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The verbal group C1

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Table of Contents

THE VERBAL GROUP	4
<i>TYPES OF VERBS</i>	<i>4</i>
Expressions with 'to have'	4
Transitive and intransitive verbs	6
Impersonal verbs.....	8
<i>VERBAL PREFIXES.....</i>	<i>9</i>
The main postpositions	9
<i>SEMI-AUXILIARIES.....</i>	<i>11</i>
'Should' and 'ought to': advice	11
'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to'	12
Strong probability using 'must'	13
'May' - 'Might'	14
'Can' and verbs of perception	16
'Must' - 'Have to'	17
'Should' and 'Ought to': probability	19
'Had better' - 'Would rather'	21
Absence of necessity	22
Near certainty in the past	23
THE VERBAL GROUP - SOLUTIONS.....	24
<i>TYPES OF VERB - SOLUTIONS.....</i>	<i>24</i>
Expressions with 'to have' - Solutions	24
Transitive and intransitive verbs - Solutions	25
Impersonal verbs - Solutions.....	25
<i>VERBAL PREFIXES – SOLUTIONS.....</i>	<i>26</i>
The main postpositions - Solutions	26
<i>SEMI-AUXILIARIES - SOLUTIONS.....</i>	<i>27</i>
'Should' and 'ought to': advice - Solutions	27
'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' - Solutions	27
Strong probability using 'must' - Solutions	28
'May' - 'Might' - Solutions	28
'Can' and verbs of perception - Solutions	28
'Must' - 'Have to' - Solutions	29
'Should' and 'Ought to': probability - Solutions	29
'Had better' - 'Would rather' - Solutions	30
Absence of necessity - Solutions	30
Near certainty in the past - Solutions.....	30

The verbal group

Types of verbs

Expressions with 'to have'

<p>➔ In certain expressions, 'to have' has precise meanings and is conjugated with the auxiliary 'do'. Some common ones are 'to have a bath', 'to have lunch', 'to have a rest', and 'to have a look'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you have a bath last night? • We'll have lunch in a typical New Orleans restaurant.
<p>➔ These expressions can take progressive and imperative forms.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They're having a rest on the terrace. • Let's have a look at the models first.
<p>➔ One way to analyze causes and consequences relating to a present situation or to make predictions about the future is to use the construction to have reason to + infinitive. You can use this construction to assess current conditions or problems or to predict how a situation might evolve.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have reason to worry about the contract. The client didn't seem convinced during the last meeting. • Since demand is so high, we have reason to believe that sales will continue to climb this year. • Considering that last year brought such good results, we have reason to hope for continued success.
<p>➔ To specify what the topic of something is, you can use the expression to have to do with.</p> <p>➔ You may use to have to do with to summarize the theme, contents or main ideas of something. You may also use this expression during telephone conversations to say what the topic of the call is.</p> <p>➔ To have to do with is often preceded by it.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caller: Hi Mr. Silva, this is the customer service rep. from Bob's Electronics calling. • Mr. Silva: Hi. Does this have to do with my refund? • I'm not sure why we're having a meeting, but I think it has to do with the lost files. • The report has to do with our financial results for last quarter.

The verbal group - C1 level

➔ A negative form is **to have nothing to do with**. You may use this expression to specify that the subject or topic of something is **not** what it was **expected** to be, or to say that something **has no relation** to something else.

Example:

- I attended the seminar because I wanted to improve my presentation skills. But the seminar **had nothing to do with** presentations!
- Our current problems **have nothing to do with** the economy.
- This **has nothing to do with** the project, but does anyone want to go to lunch?

Expressions with 'to have' – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

You received the merchandise, _____ you?

Yes...

Well, are you _____ of the _____ of _____ ?

Yes, but we recently _____ a new _____ system. We've been _____ some _____ problems with it.

sale - didn't - computer - start-up - having - aware - terms – installed

Expressions with 'to have' – Exercise - Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

We (look) tomorrow.	We'll have a look tomorrow.
They (nap) yesterday.	
They (lunch) recently.	
My colleagues (dinner) together tomorrow evening.	
He (breakfast) with her every few weeks.	
We (a laugh) in their office earlier.	

Transitive and intransitive verbs

Verbs may also be classified as **transitive** or **intransitive**.

<p>➔ Transitive verbs: Transitive verbs take objects.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She's reading an article.• Give me some toast, please.• I love spring and summer.
<p>➔ Intransitive verbs: Intransitive verbs do not take objects. Common intransitive verbs include 'to smile,' 'to walk,' 'to come,' 'to fall,' 'to go,' and 'to happen.'</p> <p>Note: Intransitive verbs may be modified by prepositional phrases that clarify their context or meaning.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are walking.• He always smiles. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are walking down the street.
<p>➔ Some verbs may be used both transitively and intransitively.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The door opened.• Open the window.

The verbal group - C1 level

Transitive and intransitive verbs – Exercises - Fill in the blanks

1.

Would you _____ me your _____ and address?

It's _____.

I'm sorry, I didn't quite _____ your name.

_____ you mind saying that _____?

catch - again - name - give - would - Boardman

2.

We _____ 2000 _____ and we plan to _____ 10 percent with _____.

So we're _____ at two _____, right?

We can _____ you a good _____ on two hundred.

Looking _____ your catalog, the GSM 41P looks quite _____.

That model's no longer _____.

vehicles - attractive - price - car phones - looking - through - equip - hundred - available - operate - give



Impersonal verbs

- **Impersonal verbs**, whose subject must always be 'it,' are usually used to describe the weather. Some examples are 'to rain,' 'to snow,' 'to hail,' and 'to drizzle.'

Example:

- It **rained** all weekend.
- Sometimes it **snows** in April.

Note: Some **personal verbs** can be used as **impersonal verbs**. Such use changes the meanings of these verbs.

Example:

- I'm **getting** colder.
- It's **getting** colder.



Impersonal verbs – Exercise - Sentence practice

Conjugate as in the example:

As I (to read), the phone rang.	As I was reading, the phone rang.
As she (to settle) the bill, it started to rain.	
As he (to talk) to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boardman came in.	
As I (to think) about the weekend, the weather forecast started on TV.	

Impersonal verbs – Exercise - Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Do you want to avoid Paul?	Oh yes, I do want to avoid him.
Do you know Dawn?	
Does it rain often?	
Does Margaret have a ticket?	

Verbal prefixes

The main postpositions

The main postpositions in American English are:

➔ Away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estrangement: to go away • disappearance: to sweep away • an energetic action: to cry away
➔ Back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • backward movement: to stand back • return to the point of departure: to bring back • reply, revenge: to answer back, to shout back • reserved attitude: to hold back
➔ Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • downward movement: to go down • writing: to write down • decrease: to turn down
➔ In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inward movement: to get in • inside (without movement): to be in • visit: to drop in
➔ Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • averting: to put off • departure: to go off, to take off • interruption: to turn off • complete achievement: to finish off
➔ On	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact: to try on • movement: come on • continuation: to go on • start: to turn on, to switch on
➔ Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outward movement: to move out • outside (without movement): to eat out • extension: to stretch out • distribution: to give out • clarification, externalization: to find out to yell out • exhaustion: to run out of • suddenness: to break out

The verbal group - C1 level

<p>➡ Over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passage (from one person to another, from one country to another): to pass over • movement to return or unbalance to turn over • repetition: to say over • action done with care: to think over
<p>➡ Up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upward movement: to climb up • increased volume: to speak up • total achievement: to eat up • continuation of a path: to go further up

The main postpositions – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

Can I speak to your _____ manager?

I'm afraid our sales manager is _____ on business. Can anyone _____ help me?

Perhaps I can. I'm the sales _____.

I met your sales manager at _____ month's trade show. In Chicago? You must be Mr. Boardman.

That's right. I'll be in New York next week and would like to _____ by and see her. Just a _____, I'll get her _____.

How would Wednesday morning _____ you? Shall we _____ at 3:15? Fine.

last - away - say - suit - assistant - drop - calendar - sales - second - else

The main postpositions – Exercise - Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I met her yesterday. (many times)	I've met her many times.
She realized her mistake a while ago. (over the last few days).	
I placed three orders. (so far this week)	
Restrictions were tightened up last year. (this year)	

Semi-auxiliaries

'Should' and 'ought to': advice

<p>➔ To give advice, the auxiliary 'should' or 'ought to' + an infinitive is used. 'Ought to' suggests an external or moral constraint.</p> <p>Note: 'Shouldn't' is the usual form in negations.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should go to the butcher's first. You ought to apologize to her! <p>Example: You shouldn't drive too fast!</p>
<p>➔ 'Should' or 'ought to' + 'have' + a past participle is used to express a regret or reproach.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should have gone to the mountains. They ought to have invited her.
<p>➔ Should can be used to express obligation. This usage is common in legal texts and official rules.</p> <p>Note: In the above examples, should conveys rules and commands rather than suggestions or advice.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments should be made on time and in full. Employees should provide valid justification for absences. You should complete the report as soon as possible.

➔ Also note that the negative form of **should** is **should not** or **shouldn't**.

'Should' and 'ought to': advice – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

Service providers _____ practice their trade with honesty and integrity.

It _____ to be necessary to highlight such an obvious fact.

Securities commission officers _____ to punish malpractice severely.

Dishonest traders _____ always thought of selling as the only aim.

They _____ reflected much on questions of morality.

They _____! with it.

shouldn't - ought - should - should have - can't have - must have

The verbal group - C1 level

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to'

➡ The auxiliary can , in the infinitive form , is to be able to .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">It's great to be able to speak many languages.
➡ The future of the auxiliary can is will be able to .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Don't worry. I'll (will) be able to pick you up.
➡ The preterite of the auxiliary can is could	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">He could be very kind sometimes.I couldn't hear anything because of the music.

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

We might _____ to get you a ticket for Tosca. It's getting _____.
I was really _____ for something less _____.
What about a _____? They say Cats is _____.
Shall I _____ you a _____ for the 16th?
That sounds good. I should be _____ my _____ by then.

wonderful - get - musical - over - serious - hoping - be able - seat - jet lag - rave reviews

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' – Exercises - Word order

1. _____

be - I'm - afraid - able - I - won't - to.

2. _____

said - my - secretary - Your - organize - help - could - she - itinerary

Strong probability using 'must'

<p>➔ 'Must' may express strong probability or near certainty.</p> <p>Note: When 'must' is used to express strong probability, its negative form is 'cannot.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must be Mr. Land. Your car must be worn out! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He can't be ill. That can't be easy.
<p>➔ 'Must' in this sense has no future: 'probably' or, alternatively, subject + 'to be sure' + a clause referring to the future is used instead. In the present perfect, 'must' + 'have' + past participle is used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will probably go to bed. I'm sure I'll come back. Somebody must have picked my pocket in town yesterday.
<p>➔ 'Be,' 'have,' verbs introducing predicates or describing mental operations, and, generally, progressive forms may follow 'must.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He must be wondering where I am.

Strong probability using 'must' – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

_____ me, I'm looking for the _____ manager.

You're _____ to him.

You _____ be Mr. Johnson.

_____ to meet you.

My _____ for 3:15, but I'm a little _____.

_____ quite _____ at this time of the day.

Yes, and I wasn't quite _____ how long the _____ would take.

traffic's - early - cab - pleased - appointment's - sure - sales - light - excuse - talking - must

The verbal group - C1 level

'May' - 'Might'

The helping auxiliaries **may** and **might** are used to express a **possibility**.

A - Form

<p>➔ One uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may/might + infinitive without to when talking about the present or the future. • may/might + be + -ing when talking about the present or the future. • may/might + have + past participle when talking about the past. 	
<p>➔ The negative is formed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may + not might + not 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That may not be true. • They might not know about this.
<p>➔ In the interrogative form, to be likely to, is there a possibility and do you think are used instead of might and may.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are they likely to be back soon? • Is there a possibility he'll go?

B - Use

<p>➔ May expresses a possibility more certain than might.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strong possibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She may be late because she has a lot to do. • Be quiet! He may be sleeping. ❖ Large uncertainty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I might come tonight, but I'm not sure. • I haven't got a towel. John might have taken several.
<p>➔ May is used as well when asking for (and giving) permission with politeness.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May I borrow your pen?

The verbal group - C1 level

<p>Note: Might is used often in the place of may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in everyday speech (except that might expresses a doubt greater than may).• in indirect style when the sentence is in the past (to keep with the sequence of the tenses).	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He said he might come tomorrow.
<p>▶ Might is used as well for criticisms or suggestions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You might (as well) take your coat. It's cold outside.• You might have asked the technician. He knows a lot.

'May' - 'Might' – Exercises - Word order

1. _____
help - may - I - how - morning, - good - you?

2. _____
that - you - think - was - to - beginning - withhold - might - I - payment

'Can' and verbs of perception

➡ The **verbs of perception** ('to see,' 'to hear,' 'to feel,' 'to understand'...) can be used **with** or **without** the auxiliary **can**. The auxiliary **do** is used in questions and in the negative form.

Example:

- I **can see** a nice bird over there.
- **Do you hear** a strange noise?
- I **don't feel** the cold.

'Can' and verbs of perception – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

_____ I have you on the _____, we'd like a repeat order as soon as _____.
Send us a _____ first. When you've _____ that, we can talk _____ it. I'm sure we can _____ you a check by the end of the _____.
_____ out of the _____. _____ you pay now, or we'll _____ our _____ agency.
I'm very _____ you _____ that way about it.

feel - month - question - contact - collection - that's - check - about - line - either - sorry - done - while - possible - send

'Can' and verbs of perception – Exercise - Word order

was - what - line - the - said - He - hear - didn't - you - because - bad.

The verbal group - C1 level

'Must' - 'Have to'

The auxiliaries **must** and **have to** express a **need** or an **obligation**.

► Construction of must

The auxiliary **must** is conjugated in the same way for all persons: it **does not** take an **-s** in the 3rd person singular.

Must is followed by the **infinitive without to**.

Must is only used in the **simple present**.

Example: You **must wash** your hands before eating.

Note: With **must**, questions and negations are formed without 'do.'

Example:

- **Must** we **bring** sleeping bags?
- You **mustn't open** the door to anyone.

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise - The right word

We really _____ to remain firm on this crucial point.

have - had - will - could have - shall have – would

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise - Word order

be - to - have - installed - they - don't - by - they - specialists, - ?

The verbal group - C1 level

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise - Text transformation

Put the following text into the negative form:

You must stay in a hotel near downtown and you'll need to reserve it today. You have to ask for a room with a fax and email access because it'll be a bigger room. You'll need to book a city tour because you'll need to familiarize yourself with your surroundings. You need to book a taxi from the airport because the sales manager's expecting you.



'Should' and 'Ought to': probability

'Should' and 'ought to' often express **probability**. Both forms **introduce infinitives** and, usually, refer to the present.

<p>➔ 'Should' describes events that are desirable or probable.</p> <p>Note: The negative of 'should' is 'shouldn't'.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The train should arrive very soon. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They shouldn't be hard to find.
<p>➔ 'Ought to' implies an expectation or assumption.</p> <p>Note: Use of 'ought not (to),' the negative of 'ought to,' is exceedingly rare.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is intelligent. He ought to pass the exam. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They ought not to drive on the main road. <p>The distinction between 'should' (the more common of the two) and 'ought to' is often ignored.</p>

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

Look, there are some _____ with our _____.

We've only received 150, and 20 of them don't work _____. Send them back and we'll _____ them _____.

Good, but what about the _____ ones?

We'd really hoped to have them all _____ by now. I'm very sorry. We just need more time _____ this. How much _____ do you need?

Ten days _____ do it.

I _____ I have no choice.

replace - immediately - should - order - guess - problems - properly - installed - missing - for - time

The verbal group - C1 level

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise - Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I think you'll get it tomorrow.	You should get it tomorrow.
I think it will be delivered next week.	
I think it will take five or six days to arrive.	
I think the shipment will arrive on the 12th.	

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise - Text transformation

Rewrite the text using the most appropriate option:

Normally it (would / should) take me two weeks to finish, but I'm swamped right now. I (should / would) be able to catch up on the delay by next Friday. (Should / Would) anything go wrong, your insurance provider will compensate for the delay. In addition, we (would / should) be more than happy to reimburse you for the extra time spent on the project.

'Had better' - 'Would rather'

'Had better' and 'would rather' precede **infinitives without 'to'** and may refer to the present or the future.

<p>A - 'Had better'</p> <p>➡ 'Had better' ('-d better,' contracted) expresses a firm suggestion or an order.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You had better tell her the bad news. You'd better accept it for your career's sake.
<p>➡ The negative of 'had better' is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">had better + not + infinitive</p> <p>Note: 'Had' (or '-d') is often omitted, particularly in speech.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You'd better not forget my birthday. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You better not shout.

<p>B - 'Would rather'</p> <p>➡ 'Would rather' conveys preference.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you rather stay inside or go for a walk? I'd rather go for a swim.
<p>➡ Its negative is 'would rather not.'</p>	<p>Example: I'd rather not go.</p>

'Had better' - 'Would rather' – Exercise - Sentence practice

Express the following sentences in a different way:

I'd prefer him to go.	I'd rather he went.
You'd prefer us to go bankrupt.	
He'd prefer them to withhold the money.	
I'd prefer her to defer the agreement.	

Absence of necessity

To express **absence of necessity**, the following forms are used:

▶ 'Needn't' + infinitive without 'to' expresses the speaker's opinion , usually in the present.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">You needn't bring your bike. It's not that far.
▶ 'Don't/doesn't need to' + infinitive without 'to' may be used in all tenses and suggests neutrality .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">You don't need to bring your bike,They'll lend you one.I didn't need to come.
▶ 'Don't/doesn't have to' + infinitive without 'to' may be used in all tenses to express opinions and facts.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">You don't have to go to any trouble.I won't have to have X-rays, will I?

Absence of necessity – Exercise- Text transformation

Put the following text into the negative form:

You must stay in a hotel near downtown and you'll need to reserve it today. You have to ask for a room with a fax and email access because it'll be a bigger room. You'll need to book a city tour because you'll need to familiarize yourself with your surroundings. You need to book a taxi from the airport because the sales manager's expecting you.

Near certainty in the past

<p>➔ 'Must have' + past participle expresses near certainty regarding the past.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It must have slipped his mind.• The office staff must have forgotten to put them on the consignment note.
<p>➔ 'Must have' + past participle is usually used in the affirmative. In the negative, 'cannot have' + past participle is often used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He can't have done that intentionally.

Near certainty in the past – Exercise- Text transformation

Put the following text into the past using the expressions "must have"/"can't have":

You must be looking forward to coming to New York. Our marketing director forgot about your visit. Unfortunately, he didn't write it in his day-planner. Your first priority must be reserving a good, central hotel. I'm sure you can't have a very comfortable room for fifty dollars a night. You must be thinking about all the things you could do in the city.

The verbal group - solutions

Types of verb - Solutions

Expressions with 'to have' - Solutions

Expressions with 'to have' – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

You received the merchandise, **didn't** you?

Yes...

Well, are you **aware** of the **terms** of sale?

Yes, but we recently **installed** a new **computer** system. We've been **having** some **start-up** problems with it.

Expressions with 'to have' – Exercise- Sentence practice

We (look) tomorrow.	We'll have a look tomorrow.
They (nap) yesterday.	They had a nap yesterday. They napped yesterday.
They (lunch) recently.	They had lunch recently. They've had lunch recently. They have had lunch recently.
My colleagues (dinner) together tomorrow evening.	My colleagues are having dinner together tomorrow evening. My colleagues will have dinner together tomorrow evening.
He (breakfast) with her every few weeks.	He has breakfast with her every few weeks. He had breakfast with her every few weeks.
We (a laugh) in their office earlier.	We had a laugh in their office earlier.

.....

Transitive and intransitive verbs - Solutions

Transitive and intransitive verbs – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

1.

Would you **give** me your **name** and address?

It's **Boardman**.

I'm sorry, I didn't quite **catch** your name.

Would you mind saying that **again**?

2.

We **operate** 2000 **vehicles** and we plan to **equip** 10 percent with **car phones**.

So we're **looking** at two **hundred**, right?

We can **give** you a good **price** on two hundred.

Looking **through** your catalog, the GSM 41P looks quite **attractive**. That model's no longer **available**.

.....

Impersonal verbs - Solutions

Impersonal verbs – Exercise- Sentence practice

As I (to read), the phone rang.	As I was reading, the phone rang.
As she (to settle) the bill, it started to rain.	As she was settling the bill, it started to rain.
As he (to talk) to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boardman came in.	As he was talking to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boardman came in.
As I (to think) about the weekend, the weather forecast started on TV.	As I was thinking about the weekend, the weather forecast started on TV.

The verbal group - C1 level

Impersonal verbs – Exercise- Sentence practice

Do you want to avoid Paul?	Oh yes, I do want to avoid him.
Do you know Dawn?	Oh yes, I do know her.
Does it rain often?	Oh yes, it does rain often.
Does Margaret have a ticket?	Oh yes, she does have one.

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Verbal prefixes – Solutions

The main postpositions - Solutions

The main postpositions – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Can I speak to your **sales** manager?

I'm afraid our sales manager is **away** on business.

Can anyone **else** help me?

Perhaps I can. I'm the sales **assistant**.

I met your sales manager at **last** month's trade show. In Chicago? You must be Mr. Boardman.

That's right. I'll be in New York next week and would like to **drop** by and see her.

Just a **second**, I'll get her **calendar**.

How would Wednesday morning **suit** you? Shall we **say** at 3:15? Fine.

The verbal group - C1 level

The main postpositions – Exercise- Sentence practice

I met her yesterday. (many times)	I've met her many times.
She realized her mistake a while ago. (over the last few days).	She's realized her mistake over the last few days. She has realized her mistake over the last few days.
I placed three orders. (so far this week)	I've placed three orders so far this week. So far this week, I've placed three orders. I have placed three orders so far this week. So far this week, I have placed three orders.
Restrictions were tightened up last year. (this year)	Restrictions have been tightened up this year.

Semi-auxiliaries - Solutions

'Should' and 'ought to': advice - Solutions

'Should' and 'ought to': advice – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

Service providers **should** practice their trade with honesty and integrity.

It **shouldn't** be necessary to highlight such an obvious fact.

Securities commission officers **ought** to punish malpractice severely. Dishonest traders **must have** always thought of selling as the only aim.

They **can't have** reflected much on questions of morality.

They **should** have!

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' - Solutions

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

We might **be able** to get you a ticket for Tosca. It's getting **rave reviews**.

I was really **hoping** for something less **serious**.

What about a **musical**? They say Cats is **wonderful**. Shall I **get** you a **seat** for the 16th?

That sounds good. I should be **over** my **jet lag** by then.

The verbal group - C1 level

'Can' - 'Could' - 'To be able to' – Exercises - Word order

1. I'm afraid I won't be able to.
 2. Your secretary said she could help organize my itinerary.
-

Strong probability using 'must' - Solutions

Strong probability using 'must' – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

Excuse me; I'm looking for the **sales** manager.

You're **talking** to him.

You **must** be Mr. Johnson.

Pleased to meet you.

My **appointment's** for 3:15, but I'm a little **early**.

Traffic's quite **light** at this time of the day.

Yes, and I wasn't quite **sure** how long the **cab** would take.

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'May' - 'Might' - Solutions

'May' - 'Might' – Exercises- word order

1. Good morning, how may I help you?
 2. I was beginning to think that you might withhold payment.
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'Can' and verbs of perception - Solutions

'Can' and verbs of perception – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

While I have you on the **line**, we'd like a repeat order as soon as **possible**.

Send us a **check** first. When you've **done** that, we can talk **about** it.

I'm sure we can **send** you a check by the end of the **month**.

That's out of the **question**. **Either** you pay now, or we'll **contact** our **collection** agency. I'm very **sorry** you **feel** that way about it.

'Can' and verbs of perception – Exercise- Word order

He didn't hear what you said because the line was bad.

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'Must' - 'Have to' - Solutions

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise- The right word

We really **have** to remain firm on this crucial point.

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise- Word order

They have to be installed by specialists, don't they?

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise- Text transformation

Put the following text into the negative form:

You mustn't stay in a hotel near downtown and you won't need to reserve it today. You don't have to ask for a room with a fax and email access because it won't be a bigger room. You won't need to book a city tour because you won't need to familiarize yourself with your surroundings. You needn't book a taxi from the airport because the sales manager's not expecting you.

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability - Solutions

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Look, there are some **problems** with our **order**.

We've only received 150 and 20 of them don't work **properly**.

Send them back and we'll **replace** them **immediately**. Good, but what about the **missing** ones?

We'd really hoped to have them all **installed** by now.

I'm very sorry. We just need more time **for** this. How much **time** do you need?

Ten days **should** do it.

I **guess** I have no choice.

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise - Sentence practice

I think you'll get it tomorrow.	You should get it tomorrow.
I think it will be delivered next week.	It should be delivered next week.
I think it will take five or six days to arrive.	It should take five or six days to arrive.
I think the shipment will arrive on the 12th.	The shipment should arrive on the 12 th .

The verbal group - C1 level

'Should' and 'Ought to': probability – Exercise- Text transformation

Rewrite the text using the most appropriate option:

Normally it would take me two weeks to finish, but I'm swamped right now. I should be able to catch up on the delay by next Friday.

Should anything go wrong, your insurance provider will compensate for the delay.

In addition, we would be more than happy to reimburse you for the extra time spent on the project.

'Had better' - 'Would rather' - Solutions

'Had better' - 'Would rather' – Exercise - Sentence practice

I'd prefer him to go.	I'd rather he went.
You'd prefer us to go bankrupt.	You'd rather we went bankrupt.
He'd prefer them to withhold the money.	He'd rather they withheld the money.
I'd prefer her to defer the agreement.	I'd rather she deferred the agreement.

Absence of necessity - Solutions

Absence of necessity – Exercise- Text transformation

You mustn't stay in a hotel near downtown and you won't need to reserve it today. You don't have to ask for a room with a fax and email access because it won't be a bigger room. You won't need to book a city tour because you won't need to familiarize yourself with your surroundings. You needn't book a taxi from the airport because the sales manager's not expecting you.

Near certainty in the past - Solutions

Near certainty in the past – Exercise- Text transformation

Put the following text into the past using the expressions "must have"/"can't have":

You must have been looking forward to coming to New York. Our marketing director must have forgotten about your visit. Unfortunately, he can't have written it in his day-planner. Your first priority must have been reserving a good, central hotel. I'm sure you cannot have had a very comfortable room for fifty dollars a night. You must have been thinking about all the things you could do in the city.

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

