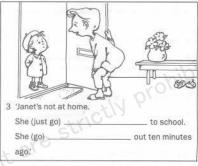
General Revision

D.	Vorb	toncor	/I Inite	4	12.	cc	75	70
ma	verb	tenses	(Units	7 -	14,	00,	10,	10

Put these verbs in the right tense:

We (live) ______ in England for nearly five years now. We came here when I
 (be) ______ ten years old.





		he (get) home. He (tr					
4	Jim was very tired wher	he (get) home. He (tra	avel) for over				
	eight hours.						
5	It was ten o'clock and I	still (not finish) my hon	nework.				
6	6 It (be) my birthday tomorrow.						
7	7 We are going to be late if we (not hurry)						
8	I met your brother the o	ther day while I (wait)	for the bus.				
9	If I (be)	seventeen I (can drive)	my father's car.				
10	I wish I (can)	come to your party.					
11	We (go)	to London for our holidays this year.					
12	I (not play)	football since I (break)	my leg six weeks ago.				
13	(learn) Greek ten years ago while I (work)		in Athens.				
14	I (telephone)	Bill as soon as I (get)	home this evening.				
15	It was eleven o'clock an	d we (just go) to bed v	when the telephone (ring)				
16	A: Aren't you enjoying th	e film?					
	B: No I (not like)	these horror films.					
17	I (see)	that word yesterday, but I (not rememb	per) what it				
	means now.						
18	I wish we (live)	a more interesting place.					

D Q	Questions (Units 14, 15)
om	plete these dialogues by making questions to go with the answers:
A:	
B:	It's nearly six o'clock.
2 A:	
B:	I'll be seventeen next month.
3 A:	
B:	No, there's no milk in the fridge, but there's a bottle on the table.
4 A:	
B:	No, I've never met Marie, but I know her brother well.
5 A:	
B:	Jack? He looks just like his father.
6 A:	
B:	I'll probably stay at home and do some gardening.
7 A:	ictly
B:	We've got an old Ford. 21, North Street, Misson. We're going on holiday next week.
8 A:	
B:	21, North Street, Misson.
9 A:	We're going on holiday next week.
B:	
A:	Spain.
O A-	We'll come round and see you.
	Probably next week.
CF	Prepositions (Units 30, 48, 49)
Add	a preposition where necessary to complete these sentences:
	o you go to school your bicycle or foot?
2 Th	ne match starts ten o'clockThursday.
	ohn's not very well. He's not work today.
4 TI	ne weather is usually warm summer, but it can be very cold December.
5 Ja	an went to Manchester bus, but I went my friend's car.
6 W	le will get the bus at the next stop.
7 D	ad always reads the newspaper breakfast.
8 W	e'll come and see you tomorrow.
9 Th	ney sell sandwiches the train.
0 W	e stay with my parents every Christmas.

	Position of adverbials (Units 27, 28, 47)	
C	omplete these sentences by putting the words in brackets in the right p	lace:
1	We go to the cinema at the weekend. (often)	
2	George can tell you what you want to know. (certainly)	
3	I don't play football now. (very much), but I play tennis. (a lot)	
4	I saw Fred but he isn't here now. (a while ago)	
5	It rained last night. (quite a lot)	
6	The door was locked when I went out. (definitely)	ahib
7	We watch television at the weekend. (hardly ever)	FIN blog
8	It is one of the best films I have seen. (ever)	FLICE
9	I didn't enjoy the film (very much), but I enjoyed the play (a lot).	
10	I met Helen a week, but I haven't seen her since then. (ago)	
11	I read the instructions on the medicine bottle. (carefully)	HOYS IN . S .
12	We see Richard when we are in Oxford, (always)	
	ins	
E	Some common verbs (Units 39, 56)	
	e the right verbs to complete these sentences:	
	I've had a long journey. I'm going to a shower.	
	Do you the cooking in your family?	
	Keep very quiet and try not to any noise.	
	Stand still a moment. I want to a photograph. Are you going to a holiday this year?	
	Jan has her examination tomorrow. I'm sure she will	
7	I'm sure you will a lot of friends at your new school	
8	What time do you breakfast in the morning?	
9	There's Barbara over there her a smile.	
10	Did you	

Grammar Practice

F Choose the form in brackets which best completes the story:



One day a friend of mine (1) (a) who he was driving (b) who driving (c) who was driving home late at night saw a young woman (2) (a) stand (b) stood (c) standing by the side of the road. (3) (a) A friend (b) The friend (c) My friend stopped (4) (a) to (b) for (c) and give her a lift. (5) (a) A young woman (b) Young woman (c) The young woman got (6) (a) on (b) into (c) to the car and closed (7) (a) the door (b) a door (c) door. She (8) (a) told to my friend (c) told my friend she lived (9) (a) at (b) in (c) on 26 North Street, (10) (a) which (b) where (c) that was just near my friend's house.

The young woman talked happily as they drove along but after ten minutes she fell silent. My friend (11) (a) looked (b) was looked (c) was looking round to see if she was all right. To his astonishment woman (12) (a) vanish² (b) has vanished (c) had vanished. At first my friend (13) (a) did not know (b) was not knowing (c) has not known what to do. Finally he decided (14) (a) going (b) to go (c) go to 26, North Street to see if anyone there (15) (a) was knowing (b) knew (c) knows the woman.

He went up to (16) (a) a (b) the house and knocked on the door. It (17) (a) opened (b) was opened by a middle-aged woman. My friend explained how he (18) (a) was meeting (b) has met (c) had met the young woman and (19) (a) giving (b) given (c) give her a lift. He (20) (a) told to (b) told the woman (21) (a) who had answered (b) who she had answered (c) answered the door that the young woman had said she lived (22) (a) at (b) in 26. North Street.

I (23) (a) know (b) am knowing the story said the woman at the door. A young woman who lived here fifteen years ago (24) (a) killed (b) was killed by a car on that road. It happened exactly (25) (a) since ten years (b) ten years ago (c) before ten years. Every year since then the young woman (26) (a) had seen (b) had been seen on the road and asked for a lift home to 26, North Street.

¹ You say to his astonishment or to her astonishment when someone is very surprised.

² To vanish means to disappear suddenly or in a way that nobody can explain.