



2017-2018 SPRING, WORKSHEET 8

GRAMMAR

A. Complete the text below with the words in the parentheses using *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect and will*.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) <u>makes</u> | 8) <u>spent</u> |
| 2) <u>discovered</u> | 9) <u>do the stones stay</u> |
| 3) <u>was making</u> | 10) <u>seems</u> |
| 4) <u>balanced</u> | 11) <u>take</u> |
| 5) <u>has been</u> | 12) <u>take</u> |
| 6) <u>played</u> | 13) <u>is getting</u> |
| 7) <u>studied</u> | 14) <u>will stop</u> |

B. Circle the correct alternative to complete the paragraph below.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) <u>must</u> | 4) <u>must not</u> |
| 2) <u>do not</u> | 5) <u>little</u> |
| 3) <u>may</u> | 6) <u>do not have to</u> |

C. Read the text below and make questions.

1. How often does Stefan visit the United States?
2. What was in his briefcase? / What was there in his briefcase?
3. Why is the soldier taking long walks through the park these days?
4. When did the soldier find Stefan's briefcase?
5. What is the soldier sending Stefan instead of cash?

D. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs with the *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous, and Past Simple*.

Gary Connery: The Real Superhero

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1) <u>wear</u> | 6) <u>used / was using</u> |
| 2) <u>have been</u> | 7) <u>has completed</u> |
| 3) <u>are risking</u> | 8) <u>acted / was acting</u> |
| 4) <u>jumped</u> | 9) <u>has worked / has been working</u> |
| 5) <u>landed</u> | 10) <u>needs</u> |

E. Read the text below and choose the correct answer for each blank.

WALT DISNEY

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. c) <u>immediately</u> | 4. c) <u>attended</u> |
| 2. a) <u>sketching</u> | 5. a) <u>production</u> |
| 3. d) <u>he had loved</u> | 6. b) <u>the</u> |

F. Underline the correct option to complete the paragraphs.

Pioneer Intermediate Module 3: Present Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Progressive, Adjectives, Adverbs of manner, Comparisons

Module 4a: Modals 1(must/ have to/ need, should/ ought to/ had better) Modals 2 (may/ might/ could, must/can't)



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- Two scientists from a laboratory in Oxford a) have gone to Antarctica...
They b) have gone there to investigate...
... who c) have been to Antarctica ...
- ... we're not sure where he a) has gone ...
...he b) hasn't been here long...
... A lot of children c) have been to the zoo ...
... he d) has gone out in somebody's pocket...

G. Complete the paragraph using Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) <u>has become</u> | 6) <u>have burned</u> | 11) <u>have always released</u> |
| 2) <u>have caused</u> | 7) <u>contained</u> | 12) <u>has contributed</u> |
| 3) <u>began</u> | 8) <u>has been</u> | 13) <u>signed</u> |
| 4) <u>occurred</u> | 9) <u>has raised</u> | 14) <u>came</u> |
| 5) <u>returned</u> | 10) <u>have caused</u> | 15) <u>agreed</u> |
| | | 16) <u>have not taken</u> |

H. Underline the correct option.

- Scientists have recently identified a new species of They have been searching for this creature ...
- Archaeologists in Guatemala have found a Mayan wall painting ... Archaeologist William Saturno has been exploring the site ...
- ... they found/have found two new moons Astronomers have been looking closely ...when they spotted its first moon. The telescope has been working for fifteen years, and has produced more than 700,000 images...
- Australian scientists have discovered a new coral reef ... divers have managed to reach the reefs...

I. Choose the correct form to complete the text.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) <u>a lot nearer</u> | 6) <u>much heavier</u> |
| 2) <u>much longer</u> | 7) <u>a lot hotter than</u> |
| 3) <u>a lot faster than</u> | 8) <u>a lot shorter</u> |
| 4) <u>much bigger than</u> | 9) <u>much older than</u> |
| 5) <u>a lot greater than</u> | |

J. Complete the text with the most suitable form of the adjective in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) <u>the largest</u> | 6) <u>cleaner</u> |
| 2) <u>lower</u> than .../ one of <u>the most popular</u> | 7) <u>the best</u> |

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3. B: Yes. The stronger the better!
4. B: Yes. The cheaper the better!
5. B: Yes. The sooner the better!

P. Match the modal verbs with their meanings.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. (d) He <i>couldn't</i> answer the question on the exam.2. (b) I <i>might</i> finish my homework before dinner.3. (f) We <i>must</i> help people living in poverty.4. (a) You <i>ought to</i> start revising for the test.5. (e) We <i>have to</i> hand in our projects today.6. (c) You <i>mustn't</i> throw rubbish in the river.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. It's a good idea.b. It's possible.c. You aren't allowed.d. He wasn't able to.e. It's necessary.f. It's our duty.
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Q. Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. mustn't
2. don't have to
3. don't have to
4. mustn't
5. don't have to
6. mustn't

R. Read the test tips for maths and rewrite them with the given word in brackets.

1. You need to think about all the information given.
2. You needn't worry about spelling, but try to be as accurate as you can.
3. You need to identify all the necessary steps to solve a problem.
4. You have to understand technical words such as equation.
5. You need to know when to use an example.

S. Complete the sentences with *had to* or *didn't have to*.

Beth: ... did you have to do ...?

Grandmother: ... I had to help ...!

B: ... did your brother have to help...?

G: ... He had to work ...

B: ... Did children have to do ...?

G: Yes, we did. Lots!

B: ... did you have to take ...?

G: No, we didn't have to do ...

T. Underline the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. can
2. ought to
3. we'd better
4. don't have to

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5. mustn't
6. shouldn't

U. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate modal from the boxes.

can / can't	could / couldn't	need to / don't need to	must/ mustn't
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1. ... I couldn't do it ...
2. She can't be 25...
3. I don't need to go to work ...
4. ... I could do ... I can't do it ...
5. Students mustn't forget ...

should have / shouldn't have may/might have	could have / couldn't have must have / can't have
--	--

6. ... they could have stayed at our house...
7. ... I should have studied for it...
8. ... He can't have been the murderer ...
9. ... I must have left it ...
10. ... She might have overslept ...

V. Complete the sentences with *may/ might/ could, must/can't*.

1. must
2. can't
3. may / might / could
4. must
5. can't
6. may / might / could

W.1. Rewrite the sentences with the given word in parentheses.

1. You mustn't talk during the exam.
2. The Smiths must be at home.
3. People should do everything they can do to protect the environment.
4. Gary might go to the street protest today.
5. You had better turn the water off while cleaning your teeth.
6. In this country, you can't leave the school before the age of 16.
7. Tom had to take the exam.
8. You needn't volunteer. You can just make a donation.
9. Jane didn't have to donate a lot of money to charity.
10. You should have studied for the last exam.

W.2. Rewrite the sentences using *have to, needn't, must, can't*.

1. We needn't / don't have to hand the homework in today.
2. Josh must / must be able to pass this test.
3. Journalists can't enter the war zone.



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4. The government must open more public schools.
5. Mary can't know the address.

W.3. Rewrite the sentences with the modals given.

1. If a substance does not contain hydrogen, then it can't be an acid.
2. You must know the difference between a solid and a gas.
3. If we put some litmus paper in a solution and, it turns red, then the solution must be an acid.
4. If we put some litmus paper in a solution and, it turns red, then the solution can't be an alkali.
5. If we add a substance to a red cabbage solution and it turns green, then the substance must be an alkali.
6. If we add a substance to a red cabbage solution and it stays red, then the substance can't be an alkali.
7. If it's not an acid, or an alkali, then it must be neutral.

W.4. Rewrite the sentences with the modals given.

1. If the world becomes warmer, Europe could change dramatically over the next century.
2. There might be no snow-covered mountains in Europe by then.
3. Areas in the south of Europe could become deserts.
4. Heavy rain may become normal in northern Europe.
5. Summers could be longer and hotter, and winters will become warmer.
6. Some species of plants and animals might become extinct.

W.5. Rewrite the sentences with the modals given.

1. You could have damaged the computer.
2. You might have asked for help.
3. You could have broken the printer while you were pulling out the papers.
4. The ancient Egyptians might have crossed the Atlantic.
5. The Egyptians may have traded with America more than 3000 years ago.
6. The Mayas might have got the idea for building pyramids from Egypt.
7. Aliens from other planets may have built the Mayan pyramids.

VOCABULARY

A. Choose the correct answers to complete the text below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. c. <u>rejected</u> | 5. b. <u>addictive</u> |
| 2. d. <u>customs</u> | 6. b. <u>consequence</u> |
| 3. c. <u>participated</u> | 7. a. <u>comprehend</u> |
| 4. a. <u>nutritious</u> | |

B. Complete the table with nouns that refer to people. Use the words in the box with a suitable suffix.

manage	act	football	survive	art	smoke	direct	biology
science	inspect	journal	supervise	employ	lecture	economy	

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-er	-or	-ist
<i>manager</i>	<i>actor</i>	<i>economist</i>
<i>footballer</i>	<i>survivor</i>	<i>scientist</i>
<i>employer</i>	<i>director</i>	<i>journalist</i>
<i>smoker</i>	<i>inspector</i>	<i>biologist</i>
<i>lecturer</i>	<i>supervisor</i>	<i>artist</i>

C. Complete the table with nouns. Use the words in the box with a suitable suffix.

Improve	revise	determine	accomplish	donate	manage	elect	inspire
discuss	inform	edit	organize	disagree	limit	advertise	

-ion	-ment	-ation
<i>election</i>	<i>improvement</i>	<i>inspiration</i>
<i>donation</i>	<i>accomplishment</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>revision</i>	<i>management</i>	<i>organisation</i>
<i>discussion</i>	<i>disagreement</i>	<i>limitation</i>
<i>edition</i>	<i>advertisement</i>	<i>determination</i>

D. Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into the gap.

- imagination
- information
- manager
- actor
- correction
- education
- instructor
- achievement
- equipment
- decorations
- Scientists
- Entertainment

E. Complete the text with the correct form (adjective or noun) of the verbs given.

If you are a regular shopper, ... you know your consumer rights. ... newspaper advertisements ... something about a product that isn't true, ... you are promised delivery ...

... make a complaint ... if a shop assistant is unhelpful or rude, ... the manager. ...one of its customers ... the happiness of the buyers.



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F. Complete the expressions with *do* or *make*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>make</u> an appointment | 6. <u>do</u> the washing up |
| 2. <u>do</u> a favour | 7. <u>do</u> research |
| 3. <u>do</u> damage | 8. <u>make</u> decisions |
| 4. <u>make</u> arrangements | 9. <u>do</u> the best |
| 5. <u>make</u> an effort | 10. <u>make</u> an impression |

G. Complete the sentences using the correct *do* or *make*-expressions above. Make the necessary tense changes.

1. do the washing up
2. make an appointment
3. made the arrangements
4. made an impression
5. do damage
6. make decisions
7. did their best
8. do a favour
9. doing research
10. make an effort

H. Complete the paragraph with phrasal verbs given in the box.

get by	get through	get on well with	get away with	get across
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... They used to get on well with each other. ... they were able to get by on less. ... she managed to get the instructions across to her husband ... he failed to get through his task. ... she was going to get away with this crime..

READING

PART I

A. Read the article about Albert Einstein and choose from the list A-I the sentences which best summarizes each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra.

EINSTEIN: MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

0.	I
1.	G
2.	A
3.	F
4.	B
5.	E



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6. H

7. C

- A. Despite being good at figures, he made no impression on his teachers.
- B. Einstein had to accept other people's superior judgements on a number of occasions
- C. The money which was obtained from the sale of some of his personal notes was used for a cause that he was once against.
- D. Einstein's courage and bravery were not appreciated by everyone.
- E. Einstein showed that being practical is not essential in education.
- F. Einstein managed to graduate despite a poor attendance record.
- G. Einstein's greatest honor was not for his major achievement.
- H. Einstein admitted that his private affairs tended to be chaotic.
- i. ~~There are some false beliefs about a man who was a legend in his lifetime.~~

b. What do the underlined words refer to?

- 1. its: the theory's
- 2. there: in the school in Munich
- 3. them: his finals
- 4. it: a hand-written copy of his theory of relativity

PART II

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

PERFUME

- 1. Perfume is a word which means 'by smoke' because people used it
b. to define some smoke which smelled sweet
- 2. In paragraph I, the word 'dusk' refers to the time
d. just before the sun goes down
- 3. People noticed for the first time that woods produces smells
c. by burning them
- 4. Why do some perfumes in the past seem strange to us today?
a. Because of the amount of spice they had.
- 5. A scented face cream, which was invented by Poppaea, was
d. a sign of being a rich person
- 6. In paragraph III, the word 'breakthrough' is closest in meaning to
c. an important development
- 7. Perfumes were used in Europe for the first time when
c. knights brought them their home for their wives
- 8. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to paragraph III?
a. Perfumes were used only for smelling nice in history.
- 9. In the 1700s,
d. the capital of France, Paris, became the centre of elegance, luxury and fashion
- 10. Today, people generally prefer using for daily use.
c. simple smells of plants



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11. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph VI?

- b. Women and children collect various flowers in the summer.*

PART III

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

WINDS

1. What does 'the other' in paragraph III refer to?
c. global air pattern
2. According to paragraph III, the enormous amount of space between the poles and the equator is the cause of
d. the difference in temperature
3. According to paragraph III, when the earth moves in a circle around itself, this movement causes
b. a change in the direction of two major global air patterns
4. What is the topic of paragraph IV?
a. smaller air patterns such as land breeze and sea breeze
5. Which of the following is TRUE about hurricanes?
d. Hurricanes are strong winds turning around a centre.
6. When does a hurricane start to die?
b. When it reaches a cold area.
7. All of the following are true about tornadoes EXCEPT:
b. Like hurricanes, they form over tropical seas.
8. What is paragraph VI mainly about?
d. tornadoes
9. What is the text mainly about?
b. how winds occur and some types of winds