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ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебно-методическое пособие по практической грамматике английского языка
для студентов 2 курса
направления подготовки 45.03.01 «Филология»

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1. Tenses Revision

Present Forms

The use of the Present Simple:

1. Permanent situations or states
She works in a bank.
2. Permanent truths or laws of nature
The sun rises in the east.
3. Repeated/habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: often, usually, always)
He always goes to bed at 11 o'clock.
4. Reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narrative
Smythe serves the ball and Lanyon misses it.
5. Timetables and programmes (future reference)
The train leaves at 8.00.
6. In exclamatory sentences
There goes the bus.

The use of the Present Continuous:

1. Temporary situations
He is spending the week with his mother.
2. Changing or developing situations
She is getting more and more impatient.
3. Frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually, expressing annoyance or criticism
He's always getting into trouble. (Here "always" means constantly.)
4. Actions happening at or around the moment of speaking
The sun is shining now.
He is studying for the exams.
5. Fixed arrangements in the near future
I'm going to the theatre this evening.

The use of the Present Perfect:

1. Recently completed actions
She has dyed her hair black. (The action is complete - her hair is now dyed black -evidence in the present)
2. Complete past actions connected to the present with stated or unstated time reference
He has bought a house. (Now he owns a house.) He has just returned from Paris. (stated time reference)
3. Personal experiences/ changes which have happened
I have lost weight recently.
4. Emphasis on number
He has seen three films this week.
She has had four cups of coffee since she woke up.

The use of the Present Perfect Continuous:

1. Actions started in the past and continuing up to the present.

She has been doing her homework for an hour. (She started an hour ago and she's still doing it.)

2. Past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present

He has been running. That's why he's out of breath.

3. To express anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism

She has been using my make-up. (annoyance)

4. Present Perfect Continuous is normally used with for, since or how long to put emphasis on duration

He has been feeling unwell for days.

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and are not used in the continuous forms. These are: verbs of the senses used to express involuntary actions (**feel, hear, see, smell, taste etc**), verbs of feelings and emotions (**adore, detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like etc**), verbs of opinion (**agree, believe, suppose, understand etc**) and other verbs (**belong, concern, depend, know, mean, own, possess, need, prefer, want etc**) e. g. *I see someone coming. She hates pop music. I don't agree with you. He knows a lot about computers.* **Note:** feel and hurt can be used in either continuous or simple forms. *She feels/is feeling better.* Look, watch and listen express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *He is listening to some records.*

Some stative verbs (be, love, see, smell, taste, think etc) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning. Compare:

I see them coming towards us. (= I have the ability)

These flowers **smell** nice. (= they have a nice smell)

This soup **tastes** delicious. (= its flavour is good)

It **feels** like velvet. (= it has the texture of

He **has** a house. (= he possesses)

Do you like his new car? (= Is it nice?)

I **think** he has left. (= I suppose)

Ann **is** polite. (= her character is)

It **looks** as if it's going to snow. (= it appears)

She's **seeing** her doctor today. (= she's visiting)

Why **are you smelling** the food? Has it gone off? (= why are you checking the smell)

She's **tasting** the soup. (= she's testing the flavour)

He's feeling the cloth. (= he's touching the cloth)

We're **having** a nice time. (= were enjoying ourselves)

How **are they liking** the party? (= they are enjoying)

I'm thinking about his suggestion. (= I'm considering)

Tom **is being** very impolite. (= he is behaving impolitely)

They **are looking at** the statue. (= they're viewing it)

Practice

Ex.1. Complete the sentences with the simple present or the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Kristin can't come to the phone because she (*wash*) *is washing* her hair.
2. Kristin (*wash*) her hair every other day or so.
3. Tony (*sit, usually*) in the front row during class, but today he (*sit*) in the last row.
4. Please be quiet. I (*try*) to concentrate.
5. (*you, lock, always*) the door to your apartment when you leave?
6. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (*wait, still*) for a reply.
7. After six days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (*shine*) today.
8. Every morning, the sun (*shine*) in my bedroom window and (*wake*) me up.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences. Use the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Look. It (*begin*) *is beginning* to rain. Unfortunately, I (*have, not*) my umbrella with me. I (*own, not*) an umbrella. Spiro is lucky. He (*wear*) a raincoat. I (*wear*) a waterproof hat on rainy days.
2. Right now Martha is in the science building. The chemistry experiment she (*do*) is dangerous, so she (*be*) very careful. She (*want, not*) to spill any of the acid. She (*be, always*) careful when she does a chemistry experiment.
3. Right now I (*look*) at Nicole. She (*look*) angry. I wonder what's the matter. She (*have*) a frown on her face. She certainly (*have, not*) any fun right now.
4. A: How (*you, like*) the soup? (*it, need*) more garlic?
B: No, it (*taste*) delicious. It (*remind*) me of my grandmother's soup.
5. A: What (*you, look*) at?
B: You! You (*look*) like your father.
A: (*you, think*) so? Many people tell me I (*resemble*) my mother.
B: I (*see*) your father's face when I look at you.
6. Right now I (*look*) around the classroom. Yoko (*write*) in her book. Carlos (*bite*) his pencil. Wan-Ning (*scratch*) his head. Ali (*stare*) out the window. He (*seem*) to be daydreaming, but perhaps he (*think*) hard about verb tenses. What (*you, think*) Ali (*do*)?

Ex. 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 Debbie (*work*) as an administrator at the university. She (*organise*) all the timetables and teaching schedules. She (*work*) very long hours at the moment because it's the start of the academic year but she (*go*) on a short holiday at the end of the month.
- 2 Simon and Sylvia (*stay*) in a cottage in the Yorkshire Dales this month. The cottage (*belong*) to a cousin of Sylvia's but the cousin is away: she (*cycle*) around Norfolk for a few weeks. Simon and Sylvia often (*use*) the cottage when Sylvia's cousin is away. They really (*enjoy*) being in the middle of the countryside.

3 The International School for Languages (do) very well at the moment. About two hundred students (take) evening classes this term. Many of them (need) to learn a new language to improve their job prospects but some of them (learn) a new language purely for pleasure. The European languages (be) very popular but Japanese and Russian (get) more popular too. The school (provide) good learning facilities and (organise) a range of study tours.

4 The world population (still increase) rapidly. Many people in the world (already starve) and many more (suffer) from malnutrition. The population (grow) fastest in the poorest countries where people (need) to have children to look after them in their old age and where many of their children (die) at a very young age.

Ex. 4. Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

1 A: I 1) (see) there's a great film on at the cinema tonight. Would you like to go?

B: No, I 2) (see) the dentist about my toothache.

2 A: I 1) (think) about going on a picnic this afternoon.

B: I wouldn't bother. I 2) (think) it's going to rain.

3 A: Is John feeling OK? He 1) (look) very red in the face.

B: Yes, I know. I 2) (look) for the doctor's telephone number now.

4 A: How 1) (you/like) your stay in Budapest?

B: I am really enjoying myself. I particularly 2) (like) the Hungarian food.

5 A: Why 1) (you/taste) the stew?

B: I think you need to add some spices; it 2) (taste) a bit bland.

6 A: Why 1) (you/feel) the radiator, Dad?

B: I don't think it's working; it 2) (feel) very cold in here.

7 A: Tom 1) (be) usually a very quiet boy.

B: Yes, but he 2) (be) very noisy today.

8 A: 1) (you/have) a car?

B: Yes, but I 2) (have) some problems with it, so it's at the garage.

9 A: Why 1) (you/smell) the roses?

B: They always 2) (smell) so wonderful at this time of year.

Ex. 5. In order to practice using the past participles of irregular verbs, ask and answer questions that use the present perfect. Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Ask a question beginning with "Have you *ever* . . . ?"

Speaker B: Answer the question, using the present perfect. Add another sentence about the topic if you wish.

take a course in chemistry

hide money under your mattress

ride in a hot-air balloon

fall down stairs

write a poem

see the skeleton of a dinosaur

give the teacher an apple

fly a private plane

bite into an apple that had a worm

break your arm

inside

draw a picture of a mountain

drive a semi (a very large truck)

swim in the ocean

eat raw fish

wear a costume to a party

go to a costume party
get a package in the mail
steal anything
grow tomatoes
drink carrot juice
throw a football
lose the key to your house
spend one whole day doing nothing
have the flu
sleep in a tent
feel terrible about something
send a telegram
leave your sunglasses at a restaurant
sit on a cactus
win money at a racetrack
hang a picture on the wall

teach a child to count to ten
hold a newborn baby
find any money on the sidewalk
cut your own hair
think about the meaning of life
hear strange noises at night
read Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain
feed pigeons in the park
tell a little white lie
quit smoking
buy a refrigerator
sell a car
hit another person with your fist
put off doing your homework
catch a fish

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive. In some sentences, either form is possible.

1. A: I'm tired. We (*walk*) for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.

B: Okay.

2. A: Is the post office far from here?

B: Not at all. I (*walk*) there many times.

3. A: Do you like it here?

B: I (*live*) here for only a short while. I don't know yet.

4. A: I (*read*) this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still don't understand it!

B: Maybe I can help.

5. A: My eyes are getting tired. I (*read*) for two hours. I think I'll take a break.

B: Why don't we go for a walk?

6. A: Do you like the Edgewater Inn?

B: Very much. I (*stay*) there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.

8. A: Who's your daughter's new teacher? B: Mrs. Jackson.

A: She's one of the best teachers at the elementary school. She (*teach*) in the kindergarten for twenty years.

9. A: Ed (*play*) tennis for ten years, but he still doesn't have a good backhand.

B: Neither do I, and I (*play*) tennis for twenty years.

10. A: Where does Mr. Alvarez work?

B: At the power company. He (*work*) there for fifteen years. He likes his job. What about his neighbor, Mr. Perez?

A: He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job soon.

B: What kind of job experience does he have?

A: He (*work*) for a small manufacturing firm, for the telephone company, and at two of the world's leading software companies. With all that work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

Ex. 7. Use the Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect in the following sentences.

1. I (*to be*) busy since we last met.
2. I'm very fond of Alice but I (*not to see*) much of her lately.
3. "How quickly your mood changes! You look drained." "I (*to walk*) around all day. I (*to have*) a few drinks and nothing to eat."
4. But I (*to cook, to clean*) and (*to dig*) for three days and I'm tired.
5. "I don't think your mother expects you to become an electrician." "What she (*to say*) to you?" "Nothing."
6. Imagine how much they (*to learn*) since they (*to be*) here.
7. "Shall we sit down or do you prefer to stand?" "I (*to sit*) down in my office, so I am quite happy to stand."
8. I found him waiting downstairs at the house door to let me in. "I'm sorry," I said, "I hope you (*not to stand*) here long."
9. There (*to be*) no guests at all since I left?
10. The other chap is a man who threw up his job ten years ago and he (*not to work*) since.
11. "My son is not a bad boy. But he's going through a difficult phase." "He (*to go*) through this difficult phase for fifteen years."
12. He's an old friend. I(*to know*) him for ages.
13. You (*to see*) anything of Mary lately?
14. Do you know of any good books coming out soon? I (*not to read*) anything amusing for ages.
15. I know the names of everyone in the village. I (*to live*) here all my life.
16. "What do you suppose was wrong with the pony that he should go into the ditch?" asked Meg. "He (*to go*) into the ditch ever since I (*to know*) him," said the doctor, "and I (*to know*) him twenty-five years."
17. Winifred has got a young man she (*to have*) dates with for ages and she won't tell me anything about him.

Ex. 8. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences which contain an indication of a period of time.

1. "Listen," he said, "my father (*to fight*) for four years in the last war."
2. I (*to meet*) your boy-friend and (*to have*) a long talk with him today.
3. "Don't go, Philip," said his mother. "I scarcely (*to see*) you today."
4. "Good morning, Mother," he said kissing the top of her head, "you (*to sleep*) late this morning."
5. I was at school with Alec. Then we (*not to see*) each other for years.
6. I (*to have*) coffee with a friend of yours at the Union today.
7. I'm taking my wife out tonight. She (*not to have*) any fun for a long time.

8. "Has Meggie eaten her tea?" "No. Not a bite. Nor dinner either." "Why, this is awful. The child *(not to have) a bite all day.*"
9. Unsmiling she *(to regard)* him steadily for a long time. He then stopped walking about and looked equally steadily at her.
10. I dare say you *(not to have)* a night's sleep or a proper meal this week.
11. Entering her bedroom her mother said: "Pat, dear, aren't you well? Don't you think that a cup of tea would be nice? We *(to have)* the first strawberries this morning."
12. "You *(to see)* Father this afternoon?" she asked coming in from the garden.
13. You are just in time to hear a nice bit of news. Our neighbour is engaged to be married. He *(to bring)* me the news himself this morning.
14. "I'm sorry I'm late," he said. "Everything *(to seem)* to hold me up this evening."

Ex 9. Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Fatima is from a hot, arid part of her country. She *(see, never)* snow. Last January, I *(see)* snow for the first time in my life.
 2. Last night my friend and I *(have)* some free time, so we *(go)* to a show.
 3. Since classes began, I *(have, not)* classes keep me really busy.
 4. Ming Won *(have)* much free time. He *(be)* in this class for three months. His English is getting better and better. He plans to take this class until the end of May.
 5. Late-breaking news! A major earthquake *(occur, just)* in southern California. It *(occur)* at 9:25 A.M. Pacific Standard Time.
 6. I admit that I *(get)* older since I last *(see)* you, but with any luck at all, I *(get, also)* wiser.
- A: Are you taking Chemistry 101 this semester?
 B: No, I *(take, already)* it. I *(take)* it last semester. This semester I'm in 102.
7. Greg Adams? Yes, I know him. I *(know)* him since college.
 8. Joe North passed away? I'm sorry to hear that. I *(know)* him well when we were in college together.

Past Forms

The use of the Past Simple:

1. Past actions which happened one immediately after the other
She woke up, got out of bed and made a cup of tea.
2. Past habit or state
He rode his bike to school every day when he was a child.
3. Complete action or event which happened at a stated past time
She sold her car last week. ("When?" "Last week." - stated past time)
4. Complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference
Shakespeare wrote at least 36 plays. (Shakespeare is dead -he won't write any more.)

The use of the Past Continuous:

1. Action in the middle of happening at a stated past time
This time last week I was travelling across Africa.
2. Past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past Continuous, the shorter action is in the Past Simple.
I was taking a shower when I heard the telephone ring.
3. Two or more simultaneous past actions of certain duration
I was washing up while he was drying the dishes.
4. Background description to events in a story/narration
I was walking along the forest. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

The use of the Past Perfect:

1. Past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time
By his second day at camp he had made several friends.
2. Complete past action which had visible results in the past
She felt much safer after she had locked all the doors.
3. The Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect:
The room was empty—everyone had gone out. (Present Perfect: The room is empty - everyone has gone out.)

The use of the Past Perfect Continuous:

1. Action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past
She had been saving for a whole year before she bought her ticket to Australia.
2. Past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past
He had been shouting so loudly that he had a sore throat.
3. The Past Perfect Continuous is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous.
The party was a great success because he had been preparing for it all week. (Present Perfect: The party is a great success because he has been preparing for it all week.)

Practice

Ex. 1. Discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the questions about each pair of sentences.

- 1) a. When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bicycle to work.
b. When the rain stopped, Paul jumped on his bicycle and rode to work.
QUESTION : Who got wet on the way to work? ANSWER: Gloria.
- 2) a. Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for nine years.
b. Mr. Sanchez has taught at this school for nine years.
QUESTION: Who is teaching at this school now?
- 3) a. Alice was opening the door when the doorbell rang.
b. George walked to the door after the doorbell rang.
QUESTION: Who had been expecting a visitor?
- 4) a. Donna lived in Chicago for five years.
b. Carlos has been living in Chicago for five years.
QUESTION: Who still lives in Chicago?
- 5) a. Jane put some lotion on her face because she had been lying in the sun.
b. Sue put some lotion on her face because she was lying in the sun.

QUESTION : Who put lotion on her face after she finished sunbathing?

6) a. I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.

b. I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.

QUESTION : Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

7) a. Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.

b. Sam had left the room when I walked in.

QUESTION: Who did I see when I came into the room?

8) a. Ken went to the store because he was running out of food.

b. Ann went to the store because she had run out of food.

QUESTION: Who is better at planning ahead?

9) a. Jack had been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. He spoke it very well by the time he moved to Peru.

b. Robert has been studying Spanish since he was in elementary school. His Spanish is getting quite good.

QUESTION: Who is studying Spanish in school?

Ex. 2. Pair up with a classmate. Speaker A: Ask questions beginning with "Did you..." Listen carefully to Speaker B's answers to make sure he or she is using the irregular verbs correctly. Speaker B: In order to practice using irregular verbs, answer "yes" to all of Speaker A's questions. Give both a short answer and a long answer.

sleep well last night

wake up early this morning

come to class early today

bring your books to class

put your books on your desk

hear about the earthquake

read the newspaper this morning

catch a cold last week

feel terrible

see a doctor

go to a party last night

buy some books yesterday

begin to read a new novel

fly to this city

run to class today

write your parents a letter

make your own dinner last night

leave home at eight this morning

drink a cup of tea before class

fall down yesterday

hurt yourself when you fell down

lose your grammar book yesterday

find your grammar book

take a bus somewhere yesterday

ride in a car yesterday

drive a car

have a good time

think about me

send your parents a letter

lend your friend some money

wear a coat yesterday

go to the zoo last week

feed the birds at the park

break your arm

understand the question

speak to your friend yesterday

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences using the words in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past progressive.

1. My mother called me around 5:00. My husband came home a little after that. When he *(come)* home, I *(talk)* to my mother on the phone.
2. I *(buy)* a small gift before I *(go)* hospital yesterday to visit my friend.
3. Yesterday afternoon I *(go)* to visit the Smith family. When I *(get)* there around two o'clock, Mrs. Smith *(be)* in the yard. She *(plant)* flowers in her garden. Mr. Smith *(be)* in the garage. He *(work)* on their car. He *(change)* the oil. The children *(play)* in the front yard. In other words, while Mr. Smith *(change)* the oil in the car, the children *(play)* with a ball in the yard.
4. I *(hit)* my thumb while I *(use)* the hammer. Ouch! That *(hurt)*.
5. As soon as we *(hear)* the news of the approaching hurricane, we *(begin)* our preparations for the storm.
6. It was a long walk home. Mr. Chu *(walk)* until he *(get)* tired. Then he *(stop)* and *(rest)* until he *(be)* strong enough to continue.
7. While I *(lie)* in bed last night, I *(hear)* a strange noise. When I *(hear)* this strange noise, I *(turn)* on the light. I *(hold)* my breath and *(listen)* carefully. A mouse *(chew)* on something under the floor.
8. I work at a computer all day long. Yesterday while I *(look)* at my computer screen, I *(start)* to feel a little dizzy, so I *(take)* a break. While I *(take)* a short break outdoors and *(enjoy)* the warmth of the sun on my face, an elderly gentleman *(come)* up to me and *(ask)* me for directions to the public library. After I *(tell)* him how to get there, he *(thank)* me and *(go)* on his way. I *(stay)* outside until a big cloud *(come)* and *(cover)* the sun, and then I reluctantly *(go)* back inside to work. As soon as I *(return)* to my desk, I *(notice)* that my computer *(make)* a funny noise. It *(hum)* loudly, and my screen was frozen. I *(think)* for a moment, then I *(shut)* my computer off, *(get)* up from my desk, and *(leave)*. I *(spend)* the rest of the day in the sunshine.

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

1. It 1) (happen) in June 1985. It 2) (be) summer and we 3) (all/lie out) in the garden. My mother 4) (read) and my uncle 5) (just/doze) in the sun. We children 6) (look for) worms and insects. And then he 7) (arrive). He 8) (be) a tall, handsome man with piercing blue eyes and he 9) (look) straight at my mother. Her face 10) (go) pale and her eyes 11) (open) wide with shock. "Arthur, I 12) (think) you 13) (be) dead," she 14) (say) in a kind of whisper.
2. A: I 15) (phone) you at about 9 o'clock this morning but you 16) (not answer). What 17) (you/do)?
 B: Well, I 18) (hear) the phone but I 19) (have) a shower and I 20) (can not) get out in time to answer it. Anyway, what 21) (you/want)?
 A: Well, last night I 22) (clear out) that old desk you 23) (give) me when I 24) (come across) a pile of old letters with a red ribbon round them.
 B: My letters?
 A: Yes, they 25) (be addressed) to you. And they 26) (all/smell) of perfume, a man's perfume.
3. Last night Jake 27) (wake up) at about 3 a.m. As soon as he 28) (wake up), he 29) (listen out) for strange noises but he 30) (not hear) any. His father 31) (snore) in the

next room, some central heating pipes 32) (make) a bit of a noise and a tap 33) (drip) in the bathroom. It was all as usual. Jake 34) (open) the window and 35) (look) outside. The moon 36) (be) full and it 37) (shine) brightly. Jake 38) (think) he 39) (see) an owl in one of the trees. He 40) (can certainly hear) one. But then he 41) (see) something different. A man - no, it 42) (be) a woman. She 43) (wear) white and she 44) (hide) behind a tree. Suddenly she 45) (run) towards the house.

Ex. 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past perfect simple.

James 1) (sit) outside the office waiting for the interview. He 2) (feel) so nervous that he 3) (not know) what to do with himself. The person who 4) (go in) before him 5) (be) in there for nearly an hour. And she 6) (look) so confident when she 7) (go) in. Not like James. He 8) (feel) sure that she 9) (already get) the job. The problem 10) (be) that he 11) (want) this job so much. It 12) (mean) everything to him. He 13) (think) about it such a lot before the day of the interview. He 14) (imagine) himself performing brilliantly at the interview and being offered the job immediately. But now here he 15) (be) feeling terrible. He 16) (cannot remember) all those things he 17) (plan) to say. At that moment, he 18) (almost decide) to get up and leave. But no—he 19) (have to do) this. He 20) (spend) so much time thinking about it that he 21) (cannot give up) like that. His hands 22) (be) hot and sticky and his mouth 23) (feel) dry. Finally the door of the office 24) (open). The woman who 25) (go in) an hour earlier 26) (come out) looking very pleased with herself. She 27) (smile) sympathetically at James. At that moment James 28) (hate) her. The managing director then 29) (appear) at the office door. “Would you like to come in now, Mr Davis? I’m sorry to have kept you waiting.” James 30) (suddenly wish) that he 31) (go) home after all. He 32) (get up), legs shaking and forehead sweating and 33) (wonder) whether he 34) (look) as terrified as he 35) (feel).

Ex. 6. Use the Past Perfect or the Past Indefinite in the following sentences.

1. From downstairs (*to come*) the sound of a radio playing a song he never (*to hear*) before.
2. He (*to re-read*) what he (*to write*).
3. I (*to know*) he (*to make*) a joke because he (*to giggle*) but I could not see it.
4. I was going round to see Roberta after dinner. I (*to arrange*) this visit the day before.
5. As she (*to rise*), there (*to shoot*) through his mind something that he (*to read*) in the etiquette books, and he (*to stand*) up awkwardly, worrying as to whether he (*to do*) the right thing, and fearing that she might take it as a sign that he (*to be*) about to go.
6. When she (*to enter*) the house at dinner-time and (*to find*) Tom gone she (*to know*) what (*to happen*). He (*to leave*) no note, nor any message. She (*to know*) that in the last moment he even (*not to think*) of her, and she (*not to be*) hurt by it. In whatever way he could, he (*to love*) her.
7. I (*to press*) the door gently. It always (*to be*) left open at night in the old days. When I (*to become*) quite certain that it (*to be*) locked, I (*to step*) back into the moonlight and (*to look*) up at the house. Although it (*to be*) barely midnight, there (*to*

be) not a light showing. They (to be) all abed and asleep. I (to feel) a resentment against them. I (to expect) them to welcome me back at the door.

8. On the fifteenth of October Andrew (to set) out alone for London. Now that the exam (to be) so close at hand, he (to feel) that he (to know) nothing. Yet, on the following day when he (to begin) the written part of the examination, he (to find) himself answering the papers with a blind automatism. He (to write) and (to write), never looking at the clock, filling sheet after sheet. He (to take) a room at the Museum Hotel, where Christine and he (to stay) on their first visit to London. Here it (to be) extremely cheap. But the food (to be) bad. Between his exams he (to live) in a kind of daze. He scarcely (to see) the people in the street. After the written part, the practical part of the examination (to begin) and Andrew (to find) himself dreading this more than anything which (to go) before. Luckily his practical part (to go) well enough. His case (to be) an illness which he (to treat) before. He (to feel) that he (to write) a good report.

Ex. 7. Revision: use one of the present or past forms in the following sentences.

1. It was early evening. John, who (to be) in bed until half an hour ago, (to wear) his silk gown. A fire (to burn) in the grate which he (to lay) and (to light) himself.

2. Mr Wrangle: "Why does a woman say she (to shop) when she (not to buy) a thing?" Mrs Wrangle: "Why does a man say that he (to fish) when he (not to catch) anything?"

3. When she (to go) out of the room Jack (to stand) just outside the door, and she (to have) the impression that he (to try) to listen to what her father (to say) in the room.

4. She (to find) the family on the beach. Theo (to sit) on the sand beside his clothes. Pierce, who (to swim), (to lie) limply on the pebbles, half in and half out of the water. The dog, who (to swim) with Pierce, (to shake) itself and (to spray) rainbow drops on Pierce's trousers. The cat, who (to fluff) itself into a woolen ball, (to watch) the dog. Paula and John (to get) fully dressed and (to walk) slowly along the beach.

5. Martin Eden asked Ruth: "I wonder if I can get some advice from you. You remember the other time I (to be) here I (to say) I (can) not talk about books and things because I (not to know) how. Well, I (to do) a lot of thinking since. I (to be) to the library many times, but most of the books I (to read) (to be) too hard for me to understand. Maybe I'd better begin at the beginning. I never (to have) any advantages. I (to work) pretty hard ever since I (to be) a kid and now that I (to be) to the library, looking with new eyes at books, I just (to conclude) I (not to read) the right kind."

6. She (to realize) that she (to be) so interested in what Jack (to say) that she (to forget) to eat.

7. "I (to mean) to call you up," Pete said, wanting to get away, "but I (to be) busy."

8. As we (to approach) the corner we (to fall) silent.

9. They (to walk) for less than an hour when the moon, which (to pass) its first quarter, suddenly (to appear) between the heavy clouds.

10. Her parents (to live) in Florence and she (to visit) them every week-end.

11. Eric, who *(to pace)* the room, *(to stop)* behind the chair and *(to lean)* on it, when his father *(to tell)* him to come up to his desk.
12. He *(to remember)* that his mother *(to meet)* her first husband when she *(to work)* in a New York publishing house.
13. "Hello," she said, "I'm glad you *(to have)* lunch here. I *(to want)* to talk to you."
14. "How's your sister?" "I *(not to know)* anything about her." "Why you *(to stop)* going to see her?"
15. When news of his uncle's illness *(to reach)* him, Wake *(to be)* in New York. He *(to act)* in a play that *(to have)* a success in London.
16. He is not in very high spirits. He *(to stay)* up many nights cramming for an examination he *(to fear)* he is going to fail.
17. As he *(to pay)* his bill his brother *(to come)* up.
18. The lights were switched off and she *(to sit)* in the glow of the wood fire and he *(to have)* the impression that she *(to cry)*.
19. "I *(to be)* on pension for a few years now." "Why they *(to give)* you a pension? What war you *(to be)* in?"
20. Nick had to repeat that he *(to have)* a letter from his sister and that she and her husband *(to sail)* the following week for Canada.
21. "You *(to see)* her today?" "Yes. We *(to have)* lunch."
22. I *(to play)* for several minutes before I *(to see)* that Marcel *(to sit)* behind my back.
23. The telephone *(to ring)* as he *(to unlock)* the door to his apartment.
24. I felt I *(to make)* a fool of myself. I always *(to do)* things first and *(to think)* afterwards.
25. While I *(to watch)* the advertisements on the television last night I *(to see)* Sophy Brent. I *(not to set)* eyes on her for some months. She *(to advertise)* a new kind of chocolate cake.
26. As he *(to come)* near the desk he *(to stop)*. Veronica *(to stand)* there. She *(not to see)* him because she *(to scribble)* a note on a piece of the hotel stationery.

Future Forms

The use of the Future Simple:

1. Decisions taken at the moment of speaking (on-the-spot decisions)
I'm hungry. I'll cook something to eat.
2. To express hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments etc. esp. with: expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably etc
I promise I'll be on time.
3. For actions or predictions which may (not) happen in the future
He'll probably pass his driving test.
4. For actions which we cannot control and will Inevitably happen
Summer will be here soon.
5. Things we are not yet sure about or we haven't decided to do yet
Perhaps we will move house.

The use of the Future Continuous:

1. Actions in progress at a stated future time

This time next year she'll be running her own business.

2. Actions which are the result of a routine (instead of the Present Continuous)

I'll be playing tennis on Sunday. (I play tennis every Sunday - it's part of my routine.)

3. When we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them

Will you be going shopping at the supermarket today? Can you buy me some milk?

The use of the Future Perfect:

1. Actions finished before a stated future time

They will have emigrated to Canada by Christmas.

Note: **by** or **not ...until**, **till** are used with Future Perfect. **Until**, **till** are normally used with Future Perfect only in negative sentences.

He will have completed his studies by the end of the year. He won't have arrived until tonight.

The use of the Future Perfect Continuous:

1. Duration of an action up to a certain time in the future

By his sixtieth birthday he will have been teaching for 35 years.

The use of be going to:

1. Actions intended to be performed in the near future

I'm going to join a gym on Saturday

2. Planned actions or intentions

Now that she's passed her exams she's going to train to be a solicitor.

3. Evidence that something will definitely happen in the near future

Those dark clouds mean it's going to rain soon.

It's so hot - I'm going to faint.

4. Things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future

They are going to operate on his leg. (It has been decided.)

The use of the Present Simple (with future meaning):

1. Timetables; programmes

The play begins at 7 o'clock this evening.

Present Continuous (with future meaning):

1. Fixed arrangements in the near future

She's meeting her aunt this weekend.

Shall is used:

1. With **I** and **we** in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice.

Shall we go home now?

What shall I wear?

Practice

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with *be going to* if you think the speaker is expressing a prior plan. If you think she/he has no prior plan, use *will*. Use *won't* if the speaker is expressing refusal.

1. A: This letter is in French, and I don't speak French. Can you help me?
B: Sure. I (*translate*) it for you.
2. A: Do you want to go shopping with me? I (*go*) to the shopping mall downtown.
B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?
A: How about 1:00?
B: Great! See you then.
3. A: Who wants to erase the board? Are there any volunteers?
B: I (*do*) it!
C: I (*do*) it!
4. A: Why does he have an eraser in his hand?
B: He (*erase*) the board.
5. A: How about getting together for dinner tonight?
B: Sounds good. Where?
A: How about Alice's Restaurant or the Gateway Cafe? You decide.
B: Alice's Restaurant. I (*meet*) you there around six.
A: Great. I (*see*) you then.
B: It's a date.
6. A: Do you have plans for dinner?
B: Yes. I (*meet*) a co-worker for dinner at Alice's Restaurant. Want to join us?
7. A: Why is that little boy crying?
B: I don't know. He (*tell, not*) me. I wonder where his parents are.
8. A: What's wrong?
B: The door (*open, not*)
A: Well, of course not. It's locked.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, future simple, future perfect simple or future perfect continuous.

1. I think she (hear) all about it by the time I (see) her.
2. I reckon I (finish) this book by the weekend and then I (give) it to you.
3. The children (be) hungry when they (get in) because they (run around) all afternoon.
4. This government (be) in power for eight years soon but I don't think they (win) the next election.
5. (you/eat) when you (get) here? If not, I (make) you something.
6. Don't phone them now. They (not get) home yet. They (probably get back) at about half-past eight.
7. I think they (finish) building the house by the time the winter (come) and then we (move in) in the New Year.
8. I expect they (be) tired when you (see) them because they (work) all day.

9. If I (come) and see the film with you on Saturday, I (see) it six times. But it is my favourite film of all time: I think you (love) it.
10. Why don't you come round at 9 o'clock? The children (go) to bed then so it (be) nice and peaceful.

Ex. 3 Use *be going to* to talk about plans and intentions.

Example: SPEAKER A: What are you going to do next Monday?

SPEAKER B: I'm going to go to my classes as usual.

- where ... go **after** your last class today?
- have pizza for dinner tonight?
- what ... do this evening?
- when . . . visit my hometown?
- visit ... sometime in the future?
- what ... do this coming Saturday?
- what time ... go to bed tonight?
- what ... wear tomorrow?
- wear your ... tomorrow too?
- how long ... stay in this city?
- take a trip sometime this year or next?
- where ... go and what ... do?

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with *be going to* or *will*.

1. A: Why did you buy this flour?

B: I 1) make some bread.

2. A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I 2) get you one. Would you like some ice in it?

3. A: Are you going to go to the post office soon? B: Yes. Why?

A: I need to send this letter today.

B: I 3) mail it for you.

A: Thanks.

4. A: Why are you carrying that box?

B: I 4) mail it to my sister. I'm on my way to the post office.

5. A: Could someone please open the window? B: I 5) do it.

A: Thanks.

6. A: What are your vacation plans?

B: We 6) spend two weeks on a Greek island.

7. A: I have a note for Joe from Rachel. I don't know what to do with it.

B: Let me have it. I 7) give it to him. He's in my algebra class.

A: Thanks. But you have to promise not to read it.

8. A: Did you know that Sara and I are moving? We found a great apartment on 45th Street.

B: That's terrific. I 8) help you on moving day if you like.

A: Hey, great! We'd really appreciate that.

9. A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, but I 9) sell it. I don't need it now that I live in the city.

10. A: Do you want to walk to the meeting together?

B: Okay. I 10) meet you by the elevator. Okay?

A: Okay. I 11) wait for you there.

Ex. 5. Use the required future forms in the following sentences.

1. How terribly nice of you to come! I just (*to wash*) off and (*to get*) my coat on, and then I (*to show*) you round.

2. I (*to clean*) up when you come with my things.

3. He says they (*to finish*) the house by the end of next month.

4. Meg cast herself on her father's knee and threw her arms about his neck. "Your father's tea (*to get*) cold, Meg," said her mother.

5. He probably (*to get*) here in about three weeks. By which time I (*to return*) to the University.

6. "I don't have a job." "Don't be scared. We (*to find*) something."

7. In that case we (*to take*) a taxi.

8. You can't live that far from the office. In a little while you (*to look*) for a place back here.

9. Your father (*to be*) disappointed.

10. He never (*to make*) much money.

11. He (*to eat*) an orange every day.

12. He (*to practise*) the violin all the afternoon.

13. All of Rennet's men (*to wait*) when the union organisers show up.

14. The judge (*to ask*) you a few questions.

Tenses Revision

Ex. 1. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct tense.

A. Last summer I 1) (visit) the United States. I (look forward) to the trip for ages, and I (enjoy) myself very much. On the 4th of July a friend 4) (suggest) we go and watch the fireworks. I 5) (see) fireworks before, but I 6) (never/experience) anything like the spectacle we 7) (witness) that night.

B. Sarah 1) (leave) school two years ago and for the last year she 2) (look) for a decent job. She 3) (hope) to find work as a secretary but as she 4) (never/do) a secretarial course before, I think she 5) (have) some difficulty in finding such a job.

C. A: "Where 1) (you/be) lately? The last time I 2) (see) you 3) (be) two years ago."

B: "I 4) (move) to London 18 months ago. I 5) (work) as a nurse there since then."

A: "Oh really! How 6) (it/go)?"

B: "Great! I 7) (enjoy) it very much at the moment, although at first it 8) (be) very hard."

D. A: "I 1) (have) a party tonight. Would you like to come?"

B: "I'd love to but unfortunately I 2) (already/arrange) to go out for dinner."

A: "What 3) (you/do) tomorrow?"

B: "Not much. I think a friend 4) (come) to visit me in the morning, but I 5) (not/have) any plans for later in the day. 6) (you/fancy) going for a drive?"

E. Peter 1) (drive) to work yesterday when a dog 2) (run) into the middle of the road. Peter 3) (manage) to stop in time but the car which 4) (follow) behind him 5) (crash) into the back of his car. Then the two cars 6) (collide) with a police car which 7) (travel) in the opposite direction.

F. Some thieves 1) (break into) my house yesterday. Apparently, I 2) (leave) the window open. This is the first time anything like this 3) (happen) to me. The thieves 4) (get in) through the window and 5) (steal) all my jewellery. None of the neighbours 6) (see) anything happen.

G. A: "What 1) (you/do) tonight?"

B: "I 2) (study) for my exams."

A: "What time 3) (you/finish) studying?"

B: "I 4) (finish) by 8 o'clock, I hope."

A: "Good - let's go to the cinema then. The film 5) (start) at 8.30."

H. A: "1) (you/see) "The Cure" concert last night?"

B: "No, but I 2) (see) them before. I 3) (go) to one of their concerts five years ago."

A: "They 4) (improve) a lot since then."

B: "5) (they/still/make) records?"

A: "Oh yes, they 6) (just/release) a new one."

I. This time next week I 1) (be) on my honeymoon and I 2) (forget) all about my problems at work. My husband and I 3) (relax) by the pool and we 4) (look forward) to spending romantic evenings together.

In Other Words

1. I've never met such a charming girl. She's the most charming girl I've ever met.
2. It's a long time since she wrote to me. She hasn't written to me for a long time.
3. She started learning French two years ago. She's been learning French for two years.
4. When did he buy the flat? How long ago did he buy the flat? How long is it since he bought the flat?
5. She hasn't returned yet. She still hasn't returned.
6. I've never seen this film before. It's the first time I've ever seen this film.
7. She came to London a year ago. She has been in London for a year.
8. The last time I went out was a month ago. I haven't been out for a month.

9. He started working as soon as she left. He didn't start working until she had left. He started working when she had left. He waited until she had left before he started working.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1. It's a week since I last saw him.

seen I.....a week.

2. When did she move to France?

since How long.....to France?

3. He has never seen this film before.

ever It's the first time.....this film.

4. The last time he visited her was a week ago.

for He.....a week.

5. They started eating as soon as the last guests arrived.

had They waited until the.....they started eating.

6. They started learning computing two months ago.

been They.....two months.

7. It's the fastest car I've ever driven.

never I.....fast car.

8. They haven't come back yet.

still They.....back.

9. How long is it since he broke his leg?

break When.....his leg?

10. It's the first time he's ever seen a skyscraper.

never He.....before.

11. She started writing a novel a year ago.

been She.....for a year.

12. That's the smallest car I've ever seen.

small I have.....car.

13. They didn't go to bed until the programme had finished.

when They.....the programme finished.

14. I haven't called Ted for a long time.

since It's a long time.....Ted.

15. She hasn't sold the house yet.

still She.....house.

16. This is the most delicious meal I have ever eaten.

such I have.....meal.

17. I've never read that book before.

first It's the.....that book.

18. She started cooking when he arrived.

until She.....she started cooking.

19. I haven't been swimming for a week.

was The last.....a week ago.

20. He has been learning Russian for six months.

started He.....ago.

Extra Activities

Activity 1. Present Continuous.

You and your partners will write sentences to describe this picture, using the present progressive.



Activity 2. Present and Future Tenses.

Choose a person you know well and discuss the following questions.

a parent

your boyfriend / girlfriend

your best friend

a stepmother / stepfather

a brother / sister

a work colleague

a nephew / niece

your husband / wife

a grandparent

Person's first name _____	
1 Family Where / born? _____ Where / live? _____ Who / live with? _____	4 Interests What / like doing in / free time? _____ / do any sport or exercise? Which? _____ What kind / music / like? _____ / speak foreign languages? Which? _____
2 Occupation / Studies What / do? _____ Where / work or study? _____ / like / job or studies? Why (not)? _____ / going / change / job or studies in the future? _____	5 Your relationship with this person in the present How often / see each other? _____ / get on well? _____ What / have in common? _____ What / do together? _____
3 Appearance and personality What / look like? _____ What kind / clothes / wear? _____ What / like? _____ What / best and worst quality? _____	6 Your relationship with this person in the future When / you / see this person next? _____ What / do together? _____ / go on holiday together this year? _____ Do you think / know this person / ten years' time? _____

Activity 3. Past Tenses.

Speak on the following topics.

something you wanted for a long time and that you recently bought

- What exactly did you get?
- Why had you wanted it for so long?
- Did you do any research before you got it? How?
- Where did you get it?
- Have you been using it much since you got it?



a time you went for an interview for a job or course

- What job / course was it for?
- Where had you found out about the job / course?
- How did you feel before the interview?
- Were there any questions you found hard to answer? What were they?
- Did you get the place on the job / course?



a time you had a really bad restaurant meal

- When / Where did you have it? Who with?
- Why had you decided to go to this particular restaurant?
- Why was the meal so bad?
- Were you or any of the other people ill afterwards?
- Did you complain? If not, why not?



a time when someone stole something from you (or someone you know)

- What was taken?
- What had you been doing just before it was stolen?
- How did you feel after you realized it had been stolen?
- Did you call the police? Were they helpful?
- Did you ever get it back?



a time when you overslept and missed something important

- What important thing were you going to do that day?
- Had you gone to bed very late the night before? Why?
- Had you set an alarm?
- How late did you wake up? What did you do?
- What happened in the end?



a time when your parents were very angry with you about something

- How old were you?
- Why did they get angry? What had you done / been doing?
- How did your parents find out?
- Did they punish you? How?
- Have your parents forgotten about it?



a time you met or were very close to a celebrity

- When did it happen?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- Which celebrity did you see?
- What was he / she doing there?
- Did you speak to him / her? What about?
- Did you take a photo of him / her?



a time you won something

- What was it?
- When? Where? How old were you?
- Were you expecting to win?
- How did you feel when you realized you'd won?
- Did you celebrate? What did you do?



a holiday you didn't enjoy

- Where / when was it?
- Who went?
- Had you been there before?
- What did you do there?
- Why didn't you enjoy it? Did you ever go there again?



Activity 4. USED TO.

Discuss: How did they change our world?

		
the electric light	the fridge	Google
		
satnav	TV	email
		
MP3 players	the car	mobile phones
		
digital cameras	low-cost flights	cash machines

Activity 5. Past Tenses.

Discuss the following questions.

- 1 Are there any clothes you had as a child that you particularly loved or hated? Did you use to have to wear clothes that belonged to your older brothers or sisters?
- 2 Were there any favourite places where you used to like going to play? Did you go alone or with your friends? What did you do there?
- 3 What was your favourite sweet or chocolate bar? Can you describe it? Why did you like it so much?
- 4 Who were the people you felt closest to as a child? What do you remember about them?
- 5 Did you get pocket money? How much? Did you use to spend it immediately or did you sometimes save it? What for?
- 6 When you were growing up, was there anybody you really looked up to or wanted to be like?
- 7 Did your parents use to read you a story before you went to sleep or did you read stories yourself? What was your favourite story?



- 8 Did you have to do any chores while you were growing up? What were they? How did you feel about having to do them?
- 9 Who was the oldest member of your immediate or extended family when you were a child? What do you remember about him / her?
- 10 As a child, what did you want to be when you grew up? Do you still have the same ambition or did you change your mind? Why?
- 11 What were your typical family meals like? Did you use to all eat together? Where? Who used to cook?
- 12 As a child, what was your favourite special occasion, e.g. birthday, holiday? How did you use to celebrate it?
- 13 If you did something naughty, how did your parents punish you? Can you remember which type of punishment was the most effective?
- 14 Were you ever a member of a youth club or organization, e.g. the Scouts? How long did you belong to it for? Did you enjoy it?

Activity 6. Future Tenses.

In 20 years time. Discuss the following predictions.

1 People will be mostly reading print books again and e-readers will have declined in popularity. 	2 The number of people learning foreign languages will have fallen because apps will translate everything simultaneously. 	3 The idea of a retirement age will have disappeared and people will be working until 70 and even beyond. 
4 We will only be eating laboratory produced meat products, e.g. synthetic hamburgers. 	5 Cycling will have replaced the car as the main form of private transport in towns and cities. 	6 People will have stopped using social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter and returned to face to face communication. 
7 The teaching of spelling and punctuation will have stopped in schools as people will be using text correctors for everything they write. 	8 We will be mainly watching films with computer animated actors who will have replaced human actors. 	9 Fewer people will be getting married and the birth rate will have dropped even further. 
10 We will be seeing much more womens' sport on TV as it will have greatly increased in popularity. 	11 Life expectancy will have gone down in the developed world because of unhealthy eating habits 	12 It won't be necessary for anyone to learn to drive because we'll be using self-driving cars. 

2. Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional Phrases List

A

abide by (v)
absent from (adj)
abstain from (v)
accompanied by (adj)
according to (prep)
account for (v)
accuse sb of (v)
accustomed to (adj)
acquainted with (adj)
addicted to (adj)
adequate for (adj)
adjacent to (adj)
advantage of (n) (but: there's an **advantage in** – (have) an **advantage over** sb)
advice on/against (n)
afraid of (adj)
agree about sth (v)
agree to/on sth (v)
agree with sb (v)
ahead of (prep)
aim at (v)
allergic to (adj)
amazed at/by (adj)
amount to (v)
amused at/with (adj)
angry at what sb does (adj)
angry with sb about sth (adj)
angry with sb for doing sth (adj)
annoyed with sb about sth (adj)
(in) answer to (n)
anxious about sth (adj)
(be) anxious for sth to happen (adj)
apologise to sb for sth (v)
(make an) appeal to sb for sth (n)
appeal to/against (v)
apply in writing (v)
apply to sb for sth (v)
approve of (v)
argue with sb about sth (v)
arrange for sb to do sth (v)
arrest sb for sth (v)
arrive at (a small place) (v)
arrive in (a town) (v)
ashamed of (adj)
ask about/for (v) (but: **ask sb a question**)
assure (sb) of (v)
astonished at/by (adj)
attached to (adj)
attack on (n)
attack sb for sth (v)
attend to (v)
(un)aware of (adj)

B

bad at (adj) (but: He was very bad to me.)
ban sb from sth (v)
base on (v)
basis for (n)
beg for (v)
begin by/with (v)
believe in (v)
belong to (v)
benefit from (v)
bet on (v)
beware of (v)
(put the) blame on sb (n)
blame sb for sth (v)
blame sth on sb (v)
boast about/of (v)
bored with (adj)
borrow sth from sb (v)
brilliant at (adj)
bump into (v)
busy with (adj)

C

call at/on (phr v)
campaign against/for (v)
capable of (adj)
care about (v)
care for sb (v) (= like)
(take) care of (n)
care for sth (v) (= like to do sth)
careful about/of/with (adj)
careless about/with (adj)
cause of (n)
certain of (adj)
change into (v)
characteristic of (n/adj)
charge for (v)
charge sb with (v)
check for (v)
choice between/of (n)
clever at (adj) (but: It was very **clever of** you to buy it.)
close to (adj)
coax sb into (v)
coincide with (v)
collaborate with (v)
collide with (v)
comment on (v)
communicate with (v)
compare with (v) (how people and things are alike and how they are different)
compare to (v) (show the likeness between sb/sth and sb/sth else)

comparison between (n)
compete against/for/with (v)
complain of (v) (= suffer from)
complain to sb about sth (v) (= be annoyed at)
compliment sb on (v)
comply with (v)
conceal sth from sb (v)
concentrate on (v)
(have) confidence in sb (n)
confine to (v)
confused about/by (adj)
confusion over (n)
congratulate sb on sth (v)
connection between (n) (but: in connection with)
conscious of (adj)
connect to/with (v)
consider sb for sth (v)
consist of (v)
contact between (n) (but: in contact with)
content with (adj)
contrary to (adj)
contrast with (v)
contribute to (v)
convert to/into (v)
cope with (v)
correspond to/with (v)
count against (v)
count on sb (phr v)
cover in/with (v)
covered in/with (adj)
crash into (v)
(have) a craving for sth (n)
crazy about (adj)
crowded with (adj)
cruel to (adj)
cruelty towards/to (n)
cure for (n)
curious about (adj)

D

damage to (n)
date back to (v)
date from (v)
deal with (v)
dear to (adj)
decide on/against (v)
decrease in (n)
dedicate to (v)
deficient in (adj)
definition of (n)
delay in (n)
(take) delight in doing sth (n)
delighted with (adj)
demand for (n)
demand from (v)
depart from (v)

departure from (n)
depend on/upon (v)
dependent on (adj)
deputise for (v)
descended from (adj)
describe as (v)
describe sb/sth to sb else (v)
description of (n)
die of/from (v)
die in an accident (v)
differ from (v)
(have) difference between/of (n)
different from (adj)
difficulty in/with (n)
disadvantage of (n) (but: there's a **disadvantage in** doing sth)
disagree with (v)
disappointed with/about/by (adj)
disapprove of (v)
discharge sb from (v)
discouraged from (adj)
discussion about/on (n)
disgusted by/at (adj)
dismiss from (v)
dispose of (v)
disqualified from (adj)
dissatisfied with (adj)
distinguish between (v)
divide between/among (v)
divide into/by (v)
do sth about (v)
doubtful about (adj)
dream about (v)
dream of (v) (= imagine)
dressed in (adj)

E

eager for (adj)
economise on (v)
efficient at (adj)
(put) effort into sth (n)
emphasis on (n)
engaged to sb/in sth (adj)
engagement to sb (n)
enthusiastic about (adj)
enquire about sth (v)
envious of (adj)
equal to (adj)
escape from/to (v)
example of (n)
excellent at (adj)
exception to (n) (**make an exception of sth/sb** = treat sth/sb as a special case – **take exception to sth** = object to sth)

exchange sth for sth else (v)
 excited about (adj)
 exclaim at (v)
 excuse for (n)
 excuse sb for (v)
 exempt from (adj)
 expel from (v)
 experienced in/at (adj)
 experiment on/with (v)
 expert at/in (sth/doing sth) (n)
 (= person good at)
 expert at/in/on (sth/doing sth) (adj) (= done with skill or involving great knowledge)
 expert with sth (n) (= good at using sth)
 expert on (n) (= person knowledgeable about a subject)

F

face up to (phr v)
 fail in an attempt (v)
 fail to do sth (v)
 failure in (an exam) (n)
 failure to (do sth) (n)
 faithful to (adj)
 fall in (n)
 familiar to sb (adj) (= known to sb)
 familiar with (adj) (= have knowledge of)
 famous for (adj)
 fed up with (adj)
 fill sth with sth else (v)
 finish with (v)
 fire at (v)
 flee from (v)
 fond of (adj)
 forget about (v)
 forgive sb for (v)
 fortunate in (adj)
 free from/of/for (adj)
 friendly with/to (adj)
 frightened of (adj)
 full of (adj)
 funous with sb about/at sth (adj)

G

generosity to/towards (n)
 genius at (n)
 glance at (v)
 glare at (v)
 good at (adj) (but: He was very good to me.)
 grateful to sb for sth (adj)
 grudge against (n)

guess at (v)
 guilty of (adj) (but: he felt guilty about his crime)

H

happen to (v)
 happy about/with/for (adj)
 harmful to (adj)
 hear about (v) (= be told)
 hear from (v) (= receive a letter)
 hear of (v) (= learn that sth or sb exists)
 heir to (n)
 hinder from (v)
 hint to sb about sth (v) (but: hint at sth)
 hope for (v)
 hope to do sth (v)
 (no) hope of (n)
 hopeless at (adj)

I

idea of (n)
 identical to (adj)
 ignorant of/about (adj)
 ill with (adj)
 impact on (n)
 impressed by/with (adj)
 (make an) impression on sb (n)
 improvement in/on (n)
 incapable of (adj)
 include in (v)
 increase in (n)
 independent of/from (adj)
 indifferent to (adj)
 indulge in (v)
 inferior to (adj)
 information about/on (n)
 (be) informed about (adj)
 inject sth into sb/sth (v)
 inoculate against (v)
 insist on (v)
 instead of (prep)
 insure against (v)
 intelligent at (adj)
 intent on (adj)
 (have no) intention of (n)
 interest in (n)
 interested in (adj)
 interfere with/in (v)
 invasion of (n)
 invest in (v)
 invitation to (n)
 invite sb to (v)
 involve in (v)
 irritated by (adj)

J

jealous of (adj)
 join in (v)
 joke about (v)

K

knock at/on (v)
 know about/of (v)
 keen on sth (adj)
 keen to do sth (adj)
 kind to (adj)
 key to (n)
 knowledge of (n)

L

lack in (v)
 lack of (n)
 laugh about (v)
 laugh at (v)
 lead to (v)
 lean on/against (v)
 learn about/by (v)
 leave for (v) (= head for)
 lend sth to sb (v)
 listen to (v)
 live on (v)
 long for (v)
 look at (v)
 look for (v) (= search for)
 look forward to (v)

M

married to (adj)
 marvel at (v)
 mean to (adj)
 mention to (v)
 mistake sb for (v)
 mix with (v)

N

name after (v)
 necessary for (adj)
 need for (n)
 neglect of (n)
 nervous about (adj)
 new to (adj)
 nice to (adj)
 nominate sb (for/as sth) (v)
 (take) (no) notice of (n)
 notorious for doing sth (adj)

O

obedient to (adj)
 object to (v)
 objection to (n)
 obliged to sb for sth (adj)
 obvious to (adj)

occur to (v)
 offence against (n)
 operate on (v)
 opinion of/on (n)
 opposite of/to (n)

P

part with (v)
 patient with (adj)
 pay by (cheque) (v)
 pay for (v) (but: **pay a bill**)
 pay in (cash) (v)
 peculiar to (adj)
 persist in (v) (but: **insist on**)
 (take a) photograph of (n)
 picture of (n)
 pity for (n)
 take pity on sb (exp)
 pleasant to (adj)
 pleased about sth (adj)
 pleased with (adj)
 (take) pleasure in (n)
 (have the) pleasure of (n)
 point at/to (v)
 (im)polite to (adj)
 popular with (adj)
 praise sb for (v)
 pray for sth/sb (v)
 prefer sth to sth else (v)
 (have a) preference for (n)
 prepare for (v)
 present sb with (v)
 prevent sb/sth from (v)
 (take) pride in (n)
 pride oneself on sth/on doing sth (v)
 profit from (v)
 prohibit sb from doing sth (v)
 prone to (adj)
 protect against/from (v)
 protection from (n)
 protest about/at (v)
 proud of (adj)
 provide sb with (v)
 punish sb for (v)
 puzzled about/by (adj)

Q

quarrel about sth/with sb (v/n)
 qualify as/in (v)
 qualified for (adj)
 quick at (adj)
 quotation from (n)

R

rave about (v)
 react to (v)
 reaction to (n)
 ready for (adj)

reason for (n)
 reason with (v)
 rebel against (v)
 receive from (v)
 (keep) a record of (n)
 recover from (v)
 reduction in (n)
 refer to (v)
 (in/with) reference to (n)
 refrain from (v)
 regard as (v)
 regardless of (prep)
 related to (adj)
 relationship between (n)
 (but: a **relationship with** sb)
 relevant to (adj)
 rely on (v)
 remind sb of/about (v)
 remove from (v)
 replace sth with sth else (v)
 reply to (n/v)
 report on (n/v)
 reputation for/of (n)
 research on/into (n)
 respect for (n)
 respected for (adj)
 respond to (v)
 responsibility for (n)
 responsible for (adj)
 result from (v) (= be the consequence of)
 result in (v) (= cause)
 result of (n)
 resulting from (adj)
 rhyme with (v)
 rich in (adj)
 (get) rid of (phr)
 rise in (n)
 (make) room for (n)
 rude to (adj)

S
 safe from (adj)
 same as (adj)
 satisfied with/by (adj)
 save sb from (v)
 save sth for sb (v)
 scared of (adj)
 scared to (v)
 search for (v/n)
 (be) in search of (n)
 sensible of sth (adj) (= aware of sth)
 sensitive to (adj)
 sentence sb to (v)
 separate from (v)
 serious about (adj)
 settle for/on (v)
 share in/of sth (n)
 shelter from (v)
 shocked at/by (adj)
 shoot at (v)
 short of/on (adj)
 shout at (v)
 shy of (adj)
 sick of (adj)
 silly to do sth (adj) (but: it was **silly of him**)
 similar to (adj)
 skillful at (adj)
 skilled at/in (adj)
 slow in/about doing sth/to sth (adj)
 smell of (n/v)
 smile at (v)
 solution to (n)
 sorry about (adj) (= feel sorry for sb) (but: I'm **sorry for doing sth**)
 speak to/with sb about (v)
 specialise in (v)

specialist in (n)
 spend money on sth (v)
 spend time in/doing sth (v)
 split into/in (v)
 spy on (v)
 stare at (v)
 strain on (n)
 study for (v)
 subject to (adj/v)
 submit to (v) (but: **submit sth for publication**)
 subscribe to (v)
 succeed in (v)
 suffer from (v)
 sufficient for sth/sb (adj)
 suitable for (adj)
 superior to (adj)
 sure of/about (adj)
 surprised at/by (adj)
 surrender to (v)
 surrounded by (adj)
 suspect sb of (v)
 suspicious of (adj)
 sympathetic to/towards (adj)
 sympathise with (v)

T
 take sth to sb/sth (v)
 talent for sth (n)
 talk to sb about sth (v)
 (have) taste in (n)
 taste of (v)
 terrible at (adj)
 terrified of (adj)
 thank sb for (v)
 thankful for (adj)
 think about/of (v)
 threat to sb/sth/of sth (n)
 threaten sb with sth (v)
 throw at (v) (in order to hit)

throw to (v) (in order to catch)
 tire of (v)
 tired of (adj) (= fed up with)
 translate from ... into (v)
 tread on (v)
 trip over (v)
 trouble with (n)
 typical of (adj)

U
 unaware of (adj)
 understanding of (n)
 uneasy about (adj)
 upset about/over sth (adj)
 (make) use of (n)
 used to (adj)
 useful for/to (adj)

V
 valid for (length of time) (adj)
 valid in (places) (adj)
 value sth at (v)
 vote against/for (v)
 vouch for (v)

W
 wait for (v)
 warn sb against/about/of (v)
 waste (time/money) on (v)
 weak in/at (adj)
 wink at (v)
 wonder about (v)
 work as/in/at sth (v)
 worry about (v)
 worthy of (adj)
 write about (v)
 write to sb (v)
 wrong about (adj)

Above

above the line

Against

against the law

Ahead

ahead of schedule
 ahead of one's time

At

at an advantage
 at the age of

at the airport
 at auction
 at the beginning of
 (when sth started)
 (but: **in the beginning** = originally)
 at one's best
 at breakfast/lunch etc
 at the bottom of
 at the bus stop
 at church
 at college
 at the corner/on the corner

at all costs
 at the crossroads
 at dawn
 at a disadvantage
 at one's desk
 at the door
 at ease
 at the end (= when sth is finished)
 (but: **in the end** = finally)
 at your expense
 at fault
 at first
 at first hand

at first sight
 at a glance
 at hand
 at heart
 at home
 at/in a hotel
 at ... miles per hour
 at large
 at last
 at the latest
 at least
 at the very least
 at length
 at liberty
 at a loss

at the match
 at midnight
 at the moment
 at most
 at night
 at noon
 at once
 at peace/war
 at a place
 at present
 at a profit
 at the prospect
 at random
 at any rate
 at one's request

Practice

Ex. 1. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Helen was absent...school for more than a week. | 16. What time is the train due to arrive...St Petersburg? |
| 2. John is bad...algebra. | 17. When he arrived...school the gates were locked. |
| 3. Real friends are never bad...each other. | 18. Both families approved...the marriage. |
| 4. The money we owe the bank amounts...over £100,000. | 19. John was angry...Anne's attitude towards the children. |
| 5. I've been acquainted...Norman for many years now. | 20. She was angry...Pete...not ringing her. |
| 6. I wish Vince wouldn't boast...winning the lottery. | 21. I was angry...George...his behaviour on the school trip. |
| 7. Beware...holes in the pavement when you walk round this city. | 22. Ben was anxious...Amanda to pass her driving test. |
| 8. Paul was ashamed...himself after his unfair attack...his friend. | 23. Sheila was anxious...her impending French test. |
| 9. Peter blamed Alan...losing so much money in bad deals. | 24. You must take all the tablets if you are to benefit...them. |
| 10. When the broken window was discovered Sam put the blame...his brother. | 25. We took advantage...the trip to Austria and visited Mozart's house. |
| 11. The police blamed the fire...faulty wiring in the building. | 26. There's no advantage...rushing through your work if you are going to make a lot of mistakes. |
| 12. Let's agree... the best way to solve this problem. | 27. Albert Einstein was brilliant... Physics. |
| 13. Helen's so argumentative! She never agrees...anything I say. | 28. This film begins...the hero running to catch the 8 o'clock train. |
| 14. Very few people believe...ghosts. | |
| 15. George is busy...his homework right now. | |

Ex. 2. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. She applied...the manager...the post of editor of the magazine. | 5. I didn't realise there would be a charge...using this telephone. |
| 2. He is crazy...all kinds of fast cars. | 6. The police announced that they were going to work...the public to solve the case. |
| 3. I wouldn't bet...it being warm tomorrow. | 7. Nobody seems to care...what is happening in the world today. |
| 4. The manager of the bank had to account...all the money that was missing. | 8. James' mother told him to take care...himself during the journey. |

9. Mark is very clever...figuring out how machines work.
10. It was very clever...you to remember to bring an umbrella.
11. There has been some confusion ...the results of the election.
12. The inexperienced driver was confused...which turn to take and ended up on a dead-end street.
13. You can't compare Elvis Presley...Michael Jackson. Elvis is the king.
14. Compared...winters in Moscow, this isn't really cold at all.
15. The Police Inspector wasn't able to comment...the case as they had no new evidence.
16. I'm going to have to stop eating chocolate. I think I'm addicted...it.
17. Michael's been asked to contribute...this new science fiction magazine.

18. I couldn't get into the museum because it was crowded...tourists.
19. Scientists are still trying to find a cure...AIDS.
20. You have to comply...these rules or you will lose your job.
21. Brian's been accused...cheating in his exams.
22. Maria should go and see a doctor. She has been complaining...back pains for weeks now.
23. I'm going to complain...the manager...this meal. It was terrible.
24. It upsets me when people are cruel...their pets.
25. He doesn't seem to be aware ...what's going on around him.
26. This new book I'm reading is based...the life of Jackie Onassis.

Ex. 3. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. Your diet is deficient...iron.
2. The TV programme was aimed...teenagers.
3. She had to beg...money on the street.
4. He is very careless...his clothes.
5. There was a long delay...the completion of the road.
6. As it was icy he lost control of his car and crashed ...a wall.
7. The couple took great delight their...new-born baby.
8. I was delighted...the news of their engagement.
9. Sue is very attached...her pet dog.
10. She couldn't concentrate...what she was doing because the television was on.

11. The holiday was different...the one they had last year.
12. The only difference...the twins is in their characters; one is shy while the other is outgoing.
13. There is a great demand...economical cars.
14. The Manager demanded an explanation ...his assistant.
15. A policeman arrested the woman...stealing from a shop.
16. Contrary...what the newspaper said, the Minister had agreed to sign the treaty.
17. Babies are dependenttheir mothers for...everything.
18. The doctor told the woman that she was allergic...dairy products.

19. The young actress could never dream...starring in such a film.
20. Although her husband has been dead for years, she still dreams...him.
21. Are you conscious...the fact that you have caused us a lot of trouble?
22. In the desert you can die...thirst.

23. A lot of people were injured...the accident.
24. The boy was bored...his computer game after having played it all day.
25. We were doubtful...whether we should sign the contract or not.

Ex. 4. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. She's experienced...restoring paintings.
2. He was doubtful...passing his Physics tests.
3. The athlete failed...his attempt to break the world record
4. Tom failed...pass his driving test for the fourth time.
5. London is famous...its museums.
6. Mary found it difficult to cope... two children and a full-time job.
7. Diane argued... Sally...who would do the ironing.
8. After such a hard winter we are all eager...summer to come.
9. Now that Jane is nine, she is capable...crossing the street on her own.
10. He didn't accept the job because he was dissatisfied ...the wages offered.
11. I don't think there is any excuse...such bad behaviour.
12. The boss was furious...me ...the mix-up in the travel arrangements.
13. The receptionist had a little difficulty...understanding the foreign tourist.

14. She is an expert...cooking Japanese food.
15. Professor Davidson is an expert...Sociology.
16. He's an expert...this type of machinery.
17. She's an expert ...Greek history.
18. The memory of this computer is equal...that one.
19. My children are fond...their new teacher.
20. She remained faithful...her beliefs.
21. Most people believe that experiments...animals should be stopped.
22. Everybody congratulated him...his success.
23. This music is familiar...me.
24. A literature student should be familiar...Jane Austen's novels.
25. All the students were... enthusiastic...the school trip.
26. She was envious...my diamond engagement ring.

Ex. 5. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. He was very jealous...his friend's success.
2. The little boy was very frightened ...the dog next door.

3. To make a good impression... his employer he volunteered to work late.

4. The actress was not impressed... the role she was offered.
5. The watch he bought from the man was identical...the one I had lost.
6. The key...his success is his decisiveness.
7. The students were dismissed... class at the end of the lesson.
8. The doctor was intent...helping the patient.
9. The baby had no intention... eating her food.
10. He is very keen...playing computer games.
11. They were keen...do something different at the weekend.
12. The girl had heard...the accident from an old friend.
13. He has not heard...his penfriend in Russia for ages.
14. Belinda has been really good... Mark, yet he is rude to her.

15. I've heard...him but I haven't met him.
16. He forgave me...insulting him.
17. The man was found guilty... murder.
18. The woman felt guilty... leaving her dog outside all night.
19. The boy was expelled... school for writing graffiti on the walls.
20. There has been an increase... the price of fuel recently.
21. She is especially good... history at school.
22. The man was not involved...the fight.
23. Mary was hopeless... Maths and asked her teacher to help her.
24. The ice-cream consisted... chocolate, bananas, coconut and cream.
25. Susan is hoping...travel to Africa next year.

Ex. 6. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. The surgeon is going to operate...my father tomorrow.
2. Ireland qualified...the World Cup Finals in 1990.
3. He insisted...having his lawyer present.
4. Mary has been married...John for nearly.5 years.
5. If he persists...coming to work late every day, I'll have to speak to him.
6. Continuous neglect...our environment has caused this problem.
7. Frank is a very cheap person. He finds it very difficult to part...his money.
8. There were many objections...the council building another shopping centre.

9. Mary was very nervous...having a blood test.
10. Many people are ignorant...the long-term effects of pollution.
11. He wrote a cheque...£250.
12. The student showed a complete lack ... respect towards his teacher.
13. His arguments are lacking...logic.
14. John takes great pride...his new car
15. Sally prides herself...being very honest.
18. Carmel is very proud...achievements.
17. She paid...her new dress ...cheque.
18. As the shop didn't accept credit cards, I had to pay...cash.

19. You can't expect Joe to know everything. He's still relatively new...the job.
20. He was presented...a gold watch on his retirement.
21. I sometimes mistake Clare...her sister on the phone.

22. I'm hoping...a second interview next week.
23. John is notorious...telling lies.
24. He's fortunate...having many good friends.
25. She quarreled...Andrew which television programme to watch.

Ex. 7. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. Ireland relies...tourism to boost its economy and provide employment.
2. My teeth are very sensitive...cold things such as ice-cream.
3. Her family have always abstained ...meat and fatty foods.
4. Several diseases may result...not getting enough vitamin C.
5. The quarrel resulted...Catherine leaving the house.
6. The results...the competition were announced yesterday.
7. Carrots are rich...vitamin A.
8. Everyone joins...with the choir at the end of the service.
9. Doctors are meant to be sympathetic...their patients' fears.
10. Sally was able to sympathise ...my situation as she'd been through something similar before.
11. Has it ever occurred...you that you need more interests in your life?
12. The reason...the closure of the club was lack of membership.
13. I tried to reason ...David but he was just too upset to listen.
14. I decided to leave the club rather than submit...its new rules.

15. The builders have submitted their plans...approval by the council.
16. Joe succeeded...reaching the airport on time despite the heavy traffic.
17. Jim is such a horrible person - he's rude...everyone.
18. I had to lean...the wall because I felt as if I was going to faint.
19. The police searched the premises...weapons.
20. The burglars ransacked the house in search...valuables.
21. Although they spoiled our plans, they weren't a bit sorry...it.
22. Don't say you're sorry...annoying me if you don't mean it.
23. I'm really counting... all the family being there.
24. I don't think they'll offer her the job. I think her age will count ... her.
25. The relationship...a mother and her baby is a very special one.
26. John has got such a great relationship...Clare.
27. Spain is very popular... British holiday makers.
28. Children are prone... illnesses such as chickenpox, mumps and measles.

Ex. 8. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. She has a talent...music so we try to encourage her as much as possible.

2. Why do you waste so much money...phone calls?

3. My season ticket is valid...three months, so I don't have to renew it until February.
4. My student card gives me a 10% discount, but it is only valid...certain shops.
5. She spent a lot of time ...explaining the project to us.
6. I like to spend my money clothes and ...foreign holidays.
7. Peter has terrible taste...clothes. He wears flowery shirts with green and orange striped jeans.
8. I don't like the taste...this juice - it's too sweet and has a funny smell too.
9. You should not worry...your exam results. After all, there's nothing you can do now to change them.
10. I'm very suspicious... that man in the corner - I'm sure he's been following me!
11. How is your statement relevant...this discussion?
12. John said he would vouch...me if anyone were to suggest that I committed the crime.
13. Harry Potter is my favourite film. I could never tire...watching it.
14. I'm tired...listening to you moaning about him all the time.
15. I feel obliged...be nice to Jack because he's given me so much help.
16. I tried to warn you...him but you wouldn't listen.
17. Your dress is really similar... the one I've just bought!
18. Could you please refrain... talking in the theatre?
19. Feel free to make use...any of the books on the shelves.
20. Now that I've become used...all the noise I quite enjoy living here.
21. If you don't stop teasing me, I'll throw this book...you.
22. If you throw the fish...the seals, they are sure to come to eat them.
23. You shouldn't let yourself get upset ...such silly things.
24. Her role in the film is definitely worthy...an Oscar.
25. If you subscribe...this magazine now, you get a 30% discount.
26. After threatening the shopkeeper...a knife, the thief escaped with a bag full of jewellery.
27. As Tom saw Julia at the airport, she promised to write...him.
28. The teacher asked the students to write...their summer holidays.

Ex. 9. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. ...the age of eight months I took my first steps, much to everyone's amazement.
2. ...the top of the street there's a baker's that sells the most delicious bread.
3. ...the beginning we got along very well, but now all we seem to do is fight and argue.
4. ...the end of the story the murderer was caught.
5. We had decided to go to France. but ...the end we went to Rome.
6. ... first I thought he was very rude, but now I quite like him.
7. The computer chooses data ... random, so that there is no bias or discrimination involved.
8. ...my request, they ordered me a taxi.

9. "...popular request, I proudly present comedian Dave Jones," said the announcer.
10. Our babysitter lives close... hand, so it's no problem calling her at a moment's notice.
11. We haven't heard from Diane...ages.
12. Put your essay...top of that pile over there.
13. The sports shop is...31, Pine Street.
14. ... all accounts, she was a well-behaved little girl.
15. We decided to go...bus, but we had to wait for an hour at the bus stop. The next time we go, well go... taxi for sure.
16. I was sitting...the bus reading my book, when Dave sat down beside me.

17. We saw her sitting...the taxi and waved at her, but she didn't notice us.
18. He must have reached Israel... now.
19. Don't worry, I won't post it. I'll make sure the letter is delivered ...hand.
20. The teacher asked the children to learn the poem...heart.
21. Although she seems to be a selfish old woman, she must be kind ...heart.
22. I'm sorry, but I did the wrong exercise for homework...mistake.
23. We took him...surprise by arranging a party for his 50th birthday
24. She told me that she had sent the letter...post a week ago.
25. The ship was lost...sea.

Ex. 10. Look at the Prepositional Phrases List and then fill in the correct preposition.

1. I won the competition more...luck than skill.
2. Jane's bad behaviour left everyone ...a loss for words.
3. The old building was... danger of collapsing.
4. We must catch this man...all costs! He is armed and dangerous.
5. "... once in your life think of someone besides yourself!" said Tom to his brother.
6. My name's William but people call me Bill...short.
7. Before a plan is carried out, it must be studied...detail to make sure everyone knows what they have to do.
8. The sign by the beach said "Motorboats and jetskis...hire".
9. When Jenny went to buy the dress she had been saving up for, she was disappointed to find that the shop did not have her size...stock.

10. It was only...chance that Kathy learned about her friend's wedding.
11. "I wonder if we could discuss my salary... private," said Bob to his boss.
12. I've never been introduced to Patricia but I know her...sight.
13. In our hi-tech world there are many things that we take...granted.
14. Ann collapsed...tears upon hearing of her grandfather's death.
15. Why don't we do something else... a change? I'm tired of going to the cinema every Saturday.
16. When the teacher opened the door to the classroom he was pleased to see all the pupils...hard work.
17. As the time came for Daniel and Jessica to part, they promised each other that they would stay...touch.
18. "I pushed Sarah over... accident. I didn't mean to hurt her!" cried Tina.

19. "You'll be...charge of the children until 12.00 when we get back," I told the babysitter.
 20. This diet seems to work fine. Take Mrs Jones, ...instance. She has lost three kilos in a week.
 21. When I went to make a phone call all the telephones were...use, so I had to wait.
 22. "This time I'm back... good. I'm never going back to Australia again," Nick's brother assured him.
 23. Jane was...a hurry and didn't notice she had dropped her purse.
 24. Dora was still...pain after her operation: she couldn't even get out of

bed.25. "Until I know...certain that I've passed my driving test, I won't buy a car."
 26. The room was...a mess because Joanna had not had time to clear it up.
 27. I would like to see your proposal...writing before I make a decision.
 28. She's staying with her aunt...the time being, until she finds a flat.
 29. Most shops sell goods...a profit because they have bought them very cheaply.

Subjunctive Mood 1. Conditionals

Type	If-clause	Main clause
Type 0 Conditionals (general truths, scientific facts, instructions; when, if)	If + Present Simple If / When you mix red and yellow,	Present Simple you get orange.
Type 1 Conditionals (real situations in the present or future)	If + Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous If you study hard,	will, imperative, can/may/might/should/could + bare infinitive you will pass your exam.
Type 2 Conditionals (unreal situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or future)	If + Past Simple / Past Continuous (were instead of was) If I won \$ 1 000 000, If I were you,	would/could/might + bare infinitive I would buy an island. I wouldn't go to the party.
Type 3 Conditionals (unreal past, regrets, criticism)	If + Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous If they had invited us, If he had been listening ,	would/could/might + have + verb 3 we would have gone to the party. he might have heard what the teacher said.

	unless, providing that/provided that, so/as long as, suppose/supposing, on condition that, etc. Unless (if not) it stops snowing, the children won't go for a walk.	
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Practice

Ex. 1. Fill In the gaps with it or when and a verb in the present tense.

1. We might go for a walk tomorrow. ..., we will take the dog with us.
2. The guests will arrive soon. ...they... we will greet them at the door.
3. I am going to phone Sam in a minute. ... him, I want you to leave the room.
4. I might visit Pamela tomorrow. ... her, I will buy her a present.
5. The bus comes at eight o'clock. ... , we will all get on it.
6. She might invite us to her party. ... us, we will go.
7. The film will start soon. ... , I will record it.
8. Mark may lend me some money. ...some money. I will buy that packet.

Ex. 2. Match the items in column A with those in column B to make correct Type 0 conditional sentences.

A

1. Wash wollen clothes in hot water.
2. Put food in the fridge.
3. Don't water plants.
4. Put water in the freezer.
5. Leave metal out in the rain.
6. Drop something.
longer.
7. Throw a pebble into the sea.
8. Mix blue and yellow.

B

- a They die.
- b It becomes ice.
- c It gets rusty.
- d They shrink.
- e It falls to the ground.
- f It stays fresh for
longer.
- g You get green.
- h It sinks.

Ex. 3. In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you would do in each of the following situations. Use your own ideas.

1. you/see/someone committing a robbery
2. you/find/a lot of money
3. a fire/start/in your home
4. you/have/a headache
5. you/see/a stray dog outside your house
6. your boss/shout/at you

Ex. 4. Read the headlines and make Type 3 conditional sentences.

1. ESCAPED PRISONER ROBS BANK
2. STUDENTS' HARD WORK RAISES THOUSANDS FOR CHARITY

3. FOOTBALLER ROWS WITH MANAGER AND QUILTS TEAM
4. ACTRESS IN CAR ACCIDENT—FILMING DELAYED
5. BRAVE TEENAGER SAVES CHILD FROM DROWNING
6. HEAVY RAINS CAUSE FLOODING OF CREEK VALLEY

Ex. 5. In the situations given below, which conditionals are possible? Tick (✓) a), b), or both if they are both possible.

1. The farmer wants to sell the field behind our house to property developers.
 - a) If they build houses there, it ruins the area.
 - b) If they build houses there, it'll ruin the area.
2. That politician Steven Brown has been offered some money by a businessman.
 - a) What will you do in his situation? b) What would you do in his situation?
3. The interview went well, actually. I think they liked me.
 - a) If they offer me the job, I'm going to accept it. b) If they offered me the job, I'd accept it.
4. It's a simple law of physics.
 - a) Water boils if you heat it to 100 °C. b) Water would boil if you heated it to 100 °C.
5. I can't believe more people are getting on this bus.
 - a) If any more get on, it'll never be able to move. b) If any more got on, it would never be able to move.
6. She's phoned twice already today.
 - a) If she phones again, I'll tell her what I think.
 - b) If she phoned again, I'd tell her what I thought.
7. I think I know how it works.
 - a) If you pushed this, the drink would come out.
 - b) If you push this, the drink comes out.
8. Elvis died in 1977, didn't he?
 - a) If he's still alive today, do you think he's still singing rock'n'roll?
 - b) If he was still alive today, do you think he'd still be singing rock'n'roll?
9. Their baby is due next month.
 - a) If it is a girl, they're going to call her Emily.
 - b) If it was a girl, they would call her Emily.

Ex. 6. Put in the correct verb forms.

1. If I...here yesterday, I would have come to see you. (be)
2. If Joe...harder, he would have passed his exams. (work)
3. If you...a map with you, you wouldn't have got lost. (take)
4. We would have won the game if we...so badly. (not play)
5. If I had gone to university, I...medicine and become a doctor. (study)

6. ...you... if you had driven more slowly? (crash)
7. You...badly if you hadn't drunk all that coffee. (not sleep)
8. If you...on holiday with us, you...a wonderful time. (come; have)
9. If my car..., I...here at 8 o'clock. (not break down; be)
10. ...you...harder at school last year if you...the teachers? (study; like)
11. She...married if she...to leave home. (not get; not want)
12. ...you...me if I...you? (help; ask)

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Work in pairs.

1. I (be, not) a student in this class if English (be) my native language.
2. Most people know that oil floats on water. If you pour oil on water, it (float).
3. If there (be) no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (exist, not).
4. My evening newspaper has been late every day this week. If the paper (arrive, not) on time today, I'm going to cancel my subscription.
5. If I (be) a bird, I (want, not) to live my whole life in a cage.
6. How long...human beings ... (live) if all diseases in the world were completely eradicated?
7. If you boil water, it ... (disappear) into the atmosphere as vapor.
8. If people ... (have) paws instead of hands with fingers and opposable thumbs, the machines we use in everyday life... (have to) be constructed very differently. We ... (be, not) able to turn knobs, push small buttons, or hold tools and utensils securely.

Ex. 8. Work with a partner. Speaker A gives the cue. Speaker B begins the response with *But if I had known*.

1. There was a test yesterday. You didn't know that, so you didn't study.
2. Your friend was in the hospital. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit her.
3. I've never met your friend. You didn't know that, so you didn't introduce me.
4. There was a meeting last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't go.
5. Your friend's parents are in town. You didn't know that, so you didn't invite them to dinner.
6. I wanted to go to the soccer game. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy a ticket for me.
7. I was at home last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit me.
8. Your sister wanted a gold necklace for her birthday. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy her one.
9. I had a problem. You didn't know that, so you didn't offer to help.

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. You should tell your father exactly what happened. If I (be) you, I (tell) him the truth as soon as possible.

2. If I (have) my camera with me yesterday, I (take) a picture of Alex standing on his head.
3. I'm almost ready to plant my garden. I have a lot of seeds. Maybe I have more than I need. If I (have) more seeds than I need, I (give) some to my neighbor.
4. George has only two pairs of socks. If he (have) more than two pairs of socks, he (have to, not) wash his socks so often.
5. The cowboy pulled his gun to shoot at the rattlesnake, but he was too late. If he (be) quicker to pull the trigger, the snake (bite, not) him on the foot. It's a good thing he was wearing heavy leather boots.
6. What (we, use) to look at ourselves when we comb our hair if we (have, not) mirrors?
7. It's been a long drought. It hasn't rained for over a month. If it (rain, not) soon, a lot of crops (die). If the crops (die), many people (go) hungry this coming winter.
8. A: Shhh! Your father is taking a nap. Oh-oh. You woke him up.
B: Gee, I'm sorry, Mom. If I (realize) he was sleeping, I (make, not) so much noise when I came in.
9. A: Since I broke my foot, I haven't been able to get to the basement to wash my clothes. B: Why didn't you say something? I (come) over and (wash) them for you if you (tell) me I know you (come) right away if I (call) you. I guess I didn't want to bother you.
A: Nonsense! What are good neighbors for?

Ex. 10. Complete each sentence with an appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. I don't have a pen, but if I..., I would lend it to you.
2. He is busy right now, but if he..., he would help us.
3. I didn't vote in the election, but if I, I would have voted for Senator Todd.
4. I don't have enough money, but if I..., I would buy that book.
5. The weather is cold today, but if it..., I'd go swimming.
6. She didn't come, but if she..., she would have met my brother.
7. I'm not a good cook, but if I..., I would make all of my own meals.
8. He didn't go to a doctor, but if he..., the cut on his hand wouldn't have gotten infected.
9. I always pay my bills. If I..., I'd get in a lot of trouble.
10. Helium is lighter than air. If it..., a helium-filled balloon wouldn't float upward.
11. I called my husband to tell him I would be late. If I..., he would have gotten worried about me.

Ex. 11. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Make untrue or contrary-to-fact statements.

1. It's snowing. We can't go to the park. If it (snow), we could go to the park.

2. Elena was waiting for a phone call from Tom, but as it happened, she was drying her hair when he called and couldn't hear the phone ring. If Elena (dry) her hair when Tom called, she could have heard the phone ring.
3. Max is at a party at his friend's apartment, but he's not having any fun. He wants to leave. Max wouldn't want to leave early if he (have) fun.
4. Mrs. Chang was talking on her cell phone while she was driving and wasn't paying enough attention to traffic. When the car in front of her stopped, she crashed into it.
5. If Mrs. Chang (talk) on her cell phone, she probably wouldn't have gotten into an accident.
6. It wasn't snowing. We went to the park. If it (snow), we wouldn't have gone to the park.
7. Elena just got out of the shower. She's drying her hair with a hair dryer, so she can't hear the phone ring. If Elena (dry) her hair, she could hear the phone ring.

Ex. 12. Make sentences with the same meaning by omitting *if*

1. If you should need more money, go to the bank before six o'clock.
2. If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
3. If they had realized the danger, they would have done it differently.
4. If I were your teacher, I would insist you do better work.
5. If you should change your mind, please let me know immediately.
6. She would have gotten the job if she had been better prepared.
7. Your boss sounds like a real tyrant. If I were you, I would look for another job.
8. I'll be out of the office until June 12th. If you should need to reach me, I'll be at our company headquarters in Seoul.
9. The artists and creative thinkers throughout the history of the world have changed all of our lives. If they had not dared to be different, the history of civilization would have to be rewritten.
10. If there should be a global nuclear war, life on earth as we know it would end forever.

Ex. 13. Identify the implied conditions by making sentences using *if*-clauses.

1. I would have visited you, but I didn't know that you were at home.
2. It wouldn't have been a good meeting without Rosa.
3. I would have answered the phone, but I didn't hear it ring.
4. I couldn't have finished the work without your help.
5. I like to travel. I would have gone to Nepal last summer, but I didn't have enough money.
6. I stepped on the brakes. Otherwise, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.

7. Olga turned down the volume on the CD player. Otherwise, the neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise.
8. Tarek would have finished his education, but he had to quit school and find a job in order to support his family.

Ex. 14. Complete each sentence with the verb in parentheses. Some of the verbs are passive.

1. If I could speak Japanese, I (spend) next year studying in Japan.
2. Had I known Mr. Jung was in the hospital, I (send) him a note and some flowers.
3. We will move into our new house next month if it (complete) by then.
4. It's too bad that it's snowing. If it (snow, not) for a drive.
5. I was very tired. Otherwise, I (go) to the party with you last night.
6. I'm glad I have so many friends and such a wonderful family. Life without friends or family (be) lonely for me.
7. If you (sleep, not) last night when we arrived, I would have asked you to go with us, but I didn't want to wake you up.
8. Bill has such a bad memory that he (forget) his head if it (be, not) attached to his body.
9. A: What would you be doing right now if you (be, not) in class?
B: I (sleep)
10. A: Boy, is it ever hot today!
B: You said it! If there (be) only a breeze, it (be, not) quite so unbearable.
11. A: Want to ride on the roller coaster?
B: No way! I (ride, not) on the roller coaster even if you paid me a million dollars!
12. A: Are you coming to the party?
B: I don't think so, but if I change my mind, I (tell) you.
13. A: Hi. Sorry I'm late.
B: That's okay.
A: I (be) here sooner, but I had car trouble.

Ex. 15. Explain what you would do in these circumstances. Work in pairs.

1. Suppose the student sitting next to you drops her pen. What would you do?
2. Suppose/pretend there is a fire in this building right now. What would you do?
3. Suppose there is a fire in your room or apartment or house. You have time to save only one thing. What would you save?
4. Suppose you go to the bank to cash a check for (twenty dollars). The bank teller cashes your check and you leave, but when you count the money, you find she gave you (thirty dollars) instead of (twenty). What would you do?

5. Same situation, but she gave you only (fifteen dollars) instead of (twenty).
6. John was cheating during an examination. Suppose you were the teacher and you saw him. What would you have done?
7. You are at a party. A man starts talking to you, but he is speaking so fast that you can't catch what he is saying. What would you do?
8. Late at night you're driving your car down a deserted street. You're all alone. In an attempt to avoid a dog in the road, you swerve and hit a parked car. You know that no one saw you. What would you do?
9. Ricardo goes to a friend's house for dinner. His friend serves a dish that he can't stand/doesn't like at all. What if you were Ricardo?
10. Suppose you go to another city to visit a friend. You have never been there before. Your friend said he would meet you at the airport, but he's not there. You wait a long time, but he never shows up. You try to call him, but nobody answers the phone. Now what?

Ex. 16. Answer the following questions.

1. If you could have free service for the rest of your life from a chauffeur, cook, housekeeper, or gardener, which would you choose? Why?
2. If you had to leave your country and build a new life, where would you go? Why?
3. If you had control of all medical research in the world and, by concentrating funds and efforts, could find the cure for only one disease in the next 25 years, which disease would you select? Why?
4. You have promised to spend an evening with your best friend. Then you discover you have the chance to spend the evening with (name of a famous person). Your friend is not invited. What would you do? Why?
5. Assume that you have a good job. If your boss told you to do something that you think is wrong, would you do it? Why or why not? (You understand that if you don't do it, you will lose your job.)
6. If you had to choose among perfect health, a loving family, and wealth (and you could have only one of the three during the rest of your life), which would you choose? Why?

Ex. 17. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. She would have come to dinner if we (invite) her.
2. If you had looked the door, the burglars (not/get) in.
3. Were I you, I (put on) some warmer clothes.
4. Joan (be able to) come to the party if she wasn't working.
5. Had I heard any news, I (tell) you immediately.
6. Paul (ruin) his shirt if he climbs that tree.
- 7 If Mark (be) younger, he could join the army.

8. She would have stayed at home if she (know) there would be so much traffic.
9. Should he (get) this job, he will be able to buy his own lat.
10. If you (put) your keys in your pocket, you wouldn't have lost them.
11. She will be here at eight unless she (lose) her way.
12. If I were you I (not go) out in this weather.
13. Emily (call) me if she had changed her mind.
14. If you like Tom Cruise, you (love) the film.
15. Dave (be) home at six o'clock provided he catches the five o'clock bus.

Ex. 18. Underline the correct word or expression.

1. I'll lend you the money *on condition that/unless* you pay it back soon.
2. *Even if/But for* her help, I'd be in trouble now.
3. *Unless /Provided* it stops raining, we won't be going to the park.
4. I couldn't lend them the money *even if/or* I wanted to.
5. Try to be here on time, *and/otherwise* we'll miss the beginning of the film.
6. "I'll wear Mum's necklace for the party."
"What if/Otherwise you lose it?"
7. *Supposing/Providing* we went to London — what could we do there?
8. Be late again *provided/and* you'll have to see the manager.
9. *In case of/on condition that* an emergency, call this number.
10. You can go to the party *in case of/as long as* you are home before 11 pm.
11. Don't shout *or/what if* you'll wake the baby.

Ex. 19. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: If you (pass) a bakery, (you/buy) some bread, please?
B: Yes, of course. How much do you need?
2. A: Did you invite Tim to the party?
B: No, but when I (speak) to him, I (invite) him.
3. A: May I go out now, please?
B: Yes, provided you (do) your homework.
4. A: Mum seems very busy at the moment.
B: Were I you, I (offer) to help her.
5. A: Hurry up, or else we (miss) the train.
B: I know. I am being as quick as I can.
6. A: Unless you (work) hard, you (fail) the exam.
B: I know. I've been studying every evening.
7. A: I forgot to ask Simon for his phone number.
B: If I (see) him today. I (ask) him for you.
8. A: Peter won't help me with my homework.
B: I'm sure he (help) you if he (have) the time.
9. A: I'm not going to tell him what happened.

B: What if he (find out) on his own?

10. A: If I (not/buy) that lottery ticket, (never/win) all this money!

B: I know. Isn't it amazing!

11. A: Unless you (go) to bed now, you (be) tired in the morning.

B: I know. I'm going.

12. A: I need some wrapping paper.

B: Well, if I (find) any at the shop, I (buy) some for you.

13. A: Can I have some chocolate cake, please?

B: Well, as long as you (eat) all your dinner, you can have some chocolate cake.

14. A: I hate going into town.

B: So do I. Whenever I (go) into town, I (come back) with a headache.

15. A: You'd better apologise, otherwise he (never/speak) to you again.

B: You're right. I will.

Ex. 20. Choose the correct answer.

1. "I can't find my wallet."

"If I were you, I...in my jacket pocket"

A would look B will look C am looking

2. "Where is my bank book?"

"If you... in the drawer, you'll find."

A had looked B look C looked

3. "...we get up on time, we will catch the train."

"I will set my alarm clock."

A Supposing B Providing C Unless

4. "Can I go and play football, please, mum?"

"If you...your homework, you can go and play."

A finished B had finished C have finished

5. "Dad shouted at me today."

"Well, if you...the window, he wouldn't have shouted at you."

A didn't break B hadn't broken C don't break

6. "Why is the baby crying?"

"...babies are tired or hungry, they cry."

A When B Providing C Supposing

7. "When ice melts, it...water."

"Everyone knows that!"

A becomes B will become C would become

8. "I'm going to a party tonight."

"If I wasn't ill, I...with you."

A come B will come C would come

9. "...we miss the bus, what will we do."

"Call a taxi."

A Supposing B Providing C When

10. "If I were rich, I...around the world."

"Perhaps you will one day."

A will sail B can sail C could sail

11. "Have you seen Daniel recently?"

"No. If I have time, I...him tomorrow."

A would visit B might visit C visit

12. "Paul lost his watch."

"Well, if he had looked after it, he...it."

A wouldn't lose B won't lose C wouldn't have lost

13. "...you hurry, you will be late for school."

"I'm nearly ready now."

A Unless B Providing C Supposing

14. "If you hadn't watched that film, you...nightmares."

"You're right."

A wouldn't have had B won't have C don't have

Ex. 21. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate conditional clause.

1. Were I you,....

2. If I hadn't met her,

3. Only if you work hard,....

4. If they had been more careful,....

5. If I won a lot of money,

6. Unless it rains,

7. I would have told you earlier,

8. But for your suggestions,

9. Should Annie phone,

10. If you had tried harder,

Mixed Conditionals

If-clause

Type 2

If she got back late last night,
today.

Type 2

If you were more sensible,
that.

Type 3

If she hadn't missed the bus,

Main clause

Type 1

she won't come to work

Type 3

you wouldn't have spoken to your boss like

Type 2

she would be here now.

Ex. 22. Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences.

1. She didn't study hard. She won't pass the exams.
2. You didn't wake me up. Now I am late for my appointment.
3. She isn't well-qualified. She didn't get the job.
4. We didn't go to the restaurant. We don't like fast food.
5. She didn't bring her umbrella. Now, she's getting wet.
6. I don't know them very well, so I didn't go to the party.
7. He isn't at the lecture because he wasn't told about it.
8. They didn't take a map with them. They're lost now.
9. The driver isn't careful. He crashed his car into a wall.
10. I didn't buy tickets. We can't go to the theatre tonight.
11. He didn't reserve a table. He has to wait for an hour.
12. Sue forgot to go to the bank. Now she can't go shopping.
13. They missed their light. They won't arrive until tomorrow.

Wishes

We use the verb **wish** and the expression **if only** (which is more emphatic than wish) to express a wish.

I wish/If only	Verb tenses		Use
	+Past Simple/Past Continuous	I wish/If only I were a millionaire. (but I am not) I wish/If only we were travelling by train. (but we aren't)	to say that we would like something to be different in the present
	+Past Perfect	I wish/If only I had taken their advice. (but I didn't)	to express regret about something which happened or didn't happen in the past
	+subject +would	I wish/If only you would stop playing your music so loudly. I wish/if only the wind would die down.	to express: a) polite imperative b) desire for a situation or someone's behavior to change

*After the subject pronouns **I** and **we**, we use **could** instead of **would**
I wish I could come with you.

*We can use **were** instead of **was** after wish or if only.

If only he was/were more patient.

Ex. 23. Match the items in column A with those in column B to make complaints using would/wouldn't. Then decide which person from the list is making each complaint.

shopkeeper, businessman, traffic warden, flight attendant, doctor, campsite owner, lifeguard

A	B
1. I wish my staff properly	a take their medication
2. If only drivers	b be more polite
3. I wish passengers	c not light fires in the forest
4. If only the customers	d park illegally
5. I wish campers	e get to work on time
6. If only patients	f follow the safety regulations
7. I wish bathers lockers	g put their luggage in the

Ex. 24. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. A: I wish Paul (tell) me what is wrong with him.
B: Yes. He seems very upset, doesn't he?
2. A: I wish I (not/shout) at the children like that.
B: Why? They were being very naughty.
3. A: I wish you (tidy) your room more often.
B: Sorry. I'll try to.
4. A: I wish I (practise) harder before the concert.
B: I thought you performed very well.
5. A: If only Stuart (call) me.
B: Don't worry. I'm sure he'll phone soon.
6. A: I wish I (be) back at school again.
B: Those were great days, weren't they?
7. A: I wish Mark (stop) playing his music so loudly.
B: Why don't you ask him to turn it down?
8. A: If only I (buy) those shoes we saw today.
B: Why not go back and buy them tomorrow?
9. A: I wish you (try) harder with your Maths homework.
B: Sorry. I find it very difficult.
10. A: If only we (go) to France last summer.
B: We could go this year if you like.
11. A: I wish I (afford) some new CDs.

- B: Would you like to borrow some of mine?
 12. A: If only it (stop) raining.
 B: Yes. Then we could go for a walk.
 13. A: Are you going to Joanne's party on Saturday?
 B: No. I wish I (go) because I'm sure it will be fun.
 14. A: I wish you (help) with the housework more often.
 B: What would you like me to do?
 15. A: I'm bored. I wish I (arrange) to go out this evening.
 B: I am going to the cinema. Why don't you come, too?

Ex. 25. Complete the wishes and make mixed conditional sentences.

1. I should have brought my umbrella. I wish... . If..., (not/be/so wet).
2. I should have booked a room. I wish If ... , (have/somewhere to stay).
3. I shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate. I wish If ... , (not feel/so ill).
4. I shouldn't have touched the iron. I wish If ... , (my hand/not hurt so much).
5. I should have got up earlier. I wish If ... , (not be/late now).

Ex. 26. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. I don't know many people, but I wish I
2. He can't drive, but he wishes he
3. We didn't move house, but I wish we
4. I am not very wealthy, but I wish I
5. She probably won't help me, but I wish she
6. He hasn't got any pets, but he wishes he
7. They don't go out very often, but they wish they
8. He won't listen to my advice, but I wish he

Ex. 27. Read the text and complete the sentences below using Type 3 Conditionals.

The "Titanic" was a British luxury passenger liner which sank during its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York in 1912. On 14th April, the "Titanic" hit an iceberg in the Atlantic Ocean. Distress signals were sent to the "Californian", a ship 20 miles away, but their radio operator was off duty and the signals were not received. Some of the passengers got into lifeboats, but although the "Titanic" was luxurious, it did not have enough lifeboats for all the passengers on board. As a result, the loss of life was great. Many people died because the sea was very cold. Luckily, another ship, the "Carpathia", rescued some of the passengers. As a result of this disaster, new rules were made to ensure that sea voyages would be safer in future. It is now believed that the "Titanic" sank so quickly because it was too large.

1. If the ship had not hit an iceberg,
2. If the "Californian's" radio operator had been on duty,
3. If the "Titanic" had had enough lifeboats,
4. If the sea hadn't been so cold,
5. If the "Carpathia" had not arrived,
6. If the "Titanic" had not sunk,
7. If the "Titanic" had not been so big,

Had Better/Would Rather

Had better + bare Infinitive (= should/ought). This structure is used to give advice or to say what the best thing to do in a particular situation is.

e.g. You had/'d better book your flight early.

I'd better not take out a loan; I won't be able to pay it back.

Had better is more emphatic than should/ought to, but it is not as emphatic as must.

e. g. You must see a lawyer. (strong advice)

You had better see a lawyer. (less emphatic than must)

You should/ought to see a lawyer. (less emphatic than had better)

Would rather (= would prefer to) expresses preference.

When the subject of would rather is also the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

a) would rather + present bare infinitive (present/future)

e.g. I'd rather do my shopping tomorrow.

b) would rather + perfect bare infinitive (past)

e.g. I'd rather not have gone to the dinner party last night.

c) would rather + bare Infinitive + than (+ bare infinitive)

e.g. I'd rather watch a comedy than (watch) a thriller.

When the subject of would rather is different from the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

would rather + past tense (present/future)

e.g. I'd rather Kate stayed with us tonight

would rather + past perfect (Past)

e.g. I'd rather Sam hadn't taken his father's car yesterday

We can also use prefer in the following constructions to express preference:

a) prefer+ -ing form + to + -ing form (general preference)

e.g. I prefer playing tennis to playing squash.

b) prefer + full Infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive (general preference)

e.g. I prefer to eat fish rather than (eat) meat.

c) prefer+ noun+ to + noun (general preference)

e.g. He prefers basketball to football

d) would prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive (specific preference)

e.g. a) I'd prefer to walk home rather than take the bus.

b) I'd prefer to have juice rather than (have) Coke.

Ex. 28. Answer the following questions using *would rather...because* and your own ideas.

1. Your parents have offered to take you to Rome on holiday and your best friend has invited you to join him/her in Majorca. Where would you prefer to go?
2. You have received two invitations. One is for a film premiere and one is for a rock concert. Which would you rather go to?
3. You have recently won the lottery jackpot. Would you rather have all of the money at once, or a set amount every month?
4. You need some extra money. Would you rather spend your evenings babysitting or get a paper round in the mornings?
5. Your parents have offered to buy you a present. Would you rather have some new clothes or a pair of rollerblades?
6. You have lost the watch which your parents bought you and you know they will be angry. Would you rather buy yourself a new watch and pretend nothing has happened, or tell your parents the truth?

Ex. 29. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. A: I'm going out in a minute.
B: So am I. So you'd better (take) your keys with you.
2. A: Do you watch much television?
B: No. I prefer (read) books to (watch) television.
3. A: I didn't enjoy the concert much.
B: Nor did I. I would rather they (play) more modern music.
4. A: Shall we go to that new restaurant the evening?
B: Good idea. We had better (book) a table.
5. A: Shall I tidy your bedroom for you?
B: I'd rather you (not/tidy) it. I'll do it later.
6. A: Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?
B: No. I would prefer (stay) here and read a book.
7. A: My brother prefers (play) computer games to (do) his homework.
B: So does mine.
8. A: Did you enjoy the play last night?
B: No. I'd rather (go) to the cinema.
9. A: I'd rather you (not/make) so much noise.
B: Sorry. I'll try to be quiet.

10. A: You had better (work) hard at your new job.
 B: I will. I want to make a good impression.
11. A: Paul has bought Tania a present.
 B: Yes. But we'd better (not/mention) it. It might be a surprise.
12. A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
 B: Yes. But I would rather we (stay) a little longer.
13. A: Shall we spend the evening together?
 B: Well. Actually, I'd prefer (spend) some time alone.
14. A: That meal was terrible. I'd rather (eat) at home.
 B: It was very expensive, too.
15. A: It's the company's office party tomorrow.
 B: Yes. To be honest, I'd rather (not/go).

Ex. 30. Underline the correct tense.

1. I'd rather you did/had done your homework before you go out.
2. Supposing you had heard/had been heard telling me, what would have happened?
3. He acted as if he owns/owned the house.
4. I wish I went/had gone to the library yesterday.
5. I would have made a cake if I know/had known you were coming.
6. It's about time we employed/had employed some new staff.
7. If she had won/won the competition, she would have had a party.
8. I'd rather you didn't interrupt/hadn't interrupted me when I'm talking.
9. Suppose you saw/had seen a crime being committed. What would you do?
10. If only you told/had told me. I would have understood.
11. He would have sent a card if he realised/had realised it was your birthday.
12. If you met/had met John now. You wouldn't recognise him.
13. It's high time you learnt/had learnt how to drive.
14. I'd rather you hadn't misbehaved/didn't misbehave at the party last night.
15. They spoke as if they knew/had known each other for years.

Ex. 31. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Would you rather (come) shopping with me or stay at home?
2. If only I (not/confide) in her, now everybody knows my problems.
3. Amy says she would rather (organise) the event herself.
4. I'd rather you (get) a full-time job than a part-time job.
5. Supposing I invited you to a party, (you/accept)?
6. I wish I (ask) my parents for some advice before I made up my mind.
7. Suppose you (meet) a film star, what would you say?
8. She didn't understand the question, but she looked as though she (understand) it.

9. Liz studied Art at university, but she says she would rather (study) History.
10. I wish Alan (not/move) away, as I miss him a lot.
11. It seemed as if she (forget) about the meeting.
12. If you hadn't left early, you (meet) Tim.

Ex. 32. Correct the mistakes.

1. You'd not better be late for your interview.
2. We would better go soon.
3. It's high time you tidy your bedroom.
4. We'd better to do the washing-up.
5. I'd rather the guests come at eight o'clock.
6. Unless you don't study, you won't pass the exams.
7. I wish we would afford a new car.
8. If you will need any help, just call me.

Ex. 33. Cross out the unnecessary word.

1. You'd better to apply to a university in your country.
2. As long as you will book early, you won't have a problem finding a seat.
3. I wish if someone would do something about it.
4. John would rather his sister had made less noise every time she comes back from a party.
5. It's time Paul had stopped acting like a child.
6. They won't let you in unless you will wear a suit and tie.
7. Unless you not ask him, he won't come
8. Even if he offered to lend me the money, or I wouldn't take it.
9. I prefer playing cards than to playing board games.
10. Had if we been there, we would have offered to help.
11. Emma would rather to study Medicine than Chemistry.
12. If they will practise hard, they may win the match.

Ex. 34. Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb form.

1. Our classroom doesn't have any windows. I wish our classroom...windows.
2. The sun isn't shining. I wish the sun...right now.
3. I didn't go shopping. I wish I...shopping
4. I don't know how to dance. I wish I ...how to dance.
5. It's cold today. I'm not wearing a coat. I wish I...a coat.
6. I don't have enough money to buy that book. I wish I...enough money.
7. I can't go with you tomorrow, but I wish I... .
8. My friend won't ever lend me his car. I wish he...me his car for my date tomorrow night.

9. Mrs. Takasawa isn't coming to dinner with us tonight. I wish she...to dinner with us.
10. The teacher is going to give an exam tomorrow. I wish he...us an exam tomorrow.
11. You can't meet my parents. I wish you...them, but they're out of town.
12. Khalid didn't come to the meeting. I wish he...to the meeting.
13. I'm not lying on a sunny beach. I wish I...on a sunny beach.

Ex. 35. Explain the use of the verb forms in the following conditional sentences.

1. He walked around the city aimlessly for the rest of the morning, looking into shop windows and thinking of the things he *would buy* if he *had* money.
2. If I *remind* you in a month from now of things you are saying tonight you'll *laugh*.
3. What *would have happened* if you *hadn't done* so well yesterday?
4. If I *were* a playwright I'd *write* a nice, old-fashioned play in which the heroine is pure and beautiful and makes a man out of her husband.
5. "If I'd *answered* back like that at your age I'd *have been* well *slapped*," said Mrs. Grey.
6. I said I thought it *would be* far more fun if your brother *had come*, too.
7. I remember that if I *lit* a cigarette in here you always *opened* the window.
8. If he *knew* he *would have told* me. I'm sure he knows nothing.
9. Ronny would bring lots of gifts for Martha and say to me: "I *wouldn't be doing* this, if Martha *did not treat* me well."
10. She'll only *be* miserable if you *insist*.
11. It was so dark that he *would have lost* his way if she *had not taken* him by the hand.
12. "Do you think it's important?" "Yes, I do. If I *didn't* I *wouldn't be* here."

Ex. 36. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following conditional sentences.

1. If his mother (*not to go*) out, the boy (*to turn*) off the TV set and (*to go*) to bed.
- 2.1 (*to wait*) if I (*to be*) you.
3. She (*to fall*) if he suddenly (*not to put*) out a hand to steady her.
4. If I (*to be*) a poet I (*to write*) a poem about nettles in a wine glass.
5. If it (*to be*) not for the journalists, everything (*to be*) perfectly easy.
6. If your father (*to be*) here, he (*to give*) you a piece of his mind.
7. I'm glad that he turned this offer down. There (*to be*) no turning back if he (*to accept*) it.
8. "She is only twenty." "She (*to know*) better if she (*to be*) twenty-five?"

9. I do not know what *(to happen)* if this *(to go)* on much longer.
10. Don't you see that if things like that *(to happen)* life *(to be)* quite different?
11. You really *(to follow)* me if I *(to go)* away?
12. I believe you *(to make)* her stay if it *(to be)* not so late.
13. It *(to be)* better if you *(to take)* things coolly, as I do.

Ex. 37. Explain the use of the verb forms in the following conditional sentences referring to the future and translate them into Russian.

1. *Would you do* it differently if you *had to do* it over again?
2. However, if it *should be proved* on him, he *will have to* leave my house.
3. It *would be* much more convenient if he *were to move* to a hotel.
4. I think it *would be* a good thing if you *would come* and *stay at* my house for a little while.
5. They *are going to send* me some records in case I *should forget* my lessons.
6. If I *were to tell* you of the things the girl does, you *would open* your eyes.
7. I *should* certainly *try* to deserve your confidence if you *would give* me another chance.
8. "I don't care if the whole school knows." "If that *should happen*, we *shall have to* send you home."

Ex. 38. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following conditional sentences referring to the future.

1. I *(to be)* grateful if you *(to keep)* the news to yourself.
2. I *(to be)* in the drawing-room in case there *(to be)* a telephone call for me.
3. Many people ask themselves: "What I *(to do)* differently if I *(to have)* another chance?"
4. He wondered how he *(to feel)* if his former wife *(to come)* into the room in which he happened to be.
5. I know he is itching to tell me what happened, but I *(to be)* darned if I *(to ask)* him.
6. Philip says they *(to miss)* me if I *(to leave)* before their wedding.
7. Look here, it *(to be)* a bore for you if we *(to have)* tea somewhere?
8. In case any crisis *(to arise)*, let me know.
9. The situation has been bad lately, but everything *(to calm)* down if you only *(to stop)* making a fuss.
10. If this *(to be)* our last meeting for some time, I *(not to like)* you to remember this talk.
11. It *(to be)* awkward if she *(to refuse)* to co-operate.
12. What his mother and father *(to think)* if they *(to hear)* of what he has done?
13. If the situation *(not to change)* by Saturday I *(to be)* in trouble.

14. I (*not to be*) surprised if he (*to offer*) an important post under the next government.

Ex. 39. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences of unreal condition, taking special care of modal verbs.

1. "Are you still thinking of going on that cruise?" "It (*may, be*) enjoyable," he said. "if one (*to have*) just the right person to go with."
2. It (*to be*) fun if Roberta (*to write*) a book.
3. I never tried to understand my brother. If I (*to try*) I (*may, stop*) him from going away.
4. If I (*to be*) you, Meg, I (*not to let*) myself believe this hateful gossip.
5. I (*to hate*) myself if I (*to deceive*) him.
6. I suppose you (*to think*) it butting in if I (*to come*) too.
7. He said he had no pain, and if it (*not to be*) for the doctor, he (*to get*) up and (*to go*) home.
8. She (*can, go*) to Cambridge if she (*to want*). She had been offered a scholarship.
9. You (*to be*) horrified if I (*to tell*) you what I have had to go through.
10. If he (*not to be*) absorbed in his own thoughts he (*may, take*) notice of her remark.
11. I'm glad I wasn't at home. He (*not to get*) much help if he (*to ask*) me.
12. The house looked awful. If I (*to be*) given to crying I (*may, cry*).
13. "No, I won't tell you," she said. "It (*not to be*) fair to them if it just (*to turn*) out to be gossip."
14. It (*may, be*) fatal if she (*to learn*) the truth.
15. "May I read this?" "I (*not to bother*) if I (*to be*) you."
16. If I (*to keep*) to my original plan I (*to miss*) the whole affair.
17. There is no knowing how long he (*to continue*) on the subject if his attention (*not to distract*) by a man who appeared on the deck.
18. You don't understand, Lilly. If I (*to pick*) his idea to pieces in front of you he (*to die*).
19. Alice thought it (*may, be*) nice if you (*can, join*) us.
20. It (*to look*) silly if I (*to tell*) them the truth.
21. If I (*to be*) you, I (*to try*) to rise above it.
22. If I (*to be*) there, of course, I (*to do*) something.
23. If it (*not to be*) for the children I (*to leave*) you tomorrow.
24. If I (*to be*) a painter, I (*to choose*) an entirely different subject every time.
25. Well, I certainly (*to put*) a stop to it if I (*to know*) in time.
26. I (*to wire*) to you if you (*can, do*) anything.

Ex. 40. Finish off the following conditional sentences.

1. The cake wouldn't have got burnt if
2. You wouldn't have got into trouble if
3. Your dress would look nicer if
4. She would have married him if
5. I would have come earlier if
6. He would have got wet through if
7. She would fix the door knob herself if
8. He would drive straight home if
9. I would take her to the party if
10. It would be better for all of us if
11. If it hadn't been for the rain
12. If it were not for the coming wedding
13. If it hadn't been for their neighbour
14. If it hadn't been for his advice
15. If it hadn't been for his departure
18. If it were not for his family
17. If it were not for his scholarship
18. If it hadn't been for the announcement on the radio
19. If it were not for my sprained ankle
20. If it were not for the message that he received
21. If your mother were to ask you about me
22. If I had known you were here
23. If he should turn down your offer
24. If you would not interfere
25. If the play had not been so long
26. If we could afford it
27. If the car had not broken down
28. If I were you
29. If you should leave unexpectedly
30. If it hadn't been raining
31. If the job were to be offered to me

Ex. 41. Supply the necessary forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I (*to realize*) it was to be like this, I (*not to come*).
2. Now she acted as if she (*not to care*).
3. They drove with the windows closed so that they (*not to catch*) cold.
4. If he (*not to tell*) us that himself I never (*to believe*) that.
5. He walked out of the house jingling the keys in his pocket as though they (*to be*) coins.
6. I was waiting until you came so that we (*to eat*) together.

7. He talked quite naturally, without malice, as though he (*not to relate*) his war experiences, but his visits to foreign universities.
8. Even if I (*to see*) her at the party I (*can, do*) nothing for you.
9. She sent a message to some friends asking them to look in so that she (*not to be*) alone with Ed in the evening.
10. Don't you think it (*to be*) very much for the better if you and I both (*to keep*) quiet?
11. If anyone (*to ask*) me what his specific gift was, I (*not to know*) how to answer.
12. She said she (*to be*) pleased if my mother (*to allow*) me to spend the rest of the *month with* them.
13. The wind blew warmly as if it (*to sweep*) across Africa. 14. The boy *hurried* his meal so that he (*to go*) out to play. 15. Mary is staying with me. I think it (*to be*) a good thing if you (*to come*) and (*to see*) her.
16. If we ever (*to happen*) to meet again I (*to act*) as if this letter never (*to write*).

Ex. 42. The following sentences are first, second or third conditional. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. We wanted to go out yesterday but the weather was terrible. If it (be) a nice day, we (go) for a picnic.
2. Why don't you explain everything to him? If you (not tell) him the truth, I'm sure you (regret) it one day.
3. Jennifer was here not long ago. If you (come round) earlier, you (see) her.
4. Apparently, the ferry company are planning to close the port in this town. If that (happen), the town (lose) a great deal of money.
5. I (help) you with it if I (have) more time but I'm afraid I haven't got any spare time at all at the moment.
6. The government is expecting to win the next election, but if it (lose), the Prime Minister (resign) from politics.
7. I am so glad that you took me to your friend's party. If we (not go) there, I (never meet) Adrian.
8. It's ridiculous that trains are so expensive. If fares (be) cheaper, I'm sure more people (use) the train and leave their cars at home.
9. If she (get) that job she's applied for, she (be) delighted. And I think she's got a good chance of getting it.
10. Fortunately the explosion took place at night when the streets were empty. It (be) a disaster if it (happen) in the middle of the day.
11. The talks between the two leaders keep breaking down. If they (break down) again, it is possible that there (be) a war between the two countries.

12. If Alison (know) anything about car mechanics, I'm sure she (help) us fix the car, but I think she knows even less than we do.
13. They've been married for twenty years now but I don't think she (marry) him if she (know) what a selfish man he was.
14. Children spend too much time watching television and playing computer games. I'm sure they (be) happier if they (spend) more time playing outside.
15. Jamie has everything he wants but he's always moaning. I'm sure that if (have) so much money, I (not moan) all the time.

Ex. 43. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. Oh dear, I think we're a bit late. If the concert's already started, we (not be allowed) to go in.
2. He wouldn't be coming here if he (not want) to.
3. If you were planning to leave your husband, I (advise) you against it.
4. He could be earning lots of money now if he really (want) to, but I don't think that's what he wants.
5. You can stay here tonight if you (not have) anywhere else to stay.
6. If I could have phoned you, I (tell) you what was happening.
7. If you (have) any problems, give me a ring.
8. If you (get) here at about 8 o'clock, I'll be waiting for you.
9. We could have got there in time if you (phone) us earlier.
10. If this should happen again, (come) and (tell) me about it immediately.
11. You can't expect kindness and support from your family if you (not give) the same to them.
12. If she's been working all day, she (be) very tired when she gets in.
13. If the management were to reinstate the strike leader, the strike (be called off).
14. If I (keep) working on this essay, I'll have finished it by tonight.
15. If I could borrow some money, I (definitely come) on the holiday with you, but I think it's unlikely.
16. I might have been able to help you if you (explain) the problem to me.
17. If I could live wherever I wanted to, I think I (choose) to live on a Scottish island.
18. If they had been listening more carefully, they (might understand) what I was saying.
19. If I (be) a year older, I could join the army.
20. If I (get) a pay rise, I'm going to buy a new car.

Ex. 44. Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

1. Harry and Sarah, a husband and wife, are talking.

H: Shall I make the children something to eat?

S: I wouldn't bother. You know how much they eat when they visit their grandparents.

H: That's true. If they (eat) all afternoon, they (not want) anything when they get home.

S: Are we going to pick them up soon?

H: No, my parents are bringing them over. We agreed that if I (take) them there, they (bring) them back.

S: Oh good. Well, if we (not collect) them, I (go back) upstairs and do a bit more work. I've nearly finished that report now. If I (do) another half hour's work, I (finish) it by the time the children get home.

H: Why do you always have to bring work home with you? If you (not agree) to take on that new job, you (have) much more free time now.

S: Yes, and if I (not take on) that job, we (not have) much money now.

H: That's true, but I don't like you working so much.

S: Well never mind. We've got a week's holiday soon. Just think! In two week's time, we (lie) on a warm sunny beach - that's if I (can get) the time off work of course.

H: What do you mean, "if"?

S: Well, everything's very busy at the moment. And if we (get) any more orders, I just (not see) how I can leave the office.

H: What? But that's ridiculous.

2. Dear Angela,

Thanks for your letter, it was nice to hear from you. And yes, I would like to come and see you in Spain. If I (save up) enough money when the summer holidays start, I (try) and come then - if that (be) O.K. Otherwise, I'll come over in the autumn because I'm sure I (save up) enough by October - if I (not lose) my job by then!

Unfortunately, lots of people in our company are being made redundant and it could be me next. If I (have) any sense, I (leave) this job ages ago. Still it could be worse I suppose. I was delighted to hear about your promotion - it's great news. If you (keep on) getting promoted, you (run) the whole school soon. And it sounds like the weather's been really good over there. It's been terrible here. I don't think it's been dry once this month. If it (be) dry, I (not notice). Oh well, we're hoping it'll get better soon. If it (still rain) at the weekend, we (decide) well try and emigrate! Have you heard from Charlotte by the way? She said she was going to phone you to tell you that she's pregnant. If she (not phone you up yet), I (not tell) her that I've already told you her news, will you?

All the best,

Jade

Ex. 45. The condition is not stated in a conditional clause in the following underlined sentences. It is implied or is stated in a different way. Write a sentence containing a main clause, and an appropriate conditional clause.

1. I think Alison should apply for the Job. She would make a very good managing director.
2. The problem is that she doesn't work very hard. I know that she could do really well.
3. We're lucky it's sunny today. It would be horrible sitting out here otherwise.
4. He would not be able to live on his own without the help of his neighbours.
5. With luck, we'll finish the job by the end of today.
6. I hear you're thinking of going to Indonesia for the summer. You'll love it there.
7. I hope those refugees aren't deported, but I think they will be. They may be imprisoned or even executed.
8. It's a good job you brought all those tables and chairs in from outside last night. The rain would have ruined them.
9. Mark should have told her the truth. I'm sure she would have forgiven him.
10. Without the help of the Red Cross doctors many more would have died.

Ex. 46. Write these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form and adding will, or would if necessary.

1. If you give me your phone number, I (call) you.
2. I (drive) to work if I had a car.
3. If I (lose) my job, I'd go back to university.
4. If it (rain) tomorrow, we'll cancel the barbecue.
5. Where would you live if you (can) choose?
6. If the weather (be) good, we often have lunch outside.
7. My mother (worry) about me if I didn't phone her every week.
8. If you finish before 5 o'clock, I (come) and pick you up.
9. If we (hurry) we'll get to the shops before they close.
10. I don't know what she (do) if she couldn't go on working.
11. What would you do if he (ask) you to marry him?
12. He always (complain) if I'm late.
13. If I knew the answer to that question, I (tell) you.
14. If you come to the party, you (meet) Jim.
15. The students usually work hard if they (have) a test.
16. Where will you wait if I (be) delayed?
17. If she (speak) more clearly, I could understand her.
18. If you (win) a lot of money, what would you do with it?
19. If the club (close) where would we go?

20. I'll see him at the meeting if he (come).

Ex. 47. Write these sentences in full, using the words given. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

1. What / would / you / done / if / I not / lend / you / the money?
2. If / you / asked / me for tickets / I / could / get / you some.
3. I / not / marry / him / if / I / know / what he was like.
4. I / not / hire / a car / if / I / know / how expensive it was.
5. If / we / got / to the cinema earlier / we / not / miss / the start of the film.
6. If / I / be born / a year earlier / I / have to do / military service.
7. If / you / asked / me / I / would lend / you my car.
8. If / I gone / to university / I / get / a better job.
9. I / wouldn't / go out / yesterday / if / you asked / me not to.
10. I / could / give you / a lift / if / my car / not broken down.
11. I / not go / to Berlin / If / I know / what was going to happen.
12. I would / stay / longer / if / she / wanted me to.
13. I / not come / to this school / if / I / know / what it was like.
14. We / would go / to his party / if / we / able to / find a baby-sitter.
15. I / visit / you / in hospital / if / I / know / you were there.

Ex. 48. Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

1. If you'd stayed at home, there (not be) any trouble.
2. What would you do if he (resign) tomorrow?
3. It's a pity John didn't come to the football. He (like) it.
4. I'll do it if he (ask) me.
5. I wouldn't have been so upset if Judy (write) to me earlier.
6. If we offered him more money, (he stay) here?
7. If she's gone out, we (ask) Peter to do it for us.
8. I (look after) the bags if you carry the children.
9. We would have missed the train if we (be) two minutes later.
10. It's a pity Terry wasn't at the party. He (love) it.
11. Phone the police if you (see) anything strange.
12. I'm going to scream if you (not stop) playing that guitar.
13. The children always (get) frightened if they watch horror films.
14. (You let me know) what happens if I don't get to the meeting?
15. I don't know what I'd do if John (be) in an accident.
16. There (be) trouble if they try to stop him leaving.
17. Can I take the typewriter if you (finish) with it?
18. It's a pity David isn't here. He (be) very amused.
19. Shout if you (see) anything unusual.
20. If you (look after) the car, it will never break down.

21. If you (look after) the car, it wouldn't break down so much.
 22. If you (look after) the car, we'd be able to sell it now.
 23. Why didn't you watch that programme? You (enjoy) it.
 24. If he weren't so bad-tempered, his wife (not leave) him so won after the marriage.
 25. (Ask) for help if you're having problems.
 26. I (not go out) if I'd known he was so ill.
 27. What (you say) if I offered you a job?
 28. He (be) tired when we see him tomorrow if he's been working all night.
 29. Tell me if there (be) anything wrong.
 30. The engine starts if you (turn) this key.
- time? (to be, to have, not to be)
21. Jago was longing for me to say that he ought to be the next Master. A few years before I...yes on the spot. (to say)
 22. And if I...I was going to meet you, I...differently. (to know, to dress)
 23. If he...here, send him to us at once. (to return)
 24. I...what I am but for him. (not to be)
 25. "Why are you talking this rubbish," he said, "and making me talk it too?" "If what you say...true, women...either poisonous or boring" (to be, to be)
 26. Just think, if I...the pictures I...a rich woman now. (to buy, to be)
 27. Mr. Gresham, this marriage will, at any rate, put an end to your pecuniary embarrassment, unless, indeed, Frank...a hard creditor. (to prove)
 28. Anyhow, a fire started, and if a young fellow who's working here...instantly...with an axe, their big storage tank of gasoline...in the air and God knows what...then.(not to set about, to go up, to happen) We all...with it. (to go)
- Honestly, we're all lucky to be alive. If it...for this chap, we... (not to be — negative, not to be — negative).

Ex. 49. Ask each other each question.

1. What is something you can't do but you wish you could do?
2. What do you wish you were doing right now?
3. What is something you don't have but wish you had?
4. What is something that didn't happen yesterday but that you wish had happened?
5. What is something you don't know but wish you knew?
6. What is something that has never happened in your life but that you wish would happen?
7. What is something that happened in your life but that you wish had not happened?
8. What is something you have to do but wish you didn't have to do?

9. What is something that will not happen tomorrow but that you wish would happen?
10. What is something you were unable to do yesterday but you wish you could have done?

Ex. 50. Answer the questions. Use *wish*.

1. Where do you wish you were right now? What do you wish you were doing?
2. Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?
3. Look around this room. What do you wish were different?
4. Is there anything you wish were different about the place you are living?
5. What do you wish were different about this city/town?
6. What do you wish were different about this country?
7. What do you wish were different about a student's life? About a worker's life?
8. Your friend gave you his phone number, but you didn't write it down because you thought you would remember it. Now you have forgotten the number. What do you wish?
9. You didn't eat breakfast/lunch/dinner before you came to class. Now you are hungry. What do you wish?
10. Jane stayed up very late last night. Today she is tired and sleepy. What does she probably wish?

In Other Words

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. I don't think it's a good idea to lie to your parents about what happened.
were If I were you, I wouldn't lie to my parents about what happened.
2. If you sit next to the fireplace, you'll get too hot.
else Don't sit next to the fireplace or else you'll get too hot.
3. It rained heavily all day, so they didn't go out.
for But for the heavy rain, they would have gone out.
4. If you don't act quickly, you may find yourself in trouble.
unless You may find yourself in trouble unless you act quickly.
5. Sam ran out of time; that's why he didn't go shopping.
would If Sam hadn't run out of time, he would have gone shopping.
6. If Helen gets a grant, she will be able to continue her studies
provided Helen will be able to continue her studies provided she gets a grant.
7. Tony wants to buy a new car, but he hasn't got enough money.
wishes Tony wishes he had enough money to buy a new car.

Ex. 51. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. You will be late for school unless you leave now. **if**
You will be late for school...now.
2. If you touch the iron, you will burn your fingers. **else**
Don't touch the iron, ...burn your fingers.
3. I don't think it's a good idea to buy that jacket. **were**
If ...I wouldn't buy that jacket.
4. I want to have a party, but my flat isn't big enough. **wish**
I...big enough for me to have a party.
5. You shouldn't go out tonight; you have to go to school tomorrow. **better**
You...out tonight; you have to go to school tomorrow.
6. John would prefer to eat pizza rather than chips. **rather**
John...pizza than chips.
7. Jane regrets spending all that money on new clothes. **wishes**
Jane...all that money on new clothes.
8. It's a pity I didn't make it to your wedding. **wish**
I...it to your wedding.
9. Colin wishes he hadn't missed the bus; now he is late for work. **missed**
If Colin...the bus, he wouldn't be late for work.
10. If the weather gets better, we'll go on a sailing trip tomorrow. **provided**
We'll go on a sailing trip...better tomorrow.
11. You should write a letter to your pen-friend. **better**
You...to your pen-friend.
12. Samantha wants to be a model, but she isn't all enough. **wishes**
Samantha...to be a model.
13. Why don't you wipe your feet when you come back from the park? **would**
I...your feet when you come back from the park.
14. If you don't stop being naughty, I will tell the headmaster. **else**
Stop being naughty, ...the headmaster.
15. Sam would prefer to go out rather than stay at home. **rather**
Sam...than stay at home.
16. It's a pity I didn't go to that party. **wish**
I...that party.
17. I didn't know your address; that's why I didn't send you a postcard. **would**
If I had known your address, I...you a postcard.
18. He wouldn't have finished his report if you hadn't helped him. **for**
But...he wouldn't have finished his report.
19. If you exceed the speed limit, you'll have to pay a fine. **else**

Don't exceed the speed limit, ...have to pay a fine.

20. If you don't practise daily, you will never learn to play the piano. **unless**
You will never learn to play the piano ...daily.

Ex. 51. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1. Suppose they (cancel) the flight. How would you have got home?
2. We'd rather you (take out) separate holiday insurance.
3. I hate it when you speak to me as if I (be) a child.
4. She'd rather (not/show) him her passport.
5. It's high time he (face) up to his responsibilities.
6. If only I (not/leave) the window open!
7. If they (go) out less, they'd have more money.
8. Chris prefers (work) mornings rather than evenings.
9. Suppose Helen (invite) your ex-boyfriend, would you still go to the party?
10. I'd rather Sam (not/play) his music so loud.
11. Sylvia wishes she (have) long hair.
12. She had only lived there three months but she spoke the language as if she (live) there longer.
13. Tom's mother made him go to school although he would rather (stay) at home.
14. I feel a bit sick now. I wish I (eat) so much.
15. He much prefers (listen) to CDs to (go) to live concerts.
16. I'd prefer (ride) my bicycle to the shops rather than (take) the bus.
17. I'd rather (live) alone than (share) a flat with a stranger.
18. I prefer (talk) with friends rather than (watch) television.
19. If she (work) harder, she wouldn't have failed her exams.
20. You'd better (go) to bed as we have to be up early tomorrow.

Ex. 52. Find the word which should not be in the sentence.

1. Unless you not know the details, you can't reach a decision.
2. If they will finish this assignment on time, they'll be rewarded.
3. Even if he offered to make up for the damage, otherwise I wouldn't accept.
4. If were I had accepted the job, I would be earning a lot of money now.
5. If she were be me, she would have done exactly the same.
6. You won't be allowed to attend the reception unless you will receive an invitation.
7. I wish if they would stop criticising our efforts to change things.
8. I'll give them my new address in case they will want to forward my post.
9. If only he had been taken our advice.
10. As long as you will promise to behave yourself, you can stay overnight at your friend's.

11. I wish for Sarah would give up her dream of becoming an opera singer.
12. He looked as if that he hadn't slept for days.
13. It's time they had decided what they want to do.
14. She'd better to take a course in French before she moves to France.
15. I'd rather they had stayed at a hotel the next time they're in town.
16. John would rather to buy a new car than a second-hand one.
17. She would prefer to have invest the money rather than spend it.
18. Unless we will have the car repaired, we won't be able to make our journey.
19. Don't you wish you were being someone famous?
20. Had if I waited longer, I would have seen the parade.

Ex. 53. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. He hasn't got a yacht but he wishes he ...
2. She can't afford a maid but she wishes she ...
3. I didn't pay attention in class but I wish I ...
4. He had his hair cut really short but now he wishes he ...
5. He's going to the dentist this afternoon but he wishes he ...
6. She made a terrible mistake but now she wishes she ...
7. They probably won't change their minds but I wish they ...
8. He always brings his dog to my house but I really wish he ...
9. I forgot to enclose the cheque but I wish I ...
10. He won't let me leave early but I wish he ...

Ex. 54. Re-write using the right conditional sentence.

1. You felt sick and you missed your friend's birthday party.
2. You got up late and you missed the train.
3. You weren't offered the job because you weren't qualified.
4. You're not a senior staff member so you can't use the car park.
5. You didn't go to the meeting so you didn't hear about the safety inspection.
6. You want to go away for the weekend but you've got lots of homework.
7. You want a pet but you're allergic to animals.
8. You damaged the video because you didn't know how to connect it.
9. You like chocolate but you're on a diet.
10. You enjoy playing tennis but you have twisted your ankle.

Ex. 55. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate conditional clause.

1. Should you go to London, you
2. If he doesn't practise more, he
3. Unless you get permission,
4. Only if we ban the hunting of whales

5. If I could afford it,
6. If you had booked a table in the restaurant,
7. Should you meet George,
8. Were she in my shoes,
9. The fire wouldn't have started if
10. But for his money, she
11. Had you followed my advice,
12. Only if we stop cutting down trees
13. Were she more sincere,
14. If you had watered the plants,

Ex. 56. Complete the text by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

If I were world leader, I 1) (try) to stop the destruction of the earth and I 2) (make) the world a better place for all people. If the world's problems had been tackled sooner, the quality of life 3) (improve) long ago. First of all, I would try to bring about peace in the world. As long as there is fighting between nations, millions of people 4) (continue) to suffer and die. If wars continue, children 5) (be left) without parents and 6) (grow up) in a world of misery and fear. But as long as people disagree over land and possessions, the fighting 7) (go on). Therefore, I would ensure that all people were treated as equals and given the same opportunities in life. It would also help if all countries 8) (stop) producing arms so there would no longer be the weapons with which to fight. In addition, I would introduce laws to reduce pollution. If pollution levels had been controlled earlier, life 9) (not/become) so unbearable. If I 10) (have) the power, I would ban all cars from city centres and increase public transport. If there were more trees, the air we breathe 11) (be) cleaner. Unless measures are taken soon, it 12) (be) too late both for ourselves and our children.

Extra Activities

Activity 1.



if you sleep with a mirror under your pillow	you will dream of what your future husband looks like
if you trip on a flight of stairs	you will have triplets
if your cat washes its face	company is coming
if your eyebrows grow together or your arms are hairy	you will be very rich
if the bottom of one of your feet itches	you are going to take a trip
if your nose itches	you'll kiss a fool



if a cat licks its tail	it will rain
if your ears burn	someone is talking about you
if you find a four-leaf clover	you will have good luck
if you walk under a ladder	you will have bad luck
if you use the same pillow your dog uses	you will dream what he dreams
if you step on your shadow	you will have bad luck
if you want to do well on a test	use the same pencil you used for studying because it will remember the answers

Activity 2



If you lost your homework and your teacher did not believe that you had done the work, what would you do?	If you discovered, after eating dinner at a restaurant, that you had no money or credit cards with you, what would you do?
If you disliked your sister's new boyfriend, what would you say to her?	If you saw your friend cheating on a test, what would you do?
If you had a choice between finishing your essay and going to a party, what would you do?	If you arrived at a friend's house for dinner and realized you had the wrong night, what would you say?
If your parents told you not to see your boyfriend/girlfriend, what would you do?	If your parents asked you to return to your home country, what would you do?
If your friend gave you a puppy for your birthday, what would you do?	If a classmate asked you a personal question, what would you say?
If your friend made mistakes in grammar while speaking, would you correct him/her?	If you were invited for dinner to a friend's house and the food was terrible, what would you say or do?



You accidentally break your host family's remote control. Do you confess?	Your best friend's boyfriend/girlfriend asks you out. Do you accept?
You see your teacher's car hit a parked car and leave. You know the owner of the damaged car. Do you tell him/her?	A new acquaintance invites you to a party, and everyone there goes skinny-dipping. Do you join them?
You know that a friend's boyfriend is involved with another man. Do you tell her?	You see a friend shoplift something inexpensive. Do you talk to him/her about it?
Your friend is copying someone else's homework instead of doing it himself/herself. Do you talk to him/her?	The cashier overcharges you by 15 cents. Do you complain?
You see your sister's husband kissing another woman. Do you tell her?	You run over your neighbor's dog. Do you confess?
The waiter forgets to charge you for your dessert. Do you tell him?	Your parents tell you to stop seeing your boyfriend/girlfriend. Do you see him/her in secret?

Activity 3



if you catch a cold	you need to take some medicine and keep warm
if I had been tired	I would have taken a nap
if I had a dog	I would take him for a walk
if you eat a lot of ice cream	you will gain weight
if I had been as sick as you	I wouldn't have gone to school
if you study hard	you get good grades
if I had had a dog	I wouldn't have been afraid to be alone



if I found a wallet	I would return it
If I find your wallet	I will return it to you
If I had found your wallet	I would have returned it to you
if I had eaten the whole box of chocolates	I would have had an upset stomach
if you had asked me	I would have helped you
If I had had enough money	I would have lent you some
if I am sick tomorrow	I will stay home



if I had eaten a lot of ice cream	I would have felt sick
if I am angry	my face turns red
if your skin turns green	you have a serious problem
if you ask me	I will tell you the truth
if you need me	I will be there
if I were bitten by a dog	I would go to the hospital
If my feet hurt	I would rub them

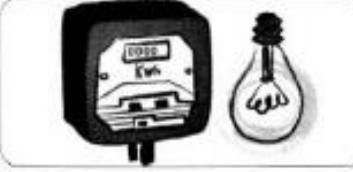
Activity 4

As soon as we've arrived at the hotel...	Carry on taking the antibiotics until ...
What are you going to do when ...	Don't disturb the boss unless ...
I'll give you a call after ...	Let's take the Satnav in case ...
I'll do the washing up if ...	I'm going to buy a motorbike as soon as ...
I'm sure your husband will understand if ...	We'll be having a barbecue tomorrow unless ...
Shh! Don't make a noise in case ...	Unless you hurry up...
We could go for a walk after ...	If his wife has told him to do it, ...
We must say goodbye to Louise before ...	We need to book the holiday soon in case ...
If you're not feeling better tomorrow...	We're going to open a bottle of champagne when ...
You might get an electric shock if ...	I won't be able to start cooking dinner until ...

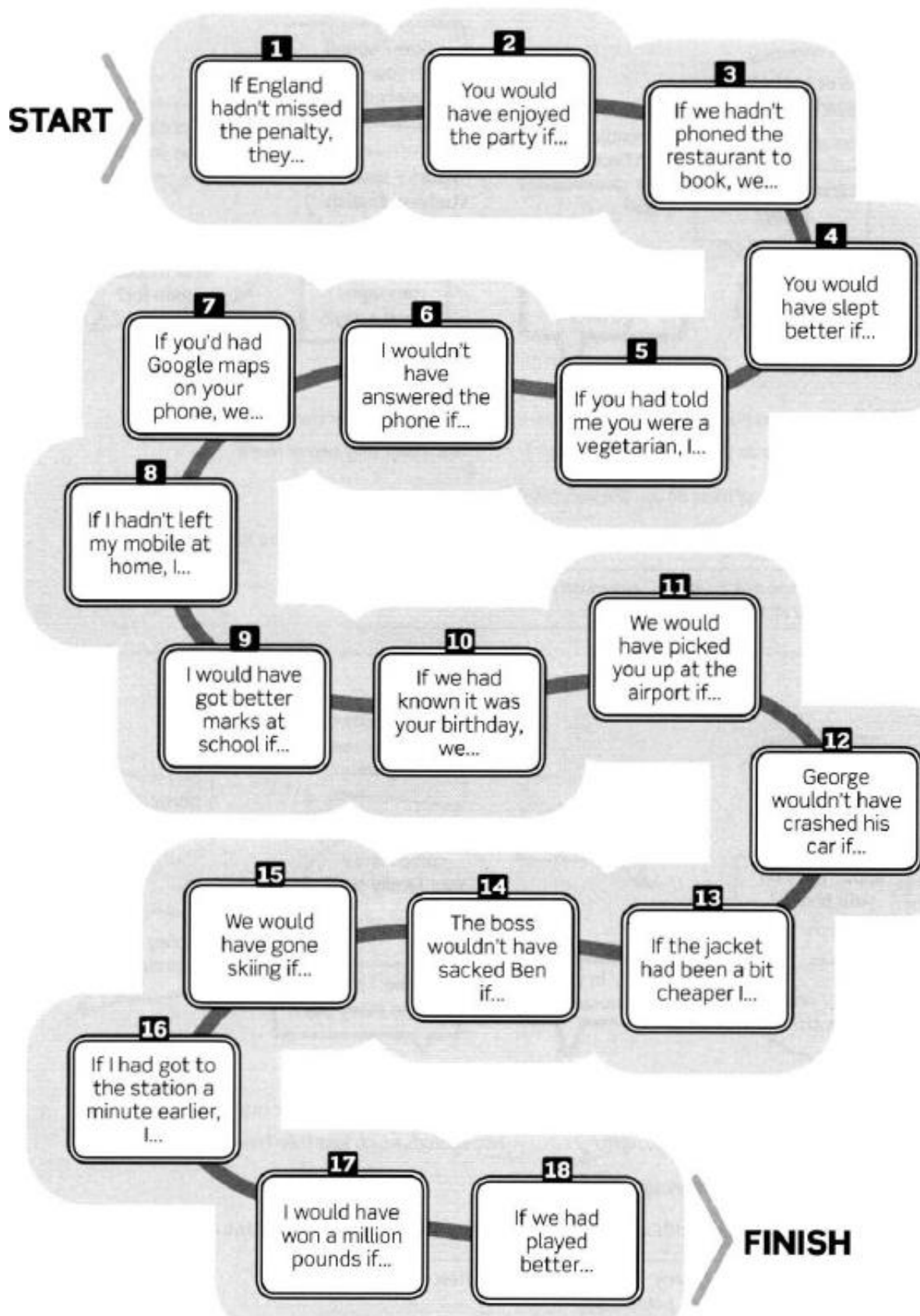
Activity 5

I'll move house when ...
I'll do my homework as soon as ...
Unless they pay me more money...
Laura won't buy a new phone until ...
You'll soon feel better if ...
When I'm 75, I...
Send me a message as soon as ...
Don't do anything until ...
You'll find the love of your life if ...
As soon as I get home...
We'll miss the train unless ...
When we get to the hotel...
The children won't go to sleep until ...
We'll tell him the news as soon as ...
I won't know which computer to buy unless ...
If I can get tickets for the concert...
My parents won't let me go to the party unless ...
I won't be able to pay you back until ...
When I have enough money...
If you press this red button...

Activity 6

If you had to choose...		
	Would you prefer to live in a new flat or in an old flat which you could renovate yourself?	
	Would you prefer to have a holiday house on the coast or in the mountains?	
	Would you prefer to have a house with solar energy or a house with traditional electricity?	
	If you had space in your house, would you prefer to have a gym or a games room?	
	Would you prefer to live in a four-bedroom house in the country or a one-bedroom flat in the city centre?	
	Would you prefer to live in a house next to an airport or a house next to a school?	
	Would you prefer to live in a modern, spacious apartment or in an old, cosy house?	
	Would you prefer to live in a fourth-floor flat without a lift or in a ground-floor flat with a disco next door?	

Activity 7



Activity 8

- Choose two questions from each section to ask a partner.

Saving money

- 1 Would you say you are good at saving money? Why (not)?
- 2 Do you have any strategies for saving money, e.g. when you are shopping?
- 3 Are you saving for anything at the moment? What for?
- 4 What factors might influence your decision to keep your money in a specific bank?

Losing and winning money

Do you know anyone who...

- 1 has been a victim of credit card fraud?
- 2 found that money had been mistakenly paid into their bank account?
- 3 lost or made a large amount of money on the stock market?
- 4 won a substantial amount of money in the lottery?

Earning money

- 1 Did you have a Saturday job or a summer job when you were younger? What kind of work did you have to do?
- 2 Do you have any skills that could bring you extra income if you needed it?
- 3 How would you feel about earning a lot less than your partner?
- 4 In what jobs do you think people can justify earning huge salaries?

Spending money

- 1 When you go shopping do you prefer paying with cash or by credit card?
- 2 Do you prefer spending money on things (e.g. clothes, gadgets, etc.) or experiences (e.g. holidays, concerts, etc.)?
- 3 Is there anything you feel guilty about spending money on? Why?
- 4 Have you ever bought something that you now think was a complete waste of money?

Giving money

- 1 Do you give money to any charities? Which ones? Why did you choose them?
- 2 Where and when do you tend to give tips? What factors influence your decision to give a tip or not?
- 3 Do you ever give money to people begging on the street?
- 4 Do you often give money as a present, e.g. for a birthday or wedding present? Do you prefer being given money yourself, or would you rather have an actual present?

Borrowing or lending money

- 1 Do you think it's better to borrow money from friends or family?
- 2 Have you ever lent someone some money and never been paid back?
- 3 Do you currently have a bank loan or a mortgage? What for?
- 4 Do you think the government should give young people loans for higher education, or grants (which they don't have to pay back)?

Activity 9

Would you survive?

1  You're driving your car along a road by a river. Suddenly your brakes fail on a bend and you can't stop your car going into the water. What would you do?	2  You're skiing on your own 'off piste' when you suddenly hear a very loud noise behind you. It's an avalanche! What would you do?	3  You're walking in a forest near where you live when suddenly you feel a terrible pain in your leg. You've been bitten by a snake that you think is poisonous. What would you do?
4  You're camping in a forest, and decide to go for a walk. Suddenly, you come face to face with a black bear. It looks ready to attack you! What would you do?	5  You're in a city street and suddenly shooting starts between two rival gangs. What would you do?	6  You're swimming in the sea when you see the dark fin of a shark approaching you. What would you do?

The answers

- 1 As soon as you hit the water, open the window. This allows water to come in and equalize the pressure so that you can open the door. If you can't open the window or break it, wait until the water reaches your head and hold your breath. When the pressure is equal inside and outside the car you'll be able to open the door.
- 2 Your only hope is to try to stay on top of the snow by using a swimming action. Avalanches tend to occur in areas with new snow on sunny afternoons.
- 3 Wash the bite with soap and water as soon as you can. Keep the area where the bite is lower than your heart. Wrap a bandage tightly around your leg above the bite to help slow the poison until you can get medical help. Don't suck out the poison and don't tie the bandage too tight.
- 4 Lie still and quiet. An attack by a mother bear often ends when the person stops fighting. Don't run or climb a tree as a bear can run much faster than you, and is an expert at climbing trees. If you lie still and the bear still attacks you, try to scare it away by hitting it with anything you can find. Try to aim for the eyes or nose if possible.
- 5 Get down on the ground and stay there. Lie flat on your stomach. If there are cars, lie down behind one of the wheels. If there are no cars, lie in the road right next to the pavement. Don't run away because that will only draw attention to you and you could be shot by mistake.
- 6 Your only hope if the shark attacks you is to try to hit the shark in the eyes, which are the area most sensitive to pain.

Activity 10

Student A

- a** Write something in at least seven of your circles.

Circle 1: a well-known person you wish you could meet or could have met

Circle 2: a new gadget you wish you had

Circle 3: a name you wish your parents had called you (instead of the one they gave you)

Circle 4: something you wish the local government would do to improve your town / city

Circle 5: a concert or sporting event you wish you'd been able to go to

Circle 6: something you wish people wouldn't do in the cinema

Circle 7: an activity you wish you didn't have to do every day

Circle 8: a language (other than English) you wish you could speak

Circle 9: something you wish you had learnt to do when you were younger

Circle 10: something you wish you hadn't spent money on

- b** Give your sheet to **B**. He / She will ask you to explain what you have written.

- c** Ask **B** to explain what he / she has written.

Why did you write Breaking Bad in circle 1?

*Because I wish they would
make more series of it. I love it.*

Student B

- a** Write something in at least seven of your circles.

Circle 1: a TV drama or comedy you wish they had made more series of

Circle 2: something you wish drivers or cyclists would or wouldn't do

Circle 3: somebody you wish you could see more often

Circle 4: somewhere you wish you had a house or flat

Circle 5: a free time activity you wish you had more time to do

Circle 6: a group or singer you wish would come and play in your city

Circle 7: something you wish hadn't been invented

Circle 8: something you wish people wouldn't do on social networking sites

Circle 9: something annoying you wish someone in your family wouldn't do

Circle 10: something you wish you had learnt to do when you were younger

- b** Give your sheet to **A**. He / She will ask you to explain what you have written.

- c** Ask **A** to explain what he / she has written.

Why did you write Salvador Dali in circle 1?

*Because I wish I had met
him. He was a great artist.*

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