



Unit 1 – Exercises:

1.1 – Complete the sentences using the verbs provided. Each verb is used once as a stative verb and once as a non-stative (*action*) verb. Put the verbs into the appropriate **simple present** or **present continuous** form. (1-A)

think / weigh / have / look / expect

1. Jessica isn't satisfied with her career. She's **thinking** about going back to school.
2. What **do** you **think** of the idea of having a surprise party for dad this weekend?
3. **Fred**: How much **does** your dog **weigh**? **Lisa**: About 22 pounds.
4. We're **having** lunch at the moment. Can you call me back in 10 minutes?
5. Have you seen pictures of the resort we're going to stay at? It **looks** beautiful!
6. Could we talk later? I'm **expecting** a phone call very soon.
7. Can you see my dog over there on the scale? The vet is **weighing** him at the moment.
8. Liverpool is playing Manchester United today. I **expect** Liverpool to win a close match.
9. I'll certainly try to finish this project early although I don't **have** much extra time today.
10. We spent the afternoon at the museum **looking** at the paintings on display.

1.2 – For each sentence, write the **performative verb** in brackets in the correct grammar form. (1-B)

1. I hereby **name** this building the *One World Trade Center*. (name)
2. It took some effort, but we finally **convinced** them to negotiate with us. (convince)
3. We completely **deny** all accusations against us. (deny)
4. I'm not going to speak to you in that manner again. I **promise** you. (promise)
5. Sandra is very good at **inspiring** others to pursue their dreams. (inspire)
6. **Pastor**: "I now **pronounce** you husband and wife. You may kiss the bride." (pronounce)
7. The president constantly **blames / blamed** others for inciting violence. (blame)
8. I would like to **thank** you for your kindness and generosity. (thank)

1.3 – Using the verbs in brackets, complete the sentences using the simple present or present continuous. (1-C)

1. **Commentator**: "Let's move to the 18th hole, where Tiger Woods _____ for par right now. Tiger looks at the hole, and he _____ it! He _____ extremely well today!" (*putt / make / play*)
2. So I **am driving** to work the other day when another car suddenly **cuts** in front of me! It scares the heck out of me but thankfully I am able to **avoid** an accident. (*cut / avoid / drive*)
3. Jordan **moves** up court and **passes** it to Pippen who scores an easy two points. The Chicago Bulls **are scoring** much more easily this game. (*score / pass / move*)

1.4 – Using the information provided, complete the sentences about what you read or hear. (1-E)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 'Earthquake strikes central Mexico.' | 1. I see/hear there's been an earthquake in Mexico. |
| 2. 'Government announces new funding for start-ups immediately.' | 2. I see/hear the government is announcing new funding for start-ups immediately. |
| 3. Colleen : "I'm getting married on July 9 th !" | 3. I hear (that) Colleen's getting married on July 9th. |
| 4. 'Huge storm set to drop 30cm of snow today.' | 4. I see we're getting 30cm of snow today. |
| 5. Mark : "I just got promoted to senior director!" | 5. I hear (that) Mark's gotten promoted to senior director. |

1.5 – For each statement, respond with one of the word sets using the present continuous. (1-G)

(~~forever / complain / money~~) (continually / ask / borrow) (always / help / others) (constantly / arrive / late)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A : "Prices at this restaurant are too high." | B: "You're forever complaining about money!" |
| 2. A : "I'd like to volunteer today at the shelter." | B: "That's very kind. You're always helping others." |
| 3. A : "I'm going to be late for class today. Sorry." | B: "Really? You're constantly arriving late for class!" |
| 4. A : "Could I borrow some money? Sorry to ask." | B: "Seriously? You're continually asking to borrow money!" |



Unit 2 – Exercises:

2.1 – Underline the correct form of the verb (**simple past** or **present perfect**) for each sentence. (2-A)

1. Walter Johnson is a successful real estate agent. He **won** / **has won** several awards.
2. **I've seen** / **I saw** my first Disney movie when I was just four years old.
3. Sean **lived** / **has lived** in Japan for nine years, but he's back in Toronto now.
4. We **haven't heard** / **didn't hear** from Jeff since his family moved to Germany last year.
5. **A:** How long **has she been** / **was she** sick? **B:** She went into the hospital last week.

2.2 – Fill in the blanks with the **simple past** or **present perfect** form of the verbs in brackets. (2-A)

1. **A:** **Have you finished** (you/finish) classes today? **B:** No, I still have one more at 3pm.
2. (*It's 11am*) **A:** **Have you seen** (you/see) Mary this morning? **B:** Yes, I **saw** (see) her when I first **arrived** (arrive), but she **went** (go) out soon afterwards.
3. I **haven't cleaned** (not/clean) much of the house yet, and we're expecting guests in an hour!

2.3 – For each sentence, write the verbs in brackets in either the **simple past** or **present perfect** form. (2-B)

1. Steve **has felt** a lot happier since he **quit** his stressful job last month. (feel / quit)
2. Our boss **has pushed** us to work a lot harder since the pandemic (**has started**). (push / start)
3. Since Kara (**has started**) going to the gym, she **has lost** weight. (start / lose)
4. I **have gained** a lot of confidence since I (**have joined**) a public speaking club. (gain / join)
5. Dad **has been** able to exercise more since he **stopped** smoking last year. (be / stop)
6. Since we **got (have gotten)** Netflix, our family **has been watching** a lot of shows together. (get / watch)
7. Have you **talked** to any of your neighbors since you **moved into** your new house? (talk / move into)

2.4 – Write the verb in brackets in either the **past tense** or the **present perfect tense**. (2-C)

1. After we **arrived** (arrive) at the flower festival, we **took** a stroll around the gardens.
2. After we **have arrived** (arrived) at the festival, I'll **call** you to come and meet us.
3. As soon as Mark **got** (get) home from work, he went straight to bed. He was exhausted.
4. The minute I **have heard** (hear) any news, I'll contact you. I know how concerned you are about dad.
5. The moment Dan **crossed** (cross) the finish line of the race, he looked over at us and smiled.
6. We told mom exactly what happened when she **asked** (ask) us about the broken mirror.
7. There were dozens of customers standing in line by the time the store **opened** (open) today.
8. I'll call you once you **have finished** (finish) class. What time will that be?

2.5 – For the following news extracts, write the verbs in brackets in the suitable verb tense. (2-D)

1. 'A drone tour of a London bowling alley **has won** (win) a prestigious award for its creative style. The creators **wanted** (want) to highlight a business that **faced** (face) difficult times last year.'
2. 'A French-Norwegian archaeological team **has discovered** (discover) new Christian ruins in Egypt's Western Desert. The team **made** (make) the announcement after weeks of extensive work in the remote area.'
3. 'The Dow Jones Industrial Average **rose** (rise) over 200 points on Friday. It's the first time in eight days that the index **has risen** (rise). This is mainly because of positive news from the business sector.'
4. 'Account holders of the National Pension Fund **have been prevented** (prevent) from accessing their online account since the beginning of the week. Despite the concerns, the NPP president **dismissed** (dismiss) concerns Tuesday that the incident was serious, and **requested** (request) patience from customers.'

2.6 – For each 'the first time' pattern, complete the sentences in the **present perfect** or **past perfect** form. (2-E)

1. Mike is now in London for the first time. -> **Mike:** "It's the first time **I have been to/in London.**"
2. Sarah is going to go skydiving today. -> **Sarah:** "It'll be the first time **I've gone skydiving.**"
3. Amy saw a magician live last night. -> **Amy:** "It was the first time **I had seen a magician live.**"
4. Brian saw Chris for the first time in six years. -> **Brian:** "It was the first time **I had seen Chris in six years.**"



Unit 3 – Exercises:

3.1 – Underline the correct verb tense in each sentence; either the **simple past** or **past continuous**. (3-A/B)

1. Eric called / was calling while I parked / was parking the car.
2. While I walked / was walking to class, my phone rang / was ringing.
3. Donna lived / was living in Germany when she was 16 years old.
4. I finished / was finishing my travel blog while you slept / were sleeping.
5. While Danielle recovered / was recovering in hospital, I decorated her apartment.
6. When I got / was getting up, I realized that it got / was getting dark.

-> Complete the sentences using the **simple past** or **past continuous** tense. Both tenses are possible in some cases.

1. Housekeeping cleaned (clean) our room while we were having (have) breakfast.
2. Dad was watching (watch) tv when all of a sudden, the lights went (go) out.
3. Sally felt/was feeling (feel) sick this morning so she didn't go (not go) to school.
4. Paul was running (run) to catch the bus when he slipped (slip) and dropped (drop) his bag.
5. Last night at 9:30pm, I was sitting (sit) on the patio enjoying (enjoy) a cup of tea.
6. When I arrived (arrive) at the wedding, Mary introduced (introduce) me to some of her friends. We were talking (talk) when the wedding ceremony started (start).

-> Complete the sentences using your own ideas:

1. Todd was holding a glass of water when _____.
2. While the kids were playing in the yard, the parents were _____.
3. We were watching tv when _____.

3.2 – Complete the story by writing the most suitable form of the verbs in brackets. (3-A/B)

On Monday morning, when I was walking (walk) in the park, I met (meet) an old friend of mine from elementary school. Dave recognized (recognize) me right away even though I was wearing (wear) a scarf around my face as I had (have) a cold. Dave told (tell) me about his recent job and also said (say) that he was (be) sorry to see me feeling sick. He also added (add) that he was going (go) to the department store as they were having (have) an end-of-season sale. All the time Dave was speaking (speak), I was trying (try) to remember what I wanted to tell him. Finally, it came (come) to mind – the news about Andrew, our other friend who moved (move) to the city recently. Dave laughed/was laughing (laugh) while I was telling (tell) him this because he and Andrew used to be friends. We planned (plan) right then and there for all three of us to meet sometime soon.

3.3 – Using the following verbs, fill in the blanks with the **past continuous** form. (3-D)

expecting / considering / meaning / planning / thinking / wondering

1. For some reason, I was expecting March to be a better month than January or February.
2. Sandy was planning to come over for coffee but couldn't make it as she has a headache.
3. I was meaning to call you after work but ended up staying late. I'll definitely call you tomorrow.
4. We were wondering who owned the dog when a girl walked up and told us it was hers.
5. The office printer isn't working well, and Mr. Smith mentioned he was considering getting a new one.
6. Sam told us about her volunteer work today and the whole time I was thinking what a kind person she is.

3.4 – Write about your future intentions using the words in brackets. Note the use of the 'be' verb (*is/was*). (3-F)

1. I was planning to _____.
2. I am considering going _____.
3. We were thinking of _____.



Unit 4 – Exercises:

4.1 – Match each sentence with its correct meaning. (4-A)

1. Sam had dinner when we arrived. ~~_____~~ a) He was in the middle of dinner when we arrived.
 2. Sam was having dinner when we arrived. ~~_____~~ b) We arrived and then he started dinner.
 3. Sam had had dinner when we arrived. _____ c) He finished dinner before we arrived.

-> Choose the correct meaning for each sentence. (4-A)

1. When I got to the theatre, the movie had started. a) **The movie started before I arrived.**
 b) The movie started at the same time I arrived.
 2. Eric had just made dinner when I called. a) Eric was making dinner when I called.
 b) **I called Eric a short time after he made dinner.**
 3. He called last night but I had already gone to bed. a) He called and then I went to bed.
 b) **I went to bed before he called.**
 4. Sarah screamed because she had seen a snake. a) **Sarah saw a snake. Then she screamed.**
 b) Sarah screamed. Then she saw a snake.

4.2 – Underline the correct form of the verbs in each sentence. (4-A)

1. When Kim **finished/had finished** her homework, she **went/had gone** to the park.
 2. It's 11:30pm. Everybody at the Smith's is asleep. At 11:30pm, everybody at the Smith's **had gone/went** to bed.
 3. When I **woke up/had woken up**, Anthony **didn't arrive/hadn't arrived** yet.
 4. Kathy **decided/had decided** to call her mom after she **did/had done** the dishes.
 5. Last year, I **went/had gone** to Toronto. I **never visited/had never visited** Toronto before.
 6. As soon as they **said/had said** goodbye, they **drove/had driven** to the airport.
 7. David **planned/had planned** last week to meet up with his friends at 7pm. It was 7:15pm and David was late. When he **arrived/had arrived** at the restaurant, his friends **ordered/had ordered** their food. They **didn't wait/hadn't waited** for him! After David **ordered/had ordered** his food, he **went/had gone** out to double-check if he **locked/had locked** his car. He **didn't/hadn't**! Thankfully, nobody **stole/had stolen** his car!
 8. By the time Rebecca **went/had gone** into the store, she **got/had gotten** soaked from the rain!

4.3 – Join the following sentences with the word in brackets using the past perfect. (4-B/C)

1. Kim broke a plate. Then she apologized. (after) -> **Kim apologized after she had broken a plate.**
 2. I picked up the phone. It stopped ringing. (by the time) -> **By the time I picked up the phone, it had stopped ringing.**
 3. We went on vacation. We booked the resort. (before) -> **We had booked the resort before we went on vacation.**
 4. I missed the last train. I had to take a taxi. (because) -> **I had to take a taxi because I had missed the last train.**
 5. Jim arrived at the office. Mark already left. (when) -> **Mark had already left when Jim arrived at the office.**

4.4 – Use the past perfect tense to report the following. (4-D)

1. I have seen this movie before. **1. I was sure that I had seen this movie before.**
 2. Bonnie played the violin in high school. **2. Bonnie told me that she had played the violin in high school.**
 3. Mark remembered his keys. **3. Mark was sure that he had remembered his keys.**
 4. Mom hasn't tried this dish yet. **4. Mom told me that she hadn't tried this dish yet.**
 5. My sister forgot her bag at my house. **5. My sister was sure she had forgotten her bag at my house.**

4.5 – Finish the following sentences in your own words using either the simple past or past perfect.

1. He was taken to hospital this morning because .. _____
 2. When I arrived to church this morning .. _____
 3. Before I went on vacation, I .. _____
 4. By the time I arrived to school/work this morning .. _____
 5. After I had eaten dinner last night .. _____



Unit 5 – Exercises:

5.1 – Choose the correct tense: the **Present Perfect (PP)** or **Present Perfect Continuous (PPC)**. (5-A/B)

1. Nathan has loved baseball ever since he was young. **PP / PPC**
2. A: Where's Kelly? B: She's been sleeping all afternoon. I'll wake her up. **PP / PPC**
3. Our family has never been to the Netherlands but may go next year. **PP / PPC**
4. My colleague has just finished her project. She's quite relieved. **PP / PPC**
5. Frank has been working as a graphic designer since he graduated college. **PP / PPC**

5.2 – Fill in the blanks with the correct tense; either the **PP** or **PPC**. (5-A/B)

1. We've **been walking** for two hours. We've **walked** eight kilometers so far. (walk)
2. She's **slept** on every bed in the house. She's **been sleeping** since lunchtime. (sleep)
3. Jess **hasn't eaten** (not eat) anything since this morning. She **has** just **eaten** dinner. (eat)
4. Tom **has written** (write) six essays so far this term. He **has been working** very hard. (work)
5. Mom **has cleaned** the floors twice this week. She **has been cleaning** the floors since this morning and is exhausted. (clean)

5.3 – Choose the correct verb and complete the sentence with the **PP** or **PPC**. (5-A/B)

shine / learn / visit / produce / break down / wait / live

1. Jenny and Tom **have visited** Lake Como in Italy twice. They absolutely loved it!
2. We took a trip to the beach today. The sun **has been shining** all afternoon!
3. Could you please give me a drive home? My car **has broken down** again.
4. Tim: How long **have you lived / have you been living** here? Ben: About two and a half years.
5. We **have** already **learned** the simple past and past perfect tenses.
6. The bank is really crowded today. People **have been waiting** here for over an hour.
7. Picasso **has produced** almost two thousand beautiful paintings.

5.4 – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets; either the **PP** or **PPC**. (5-A/B)

1. Dad **has painted** the garage a new color. It looks so much better now! (paint)
2. Ever since I was young, our family **has spent / has been spending** summers at the cottage. (spend)
3. A: **Have you read** all of these books? B: Yes, I **have read** every one on the shelf. (read)
4. Dan **has written** quite a few poems for his girlfriend. She really loved them. (write)
5. I **have** just **finished** (finish) the picture I **have painted** (paint) for my mom.
6. The neighbors won't turn the music down. Don't you think this **has gone** far enough? (go)
7. Stacey told me that you and her **have played** tennis together many times. (play)
8. We **have been waiting** (wait) for Mary all morning but she still **hasn't arrived** yet. (not/arrive)
9. Mom **has written** down a list of things that we need to do when we arrive. (write)
10. I can't count how many times I **have gone** skiing this winter. The weather has been perfect! (go)
11. Our team **has been preparing** for the anniversary event all week. It starts tomorrow! (prepare)
12. **Have** you **checked** your email so far this morning? (check)
13. Can you please be more on time? I **have been waiting** here for 30 minutes. (wait)
14. Sharon **has seen** that documentary several times. It's one of her favorites! (see)
15. Mom: Look! Someone **has left** (leave) a ladder outside on the lawn. Dad: It might be Brian. He **has been cleaning** (clean) windows all day and he **hasn't finished** (not/finish) yet.

5.5 – Complete the sentences about your own life using either the **PP** or **PPC** tense. (5-A/B)

1. How long have you been studying Unit 5? -> _____.
2. What is something you haven't done lately? -> _____.
3. Who is someone you've known for a long time? -> _____.



Unit 6 – Exercises:

6.1 – Complete the sentences with the following verbs. Determine whether they are in the PP or PPC form. **(6-A/B)**

drive / travel / date / eat / get / paint / drink / wait

1. We **had been driving** for 10 minutes when we saw the accident.
2. When Shelly finally arrived, we **had been waiting** for over half an hour.
3. Steve and Dana **had been dating** for two years when they got engaged.
4. Sam gained some weight in 2020 because he **had eaten** too much during the pandemic.
5. Before she went to bed last night, Kelly **had drunk** a whole bottle of wine.
6. The bus **had been traveling** for over 10 hours when we arrived in San Francisco.
7. Jennifer **had gotten** a full-time job before she finished university.
8. We **had painted** the whole house before we sold it last year.

6.2 – Write the verbs in brackets in either the **past continuous** or **present perfect continuous** form. **(6-C)**

1. While I **was walking** home last night, I saw an accident at an intersection. (walk)
2. How long **had you been studying** French before you decided to move to Paris? (study)
3. I **was having** lunch when Michelle walked into the restaurant. (have)
4. Sandra **hadn't been doing** anything special all day when we invited her out with us. (not/do)
5. What **were you watching** on tv last night when I called you? (watch)
6. Before she moved back home, Kylie **had been teaching** at a private school for two years. (teach)
7. How long **had you been waiting** for Justin before he arrived last night? (wait)

6.3 – Join the two sentences together using the **time linkers** provided in brackets. **(6-A/B)**

1. Mary did the dishes. Then she watched a movie with us. (after)
Mary watched a movie with us after she had done the dishes.
2. Mark finished his report. A short while later, his computer stopped working. (before)
Mark had finished his report before his computer stopped working.
3. Laura arrived at the bus stop. Wendy was waiting for over 40 minutes. (by the time)
By the time Laura arrived at the bus stop, Wendy had been waiting for over 40 minutes.
4. Shawn left school. Then he realized that he forgot his bag. (after)
Shawn realized that he forgot his bag after he had left school.
5. The thieves escaped. A while later, the police arrived. (by the time)
The thieves had escaped by the time the police arrived.

6.4 – Put the verbs into either the **past perfect** or **past perfect continuous** form. **(6-A/B)**

1. The game **had** already **started** by the time we arrived at the stadium. (start)
2. Bill had to leave because he **had arranged** to pick up Molly from the airport. (arrange)
3. Ben got fired recently. He **had been spying** for a rival company for over three years. (spy)
4. Her throat was sore because she **had been talking** for hours at the party last night. (talk)
5. Before you arrived today, Thomas **had finished** the presentation. (finish)
6. We went to New York last month. We **had been dreaming** about it for years. (dream)
7. Jenn started her own company in 2015 after she **had borrowed** money from a bank. (borrow)

6.5 – Complete the sentences with your own ideas using the past perfect or present perfect continuous tense.

1. My friend's eyes were red today. She _____.
2. We were exhausted because _____.
3. When he had the accident, he _____.
4. I wasn't interested in lunch because _____.
5. By the time my friend arrived, I _____.



Unit 7 – Exercises:

7.1 – Complete the sentences with **will** or **be going to** using the verbs in brackets. Use contractions whenever possible. Be sure to explain your reasoning on the line below. (7-A/B/D)

- Next year, we **re going to go** to New Orleans for Mardi Gras. (go)
-> 'Be going to' is used for prior plans.
- A: Do you have any plans for summer break? B: Yes, we **re going to take** a trip to Switzerland. (take)
-> 'Be going to' is used for prior plans.
- A: Dana was going to take me to the airport but cannot anymore. B: That's okay! I **ll drive** you. (drive)
-> 'Will' is used to express willingness to do something in the moment.
- A: Watch out! That lamp **is going to fall over** if you're not more careful. (fall over)
-> 'Going to' is used for things that we think are about to happen.
- A: We **re going to see** the new Batman movie tonight. Do you want to come with us? (see)
-> 'Be going to' is used for prior plans.
- A: Let's meet early for our hike tomorrow. The sun **will rise** at about 6am. (rise)
-> 'Will' is used for general facts about the future.
- A: Who do you like in the game tonight? B: Oh, the Lions **will win**! They've been playing well. (win)
-> 'Will' is used to express our personal opinions about future events/outcomes.

7.2 – Complete the sentences with the following **speculative words**: sure / wonder / expect / hope / think (7-C)

- Tammy is usually very punctual. I'm **sure** she'll be here soon.
- The Bulls are playing in the championship game tonight. I sure **hope** they'll win!
- It's going to rain all day today. I **expect** they're going to cancel the baseball game.
- That's a unique-looking building. I **wonder** if that's the new museum everyone is talking about?
- A: Did you see the new construction project downtown? B: Yes, I **think** it'll be an office building.

7.3 – Combine the ideas of the two sentences into one sentence using the **time clauses** in brackets. (7-E)

- First: Dad's going to do the dishes. Then: He's going to dry them and put them away. (as soon as)
As soon as Dad does the dishes, he's going to dry them and put them away. or:
Dad's going to dry the dishes and put them away as soon as he does them.
- First: I'll arrive at the bus station. Then: I'll call you to pick me up. (as soon as)
I'll call you to pick me up as soon as I arrive at the bus station.
- First: I'll text Ashley tomorrow morning. Then: I'll ask her if she's joining us for lunch. (when)
When I text Ashley tomorrow morning, I'll ask her if she's joining us for lunch.
- First: Colin is going to go to Biology class. Then: He's going to go to the library. (after)
Colin is going to go to the library **after** he goes to Biology class.
- First: Tim's going to finish his homework. Then: He's going to call his parents on Facetime. (before)
Tim's going to finish his homework **before** he calls his parents on Facetime.
- First: Mary will pass her driver's test. Then: She's not going to stop practicing. (until)
Mary's not going to stop practicing **until** she passes her driver's test.
- First: Jennifer is going to study English. Then: She's going to become a great speaker. (until)
Jennifer is going to study English **until** she becomes a great speaker.

7.4 – Complete the sentences using your own ideas with the **conditional clauses** provided. (7-F)

- I'll go out tonight **only if** _____.
- Even if** it rains tomorrow, _____.
- Unless** I'm busy this weekend, _____.



Unit 8 – Exercises:

8.1 – Complete the sentences with the **simple future** or **future continuous** form of the verb in brackets. **(8-A)**

1. We **will be having** lunch between 12:30 and 1:30pm tomorrow. (have)
2. I promise that I **won't forget** to call you again. I feel badly about that. (not/forget)
3. Tim is confident that his team **will win** the match today. (win)
4. Greg's family **will be living** in Germany at this time next year. (live)
5. I'm sure he **will pass** his exam tomorrow. He's been studying hard. (pass)
6. Could you help Lisa when you get home? She **will be working on** her project. (work on)

8.2 – Remember that we often use the **present continuous** tense to express fixed future plans. Complete the following sentences with the **present continuous** or **future continuous** form of the verb in brackets. **(8-A)**

1. Gary **is meeting** Anthony and Joanne tonight. They planned it last week. (meet)
2. I checked the forecast. The sun **will be shining** when we wake up tomorrow morning! (shine)
3. An old friend of mine from high school **is getting** married this weekend. (get)
4. Please don't call too late. My daughter **will be sleeping** at 11pm. (sleep)
5. When we are in France next month, we **are staying** with friends of ours. (stay)
6. Guess what! At this time next week, we **will be flying** to Cuba for vacation! (fly)

8.3 – Imagine that your friend is always late. Use the verbs in brackets to give advice to your friend. **(8-B)**

1. By the time you join the gym.. (gain weight / this year).
By the time you join the gym, you'll have gained weight this year.
2. By the time you start looking for an apartment near the college.. (they / already / rented).
By the time you start looking for an apartment near the college, they'll have already been rented.
3. By the time you get to the party.. (everyone / eat / all the food).
By the time you get to the party, everyone will have eaten all the food.

8.4 – Write the **simple present** or **future perfect** form of the verbs in brackets. **(8-B)**

1. Let's hurry up! By the time we get to the stadium, the game **will have started**. (start)
2. When Bill **finishes** work tonight, everyone will have already gone home. (finish)
3. By next Monday, I **will have completed** the theory part of the course. (complete)
4. My sister is studying hard these days. She **will have earned** her nursing degree by next June. (earn)
5. I think they'll cancel the game. The field **will have gotten** muddy by the time it stops raining. (get)
6. Greta **will have sailed** across the Atlantic Ocean by the time she arrives in New York today. (sail)
7. All of the schools will have closed before it **starts** snowing this afternoon. (start)

8.5 – Using the words in brackets and the time phrase, write the **future perfect continuous** form. **(8-B)**

1. (next week / Tim / study English / two years) -> 'by this time'
By this time next week, Tim will have been studying English for two years.
2. (Dave arrive / Kelly / wait / over an hour) -> 'when'
When Dave arrives, Kelly will have been waiting for over an hour.
3. (we get / base camp / we / hike non-stop / two days) -> 'before'
Before we get to base camp, we will have been hiking non-stop for two days.
4. (they arrive / New York / they / drive / 10 hours) -> 'by the time'
By the time they arrive in New York, they will have been driving for 10 hours.
5. (Mike / leave library / tonight / study / five hours) -> 'when'
When Mike leaves the library tonight, he will have been studying for five hours.
6. (the band / performs / practicing / two weeks straight) -> 'by the time'
By the time the band performs, they will have been practicing for two weeks straight.



Unit 9 – Exercises:

9.1 – Match the following clauses to create sentences using the ‘be going to’ form. (9-B/E)

- | | | |
|--|----------|---|
| 1. I was going to pick you up from the bus station | <u>b</u> | a) but it just started to rain a moment ago. |
| 2. I was going to do some yard work outside | <u>a</u> | b) but my car didn’t start this morning. |
| 3. I was going to write some emails to friends | <u>e</u> | c) but I didn’t have my phone with me at the time. |
| 4. I was going to sing at the Christmas concert | <u>g</u> | d) but I went to bed late and forgot to set my alarm. |
| 5. I was going to call you this afternoon | <u>c</u> | e) but ended up watching YouTube videos instead. |
| 6. I was going to buy some groceries after work | <u>f</u> | f) but I forgot my wallet at the office. |
| 7. I was going to get up early and go for a walk | <u>d</u> | g) but my throat was sore and I had to drop out. |

9.2 – Determine if the underlined verbs are incorrect and then correct them, if necessary. (9-B/C/D/E/G)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. We didn’t expect we <u>will see</u> Kelly here so early this morning. | would see |
| 2. I <u>was going to call</u> Mike when he actually walked in the door. | correct |
| 3. The school <u>is going to announce</u> the exam schedule last week. | was going to announce |
| 4. We went to bed early because we <u>are flying</u> early the next morning. | were flying |
| 5. I am so sorry. I thought that we <u>would finish</u> the order by 3pm. | correct |
| 6. I assumed that Jennifer <u>will have been</u> here already. Where is she? | would have been |
| 7. Yesterday was stressful. The CEO <u>is arriving</u> soon and we had to prepare. | was arriving |
| 8. We <u>are meeting</u> him right after lunch, so we took a taxi to save time. | were meeting |

9.3 – Complete each sentence with an appropriate verb while determining the most suitable tense. (9-B/C/D)

become / stay / arrive / leave / have / win

- When I was young, I decided I **was going to become** an engineer when I grew up but then changed my mind.
- Before the game, we thought they **would win** but they ended up losing in the final minute.
- I was busy last Friday cleaning because my husband’s parents **were arriving** the next morning.
- This morning, we were told that we **were going to have** a meeting at 2pm but it was canceled.
- It said on his ticket that his bus **was leaving** at 10am so we had some extra time.
- We were going to the beach on Saturday and hoped the weather **would stay** warm and sunny.

9.4 – For each sentence, fill in the gaps with a verb pair from the box. Write one verb in the simple past tense and the other verb with ‘would’ (e.g.: ‘would go’). (9-D)

arrive/stop do/have need/miss make/listen buy/drive take/rain start/arrive

- We hoped that the new washing machine **would arrive** before the current one **stopped** working altogether.
- Mom asked me if I **would do** the dishes after we **had** dinner together. She was feeling tired.
- After seeing the forecast, I told Lisa that I **would take** an umbrella in case it **rained** today.
- They told us they **would make** a decision as soon as they **listened** to the presentation.
- Dad told me that he **would buy** tickets to the game when he **drove** to work yesterday.
- I knew that we **needed** to sign the contract then or we **would miss** the deal completely.
- We promised Sam that we **would start** lunch when he **arrived** but not beforehand.

9.5 – Change each sentence from the active to the passive form. (9-F)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The crowd knew (he was going to break the record). | -> the record was going to be broken. |
| 2. I thought you couldn’t come because (you sprained your ankle). | -> your ankle was sprained. |
| 3. The manager said (he was going to hire a new assistant). | -> a new assistant was going to be hired. |
| 4. Mr. Smith mentioned that (they were reviewing the proposal). | -> the proposal was being reviewed. |
| 5. She promised that (she was going to deliver the letters). | -> the letters were going to be delivered. |
| 6. John mentioned that (he was about to return the books). | -> the books were about to be returned. |
| 7. My son promised that (he would take out the garbage today). | -> the garbage would be taken out today. |



Unit 10 – Exercises:

10.1 – For each sentence, choose the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I **brush** (brush) my teeth after every meal.
2. My fiancé and I **have been engaged** (be, engaged) for nearly six months.
3. The teacher looked across the room to see if everyone **was listening** (listen).
4. Mr. Johnston **isn't** (not, be) in the office but he will return soon.
5. Kelly **had been studying** (study) for two hours at the library when I **went** (go) to see her.
6. I **am going to meet** (meet) some of my high school friends for dinner tomorrow after work.
7. About a year ago, Mark **left** (leave) the company and I **haven't heard** (not, hear) from him since.
8. Last Saturday Jenn **had** (have) dinner with a colleague who **works** (work) on the finance team.
9. I have an old friend who **lives** (live) in South Korea and **teaches** (teach) English to elementary students.
10. By this time next year, Melissa **will have graduated** (graduate) from university after four years of hard work.
11. Andrew **threw** (throw) down the book he **was holding** (hold).

10.2 – Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets; the **i) simple present, ii) simple past, iii) present continuous, iv) past continuous, v) present perfect** or **vi) present perfect continuous verb tense**.

1. Dad generally **goes** (go) fishing on the weekends or just **stays** (stay) home to relax.
2. We **were walking** (walk) along the beach and suddenly **saw** (see) an eagle overhead.
3. The boys are getting tired. They **have been playing** (play) soccer for over two hours.
4. We **are meeting** (meet) Mr. Thompson at 4pm to discuss the project.
5. Yesterday, I **spent** (spend) the day **teaching** (teach) myself how to play the guitar.
6. **Have you read** (read) the Da Vinci Code by Dan Brown?

10.3 – Fill in the blanks with the **simple past, past continuous, past perfect** or the **past perfect continuous**.

1. By the time we **got** (get) to the theatre, the play **had started** (start) already.
2. When Angela **saw** (see) me at the mall, I **was walking** (walk) out of a bookstore.
3. I **had been painting** (paint) the kitchen for two hours before Peter **came** (come) to help.
4. When we **bought** (buy) the house, we **had been looking** (look) for an affordable one for a year.
5. My sister **hadn't been** (not, be) to an ice hockey game before last night.
6. We **were studying** (study) for the history exam when the lights suddenly **went** (go) off.
7. My alarm **didn't ring** (not, ring) this morning and I **was** (be) almost late for work.
8. When we **went** (go) out this morning, the sun **was shining** (shine) and it **was** (be) warm.

10.4 – All 12 verb tenses are represented in the 13 sentences below (the Simple Future = i) will & ii) going to).

1. Ted **bought** (buy) a suit yesterday and **paid** (pay) for it with his credit card.
2. They were just **sitting down** (sit down) for dinner when their neighbor **knocked** (knock) on the door.
3. By the end of the month, Jay **will have completed** (complete) the first module of his graphic design class.
4. Lucky me! At this time next week, I **will be lying** (lie) on a beach in California.
5. Every morning Gabi **turns on** (turn on) her computer and **checks** (check) her social media.
6. Could I ask for an extension? I'm afraid that I **haven't finished** (not, finish) my presentation yet.
7. This summer I **am going to read** (read) some of the books that are on my bucket list.
8. Nathan **had been waiting** (wait) for 20 minutes when the bus finally **arrived** (arrive).
9. The Smiths **had seen** (see) the house five times before they finally **decided** (decide) to purchase.
10. Evan **is meeting** (meet) Ashley for dinner at 7pm tonight.
11. My parents **have been painting** (paint) the garage all morning. I hope they finish by lunchtime.
12. **Manager:** Could you start the budget soon? **You:** I **will start** (start) working on it right now.
13. Let's hurry up. Tammy **will have been waiting** (wait) for an hour by the time we **arrive** (arrive).



Unit 11 – Exercises:

11.1 – Highlight the most suitable answer for each of the sentences. (11-A)

- The paramedics arrived quickly and they (could / **managed to** / can't) save everyone.
- Some dinosaurs (**could** / was able to / are able to) stand on two legs.
- It was really humid last night and I (**couldn't** / cannot / am not able to) sleep properly.
- I had an accident last week but my mechanic (could / **managed to** / can) fix my car quickly.
- Ryan would love to (able to / **be able to** / being able to) travel again once the pandemic is over.
- Marcia (can / is able to / **has been able to**) play the piano since she was seven.
- I'm right-handed. I (am able to / couldn't / **can't**) write with my left hand.
- Jennifer (**can't** / couldn't / was able to) drive very well. She's had a few accidents since she got her license.

11.2 – Complete the sentences with **can/can't**, **could/couldn't** or **will/won't be able to**. (11-A/B)

- Jonathan **can't** play the violin well now, but with lots of practice, he **will be able to** in the future.
- My nephew was a talented child. He **could** sing and dance by the time he was only five.
- In the future it's expected that we **will be able to** send people back to the moon.
- When my grandmother was young, she **couldn't** vote but she **could** cook very well.
- I'm afraid Jessica **won't be able to** meet us for dinner later tonight.
- When I was young, I **couldn't** come home late but now, I **can** come home whenever I want.
- In the 1700's, women **couldn't** perform in musicals or plays. It was forbidden by law.
- Humans **couldn't** travel very long distances in the past, but in the future they **will be able to** travel across continents at the speed of sound.
- When I was young, I **could** eat anything I wanted and not gain weight. Now, I **can't** do that at all!
- The Internet is down at the moment. We **won't be able to** send any emails for the rest of the day.

11.3 – Match the following sentence halves related to both **sense** and **thought process verbs**. (11-A/B/C)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Were you able to see | | the teacher speaking clearly. |
| 2. We could really taste | | the fresh bread from the bakery nearby. |
| 3. In the front I could hear | | the fireworks from your balcony last night? |
| 4. We just couldn't believe | | the Olympic gold medal. What an exciting moment! |
| 5. Tim wasn't able to think | | most of the questions on the exam. |
| 6. I was able to understand | | of a suitable answer to the question. |
| 7. Jennifer was able to smell | | the oregano in the spaghetti sauce. |
| 8. We were allowed to touch | | Eric's story. It seemed like he wasn't telling the truth. |

11.4 – Determine if the following sentences are correct. If they are not, correct them. (11-C)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The kids could use the school computers after class today for research. | 1. <u>Were allowed to</u> |
| 2. I could swim in my neighbor's swimming pool when I was young. | 2. <u>Correct</u> |
| 3. Yesterday, we could jump on the trampoline in my neighbor's yard. | 3. <u>Were allowed to</u> |
| 4. I couldn't borrow Mike's car last weekend. He needed to use it. | 4. <u>Correct</u> |
| 5. After her test yesterday, Danielle could play video games. | 5. <u>Was allowed to</u> |
| 6. My teacher is very lenient. We could hand in our assignment late today. | 6. <u>Were allowed to</u> |
| 7. Meghan wasn't allowed to eat any sugar on her diet. | 7. <u>Correct</u> |

11.5 – Use the example ideas provided to write sentences about the **past**, **present** and **future**.

- In fifty years' time, we _____.
- In ancient times, _____.
- These days, most people _____.
- In 1492, _____.
- In the future, I think _____.



Unit 12 – Exercises:

12.1 – Complete the sentences with **will** or **would** / **wouldn't**. (12-A)

1. When I was young, our relatives **would** get together every Thanksgiving for dinner.
2. Every evening after dinner, Mom **will** take the dog for a walk in the park.
3. After World War II, people **would** have very large families. They are now known as *Baby Boomers*.
4. Driving downtown during rush hour **will** be a challenge, especially for newer drivers.
5. Customers **will** complain from time to time about the service they receive.
6. In the old days, a gentleman **would** stand up and take off his hat when a lady entered the room.
7. I'm so annoyed right now! Kevin **will** never arrive on time. I had to wait 20 minutes again today!
8. My roommate in college was hard to live with. She **would** listen to her music all hours of the day!
9. We tried to convince Rob to try skydiving but he just **wouldn't**. He's very afraid of heights.
10. Most criminals **will** come from troubled backgrounds.
11. My kids **will** play video games for hours. I really worry about it sometimes.
12. Kelly looked upset but she **wouldn't** talk about it when we asked her.

12.2 – Report the speech for the following statements. (12-B)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. "I'll fly to Boston tomorrow on business," Mr. Smith said. | 1. Mr. Smith said he'd fly to Boston tomorrow. |
| 2. "Will you stay in contact with me?" she asked. | 2. She asked if I'd stay in contact with her. |
| 3. "I'll call you later," Steve said while walking outside. | 3. Steve said he'd call me/us later. |
| 4. "Will you be home tonight?" his mother asked. | 4. His mother asked if he'd be home tonight. |
| 5. "I'll come and pick you up," he replied. | 5. He replied (that) he'd come and pick me/us up. |
| 6. "I'll visit my grandmother tomorrow," she let us know. | 6. She let us know (that) she'd visit her grandmother tomorrow. |

12.3 – For each sentence, combine the verbs with **would**. There is more than one answer possible for each. (12-C)

advise / think / estimate / recommend / say / imagine

1. I **would imagine** that marathoners feel a sense of joy when they cross the finish line!
2. I **would advise** against taking the bus during rush hour. It's better to take the subway.
3. I **would estimate** that there were over 20,000 people in the stadium for the championship game.
4. Instead of building a website yourself, I **would recommend** you to hire a professional developer.
5. I **would say** that over the years, I have become a much more mature and focused person.
6. Why did you keep the party a secret? I **would think** you would want everyone to know.

12.4 – For the following sentences, write **used to** or **would**. If both answers are possible, write **would**. (12-D)

1. Before getting my driver's license, I **would** take the bus to get to where I needed to be.
2. When I was in high school, I **used to** be in great shape. Now, I can hardly walk to the corner store.
3. When I was young, I **would** write in my diary every night before bed.
4. When Jeff started his new job, he **used to** be early for work. Recently, he's been arriving late.
5. You **would** paint so well when you were younger. Why did you decide to give it up?
6. For years, they **would** spend the summers at their cottage by the beach.
7. We **used to** have a poodle when we first moved into this house.
8. Do you remember how the kids **would** climb those trees for hours in the summertime?
9. When Michael Jordan was young, he **would** play basketball with his older brothers.
10. Shane **used to** live on a farm until he moved to the city to go to university.

12.5 – Complete the following sentences about yourself. (12-D)

1. Our family used to have _____.
2. In high school, we would _____.
3. When I was young, I used to dream _____.



Unit 13 – Exercises:

13.1 – Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs + **may / might**. (13-A/C/G)

ask / become / have / have / get into / be / rain / catch

1. Dan really enjoyed his date with Colleen. He **might ask** her to get together again soon.
2. Those are dark clouds, and the air pressure is dropping. It **might rain** soon.
3. John has got to slow down! He **may have** an accident if he keeps driving so aggressively.
4. **Doctor:** I've checked the X-rays and I am afraid that you **may have** a broken collar bone.
5. **Mom:** Dress warmly and put on a scarf! You **might catch** a cold if you're not careful.
6. Our teacher is quite strict. You **might get into** trouble if you don't have your homework done.
7. Methane **may be** one of the most harmful greenhouse gases on earth.
8. Polar Bears **may become** extinct if humankind does not reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

13.2 – Use your own ideas to speculate about the following sentences by using **may have / might have**. (13-A)

1. Jessica wasn't able to come to the concert with us even though she had a ticket.
She **might have gotten** sick the same day of the concert and wasn't able to make it.
2. My computer suddenly stopped working this afternoon. It's never had any problems before.
It **may have gotten** a virus after I clicked on some links. / The hard drive **may be** full.
3. My teacher was unusually absent from class yesterday.
He / she **may have been** sick. / They **may have suddenly had** a family member to take care of.
4. I just had my phone with me a minute ago, but now I cannot find it anywhere.
Did you check your pockets or bag? It **may be there**. / You **may have dropped** it somewhere.
5. Molly hasn't arrived for the meeting yet. She's always on time for everything.
Let's give her a call. She **may have had** some problems on her way here. / She **may be stuck** in traffic.

13.3 – Underline the correct answer, focusing on the correct verb tense. (13-A/C)

1. Melvin wasn't in class again today. The teacher mentioned he **might have been / might be** coming tomorrow.
2. When Donna arrived for dinner, she looked exhausted. She **might have been / might be** busy all day.
3. That woman **may have been / may be** French but I'm not sure. She's speaking French though.
4. My grandmother doesn't answer the phone sometimes. She **may not have / may not** hear it ringing.
5. Sherry **might have / might** come to the wedding if she can book a flight by tomorrow night.
6. We're still waiting for Terry to arrive. He's usually on time. He **might have been / might be** on his way now.
7. That guy over there **might have been / might be** the manager. He's been helping that lady for quite a while.

13.4 – Use **might / may** to suggest your own solutions to the following problems. (13-D)

1. I am often late for class even though I set my alarm. My teacher got quite upset with me this morning.
I'm sorry to hear that! You **might want** to set an earlier alarm, or you **may try** leaving earlier for class.
2. **Teacher:** Some of my students don't arrive to class on time. I got quite upset this morning and later regretted it.
Have you tried contacting their parents? You **might want** to try calling them so that they can help you with this.
3. I'm a skilled soccer player but I wasn't chosen for the team. I know I have the talent but I still need to improve.
Oh, that is really disappointing. You **may like** to ask the coach directly what he wants to see from you.

13.5 – Report the speech for the following statements. (13-F)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. "I may buy a used car this weekend," Tom said. | 1. Tom said he might buy a used car this weekend. |
| 2. "We may agree to do that," Shawna hinted. | 2. Shawna hinted they might agree to do that. |
| 3. "I may go to Rome next year," mentioned Amy. | 3. Amy mentioned she might go to Rome next year. |
| 4. "Lilly may be back in an hour or two," Andy said. | 4. Andy said (that) Lilly might be back in an hour or two. |
| 5. "I may teach French this term," Ms. Lee told us. | 5. Ms. Lee told us she might teach French this term. |



Unit 14 – Exercises:

14.1 – Complete the sentences with **must** or **have/has (got) to**. (14-A/D)

1. **Announcement:** ‘Passengers flying to Chicago on flight A387 **must** proceed to Gate 16 immediately.’
2. Timothy is finding his new job challenging to get used to. He **has to** be at his office by 7:30am.
3. Before getting your driver’s license in Canada, you **have to** take a ‘Driver’s Education’ course.
4. **Sign:** ‘Visitors **must** take off their hat and shoes before entering this temple.’
5. If you want to get tickets for this Saturday’s championship game, you’ll **have to** line up outside the stadium by 7am. Tickets are expected to sell out in minutes!
6. Oh look at the time! I’m afraid it’s getting late and I **must** go.
7. **Did** you **have to** get insurance for your house before you bought it?
8. **Kathy:** ‘The shop assistant told me that I **have to** wear high heels with this outfit.’
9. **Stacey:** ‘I **must** wear formal, trendy clothing because they make me look more sophisticated.’
10. Because of the dress code at our company, all sales representatives **have to** wear a formal suit and tie.

14.2 – Complete the sentences with **mustn’t** or **don’t/doesn’t have to**. (14-A)

1. I took a personal vacation day tomorrow. I **don’t have to** get up at the usual time.
2. Craig told me he **mustn’t** disclose any of his clients’ personal information. It is confidential.
3. Amy told me that she **doesn’t have to** buy a new dress for Tim’s wedding. She has a nice one already.
4. We’re coming back in a moment. You **don’t have to** lock the doors. This is a very safe neighborhood.
5. You **mustn’t** forget to give the dog its medication every morning. It’s very important.
6. Andrew **mustn’t** enter a bar until he turns 19 later this year.
7. I’m afraid that I’m running late today. You **don’t have to** wait for me. You can start eating before I arrive.
8. Carol **doesn’t have to** take her driving test again. Fortunately, she passed it on her first attempt.
9. Didn’t you see the sign? It states that we **mustn’t** take any pictures of the animals.
10. Although we **don’t have to** get a vaccine passport, we’ll have to present one at the airport to travel abroad.

14.3 – Draw conclusions from the following sentences using the verbs in brackets. Be mindful of verb tense. (14-B)

1. Sara keeps smiling at her phone. She **must be chatting** (chat) with her new boyfriend.
2. One of your classmates broke her arm. She’s an avid bike rider. She **must have fallen off** (fall off) her bike.
3. Your friend, Ben, isn’t in class today. He **must have** (have) a doctor’s appointment this afternoon.
4. One of your clients hasn’t called you for a few weeks. She **must have lost** (lost) your phone number.
5. Mary has started taking French classes on weekends. She **must be taking** (take) a trip to Paris sometime soon.
6. Eric left class just before the teacher walked in. He **must have forgotten** (forget) his book in his locker.
7. You notice your colleague researching travel destinations online. She **must be taking** (take) a vacation soon.

14.4 – Write sentences expressing **possibility** or **probability** (may/might/could) or **certainty** (must/can’t). Be mindful of grammar. There is more than one possible answer. (Units 11-14)

1. That **must be** (be) Vanessa coming now. No one else wears trendy clothes like that every day.
2. **A:** Dave is looking a bit confused. **B:** Yes, he **may/must not have understood** (not/understand) your explanation.
3. Congratulations on getting a great grade in Chemistry class! You **must have studied** (study) very hard.
4. I’m not sure what to think about what she said. She **may/might/could have been right** (right). Who knows.
5. **A:** Where’s Kara? **B:** I’m not sure. She **might be studying** (study) at the library. She’s usually there after class.
6. **A:** Did I see Amy at the park last night? **B:** Oh it **couldn’t have been** (be) her. She worked late last night.
7. Oh no! There’s nobody at the bus stop. It **must have left** (leave) already. I knew we were late!
8. **A:** Is the manager coming to the meeting? **B:** I’m not sure. He **may/might** (attend). He’s still meeting with his clients in his office and they **may/might/could be** (be) a while longer.
9. Don’t take the Jackson trail up the mountain. It rained last night and **may/might/could be** (be) slippery.
10. The Smith’s **can’t be** (not / be) at home. The lights are completely off at the house.



Unit 15 – Exercises:

15.1 – Complete the sentences with **should**, **ought to**, or **had better**. More than one answer is possible. Some answers will be in the negative form (shouldn't, had better not, etc.). (15-A/B)

1. Thanks for coming to see our new house! You **should** drop by more often. We'd love to see you!
2. When people are driving, they **had better** pay attention to avoid having accidents.
3. Paul always looks tired in the morning. He **shouldn't** go to bed so late every night.
4. We **ought to** get up early tomorrow. The teacher wants us there 20 minutes before school starts.
5. Oh, it was one of the best shows I've ever seen. You really **should** go and see it!
6. Sam, the speed limit is just 40km/h in school zones. You **ought to** slow down.
7. I have a meeting starting in 20 minutes. I **had better** leave now or I might be late.
8. Karen mentioned that she keeps getting headaches. I think she **shouldn't** drink so much coffee.
9. Mark! I'm going to visit your hometown next weekend. Where **should** I go when I'm there?
10. It might rain later and you don't want to get your new suit wet. You **had better** take an umbrella with you.
11. A: I think the teacher made a mistake correcting my test. B: Really? You **should** see her after class.
12. The company policy states that we now have to arrive by 8am. We **ought to** leave earlier in the mornings.
13. I **should** call my sister. It's her birthday tomorrow and I think she'd really appreciate it.

15.2 – Match the following sentences. (15-All)

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| 1. I don't like the gift my brother gave me. | X | If I were you, I would try drinking more water between meals. |
| 2. I'm upset with Amy over what she said. | X | He'd better review everything. The final exam will be harder. |
| 3. I'm constantly hungry on this new diet. | X | You shouldn't try to return it. That would hurt his feelings. |
| 4. I'd like to go skydiving. It's my first time. | X | You'd better see a physiotherapist. They'll be able to treat it. |
| 5. Andrew got a C on his mid-term in math. | X | You should tell her how you feel. It's best to be honest. |
| 6. I've been biking a lot. I've got a sore knee. | X | You'd better choose a good company. It could be risky. |

15.3 – Complete the sentences with **should/shouldn't**, **ought to** or **had better (not)** and these verbs. (15-All)

call / go / get / keep / respect / reduce / drive / make

1. We **should call** Jeff a taxi. I don't think it's a good idea for him to drive home.
2. Mom has been working really hard lately. We **should get** her a nice gift this year for her birthday.
3. That new restaurant is booked every night. I **had better make** a reservation if we want to get a table.
4. You **shouldn't keep** your friends waiting too long. I noticed they were getting impatient last time.
5. When traveling in countries abroad, you **ought to respect** the local laws and culture.
6. They really **should reduce** the cost of housing in the city. It's getting harder to buy a house there.
7. In winter weather, you **had better drive** slowly in order to prevent accidents. The roads can be slippery.
8. It's freezing cold outside today! The kids **had better not go** out. They could get frostbite.

15.4 – Use the language taught in this unit to offer advice and recommendations in these situations. (15-All)

1. You are going out for a walk with Angela. It looks like it might rain. You say to Angela:
We'd better take / We should take an umbrella with us. It looks like it might rain.
2. You want to go for lunch with Chris, but you're expecting an important phone call from a client. You say:
I'd better stay and wait for this call. It's important. / I had better take my phone in case my client calls.
3. You and Elizabeth are going to a concert. You missed the bus and don't want to be late. You say to Elizabeth:
I think we should / we'd better take a taxi to the concert. We don't want to be late.
4. Your sister doesn't look well, and definitely not well enough to go to school. You say to your sister:
You should stay home from school today. You don't look well at all.
5. You forgot to send an invitation to Alice for your parents' anniversary party. It's tomorrow. What would you do?
I should call Alice and invite her to the party. I should call and apologize to Alice right away.



Unit 16 – Exercises:

16.1 – For each sentence, underline the **action verb** and write whether it is **transitive (T)** or **intransitive (I)**. Also, if there is a **direct object** of the action verb, circle or highlight it. **(16-A/B)**

1. T The Wright brothers built the first airplane in 1903.
2. I When we arrived, nobody was there.
3. T For about an hour, they passed the ball back and forth at practice.
4. I Mom is sleeping so don't be loud in the house!
5. T Jennifer turned off the light before bed.
6. T We moved the tables closer to each other.
7. I The candidate sat down but she was clearly nervous.
8. T The boys wore their raincoats because of the weather outside.
9. T My friend reviews her notes a lot so that she isn't confused in class.

16.2 – Four of the sentences require an object and four do not. If no object is required, leave the sentence blank.

Objects: their own vegetables / the dance / a company / the furniture **(16-A/B)**

1. Our neighbors enjoy growing their own vegetables. They taste absolutely delicious!
2. Your kids are really growing _____! I can't believe how tall they have gotten.
3. I was late for class so I ran _____ all the way to school.
4. My dad ran a company for 30 years before he retired last month.
5. We had to move the furniture around so that we could paint the living room.
6. I'm going to take some pictures. Please don't move _____!
7. Amy practiced _____ every day before her school violin recital.
8. Our class practiced the dance until we completely memorized it.

16.3 – Underline the correct word for each of the **wh-clauses + infinitives** in the following sentences. **(16-C)**

1. When we went shopping today, Sue showed me where / when / why to buy the shoes.
2. The nurse will inform you where / when / what to enter the room to see the doctor.
3. Our family hasn't decided where / why / what to do with our old furniture when we move next week.
4. My sister is so hard to shop for! I can't decide when / what / who to buy her for her birthday.
5. Mike told me who / what / where to speak to when I arrive at the ticket office at the stadium.
6. We're really excited about our wedding but my fiancé still hasn't decided why / what / which dress to wear!
7. The attendant showed me why / what / where to park my car at the department store.

16.4 – In each sentence write the correct **verb** and indicate whether it is **transitive (T)** or **intransitive (I)**.

Note: Some of the verbs from the list below will be changed to the past or future tense. **(16-A/B)**

raise / set / lay / rise / sit / lie

1. T The teacher instructed the students to raise their hands if they have any questions.
2. I When the bell rang, the teacher rose to his feet and started to speak to the class.
3. T My manager had already laid a stack of documents on my desk when I got to the office.
4. I We had a busy day getting ready for Christmas! Tonight I'm just going to sit down and rest.
5. T When I was young, I always set the table before we had dinner.
6. I During mid-summer, the sun sets at about 10pm in my hometown.
7. I On Saturdays mornings, I want nothing more than to just lie in bed and read.
8. T Tim gave a lovely toast after the wedding and we raised our glasses to celebrate the bride and groom.
9. I My English lecture usually fills up quickly. Today we sat in the back row of the classroom.
10. I My daughter lost her balloon at the park today. We watched it rise until we couldn't see it anymore.
11. I On cold winter days, my dogs lie in the sun and stay warm.
12. T Healthy hens are able to lay eggs once a day.



Unit 17 – Exercises:

17.1 – For each sentence in the line provided, indicate whether the verb is a **linking verb (LV)** or **action verb (AV)**. Additionally, underline the linking verb and its complement or the action verb and its object phrase. **(17-A)**

1. The president stayed calm throughout the debate. LV
2. Carol tried most of the food at the buffet. AV
3. We were really tired after a long day of work. LV
4. A mother bear will raise its cubs for over a year. AV
5. Your son seems to be a little sick this afternoon. LV
6. My dog appears at the door every night when I get home. AV
7. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. LV / AV
8. I'll buy some more tomatoes today. Those ones smell bad. AV / LV
9. Daniel turned into a terrific hockey player. LV
10. Some people have coffee or tea every morning with breakfast. AV

17.2 – Put brackets around 'to be' in the following sentences if it can be omitted from the sentence. **(17-B)**

1. When I got to the party, everybody seemed **(to be)** happy and in a great mood.
2. It wasn't the result he'd been hoping for, but Matt looked **(to be)** content with a silver medal.
3. My manager appeared to be working on the presentation when I went to meet him today.
4. The merger between both companies proved **(to be)** difficult due to different work cultures.
5. While we were walking along the coast today, we approached what seemed to be a rock but to our amazement, it actually turned out to be a seal on the beach! To our surprise, she didn't seem **(to be)** afraid of us.
6. I saw my neighbor earlier today. He seemed to be trying to fix his fence so I stopped to see if I could help.

17.3 – Complete the sentences with the linking verbs **become**, **go**, **get** or **turn**. Be mindful of verb tense. If the verb **become** can be substituted with **get**, write **get** to create a more casual sentence tone. **(17-C/D)**

1. We had a great time at the beach! We stayed all day until it started **getting** dark.
2. Sadly, Galileo **went** blind at the age of 72, from a combination of cataracts and glaucoma.
3. We had a nice surprise party for my grandfather this past weekend. He **turned** 80 on Saturday!
4. I was sick last week but I'm **getting** better after taking a rest for a few days.
5. Ms. Johnson **became** a professor after writing several successful papers in prestigious journals.
6. After hearing the news about the accident, Erica **got** very emotional.
7. Crime has **become** a serious issue after several local businesses were forced to shut down.
8. Have you heard the news? Jenn and Mike are **getting** married next month!
9. The company finally **went** bankrupt after several attempts to revive the business.
10. This area of the city is beautiful in the autumn season when the trees **turn** red and yellow.

17.4 – Fill in the blanks with the words below. More than one answer is possible. Use each word once. **(17-all)**

look / went / looked / remained / appears / turned out / was / acting / sounded / seemed

1. The floors didn't **look** clean so we asked when they had last been mopped.
2. The audience **remained** quiet before bursting into applause following the performance.
3. I first had some doubts about the proposal, but it actually **turned out** to be a great idea.
4. Some of the food **went** bad after being left out on the counter for a few days.
5. Learning to juggle **was** harder than Tim first thought, but he eventually became quite good at it.
6. Sharon **appears** to be nervous before her performance. I'll try to calm her down and help her feel better.
7. The school orchestra **sounded** terrific today! Their first official performance is next weekend.
8. As I shared more information about the product, the customer **seemed** interested in knowing more.
9. I wasn't entirely sure, but he **looked** like the store manager and was helping other customers.
10. Is your younger brother okay? He's **acting** very funny today.



Unit 18 – Exercises:

18.1 – For each sentence, reverse the order of the objects. (18-B/C/D)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Jonathan gave the money to me. | 1. <u>Jonathan gave me the money.</u> |
| 2. The store staff gave us some brochures. | 2. <u>The store staff gave some brochures to us.</u> |
| 3. Aunt Mary brought the kids some gifts. | 3. <u>Aunt Mary brought some gifts for the kids.</u> |
| 4. Tim sent a dozen roses to his wife for Valentine's. | 4. <u>Tim sent his wife a dozen roses for Valentine's.</u> |
| 5. Please lend me your pen for a few minutes. | 5. <u>Please lend your pen to me for a few minutes.</u> |
| 6. Dad gave his sister a call on her birthday. | 6. <u>Dad gave a call to his sister on her birthday.</u> |
| 7. Mr. Jones gave some good advice to all of us. | 7. <u>Mr. Jones gave all of us some good advice.</u> |
| 8. Janine sent an invitation to us for her wedding. | 8. <u>Janine sent us an invitation for her wedding.</u> |
| 9. Will you lend your car to Shawn for the weekend? | 9. <u>Will you lend Shawn your car for the weekend?</u> |
| 10. Candace painted a picture for her grandmother. | 10. <u>Candace painted her grandmother a picture.</u> |

18.2 – Correct the mistake in each sentence. Two sentences are already correct. (18-B/C/D)

1. My mother read ~~me a lot of stories~~ before bed when I was young.
My mother read a lot of stories to me before bed when I was young.
2. Mark presented one of his ~~products the customer~~ during the meeting.
Mark presented one of his products to the customer during the meeting.
3. As soon as the harvest ended, the farmer shipped his corn ~~for~~ the market.
As soon as the harvest ended, the farmer shipped his corn to the market.
4. After lunch, Ms. Johnson taught a difficult geography lesson to us.
After lunch, Ms. Johnson taught a difficult geography lesson to us. -> (correct)
5. I didn't have any cash with me but fortunately, Carrie offered to buy lunch ~~to~~ us.
I didn't have any cash with me but fortunately, Carrie offered to buy lunch for us.
6. We brought some meals to our neighbors after finding out that a family member had passed away.
We brought some meals to our neighbors after finding out that a family member had passed away. -> (correct)

18.3 – Unscramble each sentence and also add either **to** or **for** in front of the indirect object. (18--B/C/D)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. me / my best friend / her new camera / showed | 1. <u>My best friend showed her new camera to me.</u> |
| 2. Mike / an affordable / found / apartment / us | 2. <u>Mike found an affordable apartment for us.</u> |
| 3. told / a wartime story / us / Laura's grandfather | 3. <u>Laura's grandfather told a wartime story to us.</u> |
| 4. promised / Sam / to keep / the secret / me | 4. <u>Sam promised to keep the secret for me.</u> |
| 5. you / buy / could / a newspaper / John | 5. <u>Could you buy a newspaper for John?</u> |
| 6. have to / my manager / I / write / a long report | 6. <u>I have to write a long report for my manager.</u> |
| 7. you / I / make / can / coffee or tea / some | 7. <u>Can I make some coffee or tea for you?</u> |
| 8. will / cause / that / us / a lot of stress | 8. <u>That will cause a lot of stress for us.</u> |

18.4 – Fill in the blanks with a suitable verb from the list and insert **to** or **for** in the sentence. (18--B/C/D)

brought out / pointed out / sells / booked / play / introduced / handed / cook / wait

1. The waiter **brought out** four plates of food (**for**) them.
2. The store **sells** a special tool (**to**) its customers for decorating birthday cakes.
3. Jessica couldn't **wait** to show her report card (**to**) her parents when she got home.
4. Paul offered to **cook** dinner tonight (**for**) us.
5. The waitress **handed** the ice cream cone (**to**) my daughter but it dropped on the ground.
6. I **booked** a hotel room (**for**) one of our main customers who is visiting tomorrow.
7. Have you met Sam yet? Mr. Johnson **introduced** him (**to**) me earlier today.
8. Steve is injured so I'm going to **play** the game tonight (**for**) him.
9. Dave **pointed out** several mistakes in the product design (**to/for**) us.



Unit 19 – Exercises:

19.1 – Choose the correct verb from the box to write subjects in the **gerund form**. (19-A)

fly~~ing~~ / swimming / filming / talking / volunteering / learning / reading / cycling

1. **Flying** makes my sister quite anxious! She'd much rather travel by car or train.
2. **Talking** is absolutely prohibited during the exam. If you're caught, you'll automatically get an F.
3. **Filming** is not allowed in this area. Cameras will be taken and charges will be laid.
4. **Volunteering** at shelters is something Mike does on weekends. He's passionate about helping animals.
5. **Reading** articles daily is one of the best ways to improve your English, especially comprehension skill.
6. **Cycling** is one of the best ways to see the countryside, especially in mountainous areas.
7. **Swimming** is a terrific form of exercise, as it is very low-impact on the body's joints.
8. **Learning** English benefits your life in many ways, and improves your ability to communicate with others.

19.2 – Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets in either the **gerund** or **bare infinitive form**. (19-E)

1. I hear a car **coming**. That must be Jenn. She has a sports car. (come)
2. Have you heard Mark **play** the guitar? He's got an amazing talent! (play)
3. We watched Jim **start** the marathon this morning. He looked terrific! (start)
4. At the party, I overheard Michelle **gossiping** about Michael. (gossip)
5. Are you cooking anything? I smell something **burning** on the stove. (burn)

19.3 – Write the verb in the **infinitive** or **gerund form** based on the explanation in brackets. (19-E)

1. I tried **to call** (call) the customer. (= made an effort)
2. I tried **calling** (call) the customer after he didn't reply to my emails. (= tried an alternative solution)
3. I regret **to inform** (inform) you that you've been fired. (=about to say something unpleasant)
4. I regret **buying** (buy) so much chocolate last night. (=expresses regret at a past decision)
5. I remember **picking up** (pick up) the mail last week from the post office. (=remembering a past situation)
6. You have to remember **to pick up** (pick up) the mail after work today. (=reminding someone)

19.4 – **Gerunds as possessives**: based on the meaning of each sentence, underline the correct answer. (19-F)

1. Angela got upset with me today for no reason. I didn't like it. -> Which is correct:
a) I didn't appreciate Angela's getting upset with me. b) I didn't appreciate Angela getting upset with me.
2. My mother listens to others with an open mind. I respect her for this.
a) I respect my mom's listening to me with an open mind. b) I respect my mom listening to me with an open mind.
3. Mike brags a lot about his car all the time. I don't like it.
a) I don't like Mike's bragging about his car. b) I don't like Mike bragging about his car.
4. Tom didn't get the job because he has a bad attitude.
a) Tom's having a bad attitude is why he didn't get hired. b) Tom having a bad attitude is why he didn't get hired.

19.5 – Complete the sentences by writing the correct **preposition** and also the **verb** in the correct form. (19-D)

1. Adam dreams **of becoming** (become) a well-known global soccer player.
2. A friend of mine is so good **at playing** (play) the piano I think she should audition for the national ballet.
3. I had to apologize **for breaking** (break) mom's favorite vase last night. I felt terrible about it.
4. A local environmental group has been campaigning **for** the government **to pass** (pass) new laws.
5. Mark insisted **on seeing** (see) that movie even though I told him it wasn't worth the money.
6. Right after the presentation, he signaled **to** his team **to start** (start) the video.
7. I'm concerned **about taking** (take) care of my neighbor's dog as I don't really have any experience.
8. Mr. Johnson shouts **at** everyone **to stop** (stop) talking during class almost every single day.
9. Roger was tired **of waiting** (wait) for a promotion so he eventually quit his position in the company.
10. Thanks so much **for helping** (help) me with my project. I don't think I could've done it without you!



Unit 20 – Exercises:

20.1 – Change each sentence into the passive beginning with the word given. (20-A)

1. Somebody told me that you were quite sick last week.
I was told that you were quite sick last week.
2. Did Ms. McLean give you the documents?
Were you given the documents (by Ms. McLean)?
3. She offered me \$1,200 for my MacBook Pro.
I was offered \$1,200 for my MacBook Pro (by her).
4. Our teacher taught us a science experiment on our first day of the new semester.
We were taught a science experiment (by our teacher) on our first day of the new semester.
5. The airline didn't offer the customers anything even though their flight was delayed six hours
The customers weren't offered anything (by the airline) even though their flight was delayed six hours.

20.2 – Write passive sentences using the following prompts. (20-A)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sandra – offer – company car – the interview. | 1. <u>Sandra was offered a company car during the interview.</u> |
| 2. Colin – teach – swim – his father. | 2. <u>Colin was taught to swim by his father.</u> |
| 3. The salesman – demonstrate – me – the product. | 3. <u>The product was demonstrated to me by the salesman.</u> |
| 4. We – show – new office – the manager. | 4. <u>We were shown the new office by the manager.</u> |
| 5. Terry – give – new car – graduating – his parents. | 5. <u>Terry was given a new car for graduating by his parents.</u> |
| 6. My friend – suggest – me – the doctor. | 6. <u>The doctor was suggested to me by my friend.</u> |
| 7. I – award – the prize – my teacher – ceremony. | 7. <u>I was awarded the prize by my teacher at the ceremony.</u> |

20.3 – For each sentence, use the verbs below to create gerund statements using the (being + p.p.) form. (20-B)

give / not-accuse / recognize / show / thank / ask / surprise

1. As a boy, he remembers **being given** lots of gifts by his parents on Christmas morning.
2. She appreciated **being thanked** by the mayor for her service to the community.
3. People are tired of **being shown** images on the news of the impact of the pandemic.
4. My colleagues don't mind **being asked** by the manager to attend working lunches.
5. Gary was relieved about **not being accused** for taking money from the cash register.
6. Most people enjoy **being surprised** by their friends on their birthdays.
7. Celebrities don't always like **being recognized** by their fans in public places.

20.4 – Rewrite each active sentence into the passive infinitive form. (20-B/C)

1. I'd love someone to offer me a vacation in the Maldives.
I'd love to be offered a vacation in the Maldives (by someone).
2. During medical check-ups, I don't like doctors examining me.
During medical check-ups, I don't like to be examined (by doctors).
3. Sandra was relieved that they chose her for the promotion.
Sandra was relieved to be chosen for the promotion (by them).
4. Chris needs someone to show him how to use the photocopy machine.
Chris needs to be shown how to use the photocopy machine (by someone).
5. The government encouraged all citizens to get their Covid-19 vaccination.
All citizens were encouraged to get their Covid-19 vaccination (by the government).
6. Tom would like someone to drive him to the airport tomorrow.
Tom would like to be driven to the airport tomorrow (by someone).
7. I like others to talk to me politely.
I like to be talked to politely (by others).



Unit 21 – Exercises:

21.1 – Using the verbs in brackets, rewrite the sentences with the emphasis on the **subject**. (21-B)

1. It is said that this brand is quite healthy.
This brand is said to be healthy.
2. It is said that German Shepards are very intelligent dogs.
German Shepards are said to be very intelligent dogs.
3. They claim that women live longer than men in most countries.
Women are claimed to live longer than men in most countries.
4. They believe that Picasso painted this piece of artwork.
Picasso is believed to have painted this piece of artwork.
5. People report that he is living somewhere in Italy.
He is reported to be living somewhere in Italy.
6. Many people believe that Elvis Presley was the greatest performer of all time.
Elvis Presley is believed to have been the greatest performer of all time.
7. It is reported that the government is investing in a new hospital.
The government is reported to be investing in a new hospital.

21.2 – Rewrite the sentences beginning with **preparatory there**. (21-C)

1. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident.
There are reported to have been two people seriously injured in the accident.
2. It is said that thieves are breaking into cars throughout the neighborhood.
There are said to be thieves breaking into cars throughout the neighborhood.
3. It is estimated to be thousands of people displaced by the storm.
There are estimated to be thousands of people displaced by the storm.
4. It is alleged that three men were arrested near the crime scene.
There are alleged to have been three men arrested near the crime scene.

21.3 – Rewrite the sentences to report information using a **wh-clause**. (21-D)

1. Another North Atlantic right whale has been hit by a fishing vessel. (scientists – explain - what)
Scientists have explained what has hit another North Atlantic right whale.
2. The painting was stolen by the museum's own security guard last week. (police – reveal – who)
Police have revealed who stole the painting last week.
3. Humans migrated from Africa 80,000 years ago. (scientists – discover – when)
Scientists have discovered when humans migrated from Africa.

21.4 – Rewrite each sentence using both the **'it is'** and **'subject' + passive reporting structure**. (21-A/B)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They say that the new restaurant is excellent. | <u>1. It is said that the new restaurant is excellent.</u> |
| 2. They say that Messi is the highest paid athlete. | <u>1. The new restaurant is said to be excellent.</u> |
| 3. Journalists report that nine people were injured. | <u>2. It is said that Messi is the highest paid athlete.</u> |
| 4. They expect John Jones to break the record today. | <u>2. The highest paid athlete is said to be Messi.</u> |
| 5. They think Elon Musk will bring humans to Mars. | <u>3. It is reported that nine people have been injured.</u> |
| 6. Pundits expect the CEO to resign tomorrow. | <u>3. Nine people have been reported to be injured.</u> |
| | <u>4. It is expected that John Jones will break the record today.</u> |
| | <u>4. John Jones is expected to break the record today.</u> |
| | <u>5. It is thought that Elon Musk will bring humans to Mars.</u> |
| | <u>5. Elon Musk is thought to bring humans to Mars.</u> |
| | <u>6. It is expected that the CEO will resign tomorrow.</u> |
| | <u>6. The CEO is expected to resign tomorrow.</u> |



Unit 22 – Exercises:

22.1 – For each answer below, write an appropriate question using the ‘be’ verb. Note the tenses. (22-A)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Louis is from Montreal, Canada. | 1. Where is Louis from? |
| 2. The conference is in three days. | 2. When is the conference? |
| 3. Mr. Lowe was my favorite teacher growing up. | 3. Who was your favorite teacher growing up? |
| 4. April is definitely my favorite month of the year! | 4. What is your favorite month of the year? |
| 5. Jen is the girl in the first row wearing the hat. | 5. Which is Jen? / Which one/girl is Jen? |
| 6. It’s May 22nd. | 6. What is the date (today)? |
| 7. Lucy is about to turn three next month. | 7. How old is Lucy? |
| 8. Oh it was amazing! We had so much fun in Rome! | 8. How was Rome? / What was Rome like? |
| 9. Due to heavy traffic, Peter was late this morning. | 9. Why was Peter late this morning? |
| 10. It’s just beautiful out. A perfect day for a picnic! | 10. How is the weather out? / What is the weather like out? |
| 11. That’s Amy’s. She’s always forgetting her phone. | 11. Whose phone is that? / Whose is that phone? |
| 12. Tim is kind and humble. You’ll really like him. | 12. What’s Tim like? |

22.2 – For each answer below, write an appropriate question using do, does or did. Note the tenses. (22-A)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. When did Rachel move to France to study? | 1. Rachel moved to France to study when she was 19. |
| 2. What did you want to be when you were young? | 2. I wanted to be a flight attendant when I was young. |
| 3. How does your dad get to work? | 3. My dad drives but sometimes he’ll take the bus to work. |
| 4. How often did you practice? | 4. We practiced every day at 4pm. |
| 5. What does your mom like to do on weekends? | 5. Mom likes to wake up early on weekends and go for a hike. |
| 6. I’m sorry. How long did you have to wait? | 6. I had to wait here for over 45 minutes! |
| 7. Why did she apologize (to both of them)? | 7. She apologized to both of them for lying. |
| 8. Where did you grow up before moving here? | 8. I grew up outside of Dallas before moving here. |

22.3 – Complete the correct question word in the blank, and then match with an appropriate answer. (22-A/B/C)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What do you like doing in your free time? | d a) Oh that’s a great idea! It’s really humid outside. |
| 2. How did you find the seminar? | f b) To be honest, I like the blue one. It’ll look so cute! |
| 3. What is there to do in this town on weekends? | g c) Oh she’s great! She makes it really interesting. |
| 4. What about going for a swim this afternoon? | a d) I like to go golfing when I have the time. |
| 5. What if it rains on Saturday? | e e) That’s fine. We’ll think of something else to do. |
| 6. Which of these do you like more? | b f) I found it very informative. How about you? |
| 7. What is the new history teacher like? | c g) People are social here. They love to meet up! |

22.4 – For each dialogue below, write a suitable ‘wh’ word. (22-A/B/C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Where should I send the documents? | B: Send them to the finance department. They requested them. |
| 2. A: Which cake would you like to order? | B: The vanilla one with the romantic characters on top. |
| 3. A: How did you get here so quickly? | B: The bus broke down so I took a taxi and there was no traffic. |
| 4. A: I just met the new neighbors outside. | B: Oh nice. What are they like? |
| 5. A: What do you do? | B: I’m an engineer. I work for a semi-conductor company. |
| 6. A: In whose classroom is the exam? | B: Mr. Turnbull’s. It’s the last room down the hallway on right. |

22.5 – For each sentence, correct the question word (if necessary). Write ‘correct’ if the sentence is okay. (22-C)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Whose going to cook dinner tonight? | whose -> who is (who’s) |
| 2. Who did Mr. Johnson blame for the accident? | whom (however, in casual context, ‘who’ is preferred) |
| 3. Who surprised you with such lovely flowers? | correct |
| 4. Whose notebook got stolen after class? | correct |
| 5. Who is your brother? Is he the one standing up? | who -> which |



Unit 23 – Exercises:

23.1 – Write **negative questions** for the following statements. Be mindful of verb tense. (23-A/B)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Would you like to win the lottery someday? | 1. <u>Wouldn't you like to win the lottery someday?</u> |
| 2. Peter will get his license next week. | 2. <u>Won't Peter get his license next week?</u> |
| 3. Could you run fast when you were young? | 3. <u>Couldn't you run fast when you were young?</u> |
| 4. Is dad planning to cook dinner tomorrow? | 4. <u>Isn't dad planning to cook dinner tomorrow?</u> |
| 5. Have you been to your hometown recently? | 5. <u>Haven't you been to your hometown recently?</u> |
| 6. Did you leave the keys on the table last night? | 6. <u>Didn't you leave the keys on the table last night?</u> |
| 7. Were you at the beach yesterday with Lisa? | 7. <u>Weren't you at the beach yesterday with Lisa?</u> |

23.2 – Match the following sentences to the most appropriate **negative question**. (23-A/B)

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1. Wait a minute! We saw that sign 15 minutes ago! | d | a) Why not? Can't you snowboard? |
| 2. I'm afraid Jeff isn't going to graduate this semester. | c | b) Right. Didn't we stay here a few years ago? |
| 3. Hang on. Do you recognize the guy at the next table? | f | c) Really? Hasn't he been applying himself in class? |
| 4. I didn't even try to go up to the top of the mountain. | a | d) I think you're right. Didn't we just drive by here? |
| 5. This cold weather is too much for me. I'm freezing! | g | e) Can't you find a few minutes to help me move? |
| 6. This hotel seems familiar. What do you think? | b | f) Yes! Isn't he the star of the national soccer team? |
| 7. I'm afraid I'll be busy the entire weekend with exams. | e | g) Really? Don't you like living in Toronto? |

23.3 – Using the word in brackets, write a tag question based on the information provided. (23-C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. You look out the window and see the sun shining. (<i>beautiful</i>) | 1. <u>It's a beautiful day, isn't it?</u> |
| 2. You are at a restaurant and see the prices are high. (<i>expensive</i>) | 2. <u>This restaurant is expensive, isn't it?</u> |
| 3. It's hot outside and your sister asks if you need anything. (<i>get</i>) | 3. <u>You couldn't get me a water, could you?</u> |
| 4. You try on a new coat and Lucy doesn't comment. (<i>not/look/good</i>) | 4. <u>It doesn't look good, does it?</u> |
| 5. Amy's hair looks different than the last time you saw her. (<i>hairstyle</i>) | 5. <u>You have a new hairstyle, don't you?</u> |
| 6. You and your friend can't stop laughing at this movie. (<i>funny</i>) | 6. <u>This movie is (really) funny, isn't it?</u> |
| 7. You're at a concert and are amazed with the vocalist. (<i>lovely voice</i>) | 7. <u>She has a lovely voice, hasn't she?</u> |

23.4 – Match the following statements to the most appropriate **follow-up question**. (23-E)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I have always loved Jazz music. | 1. <u>Is it?</u> I always thought it was really difficult. |
| 2. My brother lives nearby here. | 2. <u>Was she?</u> What does she do for a living? |
| 3. I can't eat seafood whatsoever. | 3. <u>Could you?</u> That would be incredibly kind of you! |
| 4. She was working in Brazil last year. | 4. <u>Does he?</u> Where exactly? Let's get together with him. |
| 5. It's actually pretty easy to surf. | 5. <u>Do you?</u> Me too. Let's watch a show sometime together. |
| 6. I could help you prepare for the exam. | 6. <u>Can't you?</u> Why not? Are you allergic? |
| 7. I went to university in Switzerland. | 7. <u>Can she?</u> It must be pretty difficult to learn. |
| 8. I've heard Melissa can speak Japanese. | 8. <u>Did you?</u> That's interesting. What was it like there? |



Unit 24 – Exercises:

24.1 – Write the following statements as reported speech using the **that-clause**. Be mindful of verb ‘backshift.’ For example, *is* -> **was** / *can* -> **could** / *haven’t* -> **hadn’t**, etc. (24-A/B/C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. “I enjoy studying with my classmates.” | 1. <u>He said that he enjoyed studying with his classmates.</u> |
| 2. “We’re going to leave now.” | 2. <u>They said that they were going to leave now.</u> |
| 3. “I’ve been working all afternoon.” | 3. <u>Sam told me that he had been working all afternoon.</u> |
| 4. “I can’t get home on my own.” | 4. <u>Kara said that she couldn’t get home on her own.</u> |
| 5. “You should go to the bank right away.” | 5. <u>Dad told me that I should go to the bank right away.</u> |
| 6. “I won’t have time to finish it today.” | 6. <u>John replied that he wouldn’t have time to finish it today.</u> |
| 7. “He hasn’t seen Michelle yet this morning.” | 7. <u>Mark said that he hadn’t seen Michelle yet this morning.</u> |
| 8. “I don’t remember seeing it anywhere.” | 8. <u>Dan told me that he didn’t remember seeing it anywhere.</u> |
| 9. “I’ll meet you in the lobby in 10 minutes.” | 9. <u>Lisa said that she’d meet us in the lobby in 10 minutes.</u> |

24.2 – Change the following questions into reported speech using the **if clause** (**whether** is also possible). (24-C)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. “Do you speak English?” | 1. <u>Someone asked me if(whether) I spoke English.</u> |
| 2. “Will you come to the office by bus?” | 2. <u>Conor asked me if I would come to the office by bus.</u> |
| 3. “Have you ever given a presentation?” | 3. <u>Mr. Smith wondered if had ever given a presentation.</u> |
| 4. “Did you see the game last night?” | 4. <u>Mike asked me if I had seen the game last night.</u> |
| 5. “Is Amy starting to feel better today?” | 5. <u>Mom wondered if Amy was starting to feel better today.</u> |
| 6. “Have they tried Thai food before?” | 6. <u>He wanted to know if they had tried Thai food before.</u> |

24.3 – Change the following questions into reported speech using a ‘**wh**’ clause. (24-C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. “Why are you smiling so much today?” | 1. <u>Mary wanted to know why I was smiling so much today.</u> |
| 2. “What are you going to do this weekend?” | 2. <u>Shane asked me what I was going to do this weekend.</u> |
| 3. “Why were you late this morning?” | 3. <u>Ms. Peters asked me why I had been late this morning.</u> |
| 4. “Which design do you prefer?” | 4. <u>He wanted to know which design I preferred.</u> |
| 5. “Where can we meet you tonight?” | 5. <u>She asked where they could meet me tonight.</u> |
| 6. “How are you getting to the party later?” | 6. <u>He wondered how I am getting to the party later.</u> |

24.4 – Change the direct speech into **reported speech** using the subject and verb in brackets. (24-A/B/C)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. “Would you like me to give you a drive to school, Mary?” asked her father. (Mary’s father / offer) | <u>Mary’s father offered to give her a drive to school.</u> |
| 2. “Will you stay overnight with your grandparents?” asked Luke. (Luke / want to know) | <u>Luke wanted to know if I would stay overnight with my grandparents.</u> |
| 3. “Go ahead, Paul. Try some more cake!” urged Aunt Jean. (Aunt Jean / urge) | <u>Aunt Jean urged Paul to try some more cake.</u> |
| 4. “If you like, Karen, I will take you to the theatre today,” said dad. (Dad / offer) | <u>Dad offered to take Karen to the theatre today.</u> |
| 5. “Don’t forget to take your umbrella with you to school, John” said his mom. (John’s mom / remind) | <u>John’s mom reminded him to take his umbrella with him to school.</u> |
| 6. “How about we go home and watch a movie instead?” asked Jane. (Jane / suggest) | <u>Jane suggested that we go home and watch a movie instead.</u> |
| 7. She asked, “Are you working this weekend?” (She / want to know) | <u>She wanted to know if I was working this weekend.</u> |
| 8. “How about trying the new restaurant downtown,” said Paul. (Paul / recommend) | <u>Paul recommended (trying) the new restaurant downtown.</u> |



Unit 25 – Exercises:

25.1 – Match the sentence beginnings (1-10) with a suitable ending (a-j) while including a corresponding 'WH' word. (25-A)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tom hasn't played tennis since he was 11. He forgets <u>how</u> | e a) the wedding will be. |
| 2. Somebody was just knocking on the door. I wonder <u>who</u> | f b) model that he wants to get. |
| 3. Tim and Karen are engaged! They first need to decide <u>where</u> | a c) to swing the clubs properly. |
| 4. For Thanksgiving dinner next week, I have to think about <u>what</u> | g d) he will arrive. |
| 5. Sean's going to buy a new car! He just has to choose <u>which</u> | b e) to play and what the rules are. |
| 6. Jeff disappeared during the party. I couldn't understand <u>why</u> | i f) that could have been? |
| 7. Amy is excited to learn golf! She just needs to figure out <u>how</u> | c g) food I should bring to the party. |
| 8. We're going to drive to a cafe, but I actually forget <u>where</u> | j h) he's going to wear for Halloween! |
| 9. I haven't seen Peter's costume yet. I can only imagine <u>what</u> | h i) he went home so early. |
| 10. <u>A</u> : I wonder where Andy is. <u>B</u> : He's coming but I wonder <u>when</u> | d j) I put my keys. Have you seen them? |

25.2 – Match the following sentence halves while focusing on **the way**. (25-C)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Johnny forgot his lunch in my car and had to go back | 1. the way that he speeds around town. |
| 2. Samantha is an amazing player! I'm really impressed | 2. the way that we had wandered off the path. |
| 3. Have you ever driven with Brian? I'm very concerned | 3. the way they prepare dishes and treat customers. |
| 4. We got lost in the woods once but thankfully dad knew | 4. the way that she trains and practices for games. |
| 5. This restaurant is definitely my favorite in town. I love | 5. the way that we came and get it. |

25.3 – Underline the more appropriate or correct verb in the following sentences. (25-D)

- Roger is Korean. He has to **decide** / **think** whether or not he should do his military training this year.
- Kelly doesn't **remember** / **know** whether she'll be able to join us for dinner tonight.
- The Johnson's are **speculating** / **considering** whether they'll go on vacation this summer.
- Jennie still has to **choose** / **wonder** whether to submit her application for the position or not.
- Charles will have to **ask** / **debate** whether he's allowed to come to the concert with us.
- Kim was **wondering** / **thinking about** whether we would attend her wedding.

25.4 – Complete the sentences with 'as to' + a WH word. (25-D)

when / which / who / why / whether / where / what / how often / how many

- We couldn't decide **as to who** would drive home from the party.
- The meeting is tomorrow, shouldn't we decide **as to where** it will be held?
- Melissa is going to decide tomorrow **as to which** classes she will take this term in university.
- We were completely confused **as to why** the customer suddenly canceled his meeting with us.
- Do you have any idea **as to what** date exams start next month?
- It might rain tomorrow. We'll make a decision soon **as to whether** or not we should cancel the picnic.
- Professor Collins will inform us **as to when** we should submit our exam.
- The marketing team will determine **as to how often** we will advertise the product on television.
- They need to know quite soon **as to how many** guests are going to attend the wedding!

25.5 – Now it's your turn. Finish the sentences by adding a WH word and writing out your ideas. (25-A/B/C/D)

- From time to time, I **forget** _____.
- When I meet friends, we often **talk about** _____.
- I often cannot **understand** _____.
- In the future, I **wonder** _____.
- As a bucket list, I plan to learn **how** _____.



Unit 26 – Exercises:

26.1 – Complete the sentences with the **verb + to-infinitives** in brackets. Be mindful of verb tense. (26-A)

(guarantee/to deliver) (promise/to stop) (volunteer/to start) (agree/to have) (offer/to carry)

1. To preferred members, this online supermarket **guarantees to deliver** orders within 24 hours.
2. The families in the neighborhood are **volunteering to start** picking up litter starting next Saturday.
3. Dad **offered to carry** the groceries inside the house when mom got home.
4. Once Luke showed his report card to his mom, she made him **promise to stop** playing mobile games altogether.
5. My manager was very pleased to hear that our clients **agreed to have** a meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

26.2 – For the verb + object + to-infinitive clauses in each sentence, fill in the blanks with the most appropriate verb / object combination. Once again, be mindful of verb tense. (26-A)

(instruct/us) (persuade/me) (call on/the city) (remind/me) (warn/him) (ask/her) (invite/themselves)

1. Before beginning the exam, Mr. Johnson **instructed us** to turn off our phones and put our books away.
2. Citizens have **called on the city** to increase support and funding for arts programs.
3. When I was young, my mother always tried to **persuade me** to spend more time with my younger siblings.
4. Our new neighbors are really friendly. They practically **invite themselves** to come over for dinner!
5. **Remind me** to visit the grocery store on my way home today. We're almost out of milk and bread.
6. Paul's wife has **warned him** to be careful but he continues to drive around without his seatbelt on.
7. My sister loves to play her music loud. My dad has already **asked her** to turn it down three times today.

26.3 – Match the following sentence halves using the **verb + to-infinitive clause**. (26-B)

long / intend / offer / refuse / want

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Whereas my car wouldn't start this morning, Lisa | 1. intends to work right up until she gives birth. |
| 2. Although my sister is pregnant, she actually | 2. offered to drive me downtown to my office. |
| 3. Even though it started pouring outside, the kids still | 3. longed to return home and see her family. |
| 4. After living as an expat for over 10 years, Christina | 4. refused to go to the hospital and see a doctor. |
| 5. Despite being too weak to get out of bed, Steve still | 5. wanted to finish their soccer game. |

26.4 – Based on the information provided, complete each sentence using an **-ing clause** and a **that-clause**. (26-C)

1. In order to reduce the impact of global warming, climatologists **advise providing incentives to consumers and businesses to decrease their carbon emissions.** (-ing clause) (example)

1. In order to reduce the impact of global warming, climatologists **advise that governments must take a leading role in providing incentives to consumers and businesses to decrease their carbon emissions.** (that-clause)

2. In order to reduce heavy traffic in the downtown area of the city, the mayor **proposes expanding the number of bus routes from the surrounding suburbs.** (-ing clause)

2. In order to reduce heavy traffic in the downtown area of the city, the mayor **proposes that taxes be increased on cars that regularly drive into the city.** (that-clause)

3. To increase my chances of being accepted to a top university, my teacher **recommends joining an after school study group and getting a private tutor.** (-ing clause)

3. To increase my chances of being accepted to a top university, my teacher **recommends that I regularly review my notes after lectures, while also joining a private academy to improve my math scores.** (that-clause)

4. In order to lose weight, gain muscle and improve my fitness, my doctor **suggested joining a gym and starting a diet of lean meat and lots of fruits and vegetables.** (-ing clause)

4. In order to lose weight, gain muscle and improve my fitness, my doctor **suggested that I get a personal trainer to help improve my fitness, as well as cooking all of my meals at home.** (that-clause)



Unit 27 – Exercises:

27.1 – Underline the **more appropriate verb** in each sentence. If the situation relates to the present or future, pay attention to the modal verb in the reporting statement. **(27-B)**

1. Have you seen Chris lately? He says that he will/would be moving next week and needs some help.
2. He told me that he will/would call me last night to follow up but he never did.
3. The manufacturing company that we deal with admit they can't/couldn't deliver the shipment by next Monday.
4. Steve struggled to stay awake in class today. His mom thinks he may/might be up late playing games.
5. Mr. Smith says that the consulting firm can/could meet us tomorrow if we confirm the meeting soon.
6. Our neighbor tells me that they will/would have a pool installed next week! We're invited over anytime!
7. Dave told me that the baseball game will/would be sold out and he was right!

27.2 – Complete the reported sentence while using a **that-clause** and an appropriate **modal verb**. **(27-A/B)**

1. 'Today will be mainly sunny with a possibility of showers.'
They said that it would be sunny with a possibility of showers but it never rained at all.
2. 'There may be a field trip to the historic war museum next month.'
The principal announced that there may/might be a field trip to the war museum.
3. 'Not wearing a mask may increase the likelihood of getting Covid-19.'
My doctor told me that not wearing a mask may/might increase the likelihood of getting Covid-19.
4. 'We expect that there may be a major announcement from the school board next week.'
All signs indicate that there may be a major announcement from the school board next week.
5. 'I promise that we won't raise taxes anytime soon.'
The president promised that they (the government) won't / wouldn't raise taxes anytime soon.

27.3 – Complete the reporting sentence using a **that-clause** with **should** and an appropriate **adjective**. **(27-F)**

advisable, appalling, imperative, unnecessary, upset

1. It is .. we .. complete this project before the deadline.
It is imperative that we should complete this project before the deadline.
2. It is .. people .. start to exercise and spend more time outdoors.
It is advisable that people should start to exercise and spend more time outdoors.
3. He is .. he.. be transferred to another department when we work so well together.
He is upset that he should be transferred to another department when we work so well together.
4. It is .. you .. wear a suit to the meeting. Our company has a casual dress-code.
It is unnecessary that you should wear a suit to the meeting. Our company has a casual dress-code.
5. It is .. he .. treat his brother in such a disrespectful manner.
It is appalling that he should treat his brother in such a disrespectful manner.

27.4 – Report these statements using a **that-clause** with **should + bare infinitive / be + past participle**. **(27-D)**

1. 'All sales reports are to be submitted by the last business day of the month,' said the director.
The director announced that all sales reports should be submitted by the last business day of the month.
2. 'I'd like to receive all parental permission forms soon,' said Ms. Lee.
Ms Lee requested that all parental permission forms should be received soon.
3. The newest addition to the city subway system ought to be completed by end of year, said Paul.
Paul said that the newest addition to the city subway system should be completed by end of year.
4. Getting a new puppy would make a great addition to our family during the pandemic, said dad.
Dad suggested that getting a puppy should make a great addition to our family during the pandemic.
5. Our company must launch a revamped digital marketing strategy, urged the director of marketing.
The director of marketing urged that the company should launch a revamped digital marketing strategy.



Unit 28 – Exercises:

28.1 – Complete the sentences using the language provided in brackets. Write two versions for each sentence, using both a **that-clause** and a **to-infinitive clause**. More than one noun is possible for each sentence. (28-A)

guarantee / advice / warning / suggestion / statement / decision / announcement

- We felt comfortable choosing this company because of its **guarantee** (deliver / on time)
that it will deliver products on time. / **to deliver products on time.**
- We expected bad news, but everyone was shocked at the CEO's **announcement** (layoff / 1000 employees)
that he would layoff 1000 employees. / **to layoff 1000 employees.**
- During the pandemic, doctors provided constant **advice** (wear / mask / prevent)
that wearing a mask would prevent disease. / **to wear a mask to prevent disease.**
- I think everyone in class was very pleased with Ms. Lee's **decision** (postpone / exam / next week)
that the exam had been postponed until next week. / **to postpone the exam until next week.**
- Climatologists have issued another **warning** this week (reduce / greenhouse gases / global warming)
that reducing greenhouse gases can stop global warming. / **to reduce greenhouse gases to stop global warming.**
- Following the scandal, the minister was forced to provide a **statement** (explain / happened)
that explained what had happened. / **to explain what had happened.**
- At the meeting today, I made the **suggestion** (combine / sales teams / reduce costs)
that combining the sales teams would reduce costs. / **to combine the sales teams to reduce costs.**

28.2 – Match the following sentence halves while writing an appropriate **wh-word** in the space. (28-A)

why / which / where / when / how

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We waited over two hours for an explanation as to | 1. <u>when</u> to get his driver's license. |
| 2. After a lengthy meeting, we made our decision of | 2. <u>why</u> she had refused a refund. |
| 3. Jonathan is still thinking about the question of | 3. <u>how</u> to replace our aging factories. |
| 4. I don't know how we'll ever resolve the debate of | 4. <u>which</u> date to host the conference. |
| 5. A problem with global IT companies is the issue of | 5. <u>where</u> to source their technology. |

28.3 – Rewrite the sentences by changing the verb in italics into a **noun** and adding 'as to' + a **wh-clause**. (28-A)

- Senior managers in the company have *advised* whether to expand our products abroad.
We have received **advice from senior managers as to whether to expand our products abroad.**
- Before the exam, Mr. Johnson *instructed* students on how to best prepare.
Beforehand, Mr. Johnson provided **instructions (to students) as to how to best prepare for the exam.**
- People have *speculated* for years about whether Bitcoin is really a safe investment.
For years, there has been a lot of **speculation as to whether Bitcoin is really a safe investment.**
- Jennifer *indicated* when she would repay the money she owes me but that still hasn't happened.
There was an **indication as to when she would repay the money she owes me but that still hasn't happened.**

28.4 – Complete the sentences with an **adjective** from the list and a **wh-word** or a **preposition**. (28-B)

adamant / unsure / doubtful / frustrated / apologetic / abusive / dismissive

- Despite the accusations against him, the president was **adamant that** he would not resign.
- Dad became quite **frustrated when** the car broke down on a busy street.
- Upon graduating from college, Mike was **unsure which** companies he should apply to.
- When we asked about the missing documents, she was **dismissive about** what happened and ignored us.
- Sarah was very **apologetic for** missing today's meeting. She felt terrible about it.
- Unfortunately, he becomes rude and **abusive when** he drinks too much alcohol.
- With the deadline tomorrow at 5pm, I'm **doubtful whether** our team can finish the project in time.



Unit 29 – Exercises:

29.1 – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. (29-A/B/G)

1. This game is the most exciting one I've ever seen! (be)
2. Today, the players are especially excited to get started. (be)
3. My family goes to see games together as much as we can. (go)
4. The sport needs to ensure that fans have a great experience. (need)
5. It is me who bought the tickets for today's game. (be)
6. The coach, as well as the fans, are disappointed in the home team's performance. (be)
7. The arrival of the new jerseys has caused a lot of excitement among fans this season. (have)
8. The player signing autographs has won the MVP award and is a favorite of the fans. (have/be)
9. The traffic lights in front of the stadium keep the movement of traffic under control before games. (keep)
10. Outside of the stadium is the private entrance of players and team staff. (be)
11. Arriving at midnight to get tickets shows just how loyal these home fans really are! (show)
12. What interests fans the most is the opportunity to meet players after the game! (be)
13. 26.2 miles, a complete marathon, is a long distance to run! (be)
14. Approximately 40% of the apartments in the building need repairs. (need)
15. *One Hundred and One Dalmations* was my absolute favorite movie when I was young! (be)

29.2 – Circle or underline the correct form of the verb related to **countable/uncountable nouns**. (29-C)

1. This class is/are the most well-behaved in the entire school!
2. Following the robbery, the whole gang was/were arrested.
3. When the audience (has/have) settled in its/their seats, the musical will start soon after.
4. The team is/are trying on their new uniforms.
5. The bouquet of flowers was/were composed of roses, carnations and daffodils.
6. The government was/were divided on its/their views on how to proceed and vote on the matter.
7. If we move ahead with this investment, the potential savings is/are enormous.
8. The computer verified that the data was/were stored correctly.
9. The advice of my neighbor on the matter was/were to postpone selling until the market improves.
10. The statistics don't/doesn't reveal unrecorded crime.
11. The CDs, even the scratched one, is/are in the case.

29.3 – Circle or underline the correct form of the verb related to **indefinite pronouns** and **quantifiers**. (29-D)

1. Either my mother or father is/are attending my performance today.
2. Either your shoes or your coats is/are always left on the floor!
3. One of my sisters is/are travelling to Italy this summer. She's really excited about it!
4. Either answer is/are acceptable.
5. Although there is/are plenty of examples provided, nobody know/knows the answer to the question.
6. Each student receive/receives a gift bag for participating in today's activities.

29.4 – Circle or underline the correct form of the verb related to **relative pronouns**. (29-E)

1. The book *that* I borrowed from the library last month is due today. (be)
2. My grandfather, *who* I respect, thanks me often for coming to visit him. (thank)
3. I get quite frustrated with people *who* talk while watching a movie. (talk)
4. The first novel, *which* was published in 2014, was set in the American Civil War era. (be)
5. The buildings *that* were scheduled for demolition, were knocked down today. (be/be)
6. Clearance sales, *which* take place every season, are a terrific way to save money. (be)
7. Ms. Johnson, *whose* son is also a student here, teaches third grade at this school. (teach)
8. Your responses to my questions, *which* I received today, were greatly appreciated. (be)



Unit 30 – Exercises:

30.1 – First, form compound nouns by matching the elements together from each box. Then, read the definitions and choose the most appropriate compound noun for each sentence. (30-A/B)

laptop / bank / web / brain / first / pass / over / co- / feed
dead / human / credit / business / travel / share

holder / storm / card / seas / resources / loan / back
agency / trip / port / class / top / worker / site / line

1. a size and design that makes using it on my lap convenient
2. reaction to a product or a person's performance, that is used to improve
3. a small plastic card issued by a bank to purchase products on credit
4. a set of related web pages located under a single domain name
5. an official document, certifying a person's citizenship and allow travel
6. a sum of money borrowed by a customer or business from a bank
7. a spontaneous group discussion to produce ideas and solve problems
8. a person who owns shares in a company and also gets part of the profits
9. the latest time or date by which something should be completed
10. a person who you work with, especially someone in a similar position
11. the best quality accommodations in a train or other forms of transport
12. a journey made for work purposes, usually involving travel of distance
13. relating to a foreign country, especially one across an ocean
14. an agency that arranges and sells transportation, tours, etc. for travelers
15. the part of an organization that deals with hiring and training of people

- laptop**
- feedback**
- credit card**
- website**
- passport**
- bankloan**
- brainstorm**
- shareholder**
- deadline**
- co-worker**
- first class**
- business trip**
- overseas**
- travel agency**
- human resources**

30.2 – Determine if the italicized words in each sentence are correct. If not, correct them. (30-B/C)

1. My sister really *believes in* maintaining excellent physical and mental well-being. Every morning, she starts off her day with a glass of *goat's milk* with two *spoonfuls* of protein powder.
2. We were shocked after receiving *phone calls* from our bank to confirm that my father's *savings account* was suddenly missing money. The *banking officers* assured my father, however, that they would take responsibility.
3. Have you ever experienced an emergency *overseas*? One such incident happened to my *co-workers* just last week. They were riding their *mountain bikes* in the countryside of Peru when a small *earthquake* suddenly caused *landslides* on the mountain above them. Fortunately, both of them survived to tell the story!
4. One of the office *personal assistants* really stands out as an exceptional member of our team. She always meets her *deadlines*, and has even been requested by the *chairman* to support him in the *boardroom*.

30.3 – Underline the **phrasal verb** in sentences #1-4, and then complete sentence #5-8 with the corresponding **compound noun**. (30-A/B)

1. One of my jobs at the school festival was to hand out the prizes to the kids who won the games.
2. We're going to meet up with some of my old friends after work. Would you like to join us?
3. On her last day, the children all hugged Ms. Smith and begged her to come back soon.
4. Although some people cannot fall asleep on their back, others find it easier to get to sleep if they turn over.
5. The basketball team made an incredible comeback last night and won a thrilling game in overtime!
6. Once a year, our company schedules a meet-up in a nice location outside of the office.
7. Factory turnover is up this year, meaning all employees will receive an annual bonus!
8. My teacher often gives us handouts after class with the lesson notes on them.

30.4 – Write out a sentence of your own using the compound noun and related vocabulary provided. (30-B)

1. outbreak / Corona virus - _____.
2. election / outcome - _____.
3. storm / blackout - _____.



Unit 31 – Exercises:

31.1 – Write **a** or **an** before the following words. In one example, both **a** and **an** are possible. (31-B)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> trophy | 8. <u>a</u> horn | 15. <u>a</u> NASA employee |
| 2. <u>an</u> idea | 9. <u>an</u> hour-long class | 16. <u>an</u> appetite |
| 3. <u>a</u> joy | 10. <u>a</u> U.S. citizen | 17. <u>a</u> UPC code |
| 4. <u>an</u> uncertainty | 11. <u>a/an</u> historic speech | 18. <u>an</u> umbrella |
| 5. <u>a</u> union | 12. <u>an</u> MP3 player | 19. <u>a</u> VPN |
| 6. <u>an</u> HIV patient | 13. <u>an</u> American citizen | 20. <u>a</u> university class |
| 7. <u>an</u> FBI agent | 14. <u>a</u> GPS system | 21. <u>an</u> online class |

31.2 – Determine if *italicized a, an or one* is correct in the following sentences, and correct if necessary. Write ‘correct’ if the sentence sounds natural to you. Both **a/an** OR **one** are possible in some of the sentences. (31-C/D)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Manager</u> : When will you finish the project? <u>You</u> : It shouldn’t take more than <i>an</i> hour. | an <u>OR</u> one |
| 2. Mary is an amazing person. <i>A</i> way or another, she does her work and takes care of her family. | a -> one |
| 3. <u>Your friend</u> : How long will you be away on business? <u>You</u> : I’ll be in Paris for just <i>a</i> day. | a <u>OR</u> one |
| 4. Would you like some cake? There is too much here for <i>a</i> person. | a -> one |
| 5. The application form for university is due <i>a</i> week from today. | a <u>OR</u> one |
| 6. Excuse me, have you seen <i>a</i> coat in this classroom? I forgot mine after class. | correct |
| 7. <u>A</u> : Who’s that standing over there? <u>B</u> : Oh that’s <i>one</i> good friend of mine. I’ll introduce you. | one -> a |
| 8. With electric vehicles nowadays, you can drive 500 kilometers on <i>one</i> single charge. | one -> a |
| 9. Due to a shortage of supplies, pharmacies only allow <i>one</i> mask per customer. | correct |
| 10. You look a bit tired. Would you like <i>one</i> cup of coffee or a snack? | one -> a |
| 11. <u>You</u> : How much are these oranges? <u>Clerk</u> : They’re on sale for 60 cents <i>one</i> pound. | one -> a |
| 12. <u>A</u> : What’s on your bucket list? <u>B</u> : Oh I’d love to travel to Japan <i>one</i> summer! | correct |
| 13. Steve makes over \$50 <i>one</i> hour teaching private classes online. He does really well! | one -> an |
| 14. Sneezing is all it takes for a virus to jump from <i>a</i> person to another. | a -> one |
| 15. There could be more than <i>a</i> reason for a slow computer. Have you tried rebooting it? | a -> one |
| 16. Sarah visits her grandmother a few times <i>one</i> week. | one -> a |

31.3 – Derek and Lisa just got married and are planning to buy their first house together! Fill in the blanks with **a/an** or **one**. In some cases, both **a/an** and **one** may be possible. If no word is needed, you can write **Ø**. (31-C/D)

- Derek: Do you have **Ø** time this afternoon? I’ll call **a** real estate agent for an appointment to see **a** house.
Karen: Sure, Derek! Tell me about it. Is it in **a** nice neighborhood?
Derek: Yes. **One** thing I like about it is that it’s near **a** bus stop, so you have more than **one** way to get to work.
Karen: Okay, that’s good. How about the yard?
Derek: Well there’s **a** large backyard and **a** smaller front yard. Plenty of space for our future family.
Karen: Okay. Let’s view it then Derek. It shouldn’t take longer than **an** hour to get there?
Derek: Yes. And I heard that applications for this house are due in **a/one** day. Let’s hurry.
Karen: Okay. Wait just **a/one** minute. I’ll start getting ready. Isn’t the agent **a** good friend of yours?
Derek: Yes, he is. I’m sure that we’ll take **one** look at this house and fall in love with it!

31.4 – Write **a/an** or **one** in each sentence. In some cases, both **a/an** and **one** may be possible. (31-B)

- Mark: Are you free to meet sometime, Dave? Dave: Sure, I’ll visit you **one** day after work next week.
- What a beautiful resort! Let’s take **one** last walk around before we leave.
- Can you hear that? It sounds like **an** ambulance is coming.
- Have you heard from Chris? We’ve been waiting here for **one/an** hour and he still hasn’t arrived.
- Mary & Mike: We’d just to say **one** thing: thank you all so much for helping us prepare for our wedding!
- Mr. Smith: I’ve finished repairing **one** bicycle and I’ll fix the other tomorrow.



Unit 32 – Exercises:

32.1 – Write **a**, **an**, **the** or **Ø** (zero article) in each sentence. **(32-all)**

1. **Paul**: What did you have for **Ø** lunch? **Amy**: We had brunch at **a** lovely restaurant downtown.
2. It's late. You should go to **Ø** bed. What time do you have to arrive at **the** office tomorrow morning?
3. Sean is thinking of going to **Ø** university next year. He'd like to do **a** degree at **Ø** Columbia.
4. My dad went to school to talk to **the** teacher. He wanted to get **Ø** feedback about my behavior.
5. Sam went to **Ø** church to pray for his Aunt. James went to the **the** old church to see its architectural beauty.
6. **Ø** Whales are extraordinary. **The** North Atlantic Right Whale is **a** critically endangered species in Canada.
7. **Ø** Humans has been destroying the planet. What can be done to save **the** planet from **Ø** climate change?
8. I can't recall the exact date of **the** wedding, but I remember it was on **a** Saturday evening in **Ø** October and there were plenty of people at **the** church.

32.2 – If necessary, correct any mistakes in the following sentences. **(32-all)**

1. **A**: Do you take any sugar in your coffee? **B**: No, thanks, I'll just have **a** little milk.
2. Ashley is **a** vegetarian. She eats vegetables and wheat-based foods with every meal.
3. All of last year, I managed to save money for our upcoming vacation. We're going to have **a** great time!
4. Friendship is something that I cherish. **The** friends that I have are kind. We became **a** friends in high school.
5. She took **an** umbrella with her but it didn't rain all ~~the~~ day at all. She had **a** wonderful time at the park.
6. Oh, this is **an** invitation to **a** dinner to celebrate Lisa and Matt's wedding anniversary next month.
7. My neighbor, Chris, is **a** painter. Why don't we ask him for **a** help painting our garage?
8. **A**: I've been working so hard lately! It's about **a** time for **a** break. **B**: Great! Let's meet up on Saturday!

32.3 – Complete both pairs (a & b) using one word from the box. Add **a**, **an** or **the** where necessary. **(32-E/F)**

phone / Saturday / July / Christmas

- 1 a) Despite **Christmas** being in December, **the Christmas** travel season is the busiest time of the year at airports.
b) **Christmas** mornings were the best. **The Christmas** that we spent in Boston was unforgettable!
- 2 a) Do you have any plans on **Saturday**, June 23rd? We're planning to go camping.
b) Oh is that **the Saturday** after the final exam? Sure, I'd love to go camping with you!
- 3 a) Do you remember **the July** that we spent at camp? That was one of my favorite memories!
b) I love spending summers in Canada. **July** is especially my favorite time of the year.
- 4 a) **A**: Can you believe that the package still hasn't arrived? **B**: Did you try contacting the company by **phone**?
b) **A**: I did but **the phone** just kept ringing. Nobody picked up!

32.4 – Insert the following word pairs into the sentences. Add **a**, **an** or **the** where needed. **(32-H)**

(~~director~~ / ~~female~~) (town / hardware store) (glass / material) (dementia / disease) (work / home)

1. My mom has just been promoted to **director**. She is now **the** only **female** director at her company.
2. Sadly, Mr. Smith has been diagnosed with **dementia**. **The disease** is known to be incurable.
3. Do you need anything in **town** this afternoon? I'm visiting **the hardware store** to pick up a few things.
4. **A**: What time did you get **home** last night? **B**: Well I left **work** at 6:30pm and arrived **home** at 7:15pm.
5. **A**: What was **the material** used to make this ornament? It's beautiful! **B**: It's actually made of **glass**.



Unit 33 – Exercises:

33.1 – When we can't specify which person (or place/thing) because we don't know or we want to emphasize that it is actually not important, we can use **some** instead of a/an with a **singular noun**. For example:

Mom: Amy, where's your brother? Amy: He's gone to watch **some movie** at the theatre. I forget which one.

1. I don't know why dad's at work so late. I guess he's got **some project to do tonight**. (example)
2. A: Do you know why Kelly left class early? B: I think she had _____.
3. Justin has been really busy lately on weekends. He goes to _____.
4. I really like Kara's fashion style! I heard she shops at _____.
5. A: Hey! Come out with us tonight! B: Can't. I've got _____.

33.2 – Indefinite quantities. Write **some**, **any** or **no** in the following sentences. (33-A/C/D/F/G)

1. There aren't **any** chairs in the classroom. Could you go to the next class and get **some**?
2. We usually see **some** performers in the park on weekends. Have you ever seen **any** there yourself?
3. Mom never buys **any** fruit from that market. There were **some** rumors that it's unsanitary.
4. Danielle has **some** books and CD's to give away. I know you like to read. Would you like to get **some**?
5. There isn't **any** milk left in the fridge. Would you mind getting **some** on your way home?
6. Mark is never on time to **any** of his meetings. **Some** of his clients were upset the last time it happened.
7. There is **some** bread in the cupboard but we don't have **any** jam. Could you run out and get **some**?
8. You're free today, right? Could you give me **some** help moving some furniture around in my place?
9. The doctor gave me **some** good medicine today. I'm still tired but I've got **no** fever and **no** more cough.
10. Mary went to Spain with **some** friends last month but she didn't take **any** pictures! I have **no** idea why.
11. Dan speaks almost **no** French and he's going to Paris. He's wife speaks **some** though. She lived in Paris before.
12. **Some** companies accept Bitcoin as payment. In the future, I think **no** companies will accept cash.
13. There hasn't been **any** rain for months! If this continues, there will be **no** crops to harvest this autumn.

33.3 – Now, fill in the gaps using **a/an**, **some**, **any** or **no** in the following sentences. (33-All)

1. I'm afraid there's **no** milk left. There is **some** cream though. Is that okay in your coffee?
2. I need **some** help urgently. I can't understand **a** single word of what I'm reading.
3. Bob: There were **no** people at the bus stop today. Gary: There weren't **any** buses as drivers are on strike. **Some** of the drivers were downtown at **a** rally demanding higher wages.
4. Mom had **some** terrible pain in her back today. I suggested she go to the doctor but she said she had **no** time as **some** of our relatives were planning to visit. I'm going to call the doctor right now to make **an** appointment for her.
5. I just bought **some** fresh strawberries. Would you like to try **some**? B: Sure, I'd love to try **some**!

33.4 – Turn the statements into a **negative (-)** or **question form (Q)** form as indicated. (33-All)

1. Sam didn't try any exotic food when he went on vacation to Thailand. (Q)
Did Sam try any exotic food when he went on vacation to Thailand?
2. Mr. Johnson asked me some questions today about the progress on our project. (-)
Mr. Johnson didn't ask me any questions today about the progress on our project.
3. I'd rather not order any items from that online store. (Q)
Would you rather order any items from that online store?
4. Mom made some of her famous ham sandwiches for the picnic. (Q)
Did mom make any of her famous ham sandwiches for the picnic?
5. They have found some of the old family portraits in the attic. (-)
They haven't found any of the old family portraits in the attic.
6. She didn't make any new friends while she was away to university. (Q)
Did she make any new friends while she was away to university?



Unit 34 – Exercises:

34.1 – Complete each sentence with the most suitable answer from the box. (34-All)

much / many / too much / too many / how much / how many / a lot of / a lot

1. I used to eat way **too much** fast food when I was young. I now eat a more balanced diet of fruit and vegetables.
2. There's no need to buy bread at the supermarket today. We've already got **a lot** in the cupboard at home.
3. **A:** **How much** did you pay for that bag? It's stylish! **B:** Oh I didn't pay anything. It was actually a gift.
4. I've got to study harder for the final exam. I simply made **too many** mistakes on my mid-term.
5. Our flight has been delayed and we still haven't received **much** information on when it will take off.
6. It's stressful wearing a mask. I don't know **how many** more days I can handle wearing one during this pandemic.
7. We were excited for Black Friday, but there weren't really **many** deals at the department store.
8. I'm proud of Mary. She's put **a lot of** effort into studying English and she's starting to speak extremely well!

34.2 – Complete the sentences with **much** or **many**. (34-All)

1. Mr. Jones gave us too **much** homework Friday and I didn't have **much** free time leftover to see my friends.
2. Normally, there are a lot of cars on the road after work but fortunately, there wasn't **much** traffic today.
3. Please don't put too **much** sugar in my coffee. I'm trying not to have too **many** calories these days.
4. John hadn't trained **much** for the marathon and certainly didn't have **much** energy at the end.
5. **A:** Were there **many** people waiting in line when you arrived? **B:** No, not **many**. It was still early.
6. I couldn't get **much** accomplished on my project today. There was too **much** noise coming from next door.
7. **A:** Were there **many** people at the bank today? **B:** Not **many**. It was a holiday and pretty quiet.

34.3 – Fill in the blanks with **much of / many of + the following: a / the / this / those / my / his / us / them**. (34-A)

1. It was a calm day at the beach. There wasn't **much of a** breeze but we enjoyed the sunshine!
2. Online education and working from home; **many of those** trends are expected to continue in the future.
3. After high school, **many of my** friends continued on to enter university.
4. Morocco is one of the driest countries I've ever been to. **Much of the** land is covered by the Sahara Desert.
5. There are plenty of cafes and restaurants in this area of the city. **Many of them** serve terrific food and drinks!
6. Ms. Smith was concerned that we were getting burned out and allowed **many of us** to leave early on Friday.
7. Mark's worked hard since joining our team. **Many of his** ideas have been quite effective at reducing costs.
8. Our tour guide informed us that **much of this** region used to be covered by forest many years ago.

34.4 – Write **as + much/many + a noun** from the box to indicate the maximum amount of something. (34-G)

French / time / people / products / space / autographs / information

1. Sharon is taking an evening class so that she can speak **as much French** as possible when we visit Paris.
2. Lawyers tried to gather **as much information** as they could but still couldn't prove that their client was innocent.
3. Tom and Kelly had a huge wedding! They wanted to invite **as many people** as they could to celebrate.
4. Brad Pitt was seen at the movie premiere today. He signed **as many autographs** as he could before leaving.
5. Dustin wanted to spend **as much time** as possible with his family before leaving for university.
6. Sales have been really strong this quarter. We've sold twice **as many products** as our nearest competitor!
7. Our new apartment is a bit smaller than our last one. We don't have **as much space** as we used to!



Unit 35 – Exercises:

35.1 – Complete the sentences with **all**, **every** or **each**. (35-All)

1. **All** I've had to eat so far today is a slice of toast and a coffee. I'm starving!
2. Melissa told me **all** about Andrew. He seems to be really well-qualified as our new team leader.
3. This building is located five minutes from the airport. A plane flies overhead **every** few minutes.
4. **A**: How much are these bagels? **B**: They're 75 cents **each**.
5. Jenn just loves to spend time at the library. I think she's read almost **every** book in there!
6. Ms. Nichols was pleased with **all** of the class. She gave **every** student an 'A' on the final exam!
7. Where were you yesterday? I called you twice and **each** time there was no answer.

35.2 – Write **all** in the more suitable position in the sentences below. (35-A)

1. We have **all** seen the report from the annual general meeting.
2. **All** the students participated actively in the festival's extracurricular activities.
3. We are **all** hoping that Mary's grandmother will get well soon.
4. It had **all** seemed to happen so quickly that day.
5. You can **all** come to the barbeque on Saturday if you like!
6. When we got home, the kids were **all** in the living room watching a movie.
7. After my son finished playing with his toys, I told him to put them **all** away.

35.3 – Complete the sentences with **whole**, **the whole**, **all**, or **all of**. Two answers may be possible. (35-A/B)

1. Her **whole** family came to watch her performance at the school concert.
2. The pianist entertained **all of** us while we waited to board our flight.
3. **All** of the world was severely impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic.
4. The doctor tells us **the whole** process of recovery will take two months.
5. Tell me **the whole** story about what happened to you again.
6. **All** oceans around the world are experiencing dramatic changes to their ecosystems.
7. Our babysitter not only took care of our children, but did **all / all of** the housework for us today.

35.4 – Complete the sentences with **every** or **each**, whichever is more appropriate. In some cases, both **every** and **each** may be suitable. (35-D)

1. I meet up with my hometown friends **each / every** year during the Christmas holidays.
2. I asked **each** of my colleagues to join us in welcoming Ronald to the department.
3. My friends and I play golf **every / each** Saturday morning. Almost **every** time slot is usually booked.
4. **Each** of my friends have completed a Masters degree from graduate school.
5. We watched a horror movie last night on Netflix. I think **every** one of us was frightened by it!
6. Since Sean moved away, we still keep in touch pretty much **every** day!
7. When we got together for dinner, **each** of us shared what we had been doing lately.
8. Kylie is getting married this coming fall, and just gave **every** one of her friends and invitation to her wedding.
9. **Every** time we visit the pet store, I just want to adopt **each** of the dogs. They are all so adorable!
10. My neighbor and I are building a fence next week. We plan to put a garden on **each** side of the fence.
11. I'm glad we got tickets to the new Marvel movie this weekend. **Every** seat in the theatre is taken!
12. My dad has a great morning routine. He exercises and reads the newspaper **every** morning.



Unit 36 – Exercises:

36.1 – Complete the sentences with **few** or **a few**. (36-A)

1. We just have **a few** more tasks left to do before we finish up for the day.
2. Do you mind getting **a few** cartons of milk at the supermarket on your way home?
3. Unfortunately, **few** children avoid making unhealthy choices about what they eat between meals.
4. **Few** people actually went to see that movie. Personally, I thought it was excellent!
5. I really need to see Mr. Vickers today. I've got **a few** more questions before we write our math exam.

36.2 – Complete the sentences with **little** or **a little**. (36-A)

1. My son sometimes asks for **a little** extra money when I drop him off at school in the mornings.
2. I've got **little** money left in my bank account until payday. I'll have to pay for this with cash today.
3. If the sauce seems a bit too thick, add **a little** more olive oil and lemon juice.
4. It's been such a dry summer so far. I know farmers would really appreciate **a little** rain for their crops.
5. The natives used to call this the land of open spaces, **little** water, and abundant deer.

36.3 – Complete the sentences with **few**, **a few**, **little**, or **a little**. (36-A)

1. Warm up **a little** milk for the baby please. It's time to feed her.
2. Despite high expectations at the movie premiere, **few** critics actually gave it a positive review.
3. Most of the children have completed the test. There are only **a few** of them still writing.
4. The diplomat spoke **little** English, but did have a translator with him so that we could communicate.

36.4 – Write **a few / few / fewer / a little / little / less** + a word from the box in each sentence below. (36-A/B)

time / paint / money / days / time / repairs / mistakes

1. Would you like to have a coffee? We have **a little time** now before the meeting starts.
2. Compared to her friends, she spends **less money** on shopping and eating out.
3. We still have **a few days** left to finish the report. If we hurry, I think we can submit before the deadline.
4. Fortunately, there were **fewer repairs** needed on the house than the real estate agent had told us.
5. We have **little time** before the conference starts. Let's hurry up or we're going to be late!
6. My exam grades were pretty good. I made **few mistakes** and actually got over 90 in every one!
7. We've still got **a little paint** left. Let's try to complete this wall before we finish for the day.

36.5 – Complete the sentences with **the least** or **at least**. (36-C)

1. During the interview, they determined which applicant could complete the tasks with **the least** effort.
2. We found out later that the person who spoke **the least** at the meeting was actually the company CEO.
3. She was suddenly fired from her position last week. The company could've **at least** given her a warning.
4. Be sure to marinate the chicken for **at least** eight hours before putting it in the oven.
5. Whether you are accepted or not, **at least** you know that you were prepared and gained experience.
6. Sam seemed to be **the least** disappointed with the loss, despite the dramatic final moments of the game.
7. Don't worry, Mike submitted his part of the assignment on time last night. **At least**, I think he did.



Unit 37 – Exercises:

37.1 – Join the sentences so that the second sentence becomes a **defining relative clause**. (37-B)

1. We met at the restaurant. Rebecca recommended it to us last week.
We met at the restaurant **which / that / Ø** Rebecca recommended to us last week.
2. Why don't you ever wear the gloves? I gave them to you last Christmas.
Why don't you ever wear the gloves **which / that / Ø** I gave to you last Christmas?
3. Do you remember Mark? He used to work in our office a few years ago.
Do you remember Mark **who / that** used to work in our office a few years ago?
4. We attended an interesting lecture today. It was given by a well-known professor in the field of AI.
We attended an interesting lecture today **which / that** was given by a well-known professor in the field of AI.

37.2 – Reduce the two sentences to one using a **non-defining relative clause**. (37-D)

1. I saw the truck today. It was used in the bank robbery.
I saw the truck today **which/that** was used in the bank robbery.
2. The students are in grade 10. I reported them to the principle for cheating.
The students, **whom/who** I reported to the principle for cheating, are in grade 10.
3. The road construction causes major traffic delays. I have to deal with it every day.
The road construction, **which/that** I have to deal with every day, causes major traffic delays.
4. I thanked Dr. Kirk. He operated on my father's hip yesterday.
I thanked Dr. Kirk **who** operated on my father's hip yesterday.

37.3 – Correct or make improvements to the following sentences if necessary. (37-C)

1. Today was the coldest day I can ever remember! **correct or '..that I can ever..'**
2. Melissa has something which she wants to tell you after class. **correct but 'that she wants' is more natural**
3. My mechanic told me there isn't much can go wrong with this car. **'..much that can go wrong..'**
4. That was the biggest decision which the CEO has ever made. **correct but 'that' or Ø is more natural**
5. We looked at several apartments but none really interested me. **correct but '..none that really..' is possible**
6. My new puppy just does anything which he wants. It's really cute! **correct but 'that or Ø' is more natural**

37.4 – Combine the two sentences provided to make both a defining and non-defining clause. (37-B/D)

1. Mary brought a salad to dinner. The salad was really delicious.
Defining: Mary brought a salad to dinner **which / that** was really delicious.
Non-defining: The salad, **which / that** Mary brought to dinner, was really delicious.
2. Jennifer is going to present an annual budget. It is quite important.
Defining: Jennifer is going to present an annual budget **which / that** is quite important.
Non-defining: The annual budget, **which / that** Jennifer is going to present, is quite important.
3. Colin brought a dog to class today. The dog is an American Cocker-spaniel.
Defining: Colin brought a dog to class today **which / that** is an American Cocker Spaniel.
Non-defining: The dog, **which / that** Colin brought to class today, is an American Cocker Spaniel.
4. Ms. Smith wrote sentences on the board today. The sentences weren't too difficult.
Defining: Ms. Smith wrote sentences on the board today **which / that** weren't too difficult.
Non-defining: The sentences, **that / which** Ms. Smith wrote on the board today, weren't too difficult.
5. I borrowed a book from the library today. The book was about economics.
Defining: I borrowed a book from the library today **which / that** was about economics.
Non-defining: The book, **which / that** I borrowed from the library today, was about economics.
6. Molly was wearing a brand new jacket today. The jacket looked expensive.
Defining: Molly was wearing a brand new jacket today **which / that** looked expensive.
Non-defining: The jacket, **which / that** Molly was wearing today, looked expensive.



Unit 38 – Exercises:

38.1 – Analyze the following sentences and label each group from 1 (most formal) to 4/5 (least formal). **(38-A)**

- 1 a) The colleague about whom I was referring to earlier has just received a promotion.
5 b) The guy I was telling you about actually just lives down the hall from me.
4 c) The person that I met at dinner last night mentioned that she knows you.
3 d) The gentleman who helped me with my bicycle seemed very humble and patient.
2 e) Christina, whom I was mentioning yesterday, wants to get together with us next week.
- 4 a) It was 10 years ago this month I boarded a plane to start a new life in Korea.
1 b) I've arranged a lunch with Don next Thursday at which I intend to present our proposal.
3 c) Is this the first time that you've flown to Amsterdam?
2 d) The first entry drawn after the closing date which is confirmed will be the winner.

38.2 – Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun from the list (a-d) for each sentence. **(38-A/B)**

1. I'll never forget the time **when** I locked myself out of the house in winter. a) where b) when c) whereby d) who
2. Paramedics arrived in minutes to the street **where** the accident had happened. a) where b) when c) that d) \emptyset
3. My aunt has two sons, one of **whom** just graduated from medical school. a) who b) that c) whom d) which
4. In the film, he plays a spy **whose** mission is to halt an attack on Boston. a) that b) who c) which d) whose
5. The fans **that were watching** the concert danced along with the singer. a) that were watching b) which watched
6. The Sahara Desert is an extreme climate **where** little vegetation exists. a) whereby b) where c) \emptyset d) when
7. The inmates devised a plan **whereby** they would escape the prison. a) which b) why c) when d) whereby

38.3 – Correct the relative pronoun/clause in each sentence. One sentence is already correct. **(38-A/B)**

1. My classmate, who dream is to enter Yale, studies at a private academy on weekends. **who -> whose**
2. Pierre is from France that it is customary to embrace others with a kiss on the cheek. **that -> where**
3. I'll never forget the day where mom and dad surprised me with my first car. **where -> when**
4. My aunt has a beautiful house that overlooks the entire downtown Los Angeles. **Correct**
5. Mike Patterson, whom is my neighbor, is actually considering running for city major. **whom -> who**
6. Dr. Richards has relocated to Morocco that is mainly a French speaking country. **that -> which**
7. Steve Jobs eventually turned Apple into a hugely successful brand who released the Apple 1 in 1977.
Steve Jobs, **who released the Apple 1 in 1977**, eventually turned Apple into a hugely successful brand.

38.4 – Complete the relative clauses using the information provided. Answers may vary. **(38-A/B/C/D)**

1. Cheetahs, **which / that live in Africa**, are known to be the fastest land animal on earth.
(Cheetahs live in Africa)
2. Michael Phelps, **who won 23 Olympic gold medals**, is regarded as one of the greatest Olympians in history.
(Phelps won 23 Olympic gold medals)
3. The pub **where we ate earlier today / that we ate at earlier today** serves absolutely delicious food.
(We ate there earlier today)
4. Martin is the type of person **who / that is very easy to work with**.
(Martin is very easy to work with)
5. Could you give me a report of **what's** been accomplished today. (*hint: nominal relative clause*)
(the tasks that have been done)



Unit 39 – Exercises:

39.1 – Add the information in brackets to the correct position in each sentence using either **and** / **or**. (39-A)

- Richard Branson plans to fly to the edge of space on Sunday. (founder of *Virgin* / charismatic business leader)
Richard Branson, founder of *Virgin* and charismatic business leader, plans to fly to the edge of space on Sunday.
- Jack Ma is the co-founder of Alibaba Group. (Chinese business magnate / investor / philanthropist)
Jack Ma, Chinese business magnate, investor and philanthropist, is the co-founder of Alibaba Group.
- Many analysts predict will play a leading role in shaping the future of business. (AI / artificial intelligence)
Many analysts predict AI, or artificial intelligence, will play a leading role in shaping the world of business.

39.2 – Clarify or add to the sentences by writing the information in brackets in the correct position. (39-B)

- The entire school soccer team played exceptionally well and won the state championship! (particularly / Jenn)
The entire school soccer team, particularly Jenn, played exceptionally well and won the state championship!
- One reason for the decline in white spruce trees may be insect parasites. (specifically / Cedar Bark Beetle)
One reason for the decline in white spruce trees may be insect parasites, specifically the Cedar Bark Beetle.
- The North Atlantic Right Whale is vulnerable to many risks as its population recovers. (namely / ship collisions)
The North Atlantic Right Whale is vulnerable to many risks, namely ship collisions, as its population recovers.

39.3 – Fill in the blanks by changing the base verbs in the box to appropriate **participle clauses**. (39-C)

join / build / play / sell / enter / learn

- The student **joining** our class next week has recently immigrated from Estonia.
- The most popular programming language **being learned** nowadays is *Python* due to its simple syntax.
- The card game **played** at the nursing home ‘social night’ last night was *Bridge*.
- Immigrants **entering** Canada from Syria are very grateful to the government for its support for refugees.
- Salvator Mundi* by Leonardo, **sold** at auction in 2017, was the most expensive artwork in history.
- The new baseball stadium **being built** downtown is expected to seat more than 40,000 fans!

39.4 – Match the sentence halves by adding an appropriate **preposition**. More than one answer is possible. Then, write out the sentences below by adding a **relative pronoun**. (39-D)

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. The beaver is the national symbol of Canada .. | <u>c</u> | a) .. outside / in front of city hall. |
| 2. There is an illegally-parked car .. | <u>f</u> | b) .. by / next to / behind the garage. |
| 3. There were a group of protestors today .. | <u>a</u> | c) .. on the five cent coin. |
| 4. We took the long boardwalk .. | <u>e</u> | d) .. in the office by 8am. |
| 5. Carol’s the type of person .. | <u>d</u> | e) .. to the beach. |
| 6. Tomorrow I plan to paint the fence .. | <u>b</u> | f) .. by / in front of the fire hydrant. |

- The beaver is the national symbol of Canada **which / that** is on the five cent coin.
- There is an illegally-parked car **which / that** is by / in front of the fire hydrant.
- There were a group of protestors today **who / that** were outside / in front of city hall.
- We took the long boardwalk **which / that** is to the beach.
- Carol’s the type of person **who / that** is in the office by 8am.
- Tomorrow I plan to paint the fence **which / that** is by / next to / behind the garage.

39.5 – Rewrite the formal relative clauses on the left into a more casual form on the right. (39-D)

| Formal English | Casual English |
|---|--|
| The rate <i>at which</i> water boils is known to be 100°C. | The rate that water boils at is 100°C. |
| The person <i>with whom</i> we’re speaking is the director. | The person that we’re speaking with is the director. |
| The park <i>at which</i> many people walk is now closed. | The park that many people walk at is now closed. |
| Is that the gentleman <i>with whom</i> you play tennis? | Is that the gentleman that you play tennis with ? |
| The Redwood <i>through which</i> we walked was 80m tall! | The Redwood that we walked through was 80m tall! |



Unit 40 – Exercises:

40.1 – Rewrite each sentence beginning with one of the clause forms in sections A, B or C. (40-A/B/C)

- I wanted to speak to Charlene about the presentation so I set up a meeting with her.
Wanting to speak to Charlene about the presentation, I set up a meeting with her.
- While I was sitting in the cafe, I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten to turn off the oven.
Sitting in the cafe, I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten to turn off the oven.
- As Erin answered questions during her interview, she avoided questions related to her family.
Answering questions during her interview, Erin avoided questions related to her family.
- Frank didn't remember to set his alarm and ended up being late for class today.
Not remembering to set his alarm, Frank ended up being late for class today.
- Steve has rescued two separate dogs. One of them is from the streets and the other one is from a shelter.
Steve has rescued two dogs, with one being from the streets and the other (one being) from a shelter.

40.2 – Match the following sentence halves by filling in the blanks with the most appropriate prepositions:

after / through / without / while / before. (40-E)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>After</u> getting several poor grades in his classes | 1. the school has raised enough for a new library. |
| 2. <u>Before</u> leaving school on his final day of teaching | 2. Daniel knew that he had to start studying harder. |
| 3. <u>Through</u> its non-stop, collective fundraising efforts | 3. Jeff started to play the piano beautifully one day. |
| 4. <u>While</u> walking through Stanely Park this afternoon | 4. Mr. Toms sent a heartfelt message to his students. |
| 5. <u>Without</u> even trying to impress his music teacher | 5. I unexpectedly met an old friend from high school. |

40.3 – Correct the following participial clauses, if necessary, in the space provided. (40-F)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. On apologizing to Mary for what he had said, he felt much better afterwards. | <u>on -> by (or in)</u> |
| 2. Upon arriving early to school, I quickly reviewed for the examination. | <u>correct</u> |
| 3. On receiving a large, private donation, the YMCA has been able to build a new gym. | <u>on -> in (or by)</u> |
| 4. On getting home from work last night, I took a shower and went straight to bed. | <u>correct (or upon)</u> |
| 5. Upon consistently following his diet, Tim's been able to lose 20 pounds. | <u>upon -> by</u> |

40.4 – Complete the sentences following the use of 'with' in a clause with adverbial meaning. (40-G)

- With my sore left foot, I .. **have not been able to walk very well or play sports recently.** (example)
- With my best friend moving closer me, we .. **have been able to spend more time together.** (example)
- Without Kelly having her driver's license, she .. **will have limited options for transportation.** (example)
- With her promotion to senior manager, Dawn .. **has also received a big raise in her salary.** (example)
- I left for work / school this morning without .. **remembering to turn off the lights in the house.** (example)

40.5 – Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate conjunction or adjective (with no verb). (40-C)

after / while / frustrated / whenever / thrilled / relieved / anxious

- After** class, Ben asked for some extra help from his teacher to ensure that he understood the lecture.
- Frustrated** with his computer, Glen called a repair shop to make an appointment to get it fixed.
- While** about to leave, we thanked the hosts, Brian and Kelly for such a lovely time at their new house.
- Thrilled** with the news, Mary took us out to eat to celebrate her recent promotion!
- Relieved** to arrive safely, we were thankful for dad's good driving during the snowstorm.
- Anxious** before the presentation, I tried to relax by doing some breathing exercises.
- Whenever** possible, I try to take the bus into the city instead of driving.



Unit 41 – Exercises:

41.1 – Change the following sentences to begin with the ‘anticipatory it.’ (41-C)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. To see you again is great! | 1. <u>It's great to see you again!</u> |
| 2. To drive a car without a license is illegal. | 2. <u>It's illegal to drive a car without a license.</u> |
| 3. To eat healthy and exercise is very important. | 3. <u>It's very important to eat healthy and exercise.</u> |
| 4. That Sam missed the entire exam was strange. | 4. <u>It was strange that Sam missed the entire exam.</u> |
| 5. You being on time for work is crucial. | 5. <u>It's crucial that you be on time for work.</u> |

41.2 – Match the following sentences with the (it + adjective + that clause) pattern. (41-C)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. John thinks it's funny | that her friends don't use language like <i>please</i> & <i>thank you</i>. |
| 2. Mary finds it impolite | that his dog still chases his tail all the time. |
| 3. Jennifer finds it rude | that geese migrate between 2,000 and 3,000 miles every year. |
| 4. I think it's interesting | that people in Japan tend to live longer than people in other countries. |
| 5. Andy finds it amazing | that some people talk very loudly on public transportation. |

41.3 – Change the following into cleft sentences beginning with **it** and focusing on the underlined section. (41-D)

- We climbed to the top of a mountain during our excursion in Hawaii.
It was to the top of a mountain that we climbed during our excursion in Hawaii.
- Farmers require good weather this year in order to produce a better harvest.
It is good weather this year that farmers require in order to produce a better harvest.
- The professor advised the president to implement wind energy at the conference on climate change.
It was wind energy that the professor advised the president to implement at the conference on climate change.
- What most people first notice about London when they travel there is the weather.
It is the weather that most people first notice about London when they travel there.
- The person who recommended that I become a Ph.D. was my father.
It was my father who recommended that I become a Ph.D.

41.4 – Change the following active sentences into the passive beginning with **it**. (41-E)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They proved that ice hockey was first played here. | <u>It was proven</u> that ice hockey was first played here. |
| 2. They expect that the cost of living will increase. | <u>It is expected</u> that the cost of living will increase. |
| 3. Everybody knows that CO ² causes global warming. | <u>It is known</u> that CO² causes global warming. |
| 4. They reported that a robbery occurred downtown. | <u>It was reported</u> that a robbery occurred downtown. |
| 5. Everyone understands that the Chinese invented paper. | <u>It is understood</u> that the Chinese invented paper. |

41.5 – Fill in the blanks of the following paragraph using **it** or **this**. (41-F)

Covid-19 and the ensuing pandemic have caused an increase in people working and studying from home. **It** is widely said that this major shift was triggered by the pandemic and the need to socially distance. **This** was mainly ordered by governments due to overwhelmed hospitals although **it** is amazing how quickly companies embraced this transition. **It** is now common for companies to have work-from-home policies.



Unit 42 – Exercises:

42.1 – Fill in the blanks with the correct **subject** or **object pronouns**. Add a 'be' verb where needed. **(42-A)**

1. Brian slipped walking on the sidewalk this morning. He's in the hospital now.
2. A: Where are you two going? B: We are going for a walk along the river. Do you want to join us?
3. A: Have you read the report that I sent to you this morning? B: No, I'm afraid that I haven't had time yet.
4. A: Did Jenn call Brad up? B: No, he called her up!
5. A: I'd like you to come with me to the library. B: I'm sorry, I'm a bit busy. I can't come with you today.
6. A: I think casinos should be banned. B: Why should we ban them? A: They are addictive and it's hard to stop.

42.2 – Fill in the blanks with the correct **possessive adjectives** or **possessive pronouns**. **(42-B)**

1. Do you mind if I borrow your phone for a moment? Mine is being repaired.
2. A cat licks its paws after it finishes eating its dinner.
3. In my opinion, we should stay indoors this weekend. It's going to rain and our kids could get sick.
4. We did our share. Now it's time that they did theirs.
5. Hockey players don't shave their beards during the playoffs. They shave them off after their season ends.
6. Mike forgot his towel at home. Kelly didn't forget hers. Did you remember to bring yours?
7. A: Whose car is that? B: I think it's Andy and Krista's. A: No, I don't think it's theirs. Their car is being fixed.

42.3 – People (in general) can be replaced with the pronoun **they** (or **them, their, theirs**) which are often associated with **indefinite pronouns**. Complete the following with **they, them, their** or **theirs**.

1. Somebody remembered to lock the front door, didn't they?
2. If anyone asks for me this afternoon, tell them that I'm out but will return tomorrow morning.
3. If anybody changes lanes without using their turn signal, they could cause a serious accident.
4. When our washing machine broke, our neighbours let us use theirs.
5. Teacher: Nobody attempt any cheating today, or else they will automatically receive a zero on their test.
6. Our football team defeated theirs this time. However, they were missing their top player with an injury.

42.4 – Complete the sentences with **reflexives** to indicate 'personally' or 'in person'. **(42-C)**

1. You can do things your own way. I prefer to stick to the rules myself.
2. The Queen herself will appoint the new candidate to oversee the migration.
3. Mr. Turnbull himself came to speak with me today.
4. The Pattersons offered to host the immigrants themselves after learning that their house had burned down.
5. I don't mind buying dinner this time, but next time you can pay yourself.

42.5 – Complete the sentences with an appropriate **personal** or **reflexive pronoun**. **(42-A/C)**

1. My daughter says that she wants to be by herself today until she's done studying.
2. I'd prefer an apartment to myself. I don't want to share a space with anybody.
3. Ms. Jefferson had to excuse herself during class but returned to speak to us about the examination.
4. I see Mary talking to herself all the time. Others find her strange but she is actually really nice.
5. The pandemic taught us a lesson in patience. People had to keep themselves busy until it was over.



Unit 43 – Exercises:

43.1 – Complete the sentences with **one** or **ones**. You may need to add an additional word. **(43-all)**

- I need a stamp to mail this letter. Do you mind getting me one while you're out?
- Could you help me pass out the books? These are the ones for English class.
- There's something wrong with these pictures. There are some better ones over here.
- Excuse me, sir, this glass has a smudge on it. Please bring me another one.
- I do like these shoes, but those ones over there look more like my style.
- I don't like racing games much, but I do love adventure ones!
- There's still some soup in the pot. I'm having more. Would you like one more bowl too?
- The most poisonous snakes live in Australia, but the biggest ones are found elsewhere in the world.
- Did you leave your dictionary at home? Don't worry. You can get one from Wendy before class.
- There are several sandwiches on the menu at this cafe. The ham & cheese ones are my favorite.

43.2 – Determine if the following sentences are correct. Offer corrections if necessary. **(43-A)**

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Most of the houses in this area are fairly new, but ones across town are much older. | <u>ones</u> -> some |
| 2. We weren't able to pack all of the crates in the truck, so we left ones behind to move later. | <u>ones</u> -> one |
| 3. <u>A</u> : What kind of movies do you like to watch? <u>B</u> : I like ones that are based on a true story. | correct |
| 4. These aren't my keys! I must've taken the wrong ones when I left the house. | correct |
| 5. We don't have any eggs for breakfast. Please pick up ones while you're out today. | <u>ones</u> -> some |
| 6. <u>Server</u> : I'm afraid we don't have any pumpkin pie left, but we do have lemon one if you like. | <u>lemon one</u> -> some lemon |

43.3 – Complete with **one(3)**, **ones(2)**, **the one**, **the ones**, **this/that one(2)**, **these/those (adjective) ones(2)**. **(43-all)**

Sandra: I'd like to buy a new tie for my husband, a silk one that isn't too expensive.

Jason: Absolutely. **The ones** over there are all silk. How about **these** striped **ones** here?

Sandra: They look nice but I think **this one** here looks lovely. And how much are **those** grey **ones** over there?

Jason: They're on sale actually. There are some more black **ones** in the window. That may be what you are looking for and the **ones** in the corner are really professional, but a bit more expensive.

Sandra: Oh yes, he's a businessman and they would suit him best. How much is **the one** over there on display?

That one would suit my husband the best I think. I'll take it.

Jason: Certainly. I'll put that **one** in a bag for you and **one** of the girls can take your payment at the counter.

43.4 – If the italicized **one** or **ones** can be omitted, put (brackets) around it. If not, leave the sentence as is. **(43-C/D)**

- Where did you buy this (*one*) online? I'd like to order one too.
- Jane didn't want the blue dress. She decide to go with the red *one*.
- The products that will be sold online will depend on which (*ones*) are most popular with the customers.
- There are a few major fish markets near the coast, but this is the only *one* that sells lobster.
- This rainy season seemed to be a lot more severe than the last (*one*) in which major flooding occurred.
- Michael Jordan won six championship and was named MVP in every *one*.
- Both of these cars look terrific. I'm having a hard time deciding which (*one*) to buy.
- These shirts aren't on sale unfortunately. How about those (*ones*) over there?
- Did you miss the bus? Never mind, there'll be another (*one*) in five minutes.
- There are some great benefits to owning a carbon fiber bike, the main *one* being the light frame.

43.5 – Complete the sentences with **one** or **ones** by adding information of your own. **(43-all)**

- Someone stole my bag yesterday which is why I brought .. _____.
- It would be better to buy an electric vehicle instead of .. _____.
- I looked at several new phones but this was the best .. _____.
- Can you believe my pc is broken again? I really need .. _____.



Unit 44 – Exercises:

44.1 – Complete the following with **so**, if possible. If not, write an appropriate ‘**that-clause**’. (44-C)

1. A: Is Jason still sick? B: I haven’t seen him come to class all week and presume **so**.
2. A: Mike hasn’t called me all day! B: He’s not angry. He’ll call you soon. I’m sure **that he will**.
3. A: Do you mind if I come home a little later tonight? B: Well, I suppose **so**, but please don’t be too late.
4. A: Are you sure that someone took your phone? B: Yes, someone took it earlier. I’m certain **that they did!**
5. A: It looks like someone had their phone stolen today. B: Yes, I suspect **so** from what I’ve heard.
6. A: Are you sure that your colleague actually took it? B: Yes, he even admitted **that he took it!**
7. A: Well, it sure does look like it’s going to snow today. B: Yes, it seems **so** from those clouds coming.
8. A: I just don’t think I’ll pass this test! B: You’ve worked so hard this term! You’ll pass. I know **that you will!**

44.2 – Underline the most appropriate answer to each of the following. (44-C)

1. Do you think that Mark Jefferies is going to win the election this term?
a) I don’t think b) I think not c) **I don’t think so**
2. Are you certain that the airport bus arrives this early in the morning?
a) I’m certain so b) **I’m certain that it does**
3. Is there a festival on this summer at Central Park?
a) **I don’t imagine so** b) I don’t imagine there is c) I don’t imagine
4. Next Friday is a holiday. We won’t have classes or at least I
a) expect not b) don’t expect that we don’t c) **I don’t expect so**
5. Did Ms. Jones tell us to stay after school today?
a) **she didn’t say so** b) she said not c) she said not so

44.3 – Merge the two sentences by shortening the second sentence with a form of **do + so**. (44-E)

1. We’ve finally decided which house to buy. We’re going to buy it next weekend!
We’ve finally decided which house to buy and we’re going to do so next weekend!
2. Dad promised to take us to the amusement park on summer vacation. He’s going to take us there tomorrow!
Dad promised to take us to the amusement park on summer vacation and he’s going to do so tomorrow!
3. The two companies had wanted to merge. They were prohibited due to anti-competition laws.
The two companies had wanted to merge but were prohibited from doing so due to anti-competition laws.
4. Our neighbor denied damaging our fence. CCTV footage confirmed that he had, in fact, damaged it.
Our neighbor denied damaging our fence although CCTV footage confirmed that he had done so.

44.4 – Complete the sentences with a form of **do**. Add **so** if necessary. (44-E)

1. The semester starting date has been pushed back by one day. Have you heard why they **did so**?
2. Your grandfather was a well-loved person in the community. Nobody respected him more than I **did**.
3. Andrew just loves board games when he’s winning, but gets quite upset when I **do**.
4. You’ve been doing a great job all semester. Don’t fall behind now, especially after **doing so** well!
5. A: Have you seen the way Tom rides his motorcycle? B: Yes! He rides even faster than you **do**.

44.5 – Complete the sentences with **such** or **such + a/an** followed by a word from the box below. (44-F)

things / progress / opportunity / hurry / weather

1. It’s a beautiful, breezy afternoon. **Such weather** is perfect to spend at the beach!
2. Hey, don’t be in **such a hurry!** We’ve got the whole afternoon to spend together.
3. I’m a little disappointed in Daniel last night. In no way should he be saying **such things** in public.
4. I’m glad we made **such** great **progress** on the project today. We’re almost there!
5. I am honored to be given **such an opportunity** with your company, and am going to do my very best.



Unit 45 – Exercises:

45.1 – Make the response by B shorter. Be sure to write alternative responses as well. (45-A)

1. A: Can you give me a discount on this suit? B: **Yes, I can.**
2. A: At that price, you could have bought an original! B: **Yes, I could.** or: **Yes, I could have.**
3. A: Where is Kelly? She is always on time. She couldn't have known about the meeting today.
B: **No, she couldn't have.** or: **No, she couldn't have known.**
4. A: Are you surprised that it's snowing so early this year? B: **Yes, I am.**
5. A: Have you finished your test already? That was quick! B: **Yes, I have.**
6. A: Will you be free tomorrow afternoon? B: **Yes, I will.** or: **Yes, I will be.**
7. A: This traffic is awful! We should've just taken the subway. B: **Yes, we should.** or: **Yes, we should have.**
8. A: Have you ever been to *Central Park* in New York? B: **Yes, I have.** or: **Yes, I have been.**

45.2 – Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of **be**, **do** or **have**. Write **have done** where possible. Write brackets around words if they can be omitted. (45-B/C)

1. A: I've got my driver's license with me. Will that be enough to pick up the tickets? B: It should **(be)**.
2. A: Do you still have those pictures of our trip to London? B: Yes, I think I **have / do**.
3. Everyone helped prepare for the dinner and it was good that they **did**. We had a lot to do!
4. Have you seen Mark? He had been coming to this gym for months but lately he **hasn't (been)**.
5. A: It's really getting expensive to eat a 100% organic diet. B: Yes, I'm sure it must **(be)**.
6. Oh I hope you don't have to leave yet, but be sure to thank the hosts of the party when you **do**.
7. A: Has my package from Amazon arrived yet? It's been two weeks. B: No, I don't think it **has**.
8. A: When do you expect to finish the program? B: Well, I will **have done** the majority of the coding by this Friday.

45.3 – Replace the italicized part of each sentence with a word from the box + **to** or **to be**. (45-D)

expect / afraid / used / afford / delighted / claim

1. Dan studied hard for his exam and got an 'A' although he didn't really *think that he would*. **expect to**.
2. We asked Gina to come on the rollercoaster but she told us she was too *uneasy with heights*. **afraid (to)**.
3. A: Would you like to come with us to the fair this Saturday? B: Oh, I'd be so *happy to join you!* **delighted (to)!**
4. Modern technology makes money transfers easier than they *were before the rise of digital banking*. **used to**.
5. I'd love to join you again for dinner at that nice restaurant but I just can't *spend that type of money*. **afford to**.
6. There is only one leader in this industry although many companies *say that they are*. **claim to be**.

45.4 – Complete the sentences with **to** if it is necessary. Write **(to)** if it is optional or can be omitted. (45-E)

1. We haven't done anything adventurous like climb a mountain but one day we'd love **to**.
2. I know that Mike says he doesn't want to pay for the damages, but he already agreed **(to)**.
3. Carol works harder than anyone and should be named the recipient of this award. She really deserves **to**.
4. A: Would you like a window seat on your flight, sir? B: I'd certainly prefer **to**.
5. A: Should we review the script one more time before the performance? B: Sure, it'd be a good idea **(to)**.
6. I'm so proud of Michael! We thought it was risky to open his own business but he was determined **(to)**.
7. Mom didn't need to return to work but she chose **to**. I think she really loves her job as a nurse.

45.5 – Correct the following sentences *if necessary*. If the sentence is already correct, leave as is. (45-F)

1. We can leave earlier for the beach tomorrow morning if you'd like. -> **correct or 'like to'**
2. Would you like to stay overnight with us? Although it's certainly fine if you don't want. -> **want -> don't want to**
3. A: Would you like to meet tomorrow? B: Sure! We can meet whenever you'd like. -> **correct or 'like to'**
4. A: Can we try that new French café across town? B: Sure, if you'd like. -> **correct or 'like to'**
5. A: Would it be alright if Jonathan comes too? B: Absolutely as long as he wants to. -> **correct**
6. A: Do you want to use the bathroom before we leave? B: No I don't need. -> **need -> 'need to'**



Unit 46 – Exercises:

46.1 – Read the information about John’s day and then complete the replies using cleft sentences. (46-A)



John arrived late for work yesterday morning because his bicycle got a flat tire on the riverside trail during his morning commute. Fortunately, there was a bike shop nearby that was able to fix his tire quickly. John called his manager to explain what had happened but Katherine was annoyed at the delay as she had to reschedule an important meeting with a client to Friday.

1. Didn’t John arrive late for work this morning? -> **No, it was yesterday morning that John arrived late.**
2. John was late because he overslept, wasn’t he? -> **No, it was because he got a flat tire that he was late.**
3. Wasn’t the meeting rescheduled for later today? -> **No, it was Friday that the meeting was rescheduled.**
4. Didn’t John get a flat tire on the city river bridge? -> **No, it was on the riverside trail that he got the flat tire.**
5. John was able to fix the tire himself, wasn’t he? -> **No, it was a bike shop nearby that fixed the tire.**

46.2 – Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning by focusing on the underlined words. Start with **it + be** and use an appropriate **wh-word** or **that**. (46-A)

1. We had a wonderful time on our stay in the Philippines but the climb to the top of a volcano made it the most memorable. *We had a wonderful time on our stay in the Philippines but **it was the climb to the top of a volcano that made it the most memorable.***
2. Jeff was in the hospital for surgery so I paid him a visit to cheer him up while he recovered. *Jeff was in the hospital for surgery so **it was to cheer him up that I paid him a visit while he recovered.***
3. Helen never found learning English very easy, and she improved her speaking skills only by doing a language program abroad. *Helen never found learning English very easy, and **it was only by doing a language program abroad that she improved her speaking skills.***
4. The newly elected president thanked several people during his acceptance speech, but he dedicated the victory to his voters the most. *The newly elected president thanked several people during his acceptance speech, but **it was his voters that he dedicated the victory to the most.***

46.3 – Write a response to A’s question by correcting what they said using an appropriate **wh-clause**. (46-B)

1. A: Did you say that you need to borrow the car for your interview? (pick up Matt / airport)
B: **No, what I said is that I need to borrow the car to pick up Matt from the airport.**
2. A: Would you like to discuss the budget with me in private? (discuss / budget / next week’s meeting)
B: **No, what I would like to do is (to) discuss the budget at next week’s meeting.**
3. A: Did you buy your dog from a pet shop at the department store? (adopt / shelter / countryside)
B: **No, what I did was (to) adopt a dog from a shelter in the countryside.**
4. A: Did Steve buy Mary the sweater she had been talking about? (give / gift certificate instead)
B: **No, what he did was (to) give her a gift certificate instead.**
5. A: Your new patio looks beautiful! Did you build it yourself? (hire / neighbor / build it for us)
B: **No, what I did was (to) hire our neighbor to build it for us.**

46.4 – Complete the following **wh-clauses** using your own ideas and by following the sentence prompts. (46-C)

1. **The country (where / that)** I’d like to travel to most is **Morocco because of its renowned traditional markets.**
2. **A long term goal (which / that)** I have in life is _____.
3. _____ (____ / ____) I’d like to meet someday is _____.
4. _____ (____ / ____) I am learning English is _____.
5. _____ (____ / ____) I found out I was _____.
6. _____ (____ / ____) Steve Jobs introduced the iPhone _____.



Unit 47 – Exercises:

47.1 – Rewrite the sentences by placing the italicized **adverbs of place** or **direction** at the beginning of the clause. Be sure to invert the subject and verb *if necessary*. (47-A)

1. Mark couldn't focus *at the coffee shop* so he moved to the library to study.
At the coffee shop Mark couldn't focus so he moved to the library to study.
2. The entire area is accessible by bus, but most of the shops are located *within walking distance*.
Within walking distance are most of the shops but the entire area is accessible by bus.
3. A beautiful Muslim mosque stood *on top of the hill*.
On top of the hill stood a beautiful Muslim mosque.
4. While Samantha was looking for the leash her dog ran *off*.
Off ran Samantha's dog while she was looking for the leash.
5. One of the most expensive paintings I had ever seen was *on display* at the museum.
On display at the museum was one of the most expensive paintings I had ever seen.

47.2 – Match the sentence clauses and then rewrite each one below beginning with **should, were** or **had**. (47-B)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If Jessica had apologized for arriving late | I would have missed my flight to Vienna completely! |
| 2. If it ends up snowing overnight tonight | we plan to open a new branch office in Singapore. |
| 3. If Jonathan's parents knew more French | you wouldn't feel so lethargic and worn out at work. |
| 4. If you got to bed a bit earlier every night | I would've forgiven her and put it behind us. |
| 5. If I hadn't gotten up earlier this morning | they would be able to help him with his assignment. |
| 6. If our company raises profits next year | we will just work from home tomorrow. |

1. **Had Jessica apologized for arriving late I would've forgiven her and put it behind us.**
2. **Should it end up snowing overnight tonight we will just work from home tomorrow.**
3. **Were Jonathan's parents to know more French they would be able to help him with his assignment.**
4. **Were you to get to bed a bit earlier every night you wouldn't feel so lethargic and worn out at work.**
5. **Had I not gotten up earlier this morning I would have missed my flight to Vienna completely!**
6. **Should our company raise profits next year we plan to open a new branch office in Singapore.**

47.3 – Rewrite each sentence beginning with the **negative adverbials** provided to you in brackets. (47-C)

1. He did not realize what a fool he was making of himself at the time. (at no time)
At no time did he realize what a fool he was making of himself.
2. The match had just started when it began to rain. (hardly)
Hardly had the match started when it began to rain.
3. The extent of the damage from the fire only became clear later. (only later)
Only later did the extent of the damage from the fire become clear.
4. We didn't realize at the time what a social *faux-pas* we had made. (little)
Little did we realize at the time what a social *faux-pas* we had made.
5. I will not speak to her again until she apologizes for what she said. (not until)
Not until she apologizes for what she said will I speak to her again.
6. This door must be locked at all times. (under no circumstances)
Under no circumstances must this door be left unlocked.

47.4 – Rewrite each sentence with a similar meaning using **as** or **than** with the verbs 'be' or **do**. (47-D)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mark is an avid tennis player. His wife is as well. | 1. <u>Mark is an avid tennis player, as is his wife.</u> |
| 2. 12 deaths were first reported. Later, it rises to 14 deaths. | 2. <u>There are more deaths than were first reported.</u> |
| 3. Tim went to Harvard University. His sister did too. | 3. <u>Tim went to Harvard University, as did his sister.</u> |
| 4. Compared with people in developed nations, people in developing nations have less access to vaccines. | 4. <u>People in developing nations have less access to vaccines than do people in developed nations.</u> |



Unit 48 – Exercises:

48.1 – Underline the adjectives. Then determine whether they are **attributive** or **predicative**. (48-A)

1. Your grandfather was a well-respected member of the community. **Attributive** / Predicative
2. *The Phantom the Opera* is both comical and tragic. Attributive / **Predicative**
3. Jonathan suffered cracked ribs in the fall from the horse. **Attributive** / Predicative
4. Bicycling and scooters are inexpensive ways to get around the city. **Attributive** / Predicative
5. The storm has passed. There is nothing to be afraid of now. Attributive / **Predicative**
6. People say my brother and I look alike. Attributive / **Predicative**
7. A strange thing happened to me on my way to work this morning. **Attributive** / Predicative
8. *The Shawshank Redemption* is one of my favorite movies. **Attributive** / Predicative
9. People were astonished to find the girl alive in the rubble. Attributive / **Predicative**
10. Melissa felt quite nervous before the interview. Attributive / **Predicative**

48.2 – Complete each pair of sentences with the following word-pairs in the box. (48-B)

(afraid / frightened) / (alike / similar) / (lonely / lone) / (ill / ill) (asleep / sleeping) / (alive / living) / (upset / upset)

1. Bill's not afraid to express his opinions. / The frightened dog slowly backed away from us.
2. Gary felt very lonely after going away to school. / The lone survivor of the accident was four-year-old girl.
3. You're very lucky to be alive after that accident! / Sunshine and water are beneficial to living things.
4. It is common in Asia to see couples who dress alike. / My father and I have similar views on politics.
5. Cynthia was asleep on the sofa when I got home. / The sound of broken glass aroused the sleeping guard.
6. He left the room quietly and I knew he was upset. / She's been off work this week with an upset stomach.
7. The flu's been going around and I've felt ill all day. / The critically ill patient was transferred to the E.R. by air.

48.3 – Complete with the adjectives *flexible, sustainable, valuable, accessible, preventable, questionable*. (48-D)

1. This is the only building with an entrance accessible by wheelchair.
2. Business owners want to succeed in keeping their business sustainable for as long as possible.
3. The M.V.P. award is given to the player most valuable to his team across the league.
4. From the very beginning, it was a policy questionable in the minds of most employees.
5. The mandate of the company is to create a product flexible to meet the needs of its clients.
6. The inquiry sought to ask the question, 'Was the accident preventable?'

48.4 – Complete the following **reduced relative clauses** with the adjectives in the box below:

proud, responsible, motivated, willing, improve, anxious, involved. (48-D)

1. This is John Stevens. He's the director responsible for launching our brand overseas.
2. The mayor praised the people involved in the rescue efforts.
3. Usain Bolt was a sprinter motivated to run the fastest 100 meter race in history.
4. You could easily tell he was a dad proud of his son's accomplishments.
5. Sandra is definitely a person willing to work hard for the company.
6. It is a decision likely to improve the company's sales next quarter.
7. He was a boy anxious about his first day of classes in high school.

48.5 – Write the word in brackets in the more appropriate space, either before or after the noun. (48-D)

1. At our restaurant, the chefs use only the freshest _____ produce available. (*available*)
2. The new regulations will be of benefit to _____ everyone concerned. (*concerned*)
3. How do you explain the apparent discrepancies _____ between the money and receipts? (*apparent*)
4. It is important to follow the proper procedures _____ when dealing with complaints. (*proper*)
5. A responsible government _____ shouldn't waste taxpayers' money. (*responsible*)
6. My parents have opposite views _____ on the issue of private education. (*opposite*)



Unit 49 – Exercises:

49.1 – Fill in the blanks with **very** or **absolutely** + the most appropriate word from the box below. (49-A)

pretty / funny / interesting / filthy / exhausted / freezing / cold / beautiful / fascinating / hilarious / small / tired

1. She is always **very pretty**, but when she dresses up and puts makeup on, she's **absolutely beautiful**!
2. You'd better put that shirt in the washing machine right away. It's **absolutely filthy**!
3. Sue thought the museum was **very interesting** but I thought it was **absolutely fascinating**. I didn't want to leave!
4. The apartments are **very small** in this building, which is fine for one person living alone.
5. Jerry is **very funny** but his brother is **absolutely hilarious**! He's one of the funniest people I've ever met.
6. I had a long day and I'm **very tired**. If I don't sleep well tonight, I'll be **absolutely exhausted** tomorrow.
7. It gets **very cold** in New York in the winter, but in Toronto it gets **absolutely freezing** for long periods.

49.2 – Complete the three sentences that contain gradable adjectives with **very**. Complete the others with the most suitable of the following adverbs: **essentially, fully, mainly, almost, exclusively**. (49-A)

1. The group of voters in this area is **mainly** black, working-class.
2. From the time that I used to go there, the school appeared to be **essentially** unchanged.
3. Lisa doesn't have the best relationship with her father, but she's **very** close with her mother.
4. The machines on this factory floor are **fully** automatic.
5. We sat down on a tree stump and ate some **very** tasty ham sandwiches.
6. *Augusta National* golf club was once **exclusively** male, but has opened to females in recent years.
7. The project isn't quite done yet but we are **almost** complete.
8. As soon as we mentioned the trip to beach, the children got **very** excited!

49.3 – Underline the correct or appropriate adverbs in the following sentences. (49-B)

1. Malaria is still **pretty** / **fairly** common in many parts of Africa. (*both pretty and fairly are possible*)
2. What an incredible game. The final seconds were fairly / **pretty** unbelievable!
3. Although my car is **really** / **very** old, it still runs very well.
4. The conditions were fairly / **really** excellent for surfing today.
5. Getting Mr. Johnson's agreement is **pretty** / very essential to finalize this deal.
6. The students kept **very** / **pretty** quiet during their examination.
7. His daughter's performance as Juliet was fairly / **really** captivating.
8. They never expected to own their own home. The news was **pretty** / fairly overwhelming!

49.4 – Complete each pair of sentences using the **adverb / adjective** pairs from the box. (49-C)

(**pretty wild** / wild) (completely innocent / innocent) (highly technical / technical) (fairly diplomatic / diplomatic)

1. a) The weather was **pretty wild** again last night with that thunder and lightening storm.
b) We saw a flock of **wild** geese fly overhead this morning.
2. a) The conversation was getting **technical** for me, so I let the engineers continue talking.
b) The job ad mentions that it is a **highly technical** position in a new start-up company.
3. a) The two countries agreed to establish **diplomatic** relations.
b) Mark would be well-suited for the position. He's **fairly diplomatic** in communicating with others.
4. a) She hadn't done anything and was **completely innocent**, but how could she prove it?
b) The accused criminal had defrauded his **innocent** victims of millions of dollars.

49.5 – Answer the following questions using an **adverb + adjective** combination. How would you feel if... (49-all)

1. ...you just lost a winning lottery ticket? 1. I'd be _____.
2. ...a total stranger tells you you're beautiful/handsome? 2. _____.
3. ...your favorite team just won a world championship? 3. _____.



Unit 50 – Exercises:

50.1 – Use the verbs in the box to form **adjectives** and fill in the gaps in the sentences below. Then, write whether the participle is **attributive**, **predicative** or **absolute**. (50-A)

(disturb) (amaze) (have/leave) (tire) (astonish) (move) (have/graduate) (shock)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. This disturbing horror movie will have the audience on the edge of their seats. | Attributive |
| 2. Movies that are based on a true story tend to have a moving storyline. | Attributive |
| 3. Everyone in our community was shocked when they learned of the mayor's sudden death. | Predicative |
| 4. The teacher having left the room, the students started talking to one another right away. | Absolute |
| 5. It would be amazing to meet a famous actor and talk with them about their life. | Predicative |
| 6. It was a tiring journey and we were quite relieved to get back home before midnight. | Attributive |
| 7. We didn't expect her wedding would be in one week. I was astonished at the news! | Predicative |
| 8. Having graduated from Yale, Professor Jones had the respect of his students right away. | Absolute |

50.2 – Underline the **participles** in the sentences and write whether the process is **ongoing** or **complete**. (50-B)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. A <u>travelling</u> circus is featured at the county fair every summer. | 1. <u>ongoing</u> |
| 2. A <u>galloping</u> horse appeared out of nowhere and really scared us! | 2. <u>complete</u> |
| 3. He was completely <u>shocked</u> after the accident as he spoke to reporters. | 3. <u>complete</u> |
| 4. Be careful with all of those <u>shattered</u> cups! | 4. <u>ongoing</u> |
| 5. Everyone is <u>excited</u> preparing things for the Christmas concert. | 5. <u>ongoing</u> |
| 6. <u>Barking</u> dogs are not always aggressive. Sometimes they just want to play. | 6. <u>ongoing</u> |
| 7. It was a windy night. The <u>swinging</u> gate kept me awake until 4am! | 7. <u>complete</u> |
| 8. Are you <u>surprised</u> that the company is giving us this Friday off? | 8. <u>ongoing</u> |

50.3 – Replace the italicized part of each sentence with a **participle** formed from **verbs** in the box. (50-C)

result / allege / cause / remain / delay

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Before we leave today, let's finish these walls with any paint <i>that is left over</i> . | 1. <u>remaining</u> |
| 2. Residents were devastated by the damage <i>that was the result of the flooding</i> . | 2. <u>caused</u> |
| 3. Despite the evidence, she never faced trial for the <i>apparent</i> crimes committed. | 3. <u>alleged</u> |
| 4. Travelers were stranded with numerous flights <i>that were unable to take off</i> . | 4. <u>delayed</u> |
| 5. The CEO stated he will accept blame for any damage <i>that develops</i> from the decision. | 5. <u>resulting</u> |

50.4 – Underline the **participles** or **participle phrases** in the following sentences. (50-D)

- Running quickly, the policeman caught the offender before he could escape.
- Jack, tired from biking, decided to take a break and re-hydrate himself.
- Having completed the training program, Karen was ready to officially start her new position.
- Abandoned animals require a shelter or someone to take care of them.
- Laughing, we decided to take some pictures of the girls trying to put on makeup.
- Burned black, dinner wasn't able to be eaten and had to be thrown out.
- Having been chosen by the selection committee, Jennifer was honored by the accolade.
- Unprepared for the bad news, we did our best to console one another in the hospital.

50.5 – Complete the following sentences with one of the **compound adjective** examples from section E. (50-E)

- Listen, let's just go on foot to the station. It's only a **ten-minute walk** from here and traffic is **slow-moving**.
- It was another **record-breaking** month for markets! Stocks have never been so high.
- Since 9-11, NATO countries have offered **peace-keeping** missions to countries like Iraq and Afghanistan.
- I've always loved my mom's **home-made** brownies. You have to try them! They are absolutely **mouth-watering**!
- You should contact Steve for business advice. He'd be willing to provide **pro-bono** consulting at no charge.
- Some of the major cities in Asia are among the most **densely-populated** in the entire world!



Unit 51 – Exercises:

51.1 – Complete the sentences with a **to-infinitive** or **-ing form** of the verbs shown in the box below. If both forms are possible, be sure to write them. **(51-A)**

see / realize / learn / operate / ~~know~~ / hear / build / finish / become

1. It's so good **to see/seeing** you again after all this time!
2. I often feel guilty **knowing** that there is so much poverty in this world.
3. She's inclined **to become** impatient in traffic jams.
4. I felt stupid **realizing** that the conference was a formal event and I was wearing sneakers.
5. This machine is difficult **to operate** and requires a specialized license.
6. I'm very sorry **to hear** of your father's passing. Is there anything I can do for you?
7. John's been very busy **building** his own brand recently.
8. Darkness made it impossible **to finish** the match. They'll have to complete it tomorrow morning.
9. It's important **to learn** some basic phrases when travelling to a new country.

51.2 – First, match the adjectives in the box to form an appropriate **that-clause**. Then, match the clauses on the left with an appropriate clause on the right to form a complete sentence. **(51-A)**

glad / surprised / anxious / confident / determined / certain / aware

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. I'm extremely glad (that) | | we would arrive on time, but I had my doubts. |
| 2. They were certain (that) | | the train was half-empty during the middle of the day. |
| 3. Are you fully aware (that) | | you enjoyed yourself at the anniversary party today. |
| 4. Tim was very anxious (that) | | she was going to complete the marathon in under three hours. |
| 5. Anna was confident (that) | | smoking is hazardous for your health? |
| 6. We were surprised (that) | | he was to blame for taking money from the cash register. |
| 7. She was determined (that) | | we were going to be late for our flight to New York. |

51.3 – Complete each sentence with an appropriate **wh-clause** by combining one word from each box. There is more than one combination possible. **(51-A)**

worried / doubtful / unaware / unsure / not certain

about / of

why / how / when / what / whether

1. After midnight, we became **worried (about) why** my brother hadn't returned home yet.
2. It was a pretty difficult puzzle, and I could tell that my son was **unsure of what** to do next.
3. I'm still **doubtful about whether** this painting is really by Picasso.
4. We've been waiting awhile but still **not certain of when** Brian is going to pick us up.
5. Despite the frantic atmosphere, they seemed to be **unaware of how** urgent the situation was.

51.4 – Match the **It-clause** on the left with an appropriate clause on the right. **(51-B)**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1. It's quite necessary | | sharing a bed with my friend in the hotel room. |
| 2. It's almost impossible | | to warm up the engine for a few minutes in the winter before driving. |
| 3. It felt pretty awkward | | for me to keep up with the other runners who had been training for months. |
| 4. It was fun | | hearing all the news from my best friend about her new job. |
| 5. It was too difficult | | to tell what someone else is thinking. |

51.5 – For each **It (be) Adj + Infinitive Clause**, write a corresponding **Gerund Clause (be) Adj**. **(51-C)**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. It's possible for you to work on your own project. | 1. Working on your own project is possible for you. |
| 2. It's exciting for us to be at Disneyland finally. | 2. Being at Disneyland finally is exciting for us. |
| 3. It's challenging for us to predict what will happen. | 3. Predicting what will happen is challenging for us. |
| 4. It's possible to leave when Dave returns home. | 4. Leaving is possible when Dad returns home. |
| 5. It's crucial to understand the nuance of English. | 5. Understanding the nuance of English is crucial. |



Unit 52 – Exercises:

52.1 – For each sentence, fill in the blanks with the correct adjective from the box and then complete the sentence with the same word using your own ideas: cowardly / friendly / lively / lonely / lovely / timely. (52-A)

1. He's a **cowardly** individual. He has a reputation for trying to cheat people **in a cowardly way**.
2. Ms. Jones is a **lovely** teacher. She always speaks to her students **in such a lovely manner**.
3. John's such a **friendly** neighbor of mine. He always waves to me **in a friendly manner** when he sees me.
4. Christine is a **timely** employee. She always finishes important work punctually and **in a timely fashion**.
5. I had a classmate who seemed **lonely**. He would sometimes walk home by himself **in a lonely way**.
6. You missed a **lively** concert! The whole crowd was singing and dancing all night **in a lively way!**

52.2 – Rewrite the italicized words using the **-ly** forms of the participles in the box. (52-A)

allegedly, deservedly, disappointedly, hurriedly, pointedly, repeatedly, reportedly, supposedly, tiredly, worriedly

1. The man had been arrested **allegedly** for stealing cars in the area.
2. She yawned and looked **pointedly** at her watch.
3. *The Sound of Music* is one of my favorite movies. It's **deservedly** considered to be a classic.
4. Jenny looked at me **worriedly** before calling the bank.
5. After getting up 30 minutes late, he **hurriedly** got dressed and rushed off to work.
6. We asked Chris to join us after work, but he just shook his head **tiredly**.
7. The refugees were **repeatedly** refused entry into the country.
8. A lot of older residents in the area like to say that the old house is **supposedly** haunted.
9. The band has **reportedly** decided to split up.
10. After finding out the tickets were sold out, we walked away **disappointedly**.

52.3 – Correct the following sentences if necessary. If not, write 'correct' on the line provided. (52-B)

1. News travels ~~fastly~~ in this town. I cannot believe how quickly everyone found out. fastly -> fast
2. Please take a seat. Dr. Johnson will be out to see you soon. correct
3. Everyone was eating when someone ~~loud burped~~ at the back of the hall. loud -> burped loud(ly)
4. The boat moved cleanly through the water. correct
5. We could understand his speech well. He has an natural ability to ~~clear speak~~. clear -> speak clear(ly)
6. After getting a flat tire, he walked slow up the hill pushing his bike. correct or slowly

52.4 – Complete the following sentences with the correct adverb pairs (one adverb has the **-ly** form). (52-C)

1. a) A calm, still lake can actually run very **deep** underwater.
b) Following her accident, she was **deeply** touched by all of the letters of sympathy she had received.
2. a) '*The Last Supper*' is **widely** regarded as Leonardo da Vinci's greatest masterpiece.
b) Don't worry. It wasn't too late when you called. I was still **wide** awake.
3. a) We arrived a few minutes late, but we were still able to see **most** of the game.
b) A: What did you do after the game? B: We just **mostly** walked around the stadium and took pictures.
4. a) My English teacher always told me to set my goals **high** in life.
b) Most of the students in our class thought very **highly** of our teacher.
5. a) Amsterdam is a city like no other and is **justly** famous for its nightlife.
b) I was getting excited **just** thinking about the trip!
6. a) Anita had her hair cut **short** for the summer.
b) Announcement: 'We apologize for the delay. The train will be leaving **shortly**.'
7. a) My salary is paid **directly** into my bank account every month.
b) We flew **direct** from Beijing to Tokyo.
8. a) We left **late** Friday afternoon and got to the hotel with plenty of time to enjoy the night.
b) **Lately** there has been a trend towards companies having their staff work from home.



Unit 53 – Exercises:

53.1 – Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the **adjectives** in brackets (with alternatives if possible). **(53-all)**

- The Sheraton is **the most comfortable** (comfortable) hotel downtown.
- This sofa may be **cheaper** (cheap) but it's not as comfortable as the others here.
- Let's meet at the library; it's a **quieter/more quiet** (quiet) place for us to study.
- Tonya is one of **the most charming** (charming) and **(the most) funny / funniest** (funny) people I know.
- Which of these two suits do you think is **trendier / more trendy** (trendy)?
- This diamond ring is **more valuable than** (valuable) this gold necklace.
- Romeo & Juliet* is **the most well-known** (well-known) play that Shakespeare ever wrote in his lifetime.
- Tom showed us **the newest** (new) phone he bought on his **latest** (late) trip to Seoul.
- Traffic today was **heavier/more heavy** (heavy) than it typically is in the mornings.
- What is the name of **the smallest** (small) planet in our solar system?
- The shop that we were looking for today was **further** from home **than** (far) we first thought.
- He's **the worst** (bad) cook I've ever met but I think he's **better than** (good) me in the kitchen.
- Jenny is **more talkative than** (talkative) her sister, Caroline, and **nicer** (nice) too.

53.2 – Complete the sentences using the words in the box below in either the **-er** or **more + adjective** form. Use both forms where possible. **(53-A/B)**

dry / fair / soft / far / modern / bored / fun / real

- Weather forecasts predict a summer **drier/more dry** than last with gusty winds and drought-like conditions.
- The new stadium design will be **more modern**, while keeping the historic atmosphere of the original.
- As the meeting went on, Jack became **more bored** and just wished he was at his cottage.
- Most people find it **more fun** exercising to music.
- The soccer league recently changed the rules and regulations to make it **fairer/more fair**.
- A:** Excuse me, where is the nearest hospital? **B:** Keep walking straight. It's **further** down this road.
- Hearing about the tornado was one thing, but seeing the pictures made it seem much **more real**.
- After she calmed down and started speaking again, this time her voice was **softer/more soft**.

53.3 – If necessary, correct or improve the **comparative adjectives** in the following sentences. **(53-A/B)**

- Yesterday's storm was ~~severer~~ than the storm we had last week. *more severe*
- We couldn't have asked for more perfect weather on vacation. It was gorgeous! *correct*
- The rooms on the upper floors of the hotel are ~~elegantter~~, but also more expensive. *more elegant*
- Jennifer's explanation of the problem couldn't have been truer, and we all agreed with her. *also: more true*
- The news on this network is much ~~currenter~~ and also provides different viewpoints. *more current*

53.4 – Put brackets around **the** if it can be removed in the following sentences. **(53-C)**

- Regional accents are (the) most distinct when you travel to smaller towns in the countryside.
- Among everyone at the job interview, Todd showed (the) most interest in the position.
- He was (the) most disappointed that he received no mention of his hard work last year.
- Christina is the most intelligent student in class. She's a very good role model to others as well.
- A:** Why did you take the flight with two stopovers? **B:** It was (the) cheapest and I wanted to save money.

53.5 – Match the following sentence halves which focus on various superlative forms. **(53-C)**

- At the amusement park, the most exciting ride
 - The most well-known basketball player of all time
 - I'm so proud of you! That was your greatest result
 - Of all of the cousins in our family, I think Jennifer
 - Whenever I visit my hometown, I meet up with
- in a full-course marathon!
is the most friendly whenever we meet.
to go on is definitely the *Mega Drop*!
my three best friends from high school.
is definitely Michael Jordan. There's no debate!



Unit 54 – Exercises:

54.1 – Fill in the blanks with an appropriate comparative form using the words in the box below. (54-A/B)

fast / early / soon / good / difficult / careful / peaceful / tired

1. Travelling by subway is normally **faster than** by bus. You can get into the city in half the time!
2. There were too many errors in your composition! You need to be **more careful** the next time you submit.
3. Life in the countryside is so much **more peaceful than** the city; no crowds, no noise and less stress!
4. We were the first people to arrive today. We were about 10 minutes **earlier than** everyone else.
5. Don't go to bed too late tonight! You'll feel even **more tired than** you did today.
6. Please let me know if you want to buy the car. I look forward to your decision **as soon as** possible!
7. Dave's in hospital recovering from his accident. Thankfully, he's feeling much **better than** he did last week.
8. I knew the exam would be tough, but no one expected it to be **as difficult as** that!

54.2 – Complete the sentences with either **as much as** / **as many as** / **as little as** / **as few as**. (54-B)

1. After the pandemic started, people weren't able to meet each other **as much as** they used to.
2. Her lawyer advised her to say **as little as** possible during the trial.
3. In the Sahara desert, temperatures can fluctuate **as much as** 50 degrees in one day!
4. **As many as** four and a half million people watched the championship parade through the city.
5. It's well-known that **as few as** 2 in 10 businesses survive their first five years of operation.
6. There were **as many as** 200 people at Professor Johnson's lecture today.

54.3 – Complete the sentences with a word from the box in either the '____ + enough' or 'too ____' form. (54-C)

confident / attractive / patient / kind / wet / stubborn / lazy / fast

1. Are you **confident enough** to give a speech without feeling nervous?
2. It is **too wet** for us to go camping. Let's just postpone the trip until next weekend.
3. Darren is so narrow-minded! He's **too stubborn** to take advice, even when it's good.
4. Do you know anyone who is **attractive enough** to be a model?
5. Steve left his house late this morning and didn't run **fast enough** to catch the bus.
6. Even though it was a beautiful day, he was **too lazy** to go out and enjoy the weather.
7. I was short money at lunch but Karen was **kind enough** to lend me a few dollars.
8. Kylie is such a lovely person. She's certainly **patient enough** to work with young children.

54.4 – Match the sentence clauses below by writing an appropriate adjective in the 'so + adj. + so' form. (54-D)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The house fire was so big that | the lake completely froze overnight! |
| 2. The insects are so small that | the meeting was already finished when he walked in. |
| 3. The weather was so cold that | it took over 10 hours to put out! |
| 4. Jonathan arrived so late that | the audience stood and gave a standing ovation afterwards. |
| 5. The play was so amazing that | they can only be seen using a microscope. |

54.5 – The following is an interview with a CEO of a company that plans to bring satellite internet all over the world. Correct any mistakes that you see in the italicized phrases. (54-All)

Interviewer – Welcome to the interview! People are saying that satellite internet is *less important than* high-speed internet here on earth. Is satellite internet *so good as* (correct) people say it is?

Manager – Oh! Satellite internet is *more important than* people may realize! You know, *as many much as* 40% of the world's population remains offline. This will allow us to bring the internet to *as much many as* two billion people in the next five years! Furthermore, satellite internet *isn't as expensive a service as* people may realize. We expect the internet in remote parts of the world to be *better than ever*, and it *isn't too late to reach* (correct) them!

Interviewer – Well, that does sound *better than we expected*. We all wish you *as successful a launch as* possible!



Unit 55 – Exercises:

55.1 – Which of the positions are most appropriate for the **adverb** or **adverbial**; (1), (2) or (3)? (55-A/B)

1. He (1) got up (2) because it was the first day of vacation (3). (late) -> 2
2. Kevin (1) passed his exam (2) today. He (3) had no problems with it. (easily) -> 2
3. Mark was (1) absorbed (2) in his thoughts during class (3). (completely) -> 1
4. Josh (1) played (2) and was praised (3) by his coaches and teammates afterwards. (courageously) -> 2
5. When you see the teacher (1), be sure to ask her (2) if it's okay to leave class (3). (early) -> 3

55.2 – Put the **adverb** in brackets in the most appropriate position in each sentence. Both positions are possible in some sentences. (55-B/D/E)

1. She plays _____ the piano **really well**. (really well)
2. I don't listen _____ to the radio **often** anymore. (often)
3. There was _____ a small skating rink **outside**. (outside)
4. **Obviously**, we can't tell you the result but we can give you an indication, **obviously**. (obviously)
5. I **clearly** remember _____ reminding her to lock the front door. (clearly)
6. He began _____ talking **excitedly** about the match. (excitedly)
7. He **deliberately** tried to cut in line **deliberately**. (deliberately)
8. They _____ live **upstairs** on the top floor. (upstairs)
9. We saw Charles play the piano **beautifully** in church this morning _____. (beautifully)

55.3 – Complete the clauses on the right with the most appropriate **front position adverbs** from the box. (55-C)

In addition / Otherwise / Meanwhile / Thankfully / Instead / Therefore / Then

1. The hotel provides a computer lounge at no cost. -> **In addition**, wi-fi is available throughout the hotel.
2. It took us over an hour to get the baby to sleep. -> **Then**, the doorbell rang.
3. The law does not permit drinking and driving. -> **Otherwise**, there would be many more accidents.
4. The due date for the assignment has passed. -> **Therefore**, I won't be able to submit it.
5. I didn't hear my alarm and woke up late today. -> **Thankfully**, I managed to arrive for work on time.
6. John didn't bother taking the subway to work. -> **Instead**, he took his car and parked downtown.
7. Mark wants to travel to Italy for his anniversary. -> **Meanwhile**, his wife would rather travel to Paris.

55.4 – If necessary, improve the position of the following **adverbs of indefinite frequency** in italics. (55-D)

1. I don't go *as a rule* to the office on Saturday morning. 1. **As a rule**, I don't go to the office..
2. He has been known to go shopping by himself *on occasion*. 2. Correct.
3. Everybody enjoys *from time to time* being spoiled. 3. ..being spoiled **from time to time**.
4. We meet up for lunch nearby *every now and then*. 4. Correct.
5. I *every so often* treat myself to a nice meal. 5. **Every so often**, I treat myself..
6. I usually see her *every once in a while* at the gym. 6. ..her at the gym **every once in a while**.

55.5 – Complete each sentence with the adverbs from the box. Those in the front position operate as **adverbs of comment** and those in the end position operate as **adverbs of manner**. (55-A,B,C,E)

seriously / truthfully / carelessly / luckily / clearly / naturally / bravely

1. The police have to take any terrorist threat **seriously**.
2. **Clearly**, you made a mistake and you should tell her the truth.
3. I did my best to answer all of her questions **truthfully**.
4. **Naturally**, I get upset sometimes when things go wrong.
5. **Bravely**, he fought as a naval officer during the Korean war.
6. He was often criticized by the teacher for doing his homework **carelessly**.
7. **Luckily** for us, the train was also late and we managed to catch it just in time.



Unit 56 – Exercises:

56.1 – Complete each sentence with an **adverb of attitude** from the box. More than one answer is possible. (56-A)

naturally / regrettably / foolishly / remarkably / miraculously / amazingly / definitely / wisely / unsurprisingly

1. Mark was totally exhausted from his flight home from Japan. **Naturally** (*As might be expected*), he could hardly stay awake during his own welcome-home party.
2. Something should **definitely** (*without question*) be done to stop climate change before it's too late.
3. **Regrettably** (*Unfortunately*), we'll lose some wonderful teachers to retirement at the end of this school year.
4. Rather than buy a large house right away after getting married, Kara and Kyle **wisely** (*using good judgement*) decided to rent an apartment for a year while they looked for a more affordable house.
5. Even during a recession, there are people who **foolishly** (*unwisely*) spend money on things like a plasma tv.
6. Jason really changed his study habits this term! He routinely studies in the library after classes. **Unsurprisingly** (*As could be expected*), his marks have improved **remarkably** (*in a remarkable manner*) this semester.
7. The Maldives has some of the most **amazingly** (*astonishingly*) clear, blue water you'll find anywhere on earth!
8. **Miraculously** (*Incredibly*), nobody was killed when US Airways Flight 1549 landed in the Hudson River in 2009.

56.2 – Complete the conversation between Paul and Jenn using the **comment adverbs** in the following box. (56-A)

unfortunately / wrongly / seriously / perhaps / clearly / interestingly enough / honestly / wisely / surely

Jenny – Hey Paul! How have you been doing with your job search?

Paul – **Unfortunately**, I'm starting to get discouraged. Do you think I'll ever get hired?

Jenny – Oh, are you kidding me! You are **perhaps** the best candidate out there!

Paul – Finding a position during a pandemic is **seriously** difficult. I **wrongly** left my last position too soon.

Jenny – I understand how you feel. Something will **surely** come up! You're **clearly** working hard. I see you sending out resumes every day and you're **wisely** networking with everyone that you know!

Paul – Thanks, Jenny. **Interestingly enough**, an old friend just set up an interview with her company this Friday!

Jenny – There you go! **Honestly**, you're going to do great, Paul! Best of luck and let me know how it goes!

56.3 – Match the following clauses by writing the most appropriate **descriptive adverb** in the blanks. (56-B)

globally / technically / financially / commercially / physically / politically / ideologically

1. That IT company has done well domestically, although **technically** it is defined as a fruit.
2. North and South Korea share the same peninsula, but **financially** she still depends on her parents.
3. People assume that a tomato is a vegetable, however **globally** it has struggled to grow its services.
4. He often complains about having knee pain, although **commercially** it sells many products each year.
5. Even though Kathy likes to enjoy a luxurious lifestyle **ideologically** they are very different countries.
6. This company is not known to many people, however **politically** they have very different views.
7. Johnny and his brother get along great together, but **physically** he walks around perfectly fine.

56.4 – Complete the sentences using the words in the box with the phrases learned in Part C. Note that you may need to change the word form to suit the sentence. (56-C)

visual / biology / environment / politics / medical / finance

1. *The Mona Lisa* shows a simple smile outwardly, however the image is iconic **in visual terms**.
2. Although the treatment claims to cure diseases, those claims are unproven **from medical standpoint**.
3. Nuclear energy is still controversial, but **from an environmental point of view**, it's an excellent source of energy.
4. The CEO was forced to cut costs by laying off hundreds of workers, but the decision will benefit the company in the long-term **as far as finances are concerned**.
5. He was a successful businessman, but **concerning politics** he wasn't able to convince voters to elect him.
6. People may think that all bacteria are harmful, but **biologically speaking** bacteria in our gut is very necessary to help people properly digest their food.



Unit 57 – Exercises:

57.1 – Complete the sentences with **as**, **when** or **while**. More than one answer may be possible. (57-B)

1. **When** I'm older, I'd like to start my own graphic design business.
2. I'll look after the kids **while/as** you are making dinner. -> (*while* is preferred)
3. **As** Jessica gets older, she is really getting more beautiful.
4. People must be more careful **when/while/as** they cross this street. Drivers aren't watching carefully enough!
5. **As/While** I was getting out of the car, my foot caught on something and I fell.
6. Bill was walking to the bus stop **when** he found somebody's wallet on the ground.
7. We took a short break every 20 minutes **while/as** we were playing tennis. -> (*while* is preferred)
8. I went straight to the hospital **when** I heard about your accident.

57.2 – If necessary, correct the errors in the sentences below. There may be more than one alternative. (57-C/D)

1. Kelly won't lend you any more books **until** you return the ones you borrowed from her already.
2. Remember to call Mr. Jones **before** you prepare that offer. He's the only one who knows the data.
3. Please call me **as soon as / when / after** you get home from work.
4. You really shouldn't wait until **after** the wedding to discuss important issues like raising children.
5. The party had **hardly** started when she left without saying a word.
6. **By the time** she was eight, she could already read Greek and Latin.
7. **Since** childhood, her life has totally revolved around training for the Olympics.

57.3 – The following is a list of John's activities last night. The activities happened yesterday and therefore should be in the past tense. Write sentences using the following adverbs of time. (57-B/C/D)

| | | | |
|-------------|---|--------|--|
| 6:00-6:50pm | eats dinner | 7:15pm | Allan arrives |
| 6:00-6:50pm | talks to his parents about vacation plans | 7:15pm | leaves the house with Allan to head to the theatre |
| 6:55pm | his friend Allan calls about the movie | 7:30pm | the movies starts |
| 7:00pm | cleans up after dinner | 7:35pm | arrives at the theatre to watch the movie |
| 7:05-7:15pm | waits for Allan to arrive | 7:42pm | John and Allan find their seats in the theatre |

1. While John was having dinner, he talked to his parents about his vacation plans. (6:00-6:50pm)
2. Before John cleaned up after dinner, his friend Allan called about the movie. (6:58pm)
3. After John cleaned up after dinner, he waited for Allan to arrive. (7:05-7:15pm)
4. As soon as Allan arrived, they left the house and headed to the movie theatre. (7:15pm)
5. By the time they found their seats, the movie had already started. (7:42pm)

57.4 – Complete the sentences using all 11 adverbial conjunctions learned in this unit. (57-All)

1. Emma went to work in New York a year ago, and we haven't seen her **since**.
2. **As soon as** I woke up, I smelled the fresh aroma of brewing coffee.
3. Shouldn't we wait **until** Ann arrives to start the meeting?
4. We had **hardly** sat down to dinner when my son suddenly told us he had a toothache.
5. **By the time** the fourth dinner course was served, I was already too full to eat any more.
6. Things have changed in the neighborhood since **the last time** you visited.
7. **When** she heard you had gotten the job, she was overjoyed!
8. I normally relax at home on Saturdays **while** everyone else in the family goes out.
9. Try to arrive **before** the start of the meeting. We should quickly review the proposal together.
10. Mark developed a lot of confidence in himself **as** he adjusted to his new job.
11. **After** the show finished we were invited backstage to meet the band!

57.5 – Complete the sentences in any way using your own ideas. (57-All)

1. People should be more careful .. _____.
2. I had hardly sat down at work .. _____.
3. _____ we got the concert _____.



Unit 58 – Exercises:

58.1 – Match the following sentences by writing **because** or **because of** in the blanks. Where appropriate, you may substitute 'because' with more formal expressions (**as**, **since** or **seeing as**). (58-A/B)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. More and more people are arriving late for work | as their life is more sedentary than before. |
| 2. Jennifer went to the department store after work | we must cut back on our water usage. |
| 3. Dan and Tracy went to the amusement park today | since local factories emit harmful pollution. |
| 4. Adolescents are now becoming increasingly obese | because of the traffic congestion downtown. |
| 5. Because of a drought and water shortage this year | because she needed to buy a new phone. |
| 6. Seeing as the material is deemed highly explosive | because they wanted to see the new baby panda. |
| 7. It is often difficult to breathe in this industrial area | it must be kept in a secure location. |

58.2 – Combine the following sentences using a modal verb and the word(s) in brackets. (58-A)

- She intentionally placed the letter on top of the pile. He opened it first. (so that)
She intentionally placed the letter on top of the pile so that he would open it first.
- He happened to be wearing dark sunglasses. Nobody was able to recognize him. (so)
He happened to be wearing dark sunglasses so nobody would be able to recognize him.
- They were both speaking in French. Neither of us were able to understand them. (so that)
They were both speaking in French so that neither of us would be able to understand them.
- Mom left the medicine on the counter. We saw it as soon as we walked in the house. (in order that)
Mom left the medicine on the counter in order that we would see it as soon as we walked in the house.

58.3 – For each sentence, choose the correct answer in brackets and write it in the gaps below. (58-A/B)

- They didn't bother going to the music festival **because of** the uncertain weather. (because of / since)
- Terry stayed at home today **due to** his nasty cough. (seeing as / due to)
- Owing to** his late night at the office, Murray came to work an hour later today. (since / owing to)
- Much of the race driver's success was **due to** the superb work of his team in the pits. (due to / owing to)
- The smallest player was given the opportunity to be the hero **for** his team. (given / for)
- Given** the failure of the previous plan, this time the result turned out to be a relative success. (as / given)
- All flights have been cancelled for the rest of the day **because of** fog. (because of / given)

58.4 – Complete the sentences with the infinitive phrases from the box below. (58-B)

to see / in order to be / in order not to be / to not gain / so as not to miss / so as to prevent

- Students are required to turn off their phones during the exam **so as to prevent** cheating.
- We ran to the station **so as not to miss** the last train.
- Ms. Smith worked on her lesson on Saturday **in order to be** ready for her lecture on Monday.
- The thief wore a mask **in order not to be** recognized by police.
- Kathy called her best friend **to see** how the job interview went.
- She's on a strict diet **to not gain** any weight before her next vacation.

58.5 – Combine the following sentences using the words in brackets. Be mindful of sentence order. (58-C)

- He is only 17 years old. He is unable to vote in the next election. (therefore)
He is only 17 years old; therefore, he is unable to vote in the next election.
- He had a serious accident last week. Jim had been driving too fast since he got his license. (as a result)
Jim had been driving too fast since he got his license; as a result, he had a serious accident last week.
- The price of meat has been going up this summer. I have switched to lower-cost foods in the meantime. (so)
The price of meat has been going up this summer so I have switched to lower-cost foods in the meantime.
- It was impossible to convict him. Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. (thus)
Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. Thus, it was impossible to convict him.



Unit 59 – Exercises:

59.1 – For each sentence, fill in the blanks with the correct word in brackets. (59-A/B/C)

1. David is studying now **even though** there is an important match on television. (despite / even though)
2. I'd like to talk to you **although** I know you're busy at the moment. (although / in spite of)
3. **Despite** facing many obstacles, Lilly refused to give up. (despite / even though)
4. **Though** we faced several challenges, we refused to give up. (in spite of / though)
5. **In spite of** all my careful planning, we still encountered a few unexpected problems. (though / in spite of)
6. The heat was turned up, but **despite** this, the house still felt cold. (although / despite)
7. **Despite** his bad behavior sometimes, Joey is a good kid; just really energetic. (despite / though)
8. **Even though** I've never done any extreme sports before, I'd like to try free-diving. (even though / despite)

59.2 – Using the word in brackets, write a sentence that has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (59-B/C)

1. Despite his age, my grandfather still goes hiking every weekend. (manage)
In spite of the fact that he's **getting older, my grandfather still manages to go** hiking every weekend.
2. In spite of her height, Carrie is an excellent basketball player. (short)
Although **she is short**, Carrie is an excellent basketball player.
3. Though governments are doing their best to manage Covid-19, outbreaks are still happening. (masks)
Despite the fact that **wearing masks is mandatory**, Covid-19 outbreaks are still happening.
4. Although we left late, we still managed to arrive to the game on time. (busy)
In spite of the fact that **we were busy all afternoon**, we still managed to arrive to the game on time.
5. Mike still decided to accept the job even though the salary wasn't as high as he expected. (low)
Despite the salary **being low**, Mike still decided to accept the job.

59.3 – Choose the word that fits each sentence best by deciding which is expressed more strongly; **concession** (although / while), or **contrast** (whereas / while). (59-D)

1. **While** I understand your viewpoint, I don't necessarily agree with you. (whereas / while)
2. Canada is quite centralized, **whereas** the United States is relatively decentralized. (although / whereas)
3. **Although** he has only lived in France a few months, he can speak French fluently. (although / whereas)
4. Their oldest daughter is training to be an engineer, **whereas** her sister is studying law. (whereas / while)
5. **While** the climate in the west is relatively warm and wet, in the east it's colder and drier. (while / although)
6. He's usually right about these issues **although** this time I think he's mistaken. (while / although)
7. I got completely lost this time, **although** I'd been to that neighborhood a few times before. (although / while)
8. Most first-year students live in student dorms, **while** seniors prefer living in apartments. (while / although)

59.4 – Complete each sentence with **even though** or **even if**. (59-F)

1. I'm going to have to go out to the pharmacy later, **even if** it's still snowing out.
2. I wouldn't take part in a game show, **even if** they offered me a million dollars to participate!
3. He enjoys being a surgeon, **even though** he often gets emergency calls on weekends.
4. She donates to charity on occasion, **even though** she doesn't have a lot of extra money.
5. **Even if** I had the chance, I wouldn't go on a cruise with the risk of Covid-19 outbreaks.
6. **Even though** she's a professional ballet dancer, it doesn't mean that she can dance to hip-hop.
7. **Even though** the injury appeared to be serious, he still went on playing the rest of game.
8. **Even if** I had the time, I wouldn't bother playing video games at night.
9. She mentioned that she can't take care of a pet, **even though** she loves animals.



Unit 60 – Exercises:

60.1 – Complete the sentences with an **imperative** (1-4) and an **if-clause** (5-8). (60-A)

1. If you want to be successful .. **work as hard as you possibly can in life.**
2. If you want to go on holiday .. **save up beforehand and don't charge it on your credit card.**
3. If you aren't busy tomorrow .. **come over and visit me at my house. Let's get together.**
4. If it rains anytime this week .. **take your umbrella with you. Watch the weather forecast.**
5. Take some aspirin and lie down .. **if you feel like you have the flu. / if you are worn out.**
6. Calm down and take a deep breath .. **if someone blames you for something you didn't do.**
7. Take a break and go for a walk .. **if you feel mentally exhausted from studying for a long time.**
8. Be sure to pack warm clothes .. **if you're planning to take a trip to a cold-weather area.**

60.2 – If possible, rewrite the italicized parts of the sentences with **happen to**. (60-A)

1. *If you won a million dollars*, what would you do?
If you happened to win a million dollars, what would you do?
2. *If it rains this afternoon*, we'll have lunch indoors instead of in the garden.
If it happens to rain this afternoon, we'll have lunch indoors instead of in the garden.
3. That's an interesting offer. *If I were you*, I would really give it some serious consideration.
Cannot be changed. (We cannot say, 'If I happened to be you..')
4. *If it snows on Christmas Eve*, we'll finally have a white Christmas!
If it happens to snow on Christmas Eve, we'll finally have a white Christmas!
5. *If I hadn't lost your number*, I would've called you as soon as I got home.
If I hadn't happened to lose your number, I would've called you as soon as I got home.

60.3 – Match the sentence halves. (60-A/B/C/D)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If they were to offer me the position | a) I would have scolded him for acting that way. |
| 2. Had he lent me the money yesterday | b) could you drop Dan off at the bank on the way? |
| 3. If you will take your seats everyone | c) I'd have a much better view. Thanks. |
| 4. If you should see Kate at the library | d) we will start the meeting right away. |
| 5. Were he actually my own brother | e) I would seriously consider taking it. |
| 6. If it hadn't been for his rich lifestyle | f) there is no way I'd be alive today. |
| 7. If you happen to go downtown today | g) I would have paid him back already. |
| 8. If you were to step to the right a bit | h) could you give this book to her for me? |
| 9. Should you be at home at 1pm today | i) would you mind signing for a package I have coming? |
| 10. If it were not for your quick thinking | j) there is no way she would've married him. |

60.4 – Complete the sentences with your own ideas using **as if** or **as though**. (60-F)

1. Your colleague looks completely burned out. You say to him, '**You look as if you need to take some time off.**'
2. When you were talking to Mike on the phone late last night, he sounded different and said some strange things to you. He sounded **as though he was half-asleep on the phone.**
3. You could smell the dog from far away. He needed a bath. He smelled **as if he'd been sprayed by a skunk.**
4. Your friend comes into the room looking nervous. Her face is white and she's breathing anxiously.
You say to her, '**You look as if you've seen a ghost.**'

Now, complete the sentences with '**it looks/sounds as though/if**' using your own ideas. (60-F)

5. Kim hasn't arrived and the movie is starting soon. -> You say, 'It looks **as though we might miss the movie.**'
6. You hear an ambulance coming and two damaged cars are sitting in the middle of an intersection.
-> You state, '**It looks as if there's been a pretty bad accident here.**'
7. Kara and Kylie have finished telling you all of the interesting things they did on holiday.
-> You reply, '**It sounds as though you had a wonderful time on vacation!**'



Unit 61 – Exercises:

61.1 – Using the subjunctive mood, choose the correct answer for each sentence. (61-A/B)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It is necessary that the problem be solved right away. | a) would be b) is c) should be d) <u>be</u> |
| 2. Our director insisted that you attend the meeting. | a) attends b) <u>attend</u> c) would attend d) attended |
| 3. He asked the message be taken to Ms. Toms right away. | a) would take b) was taken c) <u>be taken</u> d) take |
| 4. Coach Johnson insisted we not miss practice. | a) don't miss b) <u>not miss</u> c) doesn't miss d) not to miss |
| 5. It is vital that she take her medicine every six hours. | a) <u>take</u> b) be taken c) should be taken d) takes |
| 6. My dietician recommended I reduce my calorie intake. | a) reduced b) could reduce c) reducing d) <u>reduce</u> |
| 7. It is critical the doctor treat the patient immediately. | a) <u>treat</u> b) could treat c) treated d) is to be treated |
| 8. The woman insisted her money be refunded on the spot. | a) refund b) is refunding c) <u>be refunded</u> d) refunds |
| 9. It's urgent the world develop a solution to climate change. | a) develops b) <u>develop</u> c) developing d) be develop |
| 10. It's crucial the lifeguard monitor the pool at all times. | a) monitors b) be monitor c) monitoring d) <u>monitor</u> |

61.2 – Rewrite each sentence in the subjunctive mood using the word and tense provided in brackets. (61-A/B)

- When I was young, we had to wear a uniform to school every day. (mandatory / past tense)
It **was mandatory (that) we wear a uniform to school every day (when I was young).**
- She shouldn't walk outside at night in the cold without a coat on. (insist / present tense)
Dad **insists (that) she (should) not walk outside at night in the cold without a coat on.**
- Matt: 'Oh you have to visit this new restaurant downtown. It's fantastic!' (recommend / past tense)
Matt **recommended (that) we visit this new restaurant downtown.**
- The conservative opposition party wanted to make all of the facts public. (demand / past tense)
The conservative opposition party **demanded (that) all of the facts be made public.**
- We should deal with this problem as soon as possible. (necessary / present tense)
It **is necessary (that) we (should) deal with this problem as soon as possible.**
- The chairman decided to postpone the meeting until Thursday afternoon. (elect / past tense)
The chairman **elected the meeting be postponed until Thursday afternoon.**
- They think she should be promoted to director of the marketing department. (propose / past tense)
They **proposed (that) she (should) be promoted to director of the marketing department.**
- It's now past 5pm. Mark can finish working on the project for today. (advisable / present tense)
It's now past 5pm. It **is advisable that Mark finish work on the project for today.**

61.3 – If necessary, correct the mistakes in the following sentences focusing on the subjunctive mood. (61-D)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. I didn't submit the documents on time yesterday. If only I wasn't so busy all the time! | <u>wasn't -> weren't</u> |
| 2. I don't care for Mike's attitude. I wish Mike was more considerate sometimes. | <u>was -> were</u> |
| 3. Do you like staying at resorts? I wish we were somewhere tropical right now! | <u>correct</u> |
| 4. He definitely made an error on the calculation. If only he was able to see that. | <u>was -> were</u> |
| 5. She didn't mention that she wished we were coming to the party this Friday. | <u>correct</u> |
| 6. I really cannot believe how challenging this project is. If only this wasn't so complicated! | <u>wasn't -> weren't</u> |
| 7. I told him to slow down when he is driving. If only he had listened to my advice! | <u>correct</u> |
| 8. What a mess! If only the parrot weren't escaped from its cage today. | <u>weren't -> hadn't</u> |

61.4 – Complete the sentences with your own ideas focusing on the subjunctive mood. (61-All)

- If I were free today, I .. _____.
- If I were president, I .. _____.
- I wouldn't complain so much .. _____.
- If you weren't so busy .. _____.
- _____ .. we would be able to spend more time together.



Unit 62 – Exercises:

62.1 – Choose the correct answer for each sentence; either **if** or **unless**. (62-A/B)

- | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Students will not benefit unless their teachers understand their learning needs. | a) <u>unless</u> | b) if |
| 2. Will students be permitted to enroll if they want to attend online classes only? | a) unless | b) <u>if</u> |
| 3. If you see Michael tell him to call me when he has a chance. | a) unless | b) <u>if</u> |
| 4. Students should hire a tutor if their grades are falling. | a) unless | b) <u>if</u> |
| 5. The airport won't be forced to suspend flights unless the storm brings heavy snow. | a) <u>unless</u> | b) if |
| 6. He wouldn't have survived if his dad hadn't been watching him on the beach. | a) unless | b) <u>if</u> |
| 7. I wouldn't have taken the bus unless it had rained so much. | a) <u>unless</u> | b) if |
| 8. I wouldn't have bought these shoes unless they were on sale. | a) <u>unless</u> | b) if |
| 9. Take an umbrella with you today. If it rained, you would get soaked. | a) unless | b) <u>if</u> |

62.2 – Combine each of the following clauses while writing **if** or **unless** in the blank provided. (62-A/B)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. You are not going to catch your plane | unless you speak a bit more clearly. |
| 2. She will eventually find out the truth | unless the weather forecast suddenly changes. |
| 3. You won't find a position in this field | if you don't apologize over what happened. |
| 4. You can be certain he's a good friend | unless you improve your credentials. |
| 5. Do you think that you would miss me | if he never lets you down. |
| 6. He won't understand what you mean | unless you hurry up and run to the gate! |
| 7. We're going to go camping tomorrow | if you keep lying to her. |
| 8. I am not going to speak to you again | if I decided to move abroad? |

62.3 – Rewrite each sentence to mean the same by beginning with **unless**. (62-A/B)

- An animal will usually not attack if it does not feel threatened.
Unless **an animal feels threatened, it will usually not attack.**
- If they don't start saving now, they won't have enough money for a deposit on a house.
Unless **they start saving now, they won't have enough money for a deposit on a house.**
- A pet cannot be admitted into the country if you do not have the proper documentation.
Unless **you have the proper documentation, a pet cannot be admitted into the country.**
- She wouldn't have found a job if she hadn't moved to London.
Unless **she had moved to London, she wouldn't have found a job.**
- The CEO wouldn't cancel such an important meeting if he wasn't sick.
Unless **he was sick, the CEO wouldn't cancel such an important meeting.**

62.4 – Complete the sentences with **whether** or **if**. If both **whether** and **if** are possible, you may write **if** to create a more casual mood. (62-C)

- I cannot decide **whether** to buy this suit today.
- Tom asked Sandra **if** she'd like to go out for coffee sometime.
- Please let me know **whether** you'll be coming to the wedding on the 25th. I need to know.
- Paul might come. It just depends on **whether** he has the car or not.
- We're still not sure **if** we're going to relocate to a new office.
- Whether** you decide to buy a cake or make it yourself for the party is up to you!
- There was some debate as to **whether** the new vacation policy would truly benefit the employees.
- Whether** she gets an 'A' on her final exam or not, she'll know that she did her best to prepare.
- No, I'm not sure **if** I have time to drop by the supermarket today.
- The cost doesn't change **if** you travel by bus or train.
- Let's discuss about **whether** the kids are old enough to have a smartphone yet.
- We still have to consider **whether** to buy a house or continue renting.



Unit 63 – Exercises:

63.1 – Choose the most suitable answer: **both..and / either..or / neither..nor / not only..but also**. (63-B)

1. A: Who sent you this beautiful gift in the mail? B: I'm not sure but I think it was **either** Tim **or** Erin.
2. Fortunately, **neither** the driver of the van **nor** the passengers were hurt in the accident.
3. **Both** Richard **and** Sally disappointed me last night. They didn't call to advise they'd be late for dinner.
4. He hurt **not only** her feelings **but also** her self-esteem. He shouldn't have said those things.

63.2 – Integrate the **connector** in brackets into one of the two sentences to form a logical statement. (63-B)

1. We weren't able to get a loan from the bank. We had to abandon the project. (therefore)
We weren't able to get a loan from the bank. **Therefore**, we had to abandon the project.
2. John and his wife are planning to buy their first house. They are working overtime. (accordingly)
John and his wife are planning to buy their first house. **Accordingly**, they are working overtime.
3. They missed out on winning first place in their division. The Tigers lost the game. (as a result)
The Tigers lost the game. **As a result**, they missed out on winning first place in their division.

63.3 – Fill in the blanks with the following **conjunctions**. More than one answer may be possible. (63-B)

in case / nonetheless / due to / since(as) / as long as / if / whereas / besides / although / unless / in order to

1. You can take my car to work today **in case** there is another strike on public transportation.
2. **If** Mark arrives late again for the conference today, he may risk losing his job.
3. You can have tomorrow off **as long as** you finish your urgent work before the end of the day.
4. **Since/As** our company is expanding overseas, we are in the process of hiring a new sales team.
5. Sarah does her best in the office every day, **whereas** her colleagues hardly do any work.
6. Our company is earning profit. **Nonetheless** we are not expanding overseas **due to** the global recession.
7. Erin arrives to the office early every day **in order to** start organizing her daily responsibilities.
8. Applicants for this position should speak more than one language **besides** French or English.
9. **Although** Susan was tired, she stayed until after 9pm to finish her assignment.
10. **Unless** David submits his documents by today, he won't be able to get his travel Visa.

63.4 – Using a **connector** provided on the previous page, separate the following sentences. (63-C)

1. Anna has a busy professional career and manages her family as well.
Anna has a busy professional career. **In addition**, she manages her family as well.
2. We didn't find a hotel in the area. We couldn't find a restaurant to eat at either.
We didn't find a hotel in the area. **Furthermore**, we couldn't find a restaurant to eat at either.
3. Students use online meetings for groupwork. They use it to socialize with each other too.
Students use online meetings for groupwork. **Additionally**, they use it to socialize with each other too.

63.5 – Using a **connector**, combine the two sentences or elements. More than one answer is possible. (63-C)

1. Dad wanted to watch tv. He read the newspaper. 1. Dad wanted to watch tv. **Instead**, he read the newspaper.
2. Ted studies a lot. He speaks English fluently. 2. Ted studies a lot. **As a result**, he speaks English fluently.
3. Pete went to the doctor. He wasn't feeling well. 3. Pete wasn't feeling well. **Therefore**, he went to the doctor.
4. Molly got an 'A'. Sally got an 'A' too. 4. Molly got an 'A'. **Equally**, Sally got an 'A' too.
5. We can go to the museum or park today. 5. We can go the museum. **Otherwise**, we can go to the park.
6. Lisa had just stepped out of her car when a large truck hit her car from behind.
Lisa had just stepped out of her car. **At the same moment**, a large truck hit her car from behind.
7. We went to the theatre tonight. We took the kids out for ice cream after.
We went to the theatre tonight. **Afterwards**, we took the kids out for ice cream.
8. I might go to a movie tonight or I might just stay home and take it easy.
I might go to a movie tonight. **Alternatively**, I might just stay home and take it easy.



Unit 64 – Exercises:

64.1 – Complete the sentences with **across** or **over**; the more likely answer. Both **across** and **over** may be possible in some examples. (64-A/B)

1. The cat jumped **over** the wall and disappeared.
2. The snake slithered **across** the grass towards the river.
3. Drug traffickers operate **across/over** international boundaries.
4. One of my favorite memories of the trip was when we flew **over** the Alps.
5. Following the Covid-19 outbreak, racist attacks increased **across** the U.S.
6. **A:** Excuse me, where's the nearest bank?
B: There's one **across** the street beside the market. You'll need to cross **over** at the next intersection.
7. On my first day of school, I remember mom leaned **over** and kissed me on the forehead before first class.

64.2 – Complete the sentences with **across** or **through**. In one example, both answers are possible. (64-A/C)

1. We had to drive **through** the storm and at some points we couldn't see anything in front of us.
2. To get to the station, you need to go **through/across** the park and turn right at the gate.
3. If you ever wanted to walk **across** the Golden Gate bridge, it would take about 30 minutes.
4. We saw him **through** a gap in the fence. He looked like he was running **across** the street.
5. Transportation is really good in Seoul. You can get **across** town pretty quickly when you need to.
6. Small shops will stay open **through** the holidays. It's just the larger shops that will close.
7. Hey! Did you see that car? It just drove straight **through** that red light!
8. One of the items on my bucket list is to take a train **through** the Rocky Mountains in Canada someday!

64.3 – Complete with **below**, **under**, **underneath** or **beneath**. More than one answer may be possible. (64-D)

1. The city of New Orleans is famous for being **below** sea level.
2. My dog loves to hide his bone **under** a bush in the garden.
3. Wear warm clothes today! The temperature is going to be **below** zero.
4. If you lift up the stone with a stick, you will find lots of insects living **underneath/beneath** it.
5. What a beautiful boat ride today. You could even see dolphins **beneath** the surface of the water!
6. I was in one of the upper floors of the hotel and could see a river down **below**.
7. My niece is so cute! She left a tooth **under/underneath** her pillow for the tooth fairy last night.
8. The kitten was too small to jump over the gate, so it crawled **under/underneath** the bottom bar.
9. The school has a strict dress code for girls. All skirts are to be worn **below** the knee.
10. This jacket is just way too big, even when I wear a sweater on **underneath**!
11. If you're a superstitious person, you'd never dare walk **under/underneath** a ladder!
12. Jeff wasn't looking and the ball hit him right in the chest; just **below** the shoulder.

64.4 – Complete the sentences with the most appropriate colloquial expression related to **under / over / above**.

under the weather / under pressure / under control / all over the place
above and beyond / above all / go over / go overboard / under arrest

1. My old roommate in college would leave his socks lying **all over the place** and it really annoyed me!
2. It took almost 100 firemen to bring the office building fire **under control**.
3. I like to **go over** my notes just before I start an exam. It helps me stay focused.
4. In my job interview, I was asked about a time that I went **above and beyond** to help my clients.
5. I admire her ability to work **under pressure**. She always keeps her composure, no matter what.
6. I hear you've been a bit **under the weather** recently. Are you feeling better now?
7. Our products are superior in terms of variety, quality and **above all**, reliability.
8. There won't be more than six people coming to the party so I wouldn't **go overboard** with the food.
9. The police officer yelled at the suspect, 'Hold it right there, you're **under arrest**!'



Unit 65 – Exercises:

65.1 – Look at the pictures for reference and then complete the sentences with **between** or **among**. (65-A/C)



The coach stood **among** his players on the field.



The mic is **between** the two singers on stage.



Diane is standing **among** her family in the picture.



Grapes are scattered **among** the fruit in the basket.



He is trying to choose **between** two pairs of pants.

65.2 – Complete the following sentences with either **between** or **among**. (65-A/C)

1. Ms. Johnson distributed the tests **among** the students and asked them to put their phones away.
2. Reducing the national retirement age to 55 would cost **between** \$11 billion and \$20 billion a year.
3. The thief was last seen **among** a crowd outside a bank before slipping away.
4. The racoon hid **among** the bushes until it was safe to come out again.
5. The sofa is positioned **between** two end tables in the living room.
6. Bobby finished **among** the top 10 percent of his class in terms of overall GPA.
7. Ants live **among** each other in complex societies underground.
8. Leyla sat **between** her two older sisters at the school concert.
9. *Frozen* was **among** the movies that I watched on my day off today.
10. In most countries, the law distinguishes **between** accidental and intentional killing.
11. The school principal mediated a dispute **between** two boys at school.
12. Mom held the needle carefully **between** her finger and thumb as she repaired my shirt.

65.3 – Fill in the blanks with the more appropriate word in brackets. (65-B)

1. There is a close **connection** between family background and academic achievement. (connection / comparison)
2. The twins looked exactly alike! I couldn't make a **distinction** between them. (distinction / relationship)
3. There is a significant **contrast** between Eastern and Western culture. (link / contrast)
4. The story focuses on the **relationship** between the two sisters and their family. (relationship / contrast)
5. There is evidence of an **association** between headaches and computer use. (gap / association)
6. Can you tell the **difference** between a sparkling wine and champagne? (association / difference)

65.4 – Determine if **along** or **alongside** is used correctly in each sentence. If not, offer a correction. (65-E/F)

1. I met Jane today and she invited me ~~alongside~~ with her and her friends to a movie. **(x) -> along**
2. We were driving ~~alongside~~ the road when a deer suddenly jumped out in front of us! **(x) -> along**
3. I sat ~~alongside~~ my manager at the meeting this afternoon. **correct**
4. Lucy is a terrific colleague! I have worked ~~along~~ her for many years. **(x) -> alongside**
5. The books for part-time students were made ~~alongside~~ those for full-time students. **correct**
6. I was out for my walk this evening and a stray dog tagged ~~alongside~~ with me. **(x) -> along**

65.5 – Complete the sentences with your own ideas following **among other things**. (65-D)

1. He moved to New York in 2015 where, among other things, he **worked as a journalist**.
2. At the meeting we discussed, among other things, **recent sales results from Europe**.
3. It was noticeable, among other things at the party, that she **was talking louder than anyone else**.



Unit 66 – Exercises:

66.1 – Fill in the blanks with the basic time prepositions **in / on / at**. (66-A/Bi/Biii)

1. School starts **in** September and ends **in** June in most western countries.
2. **In** many Asian countries, people celebrate the harvest **at** the first full moon **in** (the) fall.
3. Isn't the scenery absolutely beautiful this time of year **at** sunset?
4. My mother says I was born in New Glasgow **on** April 16th **at** 6am **in** the morning.
5. Jenn usually has something light to eat **at** lunchtime. She'll eat a larger meal **in** the evening time.
6. Tom's gone to stay with his parents. He mentioned that he'll be back tomorrow **in** the early afternoon.
7. We have 10 candidates for the job **at** the moment. We'll have the list narrowed down to three **on** Friday.
8. Don't forget about the quiz! It's **on** Tuesday **at** 10am **in** the morning.
9. In Canada, people usually wish for snow **in** December, especially **at** Christmas.
10. I don't usually work **on** weekends. I do though, often have to work **at** night **in** late fall before Christmas.
11. These shops close **at** midnight and then open again **at** 10am the next morning.
12. **On** holidays I like to just sleep in **in** mornings, especially **in** winter.

66.2 – Fill in the blanks with the functional time prepositions **during / in / over / throughout**. (66-Bi)

1. Cindy wrote lots of emails **during** her stay in Rome.
2. Are you doing anything **during/over** the weekend? You certainly have mellowed **over** the years.
3. I didn't have time to eat all day. I'll have to eat something **during** the flight.
4. We're not leaving the house **during/throughout** the storm. It's going to be bad **during/over** the next few days.
5. He never paid attention **during/in** class and suffered low grades **during/throughout** the semester.
6. **A:** Are you feeling alright? **B:** I just haven't been feeling myself **over** the last few days.
7. **A:** Is Mr. Smith in? **B:** No, I'm sorry he's been really busy **throughout** the day.
8. **Throughout** life, we rely on small groups of people for love, respect and support.
9. Quality of life for people living with HIV has certainly improved **over** the past few decades.
10. I'll arrive on Monday and stay with dad at the hospital **throughout** the week.

66.3 – Fill in the blanks with the functional time prepositions **before / ago / until / by / up to**. (66-Bii)

1. We arrived just **before** seven o'clock and stayed **until** the end of the concert.
2. Mel and Dave met two months **ago** but are already planning to get married **before/by** the end of summer.
3. We were delayed in traffic. Otherwise we would have arrived **before/by** lunch time.
4. **Up to (until)** now, the meetings have been casual, but we'd like to get a deal done **by** the end of the week.
5. One of my favorite expressions about procrastination is 'Never put off **until** tomorrow what you can do today.'
6. John had a heart attack three years **ago**. However, **up to now** he's been living a much healthier lifestyle.
7. **Before** the First World War, farmers used horses on farms instead of tractors.
8. **Teacher:** Did you submit the report **by** 4pm? **Student:** Yes, I emailed it to you **before** the deadline.

66.4 – Fill in the blanks with the functional time prepositions **after / in / within**. (66Bii)

1. **After** 8pm, give me a call. I'll arrive **within** five minutes to pick you up. (*It should only take 3-4 minutes.*)
2. The website guarantees delivery of the product **in** a week. (*It should take about seven days.*)
3. Let's hurry up! The next train is due **in** five minutes. (*The next train arrives in exactly five minutes.*)
4. At least 50 firefighters battled the fire, which they had under control **within** an hour. (*It took about 45 minutes.*)
5. How about we take a walk **after** lunch? I can be to your place **in** 10 minutes. (*I'll arrive 10 minutes later.*)

66.5 – Complete the first blank with an appropriate **preposition** and then write out your own ideas. (66-AII)

1. **Throughout** the weekend, I like to _____.
2. **Before** vacation, it's important to _____.
3. **Within** five minutes of waking up, I always _____.



Unit 67 – Exercises:

67.1 – Complete the sentences with **except** or **except for**. In some cases, both answers may be possible. (67-A)

1. We drove directly from Boston to New York and didn't stop except to get gas.
2. Christine could think of nothing to say except that she was so sorry.
3. Did you know that every continent has a city called *Rome* except (for) Antarctica?
4. Mom didn't let us stay up late when I was young, except on Christmas Eve.
5. Everyone was on time, except (for) Richard.
6. He always wears glasses except when playing football.
7. We couldn't do much except wait to hear the announcement that our flight was boarding.

67.2 – If necessary, correct the sentences with **besides** or **except (for)**. One sentence is already correct. (67-B)

1. Everyone was okay after the accident ~~except for~~ that Ted had a bruised leg. **except for -> except**
2. There was nothing in the room ~~besides~~ a table, a chair, and a dim lamp. **besides -> except (for)**
3. ~~Except for~~ his six championships, Michael Jordan also won five MVP awards. **except for -> besides**
4. Besides spending a lot of time online, Jay also spends a lot of money on gaming. **correct**
5. ~~Except~~ being a small country, Korea also has the best Internet service in the world. **except -> besides**

67.3 – Rewrite each sentence including the word in brackets. (67-A/B/C/D)

1. The earth started shaking and I knew I only had to stand still. (but)
The earth started shaking and I knew I .. **couldn't do anything but stand still.**
2. I'm bored and I can only stay home and watch tv. (apart from)
I'm bored and there is .. **nothing to do apart from watch tv at home.**
3. I didn't understand much but the lecture sounded interesting. (apart from the fact that)
Apart from the fact that I didn't understand much, the lecture sounded interesting.
4. I have only ever travelled inside my own country. (except)
I haven't travelled **anywhere else except inside my own country.**
5. Jim spends a lot of money on concerts and festivals every summer. (besides)
Besides spending a lot of money on concerts every summer, Jim also spends a lot on festivals.

67.4 – Using the word(s) in brackets, find the odd word out and explain its relationship to the other words. (67-All)

1. bedroom/living room/kitchen/laundry room/garage -> (with the exception of)
With the exception of the garage, all of the other rooms are located inside of a house.
2. America/Belgium/France/Switzerland/Germany -> (apart from)
Apart from America, all of the other countries are located in Europe / the European Union.
3. brush/run/dog/catch/bark -> (except for)
Except for the word 'dog', all of the other words in the group are actions (verbs) that dogs do/perform.
4. surgery/church/patient/infirmary/operating room -> (excluding)
All words are nouns and relate to a hospital or healthcare, excluding the word church.
5. orchestra/stage/musical/computer/costumes/theatre -> (apart from)
Apart from the word 'computer', all other nouns in the group relate to arts and entertainment.

67.5 – Fill in each blanks with either **except (for)** or **accept**. (67-E)

I had just **accepted** my first ever community-volunteer opportunity, which was a summer internship at a dog-shelter. When I first got there, all of the dogs were barking and very excited **except (for)** one. That dog sat quietly at the back of its kennel and seemed quite shy although when I knelt beside her, she **accepted** the treats that I offered to her and slowly warmed up to me. She was all black, **except (for)** some white around her face. I would eventually adopt her, **except** of course that I had to get permission from my parents first. They **accepted** my request, however, and this quiet girl quickly became a treasured part of our family!



Unit 68 – Exercises:

68.1 – The position of the object in a prepositional verb or phrasal verb. (68-A)

With a phrasal verb (a verb + an element -> an adverb or preposition), the position of the object is flexible, i.e.: it can either sit *between* the verb and element or *after* the element: 'He **took his coat off.**' or: 'He **took off his coat.**'

Note: -> When the object is a pronoun (him, her, us, them, etc.), it must sit between the verb and the element:

-> She **took it off.** *not: took off ~~it~~*

With prepositional verbs the position of the object (whether it's a noun or pronoun) is not flexible. The object must sit after the preposition: 'We **looked after the kids/them.**' *not: 'We looked ~~the kids/them~~ after.'*

For each sentence, change the **noun** to a **pronoun**. Important: change the *word order* if necessary. Also write down whether it is a **prepositional verb** or a **phrasal verb**. For example, 'Cut up the carrot.' -> 'Cut it up.' -> phrasal verb

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|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The kids jumped on the bed. | -> The kids jumped on <u>it</u> . | -> <u>prepositional verb</u> |
| 2. I need to send back the letter. | -> I need to send <u>it</u> back. | -> <u>phrasal verb</u> |
| 3. Please put away your phone. | -> Please put <u>it</u> away. | -> <u>phrasal verb</u> |
| 4. Kelly is looking for her key. | -> Kelly is looking for <u>it</u> . | -> <u>prepositional verb</u> |
| 5. Mark put on his jacket. | -> Mark put <u>it</u> on. | -> <u>phrasal verb</u> |
| 6. I picked up the kids from school. | -> I picked <u>them</u> up from school. | -> <u>phrasal verb</u> |
| 7. Mr. Smith put off the meeting. | -> Mr. Smith put <u>it</u> off. | -> <u>phrasal verb</u> |
| 8. Sally talked about her vacation. | -> Sally talked about <u>it</u> . | -> <u>prepositional verb</u> |

68.2 – Underline the more appropriate **prepositional verb** in each sentence. (68-A)

1. She is actively **looking for** / **looking to** a new job at the moment.
2. What made you **decide about** / **decide on** a career as a vet?
3. Please look at me when I'm **talking about** / **talking to** you!
4. Mary **complained about** / **complained to** the waiter for the bad service when she got home.
5. Mike **glanced to** / **glanced at** his watch and mentioned that he had to run.
6. Chris **succeeded in** / **succeeded to** winning the competition after months of preparation.
7. John has a tendency to **brag about** / **brag with** his brother's celebrity status.
8. My mother **insisted in** / **insisted on** going with me to visit the doctor.

68.3 – Place the right **preposition** after each verb: about / against / at / for / from / in / of / on / to / with. (68-All)

1. Future generations depend on our ability to reduce climate change and live sustainably.
2. Researchers worldwide have been searching for the best technologies to reduce global warming.
3. Activists have protested against the destruction of rainforests for decades.
4. We looked at the information being presented which we felt was quite convincing.
5. A prominent scientist came to our university and gave us a lecture to really think about.
6. Most millennials agree with the need to take action on climate change now.
7. I dream of a future in which poverty is eliminated and the world is much more equitable.
8. Low-lying nations will be the first to suffer from the consequences of rising sea levels.
9. Fortunately, billions has already been invested in climate technologies that will be most needed.

68.4 – Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word provided in brackets. (68-All)

1. This city is a bit like Manchester. (remind) _____.
2. Dad didn't like my decision to drop art class. (disapprove) _____.
3. Do you find ancient history interesting? (interest) _____.
4. Katie is a very dependable person. (rely) _____.
5. They haven't chosen their wedding venue yet. (decide) _____.
6. A Greek word meaning 'city' is in the origin of politics. (derive) _____.



Unit 69 – Exercises:

69.1 – Rewrite the italicized words with a similar meaning using a **noun** related to the underlined verb. (69-B)

1. There is growing support *to ban* the album altogether for its use of profanities. -> '**for a ban on**'
2. The town *lacks* adequate recreational facilities for its youth. -> '**has a lack of**'
3. Dr. Martin Luther King *significantly influenced* the black rights movement. -> '**had a significant influence on**'
4. The teachers *discussed* the best methods to teach online classes to students. -> '**had a discussion on**'
5. The building needs *to improve* its security and lighting. -> '**an improvement in**'
6. Your achievements in English are something to *be proud of*. -> '**take pride in**'
7. She was very fortunate to *interview* the boxing champion right after his match. -> '**have an interview with**'
8. My parents raised me to *respect* others regardless of their background. -> '**have respect for**'

69.2 – If necessary, correct the sentences. Focus on the words in italics. (69-C)

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Is there any <i>chance of getting</i> tickets for the game tonight? | correct |
| 2. It's always common <i>sense of keeping</i> medicines stored in a safe area. | (x) -> 'sense to keep' |
| 3. Mr. Smith's <i>way to speak</i> to his students quickly earned their respect. | (x) -> 'way of speaking' |
| 4. Kevin asked for his father's <i>opinion about</i> his plans to travel. | correct -> or 'opinion of' |
| 5. The former American diplomat was an <i>expert with</i> military strategy. | (x) -> 'expert in/at' |
| 6. Her <i>love of</i> music led to her being accepted to a prestigious arts college. | correct -> or 'love for' |
| 7. You never get a second <i>chance of making</i> a first impression. | (x) -> 'chance to make' |

69.3 – Match the clause on the left with the most appropriate clause/phrase on the right. (69-all)

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The police are investigating the cause | from senior manager to director. |
| 2. There has been a significant increase | with the victim in the past. |
| 3. He was able to make a good transition | of her sudden disappearance. |
| 4. An investigation found that the cause | of the accused committing the crime. |
| 5. Aircraft control eventually lost contact | of the accident was speeding. |
| 6. He claimed that he had no connection | in crimes involving teenage gangs. |
| 7. The defence lawyer presented a photo | with the plane just after takeoff. |

69.4 – Complete each sentence with the most appropriate **preposition**. (69-all)

1. What sort of qualifications are required **for** this position?
2. I've always had an interest **in** astronomy. Looking up at the sky at night is really quite fascinating.
3. Trees form a natural protection **from** the sun's rays.
4. I give up! There is just no simple solution **to** this problem.
5. The advantage **of** living here is that it's downtown and near a subway station.
6. The average age **at** which people marry has increased steadily since the 1970's.
7. There is already a high demand **for** the product that we've just launched!
8. Mr. Smith put a lot of emphasis **on** respect among students in the classroom.

69.5 – Complete each sentence with a **noun/preposition** combination using your own ideas. (69-all)

1. We're going to need a **map of** the city. The downtown area is pretty complicated!
2. Brian took a **picture of** us all standing in front of the waterfall. It turned out beautifully!
3. Have you received the **invitation to** our wedding? We're planning to have it next month!
4. Ted was quite **concerned with** the amount of crime in his neighborhood before moving there.
5. I'll give you the **answer to** the bonus question if you cannot find it on your own.
6. The vandals caused considerable **damage to** our property when they tried to break in.
7. Kathy, unfortunately does not have a very good **relationship with** her mother-in-law.
8. The teachers had a hard time understanding the **cause of / reason for** his rude behavior in class.