

## Repetition sheet I      Present simple & Continuous

### Decide whether an “-e- ” is missing.

1. He read-s.
2. She watch-s.
3. Mary teach-s.
4. Peter do-s.
5. The student look-s.
6. The lady say-s.
7. The bus park-s.
8. She push-s.
9. Susan rush-s.
10. The postman bring-s.

### Decide whether the “-y-“ turns into “-ie-“ when “-s-“ is added.

1. Michael (hurry).
2. The teacher (annoy).
3. He (say).
4. The boss (stay).
5. Mrs Mayer (worry).
6. The cat (play).
7. The butcher (carry).
8. The pupil (try).
9. It (vary).
10. The child (cry).

### Put into the correct Present simple form

1. ... you (to live) in Brighton?
2. I (not/to live) in England.
3. The Parkers (to live) there.
4. Mr Parker (to work) at the harbour.
5. He (not/to like) his work.
6. Mrs Parker (to like) her job as a secretary.
7. She (not/to want) to stay at home all day.
8. The children, Cindy and Bert, (to go) to school.

9. Cindy (to go) to a comprehensive school, Bert (to attend) a grammar school.
10. They (to come) home at 5 p. m.
11. They (to wear) school uniforms.
12. After school Cindy (to take) the bus home.
13. Bert (to have) a bike, so he (to cycle) home.
14. In the evening the Parkers (to watch) TV or (to play) games.
15. They (not/to go) to bed late, because they (to get up) very early every day.

### Put the verbs in brackets in the correct Present Continuous form.

1. We (to discuss) the problem at the moment.
2. Look! Carmen (to play) with Susan now.
3. The children (to open) their presents right now.
4. Listen! The Coopers (to make) a lot of noise again.
5. The students (to write) a test now.
6. Oliver (to leave) the house at the moment.
7. Look! The workers (to clean) the street.
8. Susan can't come. She (to telephone) at the moment.
9. The sun (to shine) now.
10. Look! The cat (to play) with the little ball.
11. Officer, 1 (to watch) the man now.
12. The girls (to cut) the film now.
13. The teacher (to correct) the tests at the moment.
14. She (to go) by bus today.
15. My mother (to bake) a cake now.

### Translate the following sentences.

1. Kommenden Samstag haben wir ein Fußballspiel.
2. Im Augenblick übe ich für unsere Klassenarbeit.
3. Herr Steiger repariert gerade sein Auto.
4. Wir essen gerade zu Abend.
5. Hör mal! Der Hund des Nachbarn bellt schon wieder.
6. Er liest gerade ein interessantes Buch.
7. Mein Vater arbeitet im Moment im Garten.
8. Susan besucht gerade ihre Freundin.
9. Die Sekretärin telefoniert gerade.
10. Komm, wir (Let's) gehen schwimmen. Die Sonne scheint.



## Repetition sheet II Past simple & Continuous

### Write a short biography of George Washington!

- 1732 / Bridges Creek / to be born
- the 1750s / to become / commander-in-chief of Virginia
- 1759 / to marry / wealthy young widow
- 1759 / people / to elect him to the Virginia Parliament
- 1774-1775 to be / delegate to the 1st and 2nd Continental Congress, which / to choose him commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War
- at the battle of Yorktown / he / to defeat / British Army / 1781
- 1789 he / to become / 1st President of the United States
- he / to keep / America / neutral / during the French Revolution
- the Americans / to elect / him / for a second term of office / 1793
- 1799 / he / to die / Mount Vernon, Virginia

### Put into the correct past tense form

1. While Peter and Mary (to lie) beside the swimming-pool, we (to have) a drink at the hotel bar.
2. When I (to walk) down Station Road yesterday, I (to meet) Mr Meyer, an old friend of my father's.
3. While Sue (to get off) the bus, a few rude youngsters (to try) to get in at the same time.
4. I (to want) to visit you yesterday, but you (not/to be) at home. It (to be) at 3 o'clock. What (you/to do) at that time?
5. He (to recognize) me at once, although I (to wear) a scarf around my face.
6. When the old lady (to try) to cross the street, suddenly a car (to come) round the corner and nearly (to hit) her.
7. He (to eat) some sandwiches and then (to help) himself to some biscuits.
8. When my friend (to come) to see me yesterday I (not/can/come) downstairs, because I (to have) a shower.
9. When it (to start) to rain, the children (to try) to put up their tent.
10. He (to climb) through the window, (to switch on) the lights and (to go) into the kitchen.
10. When she (to hear) the terrible news, she (to burst) into tears.
12. While the doctor (to examine) Mr Samson, his wife (to wait) in the waiting-room.
13. Some weeks ago he (to break) his arm, but nevertheless he (to go) to work some days later.
14. What (you/to do) when the robbery (to take place)?
15. While the mechanic (to check) the engine, Sam (to wait) in the little office.
16. We (to watch) TV when it (to start) to rain. So mother (to switch) off the TV, because she (to be) afraid of the lightning.
17. The organizer (to announce) the very famous singer. Some minutes later she (to appear) on the stage.
18. When he (to work) for this company, he (not/to like) his job.
19. Paul (to be) very eager when he was a schoolboy. When his friends (to play), he (to sit) in his room and (to study).
20. Last weekend we (to visit) friends of ours in the afternoon, then we (to go) to the cinema.

**Translate the following sentences.**

1. Der Kommissar betrat mit dem Fremden die Bar und fragte: "Was haben Sie gestern zwischen 9 und 10 Uhr gemacht?"
2. Der Fremde antwortete: "Als der Mord geschah, saß ich in der Bar und spielte mit Mr. Doodle Karten."
3. "Hat irgend jemand anders Sie gesehen?" wollte Kommissar Montag wissen.
4. "Während wir Karten spielten, beobachtete uns ein junger Mann, der die ganze Zeit an der Theke stand."
5. Der Kommissar wurde langsam nervös.

**Telling a story. Give the correct form of the words in brackets.**

01. Inside the police station, a sergeant (stand) at a desk, writing.
02. He still (write) when the constable (bring) Bert in, and he and the constable (stand) in front of the desk until the sergeant (finish).
03. Finally, he (look) up and (say) to the constable: "Where you (find) him?"
04. "He (sleep) on a bench in the park. It (be) not easy to wake him up. As I (stand) there, he just (go) on snoring. He (snore) so loudly, he (frighten) the children."
05. "(complain) anyone?"
06. "Two little old ladies (come) up to me and (tell) me that the snores (make) them nervous."
07. The sergeant (say): "A man (telephone) here and (tell) me that he (live) next to the park and the noise (cause) interference on his TV. He (ask) why we not (do) anything about it."
08. He (turn) to Bert and (ask) him if he (realise) he (be) Public Nuisance Number One.
09. Bert (reply) in a rush that he (be) a heavy sleeper, that he (work) at night, and that he (be) unable to sleep at home because his neighbour (give) piano lessons, and the students always (play) Bach preludes, and he (hate) Bach.
10. The sergeant (scratch) his head and said he (wonder) what the piano students (think) of Bert's trombone.

**Repetition sheet III Prepositions**

Choose the correct preposition. If no preposition is necessary, write a dash (-).

1. I usually meet my friends \_\_\_\_\_ Friday evenings.
2. Steve lives \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto now.
3. I go \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto quite often to visit him.
4. When I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Toronto last week, it was snowing.
5. Would you like to listen \_\_\_\_\_ something on the stereo?
6. I visited my brother \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
7. I saw that movie \_\_\_\_\_ television.
8. He sent \_\_\_\_\_ his wife some roses.
9. People in Canada are quite different \_\_\_\_\_ the people in the U.S.
10. I like to go for a jog \_\_\_\_\_ the morning before I start work.
11. The weather in Toronto is almost the same \_\_\_\_\_ the weather here.
12. What team do you play \_\_\_\_\_?
13. He gave his record collection \_\_\_\_\_ his brother when he moved to Calgary.
14. I will meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
15. He usually starts work \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00.
16. He has lived in Montreal \_\_\_\_\_ 1985 (He still lives here).
17. She usually comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle.
18. We cut the tree down \_\_\_\_\_ a chainsaw.
19. I like to watch T.V. \_\_\_\_\_ night before I go to bed.
20. I will start university \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

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**Queen Beatrice and the missing prepositions**

Help Queen Beatrice to tell \_\_\_\_\_ her trip \_\_\_\_\_ Finland. Fill in the missing prepositions.

"I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Helsinki-Vantaa-airport \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday the 1st of June \_\_\_\_\_ a quarter past two. The plane landed perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ time and I was very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful weather. I was supposed to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Helsinki University of Technology which is situated a few kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ the city, west \_\_\_\_\_ Helsinki. Instead \_\_\_\_\_ riding \_\_\_\_\_ a big black car I travelled \_\_\_\_\_ bus to Otaniemi. Unfortunately we got stuck \_\_\_\_\_ a traffic jam and I didn't get there \_\_\_\_\_ time. The University is a huge

building made \_\_\_\_\_ red brick and designed by \_\_\_\_\_ Aalto \_\_\_\_\_ the 1960's. \_\_\_\_\_ the University I was greeted by a group of brave and smiling English students waving small flags of Holland \_\_\_\_\_ their heads. \_\_\_\_\_ the students I noticed a woman \_\_\_\_\_ forty \_\_\_\_\_ red hair \_\_\_\_\_ a Thai-suit. All the students were very excited \_\_\_\_\_ seeing a real Queen, but this woman looked down \_\_\_\_\_ me. Obviously, she was used \_\_\_\_\_ seeing royalties.

\_\_\_\_\_ the evening I met President Ahtisaari who is famous \_\_\_\_\_ his slippery dancing shoes. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner I got \_\_\_\_\_ serious trouble. Mr Ahtisaari who he is indeed very fond \_\_\_\_\_ dancing definitely can't tell a waltz \_\_\_\_\_ a tango. I must admit I'm not very good \_\_\_\_\_ dancing either, but after Mr Ahtisaari had trodden \_\_\_\_\_ my toes several times I got the impression he didn't do it \_\_\_\_\_ mistake but \_\_\_\_\_ purpose. I tried very hard to get rid \_\_\_\_\_ him, but he insisted \_\_\_\_\_ dancing with me. Finally I decided \_\_\_\_\_ escape \_\_\_\_\_ the back door.

Since I was afraid to go alone \_\_\_\_\_ my bodyguards \_\_\_\_\_ the empty streets \_\_\_\_\_ midnight I started to run and ran all the way \_\_\_\_\_ my hotel. When I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ my royal suite I was completely \_\_\_\_\_ breath and stayed \_\_\_\_\_ bed all night. \_\_\_\_\_ The next morning President Ahtisaari was very angry \_\_\_\_\_ me. He couldn't forgive me \_\_\_\_\_ leaving his party so early and shouted \_\_\_\_\_ me in a loud voice "God punish the Queen".

If you ever visit Finland I warn you \_\_\_\_\_ my own experience: you should never dance a tango \_\_\_\_\_ an Eskimo. Keep this \_\_\_\_\_ mind and be prepared \_\_\_\_\_ the worst. \_\_\_\_\_ This morning I finally left Helsinki \_\_\_\_\_ Amsterdam but I look forward \_\_\_\_\_ getting back soon."

## Repetition sheet IV

### Present perfect simple & continuous

**Form sentences about what the persons have been doing all day.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Simon / to do crossword puzzles / all day    | 7. Susan to knit her new pullover                     |
| 2. Peter and Paul to play football              | 8. David to try to repair his bike                    |
| 3. Mother / to work in the house                | 9. Grandfather / to sit in his armchair and / to read |
| 4. I / to be to the swimming pool               | 10. The cat / to chase mice and / to play in the sun  |
| 5. The young children / to play in kindergarten |   |
| 6. The neighbours - to lie in the sun           |   |

**Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct present perfect form. Use either present perfect simple or continuous.**

1. I (to learn) English for 6 years now.
2. We (to live) in that area since 1970.
3. He (already / to solve) two crossword puzzles this morning.
4. It (to rain) all day.
5. I hope you (not / to wait) for him for a long time.
6. Charles really looks pale. He (not / to eat) anything today.
7. My father (to work) in this company for 2 years now.
8. He (to know) Jim for a long time.
9. ... you ever (to see) any fish in this river?
10. Since when... you (to sit) here?

**Translate the sentences. Use the correct Present Perfect form.**

1. Susan macht seit 3 Wochen eine Diät und hat schon 5 Pfund abgenommen.
2. Mr Seller hat schon den ganzen Morgen Kunden. Er hat bereits zwei Autos verkauft.
3. Paul spielt seit 2 Stunden Schach. Er hat noch nie gegen Tom gespielt.
4. Ich lebe jetzt seit 2 Jahren in den USA und habe mein Heimatland noch nicht vermisst.
5. Mrs Chatter telephonierte schon seit einer halben Stunde mit ihrer Freundin. Sie hat schon über £ 1.00 für das Gespräch ausgegeben.
6. Was hast du den ganzen Nachmittag gemacht? Hast du auf mich gewartet?
7. Harry spart schon seit Monaten für ein Motorrad. Er hat bereits £ 100 gespart.

**Complete the text below with the appropriate tenses (pr perf & past simp)**

1. A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars"?  
B: I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see, never) that movie.
2. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
3. My best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.
4. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have, not) this much fun since I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a kid
6. Things \_\_\_\_\_ (change) great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working here three years ago, the company \_\_\_\_\_ (have, only) six employees. Since then, we \_\_\_\_\_ (expand) to include more than 2000 full-time workers.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (wander) off into the forest and \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bitten by a snake.
8. Listen Donna, I don't care if you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus this morning. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late to work too many times. You are fired!
9. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (see, never) the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.
10. How sad! George \_\_\_\_\_ (dream) of going to California before he died, but he didn't make it. He \_\_\_\_\_ (see, never) the ocean.
11. In the last hundred years, travelling \_\_\_\_\_ (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it \_\_\_\_\_ (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
12. Jonny, I can't believe how much you \_\_\_\_\_ (change) since the last time I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you. You \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) at least a foot!
13. This tree \_\_\_\_\_ (be) planted by the settlers who \_\_\_\_\_ (found) our city over four hundred years ago.
14. This mountain \_\_\_\_\_ (be, never) climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to reach the top, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed, ever) . The climb is extremely difficult and many people (die) trying to reach the summit.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit, never) Africa, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to South America several times. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to South America, I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Brazil and Peru. I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) two weeks in the Amazon, \_\_\_\_\_ (hike) for a week near Machu Picchu, and \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the Nazca Lines.



## Repetition sheet V      Past Perfect

### 1 Change the verbs to past perfect or simple past.

1. First: Diego ate dinner. Then: Pablo came over.

Diego (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner already by the time Pablo (come) \_\_\_\_\_ over.

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2. First: I finished my homework. Then: I went to bed.

I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed after I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

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3. First: Sam washed the dishes. Then: Sam turned on the TV.

Sam (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ on the TV after he (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes.

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4. First: Frank threw the football. Then: Frank fell down.

Frank (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ down after he (throw) \_\_\_\_\_ the football.

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5. First: I bought an airplane ticket. Then: Sara found a really good price.

After I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ an airplane ticket already, Sara (find) \_\_\_\_\_ a really good price.

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6. Last night I started to make dinner at 5:30. At 6:00, My husband came home.

By the time my husband (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home, I (make) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner already.

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7. Yesterday Maria fed the cat and then she went to work.

Maria (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to work after she (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ the cat.

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8. Peter was late. By the time he (get) \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre, the movie

(start) \_\_\_\_\_ already.

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9. The teacher (give) \_\_\_\_\_ an exam by the time Jorge (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

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10. We (play) \_\_\_\_\_ cards for several hours after the children (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

### 2 Fill in the correct tense past simple or past perfect

I can't believe I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) that apartment. I \_\_\_\_\_ (submit) my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (show) up to take a look around, there were at least twenty other people who \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) before me. Most of them \_\_\_\_\_ (fill, already) out their applications and were already leaving. The landlord said I could still apply, so I did.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They \_\_\_\_\_ (want) me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlord because I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some problems with him and I knew he wouldn't recommend me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (end) up listing my father as a reference.

It was total luck that he \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlord and my father \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to high school together. He decided that I could have the apartment before he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at my credit report. I really lucked out!

### 3 Past Tense, Present Perfect and Past Perfect

#### Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense

1. When Roger (to come) home from school, his mother (to wait) for him for almost 2 hours.
2. She asked him: "Why (you/not/to come) earlier? Dinner (to be) ready for over an hour now."
3. Roger replied: "I (to want) to be punctual, but we (must/to stay) in school longer."
4. "What (you/to do) that you (must/to stay) so long?" his mother asked.
5. "When the teacher (to come) in, we (to jump) over the tables in our classroom."
6. "I (not/to hear) such a stupid thing for years", exclaimed his mother.
7. When Inspector Blockhead (to arrive) at the hotel, he (to find) that a terrible crime (to be committed).
8. He (not/to stand) there long when suddenly one of the guests (to want) to speak to him..
9. He (to say) that he (to watch) TV when suddenly he (to hear) a shot. 10. He (to run) to the window at once and (to see) a woman leaving the hotel in a hurry.

#### 4 Translate the following sentences

1. Als Columbus Amerika entdeckte, glaubte er, daß er einen kürzeren Weg nach Indien gefunden hätte.
2. Seit damals haben wir herausgefunden, daß Columbus sich geirrt hatte.
3. Nachdem die ersten Siedler nach Amerika gekommen waren, begannen sie bald, überall Dörfer und Städte zu bauen.
4. Vom Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts bis zum Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts fand eine ständige Westwärtsbewegung statt.
5. Gegen 1890 waren die letzten großen, freien Gebiete besiedelt.
6. Seitdem hat sich die Situation für die Einwanderer grundlegend geändert.

## Repetition sheet VI Future Forms

### 1 Choose the correct future form to complete the sentences below.

I'm hungry - Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) you a sandwich.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Law at UCLA next year.

Oh darling! I love you so much, \_\_\_\_\_ (you/marry) me?

The flight \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 8 p.m.

Look at those clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) any minute.

Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.

I think he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very successful.

When \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) me next year?

Class \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 9, it \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 10.

As soon as she arrives in Dallas she \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a call.

Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) soon.

Who do you think \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next national elections?

We are \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Austin next week for a meeting with the advisory board.

I promise you: I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my homework on time next week.

I'll take this letter to the post office when I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into town this afternoon.

### 2 Choose the correct forms of the future. Delete the incorrect ones.

1. Peter (is/is going to be) fifty next Friday.
2. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What (am I going to say / will I say)?
3. Jack (is having / will have) a dinner party next Saturday.
4. By the time you arrive, I'll (have been / be) working for two hours.
5. John hasn't eaten. - Don't worry (I'll make / I'm going to make) him a sandwich.
6. We'll go out for dinner when he (gets in / will get in).
7. Unless he arrives soon, we (won't go/ aren't go) to the party.
8. (I'll be studying / I'll have studied) at 9 tomorrow evening.
9. (We'll have finished / We'll finish) by 9 o'clock.
10. Look at those clouds! It (is going to rain / will rain)!

### 3 EXERCISE - FUTURE TENSES (WILL or BE GOING TO?)

Conjugate the verbs in parentheses in a future tense. In some cases, the **be going to** form is preferable; in other cases, the **will** form is preferable; and occasionally both forms are possible.

1. Tomorrow there \_\_\_\_\_ rain with intermittent showers. (be)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a party on Saturday night. (have)
3. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ a baby! (have)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ now for station identification. (pause)
5. The scientist \_\_\_\_\_ the rats in order to examine cancerous tissue. (kill)

6. The rats \_\_\_\_\_ the scientist by gnawing at him with their sharp teeth. (kill)
7. Watch out! That bomb \_\_\_\_\_! (explode)
8. -I'm thirsty.  
-Just a moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ you a glass of water. (bring)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Hawaii on our honeymoon. (go)
10. Where is the toilet ... I think I \_\_\_\_\_. (throw up)
11. It seems awfully hot in here; I \_\_\_\_\_ the window. (open)
12. The galaxy \_\_\_\_\_ expanding in 12 billion years. (stop)
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ the paint brushes in aisle 14. (find)
14. Bill Gates says he \_\_\_\_\_ half of his money to charity. (give)
15. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ my head. (shave)
16. At midnight tonight, we \_\_\_\_\_ to escape through the secret tunnel. (try)
17. Don't call us, we \_\_\_\_\_ you. (call)
18. Why don't you pet the dog? He \_\_\_\_\_ you. (not bite)
19. It's almost 9 o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ for him any longer. (not wait)
20. The students who don't study their grammar \_\_\_\_\_ the course. (not pass)

#### 4 Choose the most appropriate forms of the future. Delete the incorrect ones.

- 1 A What are you *doing* / *will you do* this weekend?  
B I'm *going* / *going to go* to a concert in London. Do you fancy coming?  
A Maybe – I'm *going to* / *'ll* let you know.  
B OK. We're *getting* / *'ll get* the train at 5.45.
- 2 A Kate's seventeen today.  
B *Will she* / *Is she going to* learn to drive?  
A Yes, she *'ll have* / *'s having* her first driving lesson tomorrow.  
B I hope she *'ll pass* / *'s passing* the test first time.
- 3 A I haven't received that report yet.  
B OK, I *'ll* / *'m going to* fax you a copy.  
A Thanks. I *'ll give* / *'m giving* you a call when I've read it.  
B Fine, but I *'ll have* / *'m having* lunch out so I' *won't be* / *'m not being* back till two.  
A That's OK. I *won't finish* / *'m not finishing* it before then.
- 4 A What *will you* / *are you going to* do when you leave school?  
B I *'ll* / *'m going to* go to university. What about you?  
A Me too, but I'd like to go abroad first.  
B Oh yes? Ken *will* / *'s going to* do that. He *'ll* / *'s going to* work in Canada for a year.

## Repetition sheet VII Conditionals

### Conditional Clauses (if-Clauses)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct conditional tense. Write which one it is at the end.

1. If the weather is fine, we (to go) out.
2. If he had watched the football match on TV, he (to know) the result now.
3. He (to be) here now if the train hadn't been late.
4. We (to go) to Spain in our next holidays if we can afford it.
5. If we went to Spain, we (to stay) at a first-class hotel.
6. If Peter passes his exam next week, he (to go) to university.
7. If you (to like), I'll get the ticket for you.
8. If he wants to see the new film, he (to have to/to go) to the cinema.
9. If he had read the instructions, he (not/to break) the machine.
10. If he takes another English course, he (to be) perfect by next year.
11. If I (to be) you, I (not/to visit) him this week.
12. If he hadn't been ill, he (can/to take part) in the game.
13. If he had been willing to spend another £ 5, he (to be able to/to get) a better pullover.
14. If you (not/to go) home so early, you wouldn't have missed the best part.
15. If there is no petrol in the tank, the car (not/to run).
16. If I (to be) a teacher, I wouldn't be so strict.
17. If he (to obey) the order, this wouldn't have happened.
18. If he (not/to rob) the bank, he wouldn't be in prison now.
19. He would never be what he is now, if he (not/to work) very hard all his life.

### Translate the sentences. Mind the type of it-clause,

1. Wenn er nicht so ein Dummkopf wäre, hätte er das niemals getan.
2. Wenn ich spreche, mag ich es nicht, unterbrochen zu werden.
3. Er wäre nicht entlassen worden, wenn er den Fehler gleich zugegeben hätte.
4. Wenn Sally sich im Moment nicht wohlfühlt, sollte sie zum Arzt gehen.
5. Wenn Pat das Auto verkauft, wird er wieder mit dem Bus fahren müssen.
6. Wenn Ron rechtzeitig ankommt, können wir noch in den Zoo gehen.
7. Wenn wir die Papiere früher gefunden hätten, hätte uns das eine Menge Arbeit erspart.
8. Die beiden Mädchen wären ertrunken, wenn nicht ein Boot in der Nähe gewesen wäre.
9. Wenn ich die Wohnung rechtzeitig eingerichtet habe, werde ich alle Freunde einladen.

## Which Conditional Should I Use?

### 1 I want to buy a Porsche, but I don't have enough money.

- a) If I have enough money, I buy a Porsche.
- b) If I have enough money, I will buy a Porsche.
- c) If I had enough money, I would buy a Porsche.
- d) If I had had enough money, I would have bought a Porsche.

---

### 2 He stepped on the mine, and it exploded.

- a) If he doesn't step on the mine, it doesn't explode.
- b) If he doesn't step on the mine, it won't explode.
- c) If he didn't step on the mine, it wouldn't explode.
- d) If he hadn't stepped on the mine, it wouldn't have exploded.

---

### 3 In my experiments, the liquid is cooled to 32 degrees. It always freezes.

- a) If you cool the liquid to 32 degrees, it freezes.
- b) If you cool the liquid to 32 degrees, it will freeze.
- c) If you cooled the liquid to 32 degrees, it would freeze.
- d) If you had cooled the liquid to 32 degrees, it would have frozen.

---

### 4 It may rain this afternoon. I hope it doesn't because I don't want the match to be cancelled.

- a) If it rains, the match is cancelled.
- b) If it rains, the match will be cancelled.
- c) If it rained, the match would be cancelled.
- d) If it had rained, the match would have been cancelled.

---

### 5 Unfortunately, I don't know Philosophy, so I can't answer your question.

- a) If I know Philosophy, I can answer your question.
- b) If I know Philosophy, I will be able to answer your question.
- c) If I knew Philosophy, I would be able to answer your question.
- d) If I had known Philosophy, I would have been able to answer your question.

---

### 6 You ignored my advice, so you got into trouble!

- a) If you don't ignore my advice, you don't get into trouble.
- b) If you don't ignore my advice, you won't get into trouble.
- c) If you didn't ignore my advice, you wouldn't get into trouble.
- d) If you hadn't ignored my advice, you wouldn't have got into trouble.

## Complete with the correct forms of the verbs.

01. If you arrive early, you (have) to wait.

02. If you arrived early, you (have) to wait.

03. If you had arrived early, you (have) to wait.

04. They (help) you if they can.

05. They (help) you if they could.

06. They (help) you if they could have.

07. If you drink too much you (be) sick.

08. Unless you work hard you (not pass) your test.

09. If you stop smoking you (live) longer.

10. Practise hard and your English (improve).

11. We would have gone out if (stop) raining.

12. If I (go) away, I would have written to you.

13. If he (work) harder, he would have succeeded.

14. He not (write) unless he was lonely.

15. She would have come if you (invite) her.

16. Unless the greenhouse effect is mitigated, the seas (rise).

## Repetition sheet VIII Passive

### Passive overview

#### SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST

The active object becomes the passive subject.

am/is/are + past participle

was/were + past participle

#### PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS

Passive form:

am/is/are + being + past participle

was/were + being + past participle

#### PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT

Passive form:

have/has been + past participle

had been + past participle

#### FUTURE TENSES

Passive forms: will + be + past participle

is/are going to be + past participle

#### PRESENT / FUTURE MODALS

The passive form follows this pattern:

modal + be + past participle

#### PAST MODALS

The past passive form follows this pattern:

modal + have been + past participle

More: <http://english-zone.com/verbs/pssvchrt.htm>

### Change the following active sentences to the passive.

Many people have attacked Indiana

Indiana \_\_\_\_\_ (attack) by many people.

Many people had attacked Indiana before he left for Egypt.

Indiana \_\_\_\_\_ (attack) many times before he left for Egypt.

Indiana was teaching the female student who wrote "love you" on her eyelids.

The student who wrote "love you" on her eyelids \_\_\_\_\_

(teach) by Indiana.

Actually a friend wrote "love you" on the girl's eyelids.

"Love you" \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by a friend.

The Germans are hunting Indiana.

Indiana \_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) by the Germans.

**This is based on the movie *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate active and passive verb forms (present simple, present continuous, past simple, past continuous, past perfect).

Indiana \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the idol from a temple, but it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (steal) from him by Belloq. Then, Indiana  
\_\_\_\_\_ (have) to run from the natives, who  
\_\_\_\_\_ (tell) to kill Indiana. While he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (run), he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (shout) "Start the plane!"

Later, Indiana \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) to find the Ark before the Nazis  
\_\_\_\_\_ (do). He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to find Abner Ravenwood. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (find) Ravenwood's daughter, Marion, in Mongolia.  
Marion  
\_\_\_\_\_ (attack) by Nazis, but with Indiana's help she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (survive).

Now, Indiana, Marion, and Belloq  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Cairo. They  
\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for the Ark.



**Repetition sheet IX Modal verbs**

can	could	have to	must	might	should
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1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted after such a long flight. He \_\_\_\_\_ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.
2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you \_\_\_\_\_ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.
3. Hiking the trail to the peak \_\_\_\_\_ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You \_\_\_\_\_ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
4. When you have a small child in the house, you \_\_\_\_\_ leave small objects lying around. Such objects \_\_\_\_\_ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you hold your breath for more than a minute?  
B: No, I can't.
6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It \_\_\_\_\_ have cost a fortune.
7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they \_\_\_\_\_ die.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ just say a few things in the language.
9. The book is optional. My professor said we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we needed extra credit. But we \_\_\_\_\_ read it if we don't want to.
10. A: Where is the spatula? It \_\_\_\_\_ be in this drawer but it's not here.  
B: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It \_\_\_\_\_ be in there. That's the only other place it \_\_\_\_\_ be.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it \_\_\_\_\_ rain later on this afternoon.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really \_\_\_\_\_ use the bathroom and I don't know if I \_\_\_\_\_ hold it until we get to Chicago.
13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He \_\_\_\_\_ have left it here last night.
14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your lighter for a minute?  
B: Sure, no problem. Actually, you \_\_\_\_\_ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe she said that to Megan! She \_\_\_\_\_ insult her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. She \_\_\_\_\_ have just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.
16. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.
17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer \_\_\_\_\_ be someone in this room. It \_\_\_\_\_ be any one of us!!!

18. A: I don't know why Denise started crying when I mentioned the wedding.

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous.  
After all, the big day is tomorrow.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ you always say the first thing that pops into your head? \_\_\_\_\_ you think once in awhile before you speak?

20. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It \_\_\_\_\_ be lying around here somewhere. Where \_\_\_\_\_ it be?

---

Susanne is a German pupil, but she will soon be moving to England with her parents, A lot of things will change then. Form sentences.

### **must go to school by bus**

→ **Susanne will have to go to school by bus.**

1. must wear a school uniform
2. must stay in school till 5 o'clock
3. cannot have lunch with her family
4. can play games at school in the afternoon
5. mustn't leave the school premises
6. must attend the morning assembly
7. needn't do so much homework
8. to have very long holidays
9. must make new friends
10. cannot speak German in class

### **100 years ago a lot of things were different, Form sentences.**

#### **children/can play in the streets**

→ **Children could play in the streets.**

1. children/can swim in the river
2. many children/must work because the family/need the money
3. mothers/must do the washing by hand
4. women/may not take an active part in politics
5. students/must walk to school
6. fathers/cannot spend Saturdays with their families - they/must go to Work
7. the air/to be cleaner
8. people/must spend their free time without TV
9. water/must be carried to the houses
10. girls/may not wear trousers

### **Bill likes to show off. Form sentences using the Present Perfect.**

#### **may go to the disco since I was 12**

**I have been allowed to go to the disco since I was 12.**

1. can read difficult books since I was 10
2. may go on holiday on my own for 3 years
3. to have a girlfriend for 1 year
4. never/need my father's help
5. never/must repeat a class so far
6. to be given my own money since I was 8
7. always/can do my homework alone
8. to be allowed to drive my father's car for 3 months now
9. never/to have to help my mother in the kitchen

**Repetition sheet X comparatives & superlatives**

1 write down the comparatives & superlatives of the following adjectives.

1.	clean		
2.	hot		
3.	radical		
4.	thirsty		
5.	nice		
6.	soft		
7.	happy		
8.	democratic		
9.	thick		
10.	fat		
11.	great		
12.	narrow		
13.	small		
14.	young		
15.	quick		
16.	polite		
17.	large		
18.	difficult		
19.	cool		
20.	simple		
21.	efficient		
22.	nervous		
23.	cheap		
24.	dirty		
25.	characteristic		
26.	sunny		
27.	pretty		
28.	lucky		
29.	ugly		
30.	competent		

**2 Translate the following expressions**

1. leichter als (easy)	
2. so teuer wie (expensive)	
3. je eher, desto besser (soon/good)	
4. am kleinsten (small)	
5. so schön wie (nice)	
6. nicht so alt wie (old)	
7. weniger groß als (big)	
8. immer teurer (expensive)	
9. am besten (good)	
10. fauler als (lazy)	
11. so billig wie (cheap)	
12. länger als (long)	
13. immer besser (good)	
14. am schwierigsten (difficult)	
15. weniger hübsch als (nice)	
16. am interessantesten (interesting)	
17. neuer als (new)	
18. so dick wie (thick)	
19. weniger höflich als (polite)	
20. je mehr Kinder, desto lebhafter (many/lively)	
21. so müde wie (tired)	
22. am reichsten (rich)	
23. nicht so lang wie (long)	
24. durstiger als (thirsty)	
25. so arm wie (poor)	

**Repetition sheet XI   Reported Speech****Reported Speech without backshift – Change of Pronouns**

Helen is in front of the class holding a presentation on London. As Helen is rather shy, she speaks with a very low voice. Your classmate Gareth does not understand her, so you have to repeat every sentence to him.

Complete the sentences in reported speech (no backshift). Note the change of pronouns and verbs.

- Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: I went to London in July.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: My parents went with me.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: We spent three days in London.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: London is a multicultural place.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: I saw people of all colours.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: Me and my parents visited the Tower.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: One evening we went to see a musical.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: I love London.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_
- Helen: The people are so nice there.
- Gareth: What does she say?
- You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise on Reported Speech

### Questions - Exercise 2 ●●●○○

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

1. "What's the time?" he asked.  
→ He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_
2. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.  
→ She asked me \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.  
→ She asked him \_\_\_\_\_
4. "Where did they live?" he asked.  
→ He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_
5. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.  
→ He asked her \_\_\_\_\_
6. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.  
→ She asked me \_\_\_\_\_
7. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.  
→ The teacher wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_
8. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.  
→ She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_
9. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.  
→ He asked me \_\_\_\_\_
10. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.  
→ The mother asked the twins \_\_\_\_\_