

TRẦN MẠNH TƯỜNG

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM

VIẾT CÂU

TIẾNG

ANH



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM
VIẾT CÂU TIẾNG ANH

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**BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

PART I

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

PATTERN 1

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. S + be + too + adj + to inf.

⇔ S + be + so + adj + that + s + can't + V

My sister is too young to get married

My sister is so young that she can't get married.

2. S + V + as + S + V ⇔ S + V + due to + noun phrase

The office was closed as the doctor was ill.

The office was closed due to the doctor's illness.

3. S + be + so + adj + that + S + can't + V

⇔ S + prevent + S.O./sth + from +doing Sth

The sea was so rough that the ferry couldn't sail.

The rough sea prevented the ferry from sailing.

4. S + will + V + soon ⇔ It + is not + long + before + S + V (present)

Our country will develop soon

It is not long before our country develops.

5. S + have + bever + V3 ⇔ It's + the first time + S + have + V3

I've never tasted pheasant before.

This is the first time I have tasted pheasant.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. The day was too hazy for us to take any pictures.

A. The day was so hazy that we couldn't take any pictures.

B. It was too hazy a day that we couldn't take any pictures.

C. We couldn't take any pictures because a hazy day.

D. We can't take any pictures because of a hazy day.

2. The soldier couldn't walk as his leg was wounded.
 - A. My brother couldn't walk due to his wounded leg.
 - B. My brother couldn't walk because his wounded leg.
 - C. My brother could walk because his leg wasn't wounded.
 - D. My brother could walk if his leg isn't wounded.
3. The street was so crowded that we couldn't reach the station on time.
 - A. The crowded street prevented us to reach the station on time.
 - B. The crowded street prevented us from reaching the station on time.
 - C. We couldn't reach the station on time because the crowded streets.
 - D. We could reach the station on time unless the streets wasn't crowded.
4. The bus will be full up soon.
 - A. The bus will be early full up.
 - B. The bus is full of people.
 - C. It is not long before the bus is full up.
 - D. It is long before the bus is empty.
5. She hasn't seen that boy here before.
 - A. That boy hasn't been saw here before.
 - B. It's the first time she sees that boy here.
 - C. She has seen not that boy here before.
 - D. It's the first time she has been that boy here.

PATTERN 2

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + be + too + adj + to infinitive**

⇔ **S + be + not + adj + enough + to inf**

She is too weak to carry this bag.

She isn't strong enough to carry this bag.

2. **S + present verb (negative) + any more ⇔ S + used to + do Sth**

He doesn't get up late any more ⇔ He used to get up late.

3. **$\underbrace{S_1 + V_1}_{} + \text{so that} + \underbrace{S_2 + V_2}_{} ⇔ S + V \text{ to infinitive}$**

main clause subordinate clause

They went early so that they could get good seats.

They went early to get good seats.

4. **S + Past continuous + and + S + simple past**

⇔ **S + simple past + when + S + past continuous**

She was sleeping and the fire started.

The fire started when she was sleeping.

5. **S + be + of + adj + noun ⇔ S + be + adjective**

The problem is of great importance ⇔ the problem is very important.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. Mark is too young to see the horror film.
 - A. Mark isn't old enough to see the horror film.
 - B. Mark is old enough to see the horror film.
 - C. Mark is very young to see the horror film.
 - D. Mark is too young not to see the horror film.
2. I don't listen to the radio any more.
 - A. I used the radio to listen to.
 - B. I used to listen to the radio.
 - C. I didn't listen to the radio.
 - D. I don't want to listen to the radio any more.
3. He climbed up the tree so that he could pick some fruits.
 - A. He picked some fruits by planting the tree.
 - B. He could pick some fruits because of the tree climbing.
 - C. He climbed up the tree to pick some fruits.
 - D. He climbed up the tree for picking some fruits.
4. She was reading a book and the man came in.
 - A. The man came in and she was reading a book.
 - B. She was reading a book by inviting the man come in.
 - C. She was reading a book because the man came in.
 - D. The man came in when she was reading a book.
5. The painting is of real value.
 - A. The painting is valuable.
 - B. The painting has value.
 - C. The painting belongs to the value.
 - D. The value makes the painting.

PATTERN 3

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + prefer + Sth + to + sth**

⇔ **S + would rather + do + sth + than + do + sth**

He prefers staying at home to going out.

He would rather stay at home than go out.

2. **S + V + and + it + be + adjective ⇔ It + be + adj + if-clause**

They're thinking about taking a trip to the Soviet Union and it would be marvellous.

It would be marvellous if we were able to take a trip to the Soviet Union.

3. **S + V + O ⇔ S + be + noun + that + adj clause**

Brazil produces the most coffee.

Brazil is the country that produces the most coffee.

4. **S + V + and then + S + V ⇔ S₁ + V₁ + when + S₂ + V₂**

It got dark and then we went home.

We went home when it got dark.

5. **S + know + wh-word + clause ⇔ S + know + wh-word + to inf.**

I don't know how I should spend this sum of money.

I don't know how to spend this sum of money.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. He prefers smoking to drinking.

A. He prefers smoke to drinking.

B. He prefers to drifk to smoking.

C. He'd rather to smoke than to drink.

D. He'd rather smoke than drink.

2. I'm thinking about going abroad to study and it would be lucky.

A. It would be lucky me to go abroad and study.

B. It would be lucky if I am able to go abroad to study.

C. It would be lucky if I were able to go abroad to study.

D. It be lucky if I am able to go abroad to study.

3. Russians drink the most milk.

A. Russia as are the people which drink the most milk.

- B. Russians are the people that drink the most milk.
 C. Russians are the people who drank the most milk.
 D. Russians are the people that like milk most.
4. He'll be through and then he'll put out the light.
 A. He'll be through and put out the light.
 B. He'll put out the light when he is through.
 C. He'll put out the light when he'll be through.
 D. He'll be through he'll put out the light.
5. I don't know what paper I should put an ad in.
 A. I don't know to put an ad in what paper.
 B. I don't know what an ad to put the paper in.
 C. I don't know what paper to put an ad in.
 D. I don't know what ad I should put the paper in.

PATTERN 4

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + have/ has not + V₃ + for + time**

⇔ **it's + time + since + S + past verb**

I haven't seen him for ages.

It's ages since I saw him.

2. **S + be + superlative adj + noun**

⇔ **No other + noun + be+ as + adj + as + S**

New York is the largest city of the United States.

No other city of the U.S is as large as New York.

3. **Hardly + had + S + V₃ + when + S + past verb**

⇔ **No sooner + had + S+ V₃ + than + S + past verb**

Hardly had he left the office when the phone rang.

No sooner had he left the office than the phone rang.

4. **S₁ + V₁ + comparative adverb + when + S₂ + V₂ + comparative adj**

⇔ **The + comparative adj + S₂ + V₂, the comparative adv + S₁ + V₁**

I want to travel less when I get older.

The older I get, the less I want to travel.

5. Don't you think/ believe + S + V? ⇔ S + V, + tag question?
Don't you think man has conquered Mount Everest?

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
 - A. It was years since I enjoyed myself so much.
 - B. It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.
 - C. It has been years since I enjoyed myself so much.
 - D. It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.
2. Martyn is the most erudite lecturer in the college.
 - A. Not a lecturer in the college is erudite as Martyn.
 - B. No lecturer in the college is more erudite as Martyn.
 - C. No other lecturer in the college is as erudite as Martyn.
 - D. No any other lecturer in the college is erudite than Martyn.
3. Hardly had the term finished than he started work.
 - A. His work started before the term finished.
 - B. No sooner had ther term finished than he started work.
 - C. He didn't start work later than the term.
 - D. The term had finished after he had started work.
4. He drove more slowly when he felt more tired.
 - A. The more tired he felt, the more slowly he drove.
 - B. The more slowly he drove, the more tired he felt.
 - C. He felt more tired when he drove more slowly.
 - D. He drove faster when he felt tired.
5. Don't you believe man has landed on the moon?
 - A. You don't think man has landed on the moon.
 - B. Man is thought to have landed on the moon.
 - C. Has man landed on the moon?
 - D. Man has landed on the moon, hasn't he?

PATTERN 5

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **It + be + not necessary + for + S.O + to do Sth**

⇔ **S.O. + doesn't + need + to do Sth.**

It's not necessary for him to get up early.

He doesn't need to get up early.

2. **S + may + V ⇔ It + is + quite likely that + S + will + V**

I think it may rain ⇔ It is quite likely that it will rain.

3. **It + is + fairly unlikely that + S + will + V ⇔ There + is + little likelihood of + gerund.**

It is fairly unlikely that he will be convicted of the offence.

There is little likelihood of his being convicted of the offence.

4. **The only way + to do Sth + be...**

⇔ **But for something, S + can't + do anything.**

The only way to solve the problem is his help.

But for his help, we can't solve the problem.

5. **There is + no point + in + doing Sth ⇔ It's + pointless + to do Sth**

There is no point in complaining about the past.

It's pointless to complain about the past.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. It isn't necessary for us to repay the loan.

A. We don't need to repay the loan.

B. We needn't to repay the loan.

C. We don't need repay the loan.

D. We don't repay the loan.

2. It may solve the problem.

A. It's quite likely that it will solve the problem.

B. Perhaps it solve the problem.

C. It probably solve the problem.

D. It is possible to solve the problem.

3. It is unlikely that the equipment will be damaged.

A. There is much chance of the equipment being damaged.

- B. There is little likelihood of the equipment being damaged.
 C. There is little likelihood that the equipment be damaged.
 D. There is much chance that the equipment will be damaged.
4. The only way to defend ourselves is vigilance.
 A. Vigilance is not the only way to defend ourselves.
 B. But for vigilance, we can't defend ourselves.
 C. If we want to defend ourselves, vigilance is not necessary.
 D. We defend ourselves by being vigilance.
5. There's no point in mentioning your mistakes.
 A. It's pointless to mention your mistakes.
 B. It's not worth to mention your mistakes.
 C. It's worth to mentioning your mistakes.
 D. It's necessary to mention your mistakes.

PATTERN 6

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. S + negative past verb

⇔ $S_1 + \text{wish} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{past perfect subjunctive}$

I didn't go to the party last Sunday.

I wish that I had gone to the party last Sunday.

2. Because + $S_2 + V_2 + S_1 + V_1$ ⇔ Because of + noun + $S_1 + V_1$

Because there was much dust in the mine, he was ill.

Because of much dust in the mine, he was ill.

3. Although + $S_2 + V_2 + S_1 + V_1$ ⇔ In spite of / despite + noun + $S_1 + V_1$

Although it rained, we went to school.

In spite of the rain, we went to school.

4. To infinitive as subject + be + adj ⇔ It + be + adj + to infinitive

To sort out stamps is interesting.

It is interesting to sort out stamps.

5. $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{so} + \text{adj} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{can't do} + \text{sth}$

⇔ $\text{It} + \text{be} + \text{such} + \text{a} + \text{adj} + \text{noun} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{can't do} + \text{Sth}$

The day was so cold that we couldn't go out.

It was such a cold day that we couldn't go out.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. You were not here last weekend.
 - A. I wish you be here last weekend.
 - B. I wish you are here last weekend.
 - C. I wish you was here last weekend.
 - D. I wish you had been here last weekend.
2. Because she behaves badly, everybody hates her.
 - A. Because of badly behaviour, everybody hates her.
 - B. Because behaving badly, everybody hates her.
 - C. Because of her bad behaviour, everybody hates her.
 - D. Because her bad behaviour, everybody hates her.
3. Although she was very old, she was very graceful indeed.
 - A. Despite of her old age, she was very graceful indeed.
 - B. Despite her old age, she was very graceful indeed.
 - C. In spite her old age, she was very graceful indeed.
 - D. In spite of being aged, she was very graceful indeed.
4. To learn a foreign language in a week is impossible.
 - A. It is impossible to learn a foreign language in a week.
 - B. It is impossible for learning a foreign language in a week.
 - C. It is impossible to learning a foreign language in a week.
 - D. learning a foreign language is impossible in a week.
5. The bridge was so low that the bus couldn't go under it.
 - A. It was such a low bridge that the bus couldn't go under it.
 - B. It was such low bridge that the bus couldn't go under it.
 - C. It was so low bridge that the bus couldn't go under it.
 - D. The bridge was such low that the bus couldn't go under it.

PATTERN 7

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + V + and + S + V \Leftrightarrow S + be + such + plural count noun or singular uncountable noun + that + S + V**

The weather is fine and we have to stay indoors.

It is such fine weather that we hate to stay indoors.

2. **S + V + if + S + V(negative)**

⇔ **S + V + unless + S + V (affirmative)**

We will have a picnic every Sunday if it doesn't rain.

We will have a picnic every Sunday unless it rain.

3. **S + V + during + noun phrase**

⇔ **S + V + while + S + past continuous.**

They dropped in during our debate.

They dropped in while we were debating.

4. **S₁ + V₁ + because + S₂ + V₂ ⇔ S₁ + V₁ + because of + noun phrase**

I like workers because they have high fighting spirit.

I like workers because of their high fighting spirit.

5. **S₁ + V₁ + although + S₂ + V₂ ⇔ S₁ + V₁ + in spite of + noun phrase**

All of us will go to the meeting although it's very far from here.

All of us will go to the meeting in spite of the distance.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. They are friendly people and everybody likes them.

A. They are such friendly people that everybody likes them.

B. They are such a friendly people that everybody likes them.

C. They are such friendly people that everybody like them.

D. They are friendly people that everybody likes them.

2. We won't get what we want if we don't unite.

A. If we get what we want we will unite.

B. We won't get what we want if we unite.

C. If we don't unite, we will get what we want.

D. We won't get what we want unless unite.

3. The phone rang during our lunch.

A. The phone was ringing while our lunch.

B. The phone rang while we were having lunch.

C. The phone was ringing while we had lunch.

D. The phone rang and we had lunch.

4. Nam took engineering because his uncle advised him to.

A. Nam took his uncle's advice for talking engineering.

- B. Talking his uncle's advice, engineering was learned.
 - C. Nam took engineering because of his uncle's advice.
 - D. Talking his uncle's advice, Nam learn engineering.
5. Peter came to class this morning although he had a bad cold.
- A. Peter came to class this morning even he had a bad cold.
 - B. Peter came to class this morning in spite his bad cold.
 - C. Peter came to class this morning in despite of his bad cold.
 - D. Peter came to class this morning despite his bad cold.

PATTERN 8

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **It + be + necessary/ important + for + S. O/ Sth + to inf**
 ⇔ **it + be + necessary/ important that + S.O/ Sth + present subjunctive**
 It is necessary for the train to be on time.
 It is necessary that the train be on time.
2. **If + S2 + past or past perfect subjunctive + S1 + would + V2/ would have + V3**
 ⇔ **Had + S2 + V3 or were + S2,S1 + would + V or would have + V3**
 If I had known her, I would have visited her.
 Had I known her, I would have visited her.
3. **S + be + adj + to infinitive ⇔ It + be + adj + noun + to infinitive**
 Good friends are wonderful to have.
 It's wonderful to have a good friends.
4. **S+be + noun + adjective clause ⇔ S + be + adj + noun + to infinitive**
 He's man who's hard to convince.
 He's a hard man to convince.
5. **Subject + be + adj + to inf ⇔ It + be + adj + of + S.O + to inf**
 He was careless to forget his key.
 It was careless of him to forget his key.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. The solution wasn't difficult to figure out.
 - A. It was easy figuring out the solution.
 - B. Figuring out the solution was difficult.
 - C. People difficult to figure out the solution.
 - D. It wasn't difficult to figure out the solution.
2. That's a poem which is nice to remember.
 - A. It's a nice poem to remember.
 - B. Remembering a poem is nice.
 - C. To remember a poem is nice.
 - D. It's a poem nice to remember.
3. He was foolish to neglect his registration.
 - A. He was foolish of neglecting his registration.
 - B. It was foolish of him to neglect his registration.
 - C. Neglecting his registration was a fool.
 - D. To neglect his registration was to be foolish.
4. It is important for him to do well on his exam.
 - A. It is important that he does well on his exam.
 - B. It is important that he do well on his exam.
 - C. He find it important doing well on his exam.
 - D. Doing well on his exam is found important.
5. If I were the Prime Minister, I would reduce taxes.
 - A. Were I the Prime Minister, I would reduce taxes.
 - B. Was I the Prime Minister, I would reduce taxes.
 - C. If I was the Prime Minister, I would reduce taxes.
 - D. I would reduce taxes unless I was the Prime Minister.

PATTERN 9

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + be accustomed to + V-ing/ noun** ⇔ **S + be used to + V-ing/ noun**

Susan is not accustomed to the warm weather.

Susan is not used to the warm weather.

2. **S₁ + didn't + V₁ + so + S₂ + didn't + V₂**

⇔ **If + S₂ + past perfect + S₁ + would have + V₃**

She didn't hurry so she missed the train.

If she had hurried, she wouldn't have missed the train.

3. **S₁ + simple future + if + S₂ + simple present (negative)**

⇔ **Unless + S₂ + simple present (affirmative) + S₁ + simple futre**

World population will continue to rise if we do not try to reduce it.

Unless we try to reduce it, world population will continue to rise.

4. **S₁ + V₁ + when + S₂ + V₂** ⇔ **S + V₁ (negative) + until + S₂ + V₂**

He returned to his native village when the war ended.

He didn't return to his native village until the war ended.

5. **S + have + S.O + do Sth** ⇔ **S + have + sth + past participle.**

They had an electrician rewire their house last month.

They had their house rewired last month.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. Jamie isn't accustomed to working so hard.

A. Jamie used to work so hard.

B. Jamie isn't used to working so hard.

C. Jamie used to working so hard.

D. Jamie isn't used to work so hard.

2. They didn't follow the map so they got lost.

A. If they had followed the map they wouldn't have got lost.

B. If they followed the map they wouldn't got lost.

C. They wouldn't have got lost unless they followed the map.

D. They wouldn't get lost unless they had followed the map.

3. You will catch a cold if you don't keep your feet dry.

A. If you keep your feet dry, you will catch a cold.

- B. If you don't keep your feet dry, you will not catch a cold.
 C. Unless you don't keep your feet dry, you will catch a cold.
 D. Unless you keep your feet dry, you will catch a cold.
4. We could relax when all the guests had gone home.
 A. Not until all the guests had gone home couldn't we relax.
 B. We couldn't relax when all the guests had gone home.
 C. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.
 D. Not until all the guests had gone home we could relax.
5. They had an old man cut the grass in their garden.
 A. They had the grass in their garden cut.
 B. They got the grass to cut in their garden.
 C. They got an old man cut the grass in their garden.
 D. They had an old man to cut the grass in their garden.

PATTERN 10

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{when} + S_2 + V_2 \Leftrightarrow S + V + S + V + O + \text{by} + V\text{-ing}$

I'll get rid of weeds when I spray them.

I'll get rid of weeds by spraying them.

2. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{because} + S_2 + V_2 \Leftrightarrow S + V + \text{for} + \text{noun}$

We learn French because we want to get a good job.

We learn French for a good job.

3. $S + V, + \text{I think/ believe} \Leftrightarrow S + V + \text{tag question}$

She's going to get a scholarship, I believe.

She is going to get a scholarship, isn't she?

4. $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{comparative adj} + \text{than} + S_2$

$\Leftrightarrow S_2 + \text{be} + \text{not} + \text{as/so} + \text{adj} + \text{as} + S_1$

These newspapers are more informative than those magazines.

Those magazines are not as informative as these newspapers.

5. $S + \text{be} + \text{too} + \text{adj} + \text{to infinitive}$

$\Leftrightarrow S + \text{be} + \text{so} + \text{adj} + \text{that} + S + \text{can't} + V$

The news is too good to be true.

The news is so good that it can't be true.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. He can get hay for cattle when he keeps grass.
 - A. He can get hay for cattle to keep grass.
 - B. He can keep grass to make cattle have hay.
 - C. He keeps cattle by growing grass.
 - D. He can get hay for cattle by keeping grass.
2. They queue up because they want to buy the tickets.
 - A. They queue up for the tickets.
 - B. They queue up because for the tickets.
 - C. They bought the tickets so they queue up.
 - D. They queue up for tickets buying.
3. Scientists have carried out some experiments on AIDS recently, I think.
 - A. Some experiments have being carried out on AIDS recently, have they?
 - B. Scientists have carried out some experiments on AIDS recently, haven't they?
 - C. Some experiments have been carried out on AIDS recently, haven't they?
 - D. Scientists have carried out some experiments on AIDS recently, have they?
4. Jane is prettier than my sister.
 - A. My sister is less prettier than Jane.
 - B. My sister is not as pretty as Jane.
 - C. Jane is more pretty than my sister.
 - D. Jane is less ugly as my sister
5. This iron bar is too cold for the worker to strike.
 - A. The worker is too cold to strike this iron bar.
 - B. The worker is so cold that he can't strike this iron bar.
 - C. This iron bar is so cold that the worker can't strike it.
 - D. This iron bar is so cold for the worker to strike it.

PATTERN 11

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **I + would prefer + S .O + (not) to do sth**

⇔ **I would rather + S .O + past subjunctive.**

I would prefer him to stay with me.

I would rather he stayed with me.

2. **Why + didn't + S + V? ⇔ S + should have + V₃**

Why didn't you consult Bill?

You should have consulted Bill.

3. **S + V + O ⇔ What + S + V + be + noun**

I've got to get a motorbike.

What I've got to get is a motorbike.

4. **Provided + that + S₂ + V₂ + S₁ + V₁ ⇔ So long as + S₂ + V₂ + S₁ + V₁**

Provide that your handwriting is legible, the examiner will accept your answer.

So long as your handwriting is legible, the examiner will accept your answer.

5. **S + should + V ⇔ It's (high) time + S + past subjunctive**

You should be able to dress yourself by now.

It's high time you dress yourself.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. I would prefer you to deliver the sofa on Saturday.

A. I would rather you delivered the sofa on Saturday.

B. I would like you to deliver the sofa on Saturday.

C. If only you deliver the sofa on Sunday.

D. I would rather deliver the sofa on Sunday.

2. Why didn't you read the instruction?

A. You had better read the instruction.

B. You ought to read the instruction.

C. You ought to read the instruction.

D. You should read the instruction.

3. I want to buy a new computer.
 - A. What I want is a new computer to buy.
 - B. What I want to buy is a new computer.
 - C. A new computer is what I buy.
 - D. A new computer is what I want.
4. Provided that you keep my car carefully, you can use it.
 - A. You can keep my car so long as you use it carefully.
 - B. So long as you keep my car carefully, you can use it.
 - C. You can use my car if you don't keep it carefully.
 - D. My car can be used unless you don't keep it carefully.
5. The government should do something about air pollution.
 - A. It's high time government did something about air pollution.
 - B. It's time for government to do anything about air pollution.
 - C. It's time the government does something about air pollution.
 - D. It's high time goverment do something about air pollution.

PATTERN 12

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{that} + S_2 + V_2 \Leftrightarrow S + \text{be} + V_3 + \text{to infinitive of per. Inf}$

They said that he had stolen their bag.

He was said to have stolen their bag.

2. $\text{If} + S_2 + V_2 + \text{comparative adj/ adv} + S_1 + V_1 + \text{comparative adj/ adv}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \text{The} + \text{comparative adj/ adv} + S_2 + V_2 + \text{the} + \text{comparative adj/ adv} + S_1 + V_1$

If you have a better job, you'll get a higher pay.

The better job you have, the higher pay you'll get.

3. $S + \text{adv} + V \Leftrightarrow \text{Adverb} + \text{auxiliary verb} + S + V$

We seldom have enough time to read.

Seldom do we have enough time to read.

4. $S + \text{be} + \text{but} + S + \text{be/V}$

- $\Leftrightarrow S + \text{be/V} + \text{comparative adj/ adv} + \text{than} + S + \text{be/V}$

She's 18 but he's 21.

He's older than she is.

5. S + V + O + to do Sth ⇔ S + V + O + to be done + by + S.O.

You expected him to buy the book.

You expected the book to be bought buy him.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. They thought that she was an actress.
 - A. She was thought to be an actress.
 - B. She was thought being an actress.
 - C. It is thought that she is an actress.
 - D. It was thought that she is an actress.
2. If they rise higher, they'll fall harder.
 - A. The higher they rise, the hard they fall.
 - B. The higher they rise, the harder they'll fall.
 - C. They rise the higher, they'll fall the harder.
 - D. They fall harder because they rise high.
3. She'll hardly ever read the editorials.
 - A. Hardly will she ever read the editorials.
 - B. Hardly she will ever read the editorials.
 - C. She will find it hard to read the editorials.
 - D. She will hardly find it hard to read the editorials.
4. Nam made some progress, but Nga made a lot of progress.
 - A. Nam made better progress than Nga did.
 - B. Nam made more progress than Nga did.
 - C. Nga made more progress than Nam did.
 - D. Nga made better progress than Nam did.
5. I ordered the men to build the dam.
 - A. The men were ordered to building the dam.
 - B. The men ordered the dam to be built.
 - C. I ordered the dam built by the men.
 - D. I ordered the dam to be built by the men.

PATTERN 13

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + like + Sth + better than + Sth** ⇔ **S + prefer + sth + to + sth**

My daughter likes orange than banana.

My daughter prefers orange to banana.

2. **S + be + the secret + of + doing sth**

⇔ **As long as + you + be/V + you + will + V**

Hard work is the secret of passing your exam.

As long as you work hard, you'll pass your exam.

3. **S + insist + on + sth** ⇔ **Nothing + but + would + satisfy + s.o**

He insisted on a full apology

⇔ **Nothing but a full apology would satisfy him.**

4. **S + V + almost + no + noun** ⇔ **S + hardly + V + any + noun**

He does almost no work ⇔ He hardly does any work.

5. **S + will + V + and then + S + will + V**

⇔ **Once + S + have + V₃, S + will + V**

He will settle down and then his performance will improve.

Once he has settle down, his performance will improve.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

- The Japanese like fish better than meat.
 - The Japanese eat more meat than fish.
 - The Japanese don't like fish as much as meat.
 - The Japanese prefer fish than meat.
 - The Japanese prefer fish to meat.
- Modesty is the secret of being loved by everybody.
 - Modesty is the key to everybody's love.
 - So long as you will be loved by everybody, you must be modest
 - As long as you are modest, you will be loved by everybody.
 - if you are modest, you be loved by everybody.
- She insisted on a remorse.
 - Nothing would satisfy her than a remorse.
 - She needed s.o's remorse.

C. Nothing but a remorse would satisfy her.

D. She emphasized on a remorse.

4. The writer wrote almost no plays.

A. The wrier saw almost no plays.

B. Amost any plays were written by the writer.

C. The writer found it hard to write plays.

D. The writer hardly wrote any plays.

5. She will do it and then we will forgive her.

A. If she doesn't do it, we won't forgive her.

B. Once she has done it, we will forgive her.

C. We will forgive her on the condition she did it.

D. We will forgive her unless she doesn't do it.

PATTERN 14

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **Noun₁ + have + no + noun₂ ⇔ S + be + noun₂ + less + noun₁**

The performance had no flaw ⇔ It was a flawless performance.

2. **S + V + I.O + D.O ⇔ S + V + D.O + prep to / for + I.O.**

D.O: direct object

I.O: indirect object

They bought us some flowers ⇔ They bought some flowers for us.

3. **S + out + verb ⇔ S + V + adverb in comparative form**

He outran the others ⇔ He ran faster than the others.

4. **S + V + O ⇔ S + be + ed adjective**

It surprises me that he didn't pass.

I'm surprised that he didn't pass.

5. **S + be + adj + that + clause ⇔ S + be + adj + to infinitive**

We were carefull that we said the right thing.

We were carefull to say the right thing.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. The shaver has no cord.

A. It is a shaver has no cord.

- B. It is a cordless shaver.
 C. It is a without cord shaver.
 D. It is a shaver which have no cord.
2. They showed us some pictures.
 A. We showed them some pictures.
 B. Some pictures showed us.
 C. They showed some pictures with us.
 D. They showed some pictures to us.
3. He outlived the others.
 A. He lived with the others.
 B. He lived longer than the others.
 C. The others lived longer than he.
 D. He lived out than the others.
4. It irritates me that they didn't call.
 A. I'm irritating at their not calling.
 B. I'm irritated by they didn't call.
 C. I'm irritated that they didn't call.
 D. I'm irritating that they didn't call.
5. He's delighted that he knows the answer.
 A. He's delighted to knows the answer.
 B. He knows the answer because he's delighted.
 C. The answer is delighting him.
 D. Knowing the answer makes him delighting.

PATTERN 15

I. FIVE SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. Why + don't + you + do sth

⇔ S + suggest + that + S + pres subjunctive

Why don't you complain to the company, Peter? Said William.

William suggested that Peter complain to the company.

2. S + be + thought to + V ⇔ S + be + supposed + to do sth

Fish is through to do us good.

Fish is supposed to do us good.

3. S + prefer + to do sth ⇔ s + would rather + do sth

We prefer to stay at home tonight.

We would rather stay at home tonight.

4. S + V + O ⇔ S + find + O + ing – adjective

The heavy traffic annoys the residents.

The residents find the heavy traffic annoying.

5. S + verb of perception + O + ving ⇔ s + verb of perception+ that + S + V

She noticed the smoke rising.

She noticed that the smoke was rising.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one:

1. "Why don't you meet to discuss the pay offer?"

A. I suggest that the pay offer will be discussed.

B. I suggest that the pay offer is discussed.

C. I suggest that he meet to discuss the pay offer.

D. I suggest that he met to discuss the pay offer.

2. Yogurt is thought to be good for you.

A. Yogurt is supposed to do you well.

B. Yogurt is supposed to be good for you.

C. Yogurt is thought to do you well.

D. Yogurt is supposed to be your good health.

3. Tony prefers to watch sports on TV.

A. Tony would rather watch sports on TV.

B. Tony would rather to watch sports on TV.

C. Tony would rather watching sports on TV.

D. Tony would like to watch sports on TV.

4. English pronunciation confuses us.

A. We confuse English pronunciation.

B. English pronunciation is confusing us.

C. We find English pronunciation confused.

D. We find English pronunciation confusing.

5. The hunters saw the bear crossing the street.

A. The hunters saw the crossing bear in the street.

- B. The hunters saw that the bear was crossing the street.
- C. The hunters saw the bear to cross the street.
- D. The hunters saw the bear and the street.

PATTERN 16

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **Remember + to do sth ⇔ Don't forget to do sth**
 Remember to lock the door before going out.
 Don't forget to lock the door before going out.
2. **What + a(n) + adj + noun! ⇔ How + adj + S + be!**
 What nice boy! ⇔ How nice the boy is!
3. **S + like to do sth ⇔ S + be + fond of + doing sth**
 The tourists like to lie on the beach sunbathing.
 The tourists are fond of lying on the beach sunbathing.
4. **S + let + O + do sth ⇔ S + allow + O + to do sth**
 Betty let Keren keep the kitten.
 Betty allowed Keren to keep the kitten.
5. **S + be + scared of + sth ⇔ S + be + afraid of + sth**
 Mark's scared of heights ⇔ Mark is afraid of heights.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. Remember to send this letter for me.
 - A. Not forget to send this letter for me.
 - B. Don't forget to send this letter for me.
 - C. Remember sending this letter for me.
 - D. Don't forget to send this letter for me.
2. What a great idea!
 - A. How great the idea is!
 - B. How the idea is great!
 - C. What it is a great idea!
 - D. What is a great idea!

3. My little sister is fond of playing with her doll.
 - A. My little sister fond of her doll playing.
 - B. My little sister like to play with her doll.
 - C. My little sister is playing her her doll.
 - D. My little sister's doll is playing with her.
4. The police let the people enter the park.
 - A. The police let the people entering the park.
 - B. The police allowed the people entering the park.
 - C. The police allowed the people to enter the park.
 - D. The police allowed the people enter the park.
5. We boys shouldn't be scared of ghosts.
 - A. We boys shouldn't fearing ghosts.
 - B. We boys shouldn't make ghosts scared.
 - C. We boys shouldn't frighten ghosts.
 - D. We boys shouldn't be afraid of ghosts.

PATTERN 17

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + V + O + time** ⇔ **It + takes/ took + s.o + time + to inf**

I accomplished this task in 3 months.

It took me 3 months to accomplish this task.

2. **S₁ + negative verb + and + S₂ + neg.verb** ⇔ **Neither + S₁ + nor + S₂ + V**

My sister is not very intelligent and I am not intelligent.

Neither my sister nor I am not intelligent.

3. **S + be + adjective** ⇔ **S ÷ make + O + adjective**

The critics were strongly impressed by her performance.

Her performance made the critics impressed.

4. **S + be + adj + noun** ⇔ **S + verb + adverb**

They are fast typists ⇔ They type fast.

5. **S + V** ⇔ **wh-word + negative verb?**

Everybody longs to live in prosperity.

Who does not long to live in prosperity?

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. John finished his essay in two hours.
 - A. John took two hours to finishing his essay.
 - B. It took two hours to finishing his essay.
 - C. John's essay lasted two hours.
 - D. It took John two hours to finishing his essay.
2. Lan doesn't like oranges and Hoa doesn't either.
 - A. Lan doesn't like aranges and Hoa doesn't too.
 - B. Lan doesn't like oranges and neither likes Hoa.
 - C. Lan doesn't like oranges and Hoa not neither.
 - D. Neither Lan nor Hoa likes aranges.
3. I'm always nervous when I travel by air.
 - A. Travelling by air always nerves me.
 - B. Travelling by air always cracks my nerves.
 - C. Travelling by air always makes me nervous.
 - D. Travelling by air always made nervous.
4. He is fluent speaker.
 - A. He speaks fluent.
 - B. He is a fluently speaker.
 - C. He speaks fluently.
 - D. He is fluent a speaker.
5. Everybody wishes to live happily.
 - A. Who does not wish to live happily?
 - B. No one wishes to live happily.
 - C. Everyone wishes to be happily.
 - D. Who wishes to live happily.

PATTERN 18

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **There + be + no one + who + negative verb**

⇔ **Everybody / all the people + affirmative verb**

There is no one who does not know it.

Everybody knows it.

2. S + have + adj + noun ⇔ noun + be + adjective

The national theatre has very comfortable seats.

The seats in the national theatre are very comfortable.

3. S + be + adjective + preposition + V-ing ⇔ S + verb + adverb

He is quick at understanding the lesson.

He understands the lesson quickly.

4. S + V + with + noun ⇔ S + V + adverb

He handled the chinawares with care.

He handled the chinawares carefully.

5. S + be + ing-adjective ⇔ S + be + ed-adjective

My little brother can be so annoying sometimes.

I'm sometimes annoyed by my little brother.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. There is nobody in France who doesn't speak French.

A. There is nobody speaking French in France.

B. All the people in France speak French.

C. Everybody speak French in France.

D. No one speaks French in France.

2. Our college has many large classrooms.

A. Our college with classrooms is large.

B. Many classrooms large in our college.

C. There are a lot large classrooms in our college.

D. The classrooms in our college are large.

3. The children are happy with their learning.

A. The children learn happily.

B. The children are happy learning.

C. The children have happiness for learning.

D. The children happily learn.

4. He delivers his lecture with eloquence.

A. He delivers his lecture eloquently.

B. He delivers his lecture eloquent.

C. He delivers his eloquent lecture.

- D. He makes his lecture eloquent.
5. Their lectures were very pleasing to the teachers.
- A. Their lectures made the teachers pleasing.
- B. The teachers were pleasing with their lectures.
- C. The teachers were very pleased with their lectures.
- D. Their lectures please the teachers.

PATTERN 19

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **Noun + V-ing + V** ⇔ **Noun + who + V₂ + V₁**

The man speaking to us is our teacher.

The man who is speaking to us is our teacher.

2. **S + V + to infinitive** ⇔ **S₁ + V₁ + so that + S₂ + modal/ verb + V₂**

She came to London to study English.

She came to London so that he could study English.

3. **S + past verb + and + S + past verb** ⇔ **After + having + V₃, S + V**

She finished her English course, she went to England.

After finishing her English course, she went to England.

4. **S + be + adj + but + S + V** ⇔ **No matter how + adj + S + be, S + V**

You may be strong, but you can't lift this heavy box.

No matter how strong you are, but you can't lift this heavy box.

5. **Though + S₂ + be + adj + S₁ + be + adj**

⇔ **However + adj + S₂ + be + S₁ + be + adj**

Though he is strong, he is timid.

However strong he is, he is timid.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. Women working in the army are to be admired.
- A. The army admire women very much.
- B. We admire women work in the army.
- C. Women work in the army are to be admired.
- D. Women who work in the army are to be admired.

2. The owner of the store went to the telephone to call the police.
 - A. The owner of the store use the telephone for calling the police.
 - B. The owner of the went to the telephone so that he could call the police.
 - C. The telephone was used by the owner of the store for calling the police.
 - D. The telephone helped the owner of the store with calling the police.
3. She turned off the light and then went to bed.
 - A. She turned off the light after she went to bed.
 - B. She went to bed by turning off the light.
 - C. After having turned off the light, she went to bed.
 - D. After turning off the light, she went to bed.
4. You may be very intelligent, but you should be vigilant.
 - A. No matter how intelligent you are, you should be vigilant.
 - B. No matter what intelligent you have, you should be vigilant.
 - C. No matter where you are, you should be vigilant.
 - D. No matter how intelligent are you, you should be vigilant.
5. Though man is wise, he may be erroneous.
 - A. May many be erroneous much as we think him wise.
 - B. Much as man is wise, he may be erroneous.
 - C. However wise man is, he may be erroneous.
 - D. However wise human is, he may be erroneous.

PATTERN 20

I. TRANSFORMATION PATTERNS

1. **S + have + never + V₃ + a + comparative adj + noun**

⇔ **S + be + the + superlative adj + noun + S + have + ever + V₃**

I have never seen a more beautiful building.

It is the most beautiful building I have ever seen.

2. **S₁ + V₁ + only after + S₂ + V₂**

⇔ **Only after + S₂ + V₂ + auxiliary verb + S₁ + V₁**

You can drive a car only after you obtain a driving licence.

Only after you obtain a driving licence you can drive a car.

3. S + verb + object ⇔ It + be + noun + that + S+ V

I want to see the manager.

It is the manager that I want to see.

4. S + V + time ⇔ It + be + time + that + S + V

The Democratic Republic of VN came into existence in 1945.

It was in 1945 that the Democratic Republic of VN came into existence.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. I have never had a bigger problem.
 - A. It's the biggest problem I have never had.
 - B. It's the biggest problem I have ever had.
 - C. I have never had a big problem.
 - D. I have ever had such a big problem.
2. The workers called off the strike only after the bosses had given them a new pay.
 - A. The workers didn't call off the strike because the bosses gave them a new pay.
 - B. The bosses didn't give them a new pay, so they didn't go on strike.
 - C. Only after the boss had given them a new pay did the workers call off...
 - D. Only after the boss had given them a new pay the workers called off...
3. She wrote the letter to Tom.
 - A. It is Tom who she wrote the letter to.
 - B. She wrote the letter Tom.
 - C. She wrote to Tom the letter.
 - D. It was Tom that she wrote the letter to.
4. Uncle Ho declared the Independence in 1945.
 - A. It was in 1945 that uncle Ho declared the Independence.
 - B. It is in 1945 that uncle Ho declared the Independence.
 - C. The Independence is declared by uncle Ho in 1945.
 - D. 1945 is the year in which uncle Ho declared the Independence.

PRACTICE WRITING

Choose the sentence (a, b, c or d) that has the same meaning as the given one.

EXERCISE 1:

1. The doctor advises me to do morning exercise regularly.
 - a. The doctor says I would better do morning exercise regularly.
 - b. The doctor says I had better to do morning exercise regularly.
 - c. The doctor says I had better do morning exercise regularly.
 - d. The doctor says I would better to do morning exercise regularly.
2. This is the first time I have met such a nice teacher.
 - a. This is the most nice teacher I have ever met.
 - b. This is the nicest teacher I have ever met.
 - c. This is the nicest teacher I have ever meet.
 - d. This is the nicest teacher I met.
3. I came here 2 hours ago and have been waiting for my friends since then.
 - a. I have waited for my friends here for 2 hours.
 - b. I have waited for my friends here since 2 hours.
 - c. I have waited for my friends here 2 hours ago.
 - d. I have waited for my friends here for 2 hours ago.
4. My teachers tell us not to cheat in the exams.
 - a. My teachers say we'd not better cheat in the exams.
 - b. My teachers say we'd better not to cheat in the exams.
 - c. My teacher say we'd better to not cheat in the exams.
 - d. My teachers say we'd better not cheat in the exams.
5. She started learning English 3 years ago.
 - a. She started learning English for 3 years.
 - b. She has learnt English for 3 years.
 - c. She started learning English since 3 years.
 - d. She has learnt English Since 3 years.
6. I can't help feeling worried about Tom.
 - a. I don't worry about Tom
 - b. I can do nothing to help Tom.
 - c. I am glad to have someone like Tom to worry about.
 - d. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.

7. The holiday wouldn't have cost so much if they hadn't gone abroad.
 - a. They went abroad for the holiday and spent a lot.
 - b. They didn't go aboard for the holiday and didn't spent much.
 - c. They had a holiday abroad at a very low cost as a foreign holiday would have cost.
 - d. The holiday cost as much as a foreign holiday would have cost.
8. Although she is rich, she can't afford to buy the car.
 - a. Rich like she is, she can't afford to buy the car.
 - b. Rich as she is, she can't afford to buy the car.
 - c. As rick she is, she can't afford to buy the car.
 - d. As she is rick, she can't afford to buy the car.
9. The thick fog made it is impossible for the plane to land.
 - a. The plance couldn't land.
 - b. We couldn't control the plane because the fog was thick.
 - c. We couldn't control the plane because of the thick fog.
 - d. The thick fog prevented the plane from landing.
10. He prefers typing to writing by hand.
 - a. He doesn't like to write by hand at all.
 - b. He like typing better.
 - c. He'd rather type than write by hand.
 - d. He doesn't like typing.

EXERCISE 2

1. I have never seen such a beautiful picture before.
 - a. This is the most beautiful picture I saw.
 - b. I have never seen a more beautiful picture than that.
 - c. I have never seen the most beautiful picture.
 - d. This is the more beautiful picture I have ever seen.
2. Today is Saturday. I have been summer holiday since Tuesday.
 - a. I have been on summer holiday for 4 days.
 - b. I have been on summer holiday since 4 days.
 - c. I have been on summer holiday for Tuesdays.
 - d. I have been on summer holiday since Saturday.
3. When did your sister start working as a secretary?
 - a. When have your sister been a secretary?

- b. How long has your sister started working as a secretary?
 - c. How long has your sister worked as a secretary?
 - d. How long have your sister worked as a secretary?
4. You should get up early to go to school on time.
- a. You'd better to get up early to go to school on time.
 - b. You shouldn't getting up late to go to school on time.
 - c. You'd better not to get up late to go to school on time.
 - d. You'd better not get up late to go to school on time.
5. You'd better tell him the truth.
- a. You should to tell him the truth.
 - b. You should not to tell him a lie.
 - c. You'd better not to tell him a lie.
 - d. You'd better tell not him a lie.
6. Lee talks to people more politely than Ben.
- a. Ben doesn't talk to people as politely as Lee.
 - b. Ben doesn't talk to people politely as Lee.
 - c. Ben doesn't talk to people more politely than Lee.
 - d. Ben doesn't talk to people less politely than Lee.
7. They will build a factory in this area.
- a. This area will be built a factory in.
 - b. This area will build a factory.
 - c. A factory will build in this area.
 - d. A factory will be built in this area.
8. No student in my class can run as fast as Jack.
- a. Jack is faster than no student in my class.
 - b. Jack is the fastest runner in my class.
 - c. All student in my class don't run faster than Jack.
 - d. No student in my class runs fast as Jack.
9. Mai can't get the job because she doesn't speak English well.
- a. If Mai gets the job, she will speak English well.
 - b. If Mai can't get the job, she doesn't speak English well.
 - c. If Mai spoken English well, she could get the job.
 - d. If Mai could get the job, she would speak English well.

10. I have little money myself.
 - a. I have no money myself.
 - b. I don't have much money myself.
 - c. I don't have many money myself.
 - d. I just have few money myself.

EXERCISE 3

1. That was a silly thing to say.
 - a. What a silly thing to say.
 - b. That is very silly.
 - c. How silly it is!
 - d. I don't like silly things.
2. It's such a pity your sister can't come as well.
 - a. I am very sorry that your sister couldn't come.
 - b. I wonder why your sister can't come.
 - c. If only your sister could come as well.
 - d. If only your sister can come.
3. Susan felt sick because she ate four cream cakes.
 - a. If Susan eats 4 cream cakes, she would feel sick.
 - b. Susan eats 4 cream cakes so she feels sick.
 - c. If Susan hadn't eaten four cream cakes, she wouldn't feel sick.
 - d. If Susan hadn't eaten four cream cakes, she wouldn't have feel sick.
4. When I was younger I used to go climbing more than I do now.
 - a. Now I don't go climbing anymore.
 - b. I used to going climbing when I younger.
 - c. Now I don't go climbing as much as I did.
 - d. I don't like going climbing anymore.
5. Wherever he goes, his mother goes too.
 - a. His mother follows him whenever he goes.
 - b. He follows his mother's way.
 - c. He always follows him whenever he goes.
 - d. His mother shows him the way to go.
5. A train leaves at 8 o'clock every morning.
 - a. There was an 8 o'clock train every morning.
 - b. Every train will leave at 8 o'clock.

- c. Every morning I see a train leaving.
 - d. There is an 8 o'clock train every morning.
7. Would you care to go for a walk?
- a. How about go for a walk?
 - b. How about to go for a walk?
 - c. How about you go for a walk?
 - d. How about going for a walk?
8. I don't really want to go to the museum.
- a. I'd better not to go to the museum.
 - b. I'd rather not going to the museum.
 - c. I'd rather not to go to the museum.
 - d. I'd rather go not to the museum.
9. The employer have made her work like a horse.
- a. She has been made work like a horse by the employer.
 - b. She has been made working like a horse by the employer.
 - c. She has made to be worked like a horse by the employer.
 - d. She has been made to work like a horse by the employer.
10. Tell me the countries. People drive on the left there.
- a. Tell me the countries which people drive on the left there.
 - b. Tell me the countries where people drive on the left there.
 - c. Tell me the countries that people drive on the left there.
 - d. Tell me the countries when people drive on the left there.

EXERCISE 4

1. Take an umbrella because it might rain.
- a. In case it rains, take an umbrella.
 - b. In case it will rain, take an umbrella.
 - c. Take an umbrealla if it rains.
 - d. Take an umbrella if it will rain.
2. Dringing a lot of tea is new for me.
- a. I drink a lot of new tea.
 - b. A lot of new tea is drunk.
 - c. I'm not used to drinking a lot of tea.
 - d. I'm not used to drink a lot of tea.

3. Although it was sunny I felt quite cold.
 - a. I felt quite cold because of the sunny weather.
 - b. I felt quite cold in spite of being sunny.
 - c. Despite the sunny weather, but I felt quite cold.
 - d. Despite the sunny weather, I felt quite cold.
4. They are designing a new machine.
 - a. A new machine is being design.
 - b. A new machine is being designing.
 - c. A new machine is designed.
 - d. A new machine is being designed.
5. The picnic was cancelled because it rained.
 - a. If it didn't rain, the picnic wouldn't be cancelled.
 - b. If it hadn't rained, the picnic wouldn't have been cancelled.
 - c. If it didn't rain, the picnic wouldn't have been cancelled.
 - d. If it hadn't rained, the picnic wouldn't be cancelled.
6. Shall we go fishing?
 - a. What about going fishing?
 - b. What about go fishing?
 - c. What about to go fishing?
 - d. What about going fish?
7. My sister showed great determination to study English.
 - a. My sister was determination to study English.
 - b. My sister was determined studying English.
 - c. To study English was determined for my sister.
 - d. My sister was determinatied study English.
8. Young men tend to work in a big city.
 - a. Young men tend work in a big city.
 - b. Young men have a tendency working in a big city.
 - c. Young men have a tendency to work in a big city.
 - d. Young men have a tendency worked in a big city.
9. My uncle usually smoked 40 cigarettes a day when he was young.
 - a. My uncle is used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day when he was young.
 - b. My uncle is used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
 - c. My uncle used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day when he was young.
 - d. My uncle used to smoking 40 cigarettes a day when he was young.

10. That man speaks English fast; so they can't understand him.
 - a. If that man didn't speak fast, they could understand him.
 - b. If that man spoke English slowly, they could understand him.
 - c. Unless that man spoke English fast, they could understand him.
 - d. All are correct.

EXERCISE 5

1. Because they made too many mistakes, they failed in the exam.
 - a. They made very many mistakes, that they failed in the exam.
 - b. They made too many mistakes for them to fail in the exam.
 - c. They made so many mistakes that they failed in the exam.
 - d. They made such many mistakes that they failed in the exam.
2. I didn't go to the circus with you last Sunday.
 - a. I wish I went to the circus with you last Sunday.
 - b. I wish I would go to the circus with you last Sunday.
 - c. I wish I hadn't gone to the circus with you last Sunday.
 - d. I wish I had gone to the circus with you last Sunday.
3. My uncle always smoked cigarettes (but he doesn't now).
 - a. My uncle didn't smoke cigarettes.
 - b. My uncle wasn't used to smoking cigarettes.
 - c. My uncle is used to smoking cigarettes.
 - d. My uncle used to smoke cigarettes.
4. She wore warm clothes so that she wouldn't get cold.
 - a. She wore warm clothes in order that she wouldn't get cold.
 - b. She wore warm clothes in order not to get cold.
 - c. She wore warm clothes so as not to get cold.
 - d. All are correct.
5. She locked the door so as not to be disturbed.
 - a. She locked the door in order that she wouldn't be disturbed.
 - b. She locked the door to be not disturbed.
 - c. She locked the door for her not to be disturbed.
 - d. She locked the door so that not to be disturbed.
6. Someone is painting one of her rooms.
 - a. One of her rooms are being painted.
 - b. One of her rooms is being painted.

- c. One of her rooms is painted.
- d. One of her rooms are being painted one.

7. Children tend to play down their problems.

- a. There is a tendency playing down their problems.
- b. There is a tendency to play down their problems.
- c. There is a tendency play down their problems.
- d. There is a tendency played down their problems.

8. That meal was excellent!

- a. What excellent was that meal!
- b. What excellent that meal was!
- c. What an excellent meal!
- d. What a meal excellent!

9. Jane is a better cook than Daisy.

- a. Daisy can't cook as good as Jane can.
- b. Daisy isn't a cook as good as Jane.
- c. Daisy can cook as badly as Jane can.
- d. Daisy can't cook as well as Jane can.

10. Are you going to the seaside this summer?

- a. Have you planned going to the seaside this summer?
- b. Have you planned on going to the seaside this summer?
- c. Are you planning going to the seaside this summer?
- d. Do you plan going to the seaside this summer?

EXERCISE 6

1. Would you please close the window?

- a. Would you mind close the window?
- b. Would you mind to close the window?
- c. Would you mind closing the window?
- d. The window is being closed?

2. Apples are not usually as expensive as oranges.

- a. Apples are not usually cheaper than oranges.
- b. Apples are not usually as cheap as oranges.
- c. Oranges are usually cheaper than apples.
- d. Apples are usually cheaper than oranges.

3. Mary didn't work hard enough; so she failed in her exams.
 - a. If Mary didn't work hard enough; she wouldn't fail in her exams.
 - b. Unless Mary worked hard enough; she would fail in her exams.
 - c. If Mary didn't work hard enough; she would fail in her exams.
 - d. If Mary had worked hard enough; she wouldn't have failed in her exams.
4. Daisy seldom went to the concert on her own.
 - a. Seldom did Daisy go to the concert on her own.
 - b. Seldom Daisy did go to the concert on her own.
 - c. Seldom Daisy went to the concert on her own.
 - d. Seldom was Daisy go to the concert on her own.
5. She wanted to know if he had studied French the year before.
 - a. She asked him, "Do you study French this year?"
 - b. She asked him, "Did he study French last year?"
 - c. She asked him, "Did you study French last year?"
 - d. She asked him, "Were you study French last year?"
6. Harry left early so as not to miss the train.
 - a. Harry left early providing he could catch the train.
 - b. Harry left early, but he could catch the train.
 - c. Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the train.
 - d. Harry left early without catching the train.
7. I don't care what she says, I don't believe her.
 - a. I don't believe her, whatever she says.
 - b. What she says is not true.
 - c. No one except me believes what she says.
 - d. I know what she says, but I don't believe her.
8. The use of radio on these gardens is not allowed.
 - a. You must play your radio very quietly in the gardens.
 - b. Do not leave your radio in these garden.
 - c. You must not bring radios into these gardens.
 - d. Radios cannot be played in these gardens.
9. Please keep noise down when lectures are in progress.
 - a. You cannot go in once a lecture has begun.
 - b. You should be quite during teaching hours.
 - c. Only lectures are allowed into this building.
 - d. Please do not leave your lectures early.

10. Please show the librarian all books when you leave the library.
 - a. Return your books before you leave the library.
 - b. The librarian needs to see your books before you go.
 - c. Make sure you take all your books with you.
 - d. The librarian will show you where to put your books.

EXERCISE 7

1. Please don't go out now.
 - a. I don't want to go out now.
 - b. I wouldn't like to go out now.
 - c. I had better not to go out now.
 - d. I'd rather you didn't go out now.
2. Although he is rich, he feels unhappy.
 - a. He feels unhappy because of his richness.
 - b. He feels unhappy and he rich.
 - c. Despite his richness he feels unhappy.
 - d. He feels unhappy because he is rich.
3. The picnic was cancelled because it rained.
 - a. We postponed the picnic whether it rained or not.
 - b. If it hadn't rained, the picnic wouldn't have been cancelled.
 - c. We planned to go on a picnic because we didn't know it would rain.
 - d. Despite the rain, we went on a picnic as planned.
4. I do apologize for my forgetting your birthday.
 - a. I did not forget your birthday.
 - b. I am really sorry I forgot your birthday.
 - c. I am not sorry at all because I remember your birthday.
 - d. I never apologize for my forgetting birthdays.
5. Cars cause pollution but people still want them.
 - a. Although cars cause pollution, people still want them.
 - b. Though cars cause pollution, people still want them.
 - c. Despite cars cause pollution, people still want them.
 - d. A and B are correct.
6. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
 - a. I must apologize for keeping you waiting.
 - b. I must apologize for having kept you waiting.

- c. A and B are correct.
 - d. I must apologize to keep you waiting.
7. They spend half an hour watching TV every day.
- a. It takes half an hour watching TV by them every day.
 - b. It takes them half an hour watch TV every day.
 - c. It takes them half an hour watching TV every day.
 - d. It takes half an hour for them to watch TV every day.
8. Employment is the most important thing to the youth today.
- a. Employment is said to be the most important thing to the youth today.
 - b. Employment is said be the most important thing to the youth today.
 - c. Employment is said the most important thing to the youth today.
 - d. Employment said the most important thing to the youth today.
9. It is more dangerous to ride a motorbike than to drive a car.
- a. Riding a motorbike is more dangerous than driving a car.
 - b. Riding a motorbike is as dangerous than driving a car.
 - c. Riding a motorbike is dangerous than driving a car.
 - d. Riding a motorbike is much dangerous than driving a car.
10. A fat-fingered baby is sleeping.
- a. A baby with fat-fingers is sleeping.
 - b. A baby has fat-fingers is sleeping.
 - c. A baby has fat-fingers is sleeping.
 - d. A baby is sleeping with fat-fingers.

EXERCISE 8

1. The bag was too heavy for him to carry.
- a. The bag wasn't enough light for him to carry.
 - b. The bag was so heavy that he couldn't carry.
 - c. It was such a heavy bag for him to carry.
 - d. It was such a heavy bag that he couldn't carry it.
2. My friend can't speak English so he can't apply for the job.
- a. If my friend can speak English, he can apply for the job.
 - b. If my friend couldn't speak English, he can apply for the job.
 - c. If my friend couldn't speak English, he could apply for the job.
 - d. If my friend could speak English, he could apply for the job.

3. She is learning English because she wants to get a better job.
 - a. She is learning English so that she wants to get a better job.
 - b. She is learning English so as she gets a better job.
 - c. She is learning English in order she can get a better job.
 - d. She is learning English so that she will be able to get a better job.
4. Most children have given a great deal of thought to their studies.
 - a. Most children think a great deal about their studies.
 - b. A great deal of thought has been given by most children.
 - c. Most children have thought a great deal about their studies.
 - d. Most children thought a lot of their studies.
5. My sister desires to study English in England.
 - a. My sister desires studying English in England.
 - b. My sister shows a desire to study English in England.
 - c. My sister would like studying English in England.
 - d. All are correct.
6. We don't think it difficult to stay up late.
 - a. We are used to staying up late.
 - b. We used to stay up late.
 - c. We don't get used to staying up late.
 - d. We are used to staying up late.
7. Let's go to the cinema tonight.
 - a. How about going to the cinema tonight?
 - b. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
 - c. How about going to the cinema tonight?
 - d. A and B are correct.
8. She spends half an hour doing her homework everyday.
 - a. It takes her half an hour to do her homework everyday.
 - b. It takes half an hour for her to do her homework everyday.
 - c. It takes her half an hour doing her homework everyday.
 - d. It takes her homework half an hour to do everyday.
9. People say education is a means to an end.
 - a. Education is said to be a means to an end.
 - b. Education is said to be a means to an end.
 - c. Education is said to be a means to an end.
 - d. Education is said to be a means to an end.

10. "Why didn't you do your homework last night?" her sister asked.
- Her sister asked her to do her homework last night.
 - Her sister asked her why hadn't she done her homework last night.
 - Her sister asked her why she hadn't done her homework last night.
 - Her sister asked her why she didn't do her homework last night.

EXERCISE 9

- If Tom studies hard, he won't fail the exams.
 - Unless Tom fails the exams, he will study hard.
 - Unless Tom doesn't fail the exams, he will study hard.
 - Unless Tom doesn't study hard, he will fail the exams.
 - Unless Tom doesn't study hard, he won't fail the exams.
- The boy is too young to understand the problem.
 - The boy isn't enough old to understand the problem.
 - The boy isn't old enough to understand the problem.
 - The boy isn't young enough to understand the problem.
 - The boy is young, so he can understand the problem.
- To lie on the beach all day is wonderful.
 - It's wonderful to lie on the beach all day.
 - It's wonderful lying on the beach all day.
 - How wonderful to lie on the beach all day.
 - All are correct.
- The cake was too hot for him to eat.
 - The cake was so hot that for him to eat.
 - It was so hot cake that he couldn't eat.
 - The cake was so hot that he couldn't eat it.
 - The cake was so hot that he can't eat it.
- In spite of the heavy rain, the children went to school.
 - Although it rained heavily, the children went to school.
 - The children went to school though it rained heavily.
 - It rained heavily, but the children went to school.
 - All are correct.
- Someone has just cleaned the floor.
 - The floor has just been cleaned.
 - The floor has been just cleaned.

- c. The floor is said to be clean.
 - d. All are correct.
7. The story is short enough that she can read it.
- a. It is such a short story for that she to read it.
 - b. It is such a short story that she can read it.
 - c. It is such a short story that she can read it.
 - d. It is such a short story for her to read.
8. Although he was very tired, he kept on working.
- a. In spite of being very tired, he kept on working.
 - b. In spite of his tiredness, he kept on working.
 - c. In spite of his tiredness, he kept on work.
 - d. Despite his tiredness, he kept on working.
9. Because the weather is very hot, our children are going swimming a lot.
- a. Because of the hot weather, our children are going swimming a lot.
 - b. Because of the weather hot, our children are going swimming a lot.
 - c. Because of being weather hot, our children are going swimming a lot.
 - d. All are correct.
10. Peter was worried because Mary was late.
- a. Peter was worried because of she was late.
 - b. Peter was worried because of her late.
 - c. Peter was worried because of Mary be late.
 - d. Peter was worried because of Mary's being late.

EXERCISE 10

1. I've warned you not to leave the door unlocked.
- a. You shouldn't unlock the door.
 - b. Leaving the door unlocked was no good.
 - c. I've warned you about leaving the door unlooked.
 - d. I told you not to lock the door.
2. Why didn't you get a new lock for the front door.
- a. Christine suggested to get the new front door lock.
 - b. Christine suggested getting a new lock for the front door.
 - c. It's necessary for Christine to have a new lock.
 - d. Christine wanted to have a new lock.

3. The trip was boring but we enjoyed it a lot.
 - a. We enjoyed boring trips.
 - b. We are bored with the trip.
 - c. The trip bored us.
 - d. We liked the trip very much even though it was boring.
4. He decided to leave home.
 - a. He made a decision leaving home.
 - b. He decided leaving home.
 - c. He had a decision to leave home.
 - d. He made a decision to leave home.
5. Who does this garden belong?
 - a. To whom does this garden?
 - b. Whose is this garden?
 - c. Whose garden is this?
 - d. All are correct.
6. I didn't intend to stay here.
 - a. I had no intention to stay here.
 - b. I didn't have intention to stay here.
 - c. I had no intention of staying here.
 - d. I didn't intend staying here.
7. She has a great interest in music.
 - a. Music interests her great.
 - b. Music is interested in her.
 - c. Music interests her greatly.
 - d. Music is interesting in her.
8. She laughed but she did not reply.
 - a. She laughed without to reply.
 - b. She laughed without reply.
 - c. She laughed without replying.
 - d. She laughed without no reply.
9. You should see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
 - a. You had better see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
 - b. You rather see a doctor about that cut on your arm.
 - d. A doctor must see that cut on your arm.

10. He talked with the headmaster about his son.
- a. His son was talked with the headmaster.
 - b. The headmaster was talked with his son.
 - c. He took a talk with the headmaster about his son.
 - d. He had a talk with the headmaster about his son.

EXERCISE 11

1. My parents wanted me to go to university but I didn't fancy it.
- a. My parents wanted to go to university but I didn't fancy it.
 - b. I didn't fancy going to university as my parents did.
 - c. I didn't fancy going to university although my parents did.
 - d. I hardly fancied going to university but for my parents' wish.
2. Our garden was badly damaged in last week's storm.
- a. Last week the garden has been damaged.
 - b. Last week's storm badly damaged our garden.
 - c. The storm has damaged our garden badly.
 - d. The storm was damaged our garden badly.
3. You should peel and chop the onion and then fry it.
- a. The onion should be peeled and chopped and then fried.
 - b. The onion should be fried, peeled and chopped.
 - c. The onion is peeled and chop and fried.
 - d. The onion was peeled, chopped and fried.
4. Jane suggested buying a food processor.
- a. Jane suggested them to buy a food processor.
 - b. Jane suggested that they will buy a food processor.
 - c. "Why don't you buy a food processor?" Said Jane.
 - d. Jane suggested to buy a food processor.
5. Sales of snack-sized pizzas have increased this year.
- a. They increased the sale of snack – sized pizzas this year.
 - b. There is an increase the sales of snack – sized pizzas this year.
 - c. They had increased the sales of snack – sized pizzas this year.
 - d. There has been an increase in sales of snack – sized pizzas this year.
6. I went to school with Madeline when we lived near each other.
- a. I used to go to school with Madeline when we lived near each other.
 - b. Madeline and I lived near the school.

- c. I went to school nearby with Madeline.
 - d. Madeline's school was near mine and we lived with each other.
7. When you clean the machine, turn off the main supply first.
- a. After you clean the machine, don't forget to turn off main supply.
 - b. Before cleaning the machine, turn off the main supply.
 - c. You turn off the main supply after you clean the machine.
 - d. You should clean the machine when you turn off the main supply.
8. I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.
- a. At any rate, he must get there by lunchtime.
 - b. I don't want him to get there by lunchtime.
 - c. I expect him to get there by lunchtime.
 - d. He will get there by lunchtime with me.
9. They last visited me five years ago.
- a. They haven't visited me for a long time.
 - b. I haven't been visited me for a long time.
 - c. They haven't visited me for five years.
 - d. They have known me for five years.
10. I'd really hate to live in a big city.
- a. Living in a big city is not my liking.
 - b. Living in a big city is very boring.
 - c. I actually like to live in a big city.
 - d. Living in a big city is very noisy.

EXERSICE 12

1. Are they going to demolish these old house?
- a. Are these old house being demolished?
 - b. Are these old house going to be demolished?
 - c. Are these old house gone to be demolished?
 - d. A and B are correct.
2. It was such bad coffee that he couldn't drink it.
- a. The coffee was too bad for him to drink it.
 - b. The coffee was so bad that he couldn't drink it.
 - c. The coffee was not good enough for him to drink it.
 - d. All are correct.

3. The school girl said to me: "Who is Olive Twist?"
 - a. The school girl said to me who Olive Twist was.
 - b. The school girl asked to me who Olive Twist was.
 - c. The school girl asked to me who Olive Twist was.
 - d. the school girl ackef me who was Olive Twist.
4. They are both tired and hungry.
 - a. They are only tired but also hungry.
 - b. They are neither tired nor hungry.
 - c. They are not only tired but also hungry.
 - d. They are not tired but hungry.
5. Neither of her parents are interested in sports.
 - a. Neither her father and her mother are interested in sports.
 - b. Neither her father and neither her mother are interested in sports.
 - c. Neither her father and neither her mother are interested in sports.
 - d. Neither of her father nor her mother are interested in sports.
6. He is stronger than his friend.
 - a. His friend is more weak than him.
 - b. His friend is not more strong than him.
 - c. His friend is as weak as him.
 - d. His friend isn't as strong as him.
7. Most of Ann's friends work less hard than her.
 - a. Ann works more hard than most of her friends do.
 - b. Ann works more hardly than most of her friends do.
 - c. Ann works harder than most of her friends do.
 - d. Ann works as hard as most of her friends do.
8. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year.
 - a. Yesterday was more hot than any other day of the year.
 - b. Yesterday was hotter than any other day of the year.
 - c. Yesterday was as hot as any other day of the year.
 - d. Yesterday was as hotted as any other day of the year.
9. I tried as hard as I could, but I just couldn't get the money.
 - a. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't get the money.
 - b. No matter how I tried hard, I couldn't get the money.
 - c. I tried as hard as I could get the money.
 - d. I couldn't get the money so I tried hard.

10. "I didn't steal the car", he said, "I just borrowed it."
- He denied stealing the car but admitted borrowing it.
 - He admitted borrowing but stealing the car.
 - He neither borrowed the car nor stole it.
 - He denied borrowing and stealing the car.

EXERCISE 13

- She stepped back without saying a word.
 - She stepped back when didn't say a word.
 - She stepped back until didn't say a word.
 - She stepped back before she said a word.
 - She stepped back and didn't say a word.
- He said, "My wife has just been made a judge".
 - He said that his wife had just been made a judge.
 - He said that my wife had just been made a judge.
 - He said that his wife has been made a judge.
 - He said that his wife has made a judge.
- People say that figs are better than bananas.
 - We say that figs are better than bananas.
 - It is said that they are better for us than bananas.
 - Figs are said that they are better for us than bananas.
 - Figs are said to that they are better for us than bananas.
- Shall we invite our relatives to our party?
 - Do you consider inviting our relatives to our party?
 - Do you consider invite our relatives to our party?
 - Do you consider to invite our relatives to our party?
 - Do you consider invites our relatives to our party?
- Mr Black is out of tea.
 - Mr Black has much tea.
 - Mr Black has few tea.
 - Mr Black doesn't have many tea.
 - Mr Black doesn't have any tea.
- He will come early because he wants to be sure of meeting you.
 - He will come early so as to be sure of meeting you.
 - He will come early so that he will be sure of meeting you.

- c. A and B are correct.
 - d. He will come early in order that be sure of meeting you.
7. Do the children think much about their future work?
 - a. Do the children give much thought to their future work?
 - b. Do the children give many thought to their future work?
 - c. Do the children show some thoughts about their future work?
 - d. Are the children thought about their future work?
 8. Neither of her parents are interested in sports.
 - a. Neither of her father nor her mother are interested in sports.
 - b. Neither her father nor her mother is interested in sports.
 - c. Neither her father nor her mother is not interested in sports.
 - d. Neither her father nor her mother are interested in sports.
 9. Lesson 20 is the most difficult.
 - a. Lesson 20 is much difficult than any other lessons.
 - b. Lesson 20 is not as difficult as any other lessons.
 - c. The other are not as easy as lesson 20.
 - d. Lesson 20 is more difficult than any other lessons.
 10. Which language is spoken by most people in the world?
 - a. Which language do most people speak in the world?
 - b. Which language are most peoples speak in the world?
 - c. Which language are most peoples speaking in the world?
 - d. Which language is speaking in the world by most peoples?

EXERCISE 14

1. I started going to school in 1988.
 - a. I am a student since 1988.
 - b. I have been a student since 1988.
 - c. I am going to school.
 - d. I was a student since 1988.
2. She bought this book for two weeks.
 - a. She has had this book for two weeks.
 - b. She has had this book since two weeks.
 - c. She had this book for two weeks.
 - d. She has this book for two weeks.

3. I want to get the house painted before winter.
 - a. I want to get someone paint the house before winter.
 - b. I am going to have the house paint before winter.
 - c. I am going to have the house to paint before winter.
 - d. I am going to have the house painted before winter.
4. My father allowed me to use his car.
 - a. My father let me to use his car.
 - b. My father let me using his car.
 - c. My father let me to be using his car.
 - d. My father let me use his car.
5. Would you please open the door?
 - a. Would you mind to open the door?
 - b. Would you mind to opening the door?
 - c. Would you mind open the door?
 - d. Would you mind being opened the door?
6. The grass needs cutting.
 - a. The grass needs to cut.
 - b. The grass needs to be cut.
 - c. The grass needs cut.
 - d. A and B are correct.
7. It is though that our ancestors built this city.
 - a. People think that our ancestors built this city.
 - b. People think that our ancestors to be built this city.
 - c. People think that this city to be built our ancestors.
 - d. People think that our ancestors to built this city.
8. I think you'd better give the door another coat of paint.
 - a. You have paint from the door on your coat.
 - b. You should paint the door again.
 - c. You should wear another coat when you go.
 - d. You have to leave by another door.
9. When the speaker finished, she received a big hand.
 - a. The speaker was known for her big hands.
 - b. The speaker finished when she got a big hand.
 - c. The speaker gave her a big hand.
 - d. The audience applauded the speaker.

10. Not only did he lose his keys, but he also forgot the tickets.
- He forgot the pair of tickets to the concert.
 - He didn't know he had to have tickets.
 - He lost his keys and forgot the tickets as well.
 - He got the tickets after he found his keys.

EXERCISE 15

- Cigarettes can seriously damage your health.
 - These cigarettes are safer than ordinary ones.
 - You are not allowed to smoke here.
 - Smoking annoys other people.
 - People who smoke may get ill.
- Susan felt sick because she caught in the rain.
 - If Susan caught in the rain, she would felt sick.
 - Susan caught in the rain, she would felt sick.
 - If Susan hadn't caught in the rain, she wouldn't felt sick.
 - If Susan hadn't caught in the rain, she wouldn't have felt sick.
- I will find that man no matter how long it takes.
 - It takes me a long time to find that man.
 - However long it may take, I'll find that man.
 - I can't find that man because it will take a long time.
 - Although it took a long time I could find that man.
- Mary is not used to staying up late.
 - Mary finds it difficult to stay up late.
 - It's difficult for Mary to stay up late, but she tries.
 - Mary can't stay up late because of her health.
 - Staying up late makes Mary exhausted.
- The fog was so thick that our flight was cancelled.
 - The fog was quite thick, but the plane still took off.
 - Despite the thick fog, the plane took off.
 - Our flight was cancelled because the fog was quite thick.
 - We had a nice flight in such thick fog.
- There are few left.
 - There aren't any more.
 - There aren't any left.

- c. There aren't many left.
 - d. There aren't much left.
7. She doesn't usually have many days off.
- a. She usually has more days off.
 - b. She usually has little days off.
 - c. She usually has few days off.
 - d. She usually has lots days off.
8. I like neither of those pictures.
- a. I don't like all of them.
 - b. I don't like either of those pictures.
 - c. I don't like neither of them.
 - d. I like either of those pictures.
9. Young people tend to live in a big city.
- a. Young people don't want to live in a big city.
 - b. Young people have a tendency to live in a big city.
 - c. Young people are living in a big city.
 - d. Young people like big cities.
10. There is a determination to study a foreign language.
- a. They are determined to study a foreign language.
 - b. They are trying to study a foreign language.
 - c. They decided to study a foreign language.
 - d. They don't want to study any foreign language.

EXERCISE 16

1. She turned down the radio so that she wouldn't disturb the neighbours.
- a. She turned down the radio so as not disturb the neighbours.
 - b. She turned down the radio in order not to disturb the neighbours.
 - c. She turned down the radio in order that she wouldn't disturb the neighbours.
 - d. All are correct.
2. He retired last year because he was ill.
- a. He retired last year because his illness was.
 - b. Last year he retired because his illness.
 - c. He retired last year because his illness was being.
 - d. He retired last year because of his illness.

3. Inspite of their old age, they worked hard.
 - a. They worked hard though they were old.
 - b. Although they were old, they worked hard.
 - c. Despite their age old, they worked hard.
 - d. All are correct.
4. He came back to the place. He was born there.
 - a. He came back to the place where he was born.
 - b. He came back to the place which he was born.
 - c. He came back to the place that he was born.
 - d. He came back to the place there he was born.
5. The shop belongs to my aunt.
 - a. It's my aunt shop.
 - b. It's my aunt's shop.
 - c. It's a shop of my aunt.
 - d. It's a my shop's aunt.
6. If it is fine, they will go camping.
 - a. If it is not fine, they won't go camping.
 - b. If they go camping, it will be fine.
 - c. If they go camping, it is fine.
 - d. If it is fine, they don't go camping.
7. Unless you promise not to tell anyone, I won't give you this letter.
 - a. If you promise not to tell anyone, I will give you this letter.
 - b. If you don't promise to tell anyone, I will give you this letter.
 - c. If you promise to tell anyone, I won't give you this letter.
 - d. If you promise not to tell anyone, I won't give you this letter.
8. If you don't finish this sxercise, I won't let you out.
 - a. As long as finish this sxercise, I will let you out.
 - b. Unless you finish this exercise, I will let you out.
 - c. Provided that you finish this exercise, I will let you out.
 - d. If you finish this exercise, I won't let you out.
9. They are building a new bridge here.
 - a. A new bridge is being built here.
 - b. A new bridge here is being built.
 - c. A new bridge is building here.
 - d. A new bridge is built here.
10. He will die if nobody takes him to hospital.
 - a. He will die if anyone takes him to hospital.

- b. He will die unless someone takes him to hospital.
- c. He will die if he taken to hospital.
- d. He won't die unless someone takes him to hospital.

EXERCISE 17

1. Jane hardly ever enjoys eating vegetables.
 - a. She enjoys eating vegetables.
 - b. She has fun growing vegetables.
 - c. She almost never eats vegetables.
 - d. she sells vegetables for living.
2. An never wants to see another horror film.
 - a. She hasn't seen a horror film.
 - b. She has enjoyed all the horror films she has seen.
 - c. She is tired of seeing horror films.
 - d. She is anxious not to miss the next horror film.
3. The news of her marriage caused us no little surprise.
 - a. We knew she had married but we were still surprised.
 - b. We were not surprised when she married.
 - c. Her marriage did surprise us a little.
 - d. We were greatly surprised when we heard she had married.
4. I find it impossible not to worry about Lam.
 - a. I can't help feeling worried about Lam.
 - b. I feel worried about Lam, but I can't do anything to help him.
 - c. I can do nothing to help Lam although I feel wrried about him.
 - d. I'm unable to worry about Lam.
5. She said that to us, "Don't be late again".
 - a. She said to us not to be late again.
 - b. She told us not to late again.
 - c. She told to us not to be late again.
 - d. She told us not to be late again.
6. You'd better take a taxi, it was raining heavily outside.
 - a. You'd better take a taxi in case it was raining.
 - b. She advised us to take a taxi because it was raining heavily out side.
 - c. She gave us a lift because it was raining heavily.
 - d. She didn't lend any raincoats but taxi.
7. She knew little about Vietnamese literature.
 - a. She didn't know many about Vietnamese literature.

- b. She had little knowledge of Vietnamese literature.
 - c. She had few knowledge of Vietnamese literature.
 - d. She knew about Vietnamese literature.
8. People tend to get up early during the summer.
- a. People have tendency getting up early during the summer.
 - b. There is a tendency to get up early during the summer.
 - c. There is a tendency get up early during the summer.
 - d. There is a tendency getting up early during the summer.
9. The weather in this country isn't strange for this man.
- a. This man isn't afraid of the weather in this country.
 - b. This man used to the weather in this country.
 - c. This man is used to the weather in this country.
 - d. This weather in this country was rarely hard for this man.
10. He often walks home when it doesn't rain.
- a. He is used to walking home when it rains.
 - b. He used to walk home when it doesn't rain.
 - c. He is used to walk home when it doesn't rains.
 - d. He is used to walking home when it doesn't rains.

EXERCISE 18

1. The girl living next to me is getting married next year.
- a. The girl that lives next to me is getting married next year.
 - b. The girl lives next to me is getting married next year.
 - c. The girl lives next to me gets married next year.
 - d. The girl who is living next to me is getting married next year.
2. A donkey is not as beautiful as a horse.
- a. A donkey is more beautiful as a horse.
 - b. A donkey is less beautiful than a horse.
 - c. A horse is beautifuler than a horse.
 - d. A horse is as beautiful as a donkey.
3. I saw one of my friends this morning.
- a. I saw one friends this morning.
 - b. I saw my friends this morning.
 - c. I saw a friends of mine this morning.
 - d. My friends were seen this morning.
4. I don't remember I met her last week.
- a. I remember didn't met her last week.

- b. I don't remember to meet her last week.
 - c. I can't remember having met her last week.
 - d. I can remember not meeting her last week.
5. We have been cooking for the party for four hours.
- a. We didn't start cooking for the party until four.
 - b. We started cooking for the party four hours ago.
 - c. We have four cooks for the party.
 - d. Cooking for the party will be done in four hours.
6. She told us to help ourselves to the apples in the basket.
- a. She offered us some apples in return for our help.
 - b. She wanted our help to pick the apples and put them in a basket.
 - c. She wanted us to do all the work ourselves.
 - d. She let us have as many apples as we wanted.
7. Our army would rather fight on than give in.
- a. The army doesn't want to stop fighting now.
 - b. The army would be defeated if it continued to fight.
 - c. The army has given up the fight and so can't win now.
 - d. The army would now prefer not to go on fighting.
8. The boys must have gone to the sports ground.
- a. They boys insisted on going to the sports ground.
 - b. The boys probably went to the sports ground.
 - c. They boys were forced to go to the sports ground.
 - d. The boys had better go to the sports ground.
9. I'm always nervous when I travel by air.
- a. I don't feel safe when I travel by air.
 - b. I never travel by air because I sometimes feel nervous.
 - c. Travelling by air always makes me nervous.
 - d. I always feel nervous, so I never travel by air.
10. They were building a new shopping center when we came.
- a. A new shopping center was being built when we came.
 - b. A new shopping center was built when we came.
 - c. A new shopping center was being built when we were come.
 - d. A new shopping center is being built when we came.

EXERCISE 19

1. They understand more than we do.
- a. We don't understand as much as they do.

- b. We don't understand anything at all.
 - c. They understand everything inside out.
 - d. They are very intelligent.
2. No matter how hard I tried I couldn't open the door.
- a. Try as hard as I might I couldn't open the door.
 - b. Although I try, I couldn't open the door.
 - c. It is difficult for me to open the door.
 - d. I could open the door with difficulty.
3. It is believed that man escaped in stolen car.
- a. The man is believed to escape in stolen car.
 - b. The man is believed to have escaped in stolen car.
 - c. The man is believed to escaped in stolen car.
 - d. They believed that the man stole the car.
4. The demand was so great that they had to reprint the book immediately.
- a. So great was the demand that they had to reprint the book immediately.
 - b. They demand that the book will be reprinted immediately.
 - c. They will reprint immediately.
 - d. The book is demanded to be reprinted immediately.
5. Supersaver tickets can not be used on Fridays.
- a. You need a special ticket to travel on a Friday.
 - b. You can save money by traveling on a Friday.
 - c. Supersaver tickets can be used every day except Fridays.
 - d. Supersaver tickets can not by bought before the weekend.
6. We are closed for staff training today.
- a. We can train you to work here.
 - b. We are not open today because of staff training.
 - c. The shop is run by trained staff.
 - d. The shop won't open until tomorrow.
7. Helen is looking forward to going to work in England.
- a. Helen is excited about going to work in England.
 - b. Helen does want to go to work in England.
 - c. Helen is happy because she gets a good job in England.
 - d. Helen works in England though she has got a well – paid job here.
8. Mr. Hawksley's class is cancelled today as he is ill.
- a. Do not come to the class if you are feeling ill.
 - b. There is no class today because of Mr. Hawksley's illness.
 - c. Tell Mr. Hawksley if you can not come to the class.

- d. There will be an extra class for Mr. Hawksley's students.
9. Luckily Peter didn't pay a fine.
- Peter wasn't forced to pay a fine.
 - The police let Peter go.
 - Peter was lucky to leave without paying a fine.
 - Peter avoided paying a fine.
10. It's impossible to get a visa to America easily.
- We find it impossible to get a visa to America easily.
 - We are unable to get a visa to America.
 - To get a visa to America is impossible.
 - You can only get a visa if you go to America.

EXERCISE 20

1. I have traveled far and wide.
- I have visited many places.
 - I have not traveled much.
 - I love travelling.
 - I spend all my lifetime travelling.
2. He did a lot of sightseeing when he was in Paris.
- In Paris, he did a lot of business.
 - In Paris, he hardly did any travelling.
 - In Paris, he sometimes paid a visit to some beauty spots.
 - In Paris, he frequently visited many places of interest.
3. I have not been to the Mediterranean once before.
- I was in the Mediterranean once before.
 - I often traveled to Mediterranean.
 - This is the first time I have been to the Mediterranean.
 - I have never been to Mediterranean.
4. You had better take some medicine.
- You ought to drink medicine.
 - You must take a number of tablets.
 - You have to have some medicine.
 - You should have some medicine.
5. I am going to finish my literature course.
- It is uncertain that I will finish my literature course.

- b. In the distant future, I will finish my literature course.
 - c. It is likely that I will finish my literature course.
 - d. I have already finished my literature course.
6. The doctor advised him to go to the local hospital for a check-up.
- a. He was advised him to go to the international hospital for a check-up.
 - b. He was advised him to go to the local hospital where he is now living for a check-up.
 - c. He was advised to go to the best hospital for a check-up.
 - d. For a check-up, he was told to stay at home.
7. She is now feeling dizzy.
- a. She has some problem with her heart.
 - b. She is having a pain in the chest.
 - c. She feels something wrong with her head.
 - d. Her body is now seriously painful.
8. I regret speaking to him so severely yesterday.
- a. I wish I hadn't spoken to him so severely yesterday.
 - b. I wish I didn't speak to him so severely yesterday.
 - c. I wish I don't speak to him so severely yesterday.
 - d. All are correct.
9. We didn't have enough rain, so we could not grow rice.
- a. If we had had enough rain, we could not grow rice.
 - b. If we had enough rain, we could grow rice.
 - c. Unless we had enough rain, we couldn't have grow rice.
 - d. B and C are correct.
10. Because of his bad leg, he walked slowly.
- a. Because his leg was bad, he walked slowly.
 - b. Because his bad leg, he walked slowly.
 - c. If his leg was bad, he walked slowly.
 - d. Although his leg was bad, he walked slowly.

EXERCISE 21

1. It's raining and they can't go camping in the mountain.
- a. If it was raining, they could go camping in the mountain.
 - b. If it isn't raining, they could go camping in the mountain.
 - c. If it wasn't raining, they could go camping in the mountain.

- d. A and B correct.
2. Peter is not in the city now and he can't join us for the party.
- If Peter is in the city now, he could join us for the party.
 - If Peter has been in the city now, he could join us for the party.
 - If Peter was in the city now, he can join us for the party.
 - If Peter was in the city now, he could join us for the party.
3. I don't have enough money with me now; other wise I will buy coat.
- If I didn't have enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.
 - If I had enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.
 - If I had enough money with me now, I wouldn't buy that coat.
 - If I didn't have enough money now, I wouldn't buy that coat.
4. I am too old now; otherwise, I will apply for that job.
- If I would not be too old, I would apply for that job.
 - If I was not too old, I will apply for that job.
 - If I were not too old, I would apply for that job.
 - If I am not too old, I will apply for that job.
5. She is too weak; she can't sit up and talk to you.
- If she wasn't too weak; she could sit up and talk to you.
 - If she hadn't been too weak; she could sit up and talk to you.
 - If she isn't too weak; she can sit up and talk to you.
 - If she wasn't too weak; she can sit up and talk to you.
6. She started working as a secretary five years ago.
- She used to work as a secretary five years ago.
 - It's five years since she started working as a secretary.
 - She has worked as a secretary for five years.
 - Both b and c are correct.
7. It's possible that she didn't hear what I said.
- She may not hear what I said.
 - She might not hear what I said.
 - She might have not heard what I said.
 - She may not have heard what I said.
8. I have never read such a good book before.
- This book is the best I have never read.
 - This book is the best I have ever read.

c. This is the first time I had read such a good book.

d. This is the first time I read a good book.

9. Daisy is less intelligent as Mary.

a. Marry is not as intelligent as Daisy.

b. Daisy is not as intelligent as Mary.

c. Marry is more intelligent as Daisy.

d. Marry is little intelligent as Daisy.

10. The teacher makes the children do many exercises.

a. The children are made doing many exercises.

b. The children are made done many exercises.

c. The children are made to do many exercises.

d. The children are made do many exercises.

EXERCISE 22

1. My brother and I went to that school.

a. I went to that school and my brother, too.

b. I went to that school so my brother did.

c. I went to that school and so did my brother.

d. I went to that school and so my brother did, too.

2. The meeting was put off because of pressure of time.

a. There was not enough time to hold the meeting.

b. People wanted to get away, so the meeting began early.

c. The meeting is planned to start in a short time.

d. The meeting lasted much longer than usual.

3. When they arrived the good seats were already taken.

a. They didn't get good seats because they arrived too late.

b. They arrived late enough to get good seats.

c. They had to stand for the whole show.

d. We couldn't get good seats although we arrived early.

4. I am studying not only mathematics but also chemistry.

a. Mathematics and chemistry are my favourite subjects.

b. I like both mathematics and chemistry.

c. I am studying both matematics and chemistry.

d. I am not studying mathematics but I am studying chemistry.

5. Tam is not good at English and neither am I.
 - a. Neither Tam nor I am good at English.
 - b. Either Tam or I am good at English.
 - c. I'm not as good at English as Tam is.
 - d. Tam isn't good at English but I am.
6. In population, Los Angeles is not as big as New York.
 - a. New York is bigger than Los Angeles in population.
 - b. New York is as crowded as Los Angeles.
 - c. Los Angeles is more densely-populated than New York.
 - d. New York is bigger than Los Angeles.
7. Mary would rather see more historic sights than go dancing.
 - a. Mary would like to see historic sights and go dancing.
 - b. Mary likes historic sights when she cannot go dancing.
 - c. Mary would prefer to see more historic sights rather than go dancing.
 - d. Mary had better see more historic sights.
8. It has been said that UFO sightings are increasing.
 - a. People say that UFO sightings are increasing.
 - b. People have said that UFO sightings are increasing.
 - c. That UFO sightings are increasing is true.
 - d. UFO has been said to be increasing.
9. Paul saw me approaching that haunted house.
 - a. When Paul saw me, he was walking towards that haunted house.
 - b. When Paul saw me, I walked towards that haunted house.
 - c. When Paul saw me, he walked towards that haunted house.
 - d. When Paul saw me, I was walking towards that haunted house.
10. Professor John's lecture was in progress at 8.00 yesterday morning.
 - a. Professor John was lecturing at 8 a.m yesterday.
 - b. Professor John is lecturing at 8 a.m yesterday.
 - c. Professor John was lectured at 8 a.m yesterday.
 - d. Professor John lectured at 8 a.m yesterday.

PART II

SENTENCE BUILDING

SENTENCE BUILDING 1

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. It + be + adjective + for + (pro)noun + to infinitive

It/ difficult/ them/ understand this lesson.

It is difficult for them to understand this lesson.

2. S + be + adjective + enough + to infinitive

The nurse/ kind enough/ help him walk.

The nurse is kind enough to help him walk.

3. S + be + too + adjective + for + (pro)noun + to infinitive

These grapes/ too green/ you/ eat.

These grapes are too green for you to eat.

4. Noun + to infinitive + be + adjective

His intention/ get / university degree / clear.

His intention to get a university degree is clear.

5. S + V + O + wh-word + to infinitive as direct object

I show/ how/ improve/ listening skill.

I show him how to improve his listening skill.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words & phrases.

1. It / painful/ Morton/ see so much suffering.

A. It was painful for Morton to see so much suffering.

B. It painful for Morton to see so much suffering.

C. It was painful for Morton seeing so much suffering.

D. It being painful for Morton to see so much suffering.

2. Pasteur/ confident enough / try out/ unusual theories.

A. Pasteur is confident enough to try out his unusual theories.

SENTENCE BUILDING 3

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. S + V + gerund as object

He risked investing his money in business.

2. Gerund as subject + V

Following good advice is necessary for us children.

3. S + Not only + V₁ + but also + V₂

She not only coughs but also sneezes.

4. S₁ + V + { more + long adverb } + than + S₂
Short adverb + er }

Morgan drives more carefull than Tony.

They worked faster than our students.

5. S + make + O + adjective

The sad movie make the girl sad and moved.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases:

- Fleming admit / discover / penicillin accidentally.
 - Fleming admitted discovering penicillin accidentally.
 - Fleming admits discovering penicillin accidentally.
 - Fleming admitted to discovered penicillin by accident.
 - Fleming discovered the accidental penicillin was admitted.
- Sending / telegram / faster / writing / letter.
 - Sending the telegram faster than writing the letter.
 - Sending a telegram is faster than writing a letter.
 - Writing a letter is faster than seding a telegram.
 - It is faster sending a telegram than writing a letter.
- We/ only hoe up / earth / also break / up with mallets.
 - We not only break up the earth but also hoe it up with mallets.
 - We break up the earth and hoe it up with mallets.
 - We not only hoe up the earth but also break it up with mallets.
 - We not only hoed up the earth but also break it up with mallets.

4. He / speak English more fluently / Peter.
- He can speak English fluently more than Peter.
 - He speaks English fluently than Peter.
 - He can speak English more fluently than Peter.
 - He speaks English more fluently than Peter.
5. Water / manure / made / soil rich.
- Water and manure have made the soil rich.
 - Water as well as manure have made the soil rich.
 - Water and manure made soil rich.
 - Water but manure have made the soil rich.

SENTENCE BUILDING 4

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. If + S₂ + past subjunctive + S₁ + would + V

If he were the Prime Minister, he would invest more money in education.

2. If + S₂ + past perfect subjunctive + S₁ + would have + V₃

If the droughts had prolonged, the local people would have been hungry.

3. S₁ + V₁ + when + S₂ + V₂

He passes the station when the clock strikes five.

4. S₁ + simple present + while + S₂ + present continuous

He smokes a cigarette while he is writing something.

5. S₁ + simple past + after + S₂ + past perfect

Dick moved the lawn after he had finished dinner.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. If farmers use / hybrid seeds, they would / larger crops.
- If farmers had use hydrid seeds, they will have larger crops.
 - If farmers use hydrid seeds, they would have larger crops.
 - If farmers used hybrid seeds, they will have larger crops.
 - If farmers used hybrid seeds, they would have larger crops.

2. If you / not rescued / boy, he would / drowned.
 - A. If you had not rescued the boy, he would be drowned.
 - B. If you don't rescued the boy, he will be drowned.
 - C. If you had not rescued the boy, he would have been drowned.
 - D. If you didn't rescued the boy, he would be drowned.
3. Dick wake / up when / alarm clock goes off.
 - A. Dick woke up when the alarm clock goes off.
 - B. Dick wakes up when the alarm clock goes off.
 - C. Dick woke up when the alarm clock went off.
 - D. When the alarm clock went off Dick wakes up.
4. Dick get/ dressed while his wife prepare / breakfast.
 - A. Dick get dressed while his wife preparing breakfast.
 - B. Dick gets dressed while his wife is preparing breakfast.
 - C. Dick gets dressed while his wife was preparing breakfast.
 - D. Dick got dressed while his wife prepared breakfast.
5. His wife call / him after he/ left / office.
 - A. His wife called him after he had left the office.
 - B. His wife called him after he has left the office.
 - C. His wife had called him after he had left the office.
 - D. His wife calls him after he left the office.

SENTENCE BUILDING 5

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS:

1. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{because} + S_2 + V_2$

My sister felt tired because she went up the hill.

2. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{so that} + S_2 + V_2$

They dug the ditches so that the water could run into the fields.

3. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{though} + S_2 + V_2$

Nowadays people can contact each other though they live far away.

4. $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{so} + \text{adj} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{can't} + V$

The picture is so high that the child can't reach it.

5. S₁ + V₁ + so + much + noun + that + S₂ +negative verb

He has got so much money that he doesn't know how to use it.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. He uses / electric shaver because he get / a faster shave.
 - A. He uses an electric shaver because he got a faster shave.
 - B. He used an electric shaver because he gets a faster shave.
 - C. He uses an electric shaver because he gets a faster shave.
 - D. He uses electric shaver because he gets a faster shave.
2. The farmer sold / horses so that he / buy / tractor.
 - A. The farmer sold his horses so that he could buy a tractor.
 - B. The farmer sold horses so that he bought a tractor.
 - C. The farmer sold the horses so that he can buy a tractor.
 - D. The farmer sold his horses so that he will be able to buy a tractor.
3. Computers / direct flights / they won't replace pilots.
 - A. Computers direct flights if they won't replace pilots.
 - B. Computers will direct flights but they won't replace pilots.
 - C. Computers direct flights and they not replace pilots.
 - D. Computers will direct flights though they won't replace pilots.
4. He came so early / I / not ready.
 - A. He comes so early that I not ready.
 - B. He came so early that I am not ready.
 - C. He comes so early that I was not ready.
 - D. He came so early that I was not ready.
5. She / so much food / not sleep well.
 - A. She ate so much food that she could sleep well.
 - B. She ate so much food that she can not sleep well.
 - C. She ate so much food that she could not sleep well.
 - D. She eats so much food that she could not sleep well.

SENTENCE BUILDING 6

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS:

1. **S + am/ is/are + being + past participle (present continuous passive)**

New English text books are being used by the pupils now.

2. **S + passive verb (mixed tenses)**

The garbage is collected early in the morning.

A new sputnik will be launched in a near future.

3. **S + had been + past participle (past perfect passive)**

All the exercises had been corrected before he went to bed.

4. **If + S₂ + present + S₁ + simple future (conditional type 1)**

If the weather is fine, the farmer will have a bumper crop.

5. **Unless + S₂ + present + S₁ + simple future**

Unless he is sick, he will come to our party.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. New methods are / experiment / now.

A. New methods are experimented now.

B. New methods are experimenting now.

C. New methods are being experimented now.

D. New methods are being now experimented.

2. The exercises will / done / class tomorrow.

A. The exercises will be done in class tomorrow.

B. The exercises are done in class tomorrow.

C. The exercises will do in class tomorrow.

D. These exercises will be done from class tomorrow.

3. He had / given / very famous novel years before.

A. He had be given a very famous novel years before.

B. He had given a very famous novel years before.

C. He was given a very famous novel years before.

D. He had been given a very famous novel years before.

4. If / farmers have tractors, they / cultivate more land.

A. If the farmers have tractors, they would cultivate more land.

B. If the farmers have tractors, they will cultivate more land.

- C. If the farmers having tractors, they will cultivate more land.
 D. If the farmers had tractors, they will cultivate more land.
5. Unless he buy / a pump, he won't / able / irrigate / fields.
 A. Unless he bought a pump, he won't be able to irrigate his fields.
 B. Unless he buys a pump, he won't be able to irrigate his fields.
 C. Unless he buys a pump, he won't be able irrigating his fields.
 D. Unless he doesn't buy a pump, he won't be able to irrigate his fields.

SENTENCE BUILDING 7

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS:

1. $S_1 + \text{whose} + \text{noun} + S_2 + V_2 + \text{prep} + V_1$

The aircraft whose passengers the whole world was talking about fell into the Persian Gulf.

2. $S_1 + \text{where} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$

The factory where my sister-in-law is working is Tan Mai Paper Company.

3. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{noun} + \text{when} + S_2 + V_1$

September 2, 1945 was the day when Uncle Ho read the Declaration of Independence.

4. $S + V + O + V\text{-ing}$

We saw the thief pickpocketing a foreigner at the airport.

5. $\text{By} + \text{time} + S + \text{will have} + V_3$

By the end of this year, Hanoi city will have existed for 900 years.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. The woman / car I / riding in had / accident.
 A. The woman his car I was riding in had an accident.
 B. The woman whose car I was riding in had an accident.
 C. The woman whose car I was riding in had accident.
 D. The woman his car I rode in had an accident.

2. We drove by / lot where / mobile homes / on display.
- We drove by lot where mobile homes were on display.
 - We drove by the lot where the mobile homes were on display.
 - We drove by the lot in which the mobile homes on display.
 - We drove by the lot where the mobile homes are on display.
3. Sam remembers / the winters / he used / spend hours shovelling snow.
- Sam remembers the winters he used to spending hours shovelling snow.
 - Sam remember the winters that he used to spend hours shovelling snow.
 - Sam remembered winters which he used to spend hours shovelling snow.
 - Sam remembers the winters when he used to spend hours shovelling snow.
4. We / watching / actors playing / the stage.
- We are watching actors play over the stage.
 - We watching the actors playing on the stage.
 - We are watching the actors playing on the stage.
 - We were watching the actors are playing on the stage.
5. By next July he will / finished / trip.
- By next July he will have finished the trip.
 - Next July he will finish the trip.
 - By next July he will finish the trip.
 - By next July he is going to finish the trip.

SENTENCE BUILDING 8

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. By + time + S + will have been + V-ing

By next month, they will have been building this suspension bridge for half a month.

2. S + V + O + OC (objective complement)

They appointed Lomonosov professor of chemistry.

3. At + time + future time + S + will + probably + be + V-ing

At this time next year, she will probably be learning in her last year at the university.

4. S + be/get + used to + V-ing / noun

She will never be used to the Japanese raw fish.

5. S + V + O + past participle

Our people witnessed a lot of villages destroyed during the air attacks

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. By next July, she will / been teaching Russian / 10 months.
 - A. By next July, she has been teaching Russian 10 months.
 - B. Next July, she will be teaching Russian 10 months.
 - C. By next July, she will be teaching Russian for 10 months.
 - D. By next July, she will have been teaching Russian for 10 months.
2. They nominate / him minister / foreign affairs.
 - A. They nominate him a minister about foreign affairs.
 - B. They nominated for him minister of foreign affairs.
 - C. They nominated him minister of foreign affairs.
 - D. They nominate him minister of foreign affairs.
3. At / time tomorrow, she / probably / cooking.
 - A. At time tomorrow, she is probably cooking.
 - B. At this time tomorrow, she will probably be cooking.
 - C. At the time tomorrow, she probably be cooking.
 - D. At times tomrrow, she will probably be cooking.
4. The teacher / get used / teaching / crowded class.
 - A. The teacher has got used to teaching a crowded class.
 - B. The teacher got used to a crowded class.
 - C. The teacher used to teach a crowded class.
 - D. The teacher was used to teach a crowded class.
5. The moon keep / the same side turn / towards / earth.
 - A. The moon keeps the same side to be turned towards the earth.
 - B. The moon keeps the same side to turn towards the earth.
 - C. The moon keeps same side turn toward the earth.
 - D. The moon keeps the same side turned towards the earth.

SENTENCE BUILDING 9

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{such} + a + \text{singular countable noun} + \text{that} + S_2 + \text{negative verb}$

He gave me such a scolding that I didn't feel comfortable.

2. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{the} + \text{noun} + \text{that} + S_2 + V_2$

We received the news that he had died in a battle.

3. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{whether} + S_2 + V_2 + \text{or not.}$

I wonder whether they can hold the meeting or not.

4. $\text{What} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$

What he said was interesting.

5. $\text{The} + \text{noun} + \text{that} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$

The fact that the U.S imperialists lost heavily was clear.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. He had such / lot / work / not go / the movies.
A. He had such a lot of work that he could not go to the movies.
B. He had such lot of work that he can't go to the movies.
C. He had such lots work that he could not go to the movies.
D. He has such a lot of work that he couldn't go to the movies.
2. He couldn't produce / proof / he had talked / the man.
A. He couldn't produce proofs that he was talking to the man.
B. He couldn't produce proofs that he had talked to the man.
C. He couldn't produce the proof that he talks to the man.
D. He couldn't produce the proof that he had talked to the man.
3. The farmers will have / irrigate whether / rains / not.
A. The farmers have irrigated whether it rains or not.
B. The farmers will have to irrigate whether it rains or not.
C. The farmers will have to irrigate whether it rains or not.
D. The farmers will have irrigated whether it rains or not.
4. What Aunt Beryl / done / bad.
A. What Aunt Beryl had done was bad.
B. What Aunt Beryl have done was bad.

C. What Aunt Beryl had done is bad.

D. What Aunt Beryl did is bad.

5. His fear / some minorities would / recognized / unfounded.

A. His fear that some minorities would recognize was unfounded.

B. His fear that some minorities would be recognized was unfounded.

C. His fear about some minorities would be recognized was unfounded.

D. His fear of some minorities would be recognized was unfounded.

SENTENCE BUILDING 10

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. **S + V + O + bare infinitive.**

I feel my heart thump with excitement.

2. **S + V + O + to infinitive.**

The teacher asked us to keep quiet during his explanation.

3. **S + used to + verb.**

My grandfather used to sit in this armchair.

4. **S + be + to infinitive as complement.**

Her wish is to win a lottery ticket.

5. **S + have + O (person) + bare infinitive.**

S + have + O (thing) + past participle.

We had the postman mail the letters for us last month.

We had the letters mailed last month.

II. PRACTICE.

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. I see/the children walk/tiptoe.

A. I saw the children walk on tiptoe.

B. I saw the children were walking on tiptoe.

C. I saw the children walked on tiptoe.

D. I saw the children walking by tiptoe.

2. Their parents allow/them/stay out late.

A. Their parents allow them stay out late.

B. Their parents allowed them to stay out late.

- C. Their parents were allowing them to stay out late.
 D. Their parents allowed them staying our late.
3. We used/ play football when /were/the sixth form.
 A. We used to playing football when were in the sixth form.
 B. We were used to playing football when we were in the sixth form.
 C. We used to play football when we were in the sixth form.
 D. We used to be playing football when we were in the sixth form.
4. Our task / to finish building / bridge berfore April 30.
 A. Out tack to finish building this bridge before April 30.
 B. Out tack is to finish building this bridge before April 30.
 C. Out tack for finish this bridge is before April 30.
 D. out tack of finish this bridge is before April 30.
5. Have they / the elephants feed / yet?
 A. Have they had the elephants fed yet?
 B. Have they got the elephants feed yet?
 C. Have they had the elephants feed yet?
 D. Have they had the elephants be fed yet?

SENTENCE BUILDING 11

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. It + be + adj + that + S + V

It's fortunate that you got a narrow escape.

2. S + Scarcely / barely + V

His voice scarcely rose above a whisper.

3. S₁ + V₁ + whereas + S₂ + V₂

It's hot in the south of Hai Van pass whereas it's cold in the north of it.

4. As far as I'm concerned, S + V

As far as I'm concerned, a tobacco factory will be established here.

5. S + V + so as to + V

He drove slowly so as not to have accident.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. It possible / he will hear / his old friend soon.
 - A. It's possible that he will hear from his old friend soon.
 - B. It's possible for him hearing from his old friend soon.
 - C. It's possible that he will hear about his old friend soon.
 - D. It's possible that he will hear of his old friend soon.
2. He / scarcely hold back / tears.
 - A. He couldn't scarcely hold back his tears.
 - B. He could scarcely hold back his tears.
 - C. He could scarcely held back his tears.
 - D. He could scarcely hold back his tears.
3. Britain / not mountainous whereas Italy / mainly mountainous.
 - A. Britain is not mountainous whereas Italy isn't either.
 - B. Britain is not mountainous whereas Italy is too.
 - C. Britain is not mountainous whereas Italy is mainly nountainous.
 - D. Britain is not mountainous whereas Italy is mainly so.
4. As / as I / concerned, you / call / police.
 - A. As far as I'm concerned, you will call the police.
 - B. As far as I'm concerned, you called the police.
 - C. As far as I'm concerned, you should call the police.
 - D. As far as I'm concerned, you call the police.
5. He stay / away / work / a week so as / be able / have / rest.
 - A. He stayed away to work for a week so as to be able to have a rest.
 - B. He stayed away from work for a week so as to be able for having a rest.
 - C. He stayed away for work a week so as to be able to have a rest.
 - D. He stayed away from work for a week so as to be able to have a rest.

SENTENCE BUILDING 12

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. S + be / V + more and more + long adjective

The storms became more and more violent.

2. The less + adj + S + V, the less + adj + S + V

The less strong we are, the less happy you will be.

3. SI + V1 + that + S2 + present subjunctive.

The commander demanded that his soldier break in that military post.

4. It + be + adj + that + S + present subjunctive.

It's essential that his wife work to help pay this bills.

5. The + noun + be + that + S + present subjunctive.

There advice was that their daughter finish college before marrying.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. Nights/getting longer/longer.

- a. Nights are getting longer and long.
- b. Nights are getting longer longer.
- c. Nights getting longer and longer.
- d. Nights are getting longer and longer.

2. The less tasty/food became, the less/ ate it.

- a. The less tasty food became, the less we ate it.
- b. The less tasty the food became, the less it was ate.
- c. The less tasty the food became, the less was ate it.
- d. The less tasty food became, the less ate it.

3. Our teacher suggested/Ken read more/ motorized suburbs.

- a. Our teacher suggest that Ken read more about motorized suburbs.
- b. Our teaher suggested that Ken read more about motorized suburbs.
- c. Our teacher suggested Ken to read more about motorized suburbs.
- d. Our teacher suggested Ken reading more about motorized suburbs.

4. It/ important/the husband spend time/the children.

- a. It's important that the husband spend time with the children.
- b. It's important that the husband spends time with the children.
- c. It's important for the husband spend time with the children.
- d. It's important to spend time for the children with the husband.

5. My suggestion/ that you/ close attention/ your work.

- a. My suggestion was that you paid close attention to your work.
- b. My suggestion was that you paying close attention to your work.
- c. My suggestion for you to close attention to your work.
- d. My suggestion was that you pay close attention to your work

SENTENCE BUILDING 13

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{that} + S_2 + V_2$.

The hotel manager says that the mattress beds are excellent.

2. $S_1 + V_1 + \text{wh - word} + S_2 + V_2$.

I must ask when Bell invented the telephone.

3. $S + \text{be} + \text{adj} + \text{that clause}$.

We are sorry that our television set is broken.

4. $S + V + \text{wh - word} + \text{to infinitive}$.

We don't know how to operate this combine harvester.

5. $S_1 + \text{who} + V_2 + V_1$.

The scientist who invented the steam engine was James Watt.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. The mayor says/ the new post office will / open / next week.
 - a. The mayor says the new post office be opened next week.
 - b. The mayor says that the new post office will open next week.
 - c. The mayor says that the new post office will be opened next week.
 - d. The mayor said that the new post office will be opened next week.
2. I must ask when Bell invent/ the telephone.
 - a. I must ask when Bell invented the telephone.
 - b. I must ask when Bell invents the telephone.
 - c. I must ask when did Bell invent the telephone.
 - d. I must ask when Bell had invented the telephone.
3. I/ glad/ television sets are becoming cheaper all/ time.
 - a. I was glad that television sets are becoming cheaper all the time.
 - b. I am glad that television sets are becoming cheaper all the time.
 - c. I am glad that television sets become cheaper all time.
 - d. I be glad that television sets are cheaper than any time.
4. I wants / know how much/ write about satellites.
 - a. He wants to know how much satellites to write about.
 - b. He want know how much to write about.
 - c. He wanted to know how much writing about satellites.

- d. He wants to know how much to write about satellites.
5. The man who run/ the store/ called /manager.
- The man who run the store is called the manager.
 - The man running the store called the manager.
 - The man who runs the store is called the manager.
 - The man who runs the store is called the manager.

SENTENCE BUILDING 14

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. S₁ + V₁ + as if + S₂ + V₂.

The young man acted as if he has been a professional lion tamer.

2. S + should have + V₃.

He should have finished writing his dissertation before May.

3. S + could have + V₃.

The nomads could have eaten taro instead of rice.

4. S + must have + V₃.

The penguins mus have been extinct due to scarcity of food.

5. S + be + to + V.

They were to satisfy the academic requirements for college admission.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

- I felt as if / had had/ headache.
 - I felt as if I have a headache.
 - I felt as if I had had a headache.
 - I felt as if I have had a headached.
 - I felt as if I had a headache.
- She would/ bought/toothpaste/her father yesterday.
 - She should has bought a toothpaste for her father yesterday.
 - She should have bought toothpaste for her father yesterday.
 - She should have bought a toothpaste for her father yesterday.
 - She should buy a toothpaste for her father yesterday.

3. He could borrowed some books his assignment.
 - a. He could have borrowed some books from his assignment.
 - b. He can borrowed some books for his assignment.
 - c. He could borrow some bookds for his assignment now.
 - d. He could have borrowed some books for his assignments.
4. You must/ taken your hat / you yesterday.
 - a. You must have taken your hat with you yesterday.
 - b. You must have taken your hat for you yesterday.
 - c. You must be taken your hat will you yesterday.
 - d. You must be taking your hat for you yesterday.
5. She/ to take/ attic/ the top/ a middle – class house
 - a. She will be to take an attic by the top of a middle – class house.
 - b. She is taking an attic on the top in a middle – class house.
 - c. She was to take an attic at the top of a middle – class house.
 - d. She was to be taken attic at the top of a middle – class house.

SENTENCE BUILDING 15

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. $S_1 + \text{whom} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$.

The doctor whom I know specializes in gynaecology.

2. $S_1 + \text{prep} + \text{whom} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$

The soldier of whom you were proud was badly wounded.

3. $S_1 + \text{prep} + \text{which} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$.

The beach on which we used to lie was destroyed by an oil plant.

4. $S_1 + \text{whose} + \text{noun} + V_2 + V_1$.

The film whose turn over was thousands of dollars got a first prize in the festival.

5. $S_1 + \text{whose} + \text{noun} + S_2 + V_2 + V_1$.

The submarine whose fate you know had explored in the Barrent Sea.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. The man / you saw behind / counter / the butcher.
 - A. The man whom you saw behind the counter is the butcher.
 - B. The man who you saw behind the counter was the butcher.
 - C. The man whom you saw behind the counter is a butcher.
 - D. The man that you saw behind the counter is butcher.
2. The clerk for / we were looking / not / the store.
 - a. The clerk for whose we were looking isn't in the store.
 - b. The clerk whom we were looking for isn't the store.
 - c. The clerk you that we were looking isn't in the store.
 - d. The clerk for whom we were looking isn't in the store.
3. This / not / brand for / I asked.
 - A. This isn't the brand for which I am asked.
 - B. This not the brand for which I asked.
 - C. This isn't the brand for which I asked.
 - D. This wasn't the brand for that I asked.
4. The woman whose husband sell / car insurance wreck / her car.
 - A. The woman whose husband sells car insurance wrecked her car.
 - B. The woman whose husband sell car insurance wrecks her car.
 - C. The woman whose husband sold car insurance wrecks her car.
 - D. The woman whose husband selling car insurance wrecked her car.
5. The policeman / car she hit gave her / ticket.
 - A. The policeman his car she hit was given a ticket.
 - B. The policeman whose car she hit gave her a ticket.
 - C. The policeman his car she hit gave her a ticket.
 - D. The policeman whose car she hit gives her a ticket.

SENTENCE BUILDING 16

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS.

1. Do + verb: Emphatic imperative sentences.

Do be sure to turn off the electric fan.

2. It + be + adverb clause of time + that + S + V.

It was only when he lived far away that he felt homesick.

3. It + be + prepositional phrase + that + S + V.

It is in this room that we usually hold our meetings.

4. It + be + the + person + who as S + V.

It's the vice – president who is in charge of the social council

5. It + be + the + thing + which + S + V.

It's the safety hat which we are going to order.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. Do fetch us something/ drink because we are so thirsty.

A. Do fetch us something for drink because we are so thirsty.

B. Do fetch us something to drink because we are so thirsty.

C. Do fetch us something as drink because we are so thirsty.

D. Do fetch us something to drink because we so thirsty.

2. It / only when / game was over / he felt “a little frost bite”.

A. It was only when a game over he felt “ a little frost – bite”

B. It was only when the game was over that he felt a “little frost-bite”

C. It only when the game was over that he felt “a little frost-bite”

D. It was only when game was over that he felt “little frost-bite”

3. It / at a field hospital / the brave soldier died.

A. It was at a field hospital which the brave soldier died.

B. It was a field hospital where brave soldier died.

C. It was at a field hospital where the brave soldier died.

D. It was at a field hospital that the brave soldier died.

4. It was Sheila / went / school / my sister.

A. It was Sheila who went to school for my sister.

B. It was Sheila went to school with my sister.

C. It was Sheila who went to school with my sister.

- D. It was Sheila whom went to school with my sister.
5. It / this old photo / he has kept / years.
- A. It's this old photo which he has kept for years.
- B. It's this old photo has kept him for years.
- C. It's this old photo has he kept for years.
- D. It's this old photo which for years has he kept.

SENTENCE BUILDING 17

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. The + noun + V-ing phrase + V

The trail winding in the jungle is named after our beloved Uncle Ho.

2. The + noun + V-ed phrase + V

The poultry raised by my uncle ate fat.

3. When + prepositional phrase, + S + V

When in class, we listen attentively to our teacher.

4. How long + is it + since + S + past verb?

How long is it since you studied in Sorbonne University?

5. S + V +it + adj + to infinitive

We consider it bad to boycott him.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. The store selling good food / full / people.
- A. The store selling good food full of people.
- B. The store selling good food is full of people.
- C. The store sell good food is full of people.
- D. The store selling good food is full with people.
2. The exercises given yesterday/the teacher/ difficult.
- A. The exercise given yesterday by the teacher were difficult.
- B. The exercises given yesterday by the teacher were difficult.
- C. The exercises giving yesterday by the teacher were difficult
- D. The exercises give yesterday by the teacher were difficult.

3. When/ home, she always help/her mother.
 - A. When at home, she always help with her mother.
 - B. When in home, she always helps her mother.
 - C. When home, she always helps her mother.
 - D. When at home, she always helps her mother.
4. How long, it since / children write / the first letter / his father.
 - A. How long is it since the child wrote the first letter to his father?
 - B. How long it is since the child wrote the first letter for father?
 - C. How long is it since the child wrote the first letter for father?
 - D. How long is it since child writes the first letter for father?
5. We found / very dangerous / drive fast / this road.
 - A. We found it very dangerous for driving fast on this road.
 - B. We found it very dangerous to drive fast on this road.
 - C. We found very dangerous to drive fast on this road.
 - D. We found it very dangerous driving fast on this road.

SENTENCE BUILDING 18

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. $S_1 + V_1 + O + to + whoever + V_2$

I shall give the first prize to whoever can find the solution to this enigma.

2. $S_1 + V_1 + whatever + S_2 + V_2$

Ken does whatever the teacher tells him to.

3. **Whenever** + $S_2 + V_2 + S_1 + V_1$

Whenever he goes out, his dog wags its tail.

4. $S_1 + V_1 + wherever + S_2 + V_2$

The young volunteers are ready to go wherever the country needs them to.

5. **Had** + $S_2 + V_3$, + $S_1 + would\ have + V_3$

Had the opportunity presented itself to us, we would have got a scholarship to study in Australia.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. Universities should / open / whoever / qualified.
 - A. Universities should open to whoever is qualified.
 - B. Universities should be open to whoever is qualified.
 - C. Universities should be opened to whoever is qualified.
 - D. Universities should be opened for whoever is qualified.
2. She believe/ whatever people say.
 - A. She believe whatever people say.
 - B. She believe in whatever people to say.
 - C. She believes whatever people say.
 - D. She believed whatever people say.
3. Whenever / come, you'll / welcome.
 - A. Whenever you come, you'll be welcome.
 - B. Whenever you come, you'll be welcome.
 - C. Whenever you come, you would be welcomed.
 - D. Whenever you came, you are welcomed.
4. Ken like / hike wherever there / a river or / stream.
 - A. Ken like hiking wherever there was a river or a stream.
 - B. Ken like to hike wherever there's a river or a stream.
 - C. Ken likes hike wherever there's a river or a stream.
 - D. Ken likes to hike wherever there's a river or a stream.
5. Had the earth / either twice as large / it / now, people wouldn't / been able / live / it.
 - A. Had the earth become either twice as large as it is now, people wouldn't have been able to live on it.
 - B. If the earth had become either twice as large as it is now, people wouldn't have been able to live on it.
 - C. The earth had become either twice as large as it is now, people wouldn't be able to live on it.
 - D. If the earth became either twice as large as it is now, people wouldn't be able to live on it.

SENTENCE BUILDING 19

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. No sooner + had + S₁ + V₃ + than + S₂ + past verb

No sooner had he come to visit his family than he embarked on the way to the front (tiền tuyến).

2. Hardly + had + S₁ + V₃ + when + S₂ + past verb

Hardly had it stopped raining when the farmers resumed their work.

3. It + be + high time + S + past subjunctive

It's high time people consolidated the dike system.

4. No matter where + S₂ + V₂ + S₁ + V₁

No matter where you live, you must labour to survive.

5. No matter which + noun + S₂ + V₂ + S₁ + V₁

No matter which motorbike you buy, you should have a mechanic see to it for you.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. No sooner / he drunk / coffee / he begin / feel drowsy.

- A. No sooner he drunk coffee than he begins to feel drowsy.
- B. No sooner he had drunk the coffee than he began to feel drowsy.
- C. No sooner had he drunk the coffee than he began to feel drowsy.
- D. No sooner had he drunk the coffee when he began to feel drowsy.

2. Hardly / the performance begun when / lights went out.

- A. Hardly had the performance begun when the lights went out.
- B. Hardly the performance had begun when the lights went out.
- C. Hardly the performance began when the lights went out.
- D. Hardly did the performance begin when the lights went out.

3. It / high time they stop / teasing their girlfriends.

- A. It's high time they should stop teasing their girlfriends.
- B. It's high time they stopped teasing their girlfriends.
- C. It's high time they stop teasing their girlfriends.
- D. It's high time for them stop teasing their girlfriends.

4. No where you go, the sea / never more / 80 miles away.

- A. No matter where you go, the sea never more 80 miles away.

- B. No matter where you go, the sea is never more about 80 miles away.
 C. No matter where you going, the sea is never more than 80 miles away.
 D. No matter where you go, the sea is never more than 80 miles away.
5. No / which pen you lend me, it / do.
 A. No matter which pen you lent me, it will be doing.
 B. No matter which pen is lent me, it should do.
 C. No matter which pen you lend me, it will do.
 D. No matter which pen you lent me, it will do.

SENTENCE BUILDING 20

I. SENTENCE BUILDING PATTERNS

1. No longer + auxiliary verb + S + V

No longer do people go to the cinema for a film show.

2. Prepositional phrase of place + V + S

In the small church burned an oil lamp.

3. At no time + be + S + adj/ past participle

On no account

At no time was the president aware of what was happening.

4. Having + past participle + S past verb

Having finished their test, the students left the examination room.

5. S + do / does / did + V: emphatic construction

The minister does assume the responsibilities for the train accident.

II. PRACTICE

Choose the best sentence constructed from the given set of words and phrases.

1. No longer / women bear a lot / children.
 A. No longer are women born a lot of children.
 B. No longer bear women a lot of children.
 C. No longer do women bear a lot of children.
 D. No longer women bear a lot of children.
2. Among them / several sacks / white flour.
 A. Among them several sacks were white flour.
 B. Among them were several sacks of white flour.

- C. Among them will several sacks be white flour.
 D. Among them were several flour white sacks.
3. On no account / visitors allowed / feed / animals.
 A. On no account will visitors be allowed feeding the animals.
 B. On no account to feed animals are visitors allowed.
 C. On no account visitors are allowed to feed the animals.
 D. On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals.
4. Having realised / smoking / not good, I / it up.
 A. Having realised that smoking was not good, I gave it up.
 B. Having realised that smoking not good, I gave it up.
 C. Having realised that smoking is not good, I give it up.
 D. Having realised smoking not good, I gave it up.
5. The fishermen did fire / U. S. Jet planes attack / them.
 A. The fishermen did fire at the U. S. jet planes attacking them.
 B. The fishermen did fired at the U. S. jet planes attacking them.
 C. The fishermen did fire at the U. S. jet planes attack them.
 D. The fishermen did fire at the U. S. jet planes to attack them.

PRACTICE WRITING

From the given clauses, choose the most appropriate completion of sentences by circling a, b, c, or d.

TEST 1

1. She / see / nothing / cheap / supermarket
 a. She see nothing cheap supermarket.
 b. She sees nothing cheap in the supermarket.
 c. She sees nothing is cheap in the supermarket.
 d. She sees nothing are cheap in the supermarket.
2. There / any / body / home?
 a. Is there anybody home?
 b. Are there anybody home?

- c. Is there are anybody home?
 d. Are there is anybody home?
3. I / have / something / interesting / your birthday
 a. I have something is interesting your birthday.
 b. I have something interesting your birthday.
 c. I have something interesting for your birthday.
 d. I have something is interesting for your birthday.
4. Anyone / your family / like / sweet?
 a. Do anyone in your family like sweets?
 b. Does anyone in your family likes sweets?
 c. Does anyone your family like sweets?
 d. Does anyone in your family like sweets?
5. There / anything / I / help / you?
 a. Is there anything I can help you?
 b. Are there anything I can help you?
 c. There is anything can I help you?
 d. There are anything can I help you?
6. You / heat / oil / before / fry / potatoes.
 a. You should heat the oil before you fry the potatoes.
 b. You should heat oil before fry potatoes.
 c. You should heat oil before you fry potatoes.
 d. You should heat the oil before fry the potatoes.
7. Anyone / know / where / flour.
 a. Do anyone know where the flour is?
 b. Does anyone know where the flour is?
 c. Does anyone know where is the flour?
 d. Do anyone know the flour is where?
8. You / cannot / boil / eggs / because / there / any / fridge.
 a. You cannot boil eggs because there aren't any egg in the fridge.
 b. You cannot boil egg because there aren't any eggs in the fridge.
 c. You cannot boil eggs because there isn't any in the fridge.
 d. You cannot boil egg because there isn't any eggs in the fridge.
9. She / like / nothing / but / Ice – cream.
 a. She like nothing but Ice- cream.

- b. She likes nothing but is Ice- cream.
 - c. She like nothing but are Ice- cream.
 - d. She likes nothing but Ice- cream.
10. Can / you/ see / anything / good / than / this one?
- a. Can you see anything good than this one?
 - b. Can you see anything is good than this one?
 - c. Can you see anything is better than this one?
 - d. Can you see anything better than this one?

TEST 2

1. Would / mind / lend / motorbike / until / week.
- a. Would you mind lending me your motorbike until next week?
 - b. Would you mind to lend me your motorbike until next week?
 - c. Would you mind to lending me your motorbike until next week?
 - d. Would you mind lend me your motorbike until next week?
2. He / not interested / buy new / car.
- a. He was not interested on buying a new car.
 - b. He was not interested in buying a new car.
 - c. He was not interested to buy a new car.
 - d. He was not interested to buying a new car.
3. I / used / swim / this river / but / I / not any more.
- a. I used to swim in this river but I don't any more.
 - b. I am used to swim in this river but I don't any more.
 - c. I used to swimming in this river but I don't any more.
 - d. I used swimming in this river but I don't any more.
4. The tea / to hot / me / drink.
- a. The tea is too hot for me to drink.
 - b. The tea is too hot for me to drinking.
 - c. The tea is too hot of me to drinking.
 - d. The tea is too hot for me drink.
5. She / not go / school / regularly / do / not / make progress.
- a. She don't go to school regularly, so she doesn't make progress.
 - b. She doesn't go school regularly, so she doesn't make progress.

- c. She doesn't go to school regularly, so she doesn't make progress.
d. She don't go to school regularly, so she don't make progress.
6. It / important / her / see / doctor / now.
a. It is important for her seeing doctor now.
b. It is important of her seeing doctor now.
c. It is important of her to see doctor now.
d. It is important for her to see doctor now.
7. teacher / allow / anyone / talk / loudly / class.
a. The teacher doesn't allow anyone talking loudly in class.
b. The teacher doesn't allow anyone to talk loudly in class.
c. The teacher don't allow anyone to talk loudly in class.
d. The teacher don't allow anyone talking loudly in class.
8. Although he study / hard / not pass / final exam.
a. Although he studied hard he didn't pass his final exam.
b. Although he studied hard he didn't pass his final exam.
c. Although he studied hard he hadn't pass his final exam.
d. Although he studies hard he doesn't pass his final exam.
9. This food / much / stale / us / eat.
a. This food was much stale for us to eat.
b. This food was too much stale for us to eat.
c. This food was too much stale for us eating.
d. This food was much stale for us to eating.
10. Not / allow / enter / museum / before 9.
a. We didn't allowed to enter the museum before 9 o'clock.
b. We were not allowed to enter the museum before 9 o'clock.
c. We were not allowed to entering the museum before 9 o'clock.
d. We were not allowed entering the museum before 9 o'clock.

TEST 3

1. I would / to spend / vacation / a summer resort hotel.
a. I would like to spend my vacation at a summer resort hotel.
b. I would like spending my vacation at a summer resort hotel.
c. I would like to spending my vacation at a summer resort hotel.

- d. I would like spend my vacation at a summer resort hotel.
2. If / I / not try / be nice / people, I / not / any friends.
- If I didn't try to be nice to people, I wouldn't have any friends.
 - If I didn't try to be nice to people, I wouldn't have had any friends.
 - If I didn't try to be nice to people, I didn't have any friends.
 - If I didn't try to be nice to people, I hadn't have any friends.
3. People / prefer / watch / TV / days / listen / radio.
- People prefer watch TV these days to listening to the radio.
 - People prefer watching TV these days to listening to the radio.
 - People prefer watch TV these days to listen to the radio.
 - People prefer watch TV these days to listening to the radio.
4. My wife / not / accustomed / wander / dark / corridors.
- My wife is not accustomed to wander along dark corridors
 - My wife is not accustomed wandering along dark corridors
 - My wife is not accustomed to be wandering along dark corridors
 - My wife is not accustomed to wandering along dark corridors
5. My father /tired / that/ go/ bed / right / dinner.
- My father was so tired that he went to bed right after dinner.
 - My father was such tired that he went to bed right after dinner.
 - My father was too tired that he went to bed right after dinner.
 - My father was so tired that he go to bed right after dinner.
6. It / not easy / start / look / job at his age.
- It is not easy start looking for job at his age.
 - It is not easy to start looking for job at his age.
 - It is not easy start to look for job at his age.
 - It is not easy starting to look for job at his age.
7. He / bored / doing same thing after day.
- He is bored of doing the same thing after day.
 - He is bored with doing the same thing day after day.
 - He is bored about doing the same thing after day.
 - He is bored on doing the same thing after day.
8. I / rather / at home / go / walk.
- I would rather staying at home than going for a walk.
 - I would rather stayed at home than went for a walk.

- c. I would rather to stay at home than to go for a walk.
 - d. I would rather stay at home than go for a walk.
9. It / essential / same / educational opportunities.
- a. It is essential that every child should have the same educational opportunities.
 - b. It is essential that every child should has the same educational opportunities.
 - c. It is essential that every child should have had the same educational opportunities.
 - d. It is essential that every child should had the same educational opportunities.
10. It / wrong / you / not / help him / studies.
- a. It is wrong to you not to help him with his studies.
 - b. It is wrong of you not to helping him with his studies.
 - c. It is wrong of you not help him with his studies.
 - d. It is wrong of you not to help him with his studies.

TEST 4

1. It / difficult / me / eat American food / when / be / New York.
- a. It is difficult for me to eat American food when I was in New York.
 - b. It was difficult for me to eat American food when I was in New York.
 - c. It is difficult for me to eat American food when I am in New York.
 - d. It was difficult for me to eating American food when I was in New York.
2. My uncle / gives up / smoke / one year.
- a. My uncle has given up smoking for one year.
 - b. My uncle have given up smoking for one year.
 - c. My uncle has given up to smoke for one year.
 - d. My uncle has given up smoking one year ago.
3. I / can't stand / see / him / come late everyday.
- a. I can't stand to see him coming late everyday.
 - b. I can't stand seeing him to come late everyday.
 - c. I can't stand seeing him coming late everyday.
 - d. I can't stand to see him come late everyday.

4. While / they / have / dinner / we / go / our for a walk.
- While they had had dinner we went out for a walk.
 - While they had dinner we went out for a walk.
 - While they were having dinner we were going out for a walk.
 - While they were having dinner we went out for a walk.
5. My mother / preferred / me / go shopping with her.
- My mother preferred me to go shopping with her.
 - My mother preferred me go shopping with her.
 - My mother preferred me went shopping with her.
 - My mother preferred I to go shopping with her.
6. The noise / the traffic / prevented / me / go to sleep.
- The noise of traffic prevented me going to sleep.
 - The noise of traffic prevented me for going to sleep.
 - The noise of traffic prevented me from going to sleep.
 - The noise of traffic prevented me to go to sleep.
7. We / go / airport / see / off / last.
- We went to the airport to see him off last week.
 - We go to the airport to see him off last week.
 - We go to the airport to seeing him off last week.
 - We went to the airport seeing him off last week.
8. Wish / have / money / buy / dictionary / yesterday.
- I Wish I had had some money to buy a dictionary yesterday.
 - I Wish I had some money to buy a dictionary yesterday.
 - I Wish I had some money buy a dictionary yesterday.
 - I Wish I had had some money buy a dictionary yesterday.
9. Peter / advise / not/ go / train / time.
- Peter advised me not going by train next time.
 - Peter advised me not go by train next time.
 - Peter advised me to going by train next time.
 - Peter advised me not to go by train next time.
10. Can / manage / write / report / yourself ?
- Can you manage writing the report yourself.
 - Can you manage to write the report yourself.
 - Can you manage write the report yourself.
 - Can you manage to writing the report yourself.

TEST 5

1. They arrange / provide / new flat / Mary.
 - a. They arranged to provide a new flat to Mary.
 - b. They arranged providing a new flat to Mary.
 - c. They arranged to providing a new flat to Mary.
 - d. They arranged to provide a new flat for Mary.
2. She not look / intelligent enough / university professor.
 - a. She doesn't look intelligent enough being a university professor.
 - b. She doesn't look intelligent enough to being a university professor.
 - c. She doesn't look intelligent enough to be a university professor.
 - d. She doesn't look enough intelligent to be a university professor.
3. We / spend / time / learn / English / French / last year.
 - a. We spend more time on learning English and French last year.
 - b. We spend more time to learn English and French last year.
 - c. We spend more time on learn English and French last year.
 - d. We spend more time for learning English and French last year.
4. Although he work / hard, he / not success / his career.
 - a. Although he worked hard, he could not succeed in his career.
 - b. Although he worked hard, he could not succeed for his career.
 - c. Although he worked hard, he could not succeed his career.
 - d. Although he working hard, he could not succeed in his career.
5. Though/ he/ live / far / office / come / work / time.
 - a. Though he lives far from his office he always comes working on time.
 - b. Though he live far from his office he always come to work on time.
 - c. Though he lives far from his office he always comes to work on time.
 - d. Though he lives far from his office he always comes to work in time.
6. He / insist / invite / mother – in – law / restaurant.
 - a. He insisted in our inviting his mother – in – law to the restaurant.
 - b. He insisted on our inviting his mother – in – law to the restaurant.
 - c. He insisted of our inviting his mother – in – law to the restaurant.
 - d. He insisted about our inviting his mother – in – law to the restaurant.
7. High time / someone / tell / him / stop / behave / child.
 - a. It's high time someone told him to stop behaving like a child.
 - b. It's high time someone tell him to stop behaving like a child.

- c. It's high time someone telling him to stop behaving like a child.
a. It's high time someone told him stop behaving like a child.
8. He /leave / house / without / say / word.
a. He left the house without say any word.
b. He left the house without saying any word.
c. He left the house without to say any word.
d. He left the house without to saying any word.
9. We / argue / the waiter / price / meal.
a. We argued with the waiter on the price of the meal.
b. We argued the waiter about the price of the meal.
c. We argued with the waiter about the price of the meal.
d. We argued the waiter on the price of the meal.
10. I / remembered / lock / car / door before leaving.
a. I remembered to lock the car door before leaving.
b. I remembered locking the car door before leaving.
c. I remembered to locking the car door before leaving.
d. I remembered lock the car door before leaving.

TEST 6

1. Zidane / score a goal / beautiful / than / Ronaldo.
a. Zidane scores a goal more beautifully than Ronaldo.
b. Zindane scores a goal beautifully than Ronaldo.
c. Zindane scores a goal more beautiful than Ronaldo.
d. Zidane scores a goal beautiful than Ronaldo.
2. Life / countryside / quiet / life / the city.
a. Life in the countryside is quiet than life in the city.
b. Life in the countryside is more quiet than life in the city.
c. Life in the countryside is quieter than life in the city.
d. Life in the countryside is more quieter than life in the city.
3. She / speak English / fluent / last year.
a. She can speak English fluent than last year.
b. She can speak English more fluent than che could last year.
c. She can speak English fluently than last year.

- d. She can speak English more fluently than she could last year.
4. Next time / you / prepare / careful / this time.
- Next time, you should prepare the lesson more careful than this time.
 - Next time, you should prepare the lesson more carefully than this time.
 - Next time, you should prepare the lesson carefully than this time.
 - Next time, you should prepare the lesson careful than this time.
5. I / run / fast / my brother.
- I can run fast than my brother does.
 - I can run more fast than my brother does.
 - I can run more faster than my brother does.
 - I can run faster than my brother does.
6. I / not / go / school / do / homework / weekend.
- I don't go to school or do to have homework at weekend.
 - I don't have to go to school or do homework at weekend.
 - I don't have to go to school at weekend or do homework.
 - At weekend I don't have school to go or homework to do.
7. I / always / watch / MTV / Asia / music channel / 9 o'clock.
- I always watch MTV Asia on channel music at 9 o'clock every Saturday.
 - I watch always MTV Asia on channel music at 9 o'clock every Saturday.
 - I always watch every MTV Asia on music channel at 9 o'clock Saturday.
 - I always watch MTV Asia on music channel a 9 o'clock every Saturday.
8. She / dance / beautiful / her friend.
- She dances much more beautifully than her friend.
 - She dances much beautifully more than her friend.
 - She dances more beautifully much than her friend.
 - She dances beautifully much more than her friend.
9. Feel / good / today / last weekend.
- I feel much better today than I did last week.
 - I feel much better last week than I did last week.
 - I feel better today much than I did last week.
 - I did feel much better today than I last week.
10. Professor Hanh / give / interesting / lectures / that / classes / boring.
- Professor Hanh gives interesting lectures such that his classes are never boring.

- b. Professor Hanh gives such interesting lectures that his classes are never boring.
- c. Professor Hanh gives interesting lectures that his classes are never such boring.
- d. Professor Hanh gives interesting such lectures that his classes are never boring.

TEST 7

1. Papers / deliver / door / every day.
 - a. Papers are delivered at the door every day.
 - b. Papers is delivered at the door every day.
 - c. The papers are delivered to the door every day.
 - d. Papers is deliver to the door every day.
2. Every / week / this / television show / watch / thousands / people.
 - a. Every week this television show is watched by thousands of people.
 - b. Every week this television show watches thousands of people.
 - c. Every week this television show is watch by thousands of people.
 - d. Every week this television show is watched by thousands people.
3. Lan / always / give / nice / presents / her / birthday / parents.
 - a. Lan gives nice presents to her on the birthday of her parents.
 - b. Lan is always given nice presents on birthday of her parents.
 - c. Lan is always given nice presents on her birthday by her parents.
 - d. Lan always gives nice presents on her birthday to her parents.
4. The / books / have to / give / back / They / not / allow / taken / home.
 - a. The books have to be given back. They are not allow taken home.
 - b. The books have to be given back. They are not allowed to be taken home.
 - c. The books have to give back. They are not allowes to be taken home.
 - d. The book have to be given back. They do not allowed to be taken home.
5. Most / rice / grow / wet / soil / upland / rice / grow / dry / soil.
 - a. Most rice are grown in wet soil but upland rice is grown in dry soil.
 - b. Most of rice grown in wet soil but upland rice grow in dry soil.
 - c. Most rice is grown by wet soil but upland rice is grown by dry soil.
 - d. Most rice grows in wet soil but upland rice grows in dry soil.

6. It / less / difficult / learn / Maths / Literature.
- It is less difficult to learn Maths than Literature.
 - It is less than difficult to learn Maths Literature.
 - It is difficult to learn Maths less than Literature.
 - It is difficult to learn less Maths than Literature.
7. Now / VietNameese / football / team / play / than / use / to.
- Now the VietNameese football team can better play than they used to.
 - Now the VietNameese football team better can play than they used to.
 - Now the VietNameese football team can better than play they used to.
 - Now the VietNameese football team can play better than they used to.
8. It / hard / say / city / big / than / the other.
- It is hard to say which bigger city is than other.
 - It is hard to say which city is bigger than other.
 - It is hard to say bigger city than which the other.
 - It is hard to say city which is bigger than the other.
9. The / weather / become / hot / and / in / summer.
- The weather is becoming hotter in summer and hotter.
 - The weather is hotter and hotter becoming in summer.
 - The weather is becoming hotter and hotter in summer.
 - The weather is hotter and becoming hotter in summer.
10. lessons / year / be / difficult / than / those / last year.
- The lessons this year are more difficult than those last year.
 - The lessons this year are difficult more than those last year.
 - The lessons this year are more those difficult than last year.
 - The lessons this year are more than difficult those last year.

PART III

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION WITH INITIAL WORDS GIVEN

Focus 1. Would you mind + V-ing.

1. Can you close the door behind you, please?
Would.....?
2. Do you think you could do the shopping on your way home?
Would you.....?
3. I wonder if you could help me, please.
Would.....?
4. Will you do the cooking tonight?
Would.....?
5. Can you come ten minutes before the meeting starts?
Would.....?

Focus 2. The verb "Wish".

1. I'm afraid your father can't come.
I wish he.....
2. They always come late.
I wish they wouldn't
3. He always complains about everything.
I wish.....
4. He never invites us round.
I wish.....
5. We can't go on holiday this year.
We wish

Focus 3. Different ways to express suggestions.

1. Let's go to the theatre.

How about going.....?

2. We should get started as soon as possible.

It might be a good idea.....

3. You could write and ask her yourself.

You might like to

4. Why don't we take a winter holiday for a change.

What about.....

5. Couldn't you just pay the end of the month?

You could.....

Focus 4. Causative passive.

1. We ask someone to check the accounts every month.

We.....

2. Someone sends the money to my bank account in London.

I.....

3. My camera's being repaired at the moment.

I'm.....

4. I think it's time to service the car.

It's time to.....

5. The computer's no good and we're changing it.

We.....

Focus 5. Wish + past subjunctive.

1. I hate having to go to school on Saturdays.

I wish I didn't have

2. I hate having to do homework everynight.

I wish.....

3. I never have enough money and it would be nice to have more.

I wish.....

4. Why don't we go any more often?

I.....

5. Why don't we have a bigger house?

I.....

Focus 6. Wish + past perfect subjunctive.

1. We went to live with my parents in Surrey.

I wish.....

2. I decided to stop working as a bus driver.

I wish.....

3. We put our money into a grocery shop.

I wish.....

4. We borrowed \$ 3,000 to start the business.

I wish.....

5. We didn't realize that a supermarket was opening nearby.

I wish.....

Focus 7. Wish + would + infinitive.

1. John doesn't help with the housework.

I.....

2. I'd like Peter to give up smoking.

I.....

3. Sheila takes too many days off work.

I.....

4. I don't like John playing football all the time.

I.....

5. Seila and Susan are very unkind to Peter.

I.....

Focus 8. Some and any.

1. All children can learn to read and write.

Any children

2. Not all of the children understood.

Some of

3. I will be free every day next week.

..... any day

4. All the buses will take you to the city centre.

Any bus.....

5. A few people said that they would be late.

Some.....

Focus 9. The negative of "Have".

1. We hadn't any time to spare.

We didn't

2. She hasn't any friends in London.

She doesn't.....

3. He hasn't any brothers or sisters.

He doesn't

4. They hadn't any new clothes to wear.

They didn't.....

5. We haven't anything to eat.

We don't

Focus 10. Must have + past participle.

1. Obviously it was long journey.

It must have.....

2. I'm sure he did it.

He.....

3. Of course you saw him.

You.....

4. It seems you enjoyed your holiday.

You.....

5. Perhaps someone has taken my cost by mistake.

Someone.....

Focus 11. Gerunds as subjects 1.

1. Having good friends is important.

It's.....

2. Playing tennis is fun.

It.....

3. Being polite to other people is important.

It.....

4. Learning about other cultures is interesting.

It.....

5. Walking alone at night in that part of the city is dangerous.

It.....

Focus 12. Gerunds as subjects 2.

1. Is it difficult to learn a second language?

Is learning

2. It isn't hard to make friends.

Making

3. Is it wrong to cheat during a test?

Is cheating.....

4. Is it dangerous to smoke cigarettes?

Is smoking.....

5. It isn't easy to live in a foreign country.

Living.....

Focus 13. Verb and adverb.

1. She's a careful writer.

She.....

2. I'm loud singer.

I.....

3. She's a fast swimmer.

She.....

4. He's a bad actor.

.....

5. Elizabeth's beautiful painter.

Elizabeth

Focus 14. Modal "may".

1. It's possible that she's in bed now.

She.....

2. It is possible that we won't come to the party.
We.....?
3. It is possible for me to smoke in here?
May.....?
4. Is it possible for us to sit here?
May.....
5. It's possible that he's tired.
He.....

Focus 15. Modal "must".

1. It is important for her to work harder.
She.....
2. It is necessary for them to be here at 9 o'clock.
They.....
3. It is important for him to see a doctor quickly.
He.....
4. It is necessary for us to work all night tonight.
We.....
5. It is very important that children do not leave school before 4 o'clock.
Children.....

Focus 16. Modal "might".

1. Perhaps she wants to be alone.
She.....
2. Perhaps she was ill yesterday.
She.....
3. Perhaps she went home early.
She.....
4. Perhaps she had to go home early.
She.....
5. Perhaps she was working yesterday.
She.....

Focus 17. Modal "can" to ask for permission.

1. Do you mind if I open this window just a little?
Can I.....?
2. I'd like to ask you just one more question.
Can I.....?
3. Is it all right if I give you a ring some time later
Can I.....?
4. I'd like an ice cream please.
Can I.....?
5. I wonder if I could come back later.
Can I.....?

Focus 18. Verbs giving permission.

1. You're allowed to do whatever you want.
You can do.....
2. It's all right to have visitors after three o'clock.
You're allowed to.....
3. You may all go home as soon as you've finished work.
You can all.....
4. I don't mind you coming back last as long as you don't make too much noise.
You can.....
5. Which this banker's card you can cash a cheque for up to \$250.
With this card you are allowed to

Focus 19. Modal "should".

In present subjunctive 1.

1. "I think it would be good idea to see a specialist" the doctor said to me.
The doctor recommended that I should.....
2. "You really must stay a litte longer", she said to me.
She insisted that
3. "Why don't you visit the museum after lunch?" I said to them.
I suggested that
4. "You must pay the rent by Friday", the landlord said to us.
The landlord demanded that.....

5. "Why don't you go away a few days? Jack said to me.

Jack suggested that.....

Focus 20. Would like.

1. I wish I lived in the country.

I would like

2. I wish I could find a better job.

I.....

3. I bet she wished she could start all over again.

I bet she'd like.....

4. I suppose you wish you saw them more often.

I suppose you'd like

5. They all wish they understood more about it.

They'd all like

Focus 21. Wouldn't mind.

1. I'd quite like to live in London.

I wouldn't mind.....

2. She said she'd quite like to learn English.

She said she wouldn't mind

3. Bill agreed that he would quite like to be chairman.

Bill agreed he wouldn't mind.....

4. We all agreed we'd quite like to go back to work.

We all agreed we wouldn't mind

5. I'd quite like to go into politics.

I wouldn't mind.....

Focus 22. So that + clause of purpose.

1. We wore warm clothes because we didn't want to get cold.

The wore

2. The man spoke very slowly because he wanted me understand what he said.

The man

3. I whispered because I didn't want anybody else to hear our conversation.

I..... nobody

4. She locked the door because she didn't want to be disturbed.
She.....
5. I slowed down because I wanted the car behind to be able to overtake.
I.....

Focus 23. Adjective + to infinitive 1.

1. It's difficult to understand him.
He is difficult
2. It's quite easy to use this machine.
This machine is
3. It was very difficult to open the window.
The window.....
4. It is impossible to translate some words.
Some words.....
5. It's no safe to stand on that chair.
That chair

Focus 24. Adjective + to infinitive 2.

1. I can please her.
She is an easy
2. I couldn't answer the question.
It was a difficult
3. Everybody makes that mistake.
It's an easy
4. I like living in this place.
It's a nice.....
5. We enjoyed watching the game
It was a good

Focus 25. Adjective + to infinitive 3.

1. You did my shopping for me.
It was kind of you to
2. You make the same mistake again and again.
It is careless.....

3. Don and Janny invited me to Stay with them.

It was nice

4. John made so much noise when I was try trying to sleep.

It wasn't very considerate

5. Mary gave up her job when she needed the money.

It was silly

Focus 26. Adjective + to infinitive 4.

1. Nobody left before me.

I was the first person

2. Everyboday else arrived before Paul.

Paul was the last.....

3. Fiona passed the exam and all the other students failed.

Fiona was the only

4. I complained to the restaurant manager about the service but another customer had already complained before me.

I was the second.....

5. Neil Amstrong walked on the moon in 1960 and nobody had done this before him.

Neil Amstrong was the first

Focus 27. " It" as impersonal subject.

1. Eating too much is unhealthy.

It's

2. Looking after young children is tiring.

It's

3. Driving too fast is very dangerous.

It's

4. Going to bed early is good

It's

5. Travelling in the rush hour is awful.

It's

Focus 28. It + Be + adj + for + O + to infinitive.

1. Students should do their homework.

It's important for

2. Students have to budget their time carefully.

It is necessary

3. A child usually can't sit still for a long time.

It's difficult

4. My family always eats turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

It's traditional

5. People can take vacation trips to the moon.

Will it be possible

Focus 29. Enough / too + to infinitive.

1. I don't wear this coat in winter because this coat isn't warm enough.

This coat

2. I can't explain the situation because it is too complicated.

This situation

3. Three people can't sit on this sofa because it isn't wide enough.

This sofa

4. We couldn't climb over the wall because it was too high.

The wall

5. You can't see some things without a microscope because they are too small.

Some

Focus 30. To – infinitive.

1. He said that he would help if he possibly could.

He promised

2. I'll go up to London tomorrow, if I can.

I intend

3. It wasn't easy but we drove home in two hours.

We managed

4. They said that they would sell us the house.

They agreed

5. He looked as if he was sleeping.

He seemed.....

Focus 31. Not to – infinitive.

1. She told me I shouldn't pay so much for a ticket.

She advised me not.....

2. He waved but I pretended that I didn't see him.

I pretended when he waved.

3. They promised they wouldn't miss the meeting.

They promised.....

4. I told the kids they shouldn't make so much noise.

I told the kids

5. I was going to write, but John persuaded me I shouldn't

John persuaded me

Focus 32. To be + V-ing and to have + past participle.

1. I think we have lost our way.

We appear to have.....

2. He pretended that he was working

He pretended to be

3. I think you've broken your leg.

You seem

4. It looks as if they've locked everything away.

They appear.....

5. It appears he is waiting for the doctor.

He appears.....

Focus 33. Active and passive 1.

1. You must clean this machine every time you use it.

This machine.....

2. You should keep the flowers in a warm sunny place.

The flowers

3. They're mending your shoes at the moment.

Your shoes

4. Someone will drive your car to Edinburgh on Tuesday.

Your car

5. We don't allow smoking in this restaurant.

Smoking

Focus 34. Active and passive 2.

1. I have told the children about the party.

The children

2. About thirty million people are watching this programme.

This programme

3. We expect students not to talk during the examination.

Students

4. You mustn't touch this button while the experiment is in progress.

This button

5. Some will blow a whistle if there is an emergency.

A whistle

Focus 35. Active – passive.

1. It is expected that the strike will end soon.

The strike is

2. It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow.

The weather is

3. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

The thieves

4. It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods.

Many people

5. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall .

The prisoner

Focus 36. Active and passive 4.

1. They didn't give me the money.

I wasn't

2. They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.

I

3. Janet's colleagues gave her a present when she retired.

Janet

4. Nobody told me that George was ill.

I wasn't.....

5. I think they should have offered Tom the job.

I think Tom

Focus 37. There is/ are.

1. The roads were busy today.

There was a lot

2. This soup is very salty.

There in the soup.

3. The box was empty.

There in the box.

4. The film was very violent.

There

5. The shops were very crowded.

There

Focus 38. Possessive case with possessive pronouns.

1. Ann invited some of her friends to her flat.

Ann.....

2. We had dinner with one of our neighbours.

We.....

3. I went on holiday with two of my friends.

I.....

4. Is that man one of your friends?

I.....

5. I met one of Jane's friends at the party.

I.....

Focus 39. Possessive "s" with time expressions.

1. The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.

Tomorrow's meeting.....

2. The storm last week caused a lot of damage.
Last.....
3. The only cinema in the town has closed down.
The town's.....
4. Exports from Britain to the United States have fallen recently.
Britain's exports.....
5. Tourism is the main industry in the region.
The region's

Focus 40. There's no point in + V-ing.

1. Why have a car if you never use it.
There's no point in having
2. Why work if you don't need money?
There's no
3. Don't eat if you're not hungry.
There's no
4. Don't study if you feel tired.
There's no
5. Don't wait if you don't want to.
There's no

Focus 41. Have difficulty + Ving.

1. I managed to get a visa but it was difficult.
I had difficulty getting
2. I can't remember people's names.
I have difficulty
3. Lucy managed to get a job without difficulty.
She had no
4. Do you find it difficult to understand him?
Do you have?
5. It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the concert.
You won't have any

Focus 42. Comparative adjectives.

1. I prefer my new school to the one I went to before.
My new school is better.....
2. I prefer staying in a hotel to camping.
Staying in a hotel is comfortable.....
3. I prefer eating out to cooking for myself.
Eating out is easier.....
4. I prefer living in the country to living in a town.
Living in the country is peaceful.....
5. I prefer cycling to driving.
Cycling is healthier.....

Focus 43. Superlative adjective 1.

1. It's the oldest building in the town.
No other
2. It was the happiest day of my life.
No other
3. It's the best film.
No other
4. She's the most popular singer in our country.
No other singer.....
5. It was the coldest day of the year.
No other day.....

Focus 44. Superlative adjective 2.

1. I've never heard a more ridiculous story.
That's the most..... I've ever heard.
2. We had never stayed in a more expensive hotel.
It was.....
3. I had never had such a tiring journey before.
It was.....
4. I've never had nearly such a tasty meal before.
That was.....

5. It's years since I saw a game as good as that.

That's I've seen for years.

Focus 45. Conditional sentence 1.

1. We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.

If you didn't

2. He doesn't speak very clearly – that's why people don't understand him.

If he..... more.....people

3. That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.

If the book....., I.....

4. We don't go our very often because we can't afford it.

If we

5. It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden.

If it.....

Focus 46. Conditional sentence type 2.

1. I can't write to her because I don't have her address.

I could

2. I'd like to go aboard but I can't afford it.

I would go

3. I'm not going to buy that car because it's so expensive.

I could buy

4. We can't go out because it's raining.

We could go

5. She won't come to the party because she's away on holiday.

She would come

Focus 47. Conditional sentence type 3.

1. They got in because you didn't lock the door properly.

If they had locked

2. It only happened because you didn't follow the instructions.

If you had followed

3. Luckily she didn't find our or she would have been furious.

If she had found

4. It's lucky we booked a room or we would have had nowhere to stay.
If we hadn't booked
5. It's a good job we weren't going any faster or someone could have been killed.
If we had been going any faster

Focus 48. Conditional sentence with "unless".

1. You must work much harder or you won't pass the exam.
You won't pass.....
2. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
You won't know.....
3. She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.
I'll.....
4. You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.
He won't be.....
5. The company must offer me more money or I'm going to look for another job.
I'm.....

Focus 49. Conditional sentence with "only if".

1. You are allowed into the club only if you're a member.
You aren't
2. I'm going to the party only if you go too.
I'm not going
3. The dog will attack you only if you move suddenly.
The dog won't.....
4. He'll speak to you only if you ask him a question.
He won't.....
5. The doctor will see you today only if it's an emergency.
The doctor won't.....

Focus 50. Be supposed to.

1. The teacher expects us to be on time for class.
We are supposed

2. People expect the weather to be cold tomorrow.

The weather.....

3. People expect the plane to arrive at 6.00.

The plane.....

4. I expect Tom to call me.

Tom.....

5. My boss expects me to work late tonight.

I.....

Focus 51. Conditional sentences without "if".

1. If anyone should call, would you please take a message ?

Should?

2. If I were your teacher, I would insist you do better work.

Were.....

3. If everyone had arrived on time, none of these problems would have occurred.

Had.....

4. If the post office should close before I get there, I'll mail your package in the morning.

Should

5. If I had not opened the door, I wouldn't have seen you walk.

Had I

Focus 52. Using numbers

1. He's more than 30 years old and less than 40 years old.

He's in.....

2. Her father is nearly 80.

He's in.....

3. She's about 41 or 42.

She's in.....

4. His sister's 16 and he's 14.

They're in.....

5. My father is 70 and my mother is also 70.

They're in.....

Focus 53. Cleft sentences.

1. She first heard the news from Francis.

It was Francis who

2. My brother is ill, not my sister.

It

3. Their generosity was what amazed me.

What

4. They want more money.

What.....

5. An open mind on the subject is the only thing you need.

All

Focus 54. Reflexive pronouns

1. It was the BBC correspondent him self who told me.

I was told

2. The Chief of Police him self made the arrest.

It was.....

3. This picture can't have been painted by Rembrandt himself.

It can't have been.....

4. There can be no doubt that Shakespeare himself wrote this play.

There can be no doubt that this play

5. The captain him self scored the winning goal.

It was

Focus 55. "All of" and "most of"

1. The children were all fast asleep.

All of the

2. The children were nearly all fast asleep.

Most of the

3. Nearly all the students passed the exam.

Most of

4. All my friends came to the party.

All of

5. The clothes were all very expensive.

All of.....

Focus 56. "Not any" and "no"

1. I haven't any free time this week.

I have no.....

2. John didn't have any money left.

John.....

3. He hasn't any friends.

He

4. There isn't any milk in the fridge.

There

5. We didn't get any letters today.

We.....

Focus 57. "There" as impersonal subject

1. Two general election took place that year.

There were.....

2. We have a class every Friday.

There

3. A meeting will be held at three o'clock on Tuesday.

There

4. Lots of children will be at the concert.

There

5. A few friends will be coming round.

There

Focus 58. There seems / appears....

1. I think there is a problem here.

There appears

2. I think there has been a mistake.

There seems to have

3. I think there is something wrong with the engine.

There appears

4. I think there's nothing left.

There seems

5. I think there has been a fire.

There appears to have

Focus 59. The passive voice 1

1. I was shown their letters of appointment.

Their letters

2. I was sent full details of the job.

Full details.....

3. They were all presented with signed certificates.

Signed certificates to all of them.

4. A free sightseeing trip is offered to all passengers.

All passengers

5. Drinks and snacks have been given to every one in our group.

Everyone in our group.....

Focus 60. "It" as unreal subject in passive sentences

1. The earth was generally believed to be flat.

It was generally believed.....

2. He is known to be a dangerous man.

It

3. Charlie Chaplin is said to have been a great comedian.

It is

4. She is understood to be arriving later today.

It is

5. They are rumoured to have escaped.

It is

Focus 61. Passive verbs with to infinitive.

1. At one time everybody believed that the world was flat.

At one time the world was believed.....

2. I suppose that their new house cost a million pounds.

Their new house

3. Our correspondent reported that the city had been hit by an earthquake early this morning.
The city
4. Everyone knows that he is a brilliant politician.
He.....
5. The police allege that the prisoner brought dangerous drugs into the country.
The prisoner

Focus 62. The passive voice 2

1. The children's grandparents looked after them.
The children
2. My assistant is dealing with this matter.
This matter
3. They have accounted for all the survivors of the accident.
All the
4. Customers must pay for any breakages.
All breakages
5. You can't rely on Tony to finish the work on time.
Tony can't

Focus 63. Reported speech

1. "Where are you going to spend the holiday?" asked Mike.
Mike asked.....
2. "What will you do when you leave school?" said Jennifer.
Jennifer asked
3. "How did you know my name?" the nurse asked the doctor.
The nurse wanted to know
4. "Do you have an appointment?" said the clerk.
The clerk asked
5. "Have you seen my car keys?" said Bernard to his wife.
Bernard wondered

Focus 64. Adjective + preposition

1. There were lots of tourists in the city centre.
The city centre was crowded.....
2. There was a lot of furniture in the room.
The room was full
3. I don't like sport very much.
I'm not very keen
4. We haven't got enough time.
We're a bit short
5. I'm not a very good tennis player.
I'm not very good.....

Focus 65. Verb + preposition 1

1. Sue said I was selfish.
Sue accused me
2. The misunderstanding was my fault, so I apologised.
I appologised.....
3. She won the tournament, so I congratulated her.
I congratulated her
4. He has enemies but he has a bodyguard to protect him.
He has a bodyguard to protect him
5. There are 11 players in a football team.
A fooball team consists

Focus 66. Verb + preposition 2

1. There was a collision between a bus and a car.
A bus collided
2. I don't mind big cities but I prefer small towns.
I prefer.....
3. I got all the information I needed from Jill.
Jill provided me.....
4. This morning I bought a pair of shoes which cost \$60.
This morning I spent

5. He begged me to let him go with me.

He insisted on.....

Focus 67. Verb – adverb / adjective – noun

1. I wish you could swim fast.

I wish you were

2. Have the children been good today?

Have the children behaved

3. Philippa is usually a hard worker.

Philippa usually works

4. I don't think that's a practical suggestion.

That suggestion doesn't sound

5. The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner.

The hotel staff were.....

Focus 68. Noun + To infinitive.

1. I was surprised that he couldn't understand.

I was surprised at his inability.....

2. We were angry when he made up his mind to withdraw from the competition.

We were angry at his.....

3. John's father arranged for him to work abroad.

John's father gave him the

4. It is not necessary to send the books by air mail

There is no.....

5. We were disappointed when she said she wouldn't help.

.....

Focus 69. Expressing possibility with "could".

1. If you don't take a map, you might easily get lost.

Without a map, you could.....

2. Even though it sounds unlikely, it may be true.

It sounds unlikely, but it could.....

3. If you aren't careful, you might cut yourself.

Be careful you could.

4. If they are lucky, they might easily win.

With a bit of luck, they could.....

5. If she gets the job, she might earn as much as \$50,000 a year.

She could.....

Focus 70. Must, must have: probability & certainty.

1. We probably live very close to you, our house is in Bradford Road too.

We must

2. His car's not in the garage so I suppose he has taken it to work.

His car's not in the garage so he must have

3. I'm sure he knows the answer.

He must

4. They've probably left for school because they aren't at home.

They must have.

5. I suppose this is the rush hour; it's dreadfully busy.

This must.....

Focus 71. Had better – mild obligation & advice.

1. I think you should come back tomorrow.

You had better.....

2. He's busy and I don't think you should disturb him.

You had better not.....

3. I think I ought to ask my father first.

I

4. I think we should be going home now.

We.....

5. I hope they won't make any trouble.

They.

Focus 72. Use of Gerund.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me.

You can't stop me

2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.

It's better to avoid

3. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today.
Shall we postpone..... until
4. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence.
The driver of the car admitted.....
5. Please don't interrupt me all the time.
Would you mind?

Focus 73. Full and Bare infinitive.

1. I was surprised that it rained.
I didn't expect
2. Don't stop him doing what he wants.
Let
3. He looks older when he wears glasses.
Glasses make.....
4. I think you should know the truth.
I want
5. Don't let me forget to phone my sister.
Remind.....

Focus 74. Preposition + V – ing.

1. Helen has a good memory for names.
Helen is good at
2. Mark won't pass the exam.
Mark has no change of.....
3. Did you get into trouble because you were late?
Did you get into trouble for.....?
4. We didn't eat at home; we went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of.....
5. Tom thinks that working is better than doing anything.
Tom prefers working to.....

Focus 75. Present participle phrase.

1. I thought they might be hungry so I offered them something to eat.
Thinking that.....

2. She is a foreigner so she needs a visa to stay in this country.
Being
3. I didn't know his address so I wasn't able to contact him.
Not knowing.....
4. Sarah has travelled a lot so she knows a lot about other countries.
Having travelled.....

Focus 76. Reflexive verbs.

1. The children realized that they were all alone in the forest.
The children found.....
2. Have another drink.
Help to.....
3. They don't know how to behave properly.
They don't know how to
4. He kept on saying the same thing again and again.
He kept.....
5. I'm afraid I didn't have a very good time.
I'm afraid I didn't..... very much.

Focus 77. Gerund after some verbs.

1. He denied that he had done anything illegal.
He denied doing.....
2. Judy remembered she had noticed him behind the building.
Judy remember
3. When his Dad asked, did you mention that you had seen him?
When..... did you mention.....
4. May I suggest that we give them a present of \$500 each?
May I suggest.....?
5. I couldn't recall that I had said anything about him at all.
I couldn't recall.....

Focus 78. Inversions for emphasis 1.

1. I had scarcely finished speaking when Henry jumped to his feet.
Scarcely had

2. I have never heard such a lot of nonsense before.
Never before.....
3. We got in the bus and wen off to Brighton.
We got in the bus and off.....
4. She opened the box and a live mouse jumped out.
She opened the box and out.....
5. She did not tell once that she would be coming round.
Not once.

Focus 79. Inversions for emphassis 2.

1. I had hardly stepped out of bed when the phone rang.
Hardly had.....
2. I will never say that again
Never.....
3. I have scarcely ever enjoyed myself more thanI did yesterday.
Scarecely
4. She rarely makes a mistake.
Rarely.....
5. I seldom skip breakfast.
Seldom.

**Focus 80. Phrases & clauses indicating
Purpose & reason**

1. We spoke quietly because we didn't want to disturb anyone.
We spoke to avoid.....
2. She moved carefully because she didn't want to wake the children.
She moved.....
3. He sat in the furthest corner because he didn't want to be seen.
He.....
4. I gave up sugar and butter because I didn't want to put on weight.
I gave.....
5. He used both hands because he didn't want to drop anything.
He used

Focus 81. Purpose & reason clauses.

1. I sat next to the window because I wanted to see out.
I sat
2. He tied a knot in his handkerchief because he didn't want to forget.
He tied
3. I waved my arms because I wanted them to see me.
I
4. He wanted the report early because he wanted to discuss it with colleagues.
He
5. We will take a telescope because we want to see the birds without getting too close.
We

Focus 82. Contrast clauses with in spite of and despite + Ving.

1. He arrived on time, even though he stopped for lunch on the way .
He arrived on time in spite of
2. He died poor, although he had worked hard all his life
He
3. She finished the race, even though she had a bad fall.
She
4. Even though I have studied French for three years, I still find it difficult to speak.
Despite.
5. John is still very cheerful, even though he has lost his job.
John is still very

Focus 83. The present subjunctive.

1. The girls think you should organize a camping trip.
The girls proposed that
2. Ms Hanson thinks that the director should divide our class into two sections.
Ms Hanson recommended that our class.
3. Dan's parents say he must call home very week.
Dan's parents insisted that

4. Someone must tell her the truth about her illness.

It is essential that she

5. The counselor said, "Ann, you should take some art courses".

The counselor recommended that Ann.

Focus 84. Conjunctions & Connectors.

1. I don't know much about art but I know what I like.

Despite

2. Not only does she paint in oils, but she also paints watercolours.

Besides

3. You won't get seats for the show if you don't go to the box office today.

Unless.....

4. The performance was cancelled because the tenor and soprano were both ill.

Due to.....

5. He was missing his wife and he was missing his children too.

As well as missing

Focus 85. Wh – clauses

1. You did something that was very rude.

What.....?

2. She just needs someone to tell her trouble to.

All

3. You can put it anywhere you like.

I don't mind

4. You can write or phone – as you like.

Whether.....

5. I don't know what time you'll arrive, but get in touch.

Whenever

Focus 86. Question tag & Negative questions

1. Experts are finding new ways of using computers all the time.

New uses for computers are being, aren't they?

Aren't new uses for.....?

2. I don't think that computers could be installed in every classroom.
Computers couldn't be, could they?
Couldn't computers.....?
3. One day robots and computers will do all our works for us.
All our work will be, won't it?
Won't all our work.....?
4. No one has yet invented a robot teacher.
No robot teachers have been, have they?
Haven't any robot teachersyet?
5. The government should pay teachers on results.
Teachers should be....., shouldn't they?
Shouldn't teachers be

Focus 87. Adverb phrases and clauses.

1. Because he didn't want to hurt her feelings, he didn't tell her the bad news.
Not wanting.....
2. Because the little boy believed that no one love him, he ran away from home.
Believing
3. Because she not paying attention to where she was going, she stepped into a hold and sprained her ankle.
Not paying.....
4. Because I had forgotten to bring a pencil to the examination, I had to borrow one.
Having.....
5. Because she is a vegetarian, she doesn't eat meat.
Being

Focus 88. Position of adverbs.

1. There are many occasions when I eat out in the evenings.
I often.....
2. Soon I'll have finished writing this report.
I've practically.....
3. They helped me although they seemed unwilling.
They reluctantly

4. There's nothing I'd like to do less than go for a walk.

I particularly.....

5. Each branch of the company is a separate operation.

Eachindependently.

Focus 89. Must – need – should – have to.

1. It was wrong of you to speak to my mother like that.

You.....

2. She promised to phone me before lunch and it is seven o'clock now.

She by now

3. I made far more sandwiches than we needed.

I.....so many sandwiches

4. It's essential that my father doesn't find out what I've done

My father.....

5. In my opinion it would be wrong for them to move house now.

I don't think they.....

ANSWER KEY

Part I: Sentence Transformation.

Parttern 1:

1.A 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.D

Parttern 2:

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.A

Parttern 3:

1.D 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.C

Parttern 4:

1.B 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.B

Parttern 5:

1.A 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.A

Parttern 6:

1.D 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.A

Parttern 7:

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.D

Parttern 8:

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.D

Parttern 9:

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.A

Parttern 10:

1.D 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.C

Parttern 11:

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A

Parttern 12:

1.A 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.D

Parttern13:

1.D 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.B

Parttern 14:

1.B 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.A

Parttern 15:

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B

Parttern 16:

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.D

Parttern 17:

1.B 2.D 3.C 4.C 5.A

Parttern 18:

1.B 2.D 3.A 4.A 5.C

Parttern 19:

1.D 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C

Parttern 20:

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.A

PRACTICE WRITING

Exercise 1

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.C

Exercise 2

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.B

Exercise 3

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.A 9.C 10.A

Exercise 4

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.D

Exercise 5

1.C 2.D 3.D 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.C 9.D 10.B

Exercise 6

1.C 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.A

Exercise 7

1.D 2.C 3.A 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.B 8.B 9.A 10.A

Exercise 8

1.D 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.D 7.D 8.A 9.A 10.C

Exercise 9

1.D 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.C 8.D 9.A 10.D

Exercise 10

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.C 9.A 10.D

Exercise 11

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.C 9.C 10.A

Exercise 12

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.D 6.D 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.A

Exercise 13

1.D 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.A

Exercise 14

1.B 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.B 6.B 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.C

Exercise 15

1.D 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.B 10.A

Exercise 16

1.A 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.D 6.C 7.D 8.A 9.A 10.B

Exercise 17

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.D 6.B 7.B 8.B 9.C 10.D

Exercise 18

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.A

Exercise 19

1.A 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.B 9.D 10.A

Exercise 20

1.A 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.A 9.A 10.A

Exercise 21

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.D 7.D 8.B 9.B 10.C

Exercise 22

1.C 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.A 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.D 10.A

PART II. Sentence building

Sentence building 1.

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.A

Sentence building 2.

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.B

Sentence building 3.

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.A

Sentence building 4.

1.D 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.A

Sentence building 5.

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.C

Sentence building 6.

1.C 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.B

Sentence building 7.

1.B 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.A

Sentence building 8.

1.D 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.D

Sentence building 9.

1.A 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.B

Sentence building 10.

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.A

Sentence building 11.

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.D

Sentence building 12.

1.D 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.D

Sentence building 13.

1.C 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.C

Sentence building 14.

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.C
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 15.

1.A	2.D	3.C	4.A	5.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 16.

1.B	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 17.

1.B	2.C	3.D	4.A	5.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 18.

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 19.

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.C
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sentence building 20.

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.A	5.A
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PRACTICE WRITING**TEST 1**

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 2

1.A	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.C	6.D	7.B	8.A	9.B	10.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 3

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.A	6.B	7.B	8.D	9.A	10.D
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 4

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.A	8.A	9.D	10.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 5

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.A	8.B	9.C	10.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 6

1.A	2.C	3.B	4.B	5.D	6.B	7.D	8.A	9.A	10.B
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TEST 7

1.A 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.A 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.A

PART III

Focus 1. Would you mind + V-ing.

1. Would you mind closing the door behind you, please?
2. Would you mind doing the shopping on your way home?
3. Would you mind helping me, please?
4. Would you mind doing the cooking tonight?
5. Would you mind coming ten minutes before the meeting starts?

Focus 2. The verb "wish".

1. I wish he could come.
2. I wish they wouldn't come late.
3. I wish he wouldn't complain about everything.
4. I wish he would invite us round.
5. We wish we could go on holiday this year.

Focus 3. Different ways to express suggestions.

1. How about going to the theatre?
2. It might be a good idea to get started as soon as as possible.
3. You might like to write and ask her yourself.
4. What about talking a winter holiday for a change?
5. You could just pay at the end of the month.

Focus 4. Causative passive.

1. We have the accounts checked every month.
2. I have the money sent to my bank account in London.
3. I'm having my camera repaired at the moment.
4. It's time to have the car serviced.
5. We are having the computer changed.

Focus 5. Wish & part subjunctive

1. I wish I didn't have to go to school on Saturdays.
2. I wish I didn't have to do homework every night.
3. I wish I had more money.
4. I wish we went away more often.

5. I wish we had a bigger house.

Focus 6. Wish & past perfect subjunctive

1. I wish we hadn't gone to live with my parents in Surrey.
2. I wish I hadn't decided to stop working as a bus driver.
3. I wish we hadn't put our money into a grocery shop.
4. I wish we hadn't borrowed \$3,000 to start the business.
5. I wish we had realized that a supermarket was opening nearby.

Focus 7. Wish + would + infinitive

1. I wish John would help with the homework.
2. I wish Peter would give up smoking.
3. I wish Sheila wouldn't take so many days off work.
4. I wish John wouldn't play football all the time.
5. I wish Sheila and Susan wouldn't be so kind to Peter.

Focus 8. Some and any

1. Any children can learn to read and write.
2. Some of the children understood.
3. I will be free any day next week.
4. Any bus will take you to the city centre.
5. Someone people said that they would be late.

Focus 9. The negative of "have".

1. We didn't have any time to spare.
2. She doesn't have any friends in London.
3. He doesn't have any brothers or sisters.
4. They didn't have any new clothes to wear.
5. We don't have anything to eat.

Focus 10. Must have + past participle.

1. It must have been a long journey.
2. He must have done it.
3. You must have seen him.
4. You must have enjoyed your holiday.
5. Some must have taken my coat by mistake.

Focus 11. Gerunds as subjects 1.

1. It is important to have good friends.

2. It is fun to play tennis.
3. It is important to be polite to other people.
4. It is interesting to learn about other cultures.
5. It is dangerous to walk alone at night in that part of the city.

Focus 12. Gerund as subjects 2.

1. Is learning a second language difficult?
2. Making friends isn't hard.
3. Is cheating during a test wrong?
4. Is smoking cigarettes dangerous?
5. Living in a foreign country isn't easy.

Focus 13. Verb and adverb

1. She writes carefully.
2. I sing loudly.
3. She swims fast.
4. He acts badly.
5. Elizabeth paints beautifully.

Focus 14. Modal: "May".

1. She may be in bed now.
2. We may not come to the party.
3. May I smoke in here.
4. May we sit here?
5. He may be tired.

Focus 15. Modal "must"

1. She must work harder.
2. They must be here at 9 o'clock.
3. He must see a doctor quickly.
4. We must work all night tonight.
5. Children must not leave school before 4 o'clock.

Focus 16. Modal "might"

1. She might want to be alone.
2. She might have been ill yesterday.
3. She might have gone home early.
4. She might have had to go home early.
5. She might have been working yesterday.

Focus 17. Modal “can” to ask for permission.

1. Can I open this window just a little?
2. Can I ask you just one more question?
3. Can I give you a ring some time later?
4. Can I have an ice cream please?
5. Can I come back later?

Focus 18. Verbs giving permission.

1. You can do whatever you want.
2. You’re allowed to have visitors after three o’clock.
3. You can all go home as soon as you’ve finished work.
4. You can come back late as long as you don’t make too much noise.
5. With this card you are allowed to cash a cheque for up to \$250.

Focus 19. Modal “Should” in present subjunctive 1.

1. The doctor recommended that I should see a specialist.
2. She insisted that I should stay a little longer.
3. I suggested that they should visit the museum after lunch.
4. The landlord demanded that we should pay the rent by Friday.
5. Jack suggested that I should go away for a few days.

Focus 20. Would like.

1. I would like to live in the country.
2. I would like to find a better job.
3. I bet she’d like to start all over again.
4. I suppose you’d like to see them more often.
5. They’d all like to understand more about it.

Focus 21. Wouldn’t mind.

1. I wouldn’t mind living in London.
2. She said she wouldn’t mind learning English.
3. Bill agreed he wouldn’t mind being chairman.
4. We all agreed we wouldn’t mind going back to work.
5. I wouldn’t mind going into politics.

Focus 22. So That + clause of purpose.

1. We wore warm clothes so that we wouldn’t get cold.
2. The man spoke very slowly so that I could understand what he said.
3. I whispered so that nobody else could hear our conversation.

4. She locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.
5. I slowed down so that the car behind could overtake.

Focus 23. Adjective + to infinitive 1.

1. He is difficult to understand.
2. This machine is quite easy to use.
3. The window was very difficult to open.
4. Some words are impossible to translate.
5. That chair isn't safe to stand on.

Focus 24. adjective + to infinitive 2.

1. She is an easy girl to please.
2. It was a difficult question to answer.
3. It's an easy mistake to make.
4. It's a nice place to live (in).
5. It was a good game to watch.

Focus 25. Adjective + to infinitive 3.

1. It was kind of you to do my shopping for me.
2. It is careless of you to make the same mistake again and again.
3. It was nice of Don and Jenny to invite me to stay with them.
4. It wasn't very considerate of John to make so much noise when I was trying to sleep.
5. It was silly of Mary to give up her job when she needed the money.

Focus 26. Adjective + to infinitive 4.

1. I was the first person to leave.
2. Paul was the last (person) to arrive.
3. Fiona was the only student to pass the exam.
4. I was the second customer to complain to the restaurant about the service.
5. Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon.

Focus 27. "It" as impersonal subject

1. It's unhealthy to eat too much.
2. It's tiring to look after children.
3. It's very dangerous to drive too fast.
4. It's good to go to bed early.
5. It's awful to travel in the rush hour.

Focus 28. It + be + adj + for + O + to infinitive.

1. It's important for students to do their homework.
2. It is necessary for students to budget their time carefully.
3. It's difficult for a child to sit still for a long time.
4. It's traditional for my family to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day.
5. Will it be possible for people to take vacation trips to the moon?

Focus 29. Enough/ too + to infinitive.

1. This coat isn't warm enough to wear in winter.
2. The situation is too complicated to explain.
3. This sofa isn't wide enough for three people to sit on.
4. The wall was too high to climb over.
5. Some things are too small to see without a microscope.

Focus 30. To infinitive.

1. He promised to help if he possibly could.
2. I intend to go up to London tomorrow.
3. We managed to drive home in two hours.
4. They agreed to sell us the house.
5. He seemed to be sleeping.

Focus 31. Not to - infinitive.

1. She advised me not to pay so much for a ticket.
2. I pretended not to see him when he waved.
3. They promised not to miss the meeting.
4. I told the kids not to make so much noise.
5. John persuaded me not to write.

Focus 32. To be + ving and to have + past participle.

1. We appear to have lost our way.
2. He pretended to be working.
3. You seem to have broken your leg.
4. They appear to have locked everything away.
5. He appears to be waiting for the doctor.

Focus 33. Active and passive 1.

1. This machine must be cleaned every time it is used.
2. The flowers should be kept in a warm sunny place.
3. Your shoes are being mended at the moment.

4. Your car will be driven to Edinburg on Tuesday.
5. Smoking isn't allowed in this restaurant.

Focus 34. Active and passive 2.

1. The children have been told about the party.
2. This programme are being watched by about thirty million people.
3. Students are expected not to talk during the examination.
4. This button mustn't be touched which the experiment is in progress.
5. A whistle will be blown if there is an emergency.

Focus 35. Active and passive 3.

1. The strike is expected to end soon.
2. The weather is expected to be good tomorrow.
3. This thieves are believed to have got is through the kitchen window.
4. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
5. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over a wall.

Focus 36. Active and passive 4.

1. I wasn't given the money.
2. I was asked some difficult questions at the interview.
3. Janet was given a present by her colleagues when she retired.
4. I wasn't told that George was ill.
5. I think Tom should have been offered the job.

Focus 37. There is/ are.

1. There was a lot of traffic.
2. There is a lot of salt in the soup.
3. There was nothing in the box.
4. There was a lot violence in the film.
5. There were a lot of people in the shops.

Focus 38. Possessive case with possessive pronouns.

1. Ann invited some friends of hers to her flat.
2. We had dinner with a neighbour of ours.
3. I went on holiday with two friends of mine.
4. Is that man a friend of yours?
5. I met a friend of Jane's at the party.

Focus 39. Possessive “’s” with time expressions.

1. Tomorrow’s meeting has been cancelled.
2. Last week’s storm caused a lot of damage.
3. The town’s only cinema has closed down.
4. Britain’s exports to the United States have fallen recently.
5. The region’s main industry is tourism.

Focus 40. There’s no point in + V-ing.

1. There’s no point in having a car if you never use it.
2. There’s no point in working if you don’t need money.
3. There’s no point in eating if you’re not hungry.
4. There’s no point in studying if you feel tired.
5. There’s no point in waiting if you don’t want to.

Focus 41. Have difficulty + V-ing.

1. I had difficulty getting a visa.
2. I have difficulty remembering people’s names.
3. She had no difficulty getting a job.
4. Do you have difficulty understanding him?
5. You won’t have any difficulty getting a ticket for the concert.

Focus 42. Comparative adjectives.

1. My new school is better than the one I went to before.
2. Staying in a hotel is more comfortable than camping.
3. Eating out is easier than cooking for myself.
4. Living in the country is more peaceful than living in a town.
5. Cycling is healthier than driving.

Focus 43. Superlative adjective 1.

1. No other building in the town is as old as that one.
2. No other day in my life is as happy as that one.
3. No other film is as good as that one.
4. No other singer in our country is as popular as she.
5. No other day of the year was as cold as that one.

Focus 44. Superlative adjective 2.

1. That’s the most ridiculous story I’ve ever heard.
2. It was the most expensive hotel we had ever stayed in.
3. It was the most tiring journey I had ever had.

4. That was the tastiest meal I have ever had.
5. That's the best game I've seen for years.

Focus 45. Conditional sentence 1.

1. If you didn't live so far away, we'd visit you more often.
2. If he spoke more clearly, people would understand him.
3. If the book weren't so expensive, I'd buy it.
4. If we could afford it, we'd go out more often.
5. If it weren't raining we could have lunch in the garden.

Focus 46. Conditional sentence type 2.

1. I could write to her if I had her address.
2. I could go abroad if I could afford it.
3. I could buy that car if it weren't so expensive.
4. We could go out if it weren't raining.
5. She would come to the party if she weren't away on holiday.

Focus 47. Conditional sentence type 3.

1. If you had locked the door properly they wouldn't have got in.
2. If you had followed the instructions it wouldn't have happened.
3. If she had found out she would have been furious.
4. If we hadn't booked a room we would have had nowhere to stay.
5. If we had been going any faster someone could have been killed.

Focus 48. Conditional sentence with "unless".

1. You won't pass the exam unless you work much harder.
2. You won't know what to do unless you listen carefully.
3. I'll never speak to her again unless she apologises to me.
4. He won't be able to understand you unless you speak very slowly.
5. I'm going to look for another job unless the company offers me more money.

Focus 49. Conditional sentence with "only if".

1. You aren't allowed into the club unless you're a member.
2. I'm not going to the party unless you go too.
3. The dog won't attack you unless you move suddenly.
4. He won't speak to you unless you ask him a question.
5. The doctor won't see you today unless it's an emergency.

Focus 50. Be supposed to

1. We are supposed to be on time for class.
2. The weather is supposed to be cold tomorrow.
3. The plane is supposed to arrive at 6:00.
4. Tom is supposed to call me.
5. I am supposed to work late tonight.

Focus 51. Conditional sentences without "if".

1. Should anyone call, would you please take a message?
2. Were I your teacher, I would insist you do better work.
3. Had everyone arrived on time, none of these problems would have occurred.
4. Should the post office close before I get there, I'll mail your package in the morning.
5. Had I not opened the door, I wouldn't have seen you walk by.

Focus 52. Using numbers.

1. He's in his thirties.
2. He's in his late seventies.
3. She's in her early forties.
4. They're in their teens.
5. They are in their seventies.

Focus 53. Cleft sentences.

1. It was Francis who first told her the news.
2. It is my brother who is ill, not my sister.
3. What amazed me was their generosity.
4. What they want is more money.
5. All you need is an open mind on the subject.

Focus 54. Reflexive pronouns.

1. I was told by the BBC correspondent himself.
2. It was the Chief of Police himself who made the arrest.
3. It can't have been Rembrandt himself who painted this picture.
4. There can be no doubt that this play was written by Shakespear himself.
5. It was the captain himself who scored the winning goal.

Focus 55. All of and most of.

1. All of the children were fast asleep.
2. Most of the children were fast asleep.
3. Most of the students passed the exam.
4. All of my friends came to the party.

5. All of the clothes were very expensive.

Focus 56. Not any and no.

1. I have no free time this week.
2. John had no money left.
3. He has no friends.
4. There's no milk in the fridge.
5. We got no letters today.

Focus 57. "There" as impersonal subject.

1. There were two general elections that year.
2. There is a class every Friday.
3. There will be meeting at three o'clock on Tuesday.
4. There will be lots of children at the concert.
5. There will be a few friends coming round.

Focus 58. There seems/ appears...

1. There appears to be a problem here.
2. There seems to have been a mistake.
3. There appears to be something wrong with the engine.
4. There seems to be nothing left.
5. There appears to have been a fire.

Focus 59. The passive voice 1.

1. Their letters of appointment were shown to me.
2. Full details of the job were sent to me.
3. Signed certificates were presented to all of them.
4. All passengers are offered a free sightseeing trip.
5. Everyone in our group has been given drinks and snacks.

Focus 60. "It" as unreal subject in passive sentences.

1. It was generally believed that the earth was flat.
2. It is known that he is a dangerous man.
3. It is said that Charlie Chaplin was a great comedian.
4. It is understood that she will be arriving later today.
5. It is rumoured that they have escaped.

Focus 61. Passive verbs with to infinitive.

1. At one time the world was believed to be flat.
2. Their new house was supposed to cost a million pounds.
3. The city was reported to have been hit by an earthquake early this morning.
4. He is known to be a brilliant politician.

5. The prisoner is alleged to have brought dangerous drugs into the country.

Focus 62. The passive voice 2.

1. The children were looked after by their grandparents.
2. This matter is being dealt with by my assistant.
3. All the survivors of the accident have been accounted for.
4. All breakages must be paid for.
5. Tony can't be relied on to finish the work on time.

Focus 63. Reported speech.

1. Mike asked me where I was going to spend the holiday.
2. Jennifer asked (me) what I would do when I left school.
3. The nurse wanted to know how the doctor knew her name.
4. The clerk asked (me) whether/ if I had an appointment.
5. Bernard wondered whether/ if his wife had seen his car keys.

Focus 64. Adjective + preposition.

1. The city centre was crowded with tourists.
2. The room was full of furniture.
3. I'm not very keen on sport.
4. We're a bit short of time.
5. I'm not very good at tennis.

Focus 65. Verb + preposition 1.

1. Sue accused me of being selfish.
2. I apologised for the misunderstanding which was my fault.
3. I congratulated her on winning the tournament.
4. He has a bodyguard to protect him from/ against his enemies.
5. A football team consists of 11 players.

Focus 66. Verb. + Preposition 2.

1. A bus collided with a car.
2. I prefer small towns to big cities.
3. Jill provided me with all the information I needed.
4. This morning I spent \$60 on a pair of shoes.
5. He insisted on going with me.

Focus 67. Verb – adverb/ adjective – noun.

1. I wish you were a fast swimmer.

2. Have the children behaved well today?
3. Philippa usually works hard.
4. That suggestion doesn't sound practical (to me).
5. The hotel staff were very friend to (wards) us.

Focus 68. Noun + to infinitive.

1. I was surprised at his inability to understand.
2. We were angry at his decision to withdraw from the competition.
3. John's father gave him the opportunity to work abroad.
4. There is no need to send the books by air mail.
5. We were disappointed at her refusal to help.

Focus 69. Expressing possibility with 'could'.

1. Without a map, you could get lost easily.
2. It sounds unlikely, but it could be true.
3. Be careful you could cut yourself.
4. With a bit of luck, they could easily win.
5. She could earn as much as \$ 50,000 a year if she gets the job.

Focus 70. Must, must have: probability & Certainty.

1. We must live very close to you.
2. His car's not in the garage so he must have taken it to work.
3. He must know the answers.
4. They must have left for school.
5. This must be rush hour.

Focus 71. Had better – mild obligation & advice.

1. You had better come back tomorrow.
2. You had better not disturb him.
3. I had better ask my father first.
4. We had better be going home now.
5. They had better not make any trouble.

Focus 72. Use of Gerund.

1. You can't stop me doing what I want.
2. It's better to avoid travelling during the rush hour.
3. Shall we postpone going away until tomorrow?
4. The driver of the car admitted not having a license.
5. Would you mind not interrupting me all the time.

Focus 73. Full and bare infinitive.

1. I didn't expect it to rain.

2. Let him do what he wants.
3. Glasses make him look older.
4. I want to know the truth.
5. Remind me to phone my sister.

Focus 74. Preposition + ving.

1. Helen is good at remembering names.
2. Mark has no chance of passing the exam.
3. Did you get into trouble for being late?
4. Instead of eating at home, we went to a restaurant.
5. Tom prefers working to doing nothing.

Focus 75. Present participle phrase.

1. Thinking that they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
2. Being a foreigner, she needs a visa to stay in this country.
3. Not knowing his address, I wasn't able to contact him.
4. Having travelled a lot, Sarah knows a lot about other countries.

Focus 76. Reflexive verbs.

1. The children found themselves all alone in the forest.
2. Help yourself/ yourselves to another drink.
3. They don't know how to behave themselves.
4. He kept on repeating himself.
5. I'm afraid I didn't enjoy myself very much.

Focus 77. Gerund after some verbs.

1. He denied doing anything illegal.
2. Judy remembered noticing him behind the building.
3. When did Dad asked, did you mention seeing him?
4. May I suggest giving them a present of \$ 500 each?
5. I couldn't recall saying anything about him at all?

Focus 78. Inversions for emphasis 1.

1. Scarcely had I finished speaking when Henry jumped to his feet.
2. Never before have I heard such a lot of nonsense.
3. We got in the bus and off we went to Brighton.
4. She opened the box and out jumped a live mouse.
5. Not once did she tell me that she would be coming round.

Focus 79. Inversions for emphasis 2.

1. Hardly had I stepped out of bed when the telephone rang.
2. Never will I say that again.

3. Scarcely have I ever enjoyed myself more than I did yesterday.
4. Rarely does she make a mistake.
5. Seldom do I skip breakfast.

Focus 80. Phrases & clauses indicating.

1. We spoke quietly to avoid disturbing anyone.
2. She moved carefully to avoid waking the children.
3. He sat in the furthest corner to avoid being seen.
4. I gave up sugar and butter to avoid putting on weight.
5. He used both hands to avoid dropping anything.

Focus 81. Purpose & reason clauses.

1. I sat next to the window so that I could see out.
2. He tied a knot in his handkerchief so that he wouldn't forget.
3. I waved my arms so that they would see me.
4. He wanted the report early so that he could discuss it with colleagues.
5. We will take a telescope so that we can see the birds without getting too close.

Focus 82. Contrast clauses with in spite of and despite + ving.

1. He arrived on time in spite of stopping for lunch on the way.
2. He died poor despite working hard all his life.
3. She finished the race in spite of having a bad fall.
4. Despite learning French for three years, I still find it difficult to speak.
5. John is still very cheerful in spite of having lost his job.

Focus 83. The present subjunctive.

1. The girls proposed that you organize a camping trip.
2. Mr Hanson recommended that our class be divided into two sections.
3. Dan's parents insisted that he call home every week.
4. It is essential that she be told the truth about her illness.
5. The counslelor recommended that Ann take some art courses.

Focus 84. Conjunctions & connectors.

1. Despite not knowing much about art, I know that I like.
2. Besides painting in soils, She (also) paints watercolours.
3. Unless you go to the box office today, you won't get seats for the show.
4. Due to the illness of the tenor and soprano, the performance was cancelled.
5. As well as missing his wife, he was missing his children (too).

Focus 85. Wh – clauses.

1. What you did was very rude.
2. All the needs is someone to tell her troubles to.

3. I don't mind where you put it.
4. Whether you write or phone doesn't really matter.
5. Whether you arrive, get it touch.

Focus 86. Question tags & negative questions.

1. New uses for computers are being found all the time, aren't they? Or aren't new uses for computers being found all the time?.
2. Computers couldn't be installed in every classroom, could they? Or couldn't computers be installed in every classroom?
3. All our work will be done for us by robots and computers one day, won't it? Or won't all our work be done for us by robots and computers one day.
4. No robot teachers have been invented yes, have they? Or Haven't any robot teachers been invented yet?
5. Teachers should be paid on results, shouldn't they or shouldn't teachers be paid on results?.

Focus 87. Adverb phrases and clauses.

1. Not wanting to hurt her feelings, he didn't tell her the bad news.
2. Believing that no one loved him, the little boy ran away.
3. Not paying attention to where she was going, she stepped into a hole and sprained her ankle.
4. Having forgotten to bring a pencil to the examination, I had to borrow one.
5. Being a vegetarian, she doesn't eat meat.

Focus 88. Position of adverbs.

1. I often eat out in the evenings.
2. I've practically finished writing this report.
3. They reluctantly helped me.
4. I particularly don't want to go for a walk.
5. Each branch of the company operates independently.

Focus 89. Must – need – should – have to.

1. You shouldn't have spoken to my mother like that.
2. She should have phoned me by now.
3. I didn't need to make so many sandwiches.
4. My father mustn't find out what I've done.
5. I don't think they would move house now.

MỤC LỤC

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