



2017-2018 FALL, A&B LEVEL WORKSHEET 9

ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR

A. Use *short forms* (*I've seen, she's gone*) of the *Present Perfect* to make positive sentences.

1. *We've finished our work.*
2. *They've bought a new house.*
3. *I've visited New York five times.*
4. *They've gone to the cinema.*
5. *You've eaten four bananas!*

Now use *short forms* to make negative Present Perfect sentences.

6. *I haven't done any homework this week.*
7. *They haven't phoned the doctor.*
8. *You haven't taken any photographs.*
9. *He hasn't made any mistakes.*
10. *We haven't watched any television today.*

B. Complete these dialogues, using the words in the box in the *Present Perfect*. Use *short forms*.

1.

B: He 's gone to the bank.

2.

B: No, thanks. We're tired and we haven't eaten any lunch.

3.

B: No, they haven't come home from work.

4.

B: Yes, she is. I've opened the door, but she doesn't want to come into the house.

5.

B: No, I'm going to be late. I haven't finished my work.

6.

A: You haven't drunk your coffee!

7.

A: I've lost my camera!

8.

B: Yes, thanks. I've had a cup of tea and a bath.

C. James is talking about his life. Put the correct *past participles* in the gaps.

- 1) *done* 2) *travelled* 3) *visited* 4) *driven* 5) *been* 6) *worked* 7) *stayed* 8) *swum*
9) *written* 10) *eaten* 11) *sung* 12) *had* 13) *lived* 14) *made* 15) *met* 16) *took*

D. Use the *Present Perfect* to make questions from the words in brackets.

1. *Have you been to Canada?*
2. *Have they cooked our breakfast?*

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3. *Has Jane made any mistakes?*
4. *Have we visited all the museums?*
5. *Has she written to her mother?*

Now ask Peter about his life. Make *Present Perfect questions* with *ever*.

6. *Have you ever driven a Rolls-Royce?*
7. *Have you ever visited Buckingham Palace?*
8. *Have you ever met a famous film star?*
9. *Have you ever seen a whale?*
10. *Have you ever been to Kenya?*
11. *Have you ever had a Mexican meal?*

E.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>He's just made a phone call.</u> | 5. <u>They've just looked at a map.</u> |
| 2. <u>He's just left the house.</u> | 6. <u>They've just found the money.</u> |
| 3. <u>He's just met a friend.</u> | 7. <u>They've just seen me.</u> |
| 4. <u>They've just entered a wood.</u> | |

F. Put words from the box into the gaps in these dialogues.

1. A: never
B: been
2. A:
B: yet.
3. A:
B: gone
4. A: ever
B: never
5. A: yet?
B: just
6. A: yet.
B:

G. Fill in the gaps using *gone* or *been*.

1. gone
2. been
3. been
4. gone
5. been
6. been
7. been
8. gone

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H. Read the dialogue and complete the sentences using the given information and the clues. Use *just*, *yet*, or *already*.

1. Jim's parents *haven't met his girlfriend yet.*
2. The dry cleaner's *has already cleaned Jim's trousers.*
3. Jim's mum *has already ironed his jeans.*
4. Jim *hasn't made the salad yet.*
5. Jim's father *has just arrived.*

I. Rewrite the sentences below using the clues given.

1. *They haven't found the burglar yet.* (find, yet)
2. *We have lived in Chicago* for three years. (live)
3. *Tom has never been to England.* (never)
4. *Moly hasn't cleaned the kitchen yet.* (clean, yet)
5. *We have (already) been abroad twice.* (already)
6. *I've (already) changed my job three times.* (change)
7. *George has gone to London.* (has)
8. *I have been a teacher* for four years. (be)

J. Underline the correct form. *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*?

- 1) *I went*
- 2) *Did you like*
- 3) *I enjoyed*
- 4) *did you do*
- 5) *I visited*
- 6) *Have you been*
- 7) *I've booked*

K. Complete the dialogues using the *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*.

A:

B: 1) *haven't seen*

A: 2) *went*

B: 3) *Did you enjoy*

A: 4) *was*

A: 5) *have never heard*

B: 6) *have been*

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A: 7) did you do

B: 8) stayed 9) needed

A: 10) Have you ever won

B: 11) won

A: 12) Did you meet

B: 13) have been

L. Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present Perfect* or *Past Simple*.

1. didn't go
2. Have you ever flown
3. have just emptied
4. went
5. Did you eat
6. Have you worn
7. drank
8. has visited
9. Did you come
10. Did you go

M. Choose the correct option to complete the text.

HAMBURGERS

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. more popular | b. <u>the most popular</u> | c. most popular | d. popular than |
| 2. a. are starting | b. start | c. <u>started</u> | d. can start |
| 3. a. <u>don't know</u> | b. aren't knowing | c. couldn't know | d. didn't know |
| 4. a. the | b. a | c. an | d. <u>---</u> |
| 5. a. so | b. but | c. therefore | d. <u>because</u> |
| 6. a. opposite | b. next to | c. <u>between</u> | d. about |
| 7. a. because | b. after | c. but | d. <u>so</u> |
| 8. a. the most enjoyable | b. <u>more enjoyable than</u> | c. enjoyable | d. most enjoyable |
| 9. a. have to | b. can't | c. <u>can</u> | d. shouldn't |
| 10. a. didn't look for | b. <u>are looking for</u> | c. looked for | d. aren't looking for |
| 11. a. any | b. a lot | c. <u>a lot of</u> | d. much |
| 12. a. <u>shouldn't</u> | b. would like to | c. have to | d. should |
| 13. a. didn't offer | b. <u>are offering</u> | c. isn't going to offer | d. offered |



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14. a. how often b. how many c. how d. how much

N. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. *This talented musician could play the piano when he was only 5.*
2. *You shouldn't leave home without having breakfast before you go to school.*
3. *All the students have to take six courses in the spring semester.*
4. *The assistant of the professor has been to Berlin.*
5. *You have to show your student ID card to enter the campus.*
6. *She shouldn't spend a lot of money on video games.*
7. *Sam has gone to Prague.*
8. *My flat is the biggest/ the biggest flat/ the biggest flat of all/ the biggest flat on this floor.*

O. Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets using Present simple, Present continuous, Past simple, Present Perfect, Future (be going to).

VOLUNTOURISM

- 1) *take* 2) *don't stay* 3) *help* 4) *has become / is becoming*
5) *started* 6) *have spent* 7) *is teaching* 8) *came* 9) *began*
10) *hasn't finished* 11) *am going to leave / am leaving*
12) *want* 13) *has been* 14) *are going to have*

P. Read the text below and write questions for the given answers using the question words in the box. There are two extra question words.

- 1) *When did she start playing the cello?*
- 2) *Why did she and her family move to New York in 1992?*
- 3) *How many awards has she won?*
- 4) *Who does she usually prefer to work with?*
- 5) *Where is she going to give the first concert of her European tour?*

VOCABULARY

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

- 1) improve
- 2) criticizes
- 3) unpleasant
- 4) features
- 5) appreciates
- 6) separate



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7) facilities

8) keep in touch

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. focus on | b. ask for | c. <u>try on</u> | d. look for |
| 2. a. <u>discount</u> | b. sales | c. stationery | d. cashpoint |
| 3. a. medicine | b. needles | c. bones | d. <u>memory</u> |
| 4. a. landed | b. appeared | c. <u>departed</u> | d. arrived |
| 5. a. creative | b. <u>convenient</u> | c. intelligent | d. depressed |
| 6. a. <u>ambitious</u> | b. available | c. humorous | d. beneficial |
| 7. a. appearance | b. animation | c. judgment | d. <u>determination</u> |
| 8. a. Going | b. Playing | c. <u>Doing</u> | d. Making |
| 9. a. innovate | b. <u>benefit</u> | c. depress | d. determine |
| 10. a. energize | b. appear | c. create | d. <u>resist</u> |
| 11. a. depression | b. advice | c. <u>courage</u> | d. bargain |
| 12. a. <u>debt</u> | b. coin | c. loan | d. interest |
| 13. a. charge | b. lend | c. earn | d. <u>afford</u> |
| 14. a. <u>move on to</u> | b. stay in | c. chat to | d. go on |
| 15. a. save | b. <u>charge</u> | c. borrow | d. lend |
| 16. a. examination | b. experiment | c. <u>equipment</u> | d. development |



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READING

PART I

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

STAYING HEALTHY WITH EXERCISE

1. A. an hour a day
2. D. more
3. B. have more friends
4. A. sleep better and feel more peaceful
5. A. frequent
6. C. eating apples helps make you healthy
7. C. younger
8. D. dancing
9. B. slowly
10. B. doesn't get sick as often as

PART II: BULLET TRAINS

A. What do the following refer to?

1. bullet trains
2. Japan
3. Japanese officials' / Japanese people's
4. bullet trains will be much more efficient in the future.

B. Fill in the blanks according to the information given in the text.

1. Bullet trains are safer, cheaper and faster than traditional trains.
2. The bullet train got its name from its speed and shape.
3. Transportation became a problem in Japan in the 1950s because a) the population grew very fast. Japan solved this problem by introducing the world's b) first bullet train in c) Tokyo in 1964.
4. The Tōkaidō Shinkansen provided rail service between a) Tokyo and b) Osaka at a speed of c) 135 miles (217 kilometres) per hour.

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- Today, the world's busiest high-speed rail line is a) Tōkaidō Shinkansen because the number of passengers it carries is b) 151 million a year.
- A bullet train between Tokyo and Osaka has a) sixteen cars and each one can carry b) 1,300 people at a time.
- In the future, bullet trains will probably produce a) less noise and b) less energy.

PART III: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN LONDON

A. What do the following refer to?

- Paragraph I, "This" means the fact that it has 402 kilometres (250 miles) of track.
- Paragraph I, "it" means the Underground (the Tube).
- Paragraph III, "ones" means stops.
- Paragraph III, "he / she" means a passenger.
- Paragraph IV, "these buses" means night buses.

B. Read the following statements, and mark them true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones. Write full sentences.

- T F

The London Underground has twelve lines and runs 20 hours a day.

- T F

The metro system in Paris and Moscow were busier than the one in London in 2007.

- T F

- T F

Outside central London, you can buy a ticket by paying the driver when you get on the bus.

- T F

Night buses run all through the night, seven nights a week.

C. Read the text again, and answer the questions with complete sentences.

- They call it the Tube.
- Shanghai Metro has the longest metro system in the world.
- It has 270 stations.
- Buses are slower than the Tube, but they are cheaper.
- There are compulsory and request bus stops in London. Compulsory stops are white with a red roundel; request ones are red with a white roundel. The buses always stop at compulsory stops if they are not full, but they stop at request stops only if a passenger rings the bell to get off.
- You can see famous landmarks and London's colourful 2,000-year history.



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PART IV: HIGH-TECH NEWS

1. *d. follow the news 24 hours a day*
2. *b. They want personal reports from customers.*
3. *a. high-tech sources of news*
4. *b. fight*
5. *d. They give the most tragic details of a story.*
6. *c. believe the news reports on TV*