

Answer Key for TOEFL, IELTS , and Pre-TOEFL Pamphlets

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Answers to 7.21: Parallelism:

1. Speaking *boldly* and **clearly**, he explained to the owners why the miners were on strike.
2. I don't know whether *I will get the job*, **or I like it after I get it**.
3. *Having no money* **but not wanting anyone to know**, he simply said he would go without dinner.
4. He asked when *the apartment would be available* and **how much it would cost**.
5. He did it because he had to do it, **not because he wanted to**.
6. He was fired not only *for his inexcusable absences from the office*, **but also for (his) being insolent to his superiors**.
7. It is *frustrating to spend so much money* and **achieving so little**.
8. After *seeing the preacher in person* and **hearing him speak**, she began to have more respect for him.
9. He is the kind of person who both *admits his mistake* and **tries to do better the next time**.
10. They are not *asking for help*, **nor do they accept it** if it is offered.

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. The bellflower is a wildflower that grows in shady fields, in marshes, and mountain slopes. A B C D
2. Insects provide many beneficial services, such as....., breaking down dead-wood, and pollinating plants.
(A) they condition soils
(B) to condition soil
(C) conditioning the soil
(D) soil conditioned
3. Computers are often used to control, adjustment, and correct complex industrial operations. A B C D
4. Eggs may be boiling in the shell, scrambled, fried, and cooked in countless other ways. A B C D
5. Frozen orange juice must be packed,....., and stored when the fruit is ripe.

REVIEW

1.....by Anna Baldwin in 1878.

- (A) The invention of the vacuum milking machine
- (B) That the vacuum milking machine was invented
- (C) The vacuum milking machine, which was invented
- (D) The vacuum milking machine was invented

2. Dry cleaning is the process.....clothes are cleaned in liquids other than water.

- (A) by
- (B) which through
- (C) by which
- (D) through

3. Jaguars that resemble leopards but they are larger and are marked with rosettes rather than spots.

4. Job specialization takes place.....of production is separated into occupations.

- (A) whenever the work is
- (B) when the work
- (C) is when the work
- (D) whenever working

5. Despite most mushrooms are edible, some species cause serious poisoning.

A

B

C

D

6. Judges in dog shows rate dogs on such points as their colorful, posture, shape, and size.

A

B

C

D

7.....are hot is a common misconception.

- (A) All deserts
- (B) All deserts which
- (C) Of all deserts
- (D) That all deserts

8. Medical researchers are constantly looking for ways to control,....., and cure diseases.

- (A) prevention
- (B) preventing
- (C) prevent
- (D) to prevent

9.....pieces of rope are of different thicknesses, the short bend, or weaver's

(A) Two of
(B) What two
(C) Two such
(D) If two

(A) Many
(B) So many
(C) There are many
(D) Of the many

A B C

D

rectangular loop of elevated train tracks.

(A) as a musician
(B) by playing music
(C) a musician
(D) he played music

(A) Even it is
(B) Despite
(C) Nevertheless, it is
(D) Although

A B C D

(A) It takes
(B) Taking
(C) That takes
(D) To take

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American literary classic.

- (A) which one of,
- (B) which one
- (C) one of which,
- (D) one was

18. An auger is a tool that a carpenter uses it to bore holes in wood.

A

B

C

D

19.....is a general category that includes all mental states and activities.

- (A) What do psychologists call cognition
- (B) Psychologists call it cognition
- (C) What psychologists call cognition
- (D) Cognition, as it is called by psychologists, which

20. The medicine of prehistoric people probably consisted of a mixture of scientific

A

B

practices, superstitious, and religious beliefs.

C

D

- 1. (D) The vacuum milking machine was invented
- 2. (C) by which
- 3. ~~that~~ resemble
- 4. (B) when the work
- 5. Despite the fact that/Although
- 6. Color
- 7. (D) That all deserts
- 8. (C) prevent
- 9. (D) If two
- 10. (C) There are many
- 11. Safe
- 12. Which is
- 13. (C) a musician
- 14. (D) Although
- 15. because **of** their
- 16. (A) It takes
- 17. (C) one of which,
- 18. B uses-it
- 19. (C) What psychologists call cognition
- 20. Superstitions

Source: Common mistakes at IELTS (intermediate)

Exercise:

Complete the sentences below using the words in brackets. Decide whether or not to use *the*, or whether to use the plural.

1. The main advantage of.....is that it gives us access to information from all over the world. (*internet*)

Answer: The internet

2. My father has fished in.....all over Australia. (*river*)

Answer: rivers

3. Life inis very different from life in my country. (*America*)

Answer: America

4. According to the graph of people moving into the city each year has more than doubled- (*number*)

Answer: the number

5. The total figure for 1976 was.....as the total figure for 1982. (*same*)

Answer: the same

6. Obesity is much more common in.....than in my country. (*USA*)

Answer: the USA

7. The graph shows that ... increase occurred in 1999. (*greatest*)

Answer: the greatest

8 travels aroundat a speed of 3,700 kilometers per hour. (*moon, earth*)

Answer: the moon, the earth

Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct those containing mistakes.

1 A diet high in cholesterol is bad for heart. *The heart*

2 The introduction of computerized systems led to an increase in unemployment.✓

3 We all benefit from development of new technologies.

benefit from the development of

4 We were unhappy about quality of the food available. *unhappy about the quality of*

- 5 Last year the airline saw a 20% improvement in delays. ✓
- 6 There have been changes in the relationship between the teacher and the student. ✓
- 7 Rates vary depending on standard of accommodation you choose. Depending on the standard of accommodation
- 8 She focused on the role of a family in a child's education. the role of the family

1 Underline the correct article: a/an, the or - (no article).

- 1 This test measures a/the/- concentration of acid in a/the/- stomach.
- 2 It took an/the/- incredibly long time for the results to be announced.
- 3 There have been an/the/- improvements in a/the/- quality as well as an/the/- efficiency.
- 4 A/The/- high percentage of businesses fail in the first year.
- 5 The study found that a/the/- significant number of homes had two cars.
- 6 This shows a/the/- sharp decline in a/the/- proportion of aid allocated to health.
- 7 He studied the role of an/the/- extended family in caring for older people.
- 8 These reforms have succeeded to a/the/- certain extent.
- 9 All children should receive a/the/- basic education.
- 10The HR department deals with a/the/- recruitment of new staff.
- 11What is a/the/- significance of these figures?
- 12 She has an/the/- excellent communication skills.

1 The text below contains a number of mistakes with articles (the, a/an) and capital letters. Find the mistakes and correct them.

UNHCR

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established on 14 december, 1950. It was set up to protect refugees throughout World and to help in resolution of refugee problems. It has its headquarters in geneva, Switzerland, but the Organisation has a staff of around 6,540 in 116 countries. Its main aim is to safeguard rights and well-being of refugees: Large proportion of the 20.8 million people which UNHCR helps are in third world, especially in countries in africa and asia. More than a

quarter of the world's refugees, however, are in Europe and United States, many of them seeking asylum.

14 December, 1950;
throughout the world;
in the resolution of;
in Geneva, Switzerland;
the organization;
safeguard the rights;
A large proportion;
in the Third World;
in Africa and Asia;
in Europe and the United States

4 Rewrite the sentences below using the word given and making any changes necessary to keep the meaning the same.

1 The council wants to encourage new businesses to develop.

development

The council wants to encourage the development of new businesses.

2 His main role is to assess how good the service is for customers.

quality

His main role is to assess the quality of service for/to customers.

3 There has been an increase in the amount of goods transported by road.

transportation

There has been an increase in the transportation of goods by road.

4 Whether mothers return to work often depends on whether childcare is available.

availability

Whether mothers return to work often depends on the availability of childcare.

5 Many of the changes are due to the fact that tourism has grown in the region.

growth

Many of the changes are due to the growth of tourism in the region.

Tests:

1. What's the matter? Reza never shuts
 1. door when he comes into room.
 2. door when he comes into the room.
 3. the door when he comes into room.
 4. the door when he comes into the room.
2. "What did John do?"

"He enteredold man's room quickly because the man was seriously ill."

 1. in the
 2. into the
 3. inside the
 4. the
3. Mary is only student who speaks three different foreign languages perfectly in our class.
 1. a
 2. an
 3. the
 4.
4. When I was still a schoolboy, I was interested in history and wanted to study history of my country.
 1. a
 2. an
 3. the
 4.
5. Our grandfather often says his prayers early in morning.
 1. the
 2. a
 3. an
 4.
6. In Islam, much attention has been paid to education of children.
 1. a
 2. an
 3.
 4. the
7. It was raining outside, so I used umbrella my brother bought me yesterday.
 1. the
 2. a
 3. an
 4.
8. I had a toothache, so I made appointment with the dentist.
 1. a
 2. an
 3. the
 4.
9. I say that Ali can play outside, but he mustn't leave yard.
 1. a
 2.
 3. an
 4. the
10. Which is best restaurant in your city?
 1. a
 2. an
 3. the
 4. one
11. They had lunch at home last Monday.
 1. a
 2.
 3. an
 4. the
12. I want to study interesting book tonight.
 1. a
 2. the
 3.
 4. an
13. I think book which you are reading is very interesting.
 1. the
 2. a
 3. an
 4. one
14. Nowadays one-storey house is much more expensive than an apartment.
 1. a
 2. an
 3. the
 4.

Tests:

- 1- Do you see boy playing over there? He is one who broke my car's windscreen yesterday.
A) a/-
B) the/the
C) the/-
D) -/the
E) a/the
- 2- Inca was civilization,people of which were more cultivated than any other civilization of that time.
A) The/a/the
B) The/a/-
C) An/the/the
D) -/the/a
E) The/-/-
- 3- For most of past two and half..... million years human beings left their garbage where it felt.
A) -/a/ the
B) a /the /a
C) the /the /the
D) the/a/-
- 4- He says that at end of busy day, sleep is best tonic.
A) the / the / -
B) an / a / a
C) the / a / the
D) - / - / the
E) the / - / -

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. The most butterfly eggs are coated with a sticky substance that holds them to plants.
A B C D

most

2. A number of large insurance companies have the headquarters in Hartford,
A B C D

Connecticut.

their

3. To be effective, an advertisement must first attract an attention.
A B C D

attention

4. Virgin Islands National Park features a underwater preserve with coral reefs and colorful tropical fish.
C D A B

An underwater

5. Arthritis, a painful swelling of the joints, is often associated with elderly people, but can afflict young as well.
A B C D

The young

6. Wilmington is an only large city in the state of Delaware.
A B C D

The only

7. About the third of the Earth's land surface is covered by relatively flat plains.
A B C D

A third

8. In the 1920s, gasoline companies began giving away free road maps to the customers.
A B C D

customers

9. The Tropic of Cancer is imaginary line that marks the northern boundary of the Earth's tropical zone.
A B C D

is an imaginary

10. Hereford cows are one of most common breeds of cattle raised for beef.
A B C D

the most common

11. American soprano Kathleen Battle taught music in elementary school before beginning the career as a professional singer. A
B C D

her career

12. In 1891, first state law to help local communities pay for highways was passed in New Jersey. A B C D

the first

13. Lumber is dried and seasoned in an heated chamber called a dry kiln. A B C D

a heated

14. Grandfather Mountain, a highest mountain in the Blue Ridge mountain range, is in North Carolina. A B C D

the highest

15. The eardrum is the only organ in a human body that is capable of detecting changes in air pressure. A B C D

the human

Tests:

1. The watt is named after James Watt, the British engineer who developed the steam engine in 1760s. A B C D

the 1760s

2. Methane is a odorless burning gas and is the main ingredient of natural gas. A B C D

an odorless

3. The alcohol acts as a narcotic on the nervous system and the brain.

A

B

C

D

alcohol

4. Zachary Taylor was first president to be elected from a state west of the Mississippi River.

A

B

C

D

the first president

5. Barnacles, which are related to lobsters, shrimp, and crabs, make strongest glue.

A

B

C

D

the strongest glue

6. In the 1860s Louis Pasteur discovered that bacteria in air caused the perishable

A

B

C

food to go bad.

D

perishable food

7. Land covers almost third of the earth's surface, of which two-thirds is too cold or

A

B

C

D

too dry for farming.

a third

8. "Old Faithful" in the Yellowstone National Park is probably the world's most famous

A

B

C

D

geyser.

Yellowstone National Park

9. Thermographs are special pictures that show the variation in heat emitted by

A

B

C

different areas of body.

D

the body

10. The most of the energy used in our homes and factories is generated from coal,

C

D

D

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1. a large amount of

2. much

3. a little

4. plenty of

11. Have you ever seen a snake?

Yes,..... times.

1. many

2. much

3. any

4. little

12. How..... time do you usually spend on your English every day?

1. many

2. much

3. any

4. a little

13. Is there water in the bottle ?

1. much

2. a few

3. few

4. many

14. Mary has answered questions.

1. any

2. a little

3. a few

4. much

15. She always wants money.

1. a few

2. too many

3. so much

4. another

16. How have you worked on this problem?

1. many times

2. much time

3. far

4. soon

17. I can't come and see you because I haven't got time .

1. much

2. many

3. a few

4. some

18. I saw lovely animals in the zoo yesterday.

1. much

2. a lot of

3. any

4. a

19. In the construction of the building sand was mixed with cement to make concrete.

1. several

2. a number of

3. so many

4. a large amount of

20. When we run out of bread we use flour to make bread. But now we have flour left.

1. very much

2. several

3. hardly any

4. too much

21. Several fish dying because of the pollution in the water.

1. is

2. are

3. have

4. to be

22. He made noise about the poor food in the restaurant and decided not to eat anything there again.

1. many

2. a few

3. a large number of

4. a lot of

23. Did you hear about the crash? There..... a lot of news about it on TV last week.

1. were

2. is

3. had

4. was

24. We haven't been able to make a decision on this matter because we have very..... information.

1. little

2. few

3. many

4. much

25.....effort is required to master a foreign language.

1. A great many
2. A large number of
3. A great deal
4. A large amount of

26. She would like to ask youquestions. She needsmore information.

1. a few / a little 2. more / a few 3. a few / a few 4. a little/ much

27. The lecture he gave was highly complicated with the result thatpeople were capable of following it.

1. lesser 2. a few 3. few 4. more

28. of the information he gave could have been found in an dictionary.

1. a few 2. many 3. few 4. much

29. There will be work to do after PCs have been put into the bank systems.

1. less 2. many 3. too many 4. very few

30. A people typically agree that life is always sweet.

1. large amount of
2. great quantity of
3. larger number of
4. lot

31. A small amount of poison..... found in the coffee cup I used last week.

1. is 2. are 3. was 4. were

32. The price of meat has really gone up. They now give you for your money.

1. so few 2. so much 3. much less 4. Fewer

33. Job enrichment is a technique used to increase satisfaction workers' by giving

A

B

C

them more responsibilities.

D

workers' satisfaction

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. Early carpenters, having.....nails, had to use wooden pegs to secure their constructions.

- (A) no
(B) not
(C) without
(D) neither

2. Old Faithful is the most famous but.....the most powerful geyser in Yellowstone National Park.

3. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, had little or not interest in science until he met Benjamin Franklin in Paris.

(A) not
(B) nor
(C) no
(D) none

- (A) without
(B) not having
(C) lacking
(D) and no

- (A) never
(B) no one
(C) none
(D) not one

- like

- (A) no
(B) not
(C) nor
(D) none

- not

- (A) without
(B) none

- (C) no
(D) not

11.....single person can be said to have invented the automobile.

- (A) There was not a
(B) Nor a
(C) Not one of
(D) No

12. A serious study of physics is impossible.....some knowledge of mathematics.

- (A) not with
(B) no
(C) not having
(D) without

Tests:

1. There is not in this group who likes to go to the meeting.

1. anyone 2. someone 3. no one 4. none

2. Nobody when the process of glass-making was invented.

1. know 2. knows 3. didn't know 4. doesn't know

3." Is she going to stay at home this weekend?

"No, I am sure she will go

1. anywhere 2. everywhere 3. somewhere 4. nowhere

4. They didn't go last week. They preferred to stay at home and rest.

1. anywhere 2. somewhere 3. everywhere 4. nowhere

5. This morning I bought because the supermarket was very crowded.

1. anything 2. everything 3. nothing 4. something

6. The accident looked serious, but fortunately was injured.

1. anyone 2. everyone 3. someone 4. no one

7. Everybody is worried about the high pollution in big cities, but they are doing about it.

1. anything 2. everything 3. nothing 4. something

8. Tessie didn't have money left after her vacation.

1. some 2. any 3. no 4. none

9. I met two strangers on the way to work. One of them greeted me and didn't.

1. other 2. another 3. the other 4. another one

10. A: "why can't you take me to school in the car today?

B: "Because I have..... time.

1. no 2. not 3. any 4. never

11. Mary hasn't got flowers and she is crying.
1. a 2. any 3. no 4. some
12. I can't give you any because there's left.
1. none 2. any 3. no 4. not
13. There any students absent today.
1. is 2. isn't 3. are 4. aren't
14. I never have trouble with my car.
1. no 2. not 3. any 4. none
15. A: "How many chairs are there in the dining room?
B: "There are chairs in it.
1. no 2. none 3. any 4. much
16. "Have you read these two books?
"I have read one of them , and I am going to read
1. the others one 2. another 3. the other one 4. other
17. I am too thirsty. I wish I could drink glass of water.
1. the another 2. another 3. others 4. the others
18. The weather in north is warm and humid.
1. both 2. either 3. neither 4. no
19. "Do you like to have cheese or butter for breakfast?
"..... is good. I am very hungry."
1. both of them 2. none of them 3. either of them 4. neither of them
20. Our class starts at eight, another starts at ten, and starts at two.
1. another 2. the other 3. other 4. the another
21. One of my friends studies biochemistry, studies science.
1. another 2. other 3. the another 4. the other
22. There is not in this group who likes to go to the meeting.
1. anyone 2. someone 3. no one 4. none
23. There is some ink in my bottle, but there's in yours.
1. no any 2. any 3. none 4. not one
24. My friend has completely run out of money. He can't buy
1. anything 2. everything 3. nothing 4. something
25. He couldn't answer the questions I asked.
1. none of 2. nor of 3. either of 4. neither of

26. "Are there any apples on the tree? " "No, there are"
 1. no 2. none 3. no one 4. any
27. A: "Where did you go for your holiday?" B: "....., I stayed at home."
 1. each where 2. nowhere 3. somewhere 4. everywhere
28. Does mind if I open the window?
 1. anybody 2. somebody 3. nobody 4. everybody
29. We must make our own beds, and helps us with them.
 1. anybody 2. everybody 3. nobody 4. somebody
30. Harold and Emily compete with and they are going to study hard.
 1. either one 2. each one 3. each other 4. one other
31. I have two close friends. of them is married.
 1. any 2. one 3. both 4. no
32. I've never met who could speak Persian.
 1. anybody 2. some 3. man 4. nobody
33. Green plants breathe in oxygen. But they do something too.
 1. else 2. others 3. other 4. another
34. Two dogs were fighting over a bone..... was able to eat it because a very fierce and strong dog came and took it.
 1. each 2. either 3. some 4. neither
35. The village house has had comfortable furniture in it, and many of the windows have been broken as well.
 1. no 2. many 3. just a few 4. not many
36. Among many significant developments overseas last year an agreement permitting UK and Taiwan companies to manufacture computers in the Netherlands.
 1. is 2. are 3. was 4. were
37. Which sentence is correct?
 1. Mary, accompanied by her, were very well received at the show.
 2. Several pets, two dogs and a cat, needs to be taken care of while we travel.
 3. His knowledge of languages and international relations helps him in his work.
 4. Everybody like to take part in the concert.

Tests:

1. Family rifts rarely involve the transgressions of just one person. In most disputes, ... the participants share degree of blame.
 a. every of / a little
 b. all / some

- c. each / plenty of
 - d. whole / enough
 - e. some of / too many
2. In the office there was..... noise that I couldn't focus on my work.
- a. very much
 - b. enough
 - c. so many
 - d. so much
 - e. too much
3. He made noise about the poor food in the restaurant and decided not to eat anything there again.
- a. too many
 - b. a little
 - c. enough
 - d. a lot of
 - e. so many
4. There is some meat in the refrigerator. Let's consume it because it has been for a long time there.
- a. very
 - b. too
 - c. much
 - d. quite
 - e. enough
5. The two dogs were fighting over a bone..... was able to eat it because a very fierce and strong dog came and took it.
- a. Each
 - b. Either
 - c. Some
 - d. Neither
 - e. Enough
6. In the construction of the building sand was mixed with cement to make concrete.
- a. several
 - b. a number of
 - c. such many
 - d. so many
 - e. a large quantity of
7. Sand has been used in large quantities in the building, so I won't be surprised if it collapses after..... earth tremors.
- a. every
 - b. too much
 - c. very much

- d. some
- e. each

8. When we run out of bread, we use flour to make bread. But now we have flour left.
- a. very much
 - b. several
 - c. hardly any
 - d. too much
 - e. enough
9. After standing in a queue for more than two hours, I had patience left.
- a. enough
 - b. any
 - c. no
 - d. several
 - e. too much
10. As we were making innovations in our shop, we had to keep guard thenight.
- a. all
 - b. half
 - c. each
 - d. very
 - e. whole
11. Instead of meeting friends for a meal, she arranges to walk or go bike riding with them. There's not enough time in her day for a social life and exercise. This is a nice way to have.....
- a. neither
 - b. each
 - c. both
 - d. either
 - e. too
12. It is important to understand how the kidneys function. The two bean-shaped organs,..... about the size of a fist, house an elaborate filtering system that processes about 200 quarts of blood - the equivalent of 500 cans of soda - daily.
- a. every
 - b. each
 - c. some
 - d. neither
 - e. none
13. Of their three daughters, I find Jane the beautiful.
- a. very much
 - b. much more

- c. enough
 - d. too much
 - e. most
14. My aunt gave birth to healthy twins last night..... is so sweet.
- a. Both
 - b. Each
 - c. All
 - d. Whole
 - e. Either
15. Mercedes Benz and Lexus have developed systems that send out radar beams to detect the car in front and adjust your speed before you get.....close.
- a. so / so
 - b. more / much
 - c. each / little
 - d. both / too
 - e. none / enough
16. You can try of these two dishes; they are..... delicious.
- a. one / either
 - b. neither / all
 - c. both / all
 - d. both / either
 - e. either / both
17. When I decide to take rest on a weekend day, my twins become a great hindrance.of them insists on going to the zoo with me.
- a. either
 - b. both
 - c. all
 - d. neither
 - e. every
18. of the complaints were taken into account, but not..... of them.
- a. Several/all
 - b. Plenty / the whole
 - c. Every / some
 - d. Most / a majority
 - e. Some / a number
19. Nowadays we havethings to do than we used to.
- a. so many
 - b. several
 - c. too many
 - d. a lot more

e. far many

20. I tried the two alternatives you told me. Unfortunately, of them worked.
- a. both
 - b. all
 - c. either
 - d. some
 - e. neither

Tests:

- 1- I tried the two. My brother didn't let me use..... that perfume because there was only in the bottle.
- A) some of/a few
 - B) many of/quite little
 - C) much of/a little
 - D) enough of/several
 - E) most of/ many more
- 2- We are in need of..... money since..... the machinery in our factory has been out of date.
- A) some/several
 - B) enough / so much
 - C) a good deal of /a lot of
 - D) too much / each of
 - E) a number of / plenty of
- 3- Whenever it rains cats and dogs in this area, the houses on sides of the river are..... flooded.
- A) each/each
 - B) all / both
 - C) either / several
 - D) several / both
 - E) both/all
- 4- An old woman asked me forbread but I couldn't give herbecause my son had consumed all of it.
- A) some/any
 - B) several / no
 - C) a little/a few
 - D) plenty of/so many
 - E) a bit of/so much
- 5- of the cotton in Turkey is grown in Adana. In other words, cotton fields are found in Adana.
- A) Every / every
 - B) Much / some
 - C) Some/either

- D) Most/most
E) So many / too many

6- Our university held conferences but I was able to take part in of them.

- A) plenty of/all
B) a lot of/ several
C) some / most
D) every / each
E) a great number of /whole

7- We are all unanimous that..... racial discrimination is based on ignorance.

- A) quite
B) enough
C) some
D) little
E) most

8- It's obvious that the fight between countries will not come to an end..... is willing to negotiate a cease-fire.

- A) both/Neither
B) every / Each
C) all/Every
D) whole/Little
E) several / Either

9- countries had been fighting for six years until..... of them decided to negotiate a cease-fire.

- A) All / many
B) Some / so much
C) Both / either
D) A lot of/neither
E) So many / too many

10- of the teachers we have interviewed so far that our educational system needs to be changed wholly.

- A) All/thinks
B) Too much / think
C) Some/thinks
D) Each/thinks
E) Most / thinks

11- In the last six years,.....major studies have consistently associated high intakes of vitamin E with reduced risk of heart disease.

- A) little more
B) a great deal of
C) so much
D) too much

E) a number of

- 12- I learned about teaching from my experiences in the English classroom.
A) every
B) too many
C) a number of
D) a great deal
E) plenty of
- 13- I think there is that he does not deserve. He is of the best-tempered man that ever existed.
A) something / each
B) anything / none
C) nothing/one
D) everything / some
E) a little/most
- 14- Nationalism, theology, the exquisite glories of war, business, racism haveat one time or another functioned as the primary yardstick for human belief system.
A) every
B) enough
C) little
D) either
E) each
- 15- The new couple of compensation systems are starting to link the broker's pay to the client's success. can be successful by jumping in and out of the stock market in panic or euphoria.
A) Each
B) All
C) Whole
D) Enough
E) Many
- 16- It's a curious fact that in ages and all societies, numbers of people are attracted to the gentle, not the strong, to the sufferers and not the successful.
A) every / great
B) several / some
C) all / large
D) any / very much
E) enough / plenty
- 17- By 1948 it was clear the relationships of the two sides were deteriorating, and of them was very happy.
A) neither

- B) enough
- C) each
- D) both
- E) all

18- Jessie arranges to have the kids tested. of them undergoes an echo-cardiogram, which can reveal only symptoms, not the actual disease. The results calm her..... of the kids show symptoms.

- A) All/Some
- B) So many / Most
- C) Most/No one
- D) Each/None**
- E) Some / Many

38. A number of students in this class..... to find out where

- 1. was trying / you have gone
- 2. are trying / you have been**
- 3. is trying / you have been
- 4. were trying / you go

39. Although a number of measures taken to prevent the smuggling of arms, the problem has not yet been solved.

- 1. has been
- 2. have been**
- 3. should have
- 4. has

40. A number of our sheepbeen killed from a strange sickness.

- 1. have**
- 2. has
- 3. were
- 4. was

41. The government is worried since the number of serious crimes over the past three years.

- 1. have increased
- 2. increase
- 3. has increased**
- 4. has been increased

42. The number of the casualties on both sides high, but more on the enemy side than on ours.

- 1. was**
- 2. were
- 3. be
- 4. being

Tests:

1. Which sentence is correct?

- 1. those old red fine stone houses are unsafe
- 2. those fine red old stone houses are unsafe
- 3. those fine old red stone houses are unsafe**
- 4. those old fine red stone houses are unsafe

2. which sentence is correct?

- 1. the Persian wool beautiful carpet is very expensive.
- 2. the beautiful wool Persian carpet is very expensive.
- 3. the beautiful Persian wool carpet is very expensive.**
- 4. the wool beautiful Persian carpet is very expensive.

3. I am looking for a clock radio for my beside table.
1. Taiwanese cheap white
 2. cheap white Taiwanese
 3. white cheap Taiwanese
 4. Taiwanese white cheap
4. The guests were sitting at a table.
1. large wooden beautiful
 2. wooden large beautiful
 3. large beautiful wooden
 4. beautiful large wooden
5. which sentence is correct?
1. Tom decided to marry a tall intelligent Iranian girl.
 2. Tom decided to marry an Iranian intelligent tall girl.
 3. Tom decided marry to an intelligent tall Iranian girl.
 4. Tom decided marry to a tall intelligent Iranian girl.
6. I think the cars will become cheaper very soon.
1. Japanese blue new
 2. new blue Japanese
 3. new Japanese blue
 4. blue new Japanese
7. My brother has a table – lamp in her room.
1. beautiful white round
 2. beautiful round white
 3. white beautiful round
 4. round beautiful white
8. In the cupboard, there are some tea cups used for special occasions.
1. small beautiful Egyptian
 2. beautiful round white Egyptian
 3. small Egyptian beautiful
 4. Egyptian beautiful small
9. Mary has hair .
1. beautiful long black
 2. beautiful black long
 3. black beautiful long
 4. long beautiful black
10. Put the tables in the corner of the room.
1. two first round glass
 2. two first glass round
 3. first two round glass
 4. first two glass round
11. There was an painting on the wall of the art gallery.
1. old Japanese interesting
 2. old interesting Japanese
 3. interesting old Japanese
 4. interesting Japanese old
12. Which is the correct order?
1. a small Canadian thin lady
 2. a thin small Canadian lady
 3. a Canadian small thin lady
 4. a small thin Canadian lady
13. Which is the correct order?
1. a carving steel new knife
 2. a steel new carving knife
 3. a new steel carving knife
 4. a new carving steel knife
14. Which is the correct order?
1. a blue sailing beautiful boat
 3. a blue beautiful sailing boat

2. a sailing beautiful blue boat 4. a beautiful blue sailing boat
15. Which is the correct order?
 1. an old wooden square table 3. a square wooden old table
 2. an old square wooden table 4. a wooden old square table
16. Which is the correct order?
 1. a new French exciting band 3. a French new exciting band
 2. an exciting new French band 4. an exciting French new band
17. Which is the correct order?
 1. a red big plastic hat 3. a big red plastic hat
 2. a plastic big red hat 4. a bit plastic red hat
18. Which is the correct order?
 1. a small Japanese serving bowl 3. a Japanese small serving bowl
 2. a serving small Japanese bowl 4. a small serving Japanese bowl
19. Which is the correct order?
 1. a cotton dirty old tie 3. a dirty cotton old tie
 2. a dirty old cotton tie 4. an old cotton dirty tie
20. He looked at me
 1. angry 2. happy 3. happiness 4. angrily
21. He doesn't feel
 1. happy 2. happily 3. unhappily 4. happiness
22. When he was informed of the result of the exam, he got
 1. excitingly 2. excite 3. excited 4. excitement
23. The kids look quite about the holiday.
 1. excitedly 2. excited 3. excite 4. excitingly
24. The new student appeared today. He was very attentive in class.
 1. caring 2. carefully 3. careful 4. care

Tests:

1. She isin politics and often talks about it.
 1. interesting 2. interest 3. interestingly 4. interested
2. He was with film.
 1. excite 2. exciting 3. excitingly 4. excited
3. The children look today.
 1. excite 2. excited 3. exciting 4. excitedly

4. We were amused because the film was
1. **amusing** 2. amused 3. amuse 4. amusingly
5. I want to watch the cartoons again. They are really
1. amuse 2. **amusing** 3. amusingly 4. amused
6. He is very strong, he never seems
1. **tired** 2. tire 3. tiring 4. to tire
7. The little boy is because he is watching an exciting film.
1. **excited** 2. exciting 3. excite 4. excites
8. I am because the film was surprising.
1. surprising 2. **surprised** 3. surprisingly 4. surprise
9. Mary is because her job is boring.
1. bore 2. boring 3. boringly 4. **bored**
10. Why are you always depressed? Is your life really.....?
1. bore 2. bored 3. to bore 4. **boring**
11. Alice was confused because the problem was
1. confuses 2. confuse 3. **confusing** 4. confused
12. We were shocked because the news was
1. **shocking** 2. shocked 3. shock 4. shockingly
13. The little boy was since the animal was frightening.
1. frighten 2. **frightened** 3. frightening 4. frightens
14. My friend, Peter, is good at telling funny stories which can be very
1. amuse 2. amused 3. amusingly 4. **amusing**
15. "Do you understand what is happening in the film"? "No, It is very".
1. confused 2. **confusing** 3. to confuse 4. confusingly
16. When I told him what had happened, he got
1. surprise 2. **surprised** 3. surprising 4. surprisingly
17. The students are very in participating in the class discussions.
1. interesting 2. interest 3. interestingly 4. **interested**
18. He was really to hear the news of your success.
1. exciting 2. **excited** 3. excitement 4. excitedly
19. I do not often visit art galleries, I am not very in art.
1. interest 2. interesting 3. **interested** 4. interestingly

20. Theman had to work until midnight.

1. tire

2. tiring

3. tiredly

4. **tired**

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. Aerodynamics is the study of the forces.....on an object as it moves through the atmosphere.

(A) **acting**

(B) act

(C) are acting

(D) acted

2. Most candles are made of paraffin wax mixing with compounds that have higher

A

B

melting points to keep them from melting in hot weather.

C

D

mixed

3..... for their strong fiber include flax and hemp.

(A) Plants are grown

(B) Plants grown

(C) Plants that grow

(D) To grow plants

7. The Farallon Islands are a group of uninhabited islands lying about 40 mile west of San Francisco.

A

B

C

D

40 miles

8. In 1821, the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, was laid out in a design.....after that of Washington, D.C.

(A) patterned

(B) was patterned

(C) a pattern

(D) that patterned

9. The crushing leaves of yarrow plants can serve as a traditional medicine for

A

B

C

cleansing wounds.

D

crushed

12. Checkerboard Mesa in Utah features a strangely cracking expanse of stone.
A B C D

strange

13. Barbara McClintock.....for her discovery of the mobility of genetic elements.

(A) known

(B) who knows

(C) knowing

(D) is known

14. Throughout the long career, Pete Seeger has been a leading figure in reviving folk music.
A B C D

his

17. The minerals grains in basalt are much too small to be seen with the unaided eye.
A B C D

Tests:

1. As the only major American river that flowed in a west direction, the Ohio was the preferred route for settlers.
A B C D

westerly

2. During the annually salmon migration from the sea to fresh water, Alaska's McNeil River becomes a gathering place for brown bears waiting eagerly to catch their fill.
A B C D

annual

3. Edelman stresses the mounting evidence showing that greatly variation on a microscopic scale is likely.
A B C D

great

4. Perhaps the most welcoming and friendly of the park's wild places is the live oak forest that surrounds the district's alone visitors' center in Gulf Breeze.
A B C D

lone

5. Halley's comet, viewing through a telescope, was quite impressive.
A B C D

viewed

6. The state of deep asleep is characterized by rapid eye movement, or REM.
A B C D

sleep

7. Among the disputing sections of the Monteverdi opera are the Sinfonia, the Prologue, and the role of Ottone.
A B C D

disputed

8. Most probably, because of the likable rapport between anchors, the night newscast on the local ABC affiliate has recently moved well beyond its competitors in the ratings battle.
A B C D

nightly

9. Signing at the outset of a business deal, a contract offers the participants a certain degree of legal protection from costly mistakes.
A B C D

Signed

Directions: Write a "C" on the line if the sentence is correct. Write an "X" on the line if there is an error in the noun adjective.

1. Tom drove past the **police's station** on his way to work. **police station**
2. Joan Sutherland is my favorite opera singer. ✓
3. I need to have my **car's license** renewed. **car license**
4. During the power shortage, the **streets lights** went out. **street lights**
5. He wanted to take an **economic class**. **economics class**
6. Many people are worried about the current **world's situation**. **world situation**

7. The news reporter was at the scene of the accident. ✓
8. Phyllis and Julie put up the party decorations. ✓
9. Three **footballs teams** were tied for first place. **football teams**
10. Mike is the new mathematics professor. ✓
11. We need some paper napkins for the picnic. ✓
12. The students did not like the **dormitory's rules**. **dormitory rules**
13. The marble floor felt like ice. ✓
14. The **television's repairman** picked up my television set this morning. **television repairman**
15. I went to three **dances recitals** last year. **dance recitals**
16. John bought some leather gloves yesterday. ✓
17. I need to buy a **plane's ticket**. **plane ticket**
18. He took many **languages courses** when he was in New York. **language courses**
19. She put a new table lamp in her living room. ✓
20. He is taking an advanced **physic course** this semester. **physics course**

Tests:

1. John paints houses, so we call him a
 1. painter house **2. house painter** 3. painter houses 4. houses painter
2. What was that you put on the table? It was my
 1. **wrist watch** 2. watch wrist 3. watch's wrist 4. wrist's watch
3. "Do you know where he works?" "In a"
 1. car's factory **2. car factory** 3. factory car 4. factory's car
4. A: "What are those?"
 B: "They are I mean vegetables that are grown in a garden."
 1. **garden vegetables** 2. vegetables garden
 3. vegetables of gardens 4. gardens vegetables
5. Look at the !It is broken.
 1. suitcases handle 2. suitcase's handle
 3. the handles of the suitcases **4. suitcase handle**
6. This is a (n) because it was made of iron.
 1. **iron gate** 2. irons gate 3. gate iron 4. gates iron
7. is related to the very old time.
 1. Age stone **2. Stone age** 3. Stones age 4. Stone of age

8. Let's meet each other in the

1. coffee shop

2. coffee shopping

3. coffees shop

4. shop's coffee

9. He was reading a.....

1. book history

2. history of book

3. books history

4. history book

10. My uncle has a It is very beautiful.

1. horses races

2. race horse

3. horses race

4. horse race

11. Gardens where vegetables are grown are called

1. vegetables garden

2. garden vegetables

3. vegetable gardens

4. gardens vegetables

12. Flowers that are grown in a garden are called

1. flower gardens

2. gardens flower

3. flowers garden

4. garden flowers

13. When we were climbing the mountain we saw many plants. A doctor who was with us said that they were called

1. mountain plants

2. mountains plants

3. plant mountains

4. plants mountains

14. Horses races are recorded as early as 1500 B.C. in Egypt, but the organized sport

A

B

C

dates from twelfth-century England.

D

horse races

Directions:

In each group of sentences, change the second sentence into an adjective clause and insert it in the blank in the first sentence. Use commas for the adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: The toys, *most of which had been damaged in transit*, were returned to the manufacturer.

Most of them had been damaged in transit.

1. The members of the band came from all parts of the city. The majority of them were amateurs.

The members of the band, the majority of whom were amateurs, came from all parts of the city.

2. She hurried home to feed her cats. One of them had just had kittens.

She hurried home to feed her cats, one of which/whom had just had kittens.

3. The president appointed a special committee. The chairman of the committee was to report to him periodically.

1. The president appointed a special committee, the chairman of which was to report to him periodically.

2. The president appointed a special committee, whose chairman was to report to him periodically.

4. Their apartment was one of the most expensive in the building. The windows of their apartment faced the river.

1. Their apartment, the windows of which faced the river, was one of the most expensive in the building.

2. Their apartment, whose windows faced the river, was one of the most expensive in the building.

5. This old book has had a great influence on me. The author of the book is unknown.

1. This old book, the author of which is unknown, has had a great influence on me.

2. This old book, whose author is unknown, has had a great influence on me.

6. The children went to look for something to stand on. The tallest of them could not reach the shelf where the cookies were.

The children, the tallest of whom could not reach the shelf where the cookies were, went to look for something to stand on.

The children went to look for something to stand on, the tallest of whom could not reach the shelf where the cookies were.

7. The storekeepers in the neighborhood asked for more police protection. Several of them had already been robbed.

The storekeepers in the neighborhood, several of whom had already been robbed, asked for more police protection.

8. The residents were given help by the Red Cross. All of their homes had been damaged by the flood.

1. The residents, all of whose homes had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

2. The residents, whose homes had all been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.

9. He was put out of business by his many competitors. The most unscrupulous of them had cut prices below cost.

He was put out of business by his many competitors, the most unscrupulous of whom had cut prices below cost.

Directions: Make complex sentences by connecting these simple sentences.

Subject:

1. The boy is happy. He passed the exam.

The boy who passed the exam is happy.

The boy that passed the exam is happy.

2. I stayed at a hotel. It was in the center of the city.

I stayed at a hotel which was in the center of the city.

I stayed at a hotel that was in the center of the city.

3. The teacher is in the classroom. He teaches us English.

The teacher who teaches us English is in the classroom.

The teacher that teaches us English is in the classroom

4. The car belongs to my father. It is on the left.

The car which is on the left belongs to my father.

The car that is on the left belongs to my father.

Object:

1. The film was good. I watched it last night.

The film which I watched last night was good.

The film that I watched last night was good.

The film Ø I watched last night was good.

2. The teacher liked the term paper. I gave it last week.

The teacher liked the term paper which I gave last week.

The teacher liked the term paper that I gave last week.

The teacher liked the term paper Ø I gave last week.

3. The woman is a doctor. I met her yesterday.

The woman who(m) I met yesterday is a doctor.

The woman that I met yesterday is a doctor.

The woman Ø I met yesterday is a doctor.

4. The apples were too sour. We bought them from the market.

The apples which we bought from the market were too sour.

The apples that we bought from the market were too sour.

The apples Ø we bought from the market were too sour.

Object of preposition:

1. This is the student. I told you about him.

This is the student about whom I told you.

This is the student whom I told you about.

This is the student that I told you about.

This is the student Ø I told you about.

2. The song was very romantic. We listened to it.

The song to which we listened was very romantic.

The song which we listened to was very romantic.

The song that we listened to was very romantic.

The song Ø we listened to was very romantic.

Possessives:

1. The man called the police. His car was stolen.

The man whose car was stolen called the police.

2. The teacher gives hard tests. I am taking his course.

The teacher whose course I am taking gives hard tests.

3. This is the girl. I borrowed her books.

This is the girl whose books I borrowed.

4. This is the car. Its seats are leather.

This is the car whose seats are leather.

This is the car, the seats of which are leather.

5. I have an antique table. Its value is over \$ 1000.000.

I have an antique table whose value is over \$ 1000.000.

I have an antique table, the value of which is over \$ 1000.000.

Place:

1. That is the village. I was born there.

That is the village where I was born.

That is the village in which I was born.

That is the village which I was born in.

That is the village that I was born in.

That is the village Ø I was born in.

2. The restaurant was fantastic. We had lunch there.

The restaurant where we had lunch was fantastic.

The restaurant at/in which we had lunch was fantastic.

The restaurant which we had lunch at/in was fantastic.

The restaurant that we had lunch at/in was fantastic.

The restaurant Ø we had lunch at/in was fantastic.

Time:

1. 1975 is the year. I was born then.

1975 is the year when I was born.

1975 is the year in which I was born.

1975 is the year that I was born.

1975 is the year Ø I was born.

2. Tuesday is the day. The holiday will start then.

Tuesday is the day when the holiday will start.

Tuesday is the day on which the holiday will start.

Tuesday is the day that the holiday will start.

Tuesday is the day Ø the holiday will start.

---One of the teachers (**whom/that/-**) I know goes to Costa Rica every year.

---All the books (**which/that/-**) he is reading are about history.

---The librarian (**to whom**) I gave the book was very polite.

---The branch (**on which**) you are standing is going to break.

---The day (**on which**) he broke his leg was stormy.

---The room (**in which**) we eat is very crowded.

---The teacher (**whose**) book you borrowed is absent today.

---This is the man (**whose**) house was burgled last night.

---We arranged to meet at a place (**whose**) location was supposed to be kept secret.

Directions: Insert the adjective clause in each of the sentences below. Do not use commas if the adjective clause serves to identify the antecedent or to limit the quantity of the antecedent.

1. Adjective clause—who has too great expectations from his son.

a. Dr. White.....may be disappointed.

b. A man.....may be disappointed.

a. Dr. White, **who has too great expectations from his son**, may be disappointed.

b. A man **who has too great expectations from his son** may be disappointed.

2. Adjective clause—where he keeps his money now.

a. The bank.....is a very old and reliable one.

b. The National Savings Bank.....is a very old and reliable one.

a. The bank **where he keeps his money now** is a very old and reliable one.

b. The National Savings Bank, **where he keeps his money now**, is a very old and reliable one.

3. Adjective clause—who gave the lecture yesterday.

a. The gentleman.....is a famous scientist.

b. Dr. William Johnson.....is a famous scientist.

a. The gentleman **who gave the lecture yesterday** is a famous scientist.

b. Dr. William Johnson, **who gave the lecture yesterday**, is a famous scientist.

4. Adjective clause—which revolves around the sun

a. The earth.....is called a planet.

b. A heavenly body.....is called a planet.

a. The earth, **which revolves around the sun**, is called a planet.

b. A heavenly body **which revolves around the sun** is called a planet.

5. Adjective clause—who serves as a symbol of nobility and dignity

a. The queen of England.....is loved by her people.

b. A queen.....is loved by her people.

a. The queen of England, **who serves as a symbol of nobility and dignity**, is loved by her people.

b. A queen **who serves as a symbol of nobility and dignity** is loved by her people.

6. Adjective clause—who has studied his culinary art in France

a. The restaurant hired a new cook recently. The cook.....is expected to be very good.

b. A cook.....is expected to be very good.

a. The restaurant hired a new cook recently. The cook, **who has studied his culinary art in France**, is expected to be very good.

b. A cook **who has studied his culinary art in France** is expected to be very good.

7. Adjective clause—which has all the latest improvements

a. An air-conditioner.....is quite expensive.

b. An air-conditioner is being installed in the new theater. The air-conditioner.....is quite expensive.

a. An air-conditioner **which has all the latest improvements** is quite expensive.

b. An air-conditioner is being installed in the new theater. The air-conditioner, **which has all the latest improvements**, is quite expensive.

8. Adjective clause—which were painted by the great masters of the Renaissance

a. Some of the pictures.....sold for a high price at the auction. (omit some of)

b. All the pictures.....sold for a high price at the auction. (omit all)

a. The pictures **which were painted by the great masters of the Renaissance** sold for a high price at the auction.

b. The pictures, **which were painted by the great masters of the Renaissance**, sold for a high price at the auction.

9. Adjective clause—who liked the insurance plan

- a. All the teachers.....signed up for it. (omit all)
- b. Some of the teachers.....signed up for it. (omit some of)

- a. The teachers, **who liked the insurance plan**, signed up for it.
- b. The teachers **who liked the insurance plan** signed up for it.

10. Adjective clause—who is very strict with his children

- a. John's father.....believes that young people need a sense of discipline.
- b. A man.....believes that young people need a sense of discipline.

- a. John's father, **who is very strict with his children**, believes that young people need a sense of discipline.
- b. A man **who is very strict with his children** believes that young people need a sense of discipline.

11. Adjective clause—which uses a white whale to represent evil

- a. A novel.....tells of one man's attempt to capture this whale.
- b. Moby Dick.....tells of one man's attempt to capture this whale.

- a. A novel **which uses a white whale to represent evil** tells of one man's attempt to capture this whale.
- b. Moby Dick, **which uses a white whale to represent evil**, tells of one man's attempt to capture this whale.

Tests:

1. This is the student book I borrowed last Friday.

- 1. whom 2. who 3. which 4. **whose**

2. We saw some cats in the zoo were as big as a tiger.

- 1. **which** 2. who 3. whom 4. whose

3. The man you saw in that market is my friend.

- 1. what 2. who 3. **whom** 4. which

4. The boy lost his money is waiting in the office.

- 1. what 2. **who** 3. which 4. whose

5. Children eat a lot of sugar often get bad teeth.
 1. **that** 2. whom 3. whose 4. which
6. The man car you borrowed needs it tomorrow.
 1. his 2. **whose** 3. what 4. that
7. The man over there name I don't remember is an artist.
 1. whom 2. who 3. **whose** 4. him
8. Can you remember the person you took the book from?
 1. who 2. whose 3. **whom** 4. he who
9. The boys ball broke my window were playing football.
 1. who 2. which 3. that 4. **whose**
10. The teacher was one of the most famous teachers in Tehran.
 1. which I talked 2. whose I talked 3. whom I talked 4. **I talked with**
11. This is the person we saw at the police station.
 1. who 2. whose 3. which 4. **that**
12. This is the best film I have ever seen.
 1. **that** 2. who 3. whom 4. whose
13. People think too much of themselves are rarely admired by others.
 1. that they 2. **who** 3. whom 4. whose
14. The magazine you lent me is very interesting.
 1. who 2. **which** 3. whom 4. whose
15. The old man lived next door died yesterday.
 1. which 2. **that** 3. whose 4. whom
16. "Who is the new teacher?" "He is the man"
 1. which is talking to the principal 2. talks to the principal now
 3. **who is talking to the principal now** 4. whom talks to the principal
17. He wanted to know they went.
 1. what 2. **where** 3. which 4. whom
18. I don't like to return to the question..... you have just answered
 1. **that,---** 2. when,--- 3. which, it 4. whatever, it
19. We are grateful to Mr. Rogers car we traveled home.
 1. which 2. whose 3. **in whose** 4. in which
20. No matter what his parents say, he does he likes

1. whatever 2. wherever 3. whichever 4. however
21. The man lectures on Saturday is a specialist in this field.
1. who 2. whose 3. which 4. whom
22. The individual is my mother.
1. who I feel closest to 2. whose I feel closest to
3. whom I feel closest to 4. that I feel closest to her
23. He is the man about I told you before.
1. whose 2. who 3. which 4. whom
24. "What's the name of the man car you borrowed?"
"He's my close friend, Jack."
1. whom 2. of which 3. whose 4. that his
25. This is the boy.....was hit by the car.
1. when 2. where 3. what 4. that
26. Mr. Amini, I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.
1. to who 2. whom 3. which 4. to whom
27. I can't come at the time you suggested last week.
1. when 2. who 3. where 4. what
28. The automobilewas continually being stopped by the cheering employees.
1. in which the manager was driving
2. which the manager was driving in
3. in that the manager was driving
4. that the manager was driving
29. The tree are almost naked now is very old.
1. of which the branches 2. whose branches
3. of the branches which 4. which branches
30. I know the date
1. when he was born 2. which he was born
3. he was born on that day 4. when he was born in
31. We visited Barcelona, is a city in northern Spain.
1. which 2. that 3. who 4. 1&2
32. Helen Keller, became deaf, dumb, and blind shortly after birth, wrote her name in the pages of history.
1. which 2. who 3. that 4. 2&3

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. Most folk songs are ballads.....have simple words and tell simple stories.

- (A) what
- (B) although
- (C) when
- (D) that

2. After its introduction in 1969, the float process.....the world's principal method of manufacturing flat sheets of glass.

- (A) by which it became
- (B) it became
- (C) became
- (D) which became

3. Dolphins lack vocal cords but they have a large, oil-fined organ called the 'melon'

which with they can produce a wide variety of sounds.

with which

4. In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School,.....

- (A) engineers were educated there
- (B) where engineers were educated
- (C) in which were engineers educated
- (D) where were engineers educated

5. Most beans.....are a form of kidney bean.

- (A) that are cultivated in the United States
- (B) their cultivation in the United States
- (C) are cultivated in the United States they
- (D) they are cultivated in the United States

6. In addition to being a naturalist, Stewart E. White was a writer.....the struggle for survival on the American frontier.

- (A) whose novels describe
- (B) he describes in his novels
- (C) his novels describe
- (D) who, describing in his novels

7. Diamonds are often found in rock formations called pipes,.....the throats of extinct volcanoes.

- (A) in which they resemble
- (B) which resemble
- (C) there is a resemblance to
- (D) they resemble

8. Seals appear clumsy on the land,.....are able to move short distances faster than most people can run.

- (A) but they
- (B) which they
- (C) they
- (D) which

9. The instrument panel of a light airplane has at least a dozen instruments.....

- (A) the pilot must watch
- (B) what the pilot must watch
- (C) which the pilot must watch them
- (D) such that the pilot must watch them

10. A keystone species is a species of plants or animals.....absence has a major effect on an ecological system.

- (A) that its
- (B) its
- (C) whose
- (D) with its

11. The size and shape of a nail depends primarily on the function.....intended.

- (A) which it is
- (B) for which it is
- (C) which it is for
- (D) for which is

12. In geometry, a tangent is a straight line.....a curve at only one point.

- (A) it touches
- (B) whose touching
- (C) its touching
- (D) that touches

Directions: Combine the following groups of sentences so that the second sentence in each group becomes an adjective clause modifying the italicized word(s) in the first sentence.

Punctuate carefully. Consider all possible forms, both formal and informal, for the introductory words.

Person as Antecedent

1. *Albert Einstein* will always be revered in history. He was not only a great scientist but a great human being.

Albert Einstein, who was not only a great scientist but a great human being, will always be revered in history.

2. A *man* meets all his responsibilities. Everyone admires such a man. (omit such)

A man whom everyone admires meets all his responsibilities.

3. *The student* was highly praised by his teacher. The student's composition was read in class.

The student whose composition was read in class was highly praised by his teacher.

4. *Mr. Peters* is a very prominent lawyer. The judge is talking to him at the moment.

Mr. Peters, to whom the judge is talking at the moment, is a very prominent lawyer.

5. *The man* is a very prominent lawyer. The judge is talking to him at the moment.

The man to whom the judge is talking at the moment is a very prominent lawyer.

6. All of *the office workers* were dismissed by the company. (omit all of) They had gone on strike for higher pay.

The office workers, who had gone on strike for higher pay, were dismissed by the company.

7. Some of *the office workers* were dismissed by the company. (omit some of) They had gone on strike for higher pay.

The office workers who had gone on strike for higher pay were dismissed by the company.

8. Suddenly a *man* appeared at the back door. She knew the man was wanted by the police.

Suddenly a man, whom she knew was wanted by the police, appeared at the back door.

9. *The soldiers* on the European front were overjoyed when they received the news of the armistice. Many of them had been on active duty for four years.

The soldiers on the European front, many of whom had been on active duty for four years, were overjoyed when they received the news of the armistice.

Thing as Antecedent

10. Tennis offers a pleasant means of recreation for young people. It can be played by two or four players.

Tennis, which can be played by two or four players, offers a pleasant means of recreation for young people.

11. His last letter was lost. It was the letter in which he enclosed the check.

His last letter, in which he enclosed the check, was lost.

12. The books finally arrived. He had written for the books.

The books, which he had written for, finally arrived.

13. This television program is very popular with young children. Some educators are producing the program.

This television program, which some educators are producing, is very popular with young children.

14. Some people do not like modern art. They believe it is only a random splashing of paint on canvas.

Some people do not like modern art, which they believe is only a random splashing of paint on canvas.

15. He made some notes on a piece of paper. He then quickly put the piece of paper in his pocket.

He made some notes on a piece of paper, which he then quickly put in his pocket.

Place as Antecedent

16. The town has been very much in the news these days. The university is located there.

The town, where the university is located, has been very much in the news these days.

The town, in which the university is located, has been very much in the news these days.

17. The city is rich in historical associations. Henry James preferred to live there.

The city, where Henry James preferred to live, is rich in historical associations.

The city, in which Henry James preferred to live, is rich in historical associations.

18. London is rich in historical associations. Henry James preferred to live there.

London, where Henry James preferred to live, is rich in historical associations.

London, in which Henry James preferred to live, is rich in historical associations.

19. The garage is very expensive. The executives of the company park their cars there.

The garage where the executives of the company park their cars is very expensive.

The garage in which the executives of the company park their cars is very expensive.

20. There was a wonderful view from the hilltop. The hikers had stopped there to have lunch.

There was a wonderful view from the hilltop where the hikers had stopped to have lunch.

There was a wonderful view from the hilltop in which the hikers had stopped to have lunch.

Time as Antecedent

21. The president will see you on Saturday. On this day he will have more time to spend with you.

The president will see you on Saturday, on which he will have more time to spend with you.

The president will see you on Saturday, when he will have more time to spend with you.

22. Most students look forward to the Christmas holidays. At this time they can relax after months of hard work.

Most students look forward to the Christmas holidays when they can relax after months of hard work.

Most students look forward to the Christmas holidays on which they can relax after months of hard work.

23. They generally take a short vacation in January. In this month there is very little business in their store.

They generally take a short vacation in January when there is very little business in their store.

They generally take a short vacation in January in which there is very little business in their store.

Directions:

Change the adjective clauses to participial phrases. Use the required form of the participles. Keep the commas if they are used with the adjective clauses.

EXAMPLE:

a. The woman who is washing the dishes is our new cook.

The woman washing the dishes is our new cook. (The participle is derived from a progressive verb.)

b. Anyone who violates this law will be punished.

Anyone violating this law will be punished. (The participle is derived from a non-progressive verb.)

1. The gentleman who is crossing the street is an old friend of my father's.

The gentleman crossing the street is an old friend of my father's.

2. Anyone who travels in a foreign land should make sure that he has the proper documents.

Anyone travelling in a foreign land should make sure that he has the proper documents.

3. All passengers who are not going to Rockaway must change trains at the next stop.

All passengers not going to Rockaway must change trains at the next stop.

4. We need a room which seats one hundred people.

We need a room seating one hundred people.

5. Anyone who doesn't enter the country legally will be immediately deported to the country he came from.

Anyone not entering the country legally will be immediately deported to the country he came from.

6. The young woman, who was running to catch the bus, stumbled and fell.

The young woman, running to catch the bus, stumbled and fell.

Past Participle

The time of the main verb determines the time of the participle.

EXAMPLE: Doctors often recommend rabies shots for anyone who is bitten by a strange dog.

Doctors often recommend rabies shots for anyone bitten by a strange dog.

1. The jewelry which was stolen from our neighbor's house was found by the police.

The jewelry stolen from our neighbor's house was found by the police.

2. A letter which is sent by airmail should arrive sooner than one which is sent by regular mail.

A letter sent by airmail should arrive sooner than one which is sent by regular mail.

3. We will prosecute anyone who is caught trespassing on this property.

We will prosecute anyone caught trespassing on this property.

4. Mr. X, who has been exiled from his homeland for many years, began to make inquiries about whether he could return.

Mr. X, exiled/having been exiled from his homeland for many years, began to make inquiries about whether he could return.

5. The young violinist, who was encouraged by his teacher, decided to enter his name in the music contest.

The young violinist, encouraged by his teacher, decided to enter his name in the music contest.

6. The two women, who were dressed in their Sunday best, proceeded on to church.

The two women, dressed in their Sunday best, proceeded on to church.

7. Any package which is not wrapped properly will not be accepted by the post office.

Any package not wrapped properly will not be accepted by the post office.

Progressive Passive Participle

This participle expresses present action.

EXAMPLE: Those houses which are now being torn down were built fifty years ago.

Those houses being torn down now were built fifty years ago.

1. The music which is being played now is by Bach.

The music being played now is by Bach.

2. The tooth that is being extracted by the dentist has been hurting me for some time.

The tooth being extracted by the dentist has been hurting me for some time.

3. They expect to help the poor with the money that is being collected.

They expect to help the poor with the money being collected.

4. The air-conditioner which is now being installed should make the room more comfortable.

The air-conditioner now being installed should make the room more comfortable.

5. The letter which is being typed now will introduce you to our representative in London.

The letter being typed now will introduce you to our representative in London.

Perfect Participial Forms (Examples, having offered, having been offering, having been offered)

The perfect forms indicate time that corresponds to the present perfect or the past perfect tense. (Informally the general forms of the participle may also be used.)

EXAMPLE: Anyone who has talked to him once will be convinced of his innocence.
Anyone having talked to him once will be convinced of his innocence.

1. The Smiths, who had found just the house they wanted to buy, began to bargain with the owners to reduce the price.

The Smiths, having found just the house they wanted to buy, began to bargain with the owners to reduce the price.

2. Mr. Preston, who had been offered a good job out-of-town, told his wife they would have to move.

Mr. Preston, having been offered a good job out-of-town, told his wife they would have to move.

3. The orchestra members, who had been practicing all day, were very tired by evening.

The orchestra members, having been practicing all day, were very tired by evening.

4. Anyone who has served a term in prison will not be hired by that company.

Anyone having served a term in prison will not be hired by that company.

5. Mr. Richards, who had been badly wounded in the last war, was receiving a pension from the government.

Mr. Richards, having been badly wounded in the last war, was receiving a pension from the government.

6. Alice, who had not understood the chemistry lectures at all, failed the examination.

Alice, having not understood the chemistry lectures at all, failed the examination.

7. The garden, which had been neglected by the former tenants, was overgrown with weeds.

The garden, having been neglected by the former tenants, was overgrown with weeds.

FORMS OF PARTICIPLES

Change the adjective clauses to participial phrases, using one of the participial forms given in 5-1. Keep the commas if they are used with the adjective clauses.

1. The girl who is making the most noise is my daughter.

The girl making the most noise is my daughter.

2. The leaflets which were printed last week will be distributed at tonight's meeting.

The leaflets printed last week will be distributed at tonight's meeting.

3. The general, who had been warned of the enemy's approaching attack, had all his men ready.

The general, having been warned of the enemy's approaching attack, had all his men ready.

4. The movement, which was doomed from the beginning, came to a very inauspicious end.

The movement, doomed from the beginning, came to a very inauspicious end.

5. The children, who had been instructed not to stay out too long, came back before dinner time.

The children, having been instructed not to stay out too long, came back before dinner time.

6. The snow which is falling on the highway will make the roads icy by nightfall.

The snow falling on the highway will make the roads icy by nightfall.

7. The children who were swimming too far from shore were ordered back by the lifeguards.

The children swimming too far from shore were ordered back by the lifeguards.

8. The money which was not accounted for in his will was distributed equally among his children.

The money not accounted for in his will was distributed equally among his children.

9. The men, who were surrounded on all sides by the enemy, had to surrender.

The men, surrounded on all sides by the enemy, had to surrender.

10. The patient, who had been advised by his doctor to stop smoking, made every effort to do so.

The patient, having been advised by his doctor to stop smoking, made every effort to do so.

11. Many people who live in large cities are very lonely.

Many people living in large cities are very lonely.

12. The dinner which is being prepared now is for the members of the conference.

The dinner being prepared now is for the members of the conference.

13. All the guests who are not leaving the hotel tomorrow must let the management know at once.

All the guests not leaving the hotel tomorrow must let the management know at once.

14. Any student who does not pass the swimming test will not get credit for this course.

Any student not passing the swimming test will not get credit for this course.

PUNCTUATION AND POSITION OF PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Participial phrases that appear after the nouns they modify are punctuated in the same way as adjective clauses, depending on whether the phrase is restrictive (narrows down the reference) or nonrestrictive (does not narrow down the reference).

1. Restrictive—A student hoping to finish college in three years must work very hard. (No commas are used.)

2. Nonrestrictive—Robert, hoping to finish college in three years, worked very hard. (Commas are used.)

A. Insert the participial phrases in the blank spaces. Do not use commas if the participial phrases serve to identify the words they refer to, or to limit their quantity.

1. Participial phrase—taking a walk in the woods,

a. A person.....can see a great variety of birds.

b. Our botany.....class saw a great variety of birds.

a. A person taking a walk in the woods can see a great variety of birds.

b. Our botany class, taking a walk in the woods, saw a great variety of birds.

2. Participial phrase—sitting in the rear of the lecture hall,
- a. Oliver and his friends.....could not hear the professor.
 - b. The students.....could not hear the professor.
- a. Oliver and his friends, sitting in the rear of the lecture hall, could not hear the professor.
- b. The students sitting in the rear of the lecture hall could not hear the professor.
3. Participial phrase—feeling tired,
- a. Any of the swimmers.....should start to come back to shore.
 - b. One of the swimmers.....started to come back to shore.
- a. Any of the swimmers feeling tired should start to come back to shore.
- b. One of the swimmers, feeling tired, started to come back to shore.
4. Participial phrase—gossiping maliciously about her neighbors,
- a. Mrs. Smith.....soon lost her friends.
 - b. A woman.....will soon lose her friends.
- a. Mrs. Smith, gossiping maliciously about her neighbors, soon lost her friends.
- b. A woman gossiping maliciously about her neighbors will soon lose her friends.
5. Participial phrase—having achieved success early in life
- a. A person.....may become bored with life.
 - b. My best friend.....became very bored with life.
- a. A person having achieved success early in life may become bored with life.
- b. My best friend, having achieved success early in life, became very bored with life.
6. Participial phrase—not satisfied with the service in the store
- a. Mrs. Johnson.....complained to the management.
 - b. Any customer.....may complain to the management.
- a. Mrs. Johnson, not satisfied with the service in the store, complained to the management.
- b. Any customer not satisfied with the service in the store may complain to the management.

7. Participial phrase—living a life of great luxury

- a. People.....are often heedless of the suffering of the poor.
- b. The millionaire's son.....was often heedless of the suffering of the poor.

- a. People living a life of great luxury are often heedless of the suffering of the poor.
- b. The millionaire's son, living a life of great luxury, was often heedless of the suffering of the poor.

8. Participial phrase—much admired by women

- a. The handsome actor.....became very vain and arrogant.
- b. A man.....may become very vain and arrogant.

- a. The handsome actor, much admired by women, became very vain and arrogant.
- b. A man much admired by women may become very vain and arrogant.

9. Participial phrase—getting to the concert hall late

- a. The Browns.....had to wait until the first number was over before they could be seated.
- b. Anyone.....will have to wait until the first number is over before he can be seated.

- a. The Browns, getting to the concert hall late, had to wait until the first number was over before they could be seated.
- b. Anyone getting to the concert hall late will have to wait until the first number is over before he can be seated.

10. Participial phrase—spoiled by his parents.

- a. Their eldest son.....never became a mature, responsible adult.
- b. A boy.....may never become a mature, responsible adult.

- a. Their eldest son, spoiled by his parents, never became a mature, responsible adult.
- b. A boy spoiled by his parents may never become a mature, responsible adult.

11. Participial phrase—not registered for the course

- a. Anyone.....will not be allowed to attend the lectures.
- b. Albert.....was told he could not attend the lectures.

a. Anyone not registered for the course will not be allowed to attend the lectures.

b. Albert, not registered for the course, was told he could not attend the lectures.

12. Participial phrase—leaving the classroom last

- a. Their teacher.....turned off the lights.
- b. The person.....should turn off the lights.

a. Their teacher, leaving the classroom last, turned off the lights.

b. The person leaving the classroom last should turn off the lights.

Tests:

1. The boy to the teacher is Alex.

- 1. is talking 2. was talking 3. talked 4. talking

2. Do you know the woman English well?

- 1. speak 2. to speak 3. speaking 4. spoke

3. The police found the money last month.

- 1. stolen 2. stole 3. steal 4. to steal

4. The girl a raincoat is a clever student.

- 1. wear 2. to wear 3. wore 4. wearing

5. Do you know the man by the children.

- 1. who invites 2. inviting 3. who invited 4. invited

6. The answer usually to this question is wrong.

- 1. gives 2. given 3. giving 4. gave

7. The girl English comes from Canada.

- 1. speaking 2. speaks 3. speak 4. spoke

8. The woman in the accident was my aunt.

- 1. who killed 2. killed 3. who kills 4. killing

9. The boys there are my classmate.

- 1. playing 2. play 3. played 4. who playing

10. The boys together are brothers.

1. who are walking 2. are walking 3. walked 4. walk

11. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

1. Most of the bicycles made in this factory are exported.

2. Some of the guests inviting to the dinner can't come.

3. The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

4. Who were those people waiting outside?

12. Thechair is now repaired.

1. broken 2. was broken 3. breaking 4. to break

13. The bridge two years ago is said to be unsafe.

1. was built 2. building 3. has been built 4. built

14. In some countries people trash are punished.

1. produce 2. to produce 3. producing 4. who producing

15. The strategy to control pollution in Tehran is effective.

1. to plan 2. planned 3. that planned 4. planning

16. The boy a red hat kicked the ball.

1. worn 2. wore 3. wearing 4. wears

17. Acid rain by burning gas, oil, and coal destroys forests.

1. is created 2. creating 3. created 4. which created

18. The force the solar system together is called gravitation.

1. holding 2. holds 3. in held 4. to hole

19. The photographs in the newspaper were extraordinary.

1. publishing 2. published 3. to publish 4. which published

20. Students late will not be permitted to enter the class.

1. arrive 2. arrived 3. arriving 4. to arrive

21. A lot of people to the party could not attend on time.

1. inviting 2. invited 3. to invite 4. are invited

22. The psychologists the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.

1. studying 2. study 3. to study 4. be studying

23. The airports in Turkey were full of tourists to visit that country.

1. which had come 2. who had come
3. whom had come 4. that they had come

24. Somebody Jack phoned while you were out.

1. **named** 2. naming 3. being named 4. which named

25. The experiment at the University of Tehran was successful.

1. **conducted** 2. conducting 3. which conducted 4. to conduct

26. People think too much of themselves are rarely admired by others.

1. that they 2. whom 3. whose 4. **who**

27. The ladythe dishes is our new cook.

1. washed 2. **washing** 3. who washing 4. who is washed

28. All passengers..... to city center must change trains at the next stop.

1. who's going 2. whose are going 3. that going 4. **who are going**

29. Medical doctors often recommend rabies shots for anyone by a strange dog.

1. is bitten 2. who is bitten it 3. **bitten** 4. that bits

30. Anyone the USA legally will be immediately deported to the country he came from.

1. not entered 2. **not entering** 3. who is not entered 4. who not entering

31. Inhabitants this law will be punished.

1. violate 2. violated 3. who violating 4. **violating**

32. The man the street is an old friend of my father's.

1. crossed 2. is crossing 3. who crossing 4. **crossing**

33. Anyone in an unfamiliar land should make sure that he has the proper documents.

1. travels 2. traveled 3. **traveling** 4. which travels

34. The jewelry from our neighbor's house was found by the police force.

1. that are stolen 2. which stolen 3. which were stolen 4. **Stolen**

35. The solitary scientist.....by himself has in many instances been replaced by a cooperative scientific team.

(A) to make important discoveries

(B) important discoveries were made

(C) has made important discoveries

(D) making important discoveries

36. Geometry is the branch of mathematics.....the properties of lines, curves, shapes, and surfaces.

(A) that concerned with

(B) it is concerned with

(C) concerned with

(D) its concerns are

37. Ralph Blakelock specialized in painting wild, lonely nighttime landscapes, usually
with black trees were silhouetted against the Moon.

A

B

C

D

silhouetted

38. Elfreth's Alley in Philadelphia is the oldest residential street in the United States, with.....from 1728.

(A) houses are dated

(B) the dates of the houses

(C) the dating of houses

(D) houses dating

39.....in front of a camera lens changes the color of the light that reaches the film.

(A) Placed a filter

(B) A filter is placed

(C) A filter placed

(D) When a filter placed

40. The Massachusetts State House,.....in 1798, was the most distinguished building in the United States at that time.

(A) completing

(B) which was completed

(C) was completed

(D) to be completed

Tests:

Cultivated for salad since ancient times, lettuce is harvesting before its flower stem

A

B

shoots up to bear its small yellow flowers.

C

D

harvested

Joseph Henry, ... director of the Smithsonian, was President Lincoln's advisor on scientific matters.

A) the first

B) to be the first

C) was the first

D) who the first

Students ... joining the soccer team are asked to attend tryouts this afternoon at five.

A) who fond of

B) are fond of

C) fond of

D) who are fond to

... in the daytime for most of the year, the groundhog hibernates in a burrow during winter.

A) Is active

B) That it is active

C) Active

D) It is

Norman Weiner,.....mathematician and logician, had an important role in the development of the computer.

A) whom a

B) was a

C) a

D) was

..... in 1800, Middleburg college is the oldest college in Vermont.

A) Opened

B) Opened it

C) The opening

D) There was open

A group of shakers, , settled around Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, in 1805 .

A) members of a strict religious sect which

B) Whose members of a strict religious sect

C) members of a strict religious sect

D) were members of a strict religious sect

The Olympic Games, in 776 B.C., did not include women participants until 1912.

A) they were first played

B) first played

C) that they were first played

D) which they were first played

Tests:

1. The Democratic party is older than the other major American political party,.....

(A) which the Republican party

(B) the Republican party

(C) it is the Republican party

(D) the Republican party is

2.....relations with friends and acquaintances, play a major role in the social development of adolescents.

(A) What are called peer group relations are

(B) Peer group relations are

(C) Peer group relations, the

(D) By peer group relations, we mean

3. Joseph Henry,.....director of the Smithsonian Institution, was President Lincoln's adviser on scientific matters.

- (A) the first
- (B) to be the first
- (C) was the first
- (D) as the first

4. The Wasatch Range,.....extends from southeastern Idaho into northern Utah.

- (A) which is a part of the Rocky Mountains,
- (B) a part of the Rocky Mountains that
- (C) is a part of the Rocky Mountains
- (D) a part of the Rocky Mountains, it

5.....Ruth St. Dennis turned to Asian dances to find inspiration for her choreography.

- (A) It was the dancer
- (B) The dancer
- (C) That the dancer
- (D) The dancer was

6.....a vast network of computers that connects many of the world's businesses, institutions, and individuals, primarily through modems and phone lines.

- (A) The Internet,
- (B) That the Internet, as
- (C) The Internet is
- (D) The Internet, which

7. In 1878, Frederick W. Taylor invented a concept called scientific management,.....of obtaining as much efficiency from workers and machines as possible.

- (A) it is a method
- (B) a method which
- (C) a method
- (D) called a method

8. A group of Shakers,.....settled around Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, in 1805.

- (A) members of a strict religious sect which
- (B) whose members of a strict religious sect
- (C) members of a strict religious sect,
- (D) were members of a strict religious sect

9. In physics,....."plasma" refers to a gas that has a nearly equal number of positively and negatively charged particles.

- (A) the term
- (B) by the term
- (C) is termed
- (D) terming

10. A major Canadian city, Montreal is second only to Paris as the largest French-speaking city in world.
A B C D

the world

11....., methane can be used as a fuel.

- (A) It's produced by the fermentation of organic matter
(B) Produced by the fermentation of organic matter
(C) The production by fermentation of organic matter
(D) The fermentation of organic matter is produced

Tests:

1. Liberal arts colleges cultivate general intellectually abilities rather than technical professional skills.
A B C D

intellectual

2. Goats are extremely destruction to natural vegetation and are often responsible for soil erosion.
A B C D

destructive

3. Wild plants were of considerable important to early settlers, and many are still used medicinally and as foods.
A B C D

Importance

4. One important branch of linguistics is semantics, which analysis the meaning of words.
A B C D

analyzes

5. Unlike folk dancers, which are the product of a single culture, ballet is an international art form.
A B C D

dances

6. The strong of a rope is directly proportional to its cross-sectional area.

A

B

C

D

strength

7. Black bears can move rapidly when necessary and are skillful tree-climbers for their size and weigh.

A

B

C

D

weight

8. In an arboretum, trees are cultivated for scientific and educational purpose.

A

B

C

D

purposes

9. In most Western states, the first major industry was mining, which was gradually

A

B

supplemented by ranches.

C

D

farming

10. Peach trees grow good in a variety of soil types, but do best in sandy loam.

A

B

C

D

well

11. The unit of measuring called the foot was originally based on the length of the human foot.

A

B

C

D

measurement

12. Philosopher Theodore A. Langerman was interested in the fields of literary and music.

A

B

C

D

literature

13. A chemical react that absorbs heat is called endothermic.

A

B

C

D

reaction

14. One characteristic of the poems of Emily Dickinson is the sharp of her images.
A B C D

sharpness

15. Luther Gulick was a teacher and physician who spent much of his live promoting physical fitness.
A B C D

life

16. A dog should be checked regularly by a veterinarian to ensure that it remains in good healthy.
A B C D

health

17. Southwestern Boston is made up of Hyde Park, West Roxbury, and other pleasant residential neighbors.
A B C D

neighborhood

18. Pure nitric acid is colorless, but it acquires a yellow color when it is exposed of air.
A B C D

exposed to

19. Hunting and fishing techniques were highly developed among the North American Indians, particularly in regions where agriculture was less success.
A B C D

successful

20. Science requires the careful collect and organization of data.
A B C D

collection

Tests:

2. Sari is Hamadan to Tehran.

1. the furthest than

2. farther than

3. farthest

4. furthest

3. This is way to our school.

1. nearer 2. near 3. nearer than 4. the nearest
4. Have you seen edition of this book.
1. late 2. later 3. the latest 4. later than
5. Russia was country in the world.
1. big 2. the biggest 3. bigger than 4. as big as
6. My car is yours.
1. as expensive as 2. more expensive
3. the most expensive 4. expensive
7. Tehran is city in Iran.
1. more expensive 2. the most expensive
3. as expensive as 4. expensive
8. My brother is than yours.
1. happier 2. happiest 3. as happy as 4. more happier
9. I am than you.
1. careful 2. the most careful 3. as careful as 4. more careful
10. This car isn't so as that car.
1. well 2. good 3. better 4. the best
11. Mary is the girl in the class.
1. as beautiful as 2. more beautiful 3. most beautiful 4. beautiful
12. He is a student.
1. well 2. better 3. the best 4. good
13. My sister is my brother.
1. clever than 2. more clever than 3. most clever 4. clever
14. Frank played than Alex.
1. better 2. good 3. best 4. well
15. She got mark in our class.
1. the worst 2. worse 3. bad 4. worse than
16. She doesn't speak English
1. good 2. well 3. better 4. the best
17. My aunt always cooks
1. goodly 2. good 3. better 4. well
18. I think physics is interesting than chemistry.
1. least 2. little 3. less 4. hardly

19. Ahmad plays football as as Reza.

1. good 2. well 3. better 4. the best

20. He was person I had ever seen.

1. kinder than 2. kind 3. the kindest 4. as kind as

24. He speaks English

1. every day clearly in the class 2. in the class clearly every day
3. clearly in the class every day 4. in the class every day clearly

25. These digital computers work as as those ones.

1. best 2. better 3. good 4. well

26. Mina drives than her brother and sister.

1. careless 2. carelessly 3. more carelessly 4. more careless

27. Susan has lost a lot of weight. Now she is three kilos than she used to be.

1. light 2. lighter 3. lightest 4. the lightest

29. Whenever Zahra faces a difficulty, she asks me to help her.

She thinks I'm than she is.

1. as clever as 2. cleverer 3. less clever 4. the cleverest

30. Robert doesn't write well. He has handwriting in our class.

1. the worse 2. the worst 3. bad 4. badly

31. He is going to study for his exam.

1. hard 2. hardly 3. more hard 4. more harder

32. The box was too heavy, everyone could..... lift it.

1. more hard 2. more harder 3. hardly 4. hard

33. There are two pieces of steak. You can have one if you like I am not very hungry.

1. bigger 2. biggest 3. the biggest 4. the bigger

1. When you telephoned, I was talking to a friend of

1. I 2. myself 3. me 4. mine

28. I'm sure this book isn't Isn't it yours?

1. me 2. mine 3. my 4. myself

21. This car is

1. yours 2. yours car 3. your 4. you

22. That book is
 1. my 2. mine 3 mine book 4. me
23. This is bag.
 1. mine 2. me 3. I 4. my
34. I have lost my English book. Can I use?
 1. yours 2. of you 3. of yours 4. you
35. He will let me ride bicycle.
 1. he's 2. hers 3. his 4. it's
36. The car which was parked by the wall is
 1. my 2. your 3. mine 4. her
37. Aren't they friends ?
 1. of you 2. of yours 3. to yours 4. to you
38. That brother of is sick and none of you try to take care of
 1. you, him 2. yours, him
 3. yours, himself 4. you, himself
40. Maria and her sister are my best friends. I respect very much.
 1. they 2. themselves 3. them 4. theirs
41. My sister and were taken to the cinema by our uncle last night.
 1. I 2. me 3. mine 4. myself
42. Your dictionary is much better than my dictionary. I wonder why you never use
 1. ours 2. mine 3. yours 4. theirs
43. George and Barbara never borrow my dictionary. They use
 1. theirs 2. their 3. they 4. themselves
44. Are these your aunt's glasses?
 Yes, they are
 1. hers 2. his 3. yours 4. theirs
45. "Is this your suitcase on the desk?"
 "No, it's"
 1. he 2. him 3. himself 4. John's
46. "Isn't this umbrella your sister's?" "No it isn't..... ."
 1. hers 2. her 3. herself 4. she

47. I took my brother out with to do some shopping.
 1. I 2. me 3. mine 4. myself
48., the harder he or she falls.
 1. The biggest a person 2. The bigger a person is
 3. The person the bigger 4. He is the bigger person
49. Please excusebrother.
 1. me 2. we 3. us 4. our
50. He gave an English dictionary.
 1. we 2. you 3. they 4. she
51. Her job is harder than
 1. me 2. my 3. myself 4. mine
52. They live in Karaj. I stayed withlast summer.
 1. they 2. them 3. their 4. themselves
53. Will you ask father to givesome money to buy ourselves a pen?
 1. we 2. our 3. ourselves 4. us
54. This park is famous forbeautiful flowers.
 1. its 2. his 3. it's 4. it
55. Which one is correct?
 1. Didn't you know that it was me who played the joke?
 2. This is him speaking.
 3. Among us men, it was he who always acted as the interpreter.
 4. Between you and I, this isn't a very good price.
56. Which one is correct?
 1. The cake is from Jane, and the flowers are from Larry and we.
 2. Among we teachers, it is Mr. Salehi who knows 4 languages.
 3. He always helps my wife and I with our housework.
 4. Is it they at the door again?

Tests:

A college bookstore that sells used textbooks stocks.....along with the new ones on the shelf under the course title.

- (A) its
 (B) their
 (C) a
 (D) them

1. Ahmad's mother hurt when we were cleaning our house.
 1. herself 2. himself 3. themselves 4. ourselves

2. In a football game, Reza and Firuz hurt very badly.

1. him 2. them 3. himself 4. themselves

3. Maryam's husband hurt when we were working in the garden.

1. herself 2. himself 3. themselves 4. ourselves

4. Look at in the mirror then laugh at others.

1. herself 2. yourself 3. myself 4. himself

5. It is ours; they bought it for us.

1. himself 2. ourselves 3. themselves 4. yourself

6. I don't think he'll be able to manage the shop by

1. himself 2. ourselves 3. themselves 4. yourself

7. I took my brother out with to do some shopping.

1. I 2. me 3. mine 4. myself

8. You'd better invite your wife's brother to the party.....; otherwise, he won't come.

1. himself 2. themselves 3. yourself 4. yourselves

9. Mrs. Brown will go to the supermarket tomorrow.

1. her 2. herself 3. hers 4. she

10. "Be careful and take care of when you are crossing the street". My mother told us.

1. herself 2. yourself 3. yourselves 4. myself

11. My uncle's daughter had an expensive dictionary which was not

1. her 2. hers 3. herself 4. of her

12. Did Reza and Zahra enjoy when they were on holiday?

1. herself 2. themselves 3. himself 4. ourselves

13. People who talk to may get strange looks from other people.

1. herself 2. himself 3. themselves 4. ourselves

14. John made his sister a sandwich

1. herself 2. myself 3. yourself 4. himself

15. Do you like to study by?

1. myself 2. ourselves 3. yourself 4. themselves

16. With this extra money, I bought a present.

1. me 2. myself 3. yourself 4. yours

17. You and Ali broke the window

1. yourself

2. yourselves

3. himself

4. Themselves

Tests: Peterson's Success

1. A beaver uses its strong front teeth to cut down trees and peel off its bark.

A

B

C

D

their

2. "Sprung" wood floors, used in top quality basketball courts and dance studios, they

A

B

C

are the safest surfaces for indoor exercise.

D

are

3. Ants cannot see red light, so it is possible to observe themselves in an artificial

A

B

nest without disturbing their activities.

C

D

them

4. The glaciers in Olympia National Park are unusual because they are found at

A

B

altitudes lower than these at which glaciers are usually found.

C

D

those

5. In his novels, Sinclair Lewis drew critical portraits of Americans who thought of

A

B

C

them as model citizens.

D

themselves

6. Elizabeth Peabody, founder of the first American kindergarten, she helped gain

A

B

acceptance of that institution as a regular part of public education.

C

D

helped

7. Almost bacteria have strong cell walls much like those of plants.

A

B

C

D

all

8. Bees collect pollen, which furnishes protein for its diet.

A

B

C

D

their

9. A small business often limits their operations to a single neighborhood or a group of neighboring communities.

A

B

C

D

its

10. A caricature is a picture in which the subject's distinctive features they are deliberately exaggerated.

A

B

C

D

are

11. The principles used in air conditioning are basically the same as those used by the human body to cool himself.

A

B

C

D

itself

12. In that age of computers, it is difficult to imagine how tedious the work of

A

B

C

bookkeepers and clerks must have been in the past.

D

the

39. Do you know that China has.....population in the world?

1. large

2. larger

3. the large

4. the largest

57. The production of cars in Iran isTurkey.

1. more as

2. more than that of

3. more of

4. more that

58. Her qualifications are any other candidates.

1. better than

2. better that of

3. better than that of

4. better than those of

59. The audience is much last year's concert.

1. larger than

2. larger than that of

3. larger that of

4. larger than those of

Tests:

1. The American and Canadian political systems are like in that both are dominated
by two major parties.

A

B

C

D

alike

2. Wild strawberries are.....cultivated strawberries.

(A) not sweeter

(B) not as sweet as

(C) less sweeter than

(D) not sweet as

3. The period is probably the most easiest punctuation mark to use.

A

B

C

D

the easiest

4. When metal replaced wood in the construction of ships' hulls, more strong ships
could be built.

A

B

C

D

stronger

5. Sea bass.....freshwater bass.

(A) are larger than

(B) the larger the

(C) are as large

(D) than are larger

6. Charcoal is the more commonly used cooking fuel in the world.

A

B

C

D

the most commonly

7. Automobiles, airplanes, and buses use more energy per passenger.....

- (A) as do trains
(B) **than trains do**
(C) trains do
(D) like trains

8. Few American politicians have spoken more eloquently as William Jennings

A B C **D**
Bryan.

than

9. The larger a drop of water,.....freezing temperature.

- (A) **the higher its**
(B) its higher
(C) higher than its
(D) the highest

10.....San Diego and San Francisco, Los Angeles has no natural harbor.

- (A) Dissimilar
(B) **Unlike**
(C) Dislike
(D) Different

11. During a depression, economic conditions are far worst than they are during a recession.

worse

12. The spinal column is alike the brain in that its main functions can be classified as either sensory or motor functions.

like

13. The water of the Great Salt Lake is.....seawater.

- (A) saltier than that of
(B) as salty as that of
(C) **saltier than**
(D) so salty as

14. Fungi are the most important decomposers of forest soil, just like bacteria are the most important decomposers of grassland soil.

as

15. A psychosis is a severe mental disorder,.....a neurosis.

- (A) the most serious
(B) as serious

- (C) more serious than
(D) as though serious

Tests:

1. French governments have long believed that the economy is served by intervention by relying on market forces.

- A) good/than
B) well/as
C) best/like
D) good/such as
E) better/than

2. In the modern world, or course, a man's wallet and social skills probably mean..... to a woman than the size of his chin.

- A) more
B) too much
C) a lot
D) enough
E) so much

3. Mete held two jobs in addition to going to night school; consequently, he was always tired.

- A) nearer
B) nearest
C) as near as
D) nearly
E) so near

4. Two natural fibers are wool and cotton; silk, a third natural fiber, is of the three.

- A) as expensive as
B) more expensive than
C) expensive enough
D) the most expensive
E) too much

5. The wooden crate seemed large, but I found it was for a dozen bowls.

- A) so small that
B) too small
C) small enough
D) as small as
E) smaller than

6. Yesterday it was that most of the trees flanking on both sides of the road were blown down.

- A) windy enough

B) as windy as

C) so windy

D) very windy

E) too windy

7. Who told you to purchase these batteries? They are..... to fit the radio.

A) small enough

B) very small

C) so small that

D) smaller that

E) too small

8. This history book contains excellent illustrations; they are clear, occasionally, humorous.

A) more

B) less

C) most

D) enough

E) quite

9. There was..... noise at the conference that the Marketing Department held that we couldn't hear her speech.

A) very much

B) enough

C) too much

D) quite many

E) so much

Exercise:

Combine the sets of sentences for the following types of adverbial clauses. Replace the italicized expression in the second sentence by a subordinate conjunction in the first sentence. Then note which position each adverbial clause may occupy.

Time—with **when, while, as, before, after, until, since**

EXAMPLE: I was in South America last year.

During this time I learned to speak Spanish.

While (or When) I was in South America last year, I learned to speak Spanish.

I learned to speak Spanish while (or when) I was in South America last year.

(A comma does not usually precede a time clause in final position.)

1. John's employer warned him about his careless work. *From then on* John was more careful.

John had been more careful since his employer warned him about his careless work.

Since his employer warned him about his careless work, John had been more careful.

2. Edison invented a lamp which conducted electricity. *Up to this time*, gas had been the chief means of lighting homes and streets.

Before Edison invented a lamp which conducted electricity, gas had been the chief means of lighting homes and streets.

Gas had been the chief means of lighting homes and streets before Edison invented a lamp which conducted electricity.

3. They moved into an expensive apartment. *Already* they have become very snobbish.

Since they moved into an expensive apartment, they have become very snobbish.

They have become very snobbish since they moved into an expensive apartment.

4. I was entering the building. *Just then* I saw an old friend of mine.

As/while I was entering the building, I saw an old friend of mine.

I saw an old friend of mine as/while I was entering the building.

5. He decided to go into business for himself. *Before then*, he had worked for many other people.

After he had worked for many other people, he decided to go into business for himself.

He decided to go into business for himself after he had worked for many other people.

6. She was next door chatting with her neighbor. *Meanwhile*, someone broke into her house and stole her jewelry.

While/as he was next door chatting with her neighbor, someone broke into her house and stole her jewelry.

Someone broke into her house and stole her jewelry while/as he was next door chatting with her neighbor.

Exercise:

Combine the sets of sentences for the following types of adverbial clauses. Replace the italicized expression in the second sentence by a subordinate conjunction in the first sentence. Then note which position each adverbial clause may occupy.

Cause—with **because, since, as, inasmuch as** (Formal)

EXAMPLE: She loved to draw. *For this reason* she decided to become a painter.

Because she loved to draw, she decided to become a painter.

She decided to become a painter because she loved to draw.

1. He couldn't take his wife with him. He, *therefore*, decided not to go to the conference.

Since/because/as he couldn't take his wife with him, he decided not to go to the conference.

He decided not to go to the conference since/because/as he couldn't take his wife with him.

2. His car was much too small. *This is why* he decided to sell it.

Since/because/as his car was much too small, he decided to sell it.

He decided to sell his car since/because/as it was much too small.

3. My assistant is on vacation. *For this reason* I have a lot of extra work to do.

Since/because/as my assistant is on vacation, I have a lot of extra work to do.

I have a lot of extra work to do since/because/as my assistant is on vacation.

4. A number of the conditions in the contract have not been met. Our company, *therefore*, has decided to cancel it.

Since/because/as/inasmuch as a number of the conditions in the contract have not been met, our company has decided to cancel it.

Our company has decided to cancel the contract since/because/as a number of the conditions in the contract have not been met.

5. Every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company. *Therefore*, the term of the loan will be extended.

Since/because/as/inasmuch as every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company, the term of the loan will be extended.

The term of the loan will be extended since/because/as every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company.

6. Hitler believed that the Germans were the master race. *Consequently*, he set out to conquer all of Europe.

Since/because/as Hitler believed that the Germans were the master race, he set out to conquer all of Europe.

Hitler set out to conquer all of Europe since/because/as he believed that the Germans were the master race.

Result—with **so + adj. or adv. + that; such (a) + noun + that; so (that)**

EXAMPLE: Everything upsets her. This happens because she is very emotional.

She is so emotional that everything upsets her.

1. Their school play was very successful. This was because they had rehearsed many times.

They had rehearsed so many times that their school play was very successful.

2. He cannot pass such a difficult examination. This is because he is very stupid.

He is so stupid that he cannot pass such a difficult examination.

He is such a stupid person that he cannot pass such a difficult examination.

He is so stupid a person that he cannot pass such a difficult examination.

He is too stupid to pass such a difficult examination.

He is not clever enough to pass such a difficult examination.

3. I could not catch up with him. The reason is that he ran very fast.

He ran so fast that I could not catch up with him.

4. Now I can pay back what I owe you. This is because I received my pay check yesterday.

I received my pay check yesterday, so I can pay back what I owe you.

Now that I have received my pay check, I can pay back what I owe you.

Purpose—with **that, in order that, so (that), in order to**

EXAMPLE: He wanted to learn about different people and their customs. *For this purpose* he decided to take a trip around the world.

In order that he might learn about different people and their customs, he decided to take a trip around the world.

He decided to take a trip around the world in order that he might learn about different people and their customs.

(The auxiliaries may or can are often used in purpose clauses.)

1. The flowers should be fresh for the party. *For this purpose*, they will be delivered as late in the evening as possible.

In order that the flowers might be fresh for the party, they will be delivered as late in the evening as possible.

The flowers will be delivered as late in the evening as possible In order that they might be fresh for the party.

The flowers will be delivered as late in the evening as possible so that they may be fresh for the party.

The flowers will be delivered as late in the evening as possible to/in order to be fresh for the party.

To/in order to be fresh for the party, the flowers will be delivered as late in the evening as possible.

2. They want to finish the building at the scheduled time. *For this purpose*, they are working night and day.

In order that they want to finish the building at the scheduled time, they are working night and day.

They are working night and day in order that they want to finish the building at the scheduled time.

To/in order to finish the building at the scheduled time, they are working night and day.

They are working night and day to/in order to finish the building at the scheduled time.

They are working night and day so that they can finish the building at the scheduled time.

3. He wanted to save a few dollars. *For this purpose*, he walked to work every day.

In order that he wanted to save a few dollars, he walked to work every day.

He walked to work every day in order that he wanted to save a few dollars.

To/in order to save a few dollars, he walked to work every day.

He walked to work every day to/in order to save a few dollars.

He walked to work every day so that he could save a few dollars.

In order that he could save a few dollars, he walked to work every day.

Tests:

1. You can't lie in the back seat, Mohsen. You are taking room.

1. too much 2. too many 3. very 4. enough

2. These are interesting stories that I can't stop reading them.

1. such an 2. such a 3. such 4. so

3. Please drive more slowly. We have time to get to the airport on time.

1. too 2. enough 3. very 4. so
4. Is there bread for all the sandwiches we have to make?
1. so many 2. too 3. enough 4. such as
5. I'd like to be a singer, but I don't think I've got a ... voice to be a professional one.
1. so good 2. too good 3. good enough 4. enough good
6. She had many letters to type that she couldn't leave the office early.
1. very 2. enough 3. so 4. such
7. The foreigner speaks clearly that everybody understands what she is saying.
1. too 2. very 3. enough 4. so
8. It was expensive car that nobody could buy it.
1. such an 2. so 3. too 4. very
9. My uncle is old man that he is not able to climb the mountains anymore.
1. so 2. too 3. very 4. such an
10. I'm sure fifteen minutes is time for you to have a cup of tea.
1. such 2. enough 3. very 4. so
11. This problem is hard for a young girl like her to solve.
1. as 2. enough 3. such 4. too
12. You talked to her that I don't think she'll be coming back.
1. so rudely 2. very rude 3. too rude 4. such rude
13. Is Carol to go to school? He is only five.
1. old enough 2. too old 3. enough old 4. old
14. This desk is small for the two of us to work at.
1. much 2. so 3. too 4. very
15. The book that you gave me to read was ... interesting that I finished it in one day.
1. such 2. so 3. too 4. very
16. "Is the room for ten people to sleep?" The traveler asked.
1. so large 2. such large 3. very large 4. large enough
17. The student is polite that all the teachers like him dearly.
1. so 2. such 3. too 4. very
18. It is a very large box. It is heavy for the little girl to carry.
1. so 2. too 3. enough 4. very
19. Bob has information about computers that no one can be compared with him.

1. too 2. so 3. such an 4. so much

20. The baby was light that it felt like feathers in my arms.

1. too 2. so 3. very 4. such

21. I haven't got on holiday at the moment.

1. too much money to go 2. very money to go
3. enough money to go 4. so much money that I go

22. Have we got sandwiches for everyone for lunch?

1. enough 2. such 3. too 4. very

23. When I told her the news she became excited that she couldn't talk for some minutes.

1. such 2. so 3. too 4. very

24. You look so funny! This hat is big for you to wear.

1. such 2. so 3. too 4. very

25. Ali drives carelessly that he usually has one accident each week.

1. so 2. more 3. very 4. much

26. There may be little sea animals in the sea that they color it.

1. so much 2. enough 3. very 4. so many

27. We had.....in our holiday that we didn't want to come back home.

1. such a good time 2. so a good time 3. too good time 4. a good time enough

28. I waslonely that my parents bought me a puppy.

1. very 2. such 3. too 4. so

29. The garage was just for two cars to fit in.

1. so big 2. very big 3. big enough 4. enough big

30. Tara's got high IQ that she entered university at the age of fourteen.

1. so 2. too 3. such 4. such a

31. There was dust across the road that we could see nothing.

1. such 2. such a 3. so many 4. so much

32. Are you or do you want me to turn on the heater?

1. too warm 2. so warm 3. such warm 4. warm enough

33. A: "Is there enough salt in the soup?" B: "There is..... . I can't eat it."

1. too many 2. too much 3. enough 4. so many

34. He had work to do that she was completely confused.

1. so many 2. so much 3. too 4. enough

35. It was stormy that the wind blew the roof off the building.

1. so 2. very 3. too 4. such

36. The house was small for us to live in, so we moved to a bigger one.

1. so 2. such 3. very 4. too

37. It was amusing film that I couldn't stop laughing.

1. so 2. too 3. a very 4. such an

38. She speaks good English that you would think it were her native language.

1. so 2. such 3. very 4. too

39. There were people in the room and not enough chairs.

1. too many 2. so much 3. enough 4. such

40. My parents didn't think I was to get married.

1. so old 2. very old 3. such old 4. old enough

41. The weather is bad today that we can't go on a picnic.

1. too 2. such 3. so 4. very

42. I think it is late for us to provide the computer .

1. so 2. too 3. very 4. such

43. It is now hot to play football. Let it be later.

1. so 2. very 3. too 4. such

44. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

1. We moved to London so that we could visit our friends more often.
2. The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be so nice day.
3. I didn't get the job, though I had all the necessary qualifications.
4. Her illness was much more serious than we thought at first.

such a nice day

45. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

1. It was such boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
2. I managed to get to sleep, although there was a lot of noise.
3. Please arrive early so that we can start the meeting on time.
4. Some things are too small to see without a microscope.

such a boring film

46. Which sentence is grammatically wrong?

1. As you do aerobic and bring in oxygen, your heart becomes stronger.
2. The teacher made all the students give a lecture during the term.
3. The earthquake was such light that only special instruments could record it.

4. Energy which comes from fuels like coal and oil is used to heat and light our homes.

so light

Exercises:

Combine the sets of sentences for the following types of adverbial clauses. Replace the italicized expression in the second sentence by a subordinate conjunction in the first sentence. Then note which position each adverbial clause may occupy.

Contrast

Concessive—with **although, though** (less formal), **even though**

EXAMPLE: We worked day and night. *Still*, we couldn't meet the deadline.

Although we worked day and night, we couldn't meet the deadline.

We couldn't meet the deadline, although we worked day and night.

1. She spends a lot of money on clothes. *Still*, they never seem to suit her.

Although/even though/though she spends a lot of money on clothes, they never seem to suit her.

2. He was deeply hurt by her remarks. *However*, he said nothing in reply.

Although/even though/though he was deeply hurt by her remarks, he said nothing in reply.

He said nothing in reply, although/even though/though he was deeply hurt by her remarks.

3. You may not succeed right away. *But* you should keep on trying.

Although/even though/though you may not succeed right away, you should keep on trying.

You should keep on trying, although/even though/though you may not succeed right away.

4. My uncle has worked hard all his life. *However*, he could never save up enough money to go on a long vacation.

Although/even though/though my uncle has worked hard all his life, he could never save up enough money to go on a long vacation.

My uncle could never save up enough money to go on a long vacation, although/even though/though he has worked hard all his life.

Adversative—with **while, where, whereas** (formal)

EXAMPLE:

Robert is friendly with everyone. His brother, *on the contrary*, makes very few friends.

While Robert is friendly with everyone, his brother makes very few friends.

'Adversative clauses are often reversible—

Robert is friendly with everyone, while his brother makes very few friends.

1. The former governor had tried to get the cooperation of the local chiefs. The new governor, *on the other hand*, aroused their hostility by disregarding their opinions.

The former governor had tried to get the cooperation of the local chiefs, while the new governor aroused their hostility by disregarding their opinions.

While the new governor aroused the hostility of the local chiefs by disregarding their opinions, the former governor had tried to get the cooperation of them.

The new governor aroused the hostility of the local chiefs by disregarding their opinions, while the former governor had tried to get the cooperation of them.

2. Some newspapers have no advertising at all. Others, *on the contrary*, carry many advertisements.

While some newspapers have no advertising at all, others carry many advertisements.

Some newspapers have no advertising at all, while others carry many advertisements.

3. Some people take pleasure in doing evil. Others, *however*, take pleasure in doing good.

Some people take pleasure in doing evil, while others take pleasure in doing good.
While some people take pleasure in doing evil, others take pleasure in doing good.

Tests:

1. He studies hard he is going to go to university.
1. whether 2. since 3. when 4. so
- 2..... I saw John, he was studying math.
1. when 2. since 3. whether 4. because
3. You become less flexible you get older.
1. since 2. for 3. because 4. as
4. I become more and more interested in math I learn more and more.
1. as 2. when 3. since 4. whether
- 5..... I was studying physics, Mary arrived.
1. since 2. because 3. as 4. when
6. We had to stay at home it was raining.
1. so that 2. as 3. or 4. so
- 7.....she opened the door, Mary was reading a newspaper.
1. while 2. or 3. when 4. but
- 8..... I got fat, I decided to lose weight by exercising.
1. as 2. or 3. whether 4. so that
9. I can't study tonight I have a bad headache.
1. so 2. although 3. since 4. so that
10. She asked me I could speak English.
1. or 2. whether 3. so 4. as
11. In which sentence Adverbial clause is used?
1. the boy who is speaking English is my brother.
2. I know that she is from Canada.
3. when she came, they were watching TV.
4. the girl taking to the teacher is Mary.
12. She is tired she was working all the yesterday.
1. whether 2. or 3. so 4. since
13. All the banks were closed it was a national holiday.
1. until 2. because 3. so that 4. while

14. Just I was taking the photograph, somebody walked in front of the camera.
1. so 2. as 3. since 4. so as to
15. Everybody can still exercisehe/she is young or old.
1. so that 2. since 3. has 4. whether
16. Everybody can still enjoy sports he is young or old.
1. Unless 2. since 3. whether 4. so that
17. We will go on a trip we are ready or not.
1. Unless 2. whether 3. because 4. although
18. I met a lot of interesting people I was working in Norway.
1. whether 2. since 3. for 4. while
19. the economy is uncertain, people tend to spend less.
1. as 2. for 3. while 4. whereas
20. We watched television all evening we had nothing better to do.
1. so that 2. while 3. although 4. as
21. Do you ever watch TV you are having dinner?
1. although 2. since 3. whereas 4. while
22. The school has given George a prize he has been a good student.
1. unless 2. since 3. so that 4. even though
23.all of the students have done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again.
1. since 2. unless 3. so that 4. until
24. We have to write the letter in French they don't understand English.
1. since 2. when 3. whether 4. while
25. Tom will get a good mark in his exam the questions are easy or difficult.
1. unless 2. so that 3. whether 4. since
26. He wasn't sure he had locked the door, so he went back to check.
1. since 2. whether 3. whereas 4. because
27. you win this race lose it doesn't matter as long as you do your best.
1. Both/and 2. Not only / but also 3. Either /or 4. Whether/or

Tests:

1. The customer asked the shopkeeper for a bag put the fruits in.
1. for 2. because 3. so that 4. in order to

2. I gave my friend my telephone number..... she could contact me, if necessary.

1. **so that** 2. in order to 3. unless 4. whether

3. The teacher usually puts on her glasses..... read and write better.

1. because 2. so that 3. for 4. **in order to**

4. The bus stopped at the bus stop..... the people could get on and off.

1. **so that** 2. such as 3. for 4. in order to

5. He has to wear dark glasses..... the sunshine may not hurt his eyes.

1. for 2. in order to 3. **so that** 4. such that

6. Bob went to the library.....he could study in a quiet place.

1. in order to 2. even though 3. **so that** 4. since

7. The first thing to do was to develop powerful rockets..... put a satellite into orbit.

1. so that 2. **to** 3. so as 4. in order that

8. My mother always keeps some fruits in the fridge.....keep them fresh.

1. **so as to** 2. unless 3. so that 4. in order that

9. Nora got her mother's wedding dress shortened..... it fit perfectly.

1. **so that** 2. in order to 3. so as to 4. so as that

10. The soldiers moved at night,.....alarm the villagers.

1. in order not that 2. so that not 3. in order to not 4. **so as not to**

11. We had better make reservations..... we will be sure of getting a good table.

1. in order to 2. **so that** 3. so as to 4. whether

12..... she is six years old, she doesn't speak properly.

1. **although** 2. because 3. otherwise 4. unless

13. Although Maria is interested in reading a single book.

1. but she had been buying. 2. but she will be buying.
3. **she has not yet bought.** 4. she should have not yet bought.

14. Although she has been studying English all day,... most of the new words.

1. but she had been learning. 2. but she was learning.
3. **she has not yet learned.** 4. she would have not yet learned

15. The doctors did their best to save my grandfather's life,.....it was too late.

1. **although** 2. because 3. otherwise 4. unless

16. They talked to him for hours;.....,he couldn't understand what they meant.

1. **however** 2. because 3. moreover 4. whether

17. I didn't pass the test,..... I had studied a lot.

1. as 2. whether 3. **although** 4. because

18..... the weather was bad, we climbed to the top of the mountains.

1. unless 2. **though** 3. whereas 4. however

19..... they played well, they never looked like winning.

1. since 2. while 3. **although** 4. whereas

20. she is young, she is not inexperienced.

1. therefore 2. so 3. **although** 4. moreover

21. I managed to walk to the nearest village..... my foot was injured.

1. whereas 2. since 3. so that 4. **although**

22. I was driving too fast and, there was no one around, I was caught by a speed camera.

1. whereas 2. **although** 3. since 4. whether

23. We took a taxi..... we might get there on time.

1. so as 2. **so that** 3. until 4. until

24. Some people are tall, whereas others are

1. intelligent 2. thin 3. **short** 4. large

25. A box is square, whereas

1. a rectangle has four sides 3. my village has a town square in the corner
2. we use envelopes for letters 4. **a circle is round**

26. While some parts of the world get an abundance of rain, others

1. are warm and humid 3. **get little or none**
2. are cold and wet 4. get a lot

27. In some nations the favorite drink is coffee, while

1. I like tea 2. it has caffeine 3. **in others it is tea** 4. tea has caffeine, too

28. few people were able to read, the development of writing was essential to the rise of civilization.

1. **although** 2. as a result 3. besides 4. therefore

29. Jack is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, whereas his brother ...

1. is a newspaper reporter
2. **bores other people by talking about himself all the time**
3. has four children
4. knows a lot of stories, too

30. Adana is hot in summer, it is a nice city to spend your holiday.

1. **although** 2. due to 3. as a result 4. however

31. she was sick, she went to school.

1. moreover 2. **although** 3. therefore 4. besides

32. we don't like him, we'll help him with his duty.

1. besides 2. nonetheless 3. **although** 4. so

33. it rained a lot, I enjoyed the match.

1. however 2. **although** 3. therefore 4. so

34. I prefer to work for the government,my brother likes to be self-employed.

1. **while** 2. since 3. although 4. whether

35. The south of Italy is agricultural,.....the north is industrialized.

1. because 2. **whereas** 3. therefore 4. since

36. Workers are usually poor,.....factory owners are mostly rich.

1. because 2. so that 3. **whereas** 4. otherwise

Tests:

1. Mr. Smith felt he might not succeed in his new business; he decided to take a chance.

1. furthermore 2. **however** 3. otherwise 4. therefore

2. Manager wanted to help the new employee;..... he did not know how to.

1. furthermore 2. **however** 3. otherwise 4. therefore

3. She wasn't beautiful but Smith married her her looks.

1. **In spite of** 2. because of 3. as if 4. although

4. "As a snake grows, new skin forms under its outer skin" in this sentence "AS" means

1. so 2. like 3. **when** 4. same

5. We went to the book store buy some books.

1. in order that 2. in order 3. **in order to** 4. for

6. The sun appears to travel around the Earth;..... this is not the case.

1. **however** 2. hence 3. although 4. similarly

7. In spite of his hard work, he did not pass the exam.

1. his hard work caused his failure.

2. he did not pass the test because he hardly studied.

3. **although he studied a lot, he failed.**

4. since he worked hard, he did not succeed.

8. The problem was quite difficult;.....none of us could do it correctly.

1. although 2. because 3. however 4. hence

9. The children didn't go to school today the cold.

1. because 2. because of 3. in spite 4. in spite of

10. Mr. Taber doesn't teach at this school

1. already 2. anymore 3. still 4. no longer

11. Bob often sees John, she doesn't see him.

1. and 2. but 3. or 4. so

12. Mr. Black cannot live in that big house

1. anymore 2. already 3. since 4. still

13. I have liked to visit your family I came here.

1. during 2. before 3. since 4. when

14. I have been learning English five years.

1. before 2. during 3. since 4. for

15. Is your brother in Shiraz?

1. yet 2. still 3. since 4. anymore

16. I could carry the parcel it was not so heavy.

1. because 2. because of 3. in spite of 4. unless

17. "I wonder how John's trip was."

1. because he arrived

3. until he arrived

"I don't know. I haven't seen him"

2. since he arrived

4. when he arrived

18. She asked us we wanted any more tea and cake.

1. therefore 2. because 3. otherwise 4. whether

19. The sick person needed blood-transfusion, I did what I could.

1. because 2. however 3. so 4. yet

20. He won't study he has to.

1. because 2. if 3. whether 4. unless

21. We got to the airport on time, the traffic held us up.

1. although 2. because 3. if 4. whether

22. He acts like a poor man of his large amount of money.

1. although 2. because 3. despite 4. in spite

23. "How long did they study?" "They studied two hours the afternoon."

1. during – since 2. since-for 3. during-for 4. for-during

24. We didn't expect to arrive on time, but we arethere.

1. usually 2. already 3. still 4. yet

25. I didn't get the job, I had all the necessary qualifications.

1. although 2. because 3. besides 4. otherwise

26. John is not a stupid boy; ,he is quite intelligent.

1. as a result 2. on the contrary 3. in the meantime 4. on the other hand

27. Television is entertaining it is instructive.

1. but 2. nevertheless 3. furthermore 4. so

28. John has saved money all year,.....he doesn't have enough for his vacation.

1. while 2. so 3. although 4. yet

29. You won't feel better you take your medicine regularly.

1. because 2. so that 3. until 4. unless

30. Traveling by car is comfortable you have somewhere to park.

1. as if 2. provided that 3. although 4. whereas

31. He is busy with machines he is at work or at home.

1. whether 2. whatever 3. unless 4. until

32. We've lived in this city one year and have liked it

1. since 2. so far 3. until 4. yet

33. You won't feel better you sleep a few hours.

1. because 2. so that 3. unless 4. until

34. "How did Amir go there?" "I really don't know."

1. He had neither a car or a bicycle
2. He had neither a car nor a bicycle
3. He did not have neither a car nor a bicycle
4. He didn't have neither a car or a bicycle

35. "Did you play basketball this afternoon?"

"No, it was very windy. we didn't play."

1. as the result of 2. but 3. so 4. this caused us

36. "What are you doing this morning?"

"After breakfast, I am going to study biology, I may go shopping."

1. after 2. however 3. therefore 4. then

37. "Did you finish the chemistry assignment?"

"No, it was very difficult,..... I had a composition to write."

1. besides 2. however 3. therefore 4. yet
38. It was raining so hard, he decided to go out for a walk.
1. besides 2. so 3. therefore 4. yet
39. My car ran out of gas;I could not get there in time.
1. moreover 2. otherwise 3. therefore 4. besides
40. I'm sure your friend won't know how to overcome his difficulties because he's
1. both clever and wise 2. either clever or wise
3. neither clever nor wise 4. not only clever but also wise
41.they talked to him for hours, he couldn't understand what they meant.
1. so 2. therefore 3. otherwise 4. even though
42. I'm very busy this afternoon; I would go out with you.
1. although 2. otherwise 3. because 4. nevertheless
43. Thomas Edison went to school only for a few weeks; he became a famous inventor.
1. because 2. however 3. this 4. therefore
44. I'll..... visit the museums but also visit the palaces in Ankara.
1. as well 2. as long as 3. not only 4. as soon as
45. search and rescue teams, the U.S. dispatched three ships carrying 900 Navy sailors and 2,100 Marines to assist in relief efforts.
1. Besides 2. While 3. On account of 4. However
46. When the hurricane suddenly headed south, the radio station began broadcasting the news;.....everyone was prepared for the storm, and no one was injured.
1. due to 2. nonetheless 3. consequently 4. besides
47.the fact that he was only three, he swam.....he were fish.
1. While, like 2. Although, as 3. Whereas, like 4. Despite, as if
48.Margaret, three couples are invited.
1. besides 2. beside 3. due to 4. although
49. I know a farmer who talks to his animals as if theypeople.
1. were 2. are 3. be 4. had been
50. He was very tired. He felt as though herun down by a ten-ton truck.
1. have been 2. had been 3. was 4. were

Exercises:

Combine the sets of sentences for the following types of adverbial clauses. Replace the italicized expression in the second sentence by a subordinate conjunction in the first sentence.

EXAMPLE: I might see him. *In this case*, I'll invite him to our party tomorrow.

---If I see him, I'll invite him to our party tomorrow.

---I'll invite him to our party tomorrow if I see him.

1. The performance might be called off. *In this case*, I'll let you know at once.

If the performance is called off, I'll let you know at once.

I'll let you know at once, if the performance is called off.

2. A robbery might occur in the hotel. *In this case* the management must be notified at once.

In case/if a robbery occurs in the hotel, the management must be notified at once.

The management must be notified at once in case/if a robbery occurs in the hotel.

3. Perhaps we can get a baby-sitter. *In this case* we will go to the theater with you tonight.

If we can get a baby-sitter, we will go to the theater with you tonight.

We will go to the theater with you tonight, if we can get a baby-sitter.

4. It might not rain tomorrow. *In this case* I'll go to the beach.

Unless it rains tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

I'll go to the beach unless it rains tomorrow.

If it does not rain tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

I'll go to the beach if it does not rain tomorrow.

5. You must have this leak in the roof fixed. *Otherwise*, the whole ceiling will be ruined.

Unless you have this leak in the roof fixed, the whole ceiling will be ruined.

The whole ceiling will be ruined unless you have this leak in the roof fixed.

If you don't have this leak in the roof fixed, the whole ceiling will be ruined.

The whole ceiling will be ruined if you don't have this leak in the roof fixed.

6. I must get the money on time. *Otherwise* I can't go on my vacation.

Unless I get the money on time, I can't go on my vacation.

I can't go on my vacation unless I get the money on time.

Exercise:

Use unless to replace if ... not in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE:

If it doesn't stop raining soon, they'll have to cancel the ball game.

Unless it stops raining soon, they'll have to cancel the ball game.

1. If he doesn't study harder, he won't pass the examination.

Unless he studies harder, he won't pass the examination.

2. If she doesn't learn to be more courteous, she will never have any friends.

Unless she learns to be more courteous, she will never have any friends.

3. If there isn't more snow, we can't go skiing.

Unless there is more snow, we can't go skiing.

4. If he doesn't get better soon, he may have to drop out of school.

Unless he gets better soon, he may have to drop out of school.

5. We will sue you if we don't get the money by tomorrow.

We will sue you unless we get the money by tomorrow.

6. If we don't leave right away, we'll miss our bus.

Unless we leave right away, we'll miss our bus.

7. If we don't start out now, we won't get there before dark.

Unless we start out now, we won't get there before dark.

Exercise:

Write sentences with similar meanings beginning If.... All the sentences you write will be unreal conditionals.

1. I don't know enough about the machine, so I can't mend it myself.

If I knew enough about the machine, I would mend it myself.

2. Not enough money is spent on cancer research, so a prevention has not been found.

If enough money was/were spent on cancer research, a prevention would be found.

3. We don't see you very often because you live so far away.

If you didn't live so far away, we would see you very often.

4. This book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.

I'd.....if.....

I'd buy this book if it wasn't/weren't so expensive.

I'd buy this book if it was/were.

5. We don't go out very often - we can't afford it.

We.....

We would go out very often if we could afford it.

6. I can't meet you tomorrow - I have to work late.

If I didn't have to work late, I could meet you tomorrow.

I would meet you tomorrow if I didn't have to work late.

I would be able to meet you tomorrow if I didn't have to work late.

Exercise:

If I.....(stay) in Berlin, I would have found a new job.

had stayed

He would do more to help the poor if he.....(be) the Pope.

were

If he goes to London on a business trip, he often.....(visit) Soho.

visits

We won't go to the film unless they.....(arrive) in the next 5 minutes.

arrive

She.....(buy) a new car if she had had the money.

Would have bought

If Yoko were me, she.....(go) to Manchester immediately.

Would go

They will talk to Jack if he.....(come).

comes

Jane comes to work 30 minutes late if her child.....(miss) the bus to school.

misses

If Peter.....(think) twice, he wouldn't have made such a stupid mistake.

had thought

Kasia.....(become) a university lecturer if she studies hard.

Will become

If they.....(know) all the facts, they would have found the defendant guilty.

Had known

Unless you.....(hurry up), we will never arrive on time.

Hurry up

If I were in charge, I (change) the standard business routines.

Would change

He takes his daughter out to dinner, if she (come) to town.

comes

If I hadn't known better, I (trust) him.

Would have trusted

Tests:

1. Situation: Kathy wants to go to the movies but doesn't have any money.

"If" sentence: If Kathy _____ some money, she would go to the movies.

- a) were have
- b) would have
- c) had

2. Situation: Joe is sleepy and would like to take a nap, but he cannot because he's in an important meeting.

"If" sentence: If Joe _____ in an important meeting, he would go home and take a nap.

- a) didn't
- b) were
- c) weren't

3. Situation: Chuck isn't stupid, but he failed his midterm exam. Why? -- He didn't study for it.

"If" sentence: If Chuck _____, he probably wouldn't have failed his midterm exam.

- a) had studied
- b) weren't stupid
- c) might have studied

4. Situation: Rex had to miss work today. Why? -- His wife and children were all sick with the flu.

"If" sentence: Rex _____ miss work today if his wife and children hadn't all been sick with the flu.

- a) didn't have
- b) wouldn't have had to
- c) hadn't had to

5. Situation: I finished my work, but only because you helped me.

"If" sentence: I _____ my work if you hadn't helped me.

- a) couldn't have finished
- b) wasn't able to finish
- c) hadn't been able to finish

6. Situation: It's possible for you to do this quiz because you have a computer and modem.

"If" sentence: It _____ possible for you to do this quiz if you didn't have a computer and modem.

- a) hadn't been
- b) wasn't
- c) wouldn't be

7. I won't talk to her againshe does not apologize for her rude behavior.

- a. so that
- b. in case
- c. as much as
- d. as long as

8. You can stay in the dormitoryyou obey the rules.

- a. even though
- b. whereas
- c. provided that
- d. so that

9. I don't have a dictionary, but if I, I would lend it to you.

- a. would
- b. do
- c. did
- d. had had

10. You can take my car you don't smash it up.

- a. as much as
- b. as well as
- c. as soon as
- d. as long as

11. He'd make fewer mistakes if he.....more grammar.

- a. had known
- b. knew
- c. has known
- d. would have known
- e. known

12. Jim.....study harder if he had more time.

- a. will
- b. won't
- c. were
- d. would

13. If my car down again, I'll sell it.

- a. broke
- b. break
- c. will break
- d. breaks

14. If I prime minister, I'd abolish all taxes.

- a. would
- b. be
- c. will be
- d. were

15. If Ms. White is unable to answer your question, Ms. Williams, her supervisor, _____ help you.

- a. can
- b. did
- c. could not
- d. would not

16. "Are you thinking about going to Europe for your vacation?"

"No, but if I _____ money, I would definitely go."

- a. have
- b. had
- c. have had
- d. would have

17. "It's really raining." "Yes. If the weather _____, we'll have to give up camping."

- a. would get worse
- b. get worse
- c. might get worse
- d. should get worse

18. "Why did you send me only twenty dollars?"

"Sorry. If I had had more money, I _____ given you more."

a. will have b. would c. would have d. have

19. "My boss always gives me a hard time." "If I were you, I _____ quit the job."
a. will b. would c. must d. just

20. "My car broke down when I was about to leave home, and I took a taxi."
"_____, we would have picked you up."

a. If you had called us b. If you called us
c. Have you called us d. If you did call us

21. "Do you need help with your English?" "If I did, I _____ you."
a. would ask b. ask c. will ask d. asked

22. "I'm very hungry, but I have a lot of work to do."
"_____ what you want for lunch, and I'll get it for you."
a. Tell me b. You will tell to me
c. If you did tell me d. If you say to me

23. "Mary went to hospital alone." "If _____, I would have taken her there."
a. had she told me b. she has told me
c. she had told me d. she would tell me

24. "It started raining." "_____, we won't be able to finish this game."
a. If it stopped b. unless it stops
c. should it stop d. If it didn't stop

25. "Did you go camping last weekend?" "No. We would have gone _____ nicer."
a. had the weather been b. would the weather be
c. if the weather has been d. if the weather might be

26. If he _____ worked harder, he would have passed the exams.
a. had b. would have c. would d. had have

27. If we keep on at this speed, we _____ reach the top in an hour.
a. would b. are c. will d. were

28. If you _____ to town tomorrow, will you do some shopping for me?
a. went b. will be going c. should go d. will go

29. He would be very happy if you _____ what he asked.
a. do b. did c. will do d. have done

30. If you _____ such a long time to get dressed, we'd be there by now.
a. hadn't taken b. wouldn't have taken c. weren't taking
d. wouldn't take

31. A peaceful demonstration is anticipated, but the riot squad will remain ready to act

- a. if should occur unexpected violence
- b. in case unexpected violence will occur
- c. **should unexpected violence occur**
- d. if unexpected violence would occur

32. If environmental groups have not exerted pressure, it is almost certain that pandas would now be extinct.

A B
C D

had

33. Had you given me one more chance, I might be able to present you with one of the best advertisements this year.

A B C D

Might have been able

34. If we would have bought that house then, we'd have a valuable piece of property today.

A B C D

had

35. Had I known that it would rain, I would bring my umbrella.

A B C D

Have brought

Exercise:

1. While I was searching for an apartment, I ran into an old friend from high school.
Searching for an apartment, I ran into an old friend from high school.
2. Before Bob and Jane ran outside to get her, they had understood the bad news.
Before running outside to get her, they / Bob and Jane had understood the bad news.
3. Since the product was sold internationally, it has made great profits for the company.
Being sold internationally, the product has made great profits for the company.

4. After the young teen got a car and a music career, he decided to leave the old neighborhood.

After getting a car and a music career, the young teen decided to leave the old neighborhood.

Having gotten a car and a music career, the young teen decided to leave the old neighborhood.

5. When John is tired, he seldom does well on classroom tests.

When tired, John seldom does well on classroom tests.

6. Before Alexander became a priest, he was a lawyer in a major law firm.

Before becoming a priest, Alexander was a lawyer in a major law firm.

7. When you apply to a major university, be sure to write an excellent essay.

When applying to a major university, be sure to write an excellent essay.

Tests:

1. Small sailboats can easily capsize.....they are not handled carefully.

(A) but

(B) which

(C) if

(D) so

- 2.....they are tropical birds, parrots can live in temperate or even cold climates.

(A) Despite

(B) Even though

(C) Nevertheless

(D) But

3. Despite cats cannot see in complete darkness, their eyes are much more sensitive

A

B

C

to light than humans' eyes.

D

Although

- 4.....added to a liquid, antifreeze lowers the freezing temperature of that liquid.

(A) That

(B) As is

- (C) It is
(D) When

5. Because of cheese is essentially a concentrated form of milk, it contains the same
A B C D
nutrients as milk.

Because

6.....advertising is so widespread in the United States, it has had an enormous effect on American life.

- (A) Why
(B) The reason
(C) On account of
(D) Since

7.toward shore, its shape is changed by its collision with the shallow sea bottom.

- (A) During a wave rolls
(B) As a wave rolls
(C) A wave rolls
(D) A wave's rolling

8. Snakebirds were not given their name because they eat snakes, but because of

A B C D

their long, slender necks resemble snakes.

Because

9.....people are increasingly linked over long distances by electronic communications, but many of them still prefer face-to-face encounters.

- (A) Although
(B) Despite
(C) Today
(D) The fact that

10.....together in one place, they form a community.

- (A) When people who live
(B) When people living
(C) Whenever people live
(D) Whenever living people

11.....managed by an independent governor and board of directors, the Bank of Canada is owned by the Canadian government.

- (A) And yet

(B) In spite of it

(C) Although

(D) It is

12. In the sixteenth century, it was thought that a compass needle pointed north
A B C
because some mysterious influence of the stars.

D

Because of

Tests:

1. Fearing economic hardship,.....

(A) many New Englanders emigrated to the Midwest in the 1820s

(B) emigration from New England to the Midwest took place in the 1820s

(C) it was in the 1820s that many New Englanders emigrated to the Midwest

(D) an emigration took place in the 1820s from New England to the Midwest

2. Rich and distinctive in flavor,.....

(A) there is in the United States a very important nut crop, the pecan

(B) the most important nut crop in the United States. the Pecan

(C) farmers in the United States raise pecans, a very important nut crop

(D) pecans are the most important nut crop in the United States

3. Orbiting from 2.7 to 3.6 billion miles from the sun,.....

(A) the astronomer Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto in 1930

(B) Pluto was discovered by the astronomer Clyde Tombaugh in 1930

(C) it was in 1930 that the astronomer Clyde Tombaugh discovered Pluto

(D) the discovery of Pluto was made by Clyde Tombaugh in 1930

4. A popular instrument,.....

(A) only a limited role has been available to the accordion in classical music

(B) there is only a limited role for the accordion in popular music

(C) classical music provides only a limited role for the accordion

(D) the accordion has played only a limited role in classical music

5. Unlike most birds,.....

(A) the heads and necks of vultures lack feathers

(B) feathers are not found on the heads and necks of vultures

(C) vultures do not have feathers on their heads and necks

(D) there are no feathers on vultures' heads and necks

6. Widely reproduced in magazines and books,.....

(A) Ansell Adams depicted the Western wilderness in his photographs

(B) the Western wilderness was depicted in the photographs of Ansell Adams

(C) Ansell Adams' photographs depicted the Western wilderness

(D) it was through his photographs that Ansell Adams depicted the Western wilderness

7. Smaller and flatter than an orange,.....

(A) a tangerine is easy to peel and its sections separate readily

(B) the peel of a tangerine is easily removed and its sections are readily separated

(C) it's easy to peel a tangerine and to separate its sections

(D) to peel a tangerine is easy, and its sections can be readily separated

8. Like the federal government,.....

(A) taxation provides most of the funds for state and local governments as well

(B) state and local governments obtain most of their funds through taxation

(C) through taxation is how state and local governments obtain most of their funds

(D) funds are provided from taxation for state and local governments

9. Originally settled by Polynesians around 700 AD,.....

(A) Hawaii received its first European visitor in 1778, when Captain James Cook landed there.

(B) Hawaii's first European visitor, Captain James Cook, landed there in 1778

(C) in 1778 the first European, Captain James Cook, visited Hawaii

(D) the first European to visit Hawaii was Captain James Cook, landing there in 1778

10. Though.....near the coast, the town doesn't get much of an ocean breeze.

(A) is located

(B) locating

(C) located

(D) is locating

11. The application will be reviewed ifby the fifteenth of the month.

(A) submitting

(B) submits

(C) have submitted

(D) submitted

12.struck by lightning, the tree continued to thrive.

(A) as if

(B) when

(C) although

(D) more than

Tests:

1..... their lunch, they went out for a walk.

1. having

2. having had

3. have

4. had had

2..... the whole day, we became very tired.

1. driving

2. have driven

3. had driven

4. having driven

3. Listening to the teacher,

1. the teacher became happy
3. I understood the lesson nicely

2. the lesson was very easy
4. the class was very noisy

4..... the news, I shouted for joy.

1. got 2. getting 3. having get 4. had got

5....., the students placed their pencils on their desks and left the room.

1. being finished the test 2. all the test now being over
3. having completed the test 4. Having rung

6. My brother said the furniture, he felt a sharp pain in his back.

1. being lifted 2. having lifted 3. lifted 4. to lift

7..... all the way, I got home and told my father the good news.

1. ran 2. run 3. running 4. to run

8. Watching television,

1. I fell asleep 2. the light went out
3. my father came in 4. it fell down

9. John cut his finger while with the knife in the kitchen.

1. to work 2. works 3. work 4. working

10. I fell asleep my homework.

1. doing 2. have done 3. did 4. do

11. the whole morning, the young boys went home happily.

1. swimming 2. having swum 3. swam 4. to swim

12. Peter was feeling sick. He called a doctor. In other words, sick, Peter called a doctor.

1. felt 2. feeling 3. having felt 4. to feel

13. George was reading a story. He fell asleep. In other words, a story, George fell asleep.

1. read 2. having read 3. reading 4. to read

14., I didn't want to go to the Cinema.

1. having already seen the film twice 3. I have already seen the film twice
2. seeing the film twice before 4. having had seen the film twice

15. his breakfast, the father took the children to school.

1. had 2. to have 3. have had 4. having had

16 I went round the back the front door locked.

1. find 2. found 3. to find 4. having found

17.air traffic controllers guide planes through conditions of near zero visibility.

1. They talk with pilots and watch their way on radar,
2. Talking with pilots and watching their way on radar,
3. Talk with pilots and watch their way on radar,
4. When they talked with pilots and watched their way on radar,

18. Choose the incorrect item.

Have designed his own plane, Wilber flew from New York across the ocean to Le
1 2 3
Bourget outside Paris.
4

having designed

19. Choose the correct item.

1. After graduating from City College, Professor Baker's studies were continued at State University.
2. Having been delayed in heavy traffic, it was not possible for her to arrive on time.
3. Accustomed to getting up early, he had no difficulty adjusting to the new schedule.
4. After finishing his speech, the audience was invited to ask questions.

20. Choose the incorrect item.

1. driving to work, an accident happened.
2. having finished her work, she took a taxi and went home.
3. Not being able to understand English, the man didn't know what I wanted.
4. Turning off the lights, I went to bed.

Tests:

8. You are late again. I wish youon time more often.

- a. was not b. will be c. should be d. were

13. I wish I with you last summer.

- a. went b. had gone c. have gone d. go

29. This room is smoky. I wish you _____ smoking.

- a. would stop b. have stopped c. stop d. stopping

30. "Rick often makes me mad."

"He makes many people mad. I wish he _____ more polite."

- a. is b. will be c. were d. has been

31. "Did you go to Europe last winter?" "Yes, but I wish I _____ in the summer when the days were longer."

- a. have gone b. went c. go d. had gone

32. "Would you like to eat out tonight?" "I wish I _____, but I have to prepare my speech for tomorrow."

- a. did b. would c. had d. could

33. "Did you see Taro before he left for the United States?" "No. I wish I _____ him."

- a. saw b. have seen c. would see d. had seen

34. It's noisy here. John, I wish you _____ the stereo.

- a. turn down b. would turn down
c. have turned down d. having turned down

35. "Ellen was telling the truth about it." "I wish I _____ her before now."

- a. believe b. have believed c. would believe d. had believed

36. "Mr. Brown has ten brothers and sisters."

"No wonder he wishes he _____ many children. He is lonely without any."

- a. had b. will have c. have d. do have

37. "Ichiro will go back to Japan." "I wish it _____ so far away."

- a. weren't b. couldn't be c. isn't d. won't be

38. "Maybe Jack will get good grades this semester." "I wish he _____."

- a. does b. brings it c. will d. would

Tests:

1. I wish heme the truth earlier.

1. had told 2. has told 3. told 4. were told

2. Ahmad's mother is sick. I wish she.....better.

1. feels 2. felt 3. has felt 4. had felt

3. When I was younger, I wished I an airplane.

1. had 2. had had 3. have had 4. would have

4. Wherever there was an iceberg, we wished the radarit before.

1. showed 2. had shown 3. would show 4. has show

5. Last week a thief found the opportunity to steal my bicycle.

I wish hethe chance.

1. hasn't had 2. hadn't had 3. didn't have 4. couldn't have

6. My father wasn't rich enough to buy me a bicycle when I was a child.

I wish he

1. was 2. were 3. had been 4. has been

7. My friend, Mahdi, lives far away in the country. I wish hein the city.

1. has lived 2. had lived 3. lived 4. lives

8. He wished hethe money to buy the car the other day.

1. didn't borrow
2. wouldn't borrow
3. hasn't borrow
4. hadn't borrowed

9. I wish youme about the accident in the morning.

1. told 2. had told 3. would tell 4. would have told

10. I wish Iwith John today.

1. talk 2. could talk 3. would have talked 4. could have talked

11. My classmate needed some money. I wish Iable to lend him some.

1. was 2. had been 3. were 4. have been

12. Ali: "Have you ever been to England?"

Reza: "No, but I wish Iin England now."

1. was 2. have been 3. were 4. have been

13. "Did you write the letter?"

"No, but Peter wishes Ithe letter last week."

1. had written 2. wrote 3. have written 4. write

14. My friend is leaving. I wish he.....longer with us.

1. had stayed 2. could stay 3. has stayed 4. stayed

15. Our neighbors are very friendly but I wish the apartmenta little bigger.

1. were 2. was 3. would be 4. had been

16. Mr. Johns isn't very patient. I wish heour problems better.

1. understands 2. understood 3. understand 4. will understand

17. I didn't see the football match between Italy and Germany, I wish I

1. did 2. do 3. had 4. have

18. They are not here, I

1. wish they were
2. wish they are
3. wish they have been
4. wished they had been

19. I wish Ia big house.

1. have 2. shall have 3. had 4. have had

20. The weather is awful. I wish it.....rain.

1. didn't 2. doesn't 3. won't 4. wouldn't

21-I wish we.....out tonight.

1. won't go 2. haven't gone 3. didn't go 4. don't go

22-A. "Oh! My God, I'm so sleepy."

B. "Me too. I wish we.....the party."

1. leave 2. will leave 3. had left 4. could leave

23-I believe that the exam is hard. I wish it.....easy.

1. is 2. had been 3. were 4. will be

24-Peyman will lend you some money, but I wish he

1. wouldn't 2. won't 3. will not 4. would

25-"Can you play a musical instrument?"

"No, but I wish I"

1. can 2. could have 3. was able 4. could

26-My mother is a wonderful writer. I wish she.....also a good cook.

1. were 2. will be 3. is 4. had been

Present Perfect or Past Simple Test:

1. When _____ the school?

- a) have you joined
b) did you joined
c) did you join
d) have you ever joined

2. _____ in England?

- a) Did you ever worked
b) Have you ever worked
c) Worked you
d) Didn't you have worked

3. That's the best speech _____

- a) I never heard
b) I didn't hear
c) I used to hear
d) I've ever heard

4. He's the most difficult housemate _____

- a) I never dealt with.
b) I never had to deal with.
c) I've ever had to deal with.
d) I've never had to deal with.

5. _____ to him last week.

- a) I spoke
b) I've already spoken
c) I didn't spoke

d) I speak

6. _____ a contract last year and it is still valid.

- a) We have signed
- b) We signed**
- c) We haven't signed
- d) We have sign

7. _____ from a business trip to France.

- a) I come back
- b) I came back
- c) I never came back
- d) I've just come back**

8. Prices _____ in 1995 but then _____ in 1996.

- a) rises fall
- b) rose fell**
- c) have risen have fallen
- d) rose have fallen

9. You _____ to a word _____

- a) listened I haven't said
- b) didn't listen I said**
- c) listened saying
- d) haven't listened I say

10. I cannot believe that _____ the news.

- a) you haven't read**
- b) you aren't reading
- c) you don't read
- d) you read not

Present Perfect Simple or Continuous

In some examples two answers may be possible but one is more natural than the other. This natural one is the correct answer.

1. I'm very hungry. I _____ all day.

- a) didn't eat
- b) haven't ate
- c) haven't eaten**
- d) have been eating

2. Their new kitchen looks fantastic. They _____ completely _____ it.

- a) have been redecorating
- b) have redecorated**

- c) already redecorated
d) didn't redecorated
3. Our kitchen's a mess. We _____ any cleaning for weeks.
a) didn't do
b) haven't been doing
c) **have done**
d) haven't done
4. I think they are dating. They _____ each other a lot recently.
a) had seen
b) haven't been seeing
c) **have been seeing**
d) have seen
5. We've discovered this great café and we _____ there a lot.
a) have been going
b) **have gone**
c) are going
d) have went
6. How's your Mum? I _____ her for ages.
a) had seen
b) **haven't seen**
c) haven't been seeing
d) didn't see
7. You're covered in paint! What _____ you _____?
a) have done
b) were doing
c) did do
d) **have been doing**
8. She's gone to the doctor's. She _____ too well lately.
a) **hasn't felt**
b) **hasn't been feeling**
c) has felt
d) doesn't feel
9. Where have you been? I _____ for ages.
a) have waited
b) waited
c) was waiting
d) **have been waiting**
10. I have to write an essay. I _____ about half of it so far.
a) **have written**
b) have been writing

- c) wrote
- d) have to write

1. Not again! This is the third time that I my keys since I home this morning.

- a) am losing/was leaving
- b) had lost/left
- c) lose/had left
- d) have lost/left
- e) will lose/have left

2. He of retiring until after he enough to afford a life abroad after retirement.

- a) hasn't thought/will save
- b) isn't thinking/has been saving
- c) won't think/is saving
- d) doesn't think/has saved
- e) didn't think/will have saved

3. For a year now, Mr. Harris charity balls to collect money for the homeless.

- a) had been organizing
- b) was organizing
- c) would be organizing
- d) organized
- e) has been organizing

4. By the time it mid-summer, I at this firm for about ten years.

- a) was/could have worked
- b) will be/will have worked
- c) has been/will be working
- d) would be/had worked
- e) is/will have worked

5. When Bill called me I that we fishing soon.

- a) remembered/had gone
- b) was remembering/would be going
- c) remembered/ would go
- d) remember/will be going
- e) had remembered/will go

Tests:

1. They are in the class, what?

1. do they do 2. they do 3. are they doing 4. they are doing

2. You cannot see him, he to his manager at the moment.

1. is speaking 2. speaks 3. has spoken 4. spoke

3. The weather hot in summer.

1. has gotten 2. got 3. is getting 4. gets

4. The sun from the east, and sets in the west.

1. rose 2. is rising 3. rises 4. has risen

5. "Do you know him?" "Yes, I"

1. do 2. know 3. am 4. did

6. Listen! She the Violin.

1. plays 2. is playing 3. played 4. has played

7. Smoking a lot of illnesses.

1. causes 2. caused 3. is causing 4. had caused

8. She her teeth three times a day.

1. brush 2. is brushing 3. brushes 4. has brushed

9. Andy is ill, so he a doctor tomorrow.

1. goes to see 2. is going to see 3. go to see 4. went to see

10. Our team every match so far this year, but we still have three more games.

1. has won 2. had won 3. wins 4. is winning

11. His letter

1. has just arrived 2. has just arrive 3. is just arriving 4. just has arrived

12. She the problem yet.

1. isn't explained 2. hasn't explained 3. has explained 4. haven't explained

13. I English since I was a child.

1. haven't spoken 2. has spoken 3. don't speak 4. am speaking

14. My friend in that factory for 20 years.

1. have worked 2. has worked 3. is working 4. worked

15. What be doing this time tomorrow?

1. were you 2. did you 3. have you 4. will you

16. She was so surprised, because she a dangerous animal before.

1. never saw 2. was never seeing 3. had never seen 4. never had seen

17. He had worked on the problem before he it.
 1. solved 2. had solved 3. has solved 4. was solving
18. I saw a strange accident while I of the window.
 1. looked out 2. had looked out 3. has looked out 4. was looking out
19. How long ago?
 1. he left 2. did he leave 3. had he left 4. was he leaving
20. They at this time next week.
 1. will study 2. will be studying 3. would study 4. will have studied
21. This time tomorrow, we to Isfahan by bus.
 1. have be going 2. will be going 3. have gone 4. would have gone
22. No one from him for the past six months.
 1. had heard 2. has heard 3. heard 4. hears
23. Professor Smith refused to lecture because he his notes at home.
 1. had left 2. has left 3. is leaving 4. was leaving
24. I to the cinema since last month.
 1. didn't go 2. hadn't go 3. haven't gone 4. wouldn't go
25. David passed the exam because he enough before taking it.
 1. had studied 2. has studied 3. would study 4. was studying
26. How many times a week English so far?
 1. did you have 2. do you have 3. have you had 4. you have had
27. The books were so dusty that it was obvious that no one them for a long time.
 1. had read 2. has read 3. hadn't read 4. hasn't read
28. The lady the dinner before her husband arrived.
 1. will cook 2. would cook 3. had cooked 4. has cooked
29. Ali was late to class. The teacher the lesson when he entered the classroom.
 1. would begin 2. has begun 3. had begun 4. will begin
30. Don't be in a hurry. You shouldn't get off the train before it
 1. stops 2. stopped 3. will be stopped 4. will stop
31. There is a good program on channel three at eleven o'clock tonight.....it?
 1. do you watch 2. did you watch
 3. have you watched 4. are you going to watch
32. This is the fourth time he my car.

1. damages 2. is damaging 3. has damaged 4. has been damaging
33. How long you with her.
 1. are, working 2. have, being worked
 3. were, working 4. have, been working
34. That man on the corner all day.
 1. has been standing 2. has stood
 3. was being stood 4. are standing
35. This watch since fifty years ago.
 1. worked 2. was going to work
 3. had worked 4. has been working
36. I'm tired! I all day, and I haven't finished yet.
 1. work 2. was working
 3. have worked 4. have been working
37. Did he to school at 8 o'clock yesterday morning?
 1. went 2. go 3. going 4. gone
38. I usually him on Mondays?
 1. see 2. saw 3. seen 4. seeing
39. Hamid a sandwich in that restaurant last night.
 1. eats 2. ate 3. eat 4. eaten
40. He generally speaks to me in English, but at home he French.
 1. speaks 2. is speaking 3. has spoken 4. has speaking
41. Please be quiet. I to answer these questions.
 1. try 2. am trying 3. have tried 4. have been trying
42. Listen, Mary the Guitar in her room.
 1. plays 2. play 3. has played 4. is playing
43. Look! The thief to break window.
 1. tries 2. is trying 3. is tried 4. is being tried
44. My friend usually plays tennis, but when I last saw her she ping-pong.
 1. is playing 2. has played 3. played 4. was playing
45. Money its value from gold.
 1. get 2. gets 3. is getting 4. was getting
46. Babies when they are hungry.
 1. are crying 2. cry 3. have cried 4. have been crying

47. I wasto the radio at 9 o'clock.
 1. listened 2. listening 3. listen 4. listens
48. We were yesterday.
 1. writing 2. write 3. wrote 4. writes
49. I was to the radio all night last night.
 1. listen 2. listened 3. listening 4. listens
50. When they were watching TV, Ali remembered that he the door.
 1. didn't lock 2. hadn't locked 3. hasn't locked 4. wouldn't lock
51. I from him for a long time.
 1. not have heard 2. have heard not 3. not have heard 4. have not heard
52. "Has anybody called today?" "The telephone has not rung I came."
 1. before 2. for 3. since 4. until
53. Mike television when his friend arrived.
 1. has watched 2. was watching 3. watched 4. will be watching
54. When we were having dinner, I suddenly remembered that Ithe door.
 1. didn't lock 2. hadn't locked 3. wouldn't lock 4. haven't locked
55. By 1950, he in Rome for twenty years.
 1. had lived 2. has lived 3. was living 4. lived
56. I saw him at the moment he
 1. entered 2. is entering 3. enters 4. has entered
57. The old lady fell as she the street.
 1. is crossing 2. is crossed 3. was crossed 4. was crossing
58. Ali had already finished his lunch when his friend
 1. came 2. has been coming 3. had come 4. was coming
59. When Rose opened her bag, she noticed someone her passport.
 1. had taken 2. has taken 3. is taken 4. was taken
60. When we arrived, we didn't see anything because the police the cars away.
 1. took 2. was taking 3. had taken 4. has taken
61. "Did he go to Europe last year?"
 "No, he wanted to, but he enough money."
 1. doesn't have 2. didn't have 3. hasn't had 4. hadn't had
62. His sudden absence surprised everyone. Yes, I was working in the kitchen when he

1. had left 2. has left 3. would leave 4. left
63. As he to jump over the rope, he fell and hurt himself.
1. has run 2. would run 3. would be running 4. was running
64. It was my first flight in an airplane. I was very afraid because Iby plane before.
1. didn't fly 2. haven't flown 3. hadn't flown 4. wasn't flying
65. We always to our aunt's house on Sundays when we lived there.
1. went 2. will go 3. were going 4. have gone
66. My sister a new car in 1364.
1. bought 2. had bought 3. has bought 4. would have bought
67. Every day last week, my father me to school in his car.
1. take 2. took 3. had taken 4. has taken
68. At seven o'clock this morning, my father in the garden.
1. is working 2. worked 3. was working 4. works
69. The writer put his pen on the desk
1. every day 2. tomorrow 3. a few minutes ago 4. next week
70. Childrentheir rooms every day.
1. doesn't cleans 2. doesn't clean 3. don't clean 4. don't cleans
71. The bird didn'tin the cage at all.
1. sings 2. sang 3. sung 4. sing
72. "Whatthe little monkey doing at the moment?" "I don't know."
1. does 2. is 3. do 4. was
73. "Where she her homework every day?" "In her room."
1. does, does 2. does, --- 3. ---, does 4. does, do
74. "Have you ever been to Europe?" "Yes, Iin London last year."
1. have 2. be 3. was 4. have been
75. Theylunch before their guests arrived.
1. had eaten 2. eat 3. eating 4. ate
76. The childbetween 10 and 12 yesterday.
1. was sleep 2. was sleeping 3. slept 4. sleep
77. "Why didn't you talk to that man?" "Ihim before."
1. didn't see 2. wasn't see 3. haven't seen 4. hadn't seen

78. Sara has not stopped speakingthe beginning of the class.
 1. until 2. for 3. by 4. since
79. My father was so sad, because he.....the news.
 1. has heard 2. has hear 3. heard 4. had heard
80. My brother has an exam tomorrow. Hestudy hard tonight.
 1. had to 2. have to 3. has to 4. has
81. Yesterday, we waited for the bus for half an hour, but it didn't come. We walk home.
 1. have to 2. has to 3. had 4. had to
82. The roads are closed. He has to.....at home.
 1. stays 2. stay 3. staying 4. to stay
83. "Howyou have to go to Tehran on Sundays?" "By bus."
 1. did 2. do 3. does 4. are
84. Does your brother.....stand in line?
 1. have to 2. has to 3. had 4. had to
85. He..... wake up early tomorrow, because tomorrow is Friday.
 1. has not to 2. not has to 3. doesn't have to 4. doesn't has to
86. I must.....your parents.
 1. see 2. seeing 3. to see 4. saw
87. The old man cut his finger.....
 1. every day 2. tomorrow 3. an hour ago 4. a and c
88. A: "Why didn't you go to shiraz by plane?"
 B: "Because when we arrived in the airport, the plane...."
 1. took off 2. has taken off 3. taken off 4. had taken off
89. A: "Have you ever written a letter to your father?"
 B: "Yes, I..... him a letter last month."
 1. have written 2. had written 3. wrote 4. was writing
90. Which sentence is not grammatically correct?
 1. I had not my lunch in a restaurant; I had my dinner in a restaurant.
 2. They have had a big meal, so they are not hungry.
 3. Their friend had had a pizza before the class started.
 4. The old man has not had a sandwich. He has had chicken.
91. The most unusually packaged tourist our country at this time next week.
 1. has visited 2. is visiting 3. is to visit 4. will be visiting

92. Which one of the underlined words is wrong?

William Faulkner said that it is not possible to understand the South if you were not born there.

a

b

c

d

was

93. Ancient people believed thatwith a sun and a moon moving around it.

1. the earth was the center of the universe
2. the earth is the center of the universe
3. the center of the universe is earth
4. the universe has earth at the center

94. Choose the incorrect item.

Because early balloons were dependent on winds, they are not considered a practical means of transportation until the 1850s.

a

b

c

d

were

95. Which sentence is correct?

1. I thought that he is coming today.
2. He is among the few who want to continue working on the project.
3. It was an accepted custom for a man to open the door for a woman when he accompanies a woman.
4. Jack tries to finish his research, but he finds only part of the information that he needs.

Tests:

1. He killed in an accident.

1. been

2. will

3. was

4. had

2. This book last year.

1. was written

2. was wrote

3. wrote

4. written

3. English all over the world.

1. taught

2. teach

3. is taught

4. are taught

4. The church before the war began.

1. had be damaged

2. had damaged

3. had being damaged

4. had been damaged

5. Some newspapers read by millions of people now.
1. are being 2. were being 3. are 4. have been
6. He three jobs since he returned from French.
1. was being offered 2. has been offered
3. was offered 4. had been offered
7. I believe the best way to learn a foreign language is to learn it in the country where it
1. is spoken 2. was spoken 3. spoke 4. are spoken
8. I'm not going to attend their party. You know I invited.
1. hadn't been 2. was not 3. haven't been 4. wouldn't
9. He didn't go to his friend's celebration since he to go there.
1. wasn't invited 2. had not invited
3. wouldn't be invited 4. hadn't been invited
10. The letter tomorrow morning.
1. will write 2. will be written 3. will be writing 4. will be wrote
11. The window yesterday by Ali.
1. was broken 2. is broken 3. were broken 4. broke
12. Why couldn't you use your bicycle this morning?
Because it
1. has been repairing 2. was being repaired
3. was having repaired 4. was repairing
13. The teacher told us that the exam papers next week.
1. will correct 2. would correct 3. will be corrected 4. would be corrected
14. The answers must written on one side of the paper only.
1. be 2. have 3. had 4. would
15. These days, football played all over the world.
1. be 2. is 3. was 4. being
16. All the cake eaten by the hungry children since their mother left them.
1. has been 2. have been 3. was 4. were
17. People should how to use energy properly.
1. be taught 2. be teaching 3. have taught 4. teach
18. This screw is too loose, it
1. had been made tighten 2. may have been tightened
3. should be tightened 4. was tightened

19. I would like to know how the height of huge waves at sea.
 1. are measuring 2. are measured 3. is measuring 4. is measured
20. The picture by a small child and this surprised them greatly.
 1. has drawn 2. had drawn 3. was drawn 4. drew
21. The building looks very old. It built many years ago.
 1. had 2. has 3. is 4. was
22. The new book he has recently written very soon.
 1. will be published 2. will publish
 3. would be published 4. would publish
23. The room has to immediately.
 1. repair 2. be repaired 3. will repair 4. have been repaired
24. Telephone by Graham Bell.
 1. has invented 2. invented 3. was invented 4. has been invented
25. The driver you are talking about drives carelessly. He for dangerous driving yesterday.
 1. fined 2. was fined 3. found 4. was found
26. The longest fish in the contest..... by Jim.
 1. was catching 2. was caught 3. caught 4. has caught
27. Five hundred years ago, the sun to revolve around the earth. People did not know then what we know now.
 1. has been thought 2. should be thought
 3. was thought 4. had thought
28. During the winter months that village because of heavy snow.
 1. is isolating 2. has been isolating 3. was isolated 4. had isolated
29. Shortly after taking off from India for Russia, the 727 missing.
 1. reported 2. must have reported
 3. was reported 4. might have reported
30. A: "Who do you think will bring the tea?" B: "The tea by the waitress."
 1. will brought 2. will be brought 3. were brought 4. is brought
31. He heard on the evening news that a family of six..... in an explosion.
 1. were being injured 2. have injured 3. had injured 4. had been injured
32. Many houses..... during the earthquake and they yet.
 1. have been knocked down/weren't rebuilt
 2. were knocked down/haven't been rebuilt
 3. knocked down/haven't been rebuilt

4. had been knocked down/weren't rebuilt

33. The music was so wonderful that all the tickets

1. have been sold 2. will be sold 3. had sold 4. were sold

34. Various kinds of atomic weapons in the past few years by several countries.

1. are produced 2. have been produced
3. were produced 4. will be produced

35. A: "I heard you had an accident."

B: "Yes, but no one"

1. wasn't hurt 2. were hurt 3. was hurt 4. didn't hurt

36. Things a lot since Laurent was a child.

1. have changed 2. were changed 3. had been changing 4. had changed

37. How many innocent men..... by the hijackers?

1. had killed 2. has been killed 3. were killed 4. will have killed

38. Thirty-seven people till now after the demonstration against the government's policies.

1. have been arrested 2. have arrested
3. were arrested 4. had been arrested

39. By 2016 the entire railway network

1. will have been modernized 2. were to be modernized
3. will modernize 4. will have modernized

40. I had thought that we to dinner.

1. would invite 2. had invited
3. were going to be invited 4. were going to invite

41. The president and vice president are the only public officials in the United States

A

B

who choose in a nationwide election, which takes place every four years.

C

D

are chosen

1. It is very important that all employees _____ in their proper uniforms before 6:30 a.m.

- A. are dressed
B. will be dressed
C. be dressed

2. I wish my brother _____ here.

A. were

B. was

3. The coach insisted that Fabio _____ the center position, even though he's much too short for that position..

A. plays

B. play

4. Evelyn Pumita moved that the meeting _____.

A. was adjourned

B. be adjourned

5. If only Jughead _____ a little more responsible in his choice of courses!

A. was

B. were

6. If Mrs. Lincoln _____ ill that night, the Lincolns would not have gone to Ford Theatre..

A. were

B. had been

7. Her employees treated Mrs. Greenbelt as though she _____ a queen.

A. was

B. were

8. If his parents _____ more careful in his upbringing, Holden Caulfield would have been quite different.

A. had been

B. were

9. I wish I _____ better today.

A. feel

B. felt

4. The manager insisted thatby check.

1. they don't pay 2. they not pay 3. they pay not 4. them not to pay

5. Which item is wrong?

It is essential that vitamins are supplied by foods or by tablets for normal growth to occur.

1

2

3

4

Be

6. The terrorists demand that the airline a plane by the deadline.

1. provides

2. provide

3. providing

4. to provide

11. Ali's doctor insists thatfor a few days.

1. he is resting 2. his resting 3. he rest 4. he rests

12. His government insisted that he until he finished his degree.

1. will stay 2. has stayed 3. stay 4. stays

13. It is very important that his wife money.

1. save 2. will save 3. must save 4. are going to save

14. It is essential that the teacher for her class over the weekend.

1. prepares 2. prepared 3. prepare 4. must prepare

15. It is essential that a doctor.

1. he sees 2. he see 3. him to see 4. for him to see

16. The mayor requested that.....

1. the members studied more carefully the problem
2. the problem was more carefully studied
3. with more carefulness the problem could be studied
4. the members study the problem more carefully

17. The administrator has requested that we our thermostats to 19" C.

1. lower 2. may lower 3. lowering 4. lowered

18. His mother has suggested that headditional clothing to keep warm.

1. wears 2. wear 3. must wear 4. is going to wear

19. His doctor recommended that hea short leave of absence.

1. has taken 2. takes 3. would take 4. take

20. "What did the doctor tell Mary?"

"He recommended..... smoking."

1. that she quit 2. her quit 3. she quits 4. that she is to quit

21. I recommended that the student..... his project as soon as possible.

1. finished writing 2. finish writing
3. finished writing 4. should finish the writing

22. His English teacher recommends that he..... a regular degree program.

1. begin 2. begins 3. is beginning 4. began

23. The buyers insisted that the company..... rise its prices any more.

1. not 2. didn't 3. does not 4. would not

24. He regretted not having followed his advisor's recommendation that he the class.

1. drops 2. dropped 3. dropping 4. drop

25. Despite their insistence that he will appear when there is an important event, the

a

b

c

president decides to have press conferences with the news media whenever he
d
wants.

appear

26. It is the recommendation of many psychologiststo associate words and remember names.

1. that a learner uses mental images
2. a learner to use mental images
3. mental images are used
4. that a learner use mental images

Tests:

1. will I visit the National Museum but also (I'll) take some photos as well.

1. Not only
2. As long as
3. As if
4. As soon as

2. The Rockefellers are coming to dinner, we are talking about a future event, but also about the present situation.

1. as if
2. not only
3. as long as
4. as

3. did Frank hurt his knee but also (he) broke his left arm.

1. As much as
2. As many
3. Such as
4. Not only

7. the committee members draw up a new constitution, but they also changed the name of the association.

1. Neither did
2. Not only
3. Even though
4. Not only did

8. the money for the voyage, but he also lent me his new Pontiac.

1. Not only Grandfather provided
2. Grandfather provided not only
3. Not only does Grandfather provide
4. Not only did Grandfather provide

9. Only by means of foreign labor

1. can the ambitions of rich countries be achieved.
2. the ambitions of rich countries can be achieved.
3. can be achieved in rich countries.
4. can achieve the ambitions of rich countries

10. against the common cold, but it offers considerable protection against other infectious diseases as well.

1. Not only Vitamin C in large doses protects
2. Nor does Vitamin C in large doses protects
3. Nor Vitamin C in large doses protects
4. Not only does Vitamin C in large doses protect

27. Only after a yearto see the results of her study.

1. did she begin
2. she began
3. she begins
4. did she began

28. Rarely..... because she thinks nobody understands her.

1. she speaks
2. does she speak
3. she spoke
4. she is speaking

1. I forget 2. I had forgotten 3. did I forget 4. I forget

1. has the situation been
2. the situation has been
3. the situation was
4. has been the situation

1. since it was thick

2. so thick was

3. it was so

4. as though it was

6. Not until the seventeenth century.....to measure the speed of light.

(A) did anyone even attempt

(B) anyone did even attempt

(C) did anyone attempt even

(D) did even attempt anyone

11. Most southern states had set up primary school systems by the late eighteenth century, but only in New England.....and open to all students.

(A) primary schools' were free

(B) were primary schools free

(C) free were primary schools

(D) were free primary schools

12. In the days of the American pioneer, it was vital that the wagons crossing the

A

B

great prairies carried guns; otherwise, the travelers would have been helpless against

C

wild animals or attacks by hostile Indians.

D

carry

1. Hills known as land islands, or salt domes, are.....Louisiana's marshlands.

(A) extremely interesting features of

(B) of extremely interesting features

(C) interesting extremely features of

(D) extremely interesting of features

2. During pioneer times, the Allegheny Mountains were a barrier major to

A

B

C

D

transportation.

major barrier

4.of chamber music is the string quartet.

- (A) The famous most form
- (B) The most famous form
- (C) The form most famous
- (D) Most the form famous

5. In Philadelphia's Franklin Institute, there is a working model of a human heart
A B C
enough large for visitors to walk through.

D
large enough

7. Alfalfa is.....for livestock.

- (A) a primarily grown crop
- (B) grown primarily a crop
- (C) a crop grown primarily
- (D) a grown crop primarily

8. The Franklin stove, which became common in the 1790s, burned wood.....an open fireplace.

- (A) efficiently much more than
- (B) much more efficiently than
- (C) much more than efficiently
- (D) more efficiently much than

9. Mutualism is a relationship between animal species which in both benefit.
A B C D

in which

12. Sloths are moving slow, shaggy mammals that are often seen hanging upside
A B C
down from tree limbs.
D

slow moving

13. Geometry is useful..... carpentry and navigation.

- (A) as in such diverse occupations
- (B) such as in diverse occupations
- (C) in such diverse occupations as
- (D) diverse occupations such as in

16. Frank Lloyd Wright is known for his original highly methods of harmonizing
A B C
buildings with their surroundings.
D

highly original

17.....of the early years of space exploration was the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belt in 1958.

- (A) Perhaps the greatest triumph
- (B) The triumph perhaps greatest
- (C) The greatest perhaps triumph
- (D) The triumph greatest perhaps

18. Some algae are microscopic and consist of one only cell, but others are
A B
large plants containing many cells.
C D

only one

19. A fully grown male mountain lion may be eight long feet.
A B C D

feet long

20. Today.....major new products without conducting elaborate market research.

- (A) corporations hardly introduce ever
- (B) hardly ever corporations introduce
- (C) hardly ever introduce corporations
- (D) corporations hardly ever introduce

21. Across the Chesapeake Bay from the rest of the state....., whose farms produce beans, tomatoes, and other garden vegetables.

- (A) there lies Maryland's Eastern Shore
- (B) lies Maryland's Eastern Shore
- (C) Maryland's Eastern Shore lies there
- (D) Maryland's Eastern Shore lies

22. Stone fruits are fruits such as peaches and plums in which a hard pit surrounded
A B C
is by soft pulp.
D

is surrounded

23. Acidophilus bacteria are..... in an acid medium.

- (A) those that grow best
- (B) those grow best that
- (C) that those grow best
- (D) grow best those that

1. When I was a child I ... go swimming in the lake.

used to

am used to

2. I ... in front of an audience. I am a teacher.

used to speak

am used to speaking

3. As a father I ... the mess my children make every evening.

used to clean up

am used to cleaning up

4. In the army I ... at six every morning.

used to get up

am used to getting up

5. My grandmother ... 5 miles to go to church on Sundays.

used to walk

is used to walking

6. Anderlecht ... the best Belgian players. Nowadays they cannot afford that any longer.

used to attract

is used to attracting

7. I ... the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.

used to read

am used to reading

8. In Spain you will soon ... a siesta in the afternoon.

used to take

get used to taking

9. On holiday in Finland my wife ... a sauna every day!

used to take

is used to taking

10. After all this time I have become quite ... this program.

used to operate

used to operating

Tests:

1. Everything outside is frozen. It very cold last night then.
1. must be 2. must have been 3. should be 4. should have been
2. After the accident, the little boy was immediately taken to hospital. He seriously injured.
1. must be 2. should be 3. should have been 4. must have been
3. I didn't know what had happened. He have been here by then.
1. ought 2. might 3. should 4. would
4. "Why didn't you let her buy what she wanted?"
"You her like a child yesterday."
1. shouldn't treat 2. mustn't have treated
3. shouldn't have treated 4. mustn't treat
5. Why didn't you take the University Entrance Examination?
You have passed it easily.
1. could 2. must 3. should 4. would
6. What a beautiful painting! It by a famous painter.
1. must have painted
2. must have been painted
3. should have been painted
4. should have painted
7. I at the Pars Hotel when I was in Ahwaz, but I stayed at the Grand Hotel.
1. could stay 2. must stay
3. could have stayed 4. must have stayed
8. Jack had a car accident last night, he have been driving carelessly.
1. could 2. should 3. must 4. would
9. The host was rich and more and better food for the guests, but he didn't.
1. could prepare 2. could have prepared
3. must have prepared 4. must prepare
10. Why did you leave the door of the house open last night? Somebody in.
1. should have come 2. must come
3. could have come 4. should come
11. My friend, Reza, failed in his driving test. He more.
1. must practice 2. must have practiced
3. should have practiced 4. should practice

12. I don't exactly know where I put my bag. I have left it in the classroom or somewhere else.

1. must 2. might 3. should 4. would

13. I sent a telegram to our uncle a few days ago. He have received it by now.

1. could 2. should 3. would 4. must

14. Yesterday was sunny and suitable for going to the seaside. We swimming, but we preferred to stay at home and relax.

1. could have gone 2. should go
3. should have gone 4. could go

15. The glasses aren't in my pocket and I don't know what happened to them. I them somewhere.

1. should leave 2. should have left 3. might have left 4. might leave

16. You missed the train because you walked to the station. You a taxi or a bus.

1. must have taken 2. must take 3. should take 4. should have taken

17. You had sufficient money and an expensive watch. Why did you buy a cheap one?

1. could have bought 2. would buy 3. should buy 4. must have bought

18. They wonder why Jane didn't come to the meeting. She have forgotten about it.

1. has to 2. might 3. should 4. would

19. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. Someone have forgotten to turn it off.

1. could 2. should 3. would 4. must

20. George went to work in his own car this morning. So, his car..... down last night.

1. can't break 2. mustn't have broken
3. shouldn't have broken 4. shouldn't break

21. She have stayed with her sister but she didn't.

1. would 2. must 3. might 4. could

22. When he asked me about it, I him the truth but for some reason I didn't.

1. would have told 2. might have told
3. must have told 4. could have told

23. This is the second pen you lost this week. You have been more careful.

1. could 2. might 3. should 4. would

24. You my grandmother, she died before you were born.

1. couldn't meet 2. couldn't have met
3. shouldn't meet 4. shouldn't have met

26. A: "I wonder why the physics teacher didn't come to the meeting."

B: "He about it."

1. shouldn't have known
2. can't have known
3. could have known
4. might not have known

27. The party was great. You why didn't you?

1. should have come
2. might have come
3. shouldn't have come
4. must have stayed

28. Fatima caught a bad cold last night. She in the rain for a long time .

1. must stay
2. should say
3. would have stayed
4. must have stayed

29. A: "Ali said he had failed in the exam." B: "He harder last semester."

1. must study
2. should study
3. should have studied
4. must have studied

30. He her aunt to the airport if his car had not been stolen.

1. must drive
2. could drive
3. could have driven
4. must have driven

31. You missed a great birthday party last night, you come.

1. could 2. had to 3. must have 4. should have

32. Reza, youin bed at least for a week! Why didn't you?

1. must stay 2. should stay 3. must have stayed 4. should have stayed

33. A: "Did your friend, John, decide to get a job?"

B: "He to get a job; I am not sure."

1. might have decided 2. must have decided
3. should have decided 4. could have decided

34. A: "Do you know where Ali left the car keys?"

B: "He..... them on the table; I'm not sure."

1. must have left 2. should have left
3. might have left 4. would have left

35. I wonder why Jane didn't come to the party. She

1. must not have invited 2. might not be invited
3. might have not been invited 4. might not have been invited

36. A: "I'm looking for Tom. Do you know where he is?"

B: " He..... have gone out."

1. would 2. might 3. have to 4. could

37. A: "Where's Jane? I haven't seen her for a week."

B: "I'm not sure. She somewhere."

- ## Tests:

- www.avayeshahir.com

1. did 2. do 3. does 4. doing

10. Friedrich..... sit on hard chair.

1. must 2. should 3. had to 4. would

11. They shouldbooks with pretty pictures.

1. have to 2. have 3. to have 4. had

12. Mary couldn't English 3 years ago.

1. speaking 2. to speak 3. had spoken 4. speak

13. I don't mind walking home, but I would rather a taxi.

1. take 2. took 3. taking 4. to take

14. "Shall I take an umbrella?" "Yes, it might rain."

1. you'd rather 2. you had to
3. you should have 4. you'd better

15. You caught a bad cold. You'd better at home for a few days.

1. to stay 2. staying 3. stayed 4. stay

16. He is used English very hard.

1. study 2. to studying 3. studying 4. to study

17. "Where is your father now?"

"He drove to Shiraz yesterday morning. He there by now."

1. could be 2. ought to be 3. must be 4. should be

18. When my brother was at school he used to well.

1. swam 2. swim 3. swimming 4. is swimming

19. Mohsen study hard to pass the University Entrance Exam last month.

1. had to 2. hast to 3. must 4. should

20. The car broke down and we a taxi.

1. could get 2. had to get
3. should have gotten 4. must have gotten

21. A: Patrick a lot of friends before he got married.

1. use to have 2. used to have
3. was used to have 4. is used to having

22. Look! Those people who are coming in the door are carrying wet umbrellas. It

1. must rain 2. may rain 3. must be raining 4. must have rained

23. A: "Why is Milad in his room?"

B: "I don't know. Hehis homework."

1. may do 2. may be doing 3. must do 4. must be doing

24. "Do you go to Isfahan?"

"I would like very much to have a trip to Isfahan, but I not be able to."

1. could 2. must 3. might 4. Should

Tests:

1. When I was younger, I run five kilometers every day, but now I have to take frequent rests when I try to do the same thing.

- a. could b. should be able to c. have got to d. can e. am able to

2. She hasn't eaten anything since yesterday. She be really very hungry now!

- a. can b. would c. must d. might e. needn't

3. "Why are you late?"

"I my uncle to the bus terminal. There was so much traffic that it took me much longer than it usually does."

- a. had to take b. must have taken c. have got to take
d. should have taken e. should take

4. "Do you think the teacher will give us a pop quiz today?"

"He, but I don't really think so."

- a. will b. might c. would d. should e. needs

5. "Do I have to take that Math course?"

"No, you"

- a. haven't b. don't have c. mustn't d. ought to e. needn't

6. You a two-year old child at home alone. Anything can happen.

- a. didn't leave b. mustn't leave c. don't have to d. needn't leave e. need to

7. He worked hard yesterday, so he..... the project.

- a. could finish b. would have finished c. might finish d. was able to finish
e. can finish

8. It's only a little way to the station, so we walk as well.

- a. can b. will c. shouldn't d. might e. mustn't

9. Hello Mary! I cannot be sure I'll be home in time for dinner. I be late, so don't wait for me.

- a. may b. will c. should d. must e. should

10. "Do you think it was Ali we saw earlier?"

"It but I am not sure."

- a. would be b. may have been c. might be d. must have e. could be

11. When I was young, I a sports magazine regularly, but I don't anymore.

a. used to buying **b. used to buy** c. was used to buy d. get used to buy

12. "Ali got the highest grade in the history exam."

"He very hard before the exam."

a. should have studied b. ought to have studied **c. must have studied** d. might study

13. "I am sure she has forgotten something"

a. She must have forgotten something
b. She could have forgotten something.
c. She should have forgotten something
d. She ought to forgotten something.
e. She might have forgotten something.

14. I don't believe it's ten o'clock.

a. It mustn't be ten o'clock.
b. It shouldn't be ten o'clock.
c. It needn't be ten o'clock.
d. It couldn't be ten o'clock.
e. It cannot be ten o'clock.

15. She apologized but it wasn't necessary.

a. She didn't need to apologize
b. She needn't have apologized.
c. She must have apologized.
d. She might have apologized.
e. She could have apologized.

16. We didn't call the police because it was unnecessary.

a. We needn't have called the police.
b. We should have called the police.
c. We could have called the police.
d. We cannot have called the police.
e. We didn't need to call the police.

17. I was wrong to say that it was your fault.

a. I mustn't have said it.
b. I mightn't have said it.
c. I shouldn't have said it.
d. I didn't need to say it.
e. I cannot have said it.

18. He cannot have passed his driving test.

a. It was impossible for him to pass his driving test.
b. He shouldn't have passed his driving test.
c. It is not possible for him to pass his driving test.
d. He mustn't have passed his driving test.
e. He mightn't have passed his driving test.

19. A: "What's that noise?" B: "Don't worry. Itmy cat playing in the kitchen."

- a. **must have been** b. must be c. should be d. could have been

20. Look what have you done! You have broken all my glasses. Youmore careful.

- a. can have been b. must have been c. would have been
d. **should have been**

21. He was a good swimmer andswim to the riverbank when the boat sank.

- a. could b. **was able to** c. might d. might be able to

22. My dictionary is not in its place; someone it.

- a. should take b. can take c. might take d. **must have taken** e. ought to take

23. I travelled by coach to Istanbul last week because the airline pilots were on strike.

- a. ought to b. need to c. **had to** d. am to e. should to

24. You your doctor before you started dieting.

- a. might consult b. have to consult c. **should have consulted** d. have consulted
e. have consulted

25. You wear jeans or trainers at a formal gathering. It wouldn't be right.

- a. needn't b. don' have to c. mightn't d. weren't able to e. **mustn't**

26. Our guests are supposed here before eight o'clock.

- a. **to be** b. was c. been d. being

27. "What will you do after school is over."

"I work for a year, but I haven't decided yet."

- a. will b. **might** c. should d. need

28. "Did Alper go to the movies last night?"

"Yes, but hehave studied at home and studied his lessons."

- a. may b. **should** c. must d. can

29. I would rather to Antalya than Istanbul for my holiday.

- a. went b. gone c. going d. **go**

30. "Ali has pictures of Michael Jackson all over his walls."

"He like the singer very much."

- a. can b. will c. **must** d. may

31. "There was some cake in the dish, but it's gone. I wonder what happened to it?"

"I don't know. My younger sister it."

a. had to eat b. ought to have eaten c. might eat d. may have eaten

32. "I am absolutely sure that the money was not stolen by Peter. Such an honest man as Petersuch a disgraceful thing."

a. couldn't have done b. shouldn't have done c. may not have done
d. could not do

33. You shouldn't have walked about the city alone. You

a. might get lost b. would have gotten lost c. might have gotten lost
d. could get lost

34. The milkman looks like a snowman. It heavily outside.

a. will be snowing b. should be snowing c. may be snowing d. must be snowing

35. It's getting dark, we'd better now, or father will get very angry.

a. leave b. left c. will leave d. leaving

36. "The cold weather doesn't seem to bother you."

"Before I came to Ankara, I live in Kars, which is one of the coldest places in Turkey."

a. would rather live b. would live c. ought to leave d. used to live

37. "... you close the window, please?"

"Certainly."

a. Will b. May c. Shall d. Do

38. "Did you enjoy the opera?"

"It was okay, but I'd rather to the cinema."

a. went b. have gone c. had gone d. go

39. If you don't want to get wet, you had better.....this umbrella with you.

a. take b. to take c. taken d. for taking

40. I know it's none of my business but I wondering where he gets all his money from.

a. cannot help b. cannot bear c. cannot ask d. cannot afford

Tests:

1. Mehdi's bicycle costs a lot, it?

1. didn't 2. did 3. does 4. doesn't

2. Mehdi rarely works hard,?

1. does he 2. did he 3. doesn't he 4. doesn't Mehdi

3. Many candidates have taken the placement test, they?

1. have 2. haven't 3. has 4. hasn't

4. The students never go to school on Fridays, they?
 1. didn't 2. id 3. do 4. don't
5. Everybody wants to find a good job, ?
 1. aren't they 2. isn't he 3. don't they 4. doesn't he
6. One of these girls works very hard, ?
 1. doesn't she 2. aren't they 3. isn't she 4. don't they
7. You could tell the truth as soon as you were asked, you?
 1. needn't 2. didn't 3. wouldn't 4. couldn't
8. You'd better see a doctor if you don't feel well, you?
 1. had 2. hadn't 3. would 4. wouldn't
9. There were a lot of players in the playground at 8 o'clock, ?
 1. were there 2. weren't there 3. were they 4. weren't they
10. Your English teacher never speaks Persian in class, he?
 1. does 2. doesn't 3. is 4. isn't
11. The police never found the money stolen in the robbery, ?
 1. didn't he 2. did he 3. didn't they 4. did they
12. If you were rich, you would help the poor and the needy,you?
 1. were 2. wouldn't 3. would 4. weren't
13. Oppressors can't be the final winners, they?
 1. will 2. won't 3. can 4. aren't
14. You should listen to his father patiently, ?
 1. you should 2. should you 3. you shouldn't 4. shouldn't you
15. You needn't go there any more, you?
 1. needn't 2. don't 3. do 4. need
16. There was a river in which we could swim,.....?
 1. wasn't it 2. couldn't we 3. wasn't there 4. couldn't you
17. I think that he's made a bad mistake,.....?
 1. don't I 2. isn't he 3. doesn't he 4. hasn't he
18. She almost never studied,..... she?
 1. doesn't 2. did 3. is 4. didn't
19. He'd never met her before,..... he?
 No, that was the first time.
 1. hadn't 2. had 3. has 4. hasn't

20. Your brother's friend let you ride his bicycle,.....he?

1. did 2. didn't 3. does 4. doesn't

21. You need to work hard for much money, you?

1. need 2. needn't 3. don't 4. do

22. The teacher put Ali's book on the desk,he?

1. did 2. didn't 3. does 4. doesn't

23. Mehdi's bicycle cost a lot, it?

1. didn't 2. did 3. does 4. doesn't

24. You ought to walk every day, you?

1. ought not 2. shouldn't 3. oughtn't 4. won't

25. You are driving me mad. Please be quiet, you?

1. can 2. can't 3. will 4. do

26. It's a secret. Don't tell anybody,you?

1. can 2. can't 3. will 4. do

Tests:

1. The little girl her mother to knit her a sweater.

1. got 2. let 3. had 4. saw

2. Maria had her eyes

1. be examined 2. examine 3. examined 4. to examine

3. "Did you repair the tape-recorder yourself?"

"No, I got the repairman it."

1. to do 2. do 3. done 4. to have done

4. I'm going to have my shirt

1. press 2. pressed 3. presses 4. to press

5. "Why are you going to the doctor?"

"I'm going to have my eyes"

1. to examine 2. examining 3. examined 4. examination

6. I'm going to have the dentist my teeth.

1. clean 2. cleans 3. to clean 4. cleaned

7. A. "Did he build that table himself?"

B. "No, he it"

1. had, built 2. had, build 3. has, build 4. has, built

8. I am going to have my picture

1. take 2. taken 3. taking 4. to take

9. A: "Why did you take your coat to the cleaner's?" B: ".....".

1. To have cleaned it. 2. to clean it.
3. to be cleaning it 4. to have it cleaned

10. "What happened to George?" "He had his nose in a fight".

1. break 2. broke 3. broken 4. breaking

11. A: "Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?"

B: "I'm afraid. I yet."

1. haven't had developed the film 2. haven't had the film develop
3. haven't had the film developed 4. haven't had the film to develop

12. I must have another room in our house for my son, Hamid.

1. builds 2. building 3. built 4. to build

13. My coat is dirty. I

1. must have it to clean 2. must get it clean
3. must have it cleaned 4. must get it to clean

14. I could finally have my watch last week.

1. repair 2. repaired 3. repairing 4. to repair

15. The manager is going to have a painter the front of his office.

1. paint 2. to paint 3. painted 4. painting

16. Mina thinks her dress is a little too long, so she plans to get it

1. shorten 2. shortened 3. be shortened 4. to have shortened

17. Mary had someone her diploma to French .

1. translate 2. translating 3. to translate 4. translated

18. Which item is wrong:

She is going to have her watch repair tomorrow.

a b c d

repaired

19. An American literary legend, Tom Sawyer was able to get his friends paint the

A

B

fence by pretending that the chore to be done was a special privilege.

C

D

to paint

Tests:

1. Reza doesn't study well, and Hamid doesn't

1. neither 2. either 3. so 4. too
2. I don't like to play tennis, does he.
1. either 2. also 3. neither 4. too
3. Ahmad doesn't like to study and I don't
1. also 2. either 3. neither 4. too
4. They won't go to the store, and I
1. neither 2. so will 3. won't either 4. will too
5. We did not go to their party and did my friend.
1. so 2. too 3. also 4. nor
6. I fought for my country and before me.
1. neither my father did 2. nor my father did
3. so my father 4. so did my father
7. "Fund- raising drive was a success."
"Yes, Mr. Smith gave a thousand dollars and "
1. did so 2. so did I 3. I did give too 4. I also did give
8. You know, my husband doesn't like shrimp. My husband
1. does either 2. doesn't either 3. did too 4. doesn't too
9. A: "Jane doesn't want to go to the meeting tonight." "B: "
1. I am too 2. so do I 3. I am not either 4. neither do I
10. Mahdi might not be here tomorrow, and Mohsen might not
1. either 2. neither 3. so 4. too
11. I won't be eager to go there,
1. nor will John be 2. nor will be John
3. nor John will be 4. John will be nor
12. Coffee contains caffeine, and
1. so does tea 2. neither does tea
3. tea does either 4. too does tea
13. My brother is not going to eat in the restaurant, and
1. my sister is too 2. my sister isn't either
3. neither isn't my sister 4. so is my sister
14. A: "I never read newspapers." "B: "
1. I do too 2. so do I 3. neither do I 4. I do either
15. You won't go shopping tomorrow and.....
1. we don't either 2. so we will

3. neither do we

4. neither will we

16. Mohammad has not come to see me yet and has his brother .

1. either

2. neither

3. so

4. too

17. I couldn't drive a car when I was at school and could my brother .

1. so

2. too

3. either

4. neither

18. Georg never plays in the street with his friends and

1. Jack does too

2. Jack doesn't either

3. neither is Jack

4. so does Jack

19. He's been prevented from watching TV before doing his homework and.....

1. have I

2. I have too

3. so am I

4. I'm not either

20. Majid wanted to continue his studies and..... did Mohsen.

1. either

2. neither

3. too

4. so

21. She has an egg for breakfast, and so Ali.

1. has

2. does

3. is

4. had

22. He put his pen on the desk, and she too.

1. do

2. does

3. did

4. had

23. We'd find a better place to study for the exam, and so they.

1. would

2. do

3. did

4. had

24. He's driving carelessly, and his brother too.

1. is

2. does

3. has

4. was

25. He's bought an expensive car, and his brother too.

1. is

2. does

3. has

4. Was

Exercises:

Change to indirect speech. Observe the sequence of tenses. Make the necessary changes in pronouns.

EXAMPLE:

He said, "I need more time to get ready."

He said that he needed more time to get ready.

1. He said, "They have already finished the work."

He said that they had already finished the work.

2. He said, "Construction on your house will begin as soon as the lumber arrives."

He said that construction on our/my house would begin as soon as the lumber arrived.

3. The technician said, "The laboratory has already sent in the report."

The technician said that the laboratory had already sent in the report.

4. The mechanic said, "Your car is repaired and you can pick it up at the garage at any time."

The mechanic said that our/my car was repaired and we/I could pick it up at the garage at any time.

5. She said, "We are planning a farewell party for our two guests."

She said that they were planning a farewell party for their two guests.

6. He said, "I will meet you at the airport whenever you wish."

He said that he would meet me/us at the airport whenever I/we wished.

7. Our visitor said, "It rains a great deal in my country."

Our visitor said that it rained a great deal in his/her country.

8. He said, "The weather is so bad that I won't go out at all."

He said that the weather was so bad that he wouldn't go out at all."

9. The gardener said, "The bushes should be trimmed once a month."

The gardener said that the bushes were supposed to be trimmed once a month.

10. She said, "My parents live too far away for me to visit them often."

She said that her parents live too far away for her to visit them often.

11. He said, "I would like to see a good movie but I don't see anything in the paper that interests me."

He said that he would like to see a good movie but he didn't see anything in the paper that interested me.

Indirect Speech

Noun Clauses from Questions

Change to indirect speech. Observe the sequence of tenses and make the necessary changes in pronouns. Use a period at the end of the sentence.

EXAMPLE: He asked me, "Does the train always arrive late?" He asked me whether (or informal if) the train always arrived late.

1. He asked me, "Will the report be ready soon?"

He asked me whether/if the report would be ready soon.

2. He asked me, "Has anyone found the missing dog?"

He asked me whether/if anyone had found the missing dog.

3. He asked me, "What is your name?"

He asked me what my name was.

4. He asked me, "What color do you want?"

He asked me what color I wanted.

5. He asked me, "How much does this umbrella cost?"

He asked me how much that umbrella cost.

6. He asked me, "Can you cook?"

He asked me whether/if I could cook.

7. He asked me, "Would you prefer to see a movie or a play?"

He asked me whether/if I would prefer to see a movie or a play.

8. He asked me, "Where is the post office?"

He asked me where the post office was.

9. He asked me, "Why didn't you answer when I called you?"

He asked me why I hadn't answered when he had called me.

10. He asked me, "Who was hurt in the accident?"

He asked me who had been hurt in the accident.

11. He asked me, "Can anyone enter the contest?"

He asked me whether/if anyone could enter the contest.

12. He asked me, "When are they leaving for Chicago?"

He asked me when they were leaving for Chicago.

13. He asked me, "Is the bus non-stop?"

He asked me whether/if the bus was non-stop.

14. He asked me, "Have you ever been to New York?"

He asked me whether/if I had ever been to New York.

15. He asked me, "Which typewriter do you like better?"

He asked me which typewriter I liked better.

16. He asked me, "Who is that pretty girl?"

He asked me who that pretty girl was.

17. He asked me, "What time is it?"

He asked me what time it was.

18. He asked me, "Whose hat is this?"

He asked me whose hat that was.

19. He asked me, "Whom does this hat belong to?"

He asked me whom that hat belonged to.

20. He asked me, "How long have you been waiting?"

He asked me how long I had been waiting.

21. He asked me, "Which beach did you go to?"

He asked me which beach I had gone to.

Sequence of Tenses in Noun Clauses

Change the main verb to the past tense and make the changes in the noun clauses required by the sequence of tenses.

EXAMPLE:

a. He denies that he took the money.

He denied that he had taken the money.

b. I know that I can do the work if he will give me the chance.
I knew that I could do the work if he would give me the chance.

1. We believe that he may take the late train home.

We believed that he might take the late train home.

2. I assume that the insurance company will pay me for the damage to my car.

I assumed that the insurance company would pay me for the damage to my car.

3. I think that the baby is crying.

I thought that the baby was crying.

4. We doubt that they have already left.

We doubted that they had already left.

5. I suppose that they are out to lunch.

I supposed that they were out to lunch.

6. Our neighbors are threatening that they will call the police if we continue to play such loud music.

Our neighbors were threatening that they would call the police if we continued to play such loud music.

7. She is pretending that she hasn't seen him come into the room.

She was pretending that she hadn't seen him come into the room.

8. I suppose that the secretary who has just been hired will prove to be satisfactory.

I supposed that the secretary who had just been hired would prove to be satisfactory.

9. She is complaining that the doctor is charging too much for the series of treatments he is giving her.

She was complaining that the doctor was charging too much for the series of treatments he was giving her.

10. He insists that the report he has prepared is based on accurate statistics.

He insisted that the report he had prepared was based on accurate statistics.

11. I promise that after the ball game is over I will come straight home.

I promised that after the ball game was over I would come straight home.

12. I feel that I have wasted my time when I go shopping for a suit and can't find anything I like.

I felt that I had wasted my time when I went shopping for a suit and couldn't find anything I liked.

3. An umbra is a shadow's darkest central part where is light totally excluded.

A

B

C

D

light is

10. Reinforced concrete is concrete that is strengthened by metal bars.....

(A) in it that are embedded

(B) embedded that are in it

(C) are that it embedded in

(D) that are embedded in it

14. To grow well, a tree must be well-suited to the area where is it planted.

A

B

C

D

it is

Exercises:

Replace the word this with an abridged noun clause based on the second sentence in each group of sentences.

EXAMPLE: a. We haven't decided this. When should we hold the dance?
We haven't decided when to hold the dance.

b. She is showing the children this. How should they draw a tree?
She is showing the children how to draw a tree.

1. I can't remember this. How can I start your car?

I can't remember how to start your car.

2. We must find out this. Where should we deliver these packages?

We must find out where to deliver these packages.

3. I have forgotten this. Which road should I take to get to the lake?

I have forgotten which road to take to get to the lake.

4. I can't decide this. Should I go to the movies or should I stay home and watch television?

I can't decide whether to go to the movies or to stay home and watch television.

5. Please tell me this. What should I buy and where should I buy it?

Please tell me what to buy and where to buy it.

6. I don't know this. Whom should I see about my taxes?

I don't know whom to see about my taxes.

7. The committee must decide this soon. When should it have its next meeting?

The committee must decide when to have its next meeting.

8. We must decide this. Where shall we put all the new furniture?

We must decide where to put all the new furniture.

9. We will soon let you know this. Where should you deliver the merchandise?

We will soon let you know where to deliver the merchandise.

10. She asked the doctor this. When should I change the bandages?

She asked the doctor when to change the bandages.

11. They are considering this. Should they buy a new car?

They are considering buying a new car.

Tests:

1. "Whose is this book?"

1. that whose is this book
3. whose is this book

"I don't really know"

2. that whose this book is
4. whose book this is

2. "What's that gentleman's name?"

1. his name is what
3. what is his name

"I can't remember"

2. his name what is
4. what his name is

3. "Do you speak French?"

1. how it to speak
3. it how to speak

"Yes, I learned in France".

2. how to speak it
4. to speak it how

4. Do you know when ?

1. they left
2. did they leave
3. they leaves
4. leave they

5. Did you understand what ?
 1. did she say 2. she said 3. does she say 4. she say
6. I know when
 1. will he arrive 2. does he arrive 3. he'll arrive 4. he arrive
7. He won't tell us what
 1. will he make 2. he make 3. does he make 4. he made
8. Do you know who America.
 1. does discover 2. do discover 3. discovered 4. did discover
9. Can you guess how the money.
 1. the man stole 2. did the man steal
 3. does the man steal 4. the man steal
10. "Who is she?" "I don't know who"
 1. she is 2. is she 3. is her 4. is hers
11. Do you know how much water in the glass?
 1. are there 2. there are 3. is there 4. there is
12. He has forgotten how many books last week.
 1. does he buy 2. he buy 3. did he buy 4. he bought
13. "Where are they from?" "I don't know where"
 1. are they from 2. they are from 3. do they from 4. did they from
14. "Why did he leave home early?" "I don't know why he home early."
 1. left 2. leaves 3. has left 4. had left
15. "Whom has she met?" "We don't know whom she"
 1. met 2. meets 3. has met 4. had met
16. Do you really know the reason why the game yesterday?
 1. did our team lost 2. lost our team
 3. our team lost 4. our team did lose
17. "How did he do his assignment?" "I don't know"
 1. how did he do 2. how he had done
 3. how he did 4. how had he done
18. "What is he doing?" "I don't know doing."
 1. that what he is 2. that what is he
 3. what he is 4. what is he
19. "What time is the exam?" "I don't know"

1. that what is the exam
3. what time the exam is
2. that time is the exam
4. that what time the exam is
20. "There is not any price on this." Ask the clerk
1. how much it costs
2. how it costs much
3. it costs how much
4. how much costs
21. He wanted to know how old
1. does my uncle have
2. my uncle has
3. my uncle was
4. was my uncle
22. A: "Do you know how a car?" B: "Unfortunately not."
1. drive 2. driving 3. to drive 4. of driving
23. A: "Does Ali come tonight?" B: "I really don't know"
1. if Ali came 2. if he come 3. what he comes 4. whether he comes
24. in science was important for the young scientist.
1. children that were interested
2. that children interested
3. that children should be interested
4. that interested children
25. was flat was believed by most people in the 15th century.
1. The Earth 2. That the Earth 3. As the earth 4. Whether the Earth
26.unbelievable.
1. What did he say was
2. What he say was
3. What he said was
4. What he said were
27. A: "Did your sister buy that red car?"
B: "To tell you the truth, I don't know"
1. if she buy it or not
2. whether she bought it or not
3. did she buy it
4. whether she buy it or not
28. A good college history textbook includes ...
1. what to know every student
2. should every student know that
3. what that every should know
4. what every student should know
29. is a general category that includes all mental activities.
1. What do psychologists call cognition
2. Psychologists call it cognition
3. What psychologists call cognition
4. Cognition, as it is called by psychologist which
30. have at least four hour of hazardous materials response training is mandated by federal law.
1. All police officers

2. All police officers must

3. That all police officers

4. For all police officers

31. It became clear what Marilyn wasn't ready to leave home, although it was what she wanted most.

A B C D

that

32. Fossil records support the assumption which microorganisms were the first forms of life.

A B C D

that

33. That spurred the great explorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was the desire to find a more convenient route to the spice sources of the East.

A B C D

what

34. the ozone layer has already thinned to a dangerous point is a serious problem.

A) What

B) That

C) It is a fact that

D) Scientists know that

35. The problem with the new, more equitable income tax law is because it does not eliminate what could be opportunities for loopholes.

A B C D

that

Tests: Peterson's Success

1.....begin their existence as ice crystals over most of the earth seems likely.

(A) Raindrops

(B) If raindrops

(C) What if raindrops

(D) That raindrops

2. Scientists cannot agree on.....related to other orders of insects.

- (A) that fleas are
- (B) how fleas are
- (C) how are fleas
- (D) fleas that are

3. It was in 1875.....joined the staff of the astronomical observatory at Harvard University.

- (A) that Anna Winlock
- (B) Anna Winlock, who
- (C) as Anna Winlock
- (D) Anna Winlock then

4. A test pilot tries out new kinds of aircraft to determine if are they safe.

A

B

C

D

they are

5.....is a narrow strip of woods along a stream in an open grassland.

- (A) Ecologists use the term "gallery forest"
- (B) What do ecologists call a "gallery forest"
- (C) "Gallery forest" is the term ecologists use
- (D) What ecologists call a "gallery forest"

6.....developed so rapidly in Alabama primarily because of its rich natural resources.

- (A) That heavy industry
- (B) Heavy industry
- (C) Heavy industry that was
- (D) When heavy industry

7.....so incredible is that these insects successfully migrate to places that they have never even seen.

- (A) That makes the monarch butterflies' migration
- (B) The migration of the monarch butter flies is
- (C) What makes the monarch' butterflies' migration
- (D) The migration of the monarch butter flies, which is

8. Art critics do not all agree on what are the qualities that make a painting great.

A

B

C

D

the qualities that make a painting great are

9. In order to grow vegetables properly, gardeners must know.....

- (A) what the requirements for each vegetable are
- (B) that the requirements for each vegetable
- (C) what are each vegetable's requirements
- (D) that is required by each vegetable

10. Exactly when was the wheel invented is not known.

A

B

C

D

the wheel was

11. For many years people have wondered.....exists elsewhere in the universe.

(A) that life

(B) life which

(C) whether life

(D) life as it

12. Although geologists have a clearly understanding of why earthquakes occur

A

B

C

they cannot reliably predict when they will take place.

D

clear

Exercises:

Supply the active or the passive gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE:

a. (Be) Being honest at all times is not always easy.

b. The aging couple are counting on (help) being helped financially by their children.

c. The boy was fired for (not come) not coming to work on time.

1. (Tell).....a little white lie is sometimes preferable to (tell).....the absolute truth.

Telling a little white lie is sometimes preferable to telling the absolute truth.

2. Special forms are required for (record).....that information.

Special forms are required for recording that information.

3. He doesn't like (drive).....to work; he prefers (take).....the bus.

He doesn't like driving to work; he prefers taking the bus.

4. He denies (have).....anything to do with the accused man.

He denies having anything to do with the accused man.

5. After (interview).....for the job, you will be required to take an aptitude test.

After being interviewed for the job, you will be required to take an aptitude test.

After having been interviewed for the job, you will be required to take an aptitude test.

6. On (notify).....that he had won a large sum of money in the Sweepstakes, he couldn't believe his good fortune.

On being notified that he had won a large sum of money in the Sweepstakes, he couldn't believe his good fortune.

7. I don't enjoy (shop).....in crowded stores.

I don't enjoy shopping in crowded stores.

8. He won't tolerate (tell).....what to do.

He won't tolerate being told what to do.

9. My uncle, who is a lawyer, has often dreamed about (make).....a judge.

My uncle, who is a lawyer, has often dreamed about being made a judge.

10. (Not do).....one's work properly may be worse than (not do).....it at all.

Not doing one's work properly may be worse than not doing it at all.

11. Please refrain from (smoke).....in this vehicle.

Please refrain from smoking in this vehicle.

12. I am used to (eat).....a substantial breakfast in the morning.

I am used to eating a substantial breakfast in the morning.

THE + GERUND + OF PHRASE "OBJECT"

If *the* precedes the gerund, the "object" is contained within an *of phrase*.

---The storing of the merchandise became a problem after the warehouse burned down.

but

---Storing the merchandise became a problem after the warehouse burned down.

Usually the phrase beginning with *the* has stronger noun force. In some gerund phrases, the *of phrase* "object" cannot be used—

---Taking drugs is detrimental to the health.

Make a gerund phrase out of the words in parentheses, using an *of phrase* "object." Note where it is also possible to use an "object" without *of*.

EXAMPLE:

a. The school administration is opposed to (shorten, school year).

---The school administration is opposed to the shortening of the school year.

also

---The School administration is opposed to shortening the school year.

b. (bribe, officials) is a very serious offense.

---The bribing of officials is a very serious offense.

also

---Bribing officials is a very serious offense.

1. The office boy is responsible for (mail, packages).

The office boy is responsible for the mailing of packages.

The office boy is responsible for mailing packages.

2. (light, torches, night) is a beautiful ceremony in Hawaii.

Lighting torches at night is a beautiful ceremony in Hawaii.

3. (address, those letters) will take a long time.

4. The world was shocked to hear about (loot and burn, besieged town).

5. (place, wreaths, servicemen's graves) takes place on Memorial Day.

6. The little girl was puzzled by (come and go, so many people).

7. (burn, trash, outdoors) should be done in a safe place.

8. Because of the shortage of water, (water, gardens) can be done only at specified times.

9. (build, moderately-priced houses) has had to stop for a while.

10. There are mechanical devices for (open and close, these doors).

11. (shooting, those rare birds) appalled us.

REVIEW OF GERUND PHRASES

Replace this with a gerund phrase made from the first sentence.

Gerund Phrase as Subject

1. I asked the boss for a raise. *This* didn't do any good.

2. She watered the plants every day. *This* made them grow faster.

3. He looked at me suspiciously. *This* made me feel uncomfortable.
4. The thief returned the money. *This* surprised everyone.
5. The boy drives recklessly. *This* can cause an accident.

Gerund Phrase as Object of Verb

6. I asked the boss for a raise. The boss didn't like *This*.
7. She watered the plants every day. I appreciated *This*.
8. He looked at me suspiciously. I couldn't understand *This*.
9. The thief returned the money. The thief admitted *This*.
10. The boy drives recklessly. The boy's parents mentioned *This*.

Gerund Phrase as Object of Preposition

11. I asked the boss for a raise. My wife laughed at me for *This*.
12. She watered the plants every day. Her father praised her for *This*.
13. He looked at me suspiciously. I was annoyed at *This*.
14. The thief returned the money. We all remarked about *This*.
15. The boy drives recklessly. The boy's parents are concerned about *This*.

Exercises:

Supply the required form of the infinitive.

EXAMPLE:

- a. They expect (see) their new grandson soon. They expect to see their new grandson soon.
 - b. They appear (have) an argument. They appear to be having an argument.
 - c. He gave the report to his secretary (type). He gave the report to his secretary to be typed.
1. The children quarreled over who was (get) the candy.
 2. I don't know how (do) this exercise.
 3. (understand) is (forgive).
 4. At the present time, he is believed (recuperate) from a serious illness.

5. Please give me a vase (put) the flowers in.
6. In order (gain) the child's confidence, you must be strict but fair with him.
7. In all athletic contests, it is important (not lose) sight of the opponent.
8. The child needs (reassure) that he is loved.
9. He was happy (relieve) of some of his duties.
10. I expect (see) him soon.
11. No one is compelling him (work) so hard.
12. He appears (have) a hard time convincing his employer that he is right.
13. The speaker refused (intimidate) by some threats from the audience.
14. The kidnaper forced his victim (get) into the car.
15. She asked her daughter (not stay out) late at night.
16. This music is (play) with great animation.
17. The children appear (enjoy) themselves at the party.

FOR "SUBJECTS" OF INFINITIVE PHRASES

Many infinitive phrases do not have a "subject" included within them. If the "subject" is contained within the phrase, it takes a prepositional form that precedes the infinitive. The most usual preposition in such a use is for.

Make an infinitive phrase out of the words in parentheses. Use a for phrase "subject" of the infinitive.

EXAMPLE:

- a. It is not easy (I, get up, early). It is not easy for me to get up early.
- b. (She, swim, English Channel) took a lot of courage. For her to swim the English Channel took a lot of courage.

1. In order (the children, get, plenty, rest), they all went to bed early every night during their trip.
2. Her teacher is anxious (the girl, make up, work, she missed, during her illness).
3. It will be necessary (we, get, our passports, this week).
4. This question is too difficult (the students, answer).
5. What I would like is (you, give, I, objective opinion, this matter).
6. It is not possible (anyone, visit, the patient, now.)

7. There is too much work (they, take, coffee break).
8. It is useless (we, complain, our neighbor, their loud music).
9. The house is unfit (anyone, live in).
10. He doesn't make enough money (his family, take, vacation, summer).

ANTICIPATORY IT WITH INFINITIVE PHRASE SUBJECTS

Infinitive phrase subjects occur chiefly with the verb be, causative verbs, verbs of emotion, and a few other verbs like require, take, mean.

---For him to get the money now is impossible.

---To dress that way requires courage.

Such infinitive phrase subjects appear more commonly after anticipatory it.

---It is impossible for him to get the money now.

---It requires courage to dress that way.

Change the following sentences so that the infinitive subjects are used after anticipatory it.

EXAMPLE:

---For them to lose their only son was a great tragedy.

---It was a great tragedy for them to lose their only son.

1. For him to open up his own restaurant business would require a great deal of money.
2. To be seen in public without a coat and tie would embarrass him.
3. To grow lime trees in a cold climate is impossible.
4. To pursue this train of thought would be worthwhile.
5. For anyone to do better than he does irritates him.
6. Never to see him again would make her very sad.
7. To keep looking young forever is an ideal of many women.
8. To cook tasty but economical dishes requires much ingenuity.
9. To get him to come with us won't be easy.
10. For anyone to have made such a mess of things is shocking.
11. To watch our neighbor's cat come begging for food is amusing.
12. To change the rebellion into a revolution won't take much.

13. To hire an inexperienced person is against our policy.
14. To build such a bridge will be a difficult task.
15. For me to speak in public is very embarrassing.
16. For us to appeal to him for money would be useless.
17. To be interrupted while he is writing annoys him very much.
18. For the school to have suspended so many students seems unfair.

1. In the United States,.....is the responsibility of municipal governments.

- (A) for water treatment
- (B) water treatment
- (C) where water treatment
- (D) in which water treatment

2. Crop rotation..... of preserving soil fertility.

- (A) it is one method
- (B) one method
- (C) a method is one
- (D) is one method

3.....the dollar as its monetary unit in 1878.

- (A) Canada adopted
- (B) Adopted by Canada,
- (C) It was adopted by Canada
- (D) The Canadian adoption of

4.....almost impossible to capture the beauty of the aurora borealis.

- (A) Being
- (B) It is
- (C) There is
- (D) Is

5.....two major art museums, the Fogg and the Sadler.

- (A) Harvard University has
- (B) At Harvard University
- (C) Harvard University, with its
- (D) There at Harvard University

6. American actress and director Margaret Webster.....for her production of Shakespearean plays.

- (A) who became famous
- (B) famous as she became
- (C) becoming famous
- (D) became famous

7.....gas tanks connected to welding equipment, one full of oxygen and the other full of acetylene.

- (A) It is two
- (B) Of the two
- (C) There are two
- (D) Two

8.....is more interested in rhythm than in melody is apparent from his compositions.

- (A) That Philip Glass
- (B) Philip Glass, who
- (C) Philip Glass
- (D) Because Philip Glass

9.....by cosmic rays.

- (A) The Earth is constantly bombarded
- (B) Bombarded constantly, the Earth
- (C) Bombarding the Earth constantly
- (D) The Earth's constant bombardment

10.....primary colors are red, blue, and yellow.

- (A) There are three
- (B) The three
- (C) Three of them
- (D) That the three

11.....who was elected the first woman mayor of Chicago in 1979.

- (A) It was Jane Byrne
- (B) Jane Byrne
- (C) That Jane Byrne
- (D) When Jane Byrne

12. Every computer consists of a number of systems.....together.

- (A) by working
- (B) work
- (C) they work
- (D) that work

13. On the Moon,.....air because the Moon's gravitational field is too weak to retain an atmosphere.

- (A) there is no
- (B) where no
- (C) no
- (D) is no

14. The Glass Mountains of northwestern Oklahoma.....with flecks of gypsum, which shine in the sunlight.

- (A) they are covered

- (B) covered them
- (C) that are covered
- (D) are covered

15. In some cases,.....to decide if an organism is a plant or an animal.

- (A) difficult if
- (B) it is difficult
- (C) the difficulty
- (D) is difficult

16. The first American novelist to have a major impact on world literature.....

- (A) who was James Fenimore Cooper
- (B) James Fenimore Cooper was
- (C) it was James Fenimore Cooper
- (D) was James Fenimore Cooper

Tests:

1. He started going to school..... the age of five.

- 1. in
- 2. on
- 3. at
- 4. to

2. the daytime the streets are crowded but night they are quite deserted.

- 1. in, at
- 2. at, in
- 3. on, in
- 4. at, on

3. "Where is Sara?" "She is the yard."

- 1. into
- 2. in
- 3. among
- 4. through

4. The answer can be found page 88.

- 1. in
- 2. on
- 3. at
- 4. to

5. We went to the cinema Saturday evening.

- 1. in
- 2. at
- 3. during
- 4. on

6. We went to Germany Christmas.

- 1. at
- 2. in
- 3. on
- 4. ...

7. A new bridge is being built the River Rain.

- 1. over
- 2. with
- 3. by
- 4. at

8. I have been learning English five years.

- 1. before
- 2. during
- 3. since
- 4. for

9. Who is going to look your children while you are work.

- 1. for, in
- 2. at, on
- 3. after, at
- 4. for, at

10. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- 1. the pencil in the table is red new
- 2. the red pencil is new on the bench

4. the pencil is red new under the desk

4. to us the photo

4. by

4. to

4. on

4. some questions of them

4. down for me it

4. than those at

4. over

4. out

4. to

4. out

4. over

4. of

4. explain for me it

25. Minoo said, "I like history. It's very interesting. "I think she is interested ... history.

1. to 2. of 3. at 4. in

26. How much did you pay this book?

1. with 2. for 3. on 4. upon

27. The teacher explained the first lesson the students.

1. at 2. for 3. to 4. with

28. I've looked my pen everywhere but I cannot find it.

1. after 2. for 3. on 4. out

29. I will meet youthe Starter Hotel.

1. in 2. at 3. on 4. of

30. They are getting marriedFriday.....six o'clock Z.....the evening.

1. in, at, in 2. on, at, in 3. at, in, on 4. in, in, at

31. He came to this countryAugust 5/1968.

1. on 2. in 3. of 4. from

32. The event took placeAugust.

1. in 2. at 3. on 4. to

33. They will never go outnight.

1. up 2. away 3. on 4. at

34. When you are sitting.....the table for dinner, don't put your elbows....the table .

1. on, on 2. at, on 3. on, at 4. at, in

35. He felt sick his first class and had to be taken to hospital.

1. during 2. while 3. for 4. when

36. "Has the tailor made your suit?" "No, it won't be finished next Tuesday."

1. until 2. while 3. after 4. during

37. Mr. Alavi lived in Tehran when I left for Tabriz. I think he is ... living in Tehran.

1. still 2. yet 3. already 4. anymore

43. Imagine yourself..... some clear stream..... mountains in the background.

1. in/back 2. in/in 3. beside/with 4. besides/with

44. The largest dictionaries include the histories of words..... the meanings.

1. due to 2. besides 3. although 4. so

45. Sales in 1995 but then fell in 1996.

1. raised 2. rose 3. have risen 4. have raised

46. Before the vaccination campaign of the ministry was introduced, the infant mortality rate had..... to an alarming extent.

1. risen 2. raised 3. rose 4. raise

47. many significant developments overseas last year was an agreement permitting English and Spanish companies to manufacture computers in the Netherlands.

1. In spite of 2. Including 3. Among 4. Between

48. The temperature in the north east will be20 and 25 degrees today.

1. between 2. among 3. in 4. on

49. The original oil painting looks the reproduction.

1. alike 2. like 3. likes 4. similar

50. In many ways, riding a bike is driving a car.

1. similar to 2. similar 3. alike 4. likes

51. Choose the incorrect word.

---When two products are basically the same as, advertising can influence the public's choice.

a

b

c

d

the same

52. Choose the correct sentence.

1. The choice is between a vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry ice cream cone.
2. Profits are divided among the footballers and the company.
3. The property was divided equally among his son and daughter.
4. The work is distributed among the secretary and the receptionist.

53. We must provide in our town.

1. help for the poor 2. the poor with help
3. the help with the poor 4. 1 & 2

Tests:

1.....seed of a flowering plant is covered by a dense protective coat.

- (A) On each
(B) Each
(C) Each of
(D) That each

2. Dynamite is ordinarily detonated.....called a blasting cap.

- (A) a device is used
(B) that a device
(C) with a device

(D) the use of a device

3. Water polo is a game in which is played in the water by two teams, each with seven players.

A

B

C

D

which

4.....1900 there were some 300 bicycle factories in the United States which produced over a million bicycles.

(A) In

(B) Because in

(C) It was in

(D) That in

5. A thick layer of fat called blubber keeps whales warm even.....coldest water.

(A) though the

(B) in the

(C) the

(D) of the

6. Many of radio stations began broadcasting baseball games during the 1920s.

A

B

C

D

many

7.....the United States, the general movement of air masses is from west to east.

(A) Across

(B) To cross

(C) They cross

(D) It's across

8. The economy of Maine is based to a great extent in its forests, which cover 80

A

B

C

percent of its surface area.

D

on its

9. The removal of waste materials is essential to all forms of live.

A

B

C

D

life

10. The bark of a tree thickens.....

(A) with age

(B) it gets older

(C) as older

(D) by age

11. John Diefenbeiker, Prime Minister of Canada during 1957 to 1963, is given much
A B C
of the credit for the adoption of the Canadian Bill of Rights.
D

from

12. A substance that is harmless to a person who has no allergies can cause mild to serious reactions in a person.....allergies.

(A) has

(B) which having

(C) can have

(D) with

13. The first stage on the manufacturing of all types of clothing is the cutting of the
material. A B C D

in

14. All of the wheat grown throughout the world belongs one of fourteen species.
A B C D

belongs to

15. In 1886 a number of national unions formed the American Federation of Labor.....

(A) Samuel Gompers was its leader

(B) under the leadership of Samuel Gompers

(C) which, under Samuel Gompers' leadership

(D) Samuel Gompers led it

16. Harmonicas and autoharps.....folk instruments.

(A) are examples

(B) for example

(C) are examples of

(D) as examples of

17. There are approximately 600 different species of trees native of the continental
A B C D

United States.

native to

18.....industries, such as banking and travel, in which computers are not a convenience but a necessity.

(A) Where some

(B) In some

(C) Some

(D) There are some

19. Waterwheels, which appeared on the fourth century B.C., were probably the first

A

B

C

machines not powered by humans or animals.

D

in

20. Since centuries, Southwestern Indian tribes have valued turquoise and have used

A

B

C

it in jewelry.

D

for

Tests:

1. The storm a lot of damage to the trees in our garden.

1. made

2. took

3. did

4. found

2. I am sure wea definite arrangement to meet on Thursday.

1. make

2. take

3. do

4. bring

3. Scientists lots of research to find a cure for AIDS.

1. make

2. take

3. do

4. find

4. When youa mistake, you learn something.

1. make

2. take

3. do

4. bring

5. She was feeling unwell at the party, so shean excuse and left.

1. made

2. took

3. did

4. caught

6. I'm nervous about having to a speech at my friend's wedding.

1. make

2. take

3. do

4. bring

7. When I decide torest on a weekend day, my twins become a great hindrance.

1. make 2. take 3. do 4. bring

8. I can feel comfortablethese tablets because they're safe.

1. making 2. taking 3. doing 4. eating

9. Most of the complaints wereinto account, but not all of them.

1. made 2. taken 3. gone 4. had

10. You are too overweight. You'd better on a diet.

1. do 2. take 3. go 4. make

11. Pleaseme a favor.

1. do 2. take 3. go 4. make

12. Have youinteresting discoveries while you were your research.

1. done/doing 2. made/doing 3. made/making 4. do/doing