1. **Find the sentences which is closest in meaning to the given one.**

**1. The Van cat enjoys swimming whereas most cats don’t.**

1. Similar to most cats the Van cat doesn’t like to swim.
2. Different from other animals, the Van cat enjoys swimming.
3. **Most cats do not enjoy swimming, however, the Van cat does.**
4. Unlike most cats, the Van cat does not like to swim.
5. Although the Van cats do not like swimming, other cats do.

**2. Unless the authorities take the necessary precautions, the problems in traffic will remain as they are now.**

1. If you don’t want to have any problems in traffic, then you have to refuse to take the necessary precautions.
2. The authorities are more willing to take precautions than they were before.
3. **In order to solve the problem in traffic, the authorities will have to take the necessary precautions.**
4. The authorities want to take precautions, but they don’t want to take any responsibilities.
5. But for the essential precautions, the traffic problems would not have been solved.

**3. She realized the danger she had been in only after she had read the newspaper the following morning.**

1. Although she was aware of the danger, she didn’t get frightened.
2. She realized what kind of dangers one might have had when she was reading a paper.
3. When she read the newspaper, she found herself in a danger she had already realized.
4. She was lucky that she had survived the danger as the papers expressed.
5. **She hadn’t been aware of the danger she was in until she read the newspaper.**

**4. Large cigars have been smoked in Cuba since the sixteenth century, but only a few are manufactured for export.**

1. **Although large cigars have been smoked since the sixteenth century in Cuba, not many of them are produced for export.**
2. Cuba has been exporting large cigars to foreign markets since the sixteenth century but nevertheless only a few people know this fact.
3. In the sixteenth century large cigars were produced in Cuba not only for inland use but also for export.
4. Cuba has been producing large cigars since the sixteenth century however they are not sold in export.
5. Although large cigars have been manufactured in Cuba for a very long time, it was not until the sixteenth century that they were introduced to foreign markets.

**5. I have to say that I have never been as comfortable as my brother when telling people what I think.**  
 a) I have never tried to be as comfortable as my brother in telling people what I think.

b) Both my brother and I are comfortable with frankly telling people what they need to know.

c) My brother is less comfortable than me in expressing himself and saying what he feels.  
d) **My brother has always been more comfortable than me in telling people what he thinks about them.**  
e) I have noticed that my brother has never been comfortable when telling people what he thinks.

**6. Sometimes what is best for society is not always good for an individual living in that society.**

1. **From time to time, there is a conflict between the benefits of a society and an individual living in that society.**
2. Individuals not always seek for the best of the society they live in.
3. It is impossible for an individual to accept the rules of the society he or she lives in.
4. What is best for individuals is always suitable for the society they live in.
5. If everyone acted in his or her own best interest, there wouldn't be any conflict within the society.

**7. Because of his innocent face, it is difficult even today to believe he was a criminal although it had been certainly proven.**

1. It is really surprising how he hurt somebody.
2. Today it is possible to understand why people didn't want to believe that he was guilty as he had an innocent face.
3. If it had been proven that he was guilty, they would believe that he was a criminal.
4. It doesn't necessarily mean that criminals can't have an innocent look.
5. **Despite the fact that he was proven to be a criminal, his innocent face makes it difficult to believe that.**

**8. She didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.**

a) She ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.

b) **She only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.**

c) She didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.

d) She didn't touch the bread and butter, but she ate other things.

e) She ate neither bread nor butter.

1. **Find the sentence that completes each paragraph.**

**1.** Women suffer from depression twice as often as men do according to various studies. This extraordinary difference may seem to indicate that men lack feelings, however, that is not the case. It’s true that women can tolerate tiredness, stress and loneliness associated with bringing up children, however, the higher suicide rate shows that they suffer and cannot manage the situation. ………………………………….. . Women express their feelings in the form of depression, while men are more likely to get addicted to alcohol, drugs or violent crimes.

a) Women neglect their husbands who end up feeling lonely.

**b) Women and men have different ways of dealing with negative emotions.**

c) Men and women keep their negative feelings to themselves.

d) Men are better at facing the problems than women.

e) On the other hand, women generally prefer working in engineering fields.

**2.** …………………………………… . It is during this time that children have long summer holidays and spend lots of time doing outdoor activities. This means that they are at greater risk of over-exposure than adults. Children’s skin is very sensitive to sunburn so just one case of severe sunburn during childhood is thought to double the risk of developing skin cancer in later life.

a) Children like to play outside in the midday sun without some form of protection.

b) Light clothes provide protection for children from strong sunlight.

c) It’s known that children are more likely to get skin cancer than adults.

d) **It’s thought that about half our total lifetime’s sun exposure happens during childhood.**

e) Parents sometimes can be overprotective.

**3.** ………………………………….. . The first type is product advertising, which is designed to sell a definite product. It usually describes the product’s features and good qualities and it may even emphasize its price. The second type is institutional advertising. This type tries to create a favourable attitude toward the company offering to sell a product. It may not influence immediate sales but it tries to increase the sales in the long-run.

a) All of us have been influenced to buy certain products because of some forms of advertising.

**b) Advertising can be classified into certain types, according to its use and purpose.**

c) To determine the effectiveness of advertising its results should be evaluated.

d) The success of advertising is connected with both the message and the medium selected.

e) Advertising enhances sales and is considered to be essential for companies.

**4.** The term ‘aromatherapy’ was invented by Rene Maurice Gatefosse in 1928. ………………………………… . Each one of these essential oils has its own aroma and therapeutic ability to treat a number of common health problems. A few drops are diluted in water and are then either breathed or gently applied to the skin by massaging.

a) The people who have tried ‘aromatherapy’ say that it’s a wonder for depression and pains.

b) Aromatherapy relaxes the patient and reduces the effects of stress.

**c) It is basically defined as the art of extracting aromatic essences from plants to make essential oils that are good for the body and mind.**

d) There are still many people who don’t believe in the useful effects of aromatherapy.

e) People living villages generally consume this type of aromatherapy.

**5.** …………….………………… . This involves taking a gene from one organism, such as a microbe or a human cell, and planting it in another organism, such as a bacterium. Gene transplanting offers remarkable possibilities for the present, and the limitless possibilities for the future.

**a) During the past ten years, genetic engineers have developed the process of gene transplantation.**

b) In the life sciences today, the study of genetics has prevented many people from dying.

c) A cell is the basic unit of structure in animals and plants.

d) Medicine is not the only area affected by genetic engineering.

e) To understand genetic engineering, we must first understand cells, genes and chromosomes.

**6.** If you want to avoid cancer, become a gypsy. …………………………….. . This is the result of a recent study in Britain which provides support for the theory that cancer is primarily a ‘disease of location’. Another factor is perhaps the low-stress lifestyle of gypsies-no debts or routine jobs to worry about.

a) Because cancer can’t be completely cured yet.

**b) The disease is almost unknown to these travelling families even though they ignore all warnings about smoking and drinking.**

c) Because gypsies travel all around the world, but sometimes aren’t liked by the people of the place where they go.

d) Gypsies usually live a hard life and make various things to earn their living.

e) Cancer is not a fear of gypsies because they know how to cure it.

**7.** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is one of the greatest composers that Europe has ever had. He was born in Austria in 1756, and showed talent in music at an extremely young age. …………………………… . By the age of seven he had composed many pieces.

a) He is well-known throughout the world.

**b) He wrote his first piece of music when he was only five.**

c) His mother didn’t want him to be a musician.

d) He was very naughty like most children of his age.

e) His death because of an epidemic disease when he was thirty-five shocked everyone.

**8.** …………………………………. . They can become experts at holding their breath under water even before they can walk. Babies of two months old do not appear to be reluctant to enter the water. In such a short time, they get so accustomed to swimming that they can pick up weights from the floor of the pool.

a) Scientists believe that the nine months spent in the womb ‘floating’ in ‘water’ is the reason why babies have no initial fear of water.

b) The younger you are when you start swimming; the more successful you will be at it.

c) Swimming-pools in many countries now run special mother and baby sessions.

**d) Experiments have proved that children can learn swimming at a very early age.**

e) Summer schools provide plenty of activities for children of all ages.

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct option.**

**I.** People are not so honest as they once (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The temptation (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is greater than ever before- especially in large shops. A detective recently watched a well-dressed woman who always went into a large store on Monday mornings. One Monday morning, there were (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the shop than usual when the woman came in, so it was easier for the detective to watch her. The woman first bought a few small articles. After a little time, she chose (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dresses in the shop and handed it to an assistant who wrapped it up for her as quickly as possible. Then the woman simply took the parcel and walked out of the shop (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . When she was arrested, the detective found out that the shop-assistant was her daughter. The girl gave her mother a free dress once a week!

1. **a) were** b) have been c) are d) had been e) would be
2. a) stealing b) steal **c) to steal** d) of stealing e) to be stolen
3. a) only a few b) a lot of **c) fewer** d) some e) very few
4. a) an expensive b) very expensive c) only one expensive

d) the most expensive **e) one of the most expensive**

5. a) no paying b) after paying c) just paying **d) without paying** e) having paid

**II.** My father was very pleased when he (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this house because he (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to own a house by the sea. My parents (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for twenty years now and they have never regretted (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city. I (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here at the moment because I (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some sea air. It’s wonderful. I’m sure I (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sad to leave this earthly paradise.

1. a) had bought **b) bought** c) has bought d) was buying
2. **a) had always wanted** c) has always wanted

b) wants d) want

1. **a) have been living** b) will live c) lived d) were living
2. a) leave b) to leave **c) leaving** d) left
3. a) have stayed b) stay **c) am staying** d) have been staying
4. **a) need**  b) needed c) needs d) had needed
5. a) am going to be b) am **c) will be** d) was going to be
6. Life on the farm

I was (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by my uncle and aunt and (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a small farm in the west of England. I think it was (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than living in the city, (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day I ran about in the open air. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I went to school, (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I did was playing on the farm all day. (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my uncle and aunt worked with the animals, and although they worked very (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they always told me (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things. They didn’t have (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money, but they (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well with everyone, and we didn’t have (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the problems of living in the city. I always felt (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the farm. There was (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise or pollution, and it was (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peaceful. That’s probably why I became a farmer when I was older.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | 1. lived up to | 1. taken after | 1. grown up | 1. **brought up** |
| **2** | 1. **grew up** | 1. joined in | 1. turned up | 1. put off |
| **3** | 1. good | 1. well | 1. **better** | 1. best |
| **4** | 1. but | 1. **because** | 1. although | 1. therefore |
| **5** | 1. by | 1. nowadays | 1. in time | 1. **until** |
| **6** | 1. every | 1. each | 1. none | 1. **all** |
| **7** | 1. every | 1. **both** | 1. each | 1. all |
| **8** | 1. hardly | 1. harder | 1. **hard** | 1. hardest |
| **9** | 1. interests | 1. **interesting** | 1. interest | 1. interested |
| **10** | 1. **much** | 1. lots | 1. many | 1. too |
| **11** | 1. stopped off | 1. **got on** | 1. kept up | 1. broke down |
| **12** | 1. much | 1. none | 1. no | 1. **any** |
| **13** | 1. amuse | 1. amusing | 1. **amused** | 1. amusingly |
| **14** | 1. any | 1. **no** | 1. none of | 1. not |
| **15** | 1. too | 1. much | 1. **really** | 1. as |

**IV.** Dear Victoria,

I’m writing to tell you about the play I (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be in. It’s called ‘Only For You’, and I’ve got the leading role. I have a lot of lines and I (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learn them before the opening night.

We’re performing the play first time on Friday night. We’ve been told that a TV company (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come to film it, so I (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be on television. I (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even become famous!

We (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rehearse the play every night until Friday, because everything (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be perfect for the performance. We (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make any mistakes. (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you come to the play or will you be at work? I hope you (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be able to come. If not, I’ll write and tell you how it went.

I must go and learn my lines now. See you soon.

Yours,

Charles

1. **a) am going to** b) could c) can d) ought to
2. a) can **b) must**  c) should d) might
3. a) has to b) should c) is able to **d) may**
4. a) must **b) could** c) shall d) has to
5. **a) might** b) should c) will d) must
6. a) can b) might c) may **d) have to**
7. a) may b) might c) shall **d) must**
8. **a) mustn’t** b) can’t c) might not d) don’t have to
9. a) may b) should c) must **d) can**
10. a) may b) have to **c) will**  d) can

**V.** The young reporter walked up to the table where Dora Spangle was sitting and introduced himself. ‘Miss Spangle, I’m Dan Quaid from ‘Star International.’’ The actress smiled up at him charmingly. ‘If I (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you were so good-looking, I’d have put on some more make-up,’ she said. ‘You’re too kind’, laughed Dan. ‘You (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that if you had seen me at 7 o’clock this morning!’ ‘Probably not’,agreed Dora. ‘Now I have to leave in ten minutes. So, if I were you, I (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asking your questions.’ ‘Very well. Do you have any regrets about retiring from acting?’ asked Dan. ‘Not about retiring’, she replied. ‘ But I do wish I had played the role of Cleopatra just once in my career.’ ‘ If someone (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you the part now, would you take it?’ ‘No, it’s too late now. I’ve decided to retire and that’s final.’ ‘ What (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you get bored?’ ‘ Oh, there’s no chance of that’ , she assured him. ‘ I might get bored if I (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my animals to look after, though.’ ‘Do you ever wish you were married?’ Dan asked. ‘Not really’, she replied. ‘Although I probably (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John Rogers if he had asked me,’ she added sadly. ‘What if ...’ ‘I’m sorry,’ Dora interrupted. ‘ I really must go now. It’s time to feed my dogs and they get very upset if I (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late.’

1. **a) had known** b) knew c) know d) would know
2. a) won’t say b) wouldn’t say **c) wouldn’t have said** d) hadn’t said
3. a) started b) will start c) would have started **d) would start**
4. a) offers b) had offered **c) offered**  d) have offered
5. a) had you done b) have you done c) would you do **d) will you do**
6. **a) didn’t have**  b) hadn’t had c) haven’t had d) don’t have
7. a) would marry b) marry **c) would have married** d) will marry
8. **a) am**  b) will be c) were d) had been

**VI.** Dear Sally,

How are you? We have been having a lovely time. We are being very well looked after by our hosts. We (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to some of their friends, who make us (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very welcome. Last night we (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the castle, by the owner. Most of the land in this area (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his family. The land (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to them after one of his ancestors (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while he was trying to save the king’s life. Quite romantic, isn’t it?

The castle itself was a little bit disappointing, to be absolutely honest. The owner told us that it (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great damage during a fire about thirty years before. When it (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they added central heating and things like that. So once you are in it, it does not feel much different to any other large, old houses. But the owner is a real character. He told us lots of stories about things that (9) to him when he was young. He (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abroad to work in a bank, but he hated it, so he (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very badly in order to (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He kept us laughing for hours. I have lots more to tell you when we get back.

Yours affectionately, Maurice

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | 1. Introduced | 1. were introduced | 1. **have been introduced** | 1. have introduced |
| **2** | 1. felt | 1. to feel | 1. feeling | 1. **feel** |
| **3** | 1. **were shown** | 1. showed | 1. was shown | 1. shown |
| **4** | 1. belong | 1. is belonged | 1. **belongs** | 1. is belonging |
| **5** | 1. gave | 1. **was given** | 1. were given | 1. given |
| **6** | 1. was died | 1. killed | 1. was dead | 1. **was killed** |
| **7** | 1. suffered | 1. was suffered | 1. had suffered | 1. had been suffered |
| **8** | 1. restore | 1. restored | 1. has been restored | 1. **was restored** |
| **9** | 1. **happened** | 1. was happened | 1. happens | 1. had been happened |
| **10** | 1. sent | 1. send | 1. **was sent** | 1. has sent |
| **11** | 1. **behaved** | 1. was behaved | 1. has been behaving | 1. had behaved |
| **12** | 1. sacked | 1. was sacked | 1. sack | 1. **be sacked** |

**VII.** ‘Let’s spend the weekend in Scotland,’ said Andrea. ‘We can’t find a cheap bed and breakfast in the Highlands.’

‘And just what are we going to do all weekend with nothing but sheep for company?’ Cathy said.

‘I’ll teach you to ski if you like’ said Andrea. ‘You know, I’m one of the best skiers in the area.’

Andrea (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spending the weekend in Scotland, (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they would be able to find a cheap bed and breakfast in the Highlands. Cathy (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what they were going to do all weekend with nothing but sheep for the company. Andrea (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to teach her how to ski. He (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was one of the best skiers in the area.

1. a) announced b) **suggested** c) reminded d) advised
2. a) promising b) offering c) asking if d) **adding that**
3. a) **wanted to know** b) denied c) replied d) told
4. a) refused b) promised c) **offered** d) admitted
5. a) **claimed** b) announced c) wondered d) thought

**VIII.** I like travelling a lot and (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on holiday every summer. I have been to various holiday resorts and hotels so far. However, I will never forget one experience I had last month. I had never had a (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holiday experience than that one.

Last June my friend and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forward to a three-week holiday. We (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours looking through holiday brochures by the time we decided on a luxurious hotel near a long sandy beach. From the brochure, it looked like a hotel for rich and famous people. Then, the day came and it was time to leave. The journey went (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but we were really tired (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we had been flying all morning. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) we arrived at the hotel, I felt something was wrong.

There was nobody in the entrance (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looked dark and old-fashioned. We (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wait for about half an hour before we (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our room. I had stayed at all kinds of hotels, but this time it was different. My friend was still optimistic about it and she said, ‘You (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worry. We are on holiday. We (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relax, so (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the beach and swim? After walking for about half an hour, we finally found a small stony beach (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there was nobody except for an old man. It was (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we were afraid to stay there, so we went back to the hotel to prepare for dinner. Dinner was another disappointment. The food tasted awful and we (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by unsmiling waiters. For the next three weeks, all we (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think about was going home.

Well, we are back now and we are still waiting for an apology from the travel company. They (18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay our money back. But (19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they do, I will save it for next year’s holiday.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. go usually | 1. usually went | 1. **usually go** | 1. was going |
| 2 | 1. **worse** | 1. worst | 1. badly | 1. bad |
| 3 | 1. **were looking** | 1. was looking | 1. looking | 1. had looked |
| 4 | 1. have spent | 1. were spending | 1. **had spent** | 1. will spend |
| 5 | 1. smooth | 1. **smoothly** | 1. smoother | 1. more smooth |
| 6 | 1. **as** | 1. so | 1. besides | 1. while |
| 7 | 1. While | 1. **As soon as** | 1. Until | 1. Then |
| 8 | 1. **which** | 1. where | 1. in which | 1. who |
| 9 | 1. don’t have to | 1. must | 1. **had to** | 1. should |
| 10 | 1. showed | 1. had showed | 1. **were shown** | 1. were showing |
| 11 | 1. can’t | 1. must | 1. have to | 1. **don’t have to** |
| 12 | 1. **should** | 1. don’t have to | 1. shouldn’t | 1. had to |
| 13 | 1. shall | 1. let’s | 1. why don’t | 1. **how about** |
| 14 | 1. which | 1. that | 1. **where** | 1. whom |
| 15 | 1. such dirty | 1. much dirty | 1. **so dirty** | 1. dirtier |
| 16 | 1. **were served** | 1. were serving | 1. served | 1. had served |
| 17 | 1. must | 1. **could** | 1. couldn’t | 1. don’t have to |
| 18 | 1. won’t probably | 1. are probably | 1. probably will | 1. **probably won’t** |
| 19 | 1. by the time | 1. **if** | 1. unless | 1. as |

**IX.** Have you ever suffered from a toothache? If you have, then you must know how terrible it can be. Anyway, the other day, I had to see the dentist because of a toothache. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a dentist since my two other teeth had to (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out when they were broken in an accident some years ago. At that time, although I received local anesthesia, they hurt so much that since then, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to the dentist, although I (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist almost every six months when I was younger and (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my teeth checked.

So, when my toothache began a few days ago, my whole schedule was messed up. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend a seminar, but it was impossible for me to do anything and I ended up at the dentist’s.

I was on time, for my dentist’s appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sit in the waiting room for a while. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an article about teeth which began: ‘How long is it since you last went to the dentist? (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regularly every six months? Or (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you been putting off your visit for the last six years? Next to the article, there was cartoon of a man in a dentist’s chair. The dentist was saying: ‘I’m afraid this (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ I suddenly realized that my tooth stopped aching. (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I was opening the door to leave, the dentist’s door opened. ‘Next please,’ he called. It was my turn; I (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ‘Actually, I’m not here to see you’ I shouted, ‘I (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for my friend.’ And together with the previous patient I left (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I could.

Have you (16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something like this? Surely I can’t be the only person who (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dentist!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | 1. have been | 1. **hadn’t been** | 1. went |
| **2** | 1. **be taken** | 1. taken | 1. have taken |
| **3** | 1. had always avoided | 1. always avoided | 1. **have always avoided** |
| **4** | 1. had gone | 1. **used to go** | 1. go |
| **5** | 1. **had** | 1. has | 1. were |
| **6** | 1. had invited | 1. would have invited | 1. **had been invited** |
| **7** | 1. had been asked | 1. **was asked** | 1. asked |
| **8** | 1. **noticed** | 1. was noticed | 1. had noticed |
| **9** | 1. Have you gone | 1. Are you going | 1. **Do you go** |
| **10** | 1. **have** | 1. are | 1. were |
| **11** | 1. was hurt | 1. is hurt | 1. **will hurt** |
| **12** | 1. as soon as | 1. after | 1. **just as** |
| **13** | 1. was calling | 1. **was being called** | 1. have been called |
| **14** | 1. **am waiting** | 1. am waited | 1. being waited |
| **15** | 1. **as fast as** | 1. faster | 1. fastly |
| **16** | 1. been doing | 1. have done | 1. **ever done** |
| **17** | 1. hated | 1. **hates** | 1. is hated |

**X.** The father of a teenage girl who was murdered three years ago hopes (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her back to life by (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a cell from her brain. Patricia Wilson’s brain (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours after her body was found. Now her father, American author Robert Wilson believes scientists will (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to recreate her in 10 to 15 years. He said ‘I want to give her the chance in life that a drunk burglar took away. I am sure that science (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its human clone in the next few years. ‘Patricia, 15- called Luna by her family- was brutally slaughtered in a San Francisco store (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she worked as a part-time clerk. Her father ordered the brain to be taken to a Californian firm (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freezes bodies for science. He said: ‘(8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is so close to being perfected. Luna would not have her complete personality if she (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back but she would be an identical twin in every other way. I believe science (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a way to resurrect her during my lifetime.’

1. **a) to bring** b) bring c) bring d) brought

2. a) use b) to use **c) using** d) used

3. a) frozen b) is frozen c) froze **d) was frozen**

4. a) able b) - c) being able **d) be able**

5. a) will prevent b) prevent **c) will produce** d) produces

6. a) which **b) where** c) that d) there

7. a) ,which b) where **c) which** d) when

8. a) Clone **b) Cloning** c) To clone d) Cloned

9. **a) were brought** b) brought c) had brought d) would bring

10. a) finds b) found **c) will find** d) has found

1. **Rewrite the sentences by using the words in bold.**

1. I wouldn’t wear that tie if I were you. **SHOULD**   
  
***You shouldn’t wear that tie.***

2. I am obliged to hand in my paper tomorrow. **HAVE** **TO**

I HAVE TO HAND IN MY PAPER TOMORROW.  
  
3. It was necessary for us to leave early. **HAVE TO**

WE HAD TO LEAVE EARLY.  
  
4. It would be a good idea to eat less-cholesterol food. **SHOULD**

I/WE SHOULD EAT LESS-CHOLESTEROL FOOD.

5. I was obliged to attend a boring meeting. **HAVE TO**

I HAD TO ATTEND A BORING LESSON.  
  
6. It is not necessary for children to have tickets. **HAVE TO**

CHILDREN DON’T HAVE TO HAVE TICKETS.

7. It is forbidden to chew gums at school. **MUST**

YOU MUSTN’T CHEW GUMS AT SCHOOL.

8. They will probably come round tonight. **MIGHT**

THEY MIGHT COME ROUND TONIGHT.  
  
9.I am sure he hasn’t got much money. **CAN’T**

HE CAN’T HAVE MUCH MONEY.

10.I am certain she is a spy. **MUST**

SHE MUST BE A SPY.

11. I am sure she isn’t studying at the moment. **CAN’T**

SHE CAN’T BE STUDYING AT THE MOMENT.  
  
12.I am sure he is signing the contract now. **MUST**

HE MUST BE SIGNING THE CONTRACT NOW.

**E. Rewrite the following using the words in bold.**

1. It is possible that I will see you tomorrow but I am not sure. **(may)**

I MIGHT SEE YOU TOMORROW.

2. Perhaps their team will win the match. **(could)**

THEIR TEAM COULD WIN THE MATCH.

3. Maybe I won’t have time to finish the report tonight. **(might)**

I MIGHT NOT FINISH THE REPORT TONIGHT.

4. I don’t know if President Jones will win the next election. **(might)**

PRESIDENT JONES MIGHT NOT WIN THE NEXT ELECTION.

5. Perhaps they are at work. **(could)**

THEY COULD BE AT WORK.

6. I’m sure he is Spanish. **(must)**

HE MUST BE SPANISH.

7. I am certain they are not on holiday. **(can’t)**

THEY CAN’T BE ON HOLIDAY.

8. Perhaps he’s waiting outside. **(may)**

HE MAY BE WAITING OUTSIDE.

9. Is it necessary for me to bring my passport? **(have to)**

DO I HAVE TO BRING MY PASSPORT?

10. An aerial is not required with this radio. **(have to)**

YOU DON’T HAVE TO USE AN AERIAL WITH THIS RADIO.

11. It would be a good idea if Harry took a holiday. **(should)**

HARRY SHOULD TAKE A HOLIDAY.

12. It’s against the law to drop litter in the street. **(must)**

YOU MUSTN’T DROP LITTER IN THE STREET.

13. It’s the rule to write this test in pencil. **(have to)**

YOU HAVE TO WRITE THIS TEST IN PENCIL.

14. It’s your duty to obey the law. **(must)**

YOU MUST OBEY THE LAW.

15. I’m sorry, but you aren’t allowed to enter this room. **(must)**

YOU MUSTN’T ENTER THIS ROOM.

16. It isn’t necessary for Joe to come here. **(have to)**

JOE DOESN’T HAVE TO COME HERE.

17. If I were you, I would talk to the teacher. **(should)**

YOU SHOULD TALK TO THE TEACHER.

18. It’s likely we will be leaving tomorrow. **(might)**

WE MIGHT BE LEAVING TOMORROW.

19. It’s possible he is studying in the library. **(could)**

HE COULD BE STUDYING IN THE LIBRARY.

**F. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct forms of** ***must, mustn’t, have to, don’t have to, can***.

1. **You are not allowed to** park your car in the college car park.

YOU MUSTN’T PARK YOUR CAR IN THE COLLEGE CAR PARK.

2*.* **It isn’t necessary** for Emma to attend tomorrow’s staff meeting.

EMMA DOESN’T HAVE TO ATTEND TOMORROW’S STAFF MEETING.

3. **Jack is obliged to** wear a suit and a tie at work because the manager says so.

JACK HAS TO/ MUST WEAR A SUIT AND A TIE AT WORK BECAUSE THE MANAGER SAYS SO.

4. **I’m sure** Antonio is from Milan.

ANTONIO MUST BE FROM MILAN.

5. Roger decided that **it’s necessary** for him to find a job soon.

ROGER HAS TO FIND A JOB SOON.

1. **It’s forbidden** to use mobile phones inside the hospital.

YOU MUSTN’T USE MOBILE PHONES INSIDE THE HOSPITAL.

7. Susan **is obliged to** work overtime because her boss says so.

SUSAN HAS TO/ MUST WORK OVERTIME BECAUSE HER BOSS SAYS SO.

8. **He had the ability** to play the guitar when he was 5.

HE COULD PLAY THE GUITAR WHEN HE WAS 5.

**GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs Followed by an Infinitive** She agreed to speak before the game. | | | | |
| agree aim appear arrange ask  attempt be able beg begin care  choose condescend | consent continue dare decide deserve detest dislike expect fail forget get happen | have hesitate hope hurry intend leap leave like long love mean neglect | offer ought plan prefer prepare proceed promise propose refuse remember can’t afford | shoot start stop strive swear threaten try use wait want wish |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs Followed by an Object and an Infinitive** Everyone expected her to win. | | | | |
| advise allow ask beg bring build buy challenge | choose command dare direct encourage expect forbid force | have hire instruct invite lead leave let like | love motivate order pay permit persuade prepare promise | remind require send teach tell urge want warn |
| **Note:** Some of these verbs are included in the list aboveand may be used without an object. | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs Followed by a Gerund** They enjoyed working on the boat. | | | | |
| admit advise appreciate avoid can't help complete consider | delay deny detest dislike enjoy escape excuse  fancy | finish forbid get through have imagine mind miss  involve | permit postpone practice quit recall report resent  keep | resist resume risk spend (time) suggest tolerate waste (time) |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs Followed by a Preposition and a Gerund** We concentrated on doing well. | | |
| put off approve of argue about believe in care about complain about concentrate on confess to | depend on disapprove of discourage from dream about feel like forget about insist on object to | plan on prevent (someone) from refrain from succeed in talk about think about worry about |

* + - 1. As we don’t agree about politics we generally avoid \_\_**discussing**\_ (discuss) the subject.
      2. Please stop \_\_**interrupting**\_\_ (interrupt) me when I’m explaining something to you. You can ask questions at the end.
      3. We had arranged \_\_**to meet**\_\_ (meet) in my office so that he could check the documents he needed.
      4. I must say, I don’t really fancy\_\_\_**spending**\_\_ (spend) my whole holiday with your cousins.
      5. He admits \_**entering**\_\_ (enter) the house but he says he didn’t take anything.
      6. I’ve apologized to her but she still refuses \_**to speak**\_\_ (speak) to me.
      7. What a dreadful man! Can you imagine \_\_\_**living**\_\_\_ (live) with him?
      8. Of course I’ll help, as long as it doesn’t involve \_\_**lifting**\_\_ (lift) anything heavy.
      9. Oh no! I’ve forgotten \_\_\_**to bring**\_\_ (bring) my briefcase with me. I’ll have to go back for it.
      10. I don’t mind \_\_**\_working**\_\_ (work) late, if it will help at all.
      11. I simply can’t afford \_\_\_**to support**\_\_ (support) you any longer – you’ll just have to find a job.
      12. We had hoped to finish the project by the end of the month but we keep \_\_**delaying**\_\_ (delay) it because of the changes in the plans.
      13. You ‘d better go and se the boss and say what you’ve done. If you put off \_\_**explaining**\_\_ (explain) it to her, she’ll only be more annoyed.
      14. MARY: Is Mr Wiseman free?

JOE: Well, there’s no one with him, but I wouldn’t attempt \_\_\_**to speak**\_\_\_ (speak) to him now, if Iwere you. He’s in a foul mood.

MARY : Oh, don’t worry. He threatened \_\_\_**to sack**\_\_ (sack) me last week, but he apologized very politely later.

* + - 1. PAT: Which is the best route into the city center?

MICK: It doesn’t make much difference, except I’d advise \_\_\_**you not to use**\_\_ (you/not/use) the High Street during the rush hour.