

The Advanced Grammar Handbook: A Comprehensive Guide for English VI Learners

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2023

Licenciatura en Lenguas Extranjeras con énfasis en Inglés
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Introduction

Welcome to "The Advanced Grammar Handbook: A Comprehensive Guide for English VI Learners"! This compact yet powerful book has been meticulously crafted to empower autonomous students in their quest to refine their grammar skills and expand their vocabulary in English. Whether you are an English as a Foreign Language (EFL) student seeking to reach new heights in your language proficiency or an individual looking to enhance your grasp of advanced grammar structures, this guide is tailored to meet your needs.

Within the pages of this handbook, you will embark on a transformative journey through three thoughtfully curated chapters, each dedicated to specific grammar topics crucial for advanced learners. Through clear and concise explanations, illuminating examples, and targeted practice exercises with accompanying answer keys, you will gain a profound understanding of complex grammar structures and unlock the power to express yourself with precision and eloquence.

Chapter 1: Voyage into Hypothetical Language and Actions, takes you on a captivating exploration of hypothetical scenarios. Here, you will unravel the intricacies of causative verbs 'get' and 'have,' discover the nuances of using 'need' followed by passive infinitives and verb + 'ing' forms, and delve into the realm of hypothetical events in the past using 'would have,' 'should have,' and 'could have.' Additionally, you will learn how to deftly speculate about past events using 'must have,' 'may have,' 'might have,' and 'could have.'

In Chapter 2: Unveiling the Mastery of Reported Speech and Question Structures, you will unlock the secrets of effectively conveying indirect statements and questions. With our guidance, you will master the art of transforming direct speech into reported speech and vice versa, enabling you to navigate conversations with finesse.

Furthermore, you will gain proficiency in constructing reported questions, and you will explore the power of 'if' clauses with the past perfect form of the verb to articulate hypothetical situations in the past. Finally, you will harness the persuasive strength of tag questions to seek confirmation or emphasize your statements.

Chapter 3: Illuminating Language and Future Possibilities, will illuminate your understanding of the passive voice in the present continuous and present perfect tenses. You will learn how to seamlessly link ideas to express contrast, reason, purpose, and alternative, utilizing appropriate connectors to add depth and clarity to your expressions. Moreover, you will uncover the art of constructing 'what' clauses and employing long noun phrases as subjects, expanding your linguistic arsenal. Lastly, you will grasp the intricacies of expressing future possibilities with the future continuous and future perfect tenses.

Within these chapters, you will find carefully crafted practice exercises, allowing you to reinforce your comprehension of the grammar topics covered. While the number of exercises may be limited, each exercise has been meticulously designed to challenge and engage you effectively, promoting a deep understanding of the targeted grammar and vocabulary skills.

Now is the time to seize the reins of your learning journey, as you wield this grammar handbook as a trusted companion. Engage with the content, practice assiduously, and utilize the insights gained within these pages to master advanced grammar structures. With dedication and perseverance, you will undoubtedly unlock the doors to fluency and eloquence in the English language.

Prepare to embark on a captivating grammar adventure, where you will scale new heights of linguistic proficiency and unlock the full potential of your communication skills. With "The Advanced Grammar Handbook" in your hands, you are equipped to conquer the realm of advanced English grammar and step confidently into the world of fluent expression.

Chapter 1: Exploring Hypothetical Language and Actions

- Causative 'get' and 'have'
- need + passive infinitive
- need + verb + ing
- Using 'would have', 'should have', and 'could have' to talk hypothetically about the past
- Using 'must have', 'may have', 'might have', and 'could have' to speculate about the past

Grammar Point 1: Causative 'get' and 'have'

Explanation:

The causative forms with 'get' and 'have' are used to talk about situations where someone causes or arranges for someone else to do something for them. Here's how they are used:

1. Causative 'get':

- Subject + get + object + to + base form of the verb
- This form emphasizes the process or effort required to make something happen.

Example: I got my car washed. (I arranged for someone to wash my car.)

2. Causative 'have':

- Subject + have + object + base form of the verb
- This form emphasizes the action of having someone else do something for you.

Example: I had my hair cut. (I arranged for someone to cut my hair.)

Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences using the causative 'get' or 'have'.

1. She arranged for someone to fix her computer.

Answer: She got her computer fixed.

2. We arranged for a professional photographer to take our family portrait.

Answer: We had our family portrait taken by a professional photographer.

Grammar Point 2: need + passive infinitive

Explanation:

The structure "need + passive infinitive" is used to express necessity or obligation. The passive infinitive form is used after 'need' without the auxiliary verb 'to be.' Here's how it's used:

1. Positive sentence:

- Subject + need + object + to + be + past participle

Example: The car needs to be repaired.

2. Negative sentence:

- Subject + need + object + not + to + be + past participle

Example: The job doesn't need to be finished today.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of 'need' and the passive infinitive.

1. The document _____ by tomorrow. (translate)

Answer: The document needs to be translated by tomorrow.

2. These shoes _____ anymore. (wear)

Answer: These shoes don't need to be worn anymore.

Grammar Point 3: need + verb + ing

Explanation:

The structure "need + verb + ing" is used to express necessity or obligation. The verb is used in the gerund form (-ing) after 'need.' Here's how it's used:

1. Positive sentence:

- Subject + need + object + verb + ing

Example: The plants need watering.

2. Negative sentence:

- Subject + need + object + not + verb + ing

Example: The report doesn't need editing.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of 'need' and the verb in the gerund form.

1. The dog _____ twice a day. (feed)

Answer: The dog needs feeding twice a day.

2. The room _____ before the guests arrive. (clean)

Answer: The room needs to be cleaned before the guests arrive.

Grammar Point 4: 'Would have', 'should have', and 'could have' to talk hypothetically about the past

Explanation:

'Would have,' 'should have,' and 'could have' are used to talk about past events that did not happen or to speculate about different outcomes. Here's how they are used:

1. 'Would have' + past participle:

- Used to talk about unrealized past actions or situations.

Example: If I had studied more, I would have passed the exam.

2. 'Should have' + past participle:

- Used to express regret or criticism for a past action that was not done.

Example: You should have told me about the change in plans.

3. 'Could have' + past participle:

- Used to talk about possibilities or alternatives in the past.

Example: She could have gone to the party, but she chose to stay home.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using 'would have,' 'should have,' or 'could have' with the correct verb form.

1. If I had known you were sick, I _____ you some medicine. (bring)

Answer: If I had known you were sick, I would have brought you some medicine.

2. You _____ earlier if you wanted to catch the train. (leave)

Answer: You should have left earlier if you wanted to catch the train.

Grammar Point 5: 'Must have', 'may have', 'might have', and 'could have' to speculate about the past

Explanation:

'Must have,' 'may have,' 'might have,' and 'could have' are used to speculate or make guesses about past events. Here's how they are used:

1. 'Must have' + past participle:

- Used to express a strong possibility or a logical conclusion.

Example: He must have forgotten his keys at home.

2. 'May have' + past participle:

- Used to express a possibility or uncertainty.

Example: She may have left the office early.

3. 'Might have' + past participle:

- Used to express a slight possibility or uncertainty.

Example: They might have missed the train.

4. 'Could have' + past participle:

- Used to express a possibility or ability in the past.

Example: We could have won the game if we had scored in the last minute.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using 'must have,' 'may have,' 'might have,' or 'could have' with the correct verb form.

1. He isn't answering his phone. He _____ his phone on silent mode. (put)

Answer: He must have put his phone on silent mode.

2. Sarah _____ to the party last night. (come)

Answer: Sarah may have come to the party last night.

Let's Practice

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If she _____ (get) a promotion, she would have a higher salary.
2. We _____ (have) a picnic if the weather had been nicer.
3. He _____ (not pass) the exam if he hadn't studied.
4. If they _____ (not leave) early, they would have seen the sunset.
5. If I had known about the party, I _____ (come).

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences using 'need' followed by the passive infinitive:

1. The room _____ (clean) before the guests arrive.
2. This car _____ (repair) immediately.
3. The essay _____ (submit) by tomorrow morning.
4. The book _____ (return) to the library by the due date.
5. The windows _____ (wash) every week.

Exercise 3:

Rewrite the sentences using 'would have,' 'should have,' or 'could have':

1. I regret not studying harder. I failed the test.
I _____ studied harder. I would have passed the test.
2. She didn't bring an umbrella. Now she's soaking wet.
She _____ an umbrella. She wouldn't be soaking wet now.
3. They missed the bus because they didn't leave on time.
They _____ the bus if they had left on time.

4. He didn't listen to my advice. Now he's facing the consequences.

He _____ to my advice. He should have listened.

5. We didn't buy the tickets in advance. Now the concert is sold out.

We _____ the tickets in advance. We could have attended the concert.

Exercise 4:

Complete the sentences using 'must have,' 'may have,' 'might have,' or 'could have':

1. Sarah _____ forgotten her keys at home. She can't find them anywhere.

2. They _____ taken a different route. That's why they arrived late.

3. He _____ missed the train. It left just a minute ago.

4. It _____ rained last night. The ground is wet.

5. We _____ left the oven on. I smell something burning.

Exercise 5:

Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of 'get' or 'have':

1. I will ask the mechanic to fix my car.

I will _____ my car _____ by the mechanic.

2. They arranged for a plumber to repair the leaky faucet.

They _____ a plumber _____ the leaky faucet.

3. She hired a professional designer to decorate her house.

She _____ her house _____ by a professional designer.

4. We will get someone to clean the windows.

We will _____ the windows _____ by someone.

5. He had his hair cut at the salon.

He _____ his hair _____ at the salon.

That concludes Chapter 1. Make sure to practice the exercises to reinforce your understanding of the grammar points covered.

Chapter 2: Mastering Reported Speech and Question Structures

- Reported speech
- Reported questions
- Using 'if' clauses with the past perfect form of the verb to talk hypothetically about the past
- Tag questions

Grammar Point 1: Reported Speech

Explanation:

Reported speech is used to convey someone else's words or thoughts. When reporting speech, we often need to make changes to the verb tense, pronouns, and time expressions. Here's how it's done:

1. Statements:

- The verb tense in the reported speech is shifted back (past tense).
- Pronouns may need to be changed to reflect the speaker and the person being referred to.
- Time expressions may need to be adjusted.

Example: Direct speech: "I love this movie." -> Reported speech: She said that she loved that movie.

2. Questions:

- The word order changes from a question to a statement.
- The verb tense and pronouns are adjusted as in statements.

Example: Direct speech: "Where are you going?" -> Reported speech: She asked where he was going.

Exercise:

Rewrite the following direct speech sentences as reported speech.

1. Direct speech: "I will call you later," he said.

Answer: He said that he would call me later.

2. Direct speech: "Are you coming to the party?" she asked.

Answer: She asked if I was coming to the party.

Grammar Point 2: Reported Questions

Explanation:

Reported questions are used to report someone else's question. Similar to reported speech, there are changes in verb tense, pronouns, and word order. Here's how it's done:

1. Word order in reported questions:

- The word order changes from a question to a statement.
- The subject comes before the verb.

Example: Direct question: "Where is the nearest library?" -> Reported question: She asked where the nearest library was.

2. Reporting verbs:

- Reporting verbs such as 'ask,' 'wonder,' or 'inquire' are used to introduce reported questions.

Example: Direct question: "What time does the train leave?" -> Reported question: He wondered what time the train left.

Exercise:

Rewrite the following direct questions as reported questions.

1. Direct question: "How much does it cost?" he asked.

Answer: He asked how much it cost.

2. Direct question: "Why did you leave early?" she wanted to know.

Answer: She wanted to know why I had left early.

Grammar Point 3: 'If' Clauses with the Past Perfect Form of the Verb to Talk Hypothetically about the Past

Explanation:

'If' clauses are used to express hypothetical or unreal situations. When talking about hypothetical situations in the past, we use the past perfect form of the verb in the 'if' clause. Here's how it's done:

1. Structure:

- If + subject + had + past participle, subject + would/could/might + base form of the verb.

Example: If I had known about the party, I would have attended.

2. Expressing regrets:

- We can use 'if only' to express regrets about past actions or situations.

Example: If only I had studied harder, I could have passed the exam.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb in the 'if' clause.

1. _____ earlier, we would have caught the train. (leave)

Answer: If we had left earlier, we would have caught the train.

2. She would have bought the dress if it _____ her size. (be)

Answer: She would have bought the dress if it had been her size.

Grammar Point 4: Tag Questions

Explanation:

Tag questions are short questions added at the end of a statement to seek confirmation or agreement. The tag question reflects the polarity of the main statement. Here's how they are formed:

1. Structure:

- Positive statement -> Negative tag question.
- Negative statement -> Positive tag question.
- The auxiliary verb in the tag question matches the tense of the main verb.

Example: He is a doctor, isn't he? (Positive statement -> Negative tag question)

2. Pronouns in tag questions:

- Pronouns in tag questions depend on the subject of the main statement.

Example: They haven't arrived yet, have they? (Plural subject -> Plural pronoun in the tag question)

Exercise:

Complete the following tag questions using the correct form of the auxiliary verb.

1. You don't like coffee, _____? (do)

Answer: do you?

2. She is coming to the party, _____? (isn't she)

Answer: isn't she?

Let's Practice

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If I _____ (see) him tomorrow, I will let him know.
2. She said that she _____ (finish) her project by next week.
3. Could you tell me where _____ (put) the keys?
4. He asked if I _____ (have) any plans for the weekend.
5. We wondered what time _____ (the concert/start) tonight.

Exercise 2:

Rewrite the following direct speech sentences as reported speech:

1. "I will call you tomorrow," she said.
2. "Did you see the movie last night?" he asked.
3. "I have already finished my homework," Tom said.
4. "Are you going to the party?" she asked me.
5. "I can help you with your project," he offered.

Exercise 3:

Transform the following sentences into reported questions:

1. "Where did you go yesterday?" she asked.
2. "Why are you leaving so early?" he wondered.
3. "Have you finished your assignment?" the teacher asked.
4. "Are you coming to the party?" they inquired.
5. "What time does the train depart?" she asked.

Exercise 4:

Choose the correct tag question for each statement:

1. She is a talented singer, _____?
 - a) isn't she
 - b) is she
 - c) doesn't she

2. You haven't seen the movie yet, _____?
 - a) have you
 - b) haven't you
 - c) didn't you

3. They won't be late, _____?
 - a) will they
 - b) won't they
 - c) don't they

4. He can swim, _____?
 - a) can't he
 - b) can he
 - c) isn't he

5. We should leave now, _____?
 - a) shouldn't we
 - b) should we
 - c) don't we

Exercise 5:

Rewrite the sentences using reported speech, including the reporting verbs given in brackets:

1. "I have never been to London before," she said. (mention)

2. "Do you know the way to the train station?" he asked. (ask)
3. "I didn't eat breakfast this morning," he admitted. (admit)
4. "I will help you with your project," she promised. (promise)
5. "I saw them at the concert last night," he claimed. (claim)

That concludes Chapter 2. Practice the exercises to reinforce your understanding of the grammar points covered.

Chapter 3: Understanding Language and Future Possibilities

- The passive of the present continuous and present perfect
- Linking ideas to express contrast, reason, purpose, or alternative
- 'What' clauses and long noun phrases as subjects
- The future continuous and future perfect

Grammar Point 1: The Passive of the Present Continuous and Present Perfect

Explanation:

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action being performed rather than the doer of the action. In this chapter, we will focus on the passive voice in the present continuous and present perfect tenses.

1. Passive Voice in the Present Continuous:

- Structure: am/is/are + being + past participle.
- This form is used when emphasizing an action that is happening at the moment and being done by someone or something.

Example: The report is being written by Tom.

2. Passive Voice in the Present Perfect:

- Structure: has/have been + past participle.
- This form is used to describe an action that started in the past and continues until now or has just been completed.

Example: The book has been read by many people.

Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

1. They are building a new stadium in the city.

Answer: A new stadium is being built in the city.

2. Many people have already seen the movie.

Answer: The movie has already been seen by many people.

Grammar Point 2: Linking Ideas to Express Contrast, Reason, Purpose, or Alternative

Explanation:

Linking ideas allows us to express relationships between different thoughts or information. In this chapter, we will focus on linking ideas to express contrast, reason, purpose, or alternative.

1. Contrast:

- However, on the other hand, in contrast, whereas.

Example: He loves to swim; however, his sister prefers to run.

2. Reason:

- Because, since, as, due to.

Example: She couldn't attend the party because she had to work.

3. Purpose:

- So that, in order to, to.

Example: He studied hard so that he could pass the exam.

4. Alternative:

- Or, otherwise, instead of.

Example: You can have tea or coffee.

Exercise:

Choose the appropriate linking word to complete the following sentences.

1. She loves chocolate _____ she avoids eating it to maintain a healthy diet.

Answer: but

2. He missed the bus _____ he overslept.

Answer: because

Grammar Point 3: 'What' Clauses and Long Noun Phrases as Subjects

Explanation:

'What' clauses and long noun phrases can be used as subjects in sentences. Here's how they are used:

1. 'What' Clauses:

- 'What' clauses act as the subject of a sentence and are followed by a verb.
- They can express general ideas or specific events.

Example: What you said made me happy.

2. Long Noun Phrases:

- Long noun phrases can also be used as subjects, providing more details or descriptions.
- They are often followed by a verb.

Example: The book written by that famous author is selling well.

Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences using 'what' clauses or long noun phrases as subjects.

1. His behavior surprised me.

Answer: What he did surprised me.

2. The decision made by the committee was fair.

Answer: The committee's decision was fair.

Grammar Point 4: The Future Continuous and Future Perfect

Explanation:

The future continuous and future perfect tenses are used to talk about actions or events that will happen in the future.

1. Future Continuous:

- Structure: will + be + present participle (-ing form).
- It is used to describe an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

Example: They will be studying at this time tomorrow.

2. Future Perfect:

- Structure: will + have + past participle.
- It is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future.

Example: By the time he arrives, I will have finished my work.

Exercise:

Complete the following sentences using the future continuous or future perfect.

1. By this time next week, they _____ (travel) to Europe.

Answer: will be traveling

2. She _____ (finish) her project before the deadline.

Answer: will have finished

Let's Practice

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If I had more time, I _____ (travel) around the world.
2. They would have bought a new house next week if they _____ (win) the lottery.
3. She _____ (visit) her family during the holidays.
4. By the time you arrive, I _____ (finish) cooking.
5. They _____ (not invite) to the party.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets:

1. The new shopping mall _____ (build) in the city center.
2. The book _____ (read) by millions of people around the world.
3. The project _____ (complete) by the end of the month.
4. The movie _____ (direct) by a renowned filmmaker.
5. The cake _____ (bake) by my sister for the party.

Exercise 3:

Choose the appropriate connector to complete the sentences:

1. She loves playing soccer, _____ her brother prefers basketball.
 - a) but
 - b) so
 - c) therefore

2. _____ it was raining, they decided to go for a walk.
 - a) Despite
 - b) Because

c) However

3. She went to the store _____ buy some groceries.

a) in order to

b) although

c) so

4. He didn't study for the exam, _____ he still managed to pass.

a) so

b) but

c) although

5. I don't have a car, _____ I use public transportation.

a) because

b) so

c) however

Exercise 4:

Rewrite the sentences using a 'what' clause:

1. It surprises me that she hasn't finished her homework yet.

_____ surprises me is that she hasn't finished her homework yet.

2. It annoys me that he always arrives late.

_____ annoys me is that he always arrives late.

3. It amazes me that they managed to climb the mountain.

_____ amazes me is that they managed to climb the mountain.

4. It frustrates me that she never listens to my advice.

_____ frustrates me is that she never listens to my advice.

5. It worries me that he hasn't called yet.

_____ worries me is that he hasn't called yet.

Exercise 5:

Complete the sentences using the future continuous or future perfect form of the verbs in brackets:

1. By this time next year, I _____ (work) for the company for 10 years.
2. She _____ (study) all night for her final exam tomorrow.
3. At 8 PM tonight, they _____ (watch) a movie at the cinema.
4. By the end of the week, he _____ (finish) writing his report.
5. Tomorrow at this time, I _____ (fly) to a tropical island for vacation.

That concludes Chapter 3. Practice the exercises to reinforce your understanding of the grammar points covered.

Glossary of Terms

Chapter 1: Exploring Hypothetical Language and Actions

- ✓ Causative 'get': A construction used to indicate that someone else performs an action on behalf of the subject.
- ✓ Causative 'have': A construction used to indicate that someone else performs a service or task for the subject.
- ✓ need + passive infinitive: A structure used to express necessity or obligation, with the subject receiving the action.
- ✓ need + verb + ing: A structure used to express necessity or obligation, with the subject performing the action.
- ✓ 'would have', 'should have', and 'could have': Used to talk hypothetically about past events or unrealized possibilities.
- ✓ 'must have', 'may have', 'might have', and 'could have': Used to speculate about past events or make deductions about what might have happened.

Chapter 2: Mastering Reported Speech and Question Structures

- ✓ Reported speech: The act of reporting or paraphrasing what someone else has said using indirect speech.
- ✓ Reported questions: Questions that are reported or transformed into indirect speech.
- ✓ Using 'if' clauses: Forming conditional sentences with the past perfect form of the verb to talk hypothetically about past events.

- ✓ Tag questions: Short questions added at the end of a statement to seek confirmation or emphasize the statement.

Chapter 3: Understanding Language and Future Possibilities

- ✓ The passive of the present continuous and present perfect: The passive voice form used in the present continuous and present perfect tenses.
- ✓ Linking ideas: Connecting concepts or thoughts to express contrast, reason, purpose, or alternative.
- ✓ 'What' clauses and long noun phrases as subjects: Using clauses starting with 'what' or lengthy noun phrases as the subject of a sentence.
- ✓ The future continuous and future perfect: Verb forms used to express future actions or states at specific times or in relation to other events.

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Answer Key

Chapter 1: Exploring Hypothetical Language and Actions

Exercise 1:

1. had gotten
2. would have had
3. wouldn't have passed
4. hadn't left
5. would have come

Exercise 2:

1. needs to be cleaned
2. needs to be repaired
3. needs to be submitted
4. needs to be returned
5. need to be washed

Exercise 3:

1. should have
2. should have brought
3. would have caught
4. should have listened
5. could have bought

Exercise 4:

1. must have
2. may have
3. might have
4. could have
5. could have

Exercise 5:

1. have; fixed
2. had; repair
3. had; decorated
4. get; cleaned
5. had; cut

Chapter 2: Mastering Reported Speech and Question Structures

Exercise 1:

1. see
2. would finish
3. to put
4. had
5. the concert starts

Exercise 2:

1. She said she would call me the next day.
2. He asked if I had seen the movie the previous night.
3. Tom said he had already finished his homework.
4. She asked me if I was going to the party.
5. He offered to help me with my project.

Exercise 3:

1. She asked where I had gone the previous day.
2. He wondered why I was leaving so early.
3. The teacher asked if I had finished my assignment.
4. They inquired if I was coming to the party.
5. She asked what time the train departed.

Exercise 4:

1. a) isn't she
2. a) have you
3. a) will they
4. a) can't he
5. b) should we

Exercise 5:

1. She mentioned that she had never been to London before.
2. He asked if I knew the way to the train station.
3. He admitted that he hadn't eaten breakfast that morning.
4. She promised to help me with my project.
5. He claimed that he had seen them at the concert the previous night.

Chapter 3: Understanding Language and Future Possibilities

Exercise 1:

1. would travel
2. won
3. will visit
4. will have finished
5. were not invited

Exercise 2:

1. is being built
2. is read
3. will be completed
4. was directed
5. will be baked

Exercise 3:

1. a) but
2. a) Despite
3. a) in order to
4. c) although
5. b) so

Exercise 4:

1. What surprises me is that she hasn't finished her homework yet.
2. What annoys me is that he always arrives late.
3. What amazes me is that they managed to climb the mountain.
4. What frustrates me is that she never listens to my advice.
5. What worries me is that he hasn't called yet.

Exercise 5:

1. will have worked
2. will be studying
3. will be watching
4. will have finished
5. will be flying