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TESTS IN ENGLISH

STRUCTURAL CONVERSION

WYDANIE PIERWSZE



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INTRODUCTION

AIM OF THE BOOK

The aim of TESTS IN ENGLISH: STRUCTURAL CONVERSION is to give for students of English material to consolidate, expand, and refresh their knowledge of English structures.

The main usefulness of structural conversion is to show that it is possible to say the same thing in - sometimes many - different ways.

TESTS AS TEACHING MATERIAL

Both testing and teaching are so closely interrelated that it is virtually impossible to work in either field without being constantly concerned with the other. Tests may be constructed primarily as devices to reinforce learning and to motivate the student. They may develop and increase the student's awareness, as well as his stock, of English structures. A well-constructed test will provide the student with an opportunity to show his ability to recognise or to produce the correct forms of the language. Provided that details of his performance are given as soon as possible after the test, the student should be able to learn from his errors and consolidate the pattern taught. In this way a test can be used as a valuable teaching device. (J. B. Heaton, *Writing English Language Tests. A Practical Guide for Teachers of English as a Second or Foreign Language*. Longman, 1976, pp. 1-2)

LEVEL AND THE CHOICE OF STRUCTURES

The book is intended for intermediate and advanced students, who have already gained the confidence to speak, write, read and listen to a lot of English; they only lack structures. It will, it is hoped, also be useful to teachers of English, if only as a source of test material.

In the choice of the structures tested, A. S. Hornby's *Guide to Patterns and Usage in English* and the Cambridge University First Certificate and Proficiency Examinations papers were consulted.

TECHNIQUE USED

The testing technique throughout the book is that of transformation of sentences. The tests call for the given structure to be transformed, synthesized, or paraphrased, so that the student has to create a new structure without any, or very little, change in the meaning of the original sentence.

ORGANIZATION

A comprehensive **index** shows where each structure can be found. Most structures or expressions are indexed under several different headings, so it is usually not difficult to quickly locate the material you need. The numbers are those of exercises.

Answers to all the tests are given in the **key**. The key contains all the grammatically correct answers given by the students during the test trials. Some of the answers, although

grammatically correct, are rather cumbersome and awkward and would not usually be used in good and natural English. These answers are given in square brackets.

REFERENCE BOOKS

This book is to test structures, not to explain their usage. *Tests in English: Structural Conversion*, while giving a selection of the right answers to the tests, does not give full explanations of the usage of the structures or the differences between them.

Thus, although some notes on usage have been included, it may be necessary to learn more about how a particular structure is used or when it cannot be used.

To make it easier for the students to find relevant explanations of particular structures, after each structure heading the abbreviation GPU with a number (e.g.: GPU 2.118) will be found. GPU is the abbreviation of *Guide to Patterns and Usage in English*, a classic handbook on structures in English, written by A. S. Hornby. The paragraph references relate to the corresponding sections of GPU.

TO THE STUDENT

Are you uncertain of when to use some structures? Do you find it difficult to understand some books you have to read? Are you often at a loss for the most accurate structure? If your answer is "YES", you should make friends with this book. Despite its title, this book will not just test your knowledge of structures, but will provide you with practice which will help you to learn your English structures.

If you wish to get the most from this book, I suggest the following study guide:

1. Space your learning.

Do not attempt too many tests together.

Do one or two exercises at a time - three if you're going strong and are fully involved. Spaced studying is far more efficient, far more productive, than doing a lot in a very short period of time.

Come back to the book every day, or as close to every day as the circumstances of your life permit. Find a schedule that is comfortable for you, and then stick to it. I know it may be hard for a week or so, but after this period you will actually miss your few minutes with the English structure tests.

2. Do not rush - go at your own comfortable speed.

Everyone learns at a different pace. Fast learners are no better than slow learners - it's the end result that counts, not the time it takes you to finish.

3. Review.

In order for the new structures to become "fixed" in your mind, you need to test yourself again and again. When you start a new session, go back to the exercises of the previous session, and try to do them again; or at least repeat the items that you were not able to answer or gave wrong answers to.

4. Use reference books.

Use your reference books often. Don't just use them when you meet a completely new structure. Even when you already know the tested structure, check in a reference book as to how and when it can be used - the notes given in this book are not enough. Don't just learn new structures; you also need to know how to use them.

5. Test yourself.

When doing the exercises you are not aiming for a grade, or putting your worth on the line - rather you are discovering your weaknesses, if any; deciding where repairs have to be made; and, most importantly, experiencing a feeling of success at work well done.

HOW TO WORK WITH THIS BOOK

One important thing to remember is this, **do not mark the correct answer with ink in the book**. If you do this you are ruining the book for any future use, either by yourself or by anyone else.

Here are some of the ways in which the book may be used. You will be able to think of many more yourself.

1. Straightforward self-testing.

- Begin with the sections that most interest you.
- Read the tests and exercises and try to choose the right answer.
Write down in a notebook only those answers you are certain are correct. Do not guess. Try to avoid the temptation of referring to the key until you have finished! No cheating!
- Check your answers and, with a coloured pencil, correct from the key any mistakes you have made.
- Read through the test again, paying special attention to the sentences you didn't know or got wrong. Using a reference book, learn more about the structures you didn't know. Try the test again fifteen minutes later.
- After a few days try the same test again. You should be able to do many more, if not all, of the conversions correctly.

2. Trying the tests with a friend.

- Try a test together with a friend, but each of you should mark answers on separate sheets of paper.
- Compare his/her answers with yours. If your answers are different try to give your reasons for choosing the answers in question.
- Compare both sets of answers with the key.
- Discuss, with the help of reference book explanations, the right answers.
- Try the test again.

I hope you will find working with this book both a stimulating and a fruitful experience.

Good luck!

I. CONCEPTS

CONTRASTS AND COMPARISONS

Note: At the end of the sentence the auxiliary (*am, is, are, do, does, did, have, has, had, will, would, can, could, shall, should, etc.*) is usually repeated with pronouns but not so frequently with nouns, e.g.:
Mary plays the piano better than I do.
Mary plays the piano better than John (does).

COMPARISON OF EQUALITY	AS ... AS ...
---------------------------	---------------

Example: She is **as** beautiful **as** a flower.

Exercise 1

- Mary is fifteen. Jane is fifteen.
Mary is as ...
- Betty could swim as well as Joan.
Joan ...
- Peter is very handsome. You are very handsome too.
Peter is ...
- I play football very well. You play football very well.
You play ...
- He loves her very much. She loves him very much.
She loves ...

NEGATIVE COMPARISON OF EQUALITY	NOT AS/SO ... AS ... NOT QUITE SO/AS ... AS ...
------------------------------------	--

Examples: I am **not as** rich **as** they are.
 You are **not quite so** clever **as** Mike.

Exercise 2

- Your car is bigger than mine.
My car ...
- More people live in Warsaw than in Cracow.
Not ...
- We spent more money in January than in February.
We didn't spend ...
- We had expected ten guests but twenty arrived.
There were twice as ...
- George couldn't swim as well as Peter.
Peter ...

COMPARISON	IT ... SUCH ... (THAT) SO ... (THAT)
------------	---

Examples: It was **such** a tasty cake **that** I had four pieces.
 The cake was **so** tasty **that** I had four pieces.

Exercise 3

- The letter was so old that I couldn't read it.
It was ...
- The book was so boring that I couldn't finish it.
It ...
- The stick was so strong that I couldn't break it.
It ...
- She was such a beautiful girl that it was a pleasure to look at her.
She was so ...
- The weather was so nice that we had to go for a walk.
It was ...

COMPARISON	COMPARATIVE + THAN ...
------------	------------------------

Note: Exceptions are adjectives taken from Latin: *inferior, superior, junior, senior, prior*. These take *to*.

Examples: I speak **more** languages **than** Jennifer.
 Jennifer's English is **superior to** mine.

Exercise 4

- Betty has fewer books than me.
I ...
- Mary couldn't swim as well as Betty.
Betty ...
- This test is not as easy as I had expected.
This test ...
- I think our educational system is better than yours.
I think our educational system is ...
- There aren't as many books in your library as in mine.
There are ...

COMPARISON OF INFERIORITY	LESS ... THAN ...
------------------------------	-------------------

Example: There is *less* butter in the fridge *than* there was yesterday.

Exercise 5

- The actress was not as beautiful as we'd thought.
The actress ...
- The film was not as interesting as we'd expected.
The film ...
- Mary is far more responsible than Peter.
Peter is much ...
- I earned not so much money as I expected.
I earned ...
- We didn't spend as long as we had planned on writing this essay.
We spent ...

COMPARISON	NOT LESS THAN ... AT LEAST
------------	-------------------------------

Note: *Less* is usually used before uncountables and *fewer* before countables, but in informal English *less* is also used before plural nouns.

Examples: It will take me *not less than* an hour to solve this problem.
It will take me *at least* an hour to solve this problem.

Exercise 6

- You won't reach the station in less than ten minutes.
It'll take ...
- It takes me not less than four hours to do my homework.
I usually ...
- I always spend at least four days cleaning my room.
It never takes ...
- I won't be able to write this letter in less than twenty minutes.
It ...
- We'd better save at least £ 150 for redecorating our flat.
We'd better save ...

COMPARISON	PREFER WOULD PREFER WOULD RATHER
------------	--

Examples: Which of the two cars do you *prefer*?
Which of the two cars *would* you *prefer*?
Which of the two cars *would* you *rather* have?

Exercise 7

- Given a choice of tea and coffee, I prefer coffee.
I prefer ...
- "I would much rather go for a walk than stay at home."
She said she would prefer ...
- "I prefer reading books to listening to the radio".
My son said that he'd rather ...
- They would prefer to visit London rather than Paris.
They would rather ...
- Which of the following books would you prefer to read?
Which ...

COMPARISON	THE + COMPARATIVE ... THE + COMPARATIVE ...
------------	---

Example: *The more* I earn, *the less* money I have.

Exercise 8

- I eat less and less, yet I gain more and more weight.
The ...
- With each day we stayed in London, we loved the city more.
The ...

- 3 With each exercise he did, he understood the grammar less.
The ...
- 4 As I grow older, I become more and more forgetful.
The ...
- 5 I practise more and more and I become more and more skilful.
The more ...

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5.98

COMPARISON

THAN THAT ... SHOULD ...

Example: There is nothing I dream about more *than that* I *should* be able to visit Greece one day.

Exercise 9

- 1 Most of all I want you to be healthy.
There is nothing I want ...
- 2 For a book to be illustrated is less important than for it to be interesting.
It's more important ...
- 3 The beauty of the soul is more important than a beautiful body.
More important than a beautiful body is that ...
- 4 Reliability of a friend is more important than his wealth.
It is more important for a friend to be ...
- 5 There is nothing parents want more than that their children should be happy.
Most of all parents ...

COMPARISON

SUPERLATIVE ... (OF ALL)

Example: He is *the tallest* boy (*of all*).

Exercise 10

- 1 This girl is more beautiful than the others.
She's ...
- 2 I'm smaller than the other boys in class.
I'm ...
- 3 Can't your car go any faster?
Is this ...
- 4 My father and my sister both drive carefully, but my mother drives the most carefully of the three of them.
My mother drives ...
- 5 Don't you have a better record?
Is this ...

COMPARISON

IT'S + SUPERLATIVE ... EVER ...

Examples: *It's the most difficult* exam I have *ever* taken.
It's the best film I have *ever* seen.

Exercise 11

- 1 I've never seen such a beautiful view before.
It's ...
- 2 It's the most difficult exam I've ever taken.
I ...
- 3 I've never seen such a boring film before.
It's ...
- 4 I've never eaten such good ice cream before.
It's ...
- 5 I've never come across anyone more intelligent than Mary.
Mary is the ...

COMPARISON

NEVER ... A + COMPARATIVE ...

Examples: I have *never* seen *a better* film.
I have *never* taken *a more* difficult exam.

Exercise 12

- 1 It's the worst concert I've ever heard.
I ...
- 2 She's the most beautiful girl I've ever seen.
I ...
- 3 I've never written a letter longer than this.
I ...
- 4 Rex is the most intelligent dog I have ever had.
I ...
- 5 I have never had a more reliable friend than Peter.
Peter is ...

COMPARISON

IT'S THE MOST (-EST) ... EVER ... NEVER ... A MORE (-ER) ...

Examples: *It's the most delicious* cake I have *ever* eaten.
I have *never* had *a tastier* cake.

Exercise 13

- 1 I've never seen such a beautiful view before.
It's ...
- 2 It's the most difficult exam I've ever taken.
I ...
- 3 He is taller than anyone I've ever seen.
He is ...
- 4 It's the funniest joke I have ever heard.
I ...
- 5 I have never been to a better party than this.
It's ...

	IT'S THE FIRST TIME ... EVER ... NEVER ... BEFORE
--	--

Examples: *It's the first time* I have **ever** been to England.
I have **never** been to England **before**.

Exercise 14

- 1 It's the first time she's ever been to London.
She ...
- 2 We've never visited this castle before.
It's ...
- 3 They've never eaten lobster before.
It's ...
- 4 It's the first time we've ever kissed.
We ...
- 5 It's the first time I've ever driven a car.
I've ...

COMPARISON	NO ONE/NOTHING/NO...COMPARATIVE+THAN... NO ONE / NOTHING / NO ... AS WELL AS ...
-------------------	---

Examples: *No one* cooks **better than** my mother.
No one cooks **as well as** my mother.

Exercise 15

- 1 She sings better than anyone else.
No one ...
- 2 I'm more interested in the cinema than anything else.
Nothing ...

- 3 No one has visited more countries than Mary.
Mary ...
- 4 Cracow is more beautiful than any other city I've seen.
No ...
- 5 My brother is the best footballer in the club.
No one in the club ...

COMPARISON	TOO ... NOT... ENOUGH ...
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Examples: The coffee is **too** hot to drink.
I am **not** old **enough** to drink beer.

Exercise 16

- 1 This car is too expensive for me.
This car isn't ...
- 2 Their flat is too small for their family.
Their flat isn't ...
- 3 The weather isn't warm enough to go for a walk.
The weather is ...
- 4 We aren't rich enough to go to Florida.
We are ...
- 5 Your shoes are too muddy to let you into the room without taking them off.
Your shoes ...

REVISION EXERCISE I

- 1 I can't see you before eight in the evening.
Eight
- 2 I don't cook as well as my mother.
My mother
- 3 The yellow apples are less expensive than the red ones.
The yellow apples
- 4 Nowadays I don't have as much free time as I used to.
I used to have
- 5 If you work carefully, you won't make so many mistakes.
The
- 6 I'm a poor swimmer, but John is much worse.
John is
- 7 My sister didn't work hard enough to graduate.
My sister worked
- 8 My car is cheaper than the others.
Mine
- 9 I won't be able to clean my room in less than twenty minutes.
I will
- 10 If you study more, you will get better grades.
The
- 11 My father couldn't afford to buy the car.
The car
- 12 Miss Ideal is the best teacher they've got.
They haven't got
- 13 She sings better than anyone else.
She is
- 14 They arrived too late to get a good seat.
They didn't
- 15 You studied too little to pass the test.
You

CONTRASTS AND COMPARISONS

CONCESSION

CONCESSION

ALTHOUGH

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Example: *Although* he lives only next door, I never see him.

Exercise 17

- 1 The car isn't very nice, but it serves its purpose.
Although ...
- 2 Betty isn't very tall, but she can run very fast.
Although ...
- 3 He doesn't have much money, but he wants to buy a car.
Although ...
- 4 There wasn't much food at the party. However, everybody had a good time.
Although ...
- 5 He's a hard worker. However, he can never save enough to buy a car.
Although ...

CONCESSION

(EVEN) THOUGH - NEVERTHELESS ALL THE SAME

Examples: They were boring, *(even) though* well-educated.
Though they were well-educated, they were boring.
Educated *though* they were, they were very boring.
They were well-educated. *Nevertheless* they were boring.
They were well-educated. *All the same* they were boring.

Exercise 18

- 1 He didn't tell me why he'd been late, but I knew it all the same.
He didn't tell me why he'd been late, but I knew it ...
- 2 It's rather cold, but I think I'll go for a walk.
Even though ...
- 3 She was unattractive but still had many friends.
Even though ...
- 4 She was unattractive but still had many friends.
Unattractive ...
- 5 Though they'd lived in London for years, they always spoke German.
They'd lived in London for years. ...

CONCESSION	IN SPITE OF DESPITE
------------	--------------------------------

Examples: *In spite of* all her money, she always wears old clothes.
Despite the fact that she has all that money, she always wears old clothes.
Despite having all that money, she always wears old clothes.

Exercise 23

- 1 He doesn't have much money, but he wants to buy a car.
He wants to buy a car despite ...
- 2 We all enjoyed the walk even though it rained.
In ...
- 3 We managed to talk seriously although there were a lot of people around.
In ...
- 4 The bag was heavy but she managed to carry it herself.
Despite ...
- 5 His mother refused to let him go to the party but he went anyway.
He went to the party in spite ...

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5.105

CONCESSION	FOR ALL IN SPITE OF ALL
------------	------------------------------------

Examples: *For all* my money, I feel very poor.
In spite of all my money, I feel very poor.

Exercise 24

- 1 Whatever you may promise, I don't believe a word.
For all ...
- 2 In spite of his hard work, he hasn't been promoted for five years.
For all ...
- 3 Whatever you may say about Mary, I will not change my opinion about her.
For all...
- 4 Say what you will about her husband, I do not like him.
For all ...
- 5 For all the help of their friends, they were unable to cope with all the problems.
In spite ...

CONCESSION	EVEN IF EVEN THOUGH	GPU 5.106
------------	--------------------------------	--------------

Note: *Even if* is sometimes followed by *should* or an emphatically stressed verb.

Examples: *Even if* it costs a lot, I want to buy it.
Even if it should cost a lot, I want to buy it.
Even if it does cost a lot, I want to buy it.
Even though it costs a lot, I want to buy it.

Exercise 25

- 1 I couldn't love Betty less, even though she may have had another boyfriend.
I couldn't love Betty less, even ...
- 2 It might be cold, but we'll still go for a walk.
Even if ...
- 3 I'm not going to accept their offer, although they might give me a big salary.
Even if ...
- 4 She is beautiful and intelligent, but I'm not going to marry her.
Even though ...
- 5 She is beautiful and intelligent, but I'm not going to marry her.
I'm not going to marry her ...

CONCESSION	ALTHOUGH EVEN THOUGH IN SPITE OF
------------	---

Examples: *Although* the weather was bad, we went for a walk.
Even though the weather was bad, we went for a walk.
In spite of the bad weather, we went for a walk.

Exercise 26

- 1 In spite of being tired, we went to the museum.
Even ...
- 2 In spite of the rain, the competition took place as planned.
Even ...
- 3 He went bankrupt, even though he'd worked very hard.
He went bankrupt, in ...
- 4 I hate to have to tell you this, but you are wrong.
I have to ...
- 5 In spite of her loving family, she wasn't happy.
Although ...

REVISION EXERCISE II

- 1 He didn't tell me why he'd been late, but I knew.
Although
- 2 Although she talks a lot about going on a diet, she continues to eat a lot of sweets.
However often
- 3 In spite of all my money, I still feel very poor.
For all
- 4 Although it may cost a lot, I want you to buy it.
Even
- 5 Although I had a good salary, I was unhappy in my job.
In spite
- 6 However rich you are, you cannot buy health.
Even if
- 7 Although he loves Joan very much, he isn't going to marry her.
It doesn't
- 8 Although he was intelligent, he failed the exam.
In spite of
- 9 However friendly she seems, she is not to be trusted.
Friendly
- 10 We wouldn't be able to go for a walk, even if the weather were beautiful.
However
- 11 Despite his intelligence, he couldn't solve the problem.
Intelligent
- 12 Offering her a better-paid job wouldn't make any difference.
Even if
- 13 It's no matter whether you arrive late, we will be there waiting for you.
We will be there waiting for you, even
- 14 Although she is very charming, it is difficult to live with her.
For all
- 15 However loud she complains, I pretend not to hear.
Despite her

CONCESSION

CONDITIONS AND SUPPOSITIONS

Note: Conditions are usually expressed by *if* but other structures are possible, e.g.: *unless, without, so, although, in spite of, despite, on condition (that), so/as long as, suppose, supposing (that), provided (that).*

CONDITIONS	IF
------------	----

Examples: *If* I have enough money, I will buy a car.
If I had enough money, I would buy a car.
If I were you, I would buy a car.
If I had had enough money last year, I would have bought a car.
If I had had enough money last year, I would have a car today.

Exercise 27

- 1 They had planned to visit us, but Mary fell ill.
If ...
- 2 Mr Smith modernised his factory years ago, and now he's rich.
If ...
- 3 Open the door, or I won't be able to come in.
If ...
- 4 I feel terrible because I broke her new mirror last night.
If ...
- 5 He didn't study for the test so he failed.
If ...
- 6 I must wear glasses because I didn't take proper care of my eyes when I was young.
I would ...
- 7 I was able to find my way only because I asked a passer-by for directions.
I would ...
- 8 You have blisters on your feet because you walked too much yesterday.
If ...
- 9 You don't work here and that is why you can't enter without a pass.
If ...
- 10 Remind me of her birthday on time, or I will not send her a birthday card.
I won't ...

CONDITIONS	UNLESS ONLY IF
------------	---------------------------

Note: *I won't ... unless ... means I'll only ... if ...*

Examples: I won't help you **unless** you ask me.
I will help you **unless** you don't want me to.
I will help you **only if** you ask me.

Exercise 28

- 1 Open the door, or I won't be able to come in.
Unless ...
- 2 Unless it is raining, I'll go for a walk.
If ...
- 3 If you don't have enough money, we won't buy the bike.
Unless ...
- 4 I won't go to the party if you don't come.
Unless ...
- 5 I won't visit her unless she visits me.
If she ...

CONDITIONS	UNLESS PROVIDED PROVIDING SO LONG AS AS LONG AS
------------	--

Note: *Provided/providing, as/so long as mean if, but only if and are often opposites of unless.*

Examples: You will be able to answer all these questions, **provided** you think a little.
You will be able to answer all these questions, **providing** you think a little.
You will be able to answer all these questions, **as long as** you think a little.

Exercise 29

- 1 You won't have any problem with passing the test, unless you make some stupid mistakes.
You won't have any problem with passing the test ...
- 2 We shall have a wonderful holiday, provided the weather is nice.
We shall have a wonderful holiday ...
- 3 I'll be able to lend you the money, as long as I get my rebate next week.
I'll be able to lend you the money ...

- 4 I will dance for you if you play the guitar.
I will dance for you ...
- 5 I'll come to the reception if I don't have to make a speech.
Provided that ...

CONDITIONS AND SUPPOSITIONS	IF SUPPOSING
--------------------------------	-------------------------

Example: *Supposing* you could go anywhere, which country would you visit?

Exercise 30

- 1 How long would it take them to get here if they took a taxi?
Supposing ...
- 2 What would you do if you failed your exam?
Supposing ...
- 3 How would you feel about it if Peter married Jenny?
Supposing ...
- 4 What will you do if the letter doesn't come by Monday?
Supposing ...
- 5 What would you choose if you were granted one wish?
Supposing ...

CONDITIONS AND SUPPOSITIONS	WITHOUT
--------------------------------	----------------

Example: You can't apply for the job **without** filling in all these forms.

Exercise 31

- 1 You won't be allowed in unless you have your ticket.
You won't be allowed in without ...
- 2 If you don't pass the test, you won't be able to join the club.
You won't be able to join the club without ...
- 3 If it hadn't been for your advice, I'd never have solved the problem.
Without ...
- 4 You can't go to the cinema if you don't clean your room first.
You can't go to the cinema without ...
- 5 I would have found it extremely difficult to find your place if you hadn't given me the instructions.
Without your ...

CONDITIONS AND SUPPOSITIONS	SO
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Example: You didn't study **so** you failed your exam.

Exercise 32

- 1 You won't be allowed in unless you have your ticket.
You haven't got your ticket so ...
- 2 If you don't pass the test, you won't be able to join the club.
You ...
- 3 If you hadn't wasted your money, you'd have enough to buy a car.
You wasted ...
- 4 You were not careful enough, so you had the accident.
You were ...
- 5 He would have written if you'd remembered to give him your address.
You forgot ...

SUPPOSITIONS	BUT FOR IF IT WERE NOT FOR WERE IT NOT FOR HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR
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Note: *But for* or *if it were not/were it not/had it not been for* introduces the only factor that prevents the particular thing from happening. With *if it were not/had it not been for* we usually use inversion.

Examples: ***But for*** your help, I would certainly fail the exam.
Were it not for your help, I would certainly fail the exam.

Exercise 33

- 1 If you hadn't offered to lend me the money, I wouldn't be able to buy the car.
But for ...
- 2 If you hadn't offered to lend me the money, I wouldn't have been able to buy the car.
Had it not been for ...
- 3 If I hadn't met you, I wouldn't know about Mary's wedding.
Were it not ...
- 4 Were it not for our meeting, I wouldn't know about Mary's wedding.
But for ...
- 5 If you hadn't helped us, we'd be dead now.
But for ...

SUPPOSITIONS	IF IN CASE OF	GPU 5:108
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Note: The expression *in case of* found in notices introducing a contingency or possibility against which a precaution is needed or advisable has a similar meaning to *if*.

Examples: ***If*** there is danger, call the police.
In case of danger, call the police.

Exercise 34

- 1 If there is a fire, break the glass.
In ...
- 2 In case of robbery, notify the police.
If ...
- 3 If there is an emergency, call 999.
In case of ...
- 4 If you feel dizzy, sit down immediately.
Sit down immediately ...
- 5 In case of irritation, consult the physician.
If ...

REVISION EXERCISE III

- 1 Would you really want to live in China if you got the chance?
Supposing
- 2 They criticised me because I made a simple mistake.
If I hadn't
- 3 If you hadn't helped us, we'd be ruined now.
Had it not
- 4 The tiger was attacking the man, so he shot it.
The man wouldn't
- 5 If several of our players weren't ill, we'd probably win the match.
Our team would
- 6 I'll buy you some grapes next week, provided that the price doesn't go up.
If
- 7 You didn't give me the key, so I couldn't get in.
If you
- 8 She won't lose weight unless she eats less.
If she
- 9 We can put you up for the night if you don't mind sleeping on the floor.
Provided that
- 10 He lied before, so I didn't believe him this time.
If
- 11 Supposing you were married, how many children would you like to have?
If
- 12 I will go only if all my expenses are paid.
I will go providing
- 13 If you had remembered to take your umbrella, you wouldn't have got wet.
You forgot
- 14 I will go only if all my expenses are paid.
Unless
- 15 Your flowers are very weak because of the drought.
Were it not

CONDITIONS AND SUPPOSITIONS

COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND PROHIBITIONS

COMMANDS	
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GPU
5.1

Examples: The sergeant **commanded/instructed/ordered/told/requested** the soldiers to clean the barracks.
The sergeant **commanded/instructed/ordered/requested** that the barracks should be cleaned by the soldiers.
The sergeant **ordered** the barracks to be cleaned by the soldiers.
The sergeant **requested** that the soldiers should clean the barracks.

Exercise 35

- 1 The general told the soldiers to fire at the enemy.
The general ordered ...
- 2 The sergeant ordered the soldiers to clean the barracks.
The sergeant gave ...
- 3 The teacher instructed the students to do exercise 2 on page 56.
The teacher told ...
- 4 The king had commanded my presence at court.
The king had requested ...
- 5 He instructed me to use my influence on his behalf.
He requested that ...

COMMANDS	MUST
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Example: You **must** write this letter at once.

Exercise 36

- 1 I want you to be here at eight without fail.
You ...
- 2 Write to your father at once.
You must ...
- 3 It's necessary to see him at once.
You must ...
- 4 I command you to carry out the instructions to the letter.
You must ...
- 5 It is crucial that you come here immediately.
You must ...

GPU 5.3	COMMANDS	IMPERATIVE
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Examples: Open the window, somebody!
(You) be quiet, Peter!

Exercise 37

- I want everybody to come here.
Come ...
- I want somebody to open the door.
Open ...
- I want John to set the table and Mary to bring the bread.
You ...
- I want both Peter and Paul to clean the room.
Peter and Paul ...
- I want all the children to sit still.
Sit ...

GPU 5.6	PROHIBITIONS	MUSTN'T PROHIBITED NOT ALLOWED
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Examples: You *mustn't* touch any of my books.
Parking here is *prohibited* between 7am and 8pm.
You are *prohibited* from parking here at any time.
Smoking is *not allowed*.

Exercise 38

- I forbid you to leave your room for two hours.
You mustn't ...
- Visitors are prohibited from passing beyond the yellow tape.
Visitors mustn't ...
- It's against the rules to smoke in this room.
You are not ...
- I forbid you to use my bicycle.
You ...
- The visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.
Visitors are ...

GPU 5.7	PROHIBITIONS	TO BE + NOT + TO-INFINITIVE
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Example: You *are not to buy* any more sweets.

Exercise 39

- The teacher doesn't want you to take this book.
You are not ...
- John doesn't want you to use his typewriter.
You are not ...
- You are forbidden to enter this room.
You are not ...
- You mustn't drive the car drunk.
You are not ...
- I don't want you to talk back to your teacher.
You are not ...

COMMANDS AND REQUESTS	BE + TO-INFINITIVE	GPU 5.7
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Example: We *are to meet* them at five o'clock.

Exercise 40

- The teacher wants us to draw our houses.
We are ...
- What do you want me to do with this book?
What am ...
- You should return this book to the library immediately.
You are ...
- The manager is not to be disturbed.
No-one is ...
- My mother wants me to buy some fruit and vegetables.
I am ...

REQUESTS	... PLEASE ... WILL YOU?	GPU 5.4
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Examples: Help me, *please*.
Help me, *will you*?

Exercise 41

- I want you to do this exercise.
Please ...
- Could you open the window?
Open ...

- 3 Why don't you help Mary?
Help ...
- 4 I'd like you to come with me.
Come ...
- 5 May I ask you for some apples?
Give ...

GPU
5.4

REQUESTS	WOULD/WILL YOU...? ..., WILL YOU? ..., PLEASE
----------	---

Examples: *Would/will you* help me?
Help me, *will you?*
Help me, *please.*

Exercise 42

- 1 I want you to read this story.
Please ...
- 2 I'd like you to open the window.
Would ...
- 3 I'd like the salt, please.
Would ...
- 4 Would you open the window?
Open ...
- 5 Will you play bridge with us?
Do ...

INVITATION	WON'T YOU...?
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Note: The addition of *won't you* changes an imperative into an invitation.

Examples: Won't you have a seat?
Have a seat, won't you?

Exercise 43

- 1 You are welcome to stay a bit longer.
Won't ...
- 2 You are welcome to join us.
Won't ...
- 3 Won't you have some tea?
Have ...

4. Don't you feel like a rest?
Won't ...
- 5 Would you like a biscuit?
Have ...

REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS	DON'T + IMPERATIVE	GPU 5.5
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Examples: *Don't be* rude!
Would/will you wash these plates for me?

Exercise 44

- 1 I don't want you to talk like that.
Don't ...
- 2 Why are you making so much noise?
Don't ...
- 3 I want you to be punctual!
Don't ...
- 4 Why are you in such a hurry?
Don't ...
- 5 You are to behave yourself.
Don't ...

REQUESTS	IF... WILL/WOULD...	GPU 5.11
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Note: When *will/would* is not an auxiliary for the future tense but a verb indicating or asking about willingness, it may occur in an *if-clause*.

Example: *If you will* take care of my luggage, I could buy tickets for both of us.

Exercise 45

- 1 Take care of the luggage, so that I can go and buy tickets for both of us.
If you ...
- 2 Lend me £ 100, so that I can buy the stereo.
If you ...
- 3 Please mind the baby and I'll prepare us something to eat.
If you will ...
- 4 Promise to send me a postcard from London and I will look after your cat while you are away.
If ...

- 5 Two of my new tapes are yours on condition that you agree to lend me your bicycle for a week.
I will give you two ...

GPU
5.12

REQUESTS

CAN/COULD
MAY/MIGHT

Examples: *Can/Could* you help me with this essay?
May/Might I see your I.D?
I wonder if I *could* eat this last piece of cake?
I don't suppose I *could* eat this last piece of cake?

Exercise 46

- 1 Would you help me with this suitcase?
Could ...
- 2 You don't have a pound, do you?
Could you ...
- 3 I wish you'd make less noise.
You ...
- 4 Could I have another cup of tea, please?
I don't suppose ...
- 5 Could I have a clean plate, please?
I wonder ...

GPU
5.13

POLITE REQUESTS

Note: Over-politeness and exaggerated formality may sometimes become sarcastic.

Examples: Close the door, please.
Would you close the door, please?
Would you mind closing the door, please?
Would you be so good/kind as to close the door?
You wouldn't mind closing the door, would you?
Will you be so kind/good as to close the door?
Perhaps you would like to close the door?

Exercise 47

- 1 Pass me the sugar, please.
Perhaps ...
- 2 Close the door, please.
I wonder ...

- 3 Have you got a spare room for tonight, by any chance?
You wouldn't ...
- 4 I'd appreciate it if you could help me with my luggage.
Would ...
- 5 You wouldn't be able to lend me some money, would you?
Could you possibly ...

REQUESTS

WISH ... WOULD ...

GPU
5.8

Note: The use of *wish* in such contexts often indicates that the speaker cannot or does not expect compliance.

Example: I *wish* you *would* see me more often.

Exercise 48

- 1 Please be punctual.
I wish ...
- 2 Mary spends too much money on sweets.
I wish ...
- 3 Don't ask such stupid questions!
I wish ...
- 4 Be quiet for God's sake!
I wish ...
- 5 Don't bother me while I'm reading my newspaper.
I wish ...

SUGGESTIONS, ADVICE AND PERMISSION

GPU 5.9	SUGGESTIONS	LET'S ... (, SHALL WE?)
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Example: *Let's* go to the park (, *shall we?*)

Exercise 49

- 1 I suggest we should weed the garden together.
Let's ...
- 2 What about going to the cinema?
Let's ...
- 3 I'm hungry. Would you like a sandwich?
Let's ...
- 4 Do you feel like a little game of tennis?
Let's ...
- 5 I think we should clean our rooms.
Let's ...

SUGGESTIONS	I SUGGEST
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Examples: *I suggest* (our) visiting Mary.
I suggest that we should visit Mary.
I suggest we should visit Mary.
I suggest paying Mary a visit.
I suggest we pay Mary a visit.

Exercise 50

- 1 Why don't we go for a walk?
I suggest ...
- 2 Why don't you clean your room?
I suggest ...
- 3 How about organising a party?
I suggest ...
- 4 Let's start learning Italian.
I suggest ...
- 5 Shall we buy some new books?
I suggest ...

INFORMAL SUGGESTIONS

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5.13

Note: Not much different from *Let's*.

Examples: How about going for a walk?
 What about going for a walk?
 Why don't we go for a walk?
 Supposing we go for a walk?
 Suppose we go for a walk?

Exercise 51

- 1 Do you feel like a cup of coffee?
How ...
- 2 Let's go to the cinema.
What ...
- 3 How about listening to his advice?
Supposing ...
- 4 Would you like to go to Rome in September?
How ...
- 5 Let's help her with the luggage.
Why ...

SUGGESTION AND ADVICE HAD BETTER ('D BETTER)

Note: Combines suggestion and advice. Conveys the idea *it would be advisable or right to*.

Example: You'd *better* spend more time revising if you want to pass the exam.

Exercise 52

- 1 I think we should leave at once or we'll be late.
We'd ...
- 2 If I were you, I'd study harder.
You'd ...
- 3 If I were you, I shouldn't trust him.
You'd ...
- 4 It's rather windy outside, so if I were you, I'd take a sweater.
It's rather windy outside, so you'd ...

- 5 If I were you, I'd buy some butter because there's very little left.
You'd ...

ADVICE	YOU SHOULD ...
--------	----------------

Note: *Had better* and *should* are both used to give advice, but *had better* is used when the situation has to do with immediate advice; *should* is used when the situation has to do either with immediate or general advice.

Example: *You should* eat more vegetables to be healthy.

Exercise 53

- 1 If you don't study more, you may fail your exam.
You should ...
- 2 If I were you, I'd eat regular meals.
You ...
- 3 It would be a very good idea to see the doctor.
You ...
- 4 It would be a good idea if you got some rest.
You ...
- 5 Watching TV all the time is bad for you.
You shouldn't ...

ADVICE	IF I WERE YOU, I SHOULD ...
--------	-----------------------------

Note: In this structure we usually use *should*, not *would*, as the conditional auxiliary. Usually shortened to *I'd*.

Examples: *If I were you, I should* tell him the truth.
If I were you, I shouldn't lie to him.

Exercise 54

- 1 If I were you, I'd wear longer skirts.
I shouldn't ...
- 2 You'd better get some rest.
If ...
- 3 You'd better not lie to your mother.
If ...

- 4 I shouldn't cheat my boyfriend if I were you.
If ...
- 5 Why don't you tell her you love her?
If I ...

ADVICE	I SHOULD
--------	----------

Note: In the structure *If I were you, I should ...*, the expression *if I were you* is sometimes left out, so that we give advice just by saying *I should ...* or, usually, *I'd ...*. In sentences like these, the expression *I should* actually means something similar to *you should*.

Examples: *I should* be more polite.
I'd be more polite.

Exercise 55

- 1 If I were you, I'd be more punctual.
I should ...
- 2 If I were you, I'd spend more time with children.
I should ...
- 3 If I were you, I shouldn't lie.
I shouldn't ...
- 4 If I were you, I'd eat less sweets.
I should ...
- 5 I shouldn't believe a word he says if I were you.
I shouldn't ...

ADVICE	WORTH + -ING
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Example: It's *worth learning* languages.

Exercise 56

- 1 Don't worry about her. She's not worth it.
She's not ...
- 2 Don't worry. She's not worth it.
It's not worth ...
- 3 London is a beautiful city. You should visit it.
London is worth ...
- 4 Remember to take some money with you. It could be useful.
It's worth ...

- 5 This book seems to be interesting to read.
This book seems ...

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S.14-17

PERMISSION

Examples: Would you mind my/me asking you a personal question?
If I should ask you a personal question, would you mind?
Would you mind if I asked you a personal question?
Do you mind if I ask you a personal question?

Exercise 57

- 1 Could I use your typewriter?
Would ...
- 2 Is it OK if I eat some of these grapes?
Do ...
- 3 How old are you, if I may ask?
How old are you, if you don't ...
- 4 Can I look at your photographs from Tunisia?
Do ...
- 5 May I borrow your car?
Do ...

REVISION EXERCISE IV

- 1 Can I ask you a personal question?
Would you
- 2 How about going for a walk?
Why
- 3 I'd advise you to study more if you want to pass your exam.
You'd
- 4 Too bad we spend so little time together.
I wish
- 5 How much do you earn a month, if you don't mind me asking?
How much do you earn a month, if I
- 6 Why don't we have a cup of tea?
Do you feel
- 7 I'd advise you to put your money in the bank.
You'd
- 8 He must not be woken up.
He is
- 9 Supposing we go to the cinema?
How
- 10 I don't think you should go to the party.
If I
- 11 Will you be so kind/good as to close the door?
You wouldn't
- 12 Can I call you Pat?
Would you mind
- 13 If I were you I wouldn't trust him so much.
I think
- 14 You are to remember to call me the moment you land in London.
You mustn't
- 15 You wouldn't mind reading this poem to me, would you?
Will you be

COMMANDS, REQUESTS, PROHIBITIONS,
SUGGESTIONS, ADVICE AND PERMISSION

LIKELIHOOD, PROBABILITY AND POSSIBILITY

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5.18-24

PROBABILITY AND LIKELIHOOD

Examples: There is a chance/probability/likelihood of rain tonight.
It is likely/probable that it will rain tonight.
It will probably rain tonight.
I daresay it will rain tonight.

Exercise 58

- 1 It's possible that she'll be late tonight.
There's ...
- 2 He'll probably marry Joan.
It's ...
- 3 It's likely that she'll pass the test.
She'll ...
- 4 He'll probably marry Joan.
I ...
- 5 He may visit us tonight.
He's ...

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5.20

LIKELIHOOD OR PROBABILITY (logical conclusion)

MUST

Note: *Must* here indicates a strong likelihood or probability. In this meaning *must* is not used to talk about the future.

Examples: They must be twins. They both look identical.
They must have lived in England. Their English is perfect.

Exercise 59

- 1 I'm certain he's at least thirty-five.
He must ...
- 2 They're so elegant. I'm sure they are going to a party.
They're so elegant. They must ...
- 3 That elderly lady is still very good-looking. I'm sure she was very beautiful when she was young.
That elderly lady is still very good-looking. She must ...

- 4 I'm sure that she is telling lies.
She must ...
- 5 Mary thinks they can only have missed the train.
Mary thinks they must ...

LIKELIHOOD OR PROBABILITY

BE BOUND TO

Note: Here *bound to do* = *will certainly do*.

Example: We **are bound to** meet her here: she always comes here on Saturdays.

Exercise 60

- 1 If he drives like that, he's certain to have an accident.
He's bound ...
- 2 He'll certainly be in the office now: this is when he answers his letters.
He's bound ...
- 3 He can't help but break a leg if he continues to jump out of moving buses.
He's ...
- 4 I'm positive he will be taken to court if he doesn't settle his debts soon.
He's ...
- 5 There's no doubt that they will fail the exam: they haven't studied at all.
They're bound ...

LIKELIHOOD OR PROBABILITY

OUGHT TO/SHOULD

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5.21

Note: *Ought to/should* suggest *because of the known facts, conditions, etc. it is likely that...*

Example: It's already six o'clock, so he **ought to** be home soon.

Exercise 61

- 1 Her train left at four, so it's likely that she will be in Warsaw at eight.
Her train left at four, so she ...
- 2 It's noon so she will probably be doing some shopping now as she does every day.
It's noon so she ...
- 3 You know his routine. Where is he likely to be now?
You know his routine. Where ...

- 4 We ordered the pizza twenty minutes ago, so it's likely that it will be ready any minute.
We ordered the pizza twenty minutes ago, so it ...
5. It is August and as they are students I think they are on their holidays now.
It is August and as they are students they ...

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5.24

LIKELIHOOD, PROBABILITY AND CONJECTURE	WILL/WOULD WOULD + HAVE + III FORM
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Examples: Hello, young man! You *will* be Jimmy, I suppose.
They *would* look alike, being twins.
I suppose you *would have read* Shakespeare's "Macbeth".
I suppose you *won't* be offended by my saying that.

Exercise 62

- This is likely to be the tram you are waiting for.
This will ...
- It isn't likely that you will have met Peter already.
You won't ...
- There's a good chance of you having seen this film.
I suppose you would ...
- Somebody's at the door. It's probably Jim.
Somebody's at the door. I expect it ...
- I suppose she would be much older than your mother.
She is ...

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5.27

POSSIBILITY	MAY (=PERHAPS) MIGHT (=IT'S JUST POSSIBLE)
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Examples: Where's Mary? She *may* be working in the garden.
Although she's an intelligent and hardworking student, she *might* fail the exam.

Exercise 63

- Perhaps she lives in London.
She may ...
- Where's John? Perhaps he's studying in his room.
Where's John? He may ...
- Although the weather is beautiful now, it's possible it will rain tomorrow.
Although the weather is beautiful now, it ...
- Perhaps he isn't well.
He may not ...

- 5 I'm not expecting Mary to visit me before Christmas but it's just possible that she will come earlier.
I'm not expecting Mary to visit me before Christmas but she ...

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5.28

POSSIBILITY	MAY/MIGHT + HAVE + III FORM
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Note: *May/might + have + III form* is used for speculating about what possibly happened in the past.

Examples: I *may have lost* my keys. They are not in my purse.
She *might have said* so, but there is no way of proving it.

Exercise 64

- It's possible he was killed in the accident, but we're not certain yet.
He may ...
- I don't remember what she looks like, although it's possible that I've seen her picture.
I don't remember what she looks like, although I ...
- I can't find my notebook. Perhaps I've lost it.
I can't find my notebook. I may ...
- I didn't tell him about the wedding but it's just possible he overheard our conversation.
I didn't tell him about the wedding but he might ...
- Where's my sandwich? Perhaps the dog ate it when you went to your room.
Where's my sandwich? The dog may ...

(IM)POSSIBILITY	CAN'T
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Example: It *can't* be later than eight o'clock!

Exercise 65

- Surely the theatre isn't full already!
The theatre ...
- She looks so young! I don't believe she's over forty.
She looks so young! She can't ...
- It's impossible that it's already after midnight.
It can't ...
- There's no light in the window. I'm sure they aren't at home.
There's no light in the window. They ...
- I'm sure she is not British. She doesn't understand a word of English.
I'm sure ...

POSSIBILITY
(logical conclusion)
CAN/COULD + HAVE + III FORM

Note: *Can't + have + III form usually = I'm sure... hasn't;*
couldn't + have + III form usually = I'm sure ... didn't

Examples: It **can't have cost** more than a million!
 It **couldn't have cost** more than a million!

Exercise 66

- I'm sure he didn't stay in this room because it's too clean.
He ...
- I'm sure he hasn't written that letter.
He can't ...
- I can't have met Peter before.
I'm sure ...
- I'm positive she didn't say anything like that.
She couldn't ...
- They couldn't have visited us on Monday because we were in London then.
I'm sure ...

PUZZLEMENT
OR IMPATIENCE

Note: Stressed *can, ever*, and the colloquial use of *on earth, the devil, in the name of goodness* are used in a similar way.

Examples: What **can** he mean?
 What **ever** does he mean?
 What **on earth** does he mean?
 What **the devil** does he mean?
 What **in the name of goodness** does he mean?

Exercise 67

- Where can he be now?
Where ...
- How could he leave Mary, I wondered.
Why in ...
- I wonder who this man is.
Who ...

- Who could have left this dead rat here?
Who on ...
- How can he say such terrible things?
How the ...

ACHIEVEMENT

Note: When we talk about our ability to do something on one occasion in the past we do not use *could* but *was/were able to, managed to, succeeded in*.

Examples: During the exam he **wasn't able to** answer any of my questions.
 Did you **manage to** buy any fresh pineapples in the market?
 Daphne **succeeded in** scoring 95% on her last history test.

Exercise 68

- He was able to swim across the river twice yesterday.
He ...
- John succeeded in passing the English test.
John was ...
- Pete didn't manage to write the essay for today.
Pete wasn't ...
- I wasn't able to visit the National Museum last week.
I didn't ...
- Is there any possibility of me getting a ticket for this flight to London?
Will I be ...

COULDN'T
PREVENTED FROM

Note: *Couldn't*, along with *was/were not able to, did not manage to, did not succeed in* can be used when we talk about our failure to do something in the past.

Examples: I **couldn't** eat sweets because I had toothache.
 My toothache **prevented me from** eating sweets.

Exercise 69

- I couldn't go for a walk because of the rain.
The rain ...
- She couldn't take part in the competition because she was ill.
Her illness ...

- 3 Bad visibility prevented the plane from taking off.
The plane ...
- 4 I couldn't climb the mountain because of my high-heeled shoes.
My high ...
- 5 I couldn't communicate with him because I didn't speak Chinese.
My lack of ...

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5.44-45

INTENTION

Examples: I **am going/want/would like to** hold my birthday party next Saturday.
I **will** hold my birthday party next Saturday.
I **intend/plan/mean to** hold my birthday party next Saturday.
I **have an intention/a plan** to hold my birthday party next Saturday.
It is my intention to hold my birthday party next Saturday.

Exercise 70

- 1 I intend to visit the British Museum today.
I ...
- 2 I intend to visit the British Museum today.
My ...
- 3 I intend to visit the British Museum today.
It's ...
- 4 He has no intention of selling this house.
He doesn't ...
- 5 The Wilsons don't want to buy a new car.
The Wilsons don't ...

Note: In *that*-clauses after *intend/intention* the finites *shall/should* are used.

Examples: His parents' **intention** was **that** Peter **should** become a doctor.
His parents **intended that** Peter **should** become a doctor.

Exercise 71

- 1 They planned to make Bill study architecture.
Their intention was that ...
- 2 We don't intend to give any answer to his proposal.
We don't intend that ...
- 3 We intend them to do it.
We intend ...
- 4 The manager does not intend that you should be fired.
The manager does not intend ...
- 5 I planned to make him tell everything to the police.
My intention ...

REVISION EXERCISE V

- 1 He promised to write to me soon but it's possible he's lost my address.
He promised to write to me soon but he might
- 2 It's possible that she was lost.
She may well
- 3 It's possible that your telephone was out of order yesterday.
Your telephone
- 4 It's likely that she'll be late again.
She'll
- 5 He'll probably marry Joan.
There is
- 6 I'm sure you haven't been here before.
You
- 7 He was absent from school today. I suppose he's ill.
He was absent from school today. He must
- 8 We should have arrived home a long time ago. I'm sure we have lost our way.
We should have arrived home a long time ago. We must
- 9 There is a chance of rain this evening.
It
- 10 I'm quite sure the car wasn't red.
The car
- 11 He can't be her nephew as she has no brothers or sisters.
It's
- 12 Inflation is likely to increase again this month.
It's probable
- 13 They must have left already. The door is locked.
I'm
- 14 They have lived in the same house for over a month so they have probably met by now.
They have lived in the same house for over a month, so they
- 15 Whose calculator is this? Perhaps it's Joe's.
Whose calculator is this? It may

LIKELIHOOD, PROBABILITY AND POSSIBILITY

OBLIGATION, NECESSITY AND DETERMINATION

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5.51

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

Examples: *I am obliged* to tell the truth.

It is my obligation to tell the truth.

It is necessary/obligatory that I (should) tell the truth.

Military service is *compulsory/obligatory* in Poland.

It's not necessary to wait. You can go straight in.

Exercise 72

- 1 There's no need for her to come.
It's ...
- 2 You needn't write that letter.
There ...
- 3 Need we help them?
Are ...
- 4 All children must attend school until they are 18.
It is ...
- 5 I really must apologize to her.
I am ...

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5.52-55

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

MUST/ HAVE TO

Note: There is a difference between *must* and *have to*. *Must* implies that the opinion is held by the speaker and the order comes from him. *Have to* implies that the opinion is not necessarily held by the speaker and the order does not come from the speaker.

Examples: I *must* learn French if I want to get the job.
I *have to* do all these exercises for tomorrow.

Exercise 73

- 1 All officers are required to report to the headquarters immediately.
All officers ...
- 2 We have no choice but to tell your mother who broke the window.
We will ...

- 3 All candidates are required to take a written test.
All candidates ...
- 4 It's essential that candidates speak English well.
Candidates ...
- 5 We were required to read four chapters of this novel for today.
We ...

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

HAVE TO WAIT KEEP (SB) WAITING

Examples: We *had to* wait for the doctor for two hours.
The doctor *kept us waiting* for two hours.

Exercise 74

- 1 I had to wait for almost an hour before the policewoman finally arrived.
She kept ...
- 2 The teacher kept me waiting two weeks for my test results.
I had ...
- 3 She is never on time. She always keeps us waiting for her.
She is never on time. We always have ...
- 4 My brother had to wait for two months to get the keys to his new flat from the administration.
The administration ...
- 5 Last time we went to the museum they kept us waiting for twenty minutes before letting us in.
Last time we went to the museum we ...

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

NEEDN'T DON'T NEED DON'T HAVE TO

GPU
5.52-55

Examples: You *needn't* return this book till next week.
You *don't need* to return this book till next week.
You *don't have to* return this book till next week.

Exercise 75

- 1 It's not necessary to lock the door.
You ...
- 2 He's so clever that he doesn't need to go to school anymore.
He's so clever that he ...
- 3 Don't paint the wall unless you want to.
You ...

- 4 Is it necessary for him to get up so early?
Does ...
- 5 You don't have to answer all these letters now.
It is ...

GPU
5.52-55

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

DIDN'T NEED + INFINITIVE NEEDN'T HAVE + III FORM

Note: *Needn't have done* means that there was no obligation but the action was performed (unnecessarily); *didn't need to do* means that there was no obligation, and normally no action was performed.

Examples: It is good I did not write this article for today because I **did not need** to. I **needn't have written** the article for today but I did.

Exercise 76

- 1 It was not necessary for me to hurry and, thank God, I didn't.
I didn't ...
- 2 It was not necessary for me to hurry, even though I did.
I ...
- 3 I didn't need to cook dinner yesterday because we were eating out.
It ...
- 4 We took more money than we really needed when we went shopping.
We ...
- 5 We bought Mary some flowers last week, although it wasn't necessary.
We ...

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5.57-59

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

SHOULD OUGHT TO

Examples: You **should** take more care of your dog.
You **ought to** be punished for your misbehaviour.

Exercise 77

- 1 It's not advisable to eat apples without washing them first.
You ...
- 2 It would be a good idea to see an optician.
You ...
- 3 It was wrong of you to go to the cinema instead of visiting Aunt Mary.
You ...

- 4 She stole the money and should be punished for it.
She ought ...
- 5 I think you have a moral responsibility to help her.
I think you ...

OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

WHY DIDN'T I I SHOULD HAVE + III FORM

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5.57-59

Examples: Oh dear! **Why didn't** I help her when she asked? Now it is too late.
I should have helped her when she asked. Now it is too late.

Exercise 78

- 1 Oh my! Why didn't I go to see Mary yesterday?
I should ...
- 2 You should have told him the truth last night.
Why ...
- 3 Why didn't we make the decision earlier?
We should ...
- 4 Why did you buy so many flowers? It was silly of you.
You ...
- 5 They shouldn't have visited us without letting us know first.
Why didn't ...

DETERMINATION AND RESOLVE

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5.61

Examples: **I have made up my mind** to study history.
I have determined/resolved/decided to study history.
I have made a decision to study history.
It is my resolve that I should study history.

Exercise 79

- 1 I decided to go to London.
I made ...
- 2 She finally made up her mind to study architecture.
She finally ...
- 3 I insist on his being punished immediately.
It ...
- 4 I'm determined that they should never be invited again.
I have ...
- 5 Has she decided yet what she wants to do next week?
Has she made ...

DETERMINATION
AND RESOLVE

I WILL
I WILL NEVER
I WON'T

Note: When stressed, *will* used in the first person indicates determination.

Examples: I *will* pass this difficult test, although you say it is impossible.
I *won't* have you coming *late* for my class.

Exercise 80

- 1 I *will* pass this difficult test, although you say it's impossible.
I'm ...
- 2 I insist on his being punished immediately.
I *will* ...
- 3 I'm determined never to see that awful man again.
I *will* ...
- 4 I *won't* have you coming late for my class.
I'm ...
- 5 I insist that he should stop using such offensive language in front of the children.
I won't ...

DETERMINATION
AND RESOLVE

YOU SHALL
YOU SHAN'T

Note: When *shall* and *shan't* are used in the second and third persons, they may indicate the speaker's determination concerning the person spoken about (e.g., in threats or promises). The *shall* or *shan't* is always stressed.

Example: You *shall* do as I tell you.

Exercise 81

- 1 I insist on your going with me.
You ...
- 2 I will make you pay for the damage.
You ...
- 3 I am certain you will not be allowed to do this again.
You ...
- 4 I will have you answer for all your crimes.
You shall ...

- 5 I insist that you should stop threatening the kids.
You shan't ...

REFUSALS

WON'T
WOULDN'T

Examples: I *won't* lie to her. Not for all the tea in China.
She *wouldn't* go with us. She said she had too much work to do.

Exercise 82

- 1 I refuse to accept your plan.
I won't ...
- 2 He refused to lend us the money.
He wouldn't ...
- 3 I asked my brother to help me with my maths homework, but he refused.
I asked my brother to help me with my maths homework, but he ...
- 4 He refused to join us. He said he disliked the company.
He said he disliked the company and he wouldn't ...
- 5 She won't talk about Jane's love affairs because she hates gossiping.
She ...

REVISION EXERCISE VI

- 1 You didn't need to invite Peter; he'd come anyway.
It wasn't
- 2 Do we have to buy this car today?
Is
- 3 How often is it necessary to feed your cat?
How often does
- 4 You are advised not to drink the water without boiling it first.
You
- 5 It's not necessary to answer all these letters immediately.
You
- 6 I'm obliged to warn you.
It's my
- 7 We've made up our minds to spend our holidays in Tunisia.
We've made a
- 8 Oh my! Why didn't I insist on his staying at home. He wouldn't be in hospital now if I did.
I should
- 9 She caused the accident and she should be punished for it.
She ought
- 10 Why did we go to the zoo on such a rainy day? It wasn't very wise.
We shouldn't
- 11 All children aged 6 must go to school.
All children aged 6 are
- 12 There is no need for you to stay here any longer.
It's
- 13 Too bad you bought all these vegetables. I don't need any.
You needn't
- 14 My secretary must speak German fluently.
It's essential
- 15 Aunt Maggie has been in hospital for a few weeks now and it's our moral responsibility to visit her.
Aunt Maggie has been in hospital for a few weeks now and we

OBLIGATION, NECESSITY AND DETERMINATION

EXCLAMATIONS, WISHES AND PREFERENCES

EXCLAMATIONS

HOW/WHAT + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + (IT + BE)
+ TO-INFINITIVE

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1.39

Examples: How nice (it is) to see you again.
What a nice house (it is)!

Exercise 83

- 1 It was a pleasant surprise to learn you were getting married.
What ...
- 2 We're having such a good time!
What ...
- 3 It would have been much wiser to stay at home.
How ...
- 4 It's so warm!
How ...
- 5 It's a pity to waste so much money on useless things.
What ...

WISHES AND PREFERENCES

I WISH

Examples: *I wish* I had more money.
I wish I could swim.
I wish I had visited you yesterday.

Exercise 84

- 1 I'm sorry I don't know how to operate this machine.
I wish ...
- 2 I'm sorry I went to his party.
I wish ...
- 3 I'd like to be you. You are so beautiful.
I wish ...
- 4 Too bad I don't speak Italian.
I wish ...
- 5 It would be better if I had a bigger car.
I wish ...

WISHES AND PREFERENCES	I WISH IF ONLY
------------------------	---------------------------

Examples: *If only* I had a larger car.
If only the weather were better!

Exercise 85

- I wish the rain would stop.
If ...
- What bad weather! Why won't it stop raining!
If only ...
- If only I had more time!
I wish ...
- I would love to live in a country where it's warm all year round.
If only ...
- If only I were more beautiful!
I wish ...

WISHES	WISH IF ONLY REGRET
--------	------------------------------------

Examples: I *regret* going to the party yesterday.
I *regret* having gone to the party yesterday.

Exercise 86

- Sue regrets having bought this dress.
Sue wishes ...
- I wish I had gone there.
I regret not ...
- I regret having eaten so much ice cream.
If only ...
- I wish I could help you.
I regret ...
- I felt that it had been a mistake to write the letter.
I regretted ...

WISHES	I WISH WHAT A PITY
--------	-------------------------------

Examples: *What a pity* she isn't here!
I wish he were here.

Exercise 87

- What a pity I don't know German!
I ...
- What a pity she is your wife!
I ...
- What a pity I didn't go with you to London!
I ...
- I wish they were here.
What ...
- I regret that I can't swim.
I wish ...

WISHES	WISH / SHOULD + HAVE + III FORM
--------	--

Examples: I *should have bought* the car when it was cheaper. Now I don't have enough money.
I *wish* I had bought the car when it was cheaper. Now I don't have enough money.
I *shouldn't have lied* to Mary. Now I am sorry I did.
I *wish* I hadn't lied to Mary. It was a mistake to lie to her.

Exercise 88

- I should have told her the truth. I'm sorry I didn't.
I wish ...
- I didn't go to the party. It was a mistake.
I wish ...
- I stole her book. It was a mistake.
I shouldn't ...
- I didn't take your advice. It was a mistake.
I ...
- I wish I hadn't taken your advice.
It was a mistake to ...

WISHES	WISH + TO- INFINITIVE
--------	------------------------------

Note: In formal style, the verb *wish* can be followed by a *to*- infinitive. Used in this way *wish* means *want* or *would like*.

Examples: I *wish to see* the headmaster.
I do not *wish to be* disturbed.

Exercise 89

- 1 I'd like to see the headmaster.
I wish ...
- 2 I want to learn everything about the case.
I wish ...
- 3 I want to be informed about my present situation, bad as it may be.
I wish ...
- 4 What do you want me to do in this situation?
What do you wish ...
- 5 I'd like you to tell me the whole truth.
I wish ...

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5.77

WISHES/OFFERS

SHALL I...?

Note: *Shall I/we* is often used to introduce a question about a person's wishes. It may also be an offer of service.

Example: *Shall I* open the window?

Exercise 90

- 1 I could help you wash the dishes.
Shall ...
- 2 Would you like me to open the window?
Shall ...
- 3 Do you want me to go with you?
Shall ...
- 4 Shall I help you with your homework?
Would ...
- 5 Would you like me to get you some more tea?
Shall ...

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5.79

WISHES

I'D LIKE

I'D HAVE LIKED

Examples: *I'd like* to be rich.
I'd have liked to visit more museums when I was in London.
I'd have liked to have visited more museums when I was in London.
I'd like to have visited more museums when I was in London.

Exercise 91

- 1 I'd like to be in London.
I wish ...
- 2 I wish I had been there last week.
I'd ...
- 3 I'd have liked to be there last week.
I wish ...
- 4 Mary wishes she had revised more for the exam.
Mary would ...
- 5 My father wishes he had seen the rugby match, but he didn't have time.
My father would have ...

PREFERENCE

WOULD PREFER

WOULD RATHER - 'D RATHER

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5.81

Note: Expresses what you want to do or what you want someone else to do.

Examples: *I'd prefer* to visit Italy.
I'd prefer you not to behave like that.
I'd rather you didn't behave like that!

Exercise 92

- 1 I'd rather not go out tonight.
I'd prefer ...
- 2 I'd prefer you not to talk about Mary like that!
I'd rather you ...
- 3 I'd be grateful if you didn't smoke in here.
I'd rather ...
- 4 Please don't make such long telephone calls.
I'd rather ...
- 5 Must you always be late?
I'd rather ...

REVISION EXERCISE VII

- 1 What a fascinating story (it is)!
It's
- 2 Eve regrets having sat in the sun for so long. Her face is bright red!
Eve wishes
- 3 I wish I had gone to France.
It was a mistake
- 4 How nice of you!
It's
- 5 I wish you were over eighteen.
If only
- 6 It's such a relief to hear the good news.
What
- 7 I'm sorry I missed your wedding.
I wish
- 8 The weather is terrible today.
What
- 9 Don't behave like that, please.
I'd rather
- 10 He has such beautiful children.
What
- 11 What a pity you failed the test!
I wish
- 12 I wish I had visited more museums when I was in London.
I'd
- 13 Don't allow anybody to disturb me.
I do not
- 14 It's wonderful news!
What
- 15 If only you could go with me!
It's a

EXCLAMATIONS, WISHES AND PREFERENCES

PURPOSE, CAUSE AND RESULT

PURPOSE AND RESULT

SO AS (NOT) TO
(IN ORDER) NOT TO
TO AVOID ... -ING

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Examples: I got up early **so as not** to be late for the train.
I got up early **(in order) not to** be late for the train.
I got up early **to avoid being** late for the train.

Exercise 93

- 1 I will work longer today because I want to have tomorrow off.
I will go on working longer today ...
- 2 They spoke quietly so as not to wake their parents.
They spoke quietly ...
- 3 He didn't switch the light on because he didn't want to disturb the baby.
To ...
- 4 Always proofread your composition to avoid making silly mistakes.
Always proofread your composition ...
- 5 He picked up the vase very carefully, because he didn't want to break it.
He picked up the vase very carefully so ...

PURPOSE AND RESULT

SO THAT
PREVENT (SB) FROM ... -ING
STOP (SB) ... -ING

Examples: We must do everything **so that** the children stop smoking.
We must do everything to **prevent** the children **from smoking**.
We must do everything to **stop** the children **smoking**.

Exercise 94

- 1 We must consider what to do to stop Peter and Betty thinking about a divorce.
We must consider what to do ...
- 2 We should talk to John so that he won't feel we're hiding things from him.
We should talk to John ...
- 3 Be nice to your father so that he won't change his mind about letting you go to the party.
Be nice to your father to ...
- 4 Nothing was going to stop me becoming an actor.
Nothing was going to ...
- 5 Whatever you say isn't going to prevent me from marrying Greg.
Whatever you say isn't going to ...

PURPOSE AND RESULT

SO THAT... MAY/MIGHT/SHOULD/CAN/COULD

Examples: I will learn Japanese *so that* I *may* be able to talk to my new girl-friend, Mitsuko.
 I will learn Japanese *so that* I *can* talk to my new girl-friend, Mitsuko.
 I bought five new teddy bears *so that* all the children *could/should/might* have one.

Exercise 95

- I will work longer today because I want to have tomorrow off.
I will work longer today so that ...
- I drove to the city earlier to avoid the rush hour.
I drove to the city earlier so that ...
- We hid the box carefully because we didn't want anyone to see it.
We hid the box carefully so that ...
- I turned the radio down because I didn't want to disturb my neighbours.
I turned the radio down so ...
- I got up early to be ready to leave by 8.
I got up early so that ...

PURPOSE

FOR + NOUN/PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE

Example: I'll leave some money *for you to buy* yourself a lunch.

Exercise 96

- I'll leave some money so that you can buy some fruit.
I'll leave some money for ...
- I put the message up on the board so that everyone could see it.
I put the message up on the board for ...
- I've brought a cake my mother made so that my friends could try it.
I've brought a cake my mother made for ...
- The teacher bought a lot of copies of the book so that all the students could read it.
The teacher bought a lot of copies of the book for ...
- I have bought this book so that you can study English structures.
I have bought this book for ...

CONSEQUENCE AND RESULT

SO+ADJECTIVE/ADVERB/NOUN+AS+TO-INFINITIVE
ADJECTIVE/ADVERB+ENOUGH+TO-INFINITIVE

Examples: She is *so foolish as to believe* everything he tells her.
 She is *foolish enough to believe* everything he tells her.
 She is *too foolish not to believe* everything he tells her.

Exercise 97

- She arrived too late to catch the train.
She didn't ...
- It was too cold to swim in the lake.
It wasn't ...
- The room isn't big enough to put all the furniture in.
The room is ...
- Would you be so kind as to open the window?
Would you be kind ...
- We are too poor to throw away all these clothes.
We aren't ...

CONSEQUENCE AND RESULT

NOT + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB ENOUGH (+ FOR +
NOUN/PRONOUN) + TO-INFINITIVE

Example: The weather was *not warm enough for me* really *to enjoy* the trip.

Exercise 98

- The lecturer spoke so fast that I couldn't take any notes.
The lecturer didn't ...
- The lighting in the library was so dim that I couldn't read by it.
The lighting ...
- The coffee was too weak for me.
The coffee wasn't ...
- The lake was so shallow that I couldn't swim in it.
The lake wasn't ...
- Mathematics is too difficult for me to understand.
Mathematics isn't ...

CONSEQUENCE AND RESULT

TOO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB (+ FOR + NOUN/
PRONOUN) + TO-INFINITIVE

Example: The problem was *too difficult for me to solve*.

Exercise 99

- The stick was very thick. I couldn't break it. I wasn't strong enough.
The stick ...
- This tea is so hot that I cannot drink it.
This tea is too ...
- This water is so cold that we cannot swim in it.
This water is ...

- 4 The examination questions were too difficult for me to answer.
The examination questions were so ...
- 5 The coffee was so sweet that I couldn't drink it.
The coffee was too ...

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5.88

RESULT	SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB/NOUN + <i>THAT</i> -CLAUSE
--------	--

Example: It is *so heavy that* I cannot lift it.

Exercise 100

- 1 This box is very heavy. I can hardly move it.
This box is so ...
- 2 It was hot. I couldn't sleep.
It was so ...
- 3 He didn't speak loudly enough for me to hear him.
He spoke so ...
- 4 He isn't handsome enough for me to have a date with.
He is so ...
- 5 We lost the way. It was very dark.
It was so ...

RESULT	SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB/NOUN + <i>THAT</i> -CLAUSE TOO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB (+ <i>FOR</i> + NOUN/ PRONOUN) + <i>TO</i> -INFINITIVE
--------	--

Examples: I was *too tired to watch* the film.
I was *so tired that* I couldn't/wasn't able to watch the film.

Exercise 101

- 1 I was so hungry that I couldn't wait for lunch.
I was ...
- 2 I was so tired that I couldn't finish reading the article.
I was ...
- 3 The ice cream was too tasty to stop eating it.
The ice cream was so ...
- 4 I was so ill that I couldn't get up.
I was too ...
- 5 It was too dark to see anything.
It wasn't ...

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5.88

RESULT	SUCH+ADJECTIVE/ADVERB/NOUN+ <i>THAT</i> -CLAUSE
--------	---

Example: He was *such a good swimmer that* he always won first prize.

Exercise 102

- 1 He was a very good swimmer. He always won first prize.
He was such ...
- 2 The fur coat is so expensive that I can't afford to buy it.
It's such ...
- 3 My car is in a bad condition. I must have it repaired.
My car is in such ...
- 4 The cake is so nice that I think I'll have another piece.
It's such ...
- 5 She is extremely bright. She is always the first to solve all the maths problems.
She is such ...

CAUSE, REASON,
AND RESULT

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5.89-90

Examples: *Because* it was raining, we stayed at home.
Because of the rain, we stayed at home.
As it was raining, we stayed at home.
Since it was raining, we stayed at home.
Seeing that it was raining, we stayed at home.
The rain was *the reason for* our staying at home.
The reason why we stayed at home was the rain.
The reason why we stayed at home was that it was raining.

Exercise 103

- 1 He was absent because of his illness.
The reason ...
- 2 He was absent because of his illness.
He was absent ...
- 3 He wasn't accepted because of his age.
He wasn't accepted by reason ...
- 4 I helped Mary to carry her bag because I saw she couldn't manage it herself.
Seeing ...
- 5 My brother was fired because of his dishonesty.
My brother was fired because ...

PRECAUTION

(*JUST*) *IN CASE*

Note: You use *in case* when you are mentioning a possible future situation which is someone's reason for doing something. When you are talking about someone's reason for doing something in the past, you use the simple past tense or *should* + infinitive in the reason clause.

Examples: I will stay here *(just) in case* anything unusual happens.
 I closed the window *in case* it started to rain.
 I closed the window *in case* it should start to rain.

Exercise 104

- 1 Put the milk in the fridge. Otherwise it may turn sour.
Put the milk in the fridge in case ...
- 2 Take your umbrella with you because it might rain.
Take your umbrella with you in case ...
- 3 I took a coat with me because I thought it might get cold.
I took a coat with me in case...
- 4 I packed my swimsuit because I thought I might have time to go to the beach.
I packed my swimsuit in case ...
- 5 He wrote the address in his notebook in case he forgot it.
He wrote the address in his notebook ...

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CAUSE

PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

Examples: *Being* poor, he couldn't afford a car.
Having eaten all the food, they couldn't offer any to the guests.

Exercise 105

- 1 As there were a lot of people at the theatre, we were lucky to find seats.
There ...
- 2 Because we didn't know our way around London, we often got lost.
Not ...
- 3 As I hadn't learned Chinese, I couldn't understand what the people were saying.
Not ...
- 4 Never having tried sea food before, we had to watch our stomachs.
As ...
- 5 Because we weren't expecting to meet Mary there, we hadn't taken any presents for her.
Not ...

REVISION EXERCISE VIII

- 1 Take your overcoat because it may get cold in the evening.
Take your overcoat in case
- 2 I got up early this morning. I didn't want to be late for the train.
I got up early this morning so as
- 3 As he was poor, he couldn't afford a car.
Being
- 4 He is so foolish as to believe everything she tells him.
He is
- 5 The cake was too big for us to eat it all.
The cake was so
- 6 There were only three people present so the lecture couldn't take place.
There were
- 7 The weather was rather cold so I didn't really enjoy it.
The weather
- 8 We must stop the children smoking.
We must
- 9 I will leave you some money so that you can buy some fruit.
I'll leave some money for
- 10 I will learn Japanese because at the moment I can't talk to my new girlfriend, Mitsuko.
I will learn Japanese so
- 11 A spare tyre is always provided lest a puncture should occur.
A spare tyre is always provided in
- 12 He sent her out so that he could get some peace.
He sent her out so
- 13 We're starting early because we want to finish by noon.
We're starting early in
- 14 I left her my telephone number. Otherwise she might have found it difficult to contact me.
I left her my telephone number in case
- 15 I always prepare my lunch in the evening so as not to disturb my room-mate in the morning.
I always prepare my lunch in the evening to avoid

PURPOSE, CAUSE AND RESULT

II. VERBS

INVERSION

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INVERSION AFTER NEGATIVE

Note: Inversion of the subject and verb after a negative or semi-negative (i.e., *hardly*, *scarcely*, *little*, *seldom*, *rarely*, *never*, *only*, etc.) in the front position, typical of written English, is used for emphasis.

Examples: *Never shall I forget* this wonderful evening.
Only then did I see what he had meant.

Exercise 106

- 1 I was robbed and my car was stolen.
Not only ...
- 2 We little knew about John's real problem.
Little ...
- 3 I was only introduced to Mary after a year.
Only after a year ...
- 4 One rarely sees such a beautiful girl.
Rarely ...
- 5 I seldom speak French.
Hardly ...

INVERSION

ADVERB PHRASES WITH 'ANY'

Note: Adverb phrases with *any* in a non-front position change *any* to *no* in the front position.

Examples: *In no way* must we show how worried we are.
On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals.

Exercise 107

- 1 Thank you for the wonderful holiday. I haven't been happier at any other time in my life.
Thank you for the wonderful holiday. At no ...
- 2 He cannot be invited here under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances ...
- 3 Peter wasn't aware at any time that we were preparing a surprise party for him.
At ...
- 4 You shouldn't trust that evil man on any account.
On ...
- 5 I will never lend you any money again.
Under no ...

INVERSION IN CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Note: In formal style we can omit the conjunction *if* and change the order of subject and verb, if the first verb in the *if*-clause is *were*, *should* or *had*.

Examples: *Should you meet* Mary, give her my love.
Had I gone to the conference, I would have met John.

Exercise 108

- 1 If I were you, I should tell the truth.
Were ...
- 2 If you'd helped me, I wouldn't have been arrested.
Had ...
- 3 If she were here now, she'd know what to do.
Were ...
- 4 If any guests should come early, ask them to wait here.
Should ...
- 5 If it were true, I still wouldn't want to go there.
Were ...

INVERSION AFTER THERE

Note: Inversion of subject and verb after introductory *there* is common when the subject is indefinite and is a long noun phrase.

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1.46

Examples: There followed a long period of peace and prosperity dreamt about for years.
There entered a beautiful tall woman with dark curly hair and big blue eyes.

Exercise 109

- 1 A demand for new and better educational programmes developed with time.
With time there ...
- 2 Soon after the strike began a list of all the improvements necessary to rescue the factory was prepared.
Soon after the strike began there ...
- 3 After the news was announced a great flood of critical articles appeared in the newspapers.
After the news was announced there ...
- 4 When you are eighteen, a time comes when you have to decide what you want to do in the future.
When you are eighteen, there ...
- 5 A huge animal with shiny black fur and frightening white fangs suddenly appeared in the doorway.
In the doorway there ...

INVERSION AFTER SO, NOR, NEITHER	
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Examples: We are Polish. And *so are they*.
I haven't read this book. *Nor do I* intend to.

Exercise 110

- 1 Mary hasn't got a dog. Peter hasn't got a dog either.
Mary hasn't got a dog. Neither ...
- 2 We don't live in London, and they don't either.
We don't live in London, and ...
- 3 They speak Italian. We also speak Italian.
They speak Italian and so ...
- 4 I can't swim. You can't swim.
I can't swim. Nor ...
- 5 Both of us are bad students.
I'm not a good student. Nor ...

RESPONSES	SO DO I NOR/NEITHER CAN I I CAN'T EITHER
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Examples: *Neither* Peter *nor* I can speak German.
I can't speak German. Peter *can't* (speak German) *either*.

Peter's sister is beautiful. *So is yours*.
Peter's sister is beautiful. Your sister is beautiful *too*.

Exercise 111

- 1 We live in Cracow. They live in Cracow too.
We live in Cracow. So ...
- 2 Mary hasn't got a dog. Neither has Peter.
Mary hasn't got a dog. Peter ...
- 3 I can't speak German, and Mary can't either.
Neither ...
- 4 You're very fat. I'm very fat, too.
You're very fat. But so ...
- 5 Both of us love animals.
I love animals. You ...

REVISION EXERCISE IX

- 1 I seldom told my wife that I loved her.
Seldom
- 2 The student passed the exam only after weeks of hard work.
Only after weeks of hard work
- 3 Visitors are not allowed to feed the animals.
On no account
- 4 My stage fright was such that I couldn't say a word.
Such
- 5 I've never been so happy.
Never
- 6 A long period of peace and prosperity dreamt about for years followed.
There
- 7 I can't speak German. Nor can Peter.
I can't speak German. Peter
- 8 If you should meet Mary, give her my love.
Should
- 9 He drove so fast that I couldn't keep up with him.
So
- 10 One rarely sees such a beautiful view.
Rarely
- 11 We mustn't show in any way how worried we are.
In
- 12 A beautiful tall woman with dark wavy hair and big blue eyes entered.
There
- 13 Peter's sister is beautiful. So is yours.
Peter's sister is beautiful. Your sister
- 14 If I'd gone to the conference, I'd have met John.
Had
- 15 I had no idea, as I entered my flat, what a surprise was in store for me
Little

INVERSION

VERB PATTERNS

THERE

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Note: A sentence with *have* indicating characteristics and relationships, may often be recomposed with *there + be*.

Examples: *There are* seven rooms in this house.
There are five sons in the Wilson family.

Exercise 112

- 1 This jacket has eight pockets.
There ...
- 2 How many children have they?
How many children ...
- 3 There are three windows in my bedroom.
My bedroom ...
- 4 The class has thirty boys and only one girl.
There are ...
- 5 This book consists of thirty-four chapters.
There ...

IT + BE + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + TO-INFINITIVE -ING + BE

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Examples: *It's* so *nice* to sit in the sun.
It's difficult to start learning a foreign language at our age.

Exercise 113

- 1 What a pleasant surprise it was to learn that you're getting married!
It was a ...
- 2 It isn't very interesting to watch TV all day.
Watching ...
- 3 Walking in the mountains is good for your health.
It ...
- 4 Living in the city is more expensive than living in the country.
It ...
- 5 Reading Sherlock Holmes stories is exciting.
It ...

IT + BE + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + GERUND

Examples: *It's no good crying* over spilt milk.
It's no fun reading Victorian novels.
It's such fun watching films on the video.

Exercise 114

- 1 Don't go to the cinema on Mondays. It's closed on that day.
It's pointless ...
- 2 Don't put off until tomorrow what should be done today.
It's unwise ...
- 3 Don't stay up late at night or you'll be tired in the morning.
It's silly ...
- 4 Don't try to start the car when there's no petrol in it.
It's useless ...
- 5 Don't speak Polish in China because nobody understands it there.
It's no good ...

**IT + BE + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + FOR +
NOUN/PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE**

Examples: *It's difficult for anyone to be* angry with young children.
It's very tiring for her to commute for three hours to work, every day.
It's impossible for them to be a happier family than the Wilsons.

Exercise 115

- 1 Adults go back to school to learn foreign languages. This is very common today.
It's very common ...
- 2 He eats five chocolate bars every day. It's bad.
It's bad for ...
- 3 She's getting a much better paid job next week. It's a relief.
It's a relief ...
- 4 There's no more beautiful view than the High Tatras. It's not possible.
It's not possible ...
- 5 I have to answer all his stupid questions. It's most annoying.
It's most annoying ...

**IT + BE + ADJECTIVE/NOUN + OF + NOUN/
PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE
RELATIVE WITH CLAUSAL ANTECEDENT**

Examples: *It was nice of you to help* me with my homework.
 You helped me with my homework, *which was nice of you*.
 The teacher said it was all my fault, *which was unfair of her*.
It was unfair of the teacher to say that it was all my fault.

Exercise 116

- 1 My uncle gave me a new bicycle for my birthday, which was generous of him.
It ...
- 2 It's typical of him to tell lies all the time.
He ...
- 3 He repeated everything he'd heard to his wife, which was stupid of him.
It ...
- 4 It was a good thing that she decided to come home.
She ...
- 5 They were late for the party, which was a pity.
It ...

**SUBJECT + LINKING VERB + NOUN/REFLEXIVE
PRONOUN**

Examples: My aunt died a millionairess.
 This famous actor lived and died a bachelor.

Exercise 117

- 1 She was a widow when she died.
She died ...
- 2 His last book turns out to be fascinating reading.
His last book makes ...
- 3 She isn't looking very well today.
She isn't looking ...
- 4 He looks much younger than he really is.
He doesn't look ...
- 5 What a handsome couple Joan and Mike are!
Joan and Mike make ...

**SUBJECT+ VI + PREPOSITION + NOUN/
PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE**

Examples: They're hoping for the dispute to be settled soon.
 We are waiting for our new TV set to be delivered.

Exercise 118

- 1 They're hoping for an early settlement of the dispute.
They're hoping for the dispute ...
- 2 Shall I order a taxi to meet you at the station?
Shall I arrange for ...

- 3 I begged the kids to make less noise.
I appealed to ...
- 4 I rely upon your discretion.
I rely on you ...
- 5 We're waiting for our teacher to correct our tests.
We're waiting for our ...

GPU 1.60		SUBJECT + VI + [PREPOSITION (+ IT)] + CLAUSE
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Examples: The criminal insists on his innocence.
The result of the exam will depend on whether he is able to answer all the questions.

Exercise 119

- 1 We agree that it was a mistake.
We agree with you about ...
- 2 The workers complained that they'd been treated badly.
The workers complained of ...
- 3 My grandpa boasted that he'd never quarrelled with my grandma.
My grandpa boasted of ...
- 4 The results of the talks depend on their having the courage to say what they really mean.
The results of the talks depend on whether ...
- 5 They saw to his getting to school on time.
They saw to it ...

GPU 1.75		SUBJECT + NEED/WANT + GERUND (WITH PASSIVE MEANING)
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Examples: My hair needs cutting.
My hair needs to be cut.
My grandpa wants comforting.

Exercise 120

- 1 The window is very dirty and someone should clean it.
The window is very dirty and it ...
- 2 My room needs painting.
I wish ...
- 3 It's time their car was washed.
Their car ...
- 4 I wish someone would polish my shoes!
My shoes need ...

- 5 Your grass needs to be cut.
Your grass needs ...

	SUBJECT + CAN'T + HAVE + NOUN/PRONOUN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE
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1.111

Note: *I can't have you doing something* indicates that the speaker cannot allow something because it would have bad results for the person addressed.

Examples: *I can't have you playing* instead of studying.
I can't have you eating so many sweets.

Exercise 121

- 1 You stay up too late at night. I can't allow it.
I can't have ...
- 2 You're watching TV too often. It's bad for your eyes.
I can't have ...
- 3 Don't spend so much money on useless things. It'll ruin you.
I can't have ...
- 4 Don't look into the mirror all the time. It makes you ridiculous!
I can't have ...
- 5 Stop smoking so much. You'll get cancer.
I can't ...

	SUBJECT + WON'T + HAVE + NOUN/PRONOUN + PRESENT PARTICIPLE
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1.111

Note: *I won't have you doing something* indicates the will of the speaker, i.e. that the speaker won't tolerate the action of the person addressed.

Examples: *I won't have you behaving* in this rude way in my presence.
I won't have you coming late to my class.

Exercise 122

- 1 You always use my typewriter without my permission. I won't tolerate it.
I won't have ...
- 2 You swear in front of the kids. I won't tolerate it.
I won't have ...

- 3 I won't tolerate you taking any money from my purse without telling me.
I won't have ...
- 4 Stop torturing the poor kitten. It's so cruel.
I won't have ...
- 5 Don't read so many romances. It's a waste of time.
I won't have ...

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1.113

**SUBJECT + VT (+ NOUN/PRONOUN) +
INTERROGATIVE + TO-INFINITIVE**

Examples: I didn't know where to find the bus stop.
She showed me how to operate the machine.

Exercise 123

- 1 Ask the lady where we can buy some bread.
Ask the lady where to ...
- 2 What must I do to turn the TV on?
Ask your mother how to ...
- 3 I wanted to know the way to the station.
I wanted to know how ...
- 4 I wonder where one can change money.
I wonder where to ...
- 5 Tell me the best way to prepare for the exam.
Tell me how to ...

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1.114

**SUBJECT + VT + NOUN/PRONOUN + DEPENDENT
CLAUSE/QUESTION**

Examples: Tell me where she lives.
Tell me your name.

Exercise 124

- 1 How old is she? I wonder.
I wonder ...
- 2 What does your girlfriend look like? I'd like to know.
I'd like to know what ...
- 3 Where did you buy that dress? I have no idea.
I have no idea where ...
- 4 How long have you lived in Cracow? It'd be interesting to know.
It'd be interesting to know how ...
- 5 Where is the nearest bus station, please?
Please tell me where ...

NON-CAUSATIVE HAVE

**SUBJECT + HAVE + NOUN/PRONOUN (DO) +
PAST PARTICIPLE**

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1.120

Note: The construction *to have something done* usually suggests that someone is doing something for us; but *to have something done/to get something done* can be also used for things that happen to us without our wanting it. Usually, the action is opposed to our will and we cannot influence it. *Get something done* implies that we did something to provoke what happened.

Examples: I had my wallet stolen.
I have had the window mended in my room.

Exercise 125

- 1 I left my book here and someone has stolen it.
I left my book here and I ...
- 2 He started the fight and someone broke his arm.
He started the fight and ...
- 3 Someone has broken into Betty's new flat.
Betty ...
- 4 I forgot to lock my car and someone stole my cassette recorder.
I forgot to lock my car and I ...
- 5 Someone stole her car.
She ...

CAUSATIVE HAVE

**SUBJECT + HAVE + NOUN/PRONOUN (DO) +
PAST PARTICIPLE**

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1.121

Note: The construction *to have/get something done* usually suggests that someone is doing something for us. In this pattern, the meaning of *have* and *get* is *cause to be*; they both indicate the will of the speaker.

Examples: I have had my room repainted.
I had my hair cut yesterday.

Exercise 126

- 1 The photographer took my photograph yesterday.
I had ...
- 2 I'm going to the garage. They will repair my car.
I'm going to the garage to ...

- 3 New stationery is being designed for our College.
Our College ...
- 4 He's at the optician's. They're testing his eyes.
He ...
- 5 A locksmith put a new lock on the door to our flat.
We ...

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1.122

**SUBJECT + VT + NOUN/PRONOUN + (TO BE)
ADJECTIVE/NOUN**

Examples: I thought him to be intelligent.
I believe it to have been a mistake.

Exercise 127

- 1 All my friends think that I'm very funny.
I
- 2 The test was expected to be very difficult.
They expected the test ...
- 3 I didn't suppose your mother was so young.
Your mother is younger than ...
- 4 Peter's always been a good friend.
I've always found Peter ...
- 5 The man helped me with my suitcase. I guessed he was about twenty.
The man, who I guessed ...

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1.123

**SUBJECT + VT + IT + ADJECTIVE/NOUN +
CLAUSE/PHRASE**

Examples: I think it strange to wear a fur coat in summer.
Don't you think it better to be rich and beautiful than old and poor?

Exercise 128

- 1 Some people eat cottage cheese with jam.
I think it ...
- 2 There's so much poverty in the world. I consider it a scandal.
I consider it ...
- 3 The students cheat in examinations. The teachers say it's wrong.
The teachers consider it ...
- 4 Children spend too much time playing computer games. Parents think it's bad for them.
Parents think it bad ...
- 5 She is still beautiful despite her age. Don't you think it's amazing?
Don't you think it ...

IT'S (HIGH/ABOUT) TIME

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2.46

Note: Suggests that the right time for an activity is now, or has passed. Although in the structure *It's time + subject + past tense* we use the past form of the verb, the meaning is present or future, not past.

Examples: *It's (high/about) time* to buy a new house.
It's (high/about) time for us to buy a new house.
It's (high/about) time we bought a new house.

Exercise 129

- 1 The time has come to leave.
It's time ...
- 2 I think you ought to deal with the problem soon.
I think it's about ...
- 3 It's time for us to say goodbye.
It's time we ...
- 4 It's time I went to bed.
It's time for ...
- 5 It's late. Let's head back home.
I think it's about ...

REVISION EXERCISE X

- 1 My aunt was a millionairess when she died.
My aunt died a
- 2 It's time for us to go home.
It's time we
- 3 The barber cut my hair yesterday.
I
- 4 This student failed his history exam. I thought he was more intelligent than the others.
This student, who
- 5 Her neighbours believe that she's very rich.
Her neighbours believe
- 6 I shall never forget this wonderful evening.
Never
- 7 Better to be rich and beautiful than old and poor. Don't you think?
Don't you think it
- 8 She needs looking after.
She's in
- 9 For us to be with Mary is great fun.
Mary
- 10 Where is the nearest cinema, please?
Could you tell me
- 11 It seems that we've made a mistake.
We seem
- 12 I'm going to the dentist. He'll fill my tooth.
I'm going to the dentist to
- 13 I've never felt worse.
Never
- 14 This famous actor was a bachelor all his life.
This famous actor lived
- 15 They want the dispute to be settled.
They're hoping for

VERB PATTERNS (1)

REVISION EXERCISE XI

- 1 You always come late to my class. I won't tolerate it.
I won't have
- 2 Tell me your name.
Tell me what
- 3 I think it was a mistake.
I believe it
- 4 Haven't you heard the news?
Have you
- 5 You're playing instead of studying. I can't allow it.
I can't have
- 6 To teach her is a pleasure.
She
- 7 She showed me how I should operate the machine.
She showed me how to
- 8 Someone should repair this fridge.
This fridge needs
- 9 We're waiting for the delivery of our new TV.
We're waiting for our new TV
- 10 The criminal insists on his innocence.
The criminal insists that
- 11 There are so many unemployed people nowadays. I think it's a scandal.
I think it
- 12 You eat too many sweets. I can't allow it.
I can't have
- 13 The result of the exam depends on his being able to answer all the questions.
The result of the exam depends on whether
- 14 Someone has broken the window in my room.
I
- 15 It was nice of you to help me with my homework.
You helped

VERB PATTERNS (2)

REPORTED SPEECH

REPORTED SPEECH	ASK IF ASK WHETHER
-----------------	-----------------------

Exercise 130

- 1 She asked if I liked cats.
She asked ...
- 2 We asked whether her name was Betty.
We asked ...
- 3 "Do you like dogs?" she asked.
She asked ...
- 4 "Does she live in Cracow?" Peter asked.
Peter asked ...
- 5 "Do you like sweets?" she often asks me.
She often asks me ...

REPORTED SPEECH	ADVICE
-----------------	--------

Exercise 131

- 1 "I think you should give up smoking", he said.
He advised ...
- 2 "You shouldn't spend so much money on clothes", my mother said.
My mother told ...
- 3 "You'd better not tell your mother about the accident", said Jim.
Jim ...
- 4 "If I were you, Mary, I'd go to London by coach", said Betty.
Betty ...
- 5 "You'd better close all the windows before we leave the house", my wife told me.
My wife ...

REPORTED SPEECH	APOLOGIES
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Exercise 132

- 1 "I'm sorry I'm late", Susan said.
Susan apologised ...
- 2 "We are sorry we were naughty", they said.
They ...
- 3 "I'm sorry I forgot about your birthday", he said.
He apologised ...

- 4 "We are sorry to have upset you", they said.
They apologised ...
- 5 "I'd like to say how sorry I'm I missed your wedding", Joan said.
Joan apologised ...

REPORTED SPEECH	COMPLAINTS
-----------------	------------

Exercise 133

- 1 "I wish the weather were better", he said.
He complained ...
- 2 "I wish Sue wouldn't ask so many questions", said Peter.
Peter complained ...
- 3 "We wish our son was more hardworking", the Smiths said.
The Smiths complained ...
- 4 "I wish you'd be more polite to your grandmother", my parents said.
My parents complained ...
- 5 "You are always making so much noise", said my neighbour.
My neighbour complained ...

REPORTED SPEECH	CONDITIONALS
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Note: In Type 1 conditional clauses the tenses change in the usual way.
In Type 3 no verb changes are required.
In Type 2 conditional clauses the tenses do not change unless we describe an entirely impossible or unfulfilled condition, eg.:
"If I were rich, I would marry him", she said,
changes into:
She said that if she had been rich she would have married him.

Exercise 134

- 1 "If she fell in love with me, I'd marry her."
He said ...
- 2 "What shall I do if I fail the exam?"
She asked ...
- 3 "If I were taller she'd marry me."
He said ...
- 4 "If I were you, I wouldn't help him."
She said ...
- 5 "If I had any money, I'd invite you to lunch."
He said ...

- 6 "If you bought the car, you'd be happy."
He said ...
- 7 "What will you do if Peter is late?"
I asked ...
- 8 "If Peter is late I'll have to go home by bus."
She said ...
- 9 "If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the beginning of the movie."
My friend said ...
- 10 "If you had not drunk so much yesterday, you wouldn't have a headache now."
My wife observed ...

REPORTED SPEECH	EXCLAMATIONS
-----------------	--------------

Exercise 135

- 1 "What a beautiful view!"
He ...
- 2 "What intelligent children!"
He commented ...
- 3 "What an awful story!"
She expressed ...
- 4 "Damn! I can't solve this problem!"
He ...
- 5 "Oh my! I've never had a tastier cake!"
He commented ...

REPORTED SPEECH	INVITATIONS
-----------------	-------------

Exercise 136

- 1 "Would you like to go to the cinema with me, Betty?", said Peter.
Peter invited ...
- 2 "How about listening to some good music?", he suggested.
He suggested ...
- 3 "Let's go for a walk", he said.
He ...
- 4 "Would you care for a cup of tea?", asked Marla.
Marla invited ...
- 5 "Why don't you join us for lunch?", said Gabriel.
Gabriel suggested ...

REPORTED SPEECH

REGRETS

Exercise 137

- 1 "I wish I'd had the chance to visit London", Jimmy said.
Jimmy regretted ...
- 2 "I wish I hadn't left the party so early last night", Eve said.
Eve regretted ...
- 3 Mary regretted having told Peter about her new boyfriend.
"I wish ..."
- 4 "I wish I hadn't quarrelled with my fiancé during our engagement party", said Sophie.
Sophie regretted ...
- 5 We regret not having visited our aunt before she died.
"We wish ..."

REPORTED SPEECH

MISCELLANEOUS

Note: Whenever possible, try to avoid using *said* or *told* as reporting verbs; instead use any other reporting verbs, for example: *admitted, accused, agreed, begged, denied, enquired, entreated, exclaimed, explained, implored, informed, ordered, promised, refused, reminded, requested, preferred, urged, wanted to know, warned, was curious to know, wondered* etc.

Example:

He	asked begged entreated implored requested urged	me to tell him	
	enquired wanted to know was curious to know wondered		if I loved Susan.

Exercise 138

- 1 "I won't help them", he said.
He ...
- 2 "He stole my bicycle", I said.
I ...

- 3 "I didn't break the window", he said.
He ...
- 4 "Shall I help you with dinner?"
She ...
- 5 "I'll help you to write that essay", he said.
He ...
- 6 "I'll return the book next week", he said.
He ...
- 7 "What a lovely day!", he said.
He ...
- 8 "What's the time?", she asked Peter.
She asked ...
- 9 "Why were you absent last week, Mary?", asked the teacher.
The teacher ...
- 10 "Have you decided what to do with the dog?"
He ...

REPORTED SPEECH vs DIRECT SPEECH

Exercise 139

- 1 The police accused her uncle of murdering that man.
The police said to her uncle: "..."
- 2 The teacher agreed with our plan for a trip.
The teacher said: "..."
- 3 The man begged us for a piece of bread.
The man said: "..."
- 4 My brother promised to buy me a bicycle.
My brother said: "..."
- 5 Mary refused to lend me any money.
Mary said: "..."
- 6 My father reminded me to do my homework.
My father said: "..."
- 7 Mother warned me not to lean out of the window.
Mother said: "..."
- 8 I wondered what I would look like in thirty years' time.
I said: "..."
- 9 I wanted to know whose these books were.
"Who ..."
- 10 I denied having broken the window.
I said: "..."

REVISION EXERCISE XII

Note: Change the reference to time and place.

- 1 "You mustn't forget that you have some homework to do for tomorrow."
He said
- 2 "How about going to the opera tonight? Do you like classical music?"
He
- 3 "You needn't give me the money back right now."
She said
- 4 "If I were you, I wouldn't stay here any longer."
He
- 5 You won't forget to buy my vegetables, will you, Joe?"
I reminded
- 6 "Of course, darling, I love you!"
I assured
- 7 "I couldn't call you earlier because I didn't have a token."
I told
- 8 "What'll you do, poor thing, if the train is late?"
My mother worried
- 9 "If the train is late I must go by bus."
I replied
- 10 "At my school we couldn't wear jeans."
Talking about her childhood she said
- 11 "If Pete came to school today, I should be surprised."
She said
- 12 "Shall I give you anything to drink?"
My sister
- 13 "What is the weather like today?"
He inquired
- 14 "Don't you like cats?"
He asked
- 15 "What is her sister's name?"
I want to know

REPORTED SPEECH

THE PASSIVE VOICE

THE PASSIVE VOICE	INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS
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Note: Some of the verbs used with *It is* + verb phrase are: *accepted, alleged, assumed, believed, claimed, considered, denied, expected, felt, maintained, presumed, realised, reported, stated, thought, understood etc.*

Note: Pay attention to the difference between the infinitive constructions, depending on whether the action will take place in the future, is taking place now, or took place in the past.

Examples: She is said to visit us every day.
She is said to be visiting us next week.
She is said to have visited us last week.

Exercise 140

- 1 It's said that he's writing a biography now.
He ...
- 2 It's believed that she was the most beautiful girl in the town.
She ...
- 3 It's expected that Mary will marry John next week.
Mary ...
- 4 A dragon is said to have lived in the Wawel Hill cave.
It ...
- 5 They're expected to visit our city next month.
It ...
- 6 It's well known that Columbus discovered America.
Columbus ...

THE PASSIVE VOICE	VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS
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Note: Many verbs such as *give, lend, offer, pay, promise, refuse, send, show, tell* can be followed by two objects, which usually refer to a person and a thing.

Examples: My mother gave me a biscuit.
a) I was given a biscuit (by my mother).
b) A biscuit was given to me (by my mother).

Exercise 141

- 1 Mary sent me a letter.
a) I ...
b) A letter ...
- 2 We gave our teacher some flowers for her birthday.
a) Our teacher ...
b) Some flowers ...
- 3 I lent you five hundred pounds last year.
a) You ...
b) Five ...
- 4 They told us many amusing stories.
a) We ...
b) Many amusing stories ...
- 5 They promised the workers on strike better wages.
a) The workers on strike ...
b) Better ...

THE PASSIVE VOICE	PREPOSITIONS WITH PASSIVE VERB FORMS
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Examples: I was operated on yesterday.
She is being operated on now.

Exercise 142

- 1 I don't like it when they talk about me.
I don't like ...
- 2 She likes it when we have to wait for her.
She likes ...
- 3 I hate it when you laugh at me.
I hate ...
- 4 My sister enjoys the family making a fuss of her.
My sister enjoys ...
- 5 Our friend likes it when everybody compares her to Madonna.
Our friend likes ...

THE PASSIVE VOICE	NOTICES AND INSTRUCTIONS
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Examples: Visitors are forbidden to feed the animals.
Animals are not to be given food by visitors.

Exercise 143

1. Visitors are not to smoke in the corridor.
Visitors ...

- 2 All teachers should wash up their coffee cups after use.
 - a) All teachers are ...
 - b) Coffee cups must ...
- 3 Guests should not visit patients after 3 o'clock.
Patients ...
- 4 Do not tease the monkeys.
Monkeys must ...
- 5 Visitors are not to touch the exhibits.
 - a) Visitors are ...
 - b) Exhibits must ...

REVISION EXERCISE XIII

- 1 Mary took us to the cinema.
We
- 2 I wanted to take my dog for a walk but the rain put me off.
I was
- 3 No one told him what sort of meal to prepare.
He
- 4 Betty is said to be the most beautiful girl in town.
It's
- 5 The President is said to be recovering from a heart attack.
It's
- 6 Can one trust such a man?
Is... ..
- 7 The best dancer will be awarded a prize.
A prize
- 8 A famous composer is thought to have lived in this house in 1778.
It... ..
- 9 We weren't told when to expect an answer.
No one
- 10 They say they last saw my car in front of the church.
My car
- 11 It's impossible that Margaret could have carried such a heavy stone here.
A stone
- 12 Queen Elizabeth considered Shakespeare a genius.
Shakespeare
- 13 I find eating with chopsticks difficult.
I am
- 14 They all had a good time.
A good
- 15 They thought at first that Peter had drowned.
Peter

THE PASSIVE VOICE

III. ADJECTIVES, DETERMINERS AND ADVERBIALS

ADJECTIVE PATTERNS

GPU 3.71		ADJECTIVE + TO-INFINITIVE
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Examples: My teacher is *hard to please*.
It's *difficult to answer* this question.

Exercise 144

- 1 It's difficult to answer this question.
This question ...
- 2 It's hard to please our teacher.
To please ...
- 3 Your house is pleasant to live in.
It's ...
- 4 Peter has always been easy to get on with.
It's ...
- 5 It's hard to please our teacher.
How ...

GPU 3.74		IT + BE + ADJECTIVE + OF + NOUN/PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE
-------------	--	--

Examples: *It is unwise of Mary to spend* all her money on sweets.
It was very nice of them to help Mary with her housework.

Exercise 145

- 1 He always cheats in examinations, which is dishonest.
It's ...
- 2 My sister started to learn German, which was sensible.
It ...
- 3 We were silly to make such a mistake.
It ...

- 4 My little son was very clever to answer the question so well.
It was ...
- 5 When I was at school I didn't work hard, which was silly.
It ...

	HOW + ADJECTIVE + OF + NOUN/PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE	GPU 3.74
--	--	-------------

Examples: *How unwise of Mary to spend* all her money on sweets!
How dishonest of him always *to cheat* in examinations!

Exercise 146

- 1 We are silly to make such mistakes.
How ...
- 2 My little son was very clever to answer the question so well.
How ...
- 3 Mary spends all her money on sweets, which is very unwise.
How ...
- 4 Peter's so kind as to invite us to his party.
How ...
- 5 I'm so forgetful that I didn't remember to send a postcard of London to my sister.
How ...

	ISN'T IT + ADJECTIVE + OF + NOUN/PRONOUN + TO-INFINITIVE	GPU 3.74
--	---	-------------

Examples: *Wasn't it unwise of Mary to spend* all her money on sweets!
Isn't it dishonest of him always *to cheat* in examinations!

Exercise 147

- 1 We were silly to make such a mistake.
Wasn't ...
- 2 How forgetful of me not to remember to send my sister a postcard from London!
Wasn't ...
- 3 My little son was very clever to answer the question so well.
Wasn't ...
- 4 Your house is so pleasant to live in.
Isn't ...
- 5 It's so difficult to answer this question.
Isn't ...

RELATIVE ADVERBS

Note: The use of the relative adverbs, *where*, *why*, *when*, is often preferable in terms of style; it is also easier, since otherwise the correct preposition must be chosen.

Examples: That's the school *where* I teach.
I love the days *when* you visit us.

Exercise 148

- 1 This is the restaurant at which I had my dinner.
This is the restaurant ...
- 2 The reason for which we came here is to meet Mary.
The reason ...
- 3 I hate the pop group you are speaking about.
You are ...
- 4 Here's the bank I've worked in since 1970.
Here's the bank where ...
- 5 This is the city I was born in.
This is the city where ...

RELATIVE PRONOUN
(PSEUDO-CLEFT
SENTENCES)

WHAT

Note: *What* may be considered to be a relative pronoun in which the antecedent is to be understood. It may mean *that which*, *the thing(s) which*. Some of the verbs which can be used in this structure are: *adore*, *dislike*, *enjoy*, *hate*, *like*, *need*, *prefer*, *want* etc.

Examples: *What* she likes doing best is watching TV.
What I love doing best is driving my new car.

Exercise 149

- 1 Washing up is the thing I detest doing most.
What I ...
- 2 Buying some new shoes is what I have to do.
What I ...
- 3 Good advice is the thing which I need most.
What I ...

- 4 I'm really looking for something a bit cheaper.
What ...
- 5 She'd really like a cup of hot chocolate.
What ...

PSEUDO-CLEFT SENTENCES

ALL

Note: You can use *all* instead of *what* with the verbs *want* or *need* or *do* if you want to emphasize that someone wants or needs or does a particular thing and nothing else.

Example: *All* I need is some rest.

Exercise 150

- 1 What my grandma needs is a sleeping pill.
All ...
- 2 I want nothing else but a good book.
All ...
- 3 I need nothing else but some more time to finish this article.
All I ...
- 4 The only thing I want is to see you more often.
All I ...
- 5 My mother does nothing else but bake cakes all day long.
All my mother ...

DETERMINERS

DETERMINERS	<i>LITTLE/FEW</i> <i>MANY/MUCH</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Examples: Very *little* information was found in this book.
There are not *many* flowers in your garden.

Exercise 151

- I didn't manage to save much money last month.
I managed to save ...
- There're very few people I like as much as I like Mary.
There aren't ...
- Give me all the advice you can on how to solve this problem.
I need as ...
- Not many books are as good as this one.
Few ...
- They didn't give us very much information about the trip.
They gave ...

DETERMINERS	<i>MANY/FEW</i> <i>SMALL/LARGE</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Example: The audience was so *small* that I had to cancel the concert.

Exercise 152

- There were so many people in the church that the crowd spread out into the churchyard.
The congregation ...
- The class was so large that we had to move to a bigger room.
There were ...
- There were so many cattle that they had to hire another hand to mind them.
The herd ...
- The pack of wolves was so large that they started to be a danger to the village.
There ...
- There were so many geese on the hill that it looked as if it were covered with snow.
The flock ...

DETERMINERS	<i>BOTH</i>
-------------	-------------

Examples: *Both* you and I are Polish.
He can play *both* the piano and the violin.

Exercise 153

- Neither of my two brothers is single.
Both ...
- Mary wants to swim and Peter wants to swim.
They both ...
- I'm learning Spanish and I'm learning Italian too.
I'm learning both ...
- They like not only apples but oranges as well.
They like ...
- Neither of you is taller than me.
Both ...

DETERMINERS	<i>NEITHER ... NOR ...</i> <i>EITHER ... OR ...</i>
-------------	--

Examples: I like *neither* cats *nor* dogs.
I don't like *either* cats *or* dogs.

Exercise 154

- We don't like oranges. We don't like apples.
We like ...
- Both my sisters are older than me.
Neither of them ...
- I'd like some tea or coffee.
I'd like either ...
- I don't speak French. I don't speak German.
I speak ...
- There's nothing I can do to help. There's nothing you can do to help.
There's nothing ...

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	<i>ANY</i> <i>SOME</i> <i>NO</i>	<i>ONE</i> <i>THING</i> <i>BODY</i>
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Examples: There was *nobody* in the house.
There isn't *anything* that will help him.

Exercise 155

- There isn't anybody who could do it better.
Nobody ...
- On a hot day, nothing is better than a glass of cold orange juice.
On a hot day, there isn't ...
- There wasn't anyone to go there with me.
There was ...

- 4 There isn't anything I'd dream of more than a beautiful and intelligent wife.
There's ...
- 5 The McDonald's claim that no one does it better.
The McDonald's claim that not ...

WH-PRONOUNS + ELSE

Examples: *Who else* told all these lies?
Where else could I find such magazines?

Exercise 156

- 1 At what other place could we stay overnight?
Where ...
- 2 If not today, at what other time could we meet?
If not today, when ...
- 3 In what other way could I help you if you don't want any money?
If you don't want any money, how ...
- 4 For what other purpose can this be used?
What ...
- 5 If this isn't yours, which other person's could it be?
If this isn't yours, who ...

ADVERBS vs ADJECTIVES

Note: Verbs of appearance and of the senses: *look, sound, smell, taste, feel, seem, appear*, take adjectives, not adverbs.

Examples: His new girlfriend *seems* very nice.
Your room *smells* funny.

Exercise 157

- 1 Seeing your daughter I had a rather peculiar feeling.
Seeing your daughter I felt ...
- 2 This coffee has an extremely unpleasant taste!
This coffee tastes ...
- 3 She's a very quick speaker.
She speaks ...
- 4 He writes rather carelessly.
He's ...
- 5 My father is normally an early riser.
My father normally ...

REVISION EXERCISE XIV

- 1 We only shook hands.
All we
- 2 I can speak English and you can speak English.
Both
- 3 Some other person must have told him the truth.
Someone
- 4 Not much information was found in this book.
Very
- 5 What I need is some rest.
All
- 6 He drives very slowly.
He's a
- 7 There are very few flowers in your garden.
There aren't
- 8 I can't play tennis. I can't play football.
I can't play
- 9 I want two things for my children: peace and health.
All
- 10 It's hard to please our teacher.
Our teacher
- 11 There wasn't anybody in the house.
There was
- 12 They helped Mary with her housework, which was nice of them.
It was
- 13 There were so few people present that I had to cancel the concert.
The audience
- 14 I love the days on which you visit us.
I love the days
- 15 There's a funny smell in your room.
Your room

ADJECTIVES AND DETERMINERS

ADVERBIALS

GPU
4.7

ADVERBIALS OF TIME

AGO

Examples: I last saw Peter five years **ago**.
She started to learn Italian three years **ago**.

Exercise 158

- I haven't written any letters for a year.
The last time ...
- We last visited Oxford four years ago.
We haven't ...
- I haven't been mountain-climbing for two years.
I last ...
- I've worked in this bank for seven years.
Seven years ...
- It's a week since I started to revise for my exams.
I ...

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4.8

ADVERBIALS OF TIME

BY THE TIME

Examples: *By the time* I'd arrived, the show had already finished.
By next year I shall/will have been studying Italian for four years.

Exercise 159

- You finished dinner before I got home.
By the time I ...
- I've been living in this flat for two years, and next year will make it three.
By next ...
- He's likely to leave before the message arrives.
By the time ...
- I'll be ready as soon as you finish your dinner.
By the time ...
- We got married 14 years ago.
By next year ...

ADVERBIALS OF TIME

WHEN

HOW LONG AGO

Example: *How long ago* did she arrive?

Exercise 160

- When was this palace built?
How ...

- How long ago did you have your breakfast?
When ...
- How long ago did Jane leave?
When ...
- When did you see Mary last?
How ...
- How long is it since you finished school?
When ...

ADVERBIALS OF TIME

THIS DAY/TODAY WEEK A WEEK AGO YESTERDAY YESTERDAY WEEK

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4.6

Note: The adverbials *today*, *this day week* may point to either past or future time, as shown by the verb tense or the context. *A week/month ago yesterday* is more common than *yesterday week/month*.

Examples: We shall visit you again *today week*.
We shall visit you again *in a week's time*.
This day week we were in England.
A week ago we were in England.

Exercise 161

- Yesterday week I met Frank for the first time.
A week ago ...
- In a week's time I will have lived here for exactly five years.
Today ...
- This day week I started to learn French.
A week ...
- Six days ago I bought this book.
Tomorrow ...
- A week ago yesterday we said good-bye to your sister.
Yesterday ...

ADVERBS

NO SOONER ... THAN ... HARDLY ... BEFORE/WHEN ...

Note: Used when we want to say that one event happened a very short time after another. *No sooner* or *hardly* is often put at the beginning of the first clause followed by *had* and the subject.

Examples: I had **no sooner** finished my lunch **than** it was time to go back to work.
 I had **hardly** finished my lunch **when** it was time to go back to work.
 I had **hardly** finished my lunch **before** it was time to go back to work.

Exercise 162

- 1 I caught flu just after I had recovered from measles.
No sooner ...
- 2 I caught flu almost before I had recovered from measles.
Hardly ...
- 3 As soon as I arrived at the station I met my old friend.
No sooner ...
- 4 Hardly had I had my car repaired before it broke down again.
No sooner ...
- 5 Hardly had I had my car repaired before it broke down again.
As soon ...

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4.16

ADVERBS

STILL
YET

Examples: He's **still** sleeping.
 He hasn't woken up **yet**.

Exercise 163

- 1 Haven't you finished writing your composition yet?
Are you ...
- 2 I don't think they have finished their game yet.
I think they ...
- 3 I still haven't sent the letter.
I haven't ...
- 4 She still hasn't read that book.
She ...
- 5 Have you done your homework yet?
Are you ...

GPU
4.17

ADVERBIALS OF DURATION

SINCE/FOR/FROM
TO/TILL/UNTIL

Examples: Our son hasn't written to us **since** Christmas.
 I haven't been to the opera **for** eight years.

Exercise 164

- 1 It's many years since we've had a really snowy winter.
We ...

- 2 I didn't hear the news until the next day.
It wasn't ...
- 3 It's two weeks since Betty went to India.
Betty ...
- 4 You moved here in January, didn't you?
You've ...
- 5 The last time they visited us was two months ago.
They haven't ...

ADVERBIALS

(ONLY) WHEN
UNTIL

Examples: We will buy a new car **only when** we have saved enough money.
 We will wait **until** we have saved enough money before we buy a car.

Exercise 165

- 1 We waited until the rain had stopped before we went for a walk.
We went for a walk only...
- 2 I returned the book to the library only when all my family had read it.
I waited ...
- 3 I won't lend you anything until you have returned the typewriter you borrowed from me.
Not ...
- 4 My mother waited until all the snow had disappeared before she started working in the garden.
My mother ...
- 5 I believed in his story only when I saw his broken leg.
I didn't ...

ADVERBIALS

WHEN
ON (UPON) ... -ING

Examples: **When** she entered the kitchen, she switched the light on.
On entering the kitchen, she switched the light on.

Exercise 166

- 1 When I touched the iron, I got an electric shock.
On ...
- 2 She entered the kitchen and switched on the light.
When ...
- 3 She entered the room and saw a body on the floor.
On ...
- 4 I counted my money. I found I was two pounds short.
On ...

- 5 I tried the new shirt on and found it was too large.
On ...

ADVERBIALS OF FREQUENCY	RARELY NOT VERY OFTEN HARDLY EVER SELDOM
-------------------------	---

Examples: I *rarely* drink tea.
I do *not* drink tea *very often*.

Exercise 167

- I don't go to the opera very often.
I ...
- I hardly ever watch TV.
I don't ...
- I hardly ever eat sweets.
I ...
- Hardly ever have I been as angry as I was on that day.
I have ...
- We rarely spend our holidays abroad.
We hardly ...

ADVERBIALS OF POSITION	SOME ANY NO	WHERE
------------------------	--	--------------

Examples: There is *nowhere* for me to go.
There isn't *anywhere* for me to go.
Nowhere can one meet so many beautiful girls as in Poland.

Exercise 168

- Nowhere have I seen so many bicycles as in China.
I haven't ...
- There were no people anywhere in sight.
There were ...
- There were no trees anywhere in sight.
Nowhere ...
- Nowhere in my room could I find my glasses.
I couldn't ...
- I'm sorry but there aren't any vacant rooms anywhere in the town.
I'm sorry but nowhere ...

REVISION EXERCISE XV

- I should finish this book in a week's time.
I should finish this book this
- The train left before I got to the station.
By the time I
- Where is he staying?
At which
- I counted my money. I found I was two pounds short.
When
- The last time your parents visited us was two months ago.
Your parents haven't
- I heard a voice in the corridor and I knew it was Mary.
On hearing
- When are you leaving?
At
- They went to live in Germany seven years ago.
They have
- I tried the new shirt on and found it was too large.
When
- I've been studying Italian for three years now, and next year will make it four.
By next
- I met Mary just as I left the house.
I had hardly
- I haven't been to the opera since 1985!
I haven't
- She entered the room and saw a man on the floor.
When
- I caught flu as soon as I had recovered from measles.
I had hardly
- How are they travelling?
By

ADVERBIALS

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SYNONYMOUS EXPRESSIONS

Examples: My house *is different* from yours.
My house *differs* from yours.
There *is a difference between* my house and yours.

Exercise 169

- 1 Does she cook well?
Is ...
- 2 I'm sorry for what I did.
I ...
- 3 The policeman asked if I knew anything about the accident.
The policeman asked if I had ...
- 4 I carried out my duties as best I could.
I carried out my duties to ...
- 5 Parking is not allowed here.
Parking here is ...
- 6 My mother is well.
My mother is in ...
- 7 The telephone doesn't work.
The telephone is out ...
- 8 We're going to get married next month.
Our ...
- 9 We must consider the problem carefully.
Careful ...
- 10 I'm very pleased to welcome Prof. Smith to our reception.
It gives ...
- 11 Someone stole my wallet while we were playing tennis.
During ...
- 12 Nobody doubts that he's innocent.
Nobody ...
- 13 I'm very fond of gardening.
I'm very fond of working ...
- 14 There were eight people ahead of John in the queue to buy the tickets.
John was ...

- 15 Both of my brothers are bachelors.
Neither ...
- 16 I want to book two seats for this evening's performance.
I want to make ...
- 17 Reports say that four people died in the fire.
According ...
- 18 It's pointless asking him for help.
There ...
- 19 The dog was chained to a tree.
The dog was fastened ...
- 20 This car is too expensive for me.
This car isn't ...
- 21 I can't wait to go on holiday.
I'm looking ...
- 22 It wasn't easy to persuade her to come.
There was some ...
- 23 They're going to film the story of my life.
They're going to make ...
- 24 In this case the cost is unimportant.
In this case the cost is of ...
- 25 I didn't realise how much he was influenced by his mother-in-law.
I didn't realise the extent ...
- 26 Their flat is too small for their family.
Their flat isn't ...
- 27 You use a saw to cut wood.
A saw is a ...
- 28 They arrived too late to get a good seat.
They didn't ...
- 29 After the race the runners were all breathless.
After the race the runners were all out ...
- 30 My sister didn't study hard enough to graduate.
My sister studied ...

PAY COST

Examples: How much did you *pay* for this book?
How much did this book *cost*?

Exercise 170

1. My daughter's clothes cost her a lot of money.
My daughter ...

- 2 I can't afford to pay more than £ 1000 for this car.
This car ...
- 3 We paid a lot of money for our trip to Italy.
Our trip to Italy ...
- 4 How much does it cost you to feed your dog?
How much do ...
- 5 Having this old car painted will cost me more than buying a new one.
I ...

**TAKE
SPEND**

Examples: It usually **takes** me four hours to do my homework.
I usually **spend** four hours doing my homework.
I usually **take** four hours to do my homework.

Exercise 171

- 1 How long did it take you to write this essay?
How much time did you ...
- 2 I never spend more than twenty minutes cooking my dinner.
It never ...
- 3 I spent four days cleaning my room.
It took ...
- 4 I took two hours to answer her letter.
It ...
- 5 They only took a few minutes to wash the car.
They ...

**IT TAKES (TWO HOURS) TO GET TO
IT'S A (TWO-HOUR) JOURNEY**

Examples: *It takes* (you) *three hours to get to* Warsaw.
It's a three-hour journey to Warsaw.

Exercise 172

- 1 The journey will take two days.
It ...
- 2 It's often quicker by tube than by bus.
The bus often takes ...
- 3 The train journey from Paris to London took only four hours.
It was ...
- 4 It's a fifty-minute drive from here to the zoo.
It ...

- 5 It's a nine-day train journey from Moscow to Tientsin.
It takes ...

**THINK
MISTAKE SB FOR**

Examples: I'm sorry! I **thought** you were my sister!
I'm sorry! I **mistook you for** my sister.

Exercise 173

- 1 Can you imagine that I mistook you for my mother?
Can you imagine that I ...
- 2 I thought it was my dog.
I mistook ...
- 3 We all laughed when he mistook that boy with long hair for a girl.
We all laughed when he thought ...
- 4 Because of the spots on its fur, I mistook your cat for a baby jaguar.
Because of the spots on its fur, I ...
- 5 I apologize, but I mistook your caution for cowardice.
I apologize, but ...

**THE ONLY
EXCEPT**

Examples: I have already met everybody here **except** Mary.
The only person I haven't met here yet is Mary.

Exercise 174

- 1 The only thing I haven't brought with me is my umbrella.
I've brought ...
- 2 I love all living things except spiders.
The only ...
- 3 The only museum I didn't visit in London was the National Gallery.
I visited ...
- 4 I've done all the exercises except no. 23.
The only ...
- 5 All the students passed the exam except John.
John ...

**NOT VERY FAR/QUITE NEAR
A LONG WAY/SO FAR**

Examples: It's **not far** to my school from here.
My school is **quite near** here.

Exercise 175

- 1 Mary lives quite near here.
It ...
- 2 It's so far that I will have to go by plane.
It's such ...
- 3 It's not far from London to Brighton.
Brighton ...
- 4 It's such a long way from your house to your school that you should go on your bike.
Your school ...
- 5 The weather is nice and the train station is quite near so we can walk there.
The weather is nice and the train station isn't ...

I DON'T THINK I DOUBT

Examples: *He didn't think* he would pass the exam.
He doubted if he would pass the exam.

Exercise 176

- 1 Nobody doubts that he's guilty.
Nobody thinks ...
- 2 Nobody doubts that he's guilty.
Everybody thinks ...
- 3 We don't think the film will be very interesting.
We doubt ...
- 4 We doubt if he'll be able to pass the exam.
We don't ...
- 5 Maybe he's changed his mind, but I doubt it.
Maybe he's changed his mind, but I don't ...

ON ONE'S OWN BY ONESELF

Examples: Peter prefers to study *on his own*.
Peter prefers to study *by himself*.

Exercise 177

- 1 My children would rather play on their own than with other children.
My children would rather play by ...
- 2 I'll have to solve the problem myself.
I'll have to solve the problem on ...

- 3 They always paint the room themselves.
They always paint the room on ...
- 4 Did Mary make this card by herself?
Did Mary make this card on ...
- 5 My father never washes his car on his own.
My father never washes his car by ...

THE REASON FOR THE REASON WHY

Note: *The reason for* + noun/gerund;
the reason why + subject + verb

Examples: Is there any *reason for her visit* to Warsaw?
Is there any *reason why she visited* Warsaw?

Exercise 178

- 1 I can't see any reason for your missing my class.
I can't see any reason ...
- 2 She never told me the reason why she got divorced.
She never told me the reason for ...
- 3 Do you know of any reason for the change in his routine?
Do you know of any reason ...
- 4 Can you think of any reason why they left Poland?
Can you think of any reason ...
- 5 There's no reason for your anger.
There's no reason why ...

DESCRIBE TELL ... WHAT ... LIKE

Examples: *Describe* your house to me.
Tell me *what* your house looks *like*.

Exercise 179

- 1 I've never been to London but my sister told me what it looks like.
I've never been to London but my sister ...
- 2 Tell us what your children are like.
Describe ...
- 3 It was such a wonderful feeling that I can't find words to describe it to you.
It was such a wonderful feeling that I can't find words ...

- 4 Tell me what your girlfriend looks like, please.
Describe ...
- 5 I've never seen snow, but my friends have described it to me.
I've never seen snow, but my friends ...

NOUN OR VERB

Note: *Bite, drive, glance, feel, kick, kiss, laugh, lick, look, peep, rest, run, scream, shout, smell, snore, squeeze, stare, stroke, touch, walk, wash*, can be used both as nouns and verbs.

Examples: She gave me *a kiss*.
She *kissed* me.

Exercise 180

- 1 We'd like to walk a long way.
We ...
- 2 I feel like resting for a long time.
I feel ...
- 3 The children gave their hands a quick wash.
The children ...
- 4 She gave a loud scream when she saw my mouse.
She ...
- 5 The vexed little boy gave his friends an angry look.
The vexed little boy ...

UNCOUNTABLES

Note: Nouns which only have a singular form cannot be used with *a, many, a few*, e.g.: *accommodation, advice, furniture, information, knowledge, luggage, news, progress, scenery, weather*.

Examples: I heard some very unpleasant *news*.
The news I heard was very unpleasant.

Exercise 181

- 1 A lot of furniture isn't necessary in our office.
We don't need ...
- 2 They decided to go out because of the beautiful weather.
It was ...

- 3 Not much information about the war was given in the news.
Very ...
- 4 During the trip we saw some wonderful scenery.
The scenery ...
- 5 Tell me the weight of all your luggage.
Tell me how much all your luggage ...

-ING
-ED

Examples: The article was very *boring* for me.
I was very *bored* by the article.

Exercise 182

- 1 His decision disappointed *many* of the staff.
Many of the staff ...
- 2 He's very interested in modern cinema.
He finds ...
- 3 We all found your behaviour shocking.
We were ...
- 4 His mother was embarrassed by her son's behaviour.
The son's behaviour ...
- 5 We were all very excited by the news.
The news was ...

TRANSITIVE vs INTRANSITIVE USES OF VERBS

Examples: The window *opened* silently.
Someone *opened* the window silently.

Exercise 183

- 1 The chair broke under his weight.
His weight ...
- 2 I burnt my hand in the flame of the candle.
The flame of the candle ...
- 3 He fired the gun, breaking the silence of the night.
The gun ...
- 4 She rested her head on my shoulder.
Her head ...
- 5 The child shattered the glass into pieces.
The glass ...

REVISION EXERCISE XVI

- 1 She looks at her photographs for hours.
She spends
- 2 The weather isn't warm enough to go for a walk.
The weather is
- 3 We were depressed by the news.
We found
- 4 The window opened silently.
Someone
- 5 We managed to escape but we weren't yet safe.
We managed to escape but we weren't out
- 6 I was writing this letter all evening.
I spent
- 7 We aren't rich enough to go to Florida.
We are
- 8 My daughter's clothes cost her a lot of money.
My daughter
- 9 The car is working well.
The car is in
- 10 My name heads the list of the best students.
My name is at
- 11 The wood split in the dry air.
The dry air
- 12 After twenty years in prison at last he was free.
After twenty years in prison at last he was at
- 13 Bananas are more expensive than apples.
Apples
- 14 He doesn't want to stay at home tonight.
He doesn't fancy
- 15 I spent a month studying for my exam.
I

MISCELLANEOUS

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 I'm sure that she's telling lies.
She must
- 2 You have very beautiful cats.
What
- 3 You didn't listen to the instructions, so you don't know where to go now.
If
- 4 He hardly makes a living, though he works long hours.
He hardly makes a living, in spite of
- 5 Betty could swim better than Mary.
Mary
- 6 I won't write this letter in less than twenty minutes.
Writing
- 7 In spite of her beauty, she doesn't have a boyfriend.
Although
- 8 My mother is a better cook than me.
I don't
- 9 They'll definitely move out unless anything unexpected comes up.
They'll definitely move out as
- 10 If you tell her my secret, I'll never speak to you again.
Tell
- 11 It isn't really necessary for us to go there together.
We
- 12 He may work hard, but he'll fail the exam.
However
- 13 Although he makes a lot of money, he cannot save anything.
It doesn't
- 14 He'll probably marry Joan.
He's
- 15 The meat was too salty to eat.
The meat was so

EXERCISE 184

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 How difficult it is to answer this question!
It's difficult
- 2 The manager is not to be disturbed.
On no account
- 3 My wife is impossible to please.
To please
- 4 Mary's always been easy to get on with.
How
- 5 He's an extremely dangerous driver.
He
- 6 He always cheats in examinations, which is dishonest.
Isn't !
- 7 I think you shouldn't go to the party.
Were
- 8 I last had flu five years ago.
I haven't
- 9 It's such a pity you can't come along.
If only
- 10 It was more of a comedy than a thriller.
It wasn't so
- 11 A single cloud appeared in the sky.
In
- 12 Many students were severely critical of the proposals for new entrance requirements.
There was
- 13 He can wait like everyone else, whoever he is.
No
- 14 They will definitely move out unless anything unexpected comes up.
They will definitely move out as
- 15 Even if you don't agree to marry me, I'll still love you.
Whether

EXERCISE 185

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 Your house is pleasant to live in.
How
- 2 I believe you two haven't met.
I don't
- 3 I have worked for the bank for six years.
Six years
- 4 There were six girls ahead of Mary in the line.
Mary was
- 5 We had hardly arrived home when it started to rain.
No sooner
- 6 The only way to learn a foreign language is by hard work.
Only by
- 7 Although he makes a lot of money, he can't save anything.
However
- 8 Reports say that five people were killed yesterday in Ulster.
According
- 9 Though my garden was cheaper than Mary's, it is bigger and more interesting.
Mary's garden may
- 10 I'd prefer us to go to the cinema.
I'd rather
- 11 We must consider the problem carefully.
Careful
- 12 He didn't revise for the test so he failed it.
If
- 13 The fate of the two soldiers is unknown.
It's a mystery
- 14 I wanted to take my dog for a walk but the rain put me off.
I was
- 15 Barbra Streisand is the singer I admire most of all.
There is

EXERCISE 186

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 I'd like the car to have five doors.
I'd like there
- 2 Remind me to buy some bread.
Don't
- 3 He explained to me how to start the car.
He explained to me how one
- 4 I don't enjoy taking the dog for a walk four times a day.
Taking
- 5 Lobster is a new experience for me.
It's the
- 6 We all felt tired because of the long journey.
The long journey
- 7 We reached the station by nightfall.
We arrived
- 8 The instructions say you just add warm milk to the pudding mix.
The pudding mix
- 9 I don't find those old films very interesting any more.
I'm no longer
- 10 Both of them look the same to me.
I can't tell
- 11 Smoking is forbidden in this theatre.
You aren't
- 12 "Will you open the window, Mary?" she asked.
She asked
- 13 Rugby isn't as popular among boys in Poland as football.
Football
- 14 If you forget your ID you cannot go in.
Unless
- 15 On the arrival of Aunt Grace I left the house.
The moment

EXERCISE 187

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 There are some biscuits in that box.
That box
- 2 On a plane, I never know where to put my luggage.
On a plane, I never know where I am
- 3 His sister must be dead.
His sister can't
- 4 He is thought to be very wise.
People think
- 5 My daughter started walking when she was nine months old.
My daughter has
- 6 Twenty thousand tourists visit the salt mine in Wieliczka every month.
By the end of the month
- 7 The steps were so dirty we couldn't sit on them.
The steps were too dirty
- 8 Peter's always been easy to get on with.
Peter's always been an
- 9 We refused to listen to his arguments.
We wouldn't
- 10 There were some doubts about her age.
We had
- 11 I wanted to know whose those books were.
"Who?"
- 12 Is there necessarily a motive for crime?
Does
- 13 I'd advise you not to listen to his lies.
I wouldn't
- 14 I haven't seen your wife for a long time.
It's
- 15 I regretted that she didn't want to marry me.
To my

EXERCISE 188

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 People who smoke in the cinema will be asked to leave.
If you
- 2 He refuses to help me.
He won't
- 3 Surely the theatre isn't full already!
The theatre
- 4 It appears that no one noticed my absence.
Apparently
- 5 I didn't think much of the film.
I didn't think the
- 6 It was many years since I had been to the opera.
I
- 7 Mary is the last person to cause trouble.
Mary is the person
- 8 Kate met Bob during a tour of London.
While she
- 9 She was a blonde last time I saw her.
When I
- 10 It was at Stalingrad that Hitler was defeated for the first time.
Stalingrad was
- 11 Her eyes were red with crying.
Because
- 12 We didn't realize until later that she was their daughter.
Only later
- 13 It was the first time I had visited the British Museum.
I
- 14 We didn't think the meal was very good.
We didn't think
- 15 We drank all the wine before they arrived.
By the time

EXERCISE 189

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 It appears that she is single.
She
- 2 Margaret left me a message.
I had
- 3 The students always laugh at him.
He
- 4 It's difficult to answer this question.
To
- 5 My sister has always been easy to get on with.
Getting
- 6 Which house do you live in?
Which is
- 7 Mary spends all her money on sweets, which is unwise.
It's
- 8 My office is so far from my house that I usually take a bus.
It's such
- 9 I don't think I want to buy this car.
I doubt
- 10 We mistook the new teacher for a student.
We thought
- 11 This mathematical problem is too difficult for me.
This mathematical problem is beyond
- 12 He gave his sons some very wise advice.
The advice
- 13 They glanced at the girl quickly.
They gave
- 14 He didn't do this as far as I know.
He didn't do this to the best
- 15 She rather fancies herself.
She has a very

EXERCISE 190

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 They really enjoy doing the tango.
They get
- 2 They saw the building burning and called the fire brigade.
Seeing
- 3 We got home too late to meet Barbara.
We didn't get
- 4 Is it necessary for him to get up so early?
Does
- 5 Although he studied hard, he failed the exam.
In spite of
- 6 Most of the meal was delicious but the vegetables were horrible.
Except
- 7 I last saw Mary when I was ten.
I haven't
- 8 Although I wasn't guilty I was punished by the teacher.
In spite
- 9 I'd like two oranges and a banana, please.
Could you
- 10 It's nobody's fault that it's raining tonight.
Nobody
- 11 This small coach only holds twenty people.
Only twenty people
- 12 There's no difference between his car and mine.
His car doesn't
- 13 The best dancer will be awarded a prize.
A prize
- 14 We didn't find the comedian's jokes very funny.
The comedian's stories
- 15 Mary was selfish to eat all the icecream herself.
It was

EXERCISE 191

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 There's the bank where we used to work.
There's the bank we
- 2 They decided to fly to Paris next week.
They decided to travel
- 3 His alibi didn't convince the court.
The court wasn't
- 4 I'm sorry I was late.
I apologize
- 5 Let me explain her problems to you.
Let me tell
- 6 Although he was intelligent, he wasn't able to answer my question.
In
- 7 He will finish his book before he returns home.
After
- 8 I'd prefer to drive rather than walk.
I'd rather
- 9 I can't get my poetry published.
No one
- 10 Despite his past John is proving to be an excellent husband.
Despite his past John makes
- 11 John must have finished by now.
John will
- 12 She decided to accept their offer.
She decided that
- 13 Joan will show you our new car after tea.
Joan will let
- 14 It's essential that candidates speak English well.
Candidates
- 15 I don't speak French. I don't speak German.
I don't speak

EXERCISE 192

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 The car seemed to have been unused for weeks.
It looked
- 2 Mother caught the children trying to smoke cigarettes.
The children got
- 3 For a cook of his experience and imagination, a custard tart was no problem.
For such
- 4 If you don't return the bicycle immediately I'll tell your mother.
Either
- 5 It's possible that your telephone was out of order yesterday.
Your telephone
- 6 The general ordered the soldiers to fire.
The general said: ""
- 7 "Shall I see you tomorrow?"
He asked
- 8 "Who was the first man to swim the English Channel?"
He wanted to know
- 9 Let's go to Capri next summer.
Roy suggested
- 10 He both paints and writes novels.
Not only
- 11 They really enjoy doing the tango.
They get
- 12 I saw the building burning and called the fire brigade.
Seeing
- 13 We got home too late to meet Barbara.
We didn't get
- 14 Is it necessary for him to get up so early?
Does
- 15 Although he studied hard, he failed the exam.
In spite of

EXERCISE 193

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 Nobody has told her yet.
She still
- 2 The facts cannot be disputed.
There
- 3 The train was delayed by heavy snow storms.
Due to
- 4 We were about to go to the cinema when the telephone rang.
The telephone rang
- 5 Everyone heard about the wedding before I did.
I was the
6. Won't you have a seat?
Have
7. Too bad we spend so little time together.
I wish
8. He must not be woken up.
He is
9. Will you be so kind/good as to close the door?
You wouldn't
10. On no account should you let strangers in when you are alone.
You mustn't
11. Visitors are forbidden to take photographs inside the museum.
Visitors are not
12. Close the door, please.
Would
13. You are to remember to call me the moment you land in London.
You mustn't
14. We were not allowed to keep pets at our apartment.
We couldn't
15. You wouldn't mind reading this poem to me, would you?
Will you be

EXERCISE 194

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 I'm not happy about so many children playing here.
I'm not happy about there
- 2 Going on holiday has improved his health.
Since he
- 3 If they had arrived earlier, they would have caught the plane.
They didn't
- 4 Perhaps he isn't well.
He may not
- 5 He began to climb the mountain with little hope of reaching the top.
Though he
- 6 They were both unaware that the coach was about to leave.
Neither
- 7 I haven't been to England for years.
It's
- 8 Many students will certainly fail their exam.
Many students are
- 9 Our local cinema is showing his new film next week.
His new film
- 10 What she says doesn't bother me.
I don't care
- 11 There's the bank where we used to work.
There's the bank we
- 12 They've decided to fly to Paris next week.
They've decided to travel
- 13 His alibi didn't convince the court.
The court wasn't
- 14 I'm sorry I was late.
I apologise
- 15 Let me explain her problems to you.
Let me tell

EXERCISE 195

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 Are you a good swimmer?
Do
- 2 We didn't say a word.
Not
- 3 If only I could remember his address!
I do
- 4 They're going to get married next week.
Their
- 5 Would you like me to open the window?
Shall
- 6 Although he was intelligent, he wasn't able to answer my question.
In
- 7 He will finish his book before he returns home.
After
- 8 I'd prefer to drive rather than walk.
I'd rather
- 9 I can't get my poetry published.
No one
- 10 Despite his past John is proving to be an excellent husband.
Despite his past John makes
- 11 The next plane to take off was to London.
The plane which
- 12 We little understand the problems he's had.
Little
- 13 It's in spring that the park is most beautiful.
Spring is
- 14 Fire can be dangerous.
Fire is
- 15 How long have you been learning English?
When did

EXERCISE 196

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 John must have finished by now.
John will
- 2 She decided to accept their offer.
She decided (that)
- 3 Joan will show you our new car after tea.
Joan will let
- 4 It's essential that candidates speak English well.
Candidates
- 5 Her leg hurt so much that she fainted.
Such was
- 6 If you tell her my secret, I'll never speak to you again.
Tell
- 7 These washing machines have put an end to hand-washing.
Before these
- 8 There was no precedent for the Pope's abdication.
Never
- 9 He both sings and dances.
Not only
- 10 They were both unaware that the coach was about to leave.
Neither
- 11 I haven't been to England for years.
It's
- 12 Many students will certainly fail their exam.
Many students are
- 13 Our local cinema is showing his new film next week.
His new film
- 14 What she says doesn't bother me.
I don't care
- 15 Nothing will help him.
There isn't

EXERCISE 197

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 They were both unaware that the coach was about to leave.
Neither
- 2 He always cheats in examinations, which is dishonest.
How
- 3 My sister is a fluent Spanish speaker.
My sister
- 4 We must consider the problem carefully
Careful
- 5 'What time is it?'
He wanted
- 6 With every minute I know you I like you more and more.
The
- 7 Although he was sleepy, he continued watching the movie.
Sleepy
- 8 I caught flu as soon as I had recovered from measles.
I had hardly
- 9 If this pen isn't yours, what other person's can it be?
If this pen isn't yours, who
- 10 I regret having lied to my girlfriend.
I wish
- 11 "Fancy meeting old Mr Ale in the pub."
He expressed
- 12 Don't believe the rumour, no matter how often you hear it.
Even though
- 13 He gave his son some very wise advice.
The advice
- 14 Join me for tea, please.
Would
- 15 If you ever see her again, you'll know what to say.
Should

EXERCISE 198

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 Despite the fact that he has lived in London for twenty years, he cannot speak English.
Long as
- 2 She entered the room and switched the light on.
On
- 3 I will go with them on condition that they help me with my shopping.
I won't
- 4 Are we likely to arrive on time?
Is there
- 5 You left the key at Peter's yesterday, so you can't get into your flat now.
If
- 6 The teacher doesn't intend to allow you to behave like that again.
The teacher's intention
- 7 She rather fancies herself.
She has a very
- 8 "What a tasty cake this is!"
My neighbour commented
- 9 For all my faults, she agreed to marry me.
However many
- 10 He didn't do this as far as I know.
He didn't do this to the best
- 11 Joe's very smart, and most people don't like that.
Joe's too
- 12 It was quite unnecessary to redecorate the flat two weeks before you moved out.
You needn't
- 13 I met Mary as soon as I left home.
I had no sooner
- 14 Sunny as it is, it may still rain tonight.
Although
- 15 They glanced at the girl quickly.
They gave

EXERCISE 199

V. GENERAL PRACTICE EXERCISES

- 1 It is only thanks to our meeting that I learned about his death.
Had it
- 2 If he offered you his hand in marriage, what would you say?
Supposing
- 3 It would be right for you to limit the time you are spending with your new girlfriend and do some work instead.
You'd
- 4 It's impossible that he has married his maths teacher.
He can't
- 5 We mistook the new teacher for a student.
We thought
- 6 It's a good opportunity; you shouldn't miss it.
It's such
- 7 I closed the window because it looked like rain.
I closed the window in
- 8 Lack of time prevented me from finishing my exam.
I
- 9 This mathematical problem is too difficult for me.
This mathematical problem is beyond
- 10 It was silly of you to leave the door unlocked when you went to school.
You should
- 11 Although he is poor, he helps other people.
In
- 12 We never thought he was that sort of fellow.
Never
- 13 He couldn't have told you that you murdered his wife. It's impossible.
I'm sure
- 14 You can't play bridge by yourself.
You can't play bridge on
- 15 I'm sure she knows what she's doing.
She must

EXERCISE 200

ANSWER KEY

Note: 1. Parts of sentences given in brackets (...) are optional.
2. / indicates alternative answers.
3. Answers given in square brackets [...] are correct grammatically, but are either too convoluted or bad style.

EXERCISE 1

1. Mary is as old as Jane (is). 2. a) Joan could swim as well as Betty. b) Joan is as good a swimmer as Betty (is). 3. a) Peter is as handsome as you (are). [b) Peter isn't more handsome than you (are).] 4. You play football as well as I (do/play football). 5. She loves him as much as he loves her.

EXERCISE 2

1. a) My car isn't quite so/as big as yours. b) My car isn't as/so big as yours. c) My car is smaller than yours. 2. Not as many people live in Cracow as in Warsaw. 3. We didn't spend as much money in February as in January. 4. There were twice as many guests as we had expected. 5. a) Peter could swim better than George. b) Peter was a better swimmer than George.

EXERCISE 3

1. It was such an old letter that I couldn't read it. 2. It was such a boring book that I couldn't finish it. 3. It was such a strong stick that I couldn't break it. 4. She was so beautiful that it was a pleasure to look at her. 5. It was such nice weather that we had to go for a walk.

EXERCISE 4

1. I have more books than Betty. 2. a) Betty could swim better than Mary. b) Betty was a better swimmer than Mary. [c) Betty was superior to Mary in swimming.] 3. a) This test is more difficult/harder than I'd expected. b) This test is less easy than I'd expected. 4. I think our educational system is superior to yours. 5. There are more books in my library than in yours.

EXERCISE 5

1. a) The actress was less beautiful than we'd thought. b) The actress was uglier than we'd thought. 2. a) The film was less interesting than we'd expected. b) The film was more boring than we'd expected. 3. Peter is much less responsible than Mary (is). 4. I earned less money than I expected. 5. We spent less time than we had planned on writing this essay.

EXERCISE 6

1. a) It'll take you at least ten minutes to reach the station. b) It'll take you not less/fewer than ten minutes to reach the station. 2. a) I usually spend at least/over four hours doing my homework. b) I usually take at least/

over four hours to do my homework. c) I usually spend not less/fewer than four hours doing my homework. d) I usually take not less/fewer than four hours to do my homework. 3. It never takes me less/fewer than four days to clean my room. 4. a) It will take me at least twenty minutes to write this letter. b) It will take me not less/fewer than twenty minutes to write this letter. 5. We'd better save not less than £ 150 for redecorating our flat.

EXERCISE 7

1. I prefer coffee to tea. 2. a) She said she would prefer going for a walk to staying at home. b) She said she would prefer going for a walk rather than staying at home. c) She said she would prefer to go for a walk than stay at home. 3. My son said that he'd rather read books than listen to the radio. 4. They would rather visit London than Paris. 5. Which of the following books would you rather read?

EXERCISE 8

1. The less I eat, the more weight I gain. 2. The longer we stayed in London, the more we loved the city. 3. The more exercises he did, the less he understood the grammar. 4. The older I grow/get, the more forgetful I become. 5. The more I practise the more skilful I become.

EXERCISE 9

1. There is nothing I want more than that you should be healthy. 2. a) It's more important that a book should be interesting than (that it should be) illustrated. b) It's more important for a book to be interesting than illustrated. 3. More important than a beautiful body is that the soul should be beautiful. 4. a) It is more important for a friend to be reliable than that he should be wealthy/rich. b) It is more important for a friend to be a reliable person than that he should be wealthy/rich. 5. Most of all parents want their children to be happy.

EXERCISE 10

1. a) She's the most beautiful girl (of all). b) She's the most beautiful of all of them. 2. I'm the smallest of all the boys in class. 3. Is this the fastest your car will go? 4. My mother drives more carefully than my father and sister. 5. Is this the best record you have?

EXERCISE 11

1. It's the most beautiful view I've ever seen. 2. a) I've never taken a more difficult exam before. b) I've never taken such a difficult exam before. 3. It's the most boring film I've ever seen. 4. It's the best ice cream I've ever eaten. 5. Mary is the most intelligent person I've ever come across.

EXERCISE 12

1. a) I've never heard such a bad concert before. b) I've never heard a worse concert. 2. a) I've never seen such a beautiful girl before. b) I've never seen a more beautiful girl. 3. I've never written such a long letter before. 4. I have never had a more intelligent dog than Rex. 5. Peter is the most reliable friend I have ever had.

EXERCISE 13

1. It's the most beautiful view I've ever seen. 2. I've never taken a more difficult exam. 3. He is the tallest person/man/boy I've ever seen. 4. I have never heard a funnier joke. 5. It's the best party I have ever been to.

EXERCISE 14

1. She's never been to London before. 2. It's the first time we've ever visited this castle. 3. It's the first time they've ever eaten lobster. 4. We've never kissed before. 5. I've never driven a car before.

EXERCISE 15

1. a) No one sings as well as she does/her. b) No one sings better than she does/her. 2. a) Nothing interests me more than the cinema. b) Nothing is more interesting to me than the cinema. 3. Mary's visited more countries than anyone (else). 4. No (other) city I've seen is more beautiful than Cracow. 5. No one in the club is a better footballer than my brother.

EXERCISE 16

1. This car isn't cheap enough for me. 2. Their flat isn't big enough for their family. 3. The weather is too cold to go for a walk. 4. We are too poor to go to Florida. 5. Your shoes are not clean enough to let you into the room without taking them off.

REVISION EXERCISE I

1. Eight in the evening is the earliest (that) I can see you. 2. a) My mother cooks better than me. b) My mother is a better cook than me. c) My mother is better at cookery than me. 3. a) The yellow apples aren't so/as expensive as the red ones. b) The yellow apples are cheaper than the red ones. 4. I used to have more free time ([before] than nowadays). 5. The more carefully you work, the fewer mistakes you will make. 6. a) John is a much worse swimmer than I (am). b) John is an even worse swimmer than me. (c) John is an inferior swimmer when compared with me.) (d) John is inferior to me in swimming.) 7. My sister worked too little to graduate. 8. Mine is the cheapest car (of all). 9. a) I will spend at least/not fewer/not less than twenty minutes cleaning my room. b) I will take at least/not fewer/not less than twenty minutes to clean my room. 10. The more you study, the better your grades (will be). 11. a) The car was too expensive for my father. b) The car cost more than my father could afford. c) The car was so expensive that my father couldn't afford/buy it. 12. They haven't got a better teacher than Miss Ideal. 13. She is the best singer. 14. They didn't arrive early enough/in time to get a good seat. 15. a) You didn't study enough to pass the test. b) You studied so little that you didn't/couldn't pass the test. (c) You should have studied more to pass the test.]

EXERCISE 17

1. Although the car isn't very nice, it serves its purpose. 2. Although Betty isn't very tall, she can run very fast. 3. Although he doesn't have much money, he (still) wants to buy a car. 4. Although there wasn't much food at the party, everybody had a good time. 5. Although he is a hard worker, he can never save enough to buy a car.

EXERCISE 18

1. a) He didn't tell me why he'd been late, but I knew it though. b) He didn't tell me why he'd been late, but I knew it nevertheless. 2. Even though it's rather cold, I think I'll go for a walk. 3. Even though she was unattractive, she still had many friends. 4. Unattractive though/as she was, she still had many friends. 5. a) They'd lived in London for years. Nevertheless they always spoke German. b) They'd lived in London for years. All the same they always spoke German.

EXERCISE 19

1. He may have been brought up in Poland, but he has a perfect English accent. 2. She may be a girl, but she plays football as well as any boy. 3. She may be very rich, but she never gives a penny to the poor. 4. I concede that my sister's very intelligent and pretty, but she doesn't have a boyfriend. 5. I grant that he sometimes behaves like a fool, but he's really very intelligent.

EXERCISE 20

1. However hard I tried, I couldn't find the book you lent me. 2. Whatever strong points she may have, intelligence isn't one of them. 3. However much he may love/loves Joan, he isn't going to marry her. 4. However many new dresses she buys every month, she always dresses shabbily. 5. However nice our new house is, we'll still miss our old flat.

EXERCISE 21

1. No matter how much money he makes, he can't save anything. 2. Whatever she said, no one paid any attention. 3. No matter how hard she tried, she couldn't lift the suitcase. 4. No matter how much he loves Joan, he isn't going to marry her. 5. Although you may earn a lot, you shouldn't waste money.

EXERCISE 22

1. Attractive as/though Betty is, she can't find herself a boyfriend. 2. Incredible as/though it seems, my grandmother is getting married again. 3. Much as I love travelling, I can't afford to go to Japan. 4. Rich as/though he may be, I wouldn't like to be in his shoes. 5. Nice as she may be, I don't like her.

EXERCISE 23

1. a) He wants to buy a car despite the fact (that) he doesn't have much money. b) He wants to buy a car despite (his) having little money. c) He wants to buy a car despite not having much money. 2. In spite of the rain we all enjoyed the walk. 3. a) In spite of all those people around, we managed to talk seriously. b) In spite of the number of people around, we managed to talk seriously. (c) In spite of there being so many people around, we managed to talk seriously.] (d) In spite of the fact that there were so many people around, we managed to talk seriously.] 4. a) Despite the (heavy) weight of the bag, she managed to carry it herself. b) Despite the fact that the bag was very heavy, she managed to carry it herself. 5. He went to the party in spite of his mother's refusal to let him go.

EXERCISE 24

1. a) For all your promises, I don't believe a word. b) For all you promise, I don't believe a word. 2. For all his hard work, he hasn't been promoted for five years. 3. For all you may say about Mary, I will not change my opinion about her. 4. For all you may/might say about her husband, I do not like him. 5. In spite of all the help of their friends, they were unable to cope with all the problems.

EXERCISE 25

1. I couldn't love Betty less, even if she has had/had/had had another boyfriend. 2. a) Even if it's cold, we shall still go for a walk. b) Even if it should be cold, we shall still go for a walk. 3. a) Even if they do give me a big salary, I'm not going to accept their offer. b) Even if they should give me a big salary, I'm not going to accept their offer. c) Even if they were to give me a big salary, I'm not going to accept their offer. 4. Even though she is beautiful and intelligent, I'm not going to marry her. 5. a) I'm not going to marry her, even if she is beautiful and intelligent. b) I'm not going to marry her, even if she (should) be beautiful and intelligent. c) I'm not going to marry her, although she is beautiful and intelligent. d) I'm not going to marry her, however beautiful and intelligent she is/might be. e) I'm not going to marry her despite/in spite of the fact that she is beautiful and intelligent. f) I'm not going to marry her despite/in spite of her being beautiful and intelligent.

EXERCISE 26

1. Even though we were tired, we went to the museum. 2. Even though it rained/was raining, the competition

took place as planned. **3. a)** He went bankrupt, in spite of his hard work/working hard. **b)** He went bankrupt, in spite of the fact that he'd worked hard. **4. a)** I have to tell you that you are wrong, even though I hate to (do it/say so). **b)** I have to tell you that you are wrong, much as I hate to (do it). **c)** I have to tell you that you are wrong, although I hate to (do it). **d)** I have to tell you that you are wrong, in spite of/despite the fact that I hate to (do it/say so). **e)** I have to tell you that you are wrong, in spite of/despite hating to (do it/say so). **5.** Although she had a loving family, she wasn't happy.

REVISION EXERCISE II

1. a) Although he didn't tell me/say, I knew why he'd been late. **b)** Although he didn't tell me/say why he'd been late, I knew. **2.** However often she talks/may talk about going on a diet, she continues to eat a lot of sweets. **3.** For all my money, I still feel very poor. **4. a)** Even if it costs a lot, I want you to buy it. **b)** Even if it does cost a lot, I want you to buy it. **c)** Even if it should cost a lot, I want you to buy it. **d)** Even though it costs a lot, I want you to buy it. **5. a)** In spite of my good salary, I was unhappy in my job. **b)** In spite of (my) earning/having/getting a good salary, I was unhappy in my job. **c)** In spite of the fact that I earned a good salary/made a lot of money I was unhappy in my job. **6.** Even if you are (very) rich, you cannot buy health. **7.** It doesn't matter how much he loves Joan, he isn't going to marry her. **8. a)** In spite of his intelligence, he failed the exam. **b)** In spite of (his) being intelligent, he failed the exam. **9. a)** Friendly as she may seem, she is not to be trusted. **b)** Friendly though she may seem, she is not to be trusted. **c)** Friendly though she may seem, she should not be trusted. **d)** Friendly though she may seem, I should/would not trust her. **10.** However beautiful the weather (was/were), we wouldn't be able to go for a walk. **11.** Intelligent as he was, he couldn't solve the problem. **12. a)** Even if she were offered a better paid job, it wouldn't make any difference. **b)** Even if we offered her a better paid job it wouldn't make any difference. **13.** We will be there waiting for you, even if/though you (should) arrive late. **14.** For all her charm, she is difficult to live with. **15. a)** Despite her complaints, I pretend not to hear. **b)** Despite her complaining loudly, I pretend not to hear.

EXERCISE 27

1. a) If Mary hadn't fallen ill, they would have visited us. **b)** If Mary had been well, they would have visited us. **2. a)** If Mr Smith hadn't modernized his factory years ago, he wouldn't be rich now. **b)** If Mr Smith hadn't modernized his factory years ago, he would be poor now. **3. a)** If you don't open the door, I won't be able to come in. **b)** If you open the door, I will be able to come in. **4.** If I hadn't broken her new mirror last night, I wouldn't feel so terrible. **5. a)** If he had studied for the test, he wouldn't have failed. **b)** If he had studied for the test, he would have passed it. **6.** I wouldn't have to wear glasses, if I had taken proper care of my eyes when I was young. **7.** I wouldn't have been able to find my way if I hadn't asked a passer-by for directions. **8. a)** If you hadn't walked so much yesterday, you wouldn't have blisters on your feet. **b)** If you had walked less yesterday, you wouldn't have blisters on your feet. **9.** If you worked here you could enter without a pass. **10.** I won't send her a birthday card if you don't remind me of her birthday on time.

EXERCISE 28

1. Unless you open the door, I won't be able to come in. **2.** If it isn't raining, I'll go for a walk. **3.** Unless you have enough money, we won't buy the bike. **4.** Unless you come to the party, I won't go. **5.** If she doesn't visit me, I won't visit her.

EXERCISE 29

1. a) You won't have any problem with passing the test, providing/provided you don't make any stupid mis-

takes. **b)** You won't have any problem with passing the test as/so long as you don't make any stupid mistakes. **2. a)** We shall have a wonderful holiday, as/so long as the weather is nice/isn't bad. **b)** We shall have a wonderful holiday, if (, but only if,) the weather is nice/isn't bad. **c)** We shall have a wonderful holiday, unless the weather isn't nice. **d)** We shall have a wonderful holiday, unless the weather is bad. **3. a)** I'll be able to lend you the money, so long as I get my rebate next week. **b)** I'll be able to lend you the money, providing/provided I get my rebate next week. **c)** I'll be able to lend you the money, if (, but only if,) I get my rebate next week. **d)** I'll be able to lend you the money, unless I don't get my rebate next week. **4. a)** I will dance for you, providing/provided (that) you play the guitar. **b)** I will dance for you as long as you play the guitar. **5.** Provided that I don't have to make a speech, I'll come to the reception.

EXERCISE 30

1. Supposing they took a taxi, how long would it take them to get here? **2.** Supposing you failed your exam, what would you do? **3.** Supposing Peter married Jenny, how would you feel about it? **4.** Supposing the letter doesn't/hasn't come by Monday, what will you do? **5.** Supposing you were granted one wish, what would you choose?

EXERCISE 31

1. You won't be allowed in without your ticket. **2.** You won't be able to join the club without passing the test. **3.** Without your advice, I would never have solved the problem. **4.** You can't go to the cinema without cleaning your room first. **5.** Without your giving me the instructions, I'd have found it extremely difficult to find your place.

EXERCISE 32

1. You haven't got your ticket so you won't be allowed in. **2. a)** You have failed the test so you won't be able to join the club. **b)** You haven't passed the test so you won't be able to join the club. **c)** You must pass the test to (be able to) join the club. **d)** You won't be able to join the club unless you pass the test. **e)** You can't join the club without passing the test. **3. a)** You wasted your money so/therefore/that is why you don't have enough to buy a car. **b)** You wasted your money so/therefore/that's why you have too little/not enough to buy a car. **c)** You wasted your money and that is the reason why you have too little/not enough to buy a car. **d)** You wasted your money and that's the reason why you don't have enough to buy a car. **e)** You wasted your money and that's the reason for your having too little/not having enough to buy a car. **4.** You were not careful enough/too careless so you had the accident. **5.** You forgot to give him your address so he didn't write.

EXERCISE 33

1. But for your offer to lend me the money, I wouldn't be able to buy the car. **2.** Had it not been for your offer to lend me the money, I wouldn't have been able to buy the car. **3.** Were it not for our meeting/meeting you, I wouldn't know about Mary's wedding. **4.** But for our meeting, I wouldn't know about Mary's wedding. **5.** But for your help, we would be dead now.

EXERCISE 34

1. In case of fire, break the glass. **2.** If there is a robbery, notify the police. **3.** In case of emergency, call 999. **4.** Sit down immediately if you feel dizzy. **5.** If irritation occurs/develops, consult the physician.

REVISION EXERCISE III

1. Supposing you had the chance, would you really want to live in China? **2.** If I hadn't made a simple mistake, they wouldn't have criticised me. **3.** Had it not been for your help, we would be ruined now. **4. a)** The man wouldn't have shot the tiger if it hadn't been attacking him. **b)** The man wouldn't have

survived if he hadn't shot the tiger. 5. a) Our team would probably win the match, but several of our players are ill. b) Our team would probably win the match were it not for several of our players being ill. c) Our team would probably win the match were it not for the fact that several of our players are ill. d) Our team would probably win the match if several of our players weren't ill. 6. If the price doesn't go up, I'll buy you some grapes next week. 7. a) If you had given me the key, I would have been able to get in. b) If you had given me the key, I could have got in. 8. If she doesn't eat less, she won't lose weight. 9. Provided that you don't mind sleeping on the floor, we can put you up for the night. 10. If he hadn't lied before, I would have believed him this time. 11. If you were married, how many children would you like to have? 12. I will go providing (that) all my expenses are paid. 13. You forgot your umbrella so/therefore/that is why you got wet. 14. Unless all my expenses are paid, I will not go. 15. a) Were it not for the drought, your flowers would not be (so) weak. b) Were it not for the drought, your flowers would be stronger.

EXERCISE 35

1. a) The general ordered the soldiers to fire at the enemy. [b) The general ordered that the soldiers should fire at the enemy.] 2. a) The sergeant gave orders that the soldiers should clean the barracks. b) The sergeant gave orders for the barracks to be cleaned (by the soldiers). c) The sergeant gave orders (to the soldiers) for the cleaning of the barracks. 3. The teacher told the students to do exercise 2 on page 56. 4. a) The king had requested my presence at court. [b) The king had requested that I should be present at court.] 5. He requested that I should use my influence on his behalf.

EXERCISE 36

1. You must be here at eight without fail. 2. You must write to your father at once. 3. You must see him at once. 4. You must carry out the instructions to the letter. 5. You must come here immediately.

EXERCISE 37

1. Come here, everybody! 2. Open the door, somebody! 3. You set the table, John, and (you), Mary, bring the bread. 4. Peter and Paul, clean the room! 5. a) Sit still, everyone! b) [Sit still, all the children!]

EXERCISE 38

1. You mustn't leave your room for two hours. 2. Visitors mustn't pass beyond the yellow tape. 3. You are not allowed to smoke in this room. 4. a) You mustn't use my bicycle. b) You are not allowed to use my bicycle. 5. Visitors are not allowed to touch the exhibits.

EXERCISE 39

1. You are not to take this book. 2. You are not to use John's typewriter. 3. You are not to enter this room. 4. You are not to drive the car drunk. 5. You are not to talk back to your teacher.

EXERCISE 40

1. We are to draw our houses. 2. What am I to do with this book? 3. You are to return this book to the library immediately. 4. No-one is to disturb the manager. 5. I am to buy some fruit and vegetables.

EXERCISE 41

1. Please do this exercise. 2. Open the window, please./will you? 3. Help Mary, please./will you? 4. Come with me, please./will you? 5. Give me some apples, please./will you?

EXERCISE 42

1. Please, read this story. 2. Would you open the window? 3. Would you pass the salt, please? 4. a) Open the window, will you? b) Open the window, would you? c) Open the window, please. 5. Do play bridge with us.

EXERCISE 43

1. Won't you stay a bit longer? 2. Won't you join us? 3. Have some tea, won't you? 4. Won't you have a rest? 5. Have a biscuit, won't you?

EXERCISE 44

1. Don't talk like that! 2. Don't make so much noise! 3. Don't be late! 4. a) Don't be in such a hurry! b) Don't run/rush like that! 5. a) Don't misbehave! b) Don't behave like that! [c) Don't be so bad/awful/naughty!] [d) Don't be such a bad/badly behaved/naughty child/boy/girl!]

EXERCISE 45

1. a) If you will take care of the luggage, I'll go and buy tickets for both of us. b) If you will take care of the luggage, I could go and buy tickets for both of us. 2. If you will/would lend me £ 100, I can/could buy the stereo. 3. If you will mind the baby, I'll prepare us something to eat. 4. If you will promise to send me a postcard from London I will look after your cat while you are away. 5. I will give you two of my new tapes if you will agree to lend me your bicycle for a week.

EXERCISE 46

1. Could you help me with this suitcase? 2. Could you lend me a pound, please? 3. You might/could make less noise. 4. I don't suppose I could have another cup of tea (could I)? 5. I wonder if I might/could have a clean plate?

EXERCISE 47

1. Perhaps you'd like to/would/could pass me the sugar. 2. I wonder if you'd mind closing the door, please? 3. You wouldn't have a spare room for tonight, would you? 4. a) Would you help me with my luggage (please)? b) Would you mind helping me with my luggage? c) Would you be so kind/nice/good as to help me with my luggage? 5. Could you possibly lend me some money?

EXERCISE 48

1. I wish you'd be punctual. 2. a) I wish Mary wouldn't spend so much money on sweets. b) I wish Mary would spend less money on sweets. 3. I wish you wouldn't ask such stupid questions. 4. I wish you'd be quiet! 5. I wish you wouldn't bother me while I'm reading my newspaper.

EXERCISE 49

1. Let's weed the garden (, shall we?) 2. Let's go to the cinema (, shall we?) 3. Let's have a sandwich (, shall we?) 4. Let's play a little game of tennis (, shall we?) 5. Let's clean our rooms.

EXERCISE 50

1. a) I suggest (our) going for a walk. b) I suggest that we should go for a walk. c) I suggest we go for a walk. 2. a) I suggest (that) you should clean your room. b) I suggest you clean your room. 3. a) I suggest (our) organizing a party. b) I suggest that we should organize a party. c) I suggest we organize a party. 4. a) I suggest (our) starting to learn Italian. b) I suggest that we should start to learn Italian. c) I suggest we start to learn Italian.

5. a) I suggest (our) buying some new books. b) I suggest that we should buy some new books. c) I suggest we buy some new books.

EXERCISE 51

1. How about a cup of coffee? 2. What about going to the cinema? 3. Supposing we listen to his advice? 4. How about going to Rome in September? 5. Why don't we help her with the luggage?

EXERCISE 52

1. We'd better leave at once or we'll be late. 2. You'd better study harder. 3. You'd better not trust him. 4. It is rather windy outside, so you'd better take a sweater. 5. You'd better buy some butter because there's very little left.

EXERCISE 53

1. You should study more or you may fail your exam. 2. You should eat regular meals. 3. You should see the doctor. 4. You should get some rest. 5. You shouldn't watch TV all the time because/as/for it's bad for you.

EXERCISE 54

1. I shouldn't wear such short skirts. 2. If I were you, I'd get some rest. 3. If I were you, I shouldn't lie to your mother. 4. I shouldn't cheat my boyfriend. 5. If I were you I'd tell her I/you love her.

EXERCISE 55

1. I should be more punctual. 2. I should spend more time with children. 3. I shouldn't lie. 4. I should eat less sweets. 5. I shouldn't believe a word he says.

EXERCISE 56

1. She's not worth worrying about. 2. It's not worth worrying about her. 3. London is worth visiting. 4. It's worth taking some money with you. 5. This book seems (to be) worth reading.

EXERCISE 57

1. a) Would you mind my/me using your typewriter? b) Would you mind if I used your typewriter? c) Would you mind if I should use your typewriter? 2. Do you mind if I eat some of these grapes? 3. How old are you, if you don't mind me/my asking? 4. Do you mind if I look at your photographs from Tunisia? 5. a) Do you mind if I borrow your car? b) Do you mind my borrowing your car?

REVISION EXERCISE IV

1. a) Would you mind my/me asking you a personal question? b) Would you mind if I asked you a personal question? c) Would you mind if I should ask you a personal question? 2. Why don't we go for a walk? 3. You'd better study more if you want to pass your exam. 4. a) I wish we would/could spend more time together. b) I wish we didn't/wouldn't spend so little time together. 5. How much do you earn a month, if I may ask? 6. a) Do you feel like a cup of tea? b) Do you feel like having/(drinking) a cup of tea? 7. a) You'd better put your money in the bank. b) You'd do better to put your money in the bank. 8. He is not to be woken up. 9. a) How about going to the cinema? b) How do you feel about going to the cinema? 10. If I were you, I shouldn't/wouldn't go to the party. 11. You wouldn't mind closing the door, would you? 12. a) Would you mind if I called/should call you, Pat? b) Would you mind my calling you, Pat? 13. a) I think you shouldn't trust him so much. b) I think you trust him too much. 14. You mustn't forget to call me the moment you land in London. 15. Will you be so good as to read this poem to me?

EXERCISE 58

1. There's a chance/probability/likelihood that she'll be late tonight. 2. It's probable/likely (that) he'll marry Joan. 3. She'll probably pass the test. 4. a) I think he'll marry Joan. b) I think it (is) possible/probable that he'll marry Joan. c) I daresay he'll marry Joan. 5. a) He's likely to visit us tonight. b) He's likely to pay us a visit tonight.

EXERCISE 59

1. He must be at least thirty-five. 2. They're so elegant. They must be going to a party. 3. That elderly lady is still very good-looking. She must have been very beautiful when she was young. 4. She must be telling lies. 5. Mary thinks they must have missed the train.

EXERCISE 60

1. He's bound to have an accident if he drives like that. 2. He's bound to be in his office now: this is when he answers his letters. 3. a) He's bound to break a leg if he continues to jump out of moving buses. b) He's certain to break a leg if he continues to jump out of moving buses. 4. a) He's bound to be taken to court if he doesn't settle his debts soon. b) He's certain to be arrested if he doesn't settle his debts soon. 5. They are bound to fail the exam: they haven't studied at all.

EXERCISE 61

1. Her train left at four, so she should/ought to be in Warsaw at eight. 2. It's noon so she ought to/should be doing some shopping now as she does every day. 3. You know his routine. Where should he/ought he to be now? 4. We ordered the pizza twenty minutes ago, so it/should/ought to be ready any minute. 5. It is August and as they are students they should/ought to be on their holidays now.

EXERCISE 62

1. This will (probably) be the tram you are waiting for. 2. You won't have met Peter already. 3. I suppose you would have seen this film. 4. Somebody's at the door. I expect it will/would be/is Jim. 5. She is likely to be/probably much older than your mother.

EXERCISE 63

1. She may live in London. 2. Where's John? He may be studying in his room. 3. Although the weather is beautiful now, it might rain tomorrow. 4. He may not be well. 5. I'm not expecting Mary to visit me before Christmas but she (just) might come earlier.

EXERCISE 64

1. He may have been killed in the accident. 2. I don't remember what she looks like, although I may/might have seen her picture. 3. I can't find my notebook. I may have lost it. 4. I didn't tell him about the wedding but he may have overheard our conversation. 5. Where's my sandwich? The dog may have eaten it when you went to your room.

EXERCISE 65

1. The theatre can't be full already! 2. She looks so young! She can't be over forty! 3. a) It can't (already) be after midnight (already)! b) It can't be as late as that! 4. a) There's no light in the window. They can't be at home. b) There's no light in the window. They must be out. 5. She doesn't understand a word of English. She can't be British.

EXERCISE 66

1. He can't/couldn't have stayed in this room because it's too clean. 2. He can't have written that letter. 3. I'm

sure I haven't met Peter before. 4. She couldn't have said anything like that. 5. I'm sure they didn't visit us on Monday because we were in London then.

EXERCISE 67

1. a) *Wherever* is he/can he be now? b) Where on earth is he now? c) Where the devil is he now? 2. Why [in goodness name] the name of goodness did he leave her? 3. a) Who *can* this man be? b) *Who ever* is this man? c) Who on earth/in goodness name/in the name of goodness/the devil is this man? 4. Who on earth could have left this dead rat here? 5. How the devil can he say such terrible things?

EXERCISE 68

1. a) He managed to swim across the river twice yesterday. b) He succeeded in swimming across the river twice yesterday. 2. John was able to pass the English test. 3. Pete wasn't able to write the essay for today. 4. a) I didn't manage to visit the National Museum last week. b) I didn't visit the National Museum last week. 5. Will I be able to get a ticket for this flight to London?

EXERCISE 69

1. The rain prevented me from going for a walk. 2. Her illness prevented her from taking part in the competition. 3. The plane couldn't take off because of bad visibility. 4. My high-heeled shoes prevented me from climbing the mountain. 5. My lack of Chinese prevented me from communicating with him.

EXERCISE 70

1. I am going to/would like to/will/want to/plan to/mean to visit the British Museum today. 2. My intention/plan is to visit the British Museum today. 3. It's my intention/plan to visit the British Museum today. 4. a) He doesn't intend/plan/want to sell this house. b) He doesn't intend selling this house. 5. The Wilsons don't intend/plan/want to buy a new car.

EXERCISE 71

1. Their intention was that Bill should (be made to) study architecture. 2. We don't intend that any answer to his proposal shall be given. 3. We intend that they shall do it. 4. The manager does not intend to fire you. 5. My intention was that he should tell everything to the police.

REVISION EXERCISE V

1. He promised to write to me soon but he might have lost my address. 2. She may well have been lost. 3. Your telephone may/might/could have been out of order yesterday. 4. She'll probably be late again. 5. There is a likelihood/probability/chance/possibility that he will marry Joan. 6. You couldn't/can't have been here before. 7. He was absent from school today. He must be ill. 8. We should have arrived home a long time ago. We must have lost our way. 9. It might/may rain this evening. 10. The car can't have been red. 11. a) It's impossible that he should be/is her nephew as she has no brothers or sisters. b) It's impossible for him to be her nephew as she has no brothers or sisters. 12. It's probable that the inflation will increase again this month. 13. I'm certain/sure/positive they have already left. 14. They have lived in the same house for over a month, so they would/should/ought to have met by now. 15. Whose calculator is this? It may be Joe's.

EXERCISE 72

1. It's not necessary for her to come. 2. There is no need for you to write that letter. 3. Are we obliged to help them? 4. a) It is compulsory/obligatory for all children to attend school until they are 18. b) It is necessary for all

children to attend school until they are 18.] 5. a) I am obliged [/compelled] to apologize to her. b) I am under an obligation [/compulsion] to apologize to her.

EXERCISE 73

1. All officers have to report to the headquarters immediately. 2. We will have to tell your mother who broke the window. 3. a) All candidates have to take a written test. b) All candidates must take a written test. c) All candidates are obliged to take a written test. 4. Candidates must speak English well. 5. We had to read four chapters of this novel for today.

EXERCISE 74

1. She kept me waiting for nearly an hour. 2. I had to wait two weeks for my test results. 3. She is never on time. We always have to wait for her. 4. The administration kept my brother waiting for two months for/to get the keys to his new flat. 5. a) Last time we went to the museum we had to wait for twenty minutes before we were let in. b) Last time we went to the museum we had to wait for twenty minutes before they let us in.

EXERCISE 75

1. a) You needn't lock the door. b) You don't need to lock the door. c) You don't have to lock the door. 2. He's so clever that he doesn't have to go to school any more. 3. You don't have to paint the wall. 4. a) Does he need to get up so early? b) Does he have to get up so early? 5. It's not necessary to answer all these letters now.

EXERCISE 76

1. I didn't need to hurry. 2. I needn't have hurried. 3. It wasn't necessary for me to cook dinner yesterday because we were eating out. 4. We needn't have taken so much money when we went shopping. 5. We needn't have bought Mary any flowers last week.

EXERCISE 77

1. You shouldn't/ought not to eat apples without washing them first. 2. You should/ought to see an optician. 3. You ought to/should have visited Aunt Mary rather than going to the cinema. 4. She ought to be punished for stealing the money. 5. a) I think you ought to help her. b) I think you should help her. c) I think you are (morally) obliged to help her.

EXERCISE 78

1. I should have gone to see Mary yesterday. 2. Why didn't you tell him the truth last night? 3. We should have made a decision earlier. 4. a) You shouldn't have bought so many flowers. It was silly of you. b) You did a silly thing buying so many flowers. 5. Why didn't they let us know before visiting us?

EXERCISE 79

1. I made up my mind to go to London. 2. She finally decided[/determined/resolved] to study architecture. 3. It is my resolve that he should be punished immediately. 4. a) I have made up my mind never to invite them again. b) I have decided/resolved[/am determined] never to invite them again. 5. Has she made up her mind/a decision yet about what she wants to do next week?

EXERCISE 80

1. I'm determined to pass this difficult test, even though you say it is impossible. 2. I *will* have him punished immediately. 3. I *will never* see that awful man again. 4. a) I'm determined not to have you late for my classes.

b) I'm not prepared to accept you coming late for my class. 5. I won't have him use/using such offensive language in front of the children.

EXERCISE 81

1. You *shall* go with me! 2. a) You *shall* pay for the damage. b) You will be made to pay for the damage. 3. a) You *shan't* do this again. b) You *won't* do this again. c) You are certain not to be allowed to do this again. 4. You shall answer for all your crimes. 5. a) You *shan't* threaten the kids any more/any longer. b) You *shan't* go on threatening/continue to threaten the kids any longer.

EXERCISE 82

1. I won't accept your plan. 2. He wouldn't lend us the money. 3. I asked my brother to help me with my maths homework, but he wouldn't. 4. He said he disliked the company and he wouldn't join us. 5. She refused to talk about Jane's love affairs because she hates gossiping.

REVISION EXERCISE VI

1. It wasn't necessary to invite Peter; he'd come anyway. 2. a) Is there any need for us to buy this car today? b) Is it necessary for us to buy this car today? 3. a) How often does your cat need feeding/to be fed? b) How often does your cat have to be fed? 4. a) You shouldn't drink the water without boiling it first. b) You ought not to drink the water without boiling it first. 5. a) You needn't answer all these letters immediately. b) You don't need to answer all these letters immediately. c) You don't have to answer all these letters immediately. 6. It's my obligation to warn you. 7. We've made a decision to spend our holidays in Tunisia. 8. I should have insisted on his staying at home. He wouldn't be in hospital now if I did. 9. She ought to be punished for causing the accident. 10. We shouldn't have gone to the Zoo on such a rainy day. It wasn't very wise. 11. All children aged 6 are required to go to school. 12. It's unnecessary for you to wait any longer. 13. You needn't have bought all these vegetables. 14. a) It's essential that my secretary should speak German fluently. b) It's essential for my secretary to speak German fluently. 15. a) Aunt Maggie has been in hospital for a few weeks now and we ought to visit her. (b) Aunt Maggie has been in hospital for a few weeks now and we have a moral responsibility to visit her.)

EXERCISE 83

1. What a pleasant surprise it was to learn that you were getting married! 2. What a good time (we are having)! 3. How much wiser it would have been to stay at home! 4. How warm it is! 5. a) What a pity (it is) to waste so much money on useless things! b) What a waste of money on such useless things!

EXERCISE 84

1. I wish I knew how to operate this machine. 2. I wish I hadn't gone to his party. 3. I wish I were you. 4. I wish I spoke/could speak Italian. 5. I wish I had a bigger car.

EXERCISE 85

1. If only the rain would stop! 2. If only it stopped/would stop raining! 3. I wish I had more time. 4. If only I lived in a country where it is/was warm all year round. 5. I wish I were more beautiful.

EXERCISE 86

1. Sue wishes she hadn't bought this dress. 2. I regret not having gone there. 3. If only I hadn't eaten so much

ice cream! 4. a) I regret not being able to help you. (b) I regret being unable to help you.) c) I regret that I am unable to help you. d) I regret (that) I cannot help you. 5. I regretted ever writing/having written the letter.

EXERCISE 87

1. I wish I knew German. 2. a) I wish she weren't your wife. b) I wish she were my wife. c) I wish I were your wife. 3. I wish I had gone with you to London. 4. What a pity they are not here! 5. I wish I could swim.

EXERCISE 88

1. I wish I had told her the truth. 2. I wish I had gone to the party. 3. I shouldn't have stolen the/her book. 4. a) I should have taken your advice. b) I wish I had taken your advice. 5. It was a mistake to have taken your advice.

EXERCISE 89

1. I wish to see the headmaster. 2. I wish to learn everything about the case. 3. I wish to be informed about my present situation, bad as it may be. 4. What do you wish me to do in this situation? 5. I wish to be told the whole truth.

EXERCISE 90

1. Shall I help you wash the dishes? 2. Shall I open the window? 3. Shall I go with you? 4. Would you like me to help you with your homework? 5. Shall I get you some more tea?

EXERCISE 91

1. I wish I were in London. 2. a) I'd like to have been there last week. b) I'd have liked to be there last week. c) I'd have liked to have been there last week. 3. I wish I had been there last week. 4. a) Mary would have liked to revise more for the exam. b) Mary would have liked to have revised more for the exam. c) Mary would like to have revised more for the exam. 5. a) My father would have liked to see the rugby match, but he didn't have time. b) My father would have liked to have seen the rugby match, but he didn't have time.

EXERCISE 92

1. a) I'd prefer to stay at home tonight. b) I'd prefer not to go out tonight. 2. I'd rather you didn't talk about Mary like that! 3. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here. 4. I'd rather you didn't make such long phone calls. 5. a) I'd rather you were not always late. b) I'd rather you weren't late all the time. c) I'd rather you were punctual. d) I'd rather you would come on time.

REVISION EXERCISE VII

1. It's (such) a fascinating story. 2. Eve wishes (that) she hadn't sat in the sun for so long. Her face is bright red! 3. a) It was a mistake that I did not go to France. b) It was a mistake not to have gone to France. c) It was a mistake not to go to France. 4. It's very nice of you! 5. If only you were over eighteen! 6. What a relief (it is) to hear the good news! 7. a) I wish I hadn't missed your wedding. b) I wish I had been at your wedding. 8. What terrible weather today! 9. a) I'd rather you didn't behave like that. b) I'd rather you wouldn't behave like that. 10. What beautiful children he has! 11. a) I wish you hadn't failed the test. b) I wish you had passed the test. b) I wish you had managed to pass the test. c) I wish you had succeeded in passing the test. 12. a) I'd have liked to visit more museums when (I was) in London. b) I'd have liked to have visited more museums when (I was) in London. c) I'd like to have visited more museums when (I was) in London. 13. I do not wish to be disturbed. 14. What wonderful news (it is)! 15. It's a pity you can't go with me.

EXERCISE 93

1. **a)** I will work longer today (in order) to have tomorrow off. **b)** I will work longer today so as to have tomorrow off. **c)** I will work longer today so that I can/may have tomorrow off. **2. a)** They spoke quietly because they did not want to wake their parents. **b)** They spoke quietly in order not to wake their parents. **3.** To avoid disturbing the baby, he did not switch the light on. **4. a)** Always proofread your composition so as not to make silly mistakes. **b)** Always proofread your composition in order not to make silly mistakes. **5.** He picked up the vase very carefully so as not to break it.

EXERCISE 94

1. **a)** We must consider what to do to prevent Peter and Betty from thinking about a divorce. **b)** We must consider what to do so that Peter and Betty won't think about a divorce. **2. a)** We should talk to John to prevent him from feeling we are hiding things from him. **b)** We should talk to John to stop him feeling we are hiding things from him. **3.** Be nice to your father to prevent him from changing his mind about letting you go to the party. **4.** Nothing was going to prevent me from becoming an actor. **5.** Whatever you say isn't going to stop me marrying Greg.

EXERCISE 95

1. I will work longer today so that I may/can have tomorrow free. **2.** I drove to the city earlier so that I should/might/could/would avoid the rush hour. **3.** We hid the box carefully so that no one should/could/might/would see it. **4.** I turned the radio down so that I shouldn't disturb my neighbours. **5.** I got up early so that I could leave by 8.

EXERCISE 96

1. I'll leave some money for you to buy some fruit. **2.** I put the message up on the board for everyone to see. **3.** I've brought a cake my mother made for my friends to try. **4.** The teacher bought a lot of copies of the book for all the students to read. **5.** I have bought this book for you to study English structures.

EXERCISE 97

1. She didn't arrive early enough/in time to catch the train. **2.** It wasn't warm enough to swim in the lake. **3.** The room is too small to put all the furniture in. **4.** Would you be kind enough to open the window? **5.** We aren't rich enough to throw away all these clothes.

EXERCISE 98

1. The lecturer didn't speak slowly/slow enough for me to take any notes. **2. a)** The lighting in the library was not bright enough (for me) to read by. **b)** The lighting in the library was too dim (for me) to read by. **3.** The coffee wasn't strong enough for me. **4.** The lake wasn't deep enough (for me) to swim in. **5.** Mathematics isn't easy enough for me to understand.

EXERCISE 99

1. **a)** The stick was too thick/strong for me to break. **b)** The stick was so thick that I could not break it. **2.** This tea is too hot for me to drink. **3.** This water is too cold for us to swim in. **4.** The examination questions were so difficult that I couldn't answer them. **5.** The coffee was too sweet (for me) to drink.

EXERCISE 100

1. This box is so heavy that I can hardly move it. **2.** It was so hot that I couldn't sleep. **3.** He spoke so quietly that I couldn't hear him. **4.** He is so ugly/plain that I won't have a date with him. **5.** It was so dark that we lost the way.

EXERCISE 101

1. I was too hungry to wait for lunch. **2.** I was too tired to (be able to) finish reading the article. **3.** The ice cream was so tasty that I couldn't stop eating it. **4.** I was too ill to get up. **5.** It wasn't light enough to see anything.

EXERCISE 102

1. He was such a good swimmer that he always won first prize. **2.** It's such an expensive fur coat that I can't afford to buy it. **3.** My car is in such (a) bad condition that I must have it repaired. **4.** It's such a nice cake that I think I will have another piece. **5.** She is such a bright girl/student that she is always the first to solve all the maths problems.

EXERCISE 103

1. **a)** The reason for his absence was his illness. **b)** The reason why he was absent was his illness. **2. a)** He was absent because he was ill. **b)** He was absent due to his illness/being ill. **3.** He wasn't accepted by reason of his age. **4.** Seeing that she couldn't manage it herself I helped Mary to carry her bag. **5. a)** My brother was fired because of his being dishonest. **b)** My brother was fired because of his lack of honesty. **c)** My brother was fired because/as/since he was dishonest. **d)** My brother was fired because/as/since he was not honest.

EXERCISE 104

1. Put the milk in the fridge in case it turns sour. **2.** Take your umbrella with you in case it rains. **3. a)** I took a coat with me in case it got cold. **b)** I took a coat with me in case it should get cold. **4. a)** I packed my swimsuit in case I had time to go to the beach. **b)** I packed my swimsuit in case I should have time to go to the beach. **5. a)** He wrote the address in his notebook because he thought he might forget it. **b)** He wrote the address in his notebook not to forget it. **c)** He wrote the address in his notebook so as not to forget it. **d)** He wrote the address in his notebook so that he wouldn't forget it.

EXERCISE 105

1. **a)** There being a lot of people at the theatre, we were lucky to find seats. **b)** There were a lot of people at the theatre, so we were lucky to find seats. **c)** There were so many people at the theatre that we were lucky to find seats. **2.** Not knowing our way around London, we often got lost. **3.** Not having learned Chinese, I couldn't understand what the people were saying. **4.** As we had never tried seafood before, we had to watch our stomachs. **5.** Not expecting to meet Mary there, we hadn't taken any presents for her.

REVISION EXERCISE VIII

1. **a)** Take your overcoat in case it gets cold in the evening. **b)** Take your overcoat in case it should get cold in the evening. **2.** I got up early this morning so as not to be late for the train. **3.** Being poor, he couldn't afford a car. **4. a)** He is foolish enough to believe everything she tells him. **b)** He is so foolish as to believe everything she tells him. **5. a)** The cake was so big that we couldn't eat it all. **b)** The cake was so big that we were unable to eat it all. **6. a)** There were too few people present for the lecture to take place. **b)** There were not enough people present for the lecture to take place. **c)** There were so few people present that the lecture could not take place. **d)** There were too few people present so the lecture could not take place. **7. a)** The weather was not warm enough for me to enjoy it. **b)** The weather was too cold for me to enjoy it. **8.** We must prevent the children from smoking. **9.** I'll leave some money for (you to buy some) fruit. **10. a)** I will learn Japanese so that I may/will be able to talk to my new girlfriend, Mitsuko. **b)** I will learn Japanese so that I can talk to my new girlfriend, Mitsuko. **c)** I will learn Japanese so as to be able to talk to my new girlfriend, Mitsuko. **d)** I will learn Japanese so as to make it possible for me to talk to my new girlfriend, Mitsuko. **12.** He sent her out so as to get some peace.

13. We're starting early in order to finish by noon. 14. I left her my telephone number in case she found it difficult to contact me. 15. I always prepare my lunch in the evening to avoid disturbing my roommate in the morning.

EXERCISE 106

1. a) Not only was I robbed but my car was stolen as well/too. b) Not only was I robbed but also my car was stolen. 2. Little did we know about John's real problem. 3. Only after a year was I introduced to Mary. 4. Rarely does one see such a beautiful girl. 5. Hardly ever do I speak French.

EXERCISE 107

1. Thank you for the wonderful holiday. At no time in my life have I been happier. 2. Under no circumstances can he be invited here. 3. At no time was Peter aware that we were preparing a surprise party for him. 4. On no account should you trust that evil man. 5. Under no circumstances will I (ever) lend you money again.

EXERCISE 108

1. Were I you, I should tell the truth. 2. Had you helped me, I would not have been arrested. 3. Were she here now, she would know what to do. 4. Should any guests come early, ask them to wait here. 5. Were it true, I still wouldn't want to go there.

EXERCISE 109

1. With time there developed a demand for new and better educational programmes. 2. Soon after the strike began there was prepared a list of all the improvements necessary to rescue the factory. 3. After the news was announced there appeared/was a great flood of critical articles in the newspapers. 4. When you are eighteen there comes a time when you have to decide what you want to do in the future. 5. In the doorway there suddenly appeared a huge animal with shiny black fur and frightening white fangs.

EXERCISE 110

1. Mary hasn't got a dog. Neither has Peter. 2. a) We don't live in London, and neither do they. b) We don't live in London, and nor do they. 3. They speak Italian and so do we. 4. I can't swim. Nor can you. 5. I'm not a good student. Nor are you.

EXERCISE 111

1. We live in Cracow. So do they. 2. Mary hasn't got a dog. Peter hasn't (got a dog) either. 3. a) Neither Mary nor I can speak German. b) Neither of us can speak German. 4. You are very fat. But so am I. 5. I love animals. You love animals too.

REVISION EXERCISE IX

1. Seldom did I tell my wife (that) I loved her. 2. Only after weeks of hard work did the student pass the exam. 3. On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals. 4. Such was my stage fright that I couldn't say a word. 5. Never have I been so happy. 6. There followed a long period of peace and prosperity dreamt about for years. 7. I can't speak German. Peter can't (speak German) either. 8. Should you meet Mary, give her my love. 9. So fast did he drive that I couldn't keep up with him. 10. Rarely does one see such a beautiful view. 11. In no way must we show how worried we are. 12. There entered a beautiful tall woman with dark wavy hair and big blue eyes. 13. Peter's sister is beautiful. Your sister is (beautiful) too. 14. Had I gone to the conference I would have met John. 15. Little did I know, as I entered my flat, what a surprise was in store for me.

EXERCISE 112

1. There are eight pockets in this jacket. 2. How many children are there in the/their family? 3. My bedroom has three windows. 4. There are thirty boys and only one girl in the class. 5. There are thirty-four chapters in this book.

EXERCISE 113

1. It was a pleasant surprise to learn you are/were getting married. 2. Watching TV all day is not very interesting. 3. It is good for your health to walk in the mountains. 4. a) It is more expensive to live in the city than in the country. b) It is not as expensive to live in the country as (it is) in the city. c) It is cheaper to live in the country than in the city. 5. It is exciting to read Sherlock Holmes stories.

EXERCISE 114

1. a) It's pointless going to the cinema on Mondays as it's closed on that day. b) It's pointless going to the cinema on Mondays because it's closed on that day. c) It's pointless going to the cinema on Mondays since it's closed on that day. 2. It's unwise putting off until tomorrow what should be done today. 3. It's silly staying up late at night because/as you'll be tired in the morning. 4. It's useless trying to start the car when there's no petrol in it. 5. It's no good speaking Polish in China because nobody understands it there.

EXERCISE 115

1. It's very common today for adults to go back to school to learn foreign languages. 2. It's bad for him to eat five chocolate bars every day. 3. a) It's a relief for her to be getting a much better paid job next week. b) It's a relief that she's getting a much better-paid job next week. 4. It's not possible for there to be a more beautiful view than the High Tatras. 5. It's most annoying (for me) to have to answer all his stupid questions.

EXERCISE 116

1. It was generous of my uncle to give me a new bicycle for my birthday. 2. a) He is telling/tells lies all the time, which is typical of him. b) He is always telling/always tells lies. 3. It was stupid of him to repeat everything he had heard to his wife. 4. a) She decided to come home, which was a good thing. b) She did well in deciding to come home. 5. It was a pity (that) they were late for the party.

EXERCISE 117

1. She died a widow. 2. His last book makes fascinating reading. 3. She isn't looking herself today. 4. He doesn't look his age. 5. Joan and Mike make a handsome couple.

EXERCISE 118

1. They're hoping for the dispute to be settled soon. 2. Shall I arrange for a taxi to meet you at the station? 3. I appealed to the kids to make less noise. 4. I rely on you to be discreet. 5. We're waiting for our tests to be corrected by our teacher.

EXERCISE 119

1. We agree with you about it being a mistake. 2. The workers complained of being/having been treated badly. 3. My grandpa boasted of never having quarrelled with my grandma. 4. The results of the talks depend on whether they have the courage to say what they really mean. 5. They saw to it that he got to school on time.

EXERCISE 120

1. The window is very dirty and it needs/wants cleaning. 2. I wish someone would paint/painted my room. 3. Their car wants/needs washing. 4. My shoes need polishing. 5. Your grass needs cutting.

EXERCISE 121

1. I can't have you staying up too late at night. 2. a) I can't have you watching TV so often. It's bad for your eyes. b) I can't have you watching so much television. It's bad for your eyes. 3. a) I can't have you spending so much money on useless things. It'll ruin you. b) I can't have you spending so much money on useless things. It'll be the ruin of you. 4. I can't have you looking into the mirror all the time because it makes you ridiculous. 5. I can't have you smoking so much.

EXERCISE 122

1. I won't have you using my typewriter without my permission. 2. I won't have you swearing in front of the kids. 3. I won't have you taking money from my purse without telling me. 4. I won't have you torture/torturing the poor kitten. 5. I won't have you reading so many romances.

EXERCISE 123

1. Ask the lady where to buy (some) bread. 2. Ask your mother how to turn the TV on. 3. I wanted to know how to get to the station. 4. I wonder where to change my money. 5. Tell me how best to prepare for the exam.

EXERCISE 124

1. a) I wonder how old she is. [b) I wonder what the age of your sister is.] [c) I wonder what your sister's age is.] 2. I would like to know what your girlfriend looks like. 3. I have no idea where you bought that dress. 4. It'd be interesting to know how long you have lived in Cracow. 5. Please tell me where the nearest bus station is.

EXERCISE 125

1. I left my book here and I have got/had it stolen. 2. He started the fight and got/had his arm broken. 3. Betty has had her new flat broken into. 4. I forgot to lock my car and I got/had my cassette recorder stolen. 5. She had her car stolen.

EXERCISE 126

1. I had my photograph taken yesterday. 2. I'm going to the garage to have my car repaired. 3. Our College is having new stationery designed. 4. He is having his eyes tested at the optician's. 5. We had a new lock put on the door to our flat.

EXERCISE 127

1. I am thought to be very funny (by all my friends). 2. They expected the test to be very difficult. 3. Your mother is younger than I supposed (her to be). 4. I've always found Peter to be a good friend (of mine). 5. The man, who(m) I guessed to be/was about twenty, helped me with my suitcase.

EXERCISE 128

1. a) I think it strange (for some people) to eat cottage cheese with jam. b) I think it strange that some people eat cottage cheese with jam. 2. I consider it a scandal that there is so much poverty in the world. 3. The teachers consider it wrong (of the students) to cheat in examinations. 4. Parents think it bad for children to spend too much time playing computer games. 5. a) Don't you think it amazing she is still so

beautiful, despite her age? b) Don't you think it amazing that she should still be so beautiful despite her age? c) Don't you think it amazing that she should still be so beautiful in spite of her age? d) Don't you think it amazing that at her age she should still be/is so beautiful? [e) Don't you think it amazing that being as old as she is she should still be so beautiful?] [f) Don't you think it amazing for her to be/still be so beautiful despite her age?]

EXERCISE 129

1. a) It's time (for us) to leave. b) It's time we left. 2. I think it's about time you dealt with the problem. 3. It's time we said goodbye. 4. It's time for me to go to bed. 5. I think it's about time we headed back home.

REVISION EXERCISE X

1. My aunt died a millionairess. 2. It's time we went home. 3. I had my hair cut yesterday. 4. This student, who I thought (to be) more intelligent than the others, failed his history exam. 5. Her neighbours believe her to be very rich. 6. Never shall I forget this wonderful evening. 7. Don't you think it (is) better to be rich and beautiful than old and poor? 8. a) She's in need of care and attention. [b) She's in need of being looked after.] 9. Mary is great fun (for us) to be with. 10. a) Could you tell me where the nearest cinema is? b) Could you tell me the way to the nearest cinema? c) Could you tell me how to get to the nearest cinema? d) Could you tell me how I could get to the nearest cinema? e) Could you tell me how to find the nearest cinema? [f) Could you tell me how to find the way to the nearest cinema?] [g) Could you tell me what the way to the nearest cinema is?] 11. We seem to have made a mistake. 12. I'm going to the dentist to have my tooth filled. 13. Never have I felt worse. 14. This famous actor lived and died a bachelor. 15. a) They're hoping for a settlement (of the dispute). [b) They're hoping for the dispute to be settled.]

REVISION EXERCISE XI

1. I won't have you coming late to my class. 2. Tell me what your name is. 3. I believe it to have been a mistake. 4. Have you heard the news? 5. I can't have you playing instead of studying. 6. She is a pleasure to teach. 7. She showed me how to operate the machine. 8. a) This fridge needs repairing. b) This fridge needs to be repaired. 9. We're waiting for our new TV to be delivered. 10. a) The criminal insists that he is innocent. b) The criminal insists that he is not guilty. 11. I think it a scandal/scandalous that there are so many unemployed people nowadays. 12. I can't have you eating so many sweets. 13. The result of the exam depends on whether he can/is able to answer all the questions. 14. a) I have had the window broken in my room. b) I have had my window broken. 15. You helped me with my homework, which was nice of you.

EXERCISE 130

1. She asked whether I liked cats. 2. We asked if her name was Betty. 3. She asked if/whether I liked dogs. 4. Peter asked if/whether she lived in Cracow. 5. She often asks me if I like sweets.

EXERCISE 131

1. He advised me to give up smoking. 2. My mother told me not to spend so much money on clothes. 3. Jim advised/recommended me not to tell mother about the accident. 4. a) Betty advised Mary to go to London by coach. b) Betty said that if she were Mary she would go to London by coach. 5. a) My wife advised/told me to close all the windows before leaving/we left the house. [b) My wife advised closing all the windows before leaving/we left the house.]

EXERCISE 132

1. a) Susan apologised for being late. [b) Susan apologised for her late arrival.] 2. a) They apologised for their naughtiness. b) They apologised for (their) being/having been naughty. 3. a) He apologised for having forgotten my birthday. b) He apologised for forgetting my birthday. [c) He apologised that he had forgotten my birthday.] 4. a) They apologised for having upset me. b) They apologised for upsetting me. [c) They apologised that they had upset me.] 5. a) Joan apologised for having missed my wedding. b) Joan apologised for missing my wedding. [c) Joan apologised that she had missed my wedding.] (d) Joan apologised for not being present at/being absent from my wedding.)

EXERCISE 133

1. a) He complained that the weather was [not good enough/too] bad. b) He complained about the weather being [not good enough/too] bad. c) He complained about the state of the weather. 2. a) Peter complained that Sue was asking so many questions. b) Peter complained about/of Sue asking so many questions. 3. a) The Smiths complained that their son was not hardworking (enough). b) The Smiths complained that their son was (too) lazy. c) The Smiths complained about/of their son not being hard-working. 4. a) My parents complained that I was not polite enough/too rude to my grandmother. b) My parents complained about my being not polite enough/too rude to my grandmother. 5. a) My neighbour complained about my making too much noise. b) My neighbour complained about my being too noisy.

EXERCISE 134

1. He said that if she fell in love with him he would marry her. 2. She asked what she should do if she failed the exam. 3. He said that if he had been taller she would have married him. 4. She said that if she had been me she would not have helped him. 5. He said if he'd had any money he'd have invited me to lunch. 6. He said that if I bought the car I would be happy. 7. I asked (her/him) what she/he would do if Peter was/were late. 8. She said that if Peter was/were late she would have to go home by bus. 9. My friend said that if we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the beginning of the movie. 10. My wife observed that if I had not drunk so much yesterday, I wouldn't have had a headache now.

EXERCISE 135

1. He said what a beautiful view it was. 2. a) He commented on how (very) intelligent the children were. b) He commented on the (high level of) intelligence of the children. c) He commented on the (high level of) the children's intelligence. 3. a) She expressed her disgust at the story. b) She expressed her contempt for the story. [c) She expressed her (very) critical opinion of the story.] 4. a) He expressed his annoyance at not being able to solve the problem. b) He was annoyed at not being able to solve the problem. c) He was annoyed because/as he was unable/not able to solve the problem. [d) He cursed his not being able to solve the problem.] 5. a) He commented on the (excellent) taste of the cake. b) He commented on how good the cake was/tasted.

EXERCISE 136

1. Peter invited Betty to (go to) the cinema (with him). 2. a) He suggested listening to some good music. b) He suggested that we (should) listen to some good music. 3. a) He suggested that we should go for a walk. b) He suggested going for a walk. c) He suggested we went for a walk. 4. Marla invited me to have a cup of tea. 5. a) Gabriel suggested (that) I should join them for lunch. b) Gabriel suggested (that) I joined them for lunch. c) Gabriel suggested joining them for lunch.

EXERCISE 137

1. a) Jimmy regretted that he had not had the chance to visit London. b) Jimmy regretted not having had the chance

to visit London. 2. a) Eve regretted having left the party so early the night before. b) Eve regretted that she had left the party so early the night before. 3. "I wish I hadn't told Peter about my new boyfriend," said Mary. 4. a) Sophie regretted having quarrelled with her fiancé during their engagement party. b) Sophie regretted that she had quarrelled with her fiancé during their engagement party. 5. "We wish we had visited our aunt before she died."

EXERCISE 138

1. He refused to help them. 2. a) I accused him of stealing my bicycle. b) I accused him of having stolen my bicycle. 3. a) He denied breaking the window. b) He denied having broken the window. 4. a) She asked me if she should help me with dinner. b) She offered to help with dinner. 5. He offered to help me write the essay. 6. a) He promised to return the book next week/the following week. b) He promised that he would return the book next week/the following week. 7. a) He commented on what a lovely day it was. b) He exclaimed that it was a lovely day. 8. a) She asked Peter what the time was. b) She asked Peter the time. 9. The teacher asked Mary why she had been absent the week before. 10. He asked me/begged me to tell him/enquired/entreated me to tell him/implied me to tell him/requested me to tell him/urged me to tell him/wanted to know/was curious to know/wondered if/whether I had decided what to do with the dog.

EXERCISE 139

1. a) The police said to her uncle: "I/we accuse you of murdering that man." b) The police said to her uncle: "You are accused of murdering that man." c) The police said to her uncle: "You murdered that man." 2. a) The teacher said: "I think/agree (that) the plan for your trip is good/fine/ acceptable." b) The teacher said: "The plan for your trip is good/fine/acceptable." 3. The man said: "Please, please, give me a piece of bread." 4. a) My brother said: "I promise I will buy you a bicycle." b) My brother said: "I promise to buy you a bicycle." 5. a) Mary said: "I won't lend you any money." b) Mary said: "I refuse to lend you any money." c) Mary said: "I am not going to lend you any money." 6. a) My father said: "Remember to do your homework." b) My father said: "Remember that you have (got) to do your homework." c) My father said: "Don't forget to do your homework." 7. Mother said: "Don't lean out of the window. (It's dangerous.)" 8. I said: "I wonder what I will look like in thirty years' time." 9. a) "Who do these books belong to?" I asked. b) "Who owns these books?" I asked. c) "Who is the owner of these books?" I asked. 10. a) I said: "(No,) I did not break the window." b) I said: "It wasn't me who broke the window." c) I said: "I deny having broken the window." d) I said: "I deny that I broke the window."

REVISION EXERCISE XII

1. He said I mustn't/wasn't to forget that I had some homework to do for the following day. 2. He suggested going to the opera that evening and asked (me) if I liked classical music. 3. She said I needn't/didn't need to/didn't have to give her the money back immediately. 4. He advised me not to stay there any longer. 5. I reminded Joe not to forget to buy (my) vegetables (for me). 6. a) I assured her/him that I love/loved her/him. b) I assured her/him about my love/ my feeling for her/him. 7. I told her/him I had not been able to call him/her earlier because I hadn't had a token. 8. My mother worried what I'd do if the train was late. 9. I replied that if the train was/were late I would have to go by bus. 10. Talking about her childhood she said that at her school they hadn't been allowed to wear jeans. 11. She said that if Pete came to school on that day she would be surprised. 12. a) My sister asked me if she should give me anything to drink. b) My sister offered me a drink. 13. He inquired what the weather was like on that day. 14. He asked me if I liked cats. 15. I want to know what her sister's name is.

EXERCISE 140

1. He is said to be writing a biography now. 2. She is believed to have been the most beautiful girl in the town.

3. Mary is expected to marry John next week. 4. It is said that a dragon lived in the Wawel Hill cave. 5. It is expected that they will visit our city next month. 6. Columbus is known to have discovered America.

EXERCISE 141

1. a) I was sent a letter (by Mary). b) A letter was sent to me (by Mary). 2. a) Our teacher was given some flowers for her birthday. b) Some flowers were given to our teacher for her birthday. 3. a) You were lent five hundred pounds last year. [You borrowed five hundred pounds from me last year.] b) Five hundred pounds were lent to you last year. 4. a) We were told many amusing stories. [b) Many amusing stories were told (to) us.] 5. a) The workers on strike were promised better wages. b) Better wages were promised to the workers on strike.

EXERCISE 142

1. a) I don't like to be talked about. b) I don't like being talked about. 2. a) She likes being waited for. b) She likes to keep us waiting. 3. a) I hate to be laughed at. b) I hate being laughed at. 4. My sister enjoys being made a fuss of (by her family). 5. Our friend likes being compared to Madonna.

EXERCISE 143

1. a) Visitors are requested not to smoke in the corridors. b) Visitors are forbidden/not allowed/not permitted to smoke in the corridors. 2. a) All teachers are requested/asked to wash up their coffee cups after use. b) Coffee cups must be washed after use. 3. a) Patients should not be visited after 3 o'clock. b) Patients can be visited (only) until 3 o'clock (only). c) Patients may not have any visitors after 3 o'clock. 4. Monkeys must not be teased. 5. a) Visitors are not to touch the exhibits. b) Exhibits must not be touched by visitors.

REVISION EXERCISE XIII

1. a) We were taken to the cinema (by Mary). b) We went to the cinema with Mary. 2. I was put off taking my dog for a walk by the rain. 3. He wasn't told what sort of meal to prepare. 4. It's said that Betty is the most beautiful girl in town. 5. It's said/believed that the President is recovering from a heart attack. 6. Is such a man to be trusted? 7. A prize will be awarded to the best dancer. 8. It is thought that a famous composer lived in this house in 1778. 9. a) No one told us when to expect an answer. b) No one told us when we could expect an answer. 10. a) My car was last seen in front of the church. [b) My car is said to have been last seen in front of the church.] 11. a) A stone that heavy couldn't have been carried here by Margaret. b) A stone as heavy as that would have been impossible for Margaret to carry here. 12. Shakespeare was considered a genius (by Queen Elizabeth). 13. a) I am hopeless at eating with chopsticks. [b) I am not used/accustomed to eating with chopsticks.] 14. A good time was had by all (of them). 15. Peter was at first thought to have drowned.

EXERCISE 144

1. This question is difficult to answer. 2. To please our teacher is difficult/hard. 3. It's pleasant to live in your house. 4. It's always been easy to get on with Peter. 5. How hard it is to please our teacher!

EXERCISE 145

1. It's dishonest of him to cheat in examinations. 2. It was sensible of my sister to start learning German. 3. It was silly of us to make such a mistake. 4. It was very clever of my little son to answer the question so well. 5. It was silly of me not to work hard when I was at school.

EXERCISE 146

1. How silly of us to make such mistakes! 2. How clever of my little son to answer the question so well! 3. How

unwise of Mary to spend all her money on sweets! 4. How kind of Peter to invite us to his party! 5. a) How forgetful of me not to remember to send a postcard of London to my sister! b) How forgetful of me not to send a postcard of London to my sister!

EXERCISE 147

1. Wasn't it silly of us to make such a mistake! 2. a) Wasn't it forgetful of me not to remember to send my sister a postcard from London! b) Wasn't it forgetful of me not to send my sister a postcard from London! 3. Wasn't it very clever of my son to answer the question so well! 4. Isn't your house pleasant to live in! 5. Isn't it difficult to answer this question!

EXERCISE 148

1. a) This is the restaurant where I had my dinner. b) This is the restaurant I had my dinner at. 2. a) The reason why we came here is to meet Mary. b) The reason we came (here) is to meet Mary. 3. You are speaking about a pop group I hate. 4. Here's the bank where I have worked since 1970. 5. This is the city where I was born.

EXERCISE 149

1. What I detest doing (the) most is (the) washing-up. 2. What I have to do is (to) buy some new shoes. 3. What I need most is good advice. 4. What I am really looking for is something a bit cheaper. 5. What she'd really like is a cup of hot chocolate.

EXERCISE 150

1. All my grandma needs is a sleeping pill. 2. All I want is a good book. 3. All I need is some more time to finish this article. 4. All I want is to see you more often. 5. All my mother does is (to) bake cakes all day long.

EXERCISE 151

1. a) I managed to save very little money last month. b) I managed to save hardly any money last month. 2. There aren't many people I like as much as (I like) Mary. 3. a) I need as much advice as you can give me on how to solve this problem. b) I need as much advice as I can get about solving this problem. 4. a) Few books are as good as this one. b) Few books are better than this one. 5. a) They gave us very little information about the trip. b) They gave us hardly any information about the trip.

EXERCISE 152

1. The congregation was so big/large/numerous that it/they/its members spread out into the churchyard. 2. There were so many students (in the class) that we had to move to a bigger room. 3. The herd of cattle was so big/large/numerous that they had to hire another hand to mind it. 4. There were so many wolves (in the pack) that they/it started to be a danger to the village. 5. a) The flock of geese was so large/dense that the hill looked as if it were covered with snow. b) The flock of geese was so large/dense that it looked as though the hill were covered with snow.

EXERCISE 153

1. Both (of) my brothers are married. 2. They both want to swim. 3. I'm learning both Spanish and Italian. 4. They like both apples and oranges. 5. Both of you are shorter than me.

EXERCISE 154

1. We like neither oranges nor apples. 2. a) Neither of them is younger than me. b) Neither of them is as young

as me. 3. I'd like either tea or coffee. 4. I speak neither French nor German. 5. a) There is nothing (that) either of us can do to help. b) There is nothing we can do to help.

EXERCISE 155

1. Nobody could do it better. 2. On a hot day, there isn't anything better than a glass of cold orange juice. 3. There was no one to go there with me. 4. There's nothing I'd dream of more than a beautiful and intelligent wife. 5. The McDonald's claim that [not anyone/nobody does it better.

EXERCISE 156

1. Where else could we stay overnight? 2. If not today, when else could we meet? 3. If you don't want any money how else can I help you? 4. What else can this be used for? 5. a) If this isn't yours, who else's could it be? b) If this isn't yours, who else could it belong to? c) If this isn't yours, who else could be its owner?

EXERCISE 157

1. Seeing your daughter I felt rather peculiar. 2. This coffee tastes extremely unpleasant. 3. She speaks very quickly. 4. He's a careless writer. 5. My father normally rises early.

REVISION EXERCISE XIV

1. All we did was shake hands. 2. Both of us can speak English. 3. Someone else must have told him the truth. 4. Very little information was found in this book. 5. All I need is some rest. 6. He's a slow driver. 7. There aren't many flowers in your garden. 8. I can't play (either) tennis or football. 9. All I want for my children are peace and health. 10. Our teacher is hard to please. 11. There was nobody in the house. 12. It was nice of them to help Mary with her housework. 13. The audience was so small that I had to cancel the concert. 14. I love the days (when) you visit us. 15. Your room smells funny.

EXERCISE 158

1. The last time I wrote a letter was a year ago. 2. We haven't visited Oxford for (the last) four years. 3. I last went mountain-climbing two years ago. 4. a) Seven years ago I started/began working/to work in this bank. [b) Seven years have passed since I started working/to work in this bank.] 5. a) I started to revise/revising for my exams a week ago. b) I have been revising for my exams for the last week.

EXERCISE 159

1. By the time I (had) got home, you had finished dinner. 2. a) By next year I shall/will have been living in this flat for three years. b) By next year I shall/will have lived in this flat for three years. 3. a) By the time the message arrives, he is likely to have left. b) By the time the message arrives, he will probably have left. 4. By the time you have finished/finish your dinner, I shall be ready. 5. By next year we'll have been married for 15 years.

EXERCISE 160

1. a) How long ago was this palace built? b) How many years ago was this palace built? [c) How much time/how many years have passed since this palace was built?] 2. When did you have your breakfast? 3. When did Jane leave? 4. a) How long is it since you last saw Mary? b) How long ago did you see Mary last? c) How many years ago did you see Mary last? d) How much time/how many years has/have passed since you saw Mary last? 5. When did you finish school?

EXERCISE 161

1. A week ago yesterday I met Frank for the first time. 2. Today week I will have lived here for exactly five years.

3. A week ago I started to learn French. 4. a) Tomorrow week I bought this book. [b) Tomorrow will be a week/seven days since I bought this book.] 5. a) Yesterday week we said good-bye to your sister. b) Yesterday a week/seven days passed since we said good-bye to your sister.

EXERCISE 162

1. No sooner had I recovered from measles than I caught flu. 2. a) Hardly had I recovered from measles when I caught flu. b) Hardly had I recovered from measles before I caught flu. 3. No sooner had I arrived at the station than I met my old friend. 4. No sooner had I had my car repaired than it broke down again. 5. As soon as I had my car repaired it broke down again.

EXERCISE 163

1. Are you still writing your composition? 2. a) I think they are still playing their game. b) I think they haven't finished (playing) their game yet. c) I don't think they have finished (playing) their game yet. 3. I haven't sent the letter yet. 4. a) She is still reading that book. b) She hasn't read that book yet. 5. Are you still doing your homework?

EXERCISE 164

1. We haven't had a really snowy winter for years. 2. It wasn't until the next day that I heard the news. 3. a) Betty went to India two weeks ago. b) Betty has been in India for two weeks (now). 4. You've lived here since January, haven't you? 5. They haven't visited us for (the last) two months.

EXERCISE 165

1. We went for a walk only when the rain had stopped. 2. a) I waited until all my family had read the book before I returned it to the library. b) I waited until all my family had read the book before returning it to the library. 3. Not until you return/have returned the typewriter you borrowed (from me), will/shall I lend you anything. 4. a) My mother started working in the garden only when all the snow had disappeared. b) My mother did not start working in the garden until/before all the snow had disappeared. [c) My mother postponed working in the garden until all the snow had disappeared.] 5. I didn't believe his story until I saw his broken leg.

EXERCISE 166

1. On touching the iron, I got an electric shock. 2. When she entered the kitchen, she switched on the light. 3. On entering the room, she saw a body on the floor. 4. On counting my money, I found I was two pounds short. 5. On trying (on) the new shirt (on), I found it was too large.

EXERCISE 167

1. I rarely/seldom/hardly ever go to the opera. 2. I don't watch TV very often. 3. a) I rarely/seldom eat sweets. b) I don't eat sweets very often. 4. a) I have hardly ever been as angry as I was on that day. 5. We hardly ever spend our holidays abroad.

EXERCISE 168

1. a) I haven't seen so/as many bicycles anywhere as I did in China. [b) I haven't seen so/as many bicycles anywhere, except in China.] 2. a) There were no people to be seen. [b) There were people nowhere in sight.] 3. a) Nowhere were there any trees to be seen. [b) Nowhere in sight were there any trees.] 4. I couldn't find my glasses anywhere in my room. 5. I'm sorry but nowhere in the town are there any vacant rooms.

REVISION EXERCISE XV

1. I should finish this book this time next week. 2. By the time I got to the station, the train had left. 3. At which hotel is he staying? 4. When I counted my money I found I was two pounds short. 5. Your parents haven't visited us for (the last) two months. 6. On hearing a voice in the corridor, I knew it was Mary. 7. At what time are you leaving? 8. They have been living/have lived in Germany for seven years. 9. When I tried the new shirt on, I found it was too large. 10. By next year I shall/will have been studying Italian for four years. 11. a) I had hardly left the house before I met Mary. b) I had hardly left the house when I met Mary. 12. I haven't been to the opera for ... years. 13. When she entered the room, she saw a man on the floor. 14. a) I had hardly recovered from measles when I caught flu. b) I had hardly recovered from measles before I caught flu. 15. By what means are they travelling?

EXERCISE 169

1. Is she a good cook? 2. a) I'm sorry about what I did. b) I apologise for what I did. 3. a) The policeman asked if I had anything to say about the accident. b) The policeman asked if I had seen the accident. [c) The policeman asked if I had any knowledge of the accident.] 4. I carried out my duties to the best of my ability. 5. a) Parking (here) is not permitted (here). b) Parking (here) is (strictly) prohibited (here). c) Parking (here) is (strictly) forbidden (here). 6. My mother is in good health. 7. The telephone is out of order. 8. a) Our wedding is (going to be) next month. b) Our wedding is going to take place next month. 9. a) Careful consideration must be given to the problem. b) Careful consideration of the problem is necessary. 10. It gives me great pleasure to welcome Prof. Smith to our reception. 11. a) During the tennis match someone stole my wallet. b) During our game of tennis someone stole my wallet. 12. a) Nobody doubts his innocence. b) Nobody believes (that) he is guilty. [c) Nobody believes him to be guilty.] 13. I'm very fond of working in the garden. 14. a) John was ninth in the queue to buy the tickets. b) John was behind eight people in the queue to buy the tickets. 15. Neither of my (two) brothers is/are married. 16. I want to make a reservation for two seats for this evening's performance. 17. According to reports, four people died in the fire. 18. There is no point in asking him for help. 19. The dog was fastened to a tree by a chain. 20. This car isn't cheap enough for me. 21. a) I'm looking forward to going on holiday. b) I'm looking forward to my holiday. 22. There was some difficulty in persuading her to come. 23. They're going to make a film about (the story of) my life. 24. In this case the cost is of no importance. 25. I didn't realise the extent to which he was influenced by his mother-in-law. 26. Their flat isn't big enough for their family. 27. A saw is a tool/device for cutting wood. 28. They didn't arrive early enough/in time to get a good seat. 29. After the race the runners were all out of breath. 30. My sister worked too little to graduate.

EXERCISE 170

1. My daughter pays/paid a lot (of money) for her clothes. 2. This car can't cost me more than £ 1000. 3. Our trip to Italy cost (us) a lot of money. 4. a) How much do you spend on dogfood? b) How much do you spend on your dog's food? c) How much do you spend to feed your dog? 5. a) I've got to pay more to have this old car painted than I would to buy a new one. b) I've got to pay more to have this old car painted than it would cost me to buy a new one. [c) I must pay more for painting this old car than for buying a new one.]

EXERCISE 171

1. How much time did you spend/take writing this essay? 2. It never takes me more than twenty minutes to cook my dinner. 3. It took me four days to clean my room. 4. It took me two hours to answer her letter. 5. a) They washed the car in a few minutes. b) They spent only a few minutes washing the car.

EXERCISE 172

1. It will be a two-day journey. 2. The bus often takes longer than the tube. 3. a) It was only a four-hour train

journey from Paris to London. b) It was only four hours from Paris to London by train. 4. a) It takes fifty minutes to drive to the zoo from here. b) It is fifty minutes from here to the zoo by car. 5. It takes nine days to get from Moscow to Tientsin by train.

EXERCISE 173

1. Can you imagine that I thought you were my mother? 2. I mistook it for my dog. 3. a) We all laughed when he thought that boy with long hair was a girl. b) We all laughed when he thought that long-haired boy was a girl. 4. Because of the spots on its fur, I thought your cat was a baby jaguar. 5. I apologize, but I thought your caution was cowardice.

EXERCISE 174

1. I've brought everything except my umbrella. 2. a) The only living things I don't love are spiders. b) The only kind of living things I don't love is spiders. 3. I visited all the museums/every museum in London except the National Gallery. 4. The only exercise I haven't done is no. 23. 5. a) John is the only student who did not pass the exam. b) John is the only student who failed the exam.

EXERCISE 175

1. It's not far to Mary's house from here. 2. It's such a long way (from here) that I will have to go by plane. 3. Brighton is quite near London. 4. a) Your school is so far from your house that you should go on your bike. b) Your school is such a long way from your house that you should go on your bike. 5. The weather is nice and the train station isn't far (from here) so we can walk there.

EXERCISE 176

1. Nobody thinks (that) he is innocent. 2. Everybody thinks (that) he is guilty. 3. We doubt if/whether the film will be very interesting. 4. We don't think (that) he'll be able to pass the exam. 5. Maybe he's changed his mind, but I don't think so.

EXERCISE 177

1. My children would rather play by themselves than with other children. 2. I'll have to solve the problem on my own. 3. They always paint the room on their own. 4. Did Mary make this card on her own? 5. My father never washes his car by himself.

EXERCISE 178

1. I can't see any reason why you should miss/missed my class. 2. a) She never told me the reason for her divorce. [b) She never told me the reason for (her) getting a divorce.] [c) She never told me the reason for (her) getting divorced.] 3. Do you know any reason why he (has) changed his routine? 4. Can you think of any reason for their leaving Poland? 5. There's no reason why you should be/get angry.

EXERCISE 179

1. I've never been to London but my sister described it to me. 2. Describe your children to us. 3. a) It was such a wonderful feeling that I can't find words to tell you what it was like. b) It was such a wonderful feeling that I can't find words to express it. 4. Describe your girlfriend to me, please. 5. I've never seen snow, but my friends have told me what it is/looks like.

EXERCISE 180

1. We'd like to go for a long walk. 2. I feel like (having) a long rest. 3. The children washed their hands quickly. 4. She screamed loudly when she saw my mouse. 5. **a)** The vexed little boy looked at his friends angrily. **b)** The vexed little boy looked at his friends with anger.

EXERCISE 181

1. We don't need much/a lot of furniture in our office. 2. It was such beautiful weather that they decided to go out. 3. Very little information was given about the war in the news. 4. **a)** The scenery we saw during the trip was wonderful. **b)** The scenery was wonderful during our trip. 5. Tell me how much all your luggage weighs.

EXERCISE 182

1. **a)** Many of the staff found his decision disappointing. **b)** Many of the staff were disappointed by his decision. 2. He finds modern cinema very interesting. 3. We were shocked by your behaviour. 4. The son's behaviour embarrassed his mother. 5. The news was very exciting for all of us.

EXERCISE 183

1. His weight broke the chair. 2. The flame of the candle burnt my hand. 3. **a)** The gun fired, breaking the silence of the night. **b)** The gun firing broke the silence of the night. **c)** The gun-shot broke the silence of the night. 4. Her head rested on my shoulder. 5. The glass shattered into pieces.

REVISION EXERCISE XVI

1. She spends hours looking at her photographs. 2. The weather is too cold (to go) for a walk. 3. We found the news depressing. 4. Someone opened the window silently. 5. We managed to escape but we weren't out of danger yet. 6. **a)** I spent all evening writing this letter. **b)** I spent all evening on writing this letter. 7. We are too poor to go to Florida. 8. My daughter spends/spent a lot of money on (her) clothes. 9. The car is in good/(good) working order. 10. **a)** My name is at the head of the list of the best students. **b)** My name is at the top of the list of the best students. 11. The dry air split the wood. 12. After twenty years in prison he was at last at liberty. 13. **a)** Apples are cheaper than bananas. **b)** Apples cost less than bananas. **c)** Apples are not as expensive as bananas. 14. **a)** He doesn't fancy staying at home tonight. **b)** He doesn't fancy staying in tonight. 15. I took a month to study for my exam.

EXERCISE 184

1. She must be telling lies. 2. What beautiful cats you have! 3. If you had listened to the instructions, you would know where to go now. 4. He hardly makes a living, in spite of working long hours. 5. **a)** Mary could not swim so (/as) well as Betty. **b)** Mary was a worse swimmer than Betty. **c)** Mary was not as/so good a swimmer as Betty. 6. Writing this letter will take me at least twenty minutes. 7. Although she's beautiful, she doesn't have a boyfriend. 8. **a)** I don't cook so/as well as my mother (does). **b)** I don't cook quite so well as my mother (does). 9. They will definitely move out as long as nothing unexpected comes up. 10. Tell her my secret and I will never speak to you again. 11. **a)** We don't need to go there together. **b)** We don't have to go there together. **c)** We needn't go there together. 12. However hard he may work/works, he'll fail the exam. 13. It doesn't matter how much he makes, he cannot save anything. 14. He's likely to marry Joan. 15. The meat was so salty (that) I/we couldn't eat it.

EXERCISE 185

1. It's difficult to answer this question. 2. **a)** On no account is the manager to be disturbed. **b)** On no account must/should the manager be disturbed. 3. To please my wife is impossible. 4. **a)** How easy it is/has always been to get on

with Mary! **b)** How easy Mary has always been to get on with! 5. He drives extremely dangerously. 6. **a)** Isn't it dishonest of him always to cheat in examinations! **b)** Isn't he dishonest always to cheat in examinations! 7. Were I you, I shouldn't/wouldn't go to the party. 8. **a)** I haven't had flu for ... years. **b)** I haven't had flu since 9. If only you could come along. 10. It wasn't so much a thriller as a comedy. 11. In the sky (there) appeared a single cloud. 12. There was severe criticism (from many students) of the proposals for new entrance requirements. 13. No matter who he is, he can wait (like anyone/everyone else). 14. They will definitely move out as long as nothing unexpected comes up. 15. Whether you agree to marry me or not, I'll still love you.

EXERCISE 186

1. How pleasant it is to live in your house! 2. I don't believe (that) you two have met. 3. Six years ago I started working/began to work for the bank. 4. **a)** Mary was behind six girls in the line. **b)** Mary was the seventh girl in the line. 5. No sooner had we arrived (at) home than it started to rain. 6. **a)** Only by hard work can/will/could one/you learn a foreign language. **b)** Only by hard work can/will/could a foreign language be learned/learnt. 7. However much he earns/makes, he can't save anything/a bean. 8. According to reports, five people were killed yesterday in Ulster. 9. **a)** Mary's garden may have been more expensive (than mine) but it is smaller and less interesting (than mine). **b)** Mary's garden may have been more expensive but mine is bigger and more interesting. **c)** Mary's garden may have been more expensive (than mine) but it is not as big and not as interesting (as mine). 10. I'd rather we went to the cinema. 11. **a)** Careful consideration must be given to the problem. **b)** Careful consideration of the problem is necessary. 12. **a)** If he had revised for the test, he would not have failed. **b)** If he had revised for the test, he would have passed. 13. **a)** It's a mystery (as to) what has happened to/become of the two soldiers. **b)** It's a mystery (as to) what happened to/became of the two soldiers. 14. I was put off taking my dog for a walk by the rain. 15. There is no (other) singer (who/that) I (would) admire more than Barbra Streisand.

EXERCISE 187

1. I'd like there to be five doors in the car. 2. **a)** Don't let me forget to buy some bread. **b)** Don't forget to remind me to buy some bread. 3. He explained to me how one starts/should start the car. 4. **a)** Taking the dog for a walk four times a day gives me no pleasure. **b)** Taking the dog for a walk four times a day is no fun/pleasure (for me). 5. It's the first time I've (ever) eaten lobster. 6. **a)** The long journey (had) made all of us feel tired. **b)** The long journey (had) tired us all. 7. We arrived at the station before/by nightfall. 8. **a)** The pudding mix just needs warm milk added/adding to it according to the instructions. **b)** The pudding mix should just have warm milk added to it according to the instructions. 9. I'm no longer very interested in those old films. 10. I can't tell the difference between them. 11. You aren't allowed to smoke in this theatre. 12. She asked Mary to open the window. 13. Football is more popular among boys in Poland than rugby. 14. Unless you have/bring/show/present your I.D. you cannot go in. 15. The moment Aunt Grace arrived I left the house.

EXERCISE 188

1. **a)** That box contains some biscuits. **b)** That box has some biscuits in it. 2. **a)** On a plane, I never know where I am supposed to put my luggage. **b)** On a plane, I never know where I am to put my luggage. 3. His sister can't (still) be alive. 4. People think he is/him very wise. 5. My daughter has been able to walk since she was nine months old. 6. By the end of the month, twenty thousand tourists will have visited the salt mine in Wieliczka. 7. The steps were too dirty (for us) to sit on. 8. Peter has always been an easy person to get on with. 9. We wouldn't listen to his arguments. 10. We had (some) doubts about her age. 11. **a)** "Who do these books belong to?" I asked. **b)** "Who owns these books?" I asked. **c)** "Who is the owner of these books?" I asked. 12. Does there necessarily have to be a motive for crime? 13. I wouldn't listen to his lies if I were you. 14. It's a long time since I've seen/last saw your wife. 15. To my regret, she did not want to marry me.

EXERCISE 189

1. If you smoke in the cinema you will be asked to leave. 2. He won't help me. 3. The theatre can't be full already! 4. **a)** Apparently, no one noticed my absence. **b)** Apparently, my absence went unnoticed. 5. I didn't think the film was much/very good. 6. I had not been to the opera for (many) years. 7. **a)** Mary is the person who would be the last to cause trouble. **b)** Mary is the person least likely to cause trouble. 8. **a)** While she was touring London, Kate met Bob. **b)** While she was on a tour of London, Kate met Bob. 9. When I last saw her, she was a blonde. 10. Stalingrad was (the place/city) where Hitler was defeated for the first time. 11. Because she had been crying, her eyes were red. 12. Only later did we realize (that) she was their daughter. 13. **a)** I had never visited the British Museum before. **b)** I visited the British Museum for the first time. 14. We didn't think much of the meal. 15. By the time they arrived, we had drunk all the wine.

EXERCISE 190

1. She appears to be single. 2. **a)** I had a message from Margaret. **b)** I had a message left (for) me by Margaret. 3. He is always being laughed at by the students. 4. To answer this question is difficult. 5. Getting on with my sister has always been easy. 6. **a)** Which is the house you live in? **b)** Which is your house? 7. It's unwise of Mary to spend all her money on sweets. 8. It's such a long way from my home to my office that I usually take a bus. 9. **a)** I doubt if I'll buy this car. **b)** I doubt whether I'll buy this car. 10. We thought the new teacher was a student. 11. **a)** This mathematical problem is beyond me. **b)** This mathematical problem is beyond my capability. 12. The advice he gave (to) his sons was very wise. 13. They gave the girl a quick glance. 14. He didn't do this to the best of my knowledge. 15. She has a very high opinion of herself.

EXERCISE 191

1. They get a thrill/kick/lot of enjoyment out of/from doing the tango. 2. Seeing the building burning/on fire, I called the fire brigade. 3. We didn't get home early enough/in time to meet Barbara. 4. **a)** Does he (really) need to get up so early? **b)** Does he (really) have to get up so early? 5. In spite of studying hard, he failed the exam. 6. Except for the vegetables, which were horrible, the meal was delicious. 7. I haven't seen Mary since I was ten. 8. **a)** In spite of my innocence/my not being guilty I was punished by the teacher. **b)** In spite of not being guilty I was punished by the teacher. **c)** In spite of the fact (that) I was innocent/not guilty I was punished by the teacher. 9. Could you give me two oranges and a banana, please? 10. **a)** Nobody is to blame/is responsible for the rain tonight. **b)** Nobody is to blame/is responsible for the fact that it is raining tonight. **c)** Nobody can be blamed for the rain. 11. Only twenty people can get/fit into this small coach. 12. His car doesn't differ (in any way) from mine. 13. A prize will be awarded to the best dancer. 14. **a)** The comedian's jokes didn't amuse us very much. **b)** The comedian's jokes weren't very funny for us. 15. It was selfish of Mary to eat all the icecream herself.

EXERCISE 192

1. There's the bank we used to work in. 2. They decided to travel by plane to Paris next week. 3. The court wasn't convinced by his alibi. 4. I apologise for being late. 5. Let me tell you about her problems. 6. In spite of his intelligence/being intelligent, he wasn't able to answer my question. 7. After finishing/ After he has finished his book, he will return home. 8. I'd rather drive than walk. 9. No one will publish my poetry. 10. Despite his past John makes an excellent husband. 11. John will surely have finished by now. 12. **a)** She decided (that) she would accept their offer. **b)** She decided (that) their offer was acceptable. 13. Joan will let you look at/see our new car after the tea. 14. Candidates must speak English well. 15. I don't speak either French or German.

EXERCISE 193

1. **a)** It looked as if/as though the car had been unused for weeks. **b)** It looked as if/as though the car had not

been used for weeks. 2. The children got caught (by mother) trying to smoke cigarettes. 3. For such an experienced and imaginative cook, a custard tart was no problem. 4. Either (you) return the bicycle immediately or (else) I'll tell your mother. 5. Your telephone may/might/could have been out of order yesterday. 6. The general said: "Fire (at will)!" 7. He asked whether/if he would see me/her/him/us the next day. 8. He wanted to know who the first man to swim the English Channel had been/was. 9. **a)** Roy suggested going to Capri the following summer. **b)** Roy suggested that they/we should go to Capri the following summer. 10. Not only does he paint, but he also writes novels. 11. They really get a thrill/kick/lot of enjoyment out of/from doing the tango. 12. Seeing the building burning/on fire, I called the fire brigade. 13. We didn't get home early enough/in time to meet Barbara. 14. **a)** Does he (really) need to get up so early? **b)** Does he (really) have to get up so early? 15. In spite of studying hard, he failed the exam.

EXERCISE 194

1. **a)** She still needs to be told. **b)** She still hasn't been told. **c)** She still has to be told. 2. There can be no disputing the facts. 3. Due to heavy snowstorms the train was delayed. 4. The telephone rang just as we were about to leave for the cinema. 5. I was the last (person) to hear about the wedding. 6. **a)** Have a seat, won't you? **b)** Have a seat, please. 7. **a)** I wish we would/could spend more time together. **b)** I wish we didn't/wouldn't spend so little time together. 8. He is not to be woken up. 9. You wouldn't mind closing the door, would you? 10. You mustn't let strangers in when you are alone. 11. Visitors are not allowed to take photographs inside the museum. 12. **a)** Would you close the door, please? **b)** Would you mind closing the door, please? **c)** Would you be so good/kind as to close the door? 13. You mustn't forget to call me the moment you land in London. 14. We couldn't keep pets at our apartment. 15. Will you be so good as to read this poem to me?

EXERCISE 195

1. **a)** I'm not happy about there being so many children here. **b)** I'm not happy about there (being) so many children playing here. 2. Since he went on holiday his health has improved. 3. They didn't arrive in time to catch the plane. 4. He may not be well. 5. Though he had little hope of reaching the top, he began to climb the mountain. 6. Neither of them was aware/realised that the coach was about to leave. 7. It's years since I went/have been to England. 8. Many students are certain/sure to fail their exam. 9. His new film is being shown at our local cinema next week. 10. I don't care what she says. 11. There's the bank we used to work in. 12. They have decided to travel by plane to Paris next week. 13. The court wasn't convinced by his alibi. 14. I apologise for being late. 15. Let me tell you about her problems.

EXERCISE 196

1. Do you swim well? 2. **a)** Not a word did we say. **b)** Not a word passed our lips. 3. I do wish I could remember his address! 4. Their wedding is next week. 5. Shall I open the window? 6. In spite of his intelligence/being intelligent, he wasn't able to answer my question. 7. After finishing/After he has finished his book, he will return home. 8. I'd rather drive than walk. 9. No one will publish my poetry. 10. Despite his past John makes an excellent husband. 11. The plane which took off next was to London. 12. Little do we understand the problems he's had. 13. **a)** Spring is the time when the park is most beautiful. **b)** Spring is the most beautiful time in the park. 14. Fire is sometimes dangerous. 15. When did you begin/start learning English?

EXERCISE 197

1. John will surely have finished by now. 2. **a)** She decided (that) she would accept their offer. **b)** She decided (that) their offer was acceptable. 3. Joan will let you look at/see our new car after tea. 4. Candidates must speak English well. 5. Such was the pain in her leg that she fainted. 6. Tell her my secret and I'll never speak to you

again. 7. Before these washing machines arrived/were invented we/people had to wash everything by hand. 8. Never before had a Pope abdicated. 9. a) Not only does he sing, but he dances as well/too. b) Not only does he sing, but he also dances. 10. Neither of them was aware/realised that the coach was about to leave. 11. It's years since I was/have been to England. 12. Many students are certain/sure to fail their exam. 13. His new film is being shown at our local cinema next week. 14. I don't care what she says. 15. There isn't anything that will help him.

EXERCISE 198

1. Neither of them was/were aware that the coach was about to leave. 2. How dishonest of him always to cheat in examinations! 3. My sister speaks Spanish fluently. 4. a) Careful consideration must be given to the problem. b) Careful consideration of the problem is necessary. 5. He wanted to know the time/ what time it was. 6. The longer I know you the more I like you. 7. Sleepy as he was, he continued watching the movie. 8. a) I had hardly recovered from measles when I caught flu. b) I had hardly recovered from measles before I caught flu. 9. If this pen isn't yours, who else's can it be? 10. a) I wish I hadn't lied to my girlfriend. b) I wish I had told my girlfriend the truth. 11. He expressed surprise at meeting old Mr Ale in the pub. 12. Even though you (should) hear the rumour often, don't believe it. 13. The advice he gave (to) his sons was very wise. 14. a) Would you join me for tea (, please)? b) Would you like/care to join me for tea? c) Would you mind joining me for tea? 15. Should you ever see her again, you'll know what to say.

EXERCISE 199

1. Long as he has lived in London, he cannot speak English. 2. On entering the room, she switched on the light. 3. a) I won't go with them unless they promise to help me with my shopping. b) I won't go with them if they don't promise to help me with my shopping. 4. a) Is there a chance/probability/likelihood that we will arrive on time? b) Is there a chance /probability/likelihood for our arrival /arriving on time? 5. If you hadn't left the key at Peter's yesterday, you would be able to get into your flat now. 6. The teacher's intention is that you shan't be allowed to behave like that again. 7. She has a very high opinion of herself. 8. a) My neighbour commented on how (very) tasty that cake was. b) My neighbour commented on the (great) taste of the cake. c) My neighbour commented on how great the cake tasted. 9. However many faults I have, she agreed to marry me. 10. He didn't do this to the best of my knowledge. 11. Joe's too smart for most people's liking. 12. You needn't have redecorated the flat two weeks before moving out/you moved out. 13. I had no sooner left home than I met Mary. 14. Although it is sunny now, it may still rain tonight. 15. They gave the girl a quick glance.

EXERCISE 200

1. Had it not been for our meeting, I would have never learned about his death. 2. Supposing he offered you his hand in marriage, what would you say? 3. You'd better limit the time you're spending with your new girlfriend and do some work instead. 4. He can't have married his maths teacher. 5. We thought the new teacher was a student. 6. It's such a good opportunity that you shouldn't miss it. 7. a) I closed the window in case it started to rain. b) I closed the window in case it should start to rain. c) I closed the window in case of rain. 8. a) I couldn't finish the exam because of the lack of time. b) I wasn't able to/ was unable to/ did not manage to/ failed to finish the exam because of lack of time c) I didn't finish the exam because of lack of time. 9. a) This mathematical problem is beyond me. b) This mathematical problem is beyond my capability. 10. a) You should have locked the door when you went to school. b) You should not have left the door unlocked when you went to school. 11. a) In spite of (his) being poor, he helps other people. b) In spite of his poverty, he helps other people. 12. Never did we think he was that sort of fellow. 13. I'm sure he didn't tell you that you (had) murdered his wife. 14. You can't play bridge on your own. 15. She must know what she's doing.

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