to take off.
- A9.** The city of Beijing had been known by many different names before they finally settled on the current name.
The city of Beijing had been known by many different names before at last they settled on the current name.
- A10.** Warner was the host of many tv shows such as Toast Hunters, The Preternatural and finally The Extraterrestrial.
Warner was the host of many tv shows such as Toast Hunters, The Preternatural and lastly The Extraterrestrial.



Exercise 7

Defining and Non-Defining Relative Clauses

■ Decide whether the sentence has a **defining** or **non-defining** relative clause in it.

A1. Daphne has four friends who are good at solving mysteries.



Defining



Non-defining

A2. My mother, who lives in Australia, is a beautiful lady.



Defining



Non-defining

A3. Tim's brother who lives in Queensland used to be in the army.



Defining



Non-defining

A4. The Pittsburgh Penguins, which is an ice hockey team, won the Stanley Cup in 2017.



Defining



Non-defining

A5. Sally's sister that is married to a football player just had a baby.



Defining



Non-defining

A6. Sally's sister, who is married to a football player, just had a baby.



Defining



Non-defining

A7. Henry Ford, who invented the Model T Ford car, died in 1947.



Defining



Non-defining

A8. The guy who works with Diana Caldé is also an FBI agent.



Defining



Non-defining

A9. David Dovinko, who beat Johnny in the tournament final, lives with his mum.



Defining



Non-defining

A10. Freddie Mercury, who was the lead singer of Queen, died in 1991.



Defining



Non-defining



Exercise 8

Emphasizing Pronouns

■ Choose whether the sentence is using an **emphasizing pronoun** or a **reflexive pronoun**.

A1. I wrote the book myself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A2. Sharon protected herself from the rain by using an umbrella.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A3. Scott cleaned the car himself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A4. Gemma washed the dog herself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A5. Gemma washed herself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A6. David played the game by himself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A7. Ricardo talked to himself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A8. We built this city by ourselves.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A9. It was difficult for them to control themselves.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun

A10. You need to learn this yourself.



Emphasizing pronoun



Reflexive pronoun



Exercise 9

Eventually

- Decide whether the use of the word **eventually** is appropriate in the sentences provided.

A1. It will eventually rain again.

Yes

A2. I will eventually go home at 7pm.

No - I will eventually go home.

A3. I was waiting for the bus for 20 minutes and eventually it came.

Yes

A4. I was eventually waiting for the bus for 20 minutes when it came.

No - I was waiting for the bus for 20 minutes when it eventually came.

A5. Sandrine will eventually take the exam next week.

No - Sandrine will eventually take the exam.

A6. The weather will eventually get better.

Yes

A7. David was drinking eventually beer at the party.

No - David was eventually drinking beer at the party.

A8. Eventually people speak Swedish.

No - Swedish people eventually learn to speak Swedish.

A9. I think mobile phones all eventually have touch screens.

No - I think mobile phones will all eventually have touch screens.

A10. We will eventually die.

Yes



Exercise 10

Indirect Speech with Questions, Imperatives and Requests

■ Change the given sentence from **Direct Speech** into **Indirect Speech**.

- A1.** John said to me "What are you doing tonight?"
John asked me what I was doing tonight.
- A2.** The sergeant said "Go away!"
The sergeant told/ordered/commanded me to go away.
- A3.** The lady said "Will you help me carry this box, please?"
The lady asked me if I would help her carry this box.
or
The lady asked me to help her carry this box.
- A4.** Frances said "How are you getting to the party tonight?"
Frances asked me how I was getting to the party tonight.
- A5.** "Sit down and put your seatbelts on", said the pilot to the passengers.
The pilot told the passengers to sit down and put their seatbelts on.
- A6.** "Can you show me the way to the train station, please?" I said to the policeman.
I asked the policeman if he could show me the way to the train station.
or
I asked the policeman to show me the way to the train station.
- A7.** Bob said "Can you play football?"
Bob asked me if I could play football.
- A8.** The owner of the pub said to us "Leave!"
The owner of the pub ordered/told/commanded us to leave.
- A9.** The receptionist said to us "Will you wait for a moment, please?"
The receptionist asked us if we would wait for a moment.
or
The receptionist asked us to wait for a moment.
- A10.** Luke said "Do you think I am too old to begin the training?"
Luke asked me if I thought he was too old to begin the training.



Exercise 11

Main Clauses and Dependent Clauses

- Choose which is the **main clause** and which the **dependent clause** in the following sentences.

(MC) = Main Clause

(DC) = Dependent Clause

- A1.** If you go to the woods today, you are in for a big surprise.

If you go to the woods today (DC), you are in for a big surprise (MC).

- A2.** I will cook my dinner when I get home.

I will cook my dinner (MC) when I get home (DC).

- A3.** Take me now but know the truth.

Take me now (MC) but know the truth (DC).

- A4.** If you don't know me by now, you will never ever know me.

If you don't know me by now (DC), you will never ever know me (MC).

- A5.** Before I leave, let me tell you what you need to know.

Before I leave (DC), let me tell you what you need to know (MC).

- A6.** The students will leave the classroom after the lesson has ended.

The students will leave the classroom (MC) after the lesson has ended (DC).

- A7.** Brian had studied some French before he went to live in France.

Brian had studied some French (MC) before he went to live in France (DC).

- A8.** The Australian football team defeated Sweden after playing extra time.

The Australian football team defeated Sweden (MC) after playing extra time (DC).

- A9.** Steve said he would check if he had enough money or he wouldn't be able to come.

Steve said he would check if he had enough money (MC) or he wouldn't be able to come (DC).

- A10.** Romania is a nice place to visit if you just want a relaxing holiday.

Romania is a nice place to visit (MC) if you just want a relaxing holiday (DC).



Exercise 12

Matter

- Replace the word **matter** with its intended meaning.

E.g. Does it matter if it sounds bad?
Is it **important** if it sounds bad?

A1. Would it matter to you if we arrived a little bit later?

Would it be a problem for you if we arrived a little bit later?

A2. What kind of matter is this shirt made of?

What kind of material is this shirt made of?

A3. He looked like he was in pain so I asked him what the matter was.

He looked like he was in pain so I asked him what the problem was.

A4. Do you think that murder is a serious matter for the court to decide upon?

Do you think that murder is a serious subject for the court to decide upon?

A5. No matter what the doctors did, they couldn't save the man's life.

Nothing the doctors did could save the man's life.

A6. Does it matter what subjects we take at school if we want to be a doctor?

Is it important what subjects we take at school if we want to be a doctor?

A7. Does it matter very much if you don't eat properly?

Is it very important if you don't eat properly?

A8. What kind of matter is the moon made of?

What kind of material is the moon made of?

A9. Is the potential for war a serious matter?

Is the potential for war a serious subject?

A10. Having the right clothes to wear matters to me.

Having the right clothes to wear is important to me.



Exercise 13

Preparatory "It"

- Rewrite the given sentences to use the preparatory **it**.

E.g. Crossing the road without looking both ways is dangerous.

It is dangerous to cross the road without looking both ways.

A1. Turning your computer off now is safe.

It is safe to turn your computer off now.

A2. Being afraid of the dark is ok.

It is ok to be afraid of the dark.

A3. Walking for eight hours every day is tiring.

It is tiring to walk for eight hours every day.

A4. Drinking two litres of water every day is good for you.

It is good for you to drink two litres of water every day.

A5. Finding €50 just lying on the street is amazing.

It is amazing to find €50 just lying on the street.

A6. Learning some words in the language of the country you are going to visit is useful.

It is useful to learn some words in the language of the country you are going to visit.

A7. Speaking quickly in a foreign language is difficult for some people.

It is difficult for some people to speak quickly in a foreign language.

A8. Saying please when requesting something is always polite.

It is always polite to say please when requesting something.

A9. Looking up at the vastness of space and all the stars is awe inspiring.

It is awe inspiring to look up at the vastness of space and all the stars.

A10. Being careful when walking home alone at night is necessary.

It is necessary to be careful when walking home alone at night.



Exercise 14

Relative Clauses

- Join the two sentences together using a **relative clause**.

E.g. I have a book. My mother lent me the book.
I have a book which my mother lent me.

- A1.** Stephanie lost the dog. She was looking after the dog.
Stephanie lost the dog which she was looking after.
- A2.** I told you about the woman. The woman is my boss.
I told you about the woman who is my boss.
- A3.** Billy is the guy. Billy punched John in the face.
Billy is the guy who punched John in the face.
- A4.** Rebecca had a table. She broke the table.
Rebecca had a table which she broke.
- A5.** Fred has a friend. His friend owes him money.
Fred has a friend who owes him money.
- A6.** Sharon is a customer. The waiter served Sharon.
Sharon is the customer who the waiter served.
- A7.** Steve has a Ferrari. It was stolen.
Steve has a Ferrari which was stolen.
- A8.** This is the church. It was designed by Gaudi.
This is the church which was designed by Gaudi.
- A9.** Andy is a teacher. He used to work here.
Andy is a teacher who used to work here.
- A10.** Brandi is a singer. She recorded a top ten album.
Brandi is a singer who recorded a top ten album.

**Remember that we could also use "that" in every sentences.*



Exercise 15

I think so and I hope not

■ Use the words **so** and **not** to give short answers to these questions.

E.g. Do you think Barça will win La Liga?
Yes, I think so.

A1. Will tomorrow be a nice day? (Yes)

Yes, I think so. (I hope so)

A2. Is a serial killer coming to the party tomorrow? (No)

No, I hope not.

A3. Do you think the metro will be full in the morning? (Yes)

Yes, I think so.

A4. Will the next president be better than the last one? (Yes)

Yes, I hope so. (I suppose so)

A5. Do you think the food will taste bad? (No)

No, I hope not. (I suppose not)

A6. Could he have done better? (Yes)

Yes, I think so.

A7. Do you believe that ghosts exist? (No)

No, I hope not. (I suppose not, I believe not)

A8. Do you think it will rain tomorrow? (No)

No, I hope not. (I think not, I believe not)

A9. Did you know that Australia is a wonderful place to visit?

So I have heard. (Seen, read, been told)

A10. David is coming to the party. (He told me)

So he's told me. (So I've heard)



Exercise 16

So would I, Neither Can He, Nor Should They etc

- Reply to the following statements as if the same is true for you by using **So**, **Neither** or **Nor**.

A1. I would like to go to the party.

So would I.

A2. Steve can play football.

So can I.

A3. She can't go tonight.

Neither/nor can I.

A4. Daphne won't be there.

Neither/nor will I.

A5. Henry couldn't find the Holy Grail.

Neither/nor could I.

A6. Colin wants to eat at this restaurant.

So do I.

A7. Vanessa has an appointment tomorrow.

So do I.

A8. Tony will be available next week.

So will I.

A9. Charlie couldn't kick the football.

Neither/nor could I.

A10. Lucy will always win.

So will I.



Exercise 17

The Verb Mind

■ Replace **mind** in the sentence with the appropriate use.

E.g. Do you mind if I smoke?
Do you object if I smoke?

A1. Mind the gap.

Be careful of the gap.

A2. Would you be able to mind my baby while I go to the toilet?

Would you be able to look after my baby while I go to the toilet?

A3. Don't mind me, carry on with what you are doing.

Don't consider me, carry on with what you are doing.

A4. Do you mind if I open the window?

Do you object if I open the window?

A5. Would you mind not smoking near me while I am eating, please?

Would you consider not smoking near me while I am eating, please?

A6. Do you mind what people say or think about you?

Do you care what people say or think about you?

A7. Mind your belongings on the metro.

Be careful of your belongings on the metro.

A8. My mother was minding my child while I was at work today.

My mother was looking after my child while I was at work today.

A9. John didn't keep in mind other people's feelings.

John didn't consider other people's feelings.

A10. I don't mind minding your bag while you go shopping.

I don't object to looking after your bag while you go shopping.



Exercise 18

Far And A Long Way

■ Decide if the sentence is correct or make the necessary changes.

A1. Plaça Espanya is not far from here.

Correct.

A2. Sevilla is a long way from Barcelona.

Correct.

A3. Australia is far from Spain.

Australia is a long way from Spain.

A4. It is too far to swim from here to America.

Correct.

A5. It is too far from here to Madrid.

It is a long way from here to Madrid.

A6. It isn't a long way from here to the station.

It isn't far from here to the station.

A7. Mars is a long way from Earth.

Correct.

A8. France is far to walk from here.

France is too far to walk from here.

A9. Germany isn't a long way from here.

Germany is a long way from here.

A10. I walked far yesterday.

I walked a long way yesterday.



Exercise 19

A few, few, a little, little

■ Choose the correct use of **a few**, **few**, **a little** or **little** in the spaces provided.

- A1. I only have **a little** time, make it quick.
- A2. They have **few** problems at the moment. Everything is going really well.
- A3. John has **little** milk in his fridge. He needs to buy more.
- A4. Sharon has **a few** things to sell, so she is placing an advert on the internet.
- A5. Do you have **a little** time to spare? I could use your help.
- A6. Adam has **few** brothers, but many sisters.
- A7. Betty is late. She has very **little** time to get ready now.
- A8. Harry needs to buy **a few** more things to complete his man cave.
- A9. Neve has **little** room to move. She needs to find a bigger place.
- A10. Steve has **a few** problems with his car. He needs to go to the mechanic.



Exercise 20

Not ... Either

■ Answer the following questions using **Not ... Either** where appropriate.

A1. Can George or David speak Danish?

No, George can't speak Danish and David can't speak Danish either.

A2. Will Theresa and Denise be at the party?

No, Theresa won't be at the party and Denise won't be either.

A3. Should my mother or father go on this ride?

No, your mother shouldn't go on this ride and your father shouldn't either.

A4. Do Steve or Amelia ever go to the pub?

No, Steve doesn't go to the pub and Amelia doesn't go either.

A5. Would Phelan or Deirdre ever get married?

No, Phelan wouldn't ever get married and Deirdre wouldn't either.

A6. May I or a friend have another free ticket?

No, you may not have another free ticket and your friend may not either.

A7. Can Moriarty or the Sheriff of Nottingham be trusted?

No, Moriarty can't be trusted and the Sheriff of Nottingham can't be trusted either.

A8. Should Gordon or Luke go to the party?

No, Gordon shouldn't go to the party and Luke shouldn't go either.

A9. Would you give an evil robot or a wicked sorcerer a weapon?

No, I wouldn't give an evil robot a weapon and I wouldn't give a wicked sorcerer a weapon either.

A10. Do you or any of your friends know the way to San Jose?

No, I don't know the way to San Jose and my friends don't know the way either.



Exercise 21

Present Continuous For The Future

- Change the following sentences from **to be going to** to present continuous for the future.

A1. I am going to be eating dinner at the restaurant at 8pm.

I am eating dinner at the restaurant at 8pm.

A2. I am going to go to Australia for my summer holidays.

I am going to Australia for my summer holidays.

A3. Steve is going to swim at the beach tomorrow.

Steve is swimming at the beach tomorrow.

A4. George is going to take the exam on Wednesday.

George is taking the exam on Wednesday.

A5. We are going to drink at the pub tonight.

We are drinking at the pub tonight.

A6. They are going to go to the cinema at 7 o'clock.

They are going to the cinema at 7 o'clock.

A7. Victoria is going to travel to Berlin on Thursday.

Victoria is travelling to Berlin on Thursday.

A8. Aurelia is going to have a party on the weekend.

Aurelia is having a party on the weekend.

A9. My parents are going to go on a cruise next month.

My parents are going on a cruise next month.

A10. Barcelona is going to play a match next weekend.

Barcelona are playing a match next weekend.



Exercise 22

Time Clauses And Conditional Clauses

■ Correct the sentences so they make sense.

A1. When I will get home, I will cook the dinner.

When I get home, I will cook the dinner.

A2. If I would walked faster, I would get home sooner.

If I walked faster, I would get home sooner.

A3. The lesson will finish after the bell will ring.

The lesson will finish after the bell rings.

A4. David will go to the beach if the weather will be good.

David will go to the beach if the weather is good.

A5. Sandra will eat her lunch after she will have finished her work.

Sandra will eat her lunch after she has finished her work.

A6. If I would go to the park, I will play football.

If I go to the park, I will play football.

A7. He is going to live on an island after he will retire.

He is going to live on an island after he retires.

A8. Martha will eat dinner at the restaurant if she will have enough money.

Martha will eat dinner at the restaurant if she has enough money.

A9. After Steve will arrive home this evening he is going to play video games.

After Steve arrives home this evening he is going to play video games.

A10. Joe write the email after he will finish his other work.

Joe will write the email after he finishes his other work.



Exercise 23

Used To

■ Put these sentences into the past using **used to**.

A1. Sarah is smoking. *(When she was younger)*

Sarah used to smoke when she was younger.

A2. Johnny plays football. *(Every weekend)*

Johnny used to play football every weekend.

A3. Frank swims at the gym. *(Every day)*

Frank used to swim at the gym every day.

A4. Georgia eats a lot of sweets. *(When she was a child)*

Georgia used to eat a lot of sweets when she was a child.

A5. Jenny loves Forrest. *(When they were kids)*

Jenny used to love Forrest when they were kids.

A6. Yoel is a fighter. *(A few years ago)*

Yoel used to be a fighter a few years ago.

A7. Ronaldinho is a great footballer. *(A few years ago)*

Ronaldinho used to be a great footballer a few years ago.

A8. Rhonda is a champion. *(In 2015)*

Rhonda used to be a champion in 2015.

A9. Fran can climb high mountains. *(When she was a teenager)*

Fran used to be able to climb high mountains when she was a teenager.

A10. Ned annoys Homer. *(When they were neighbours)*

Ned used to annoy Homer when they were neighbours.