

## GENERAL PRACTICE – UNIT 10

### I. Give the correct tense of the following verbs by using past tenses.

1. She (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ sick after she (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ a whole box of chocolates.
2. After the doctor (examine) \_\_\_\_\_ the child he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a talk with the mother.
3. When I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ on my friend, he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ out.
4. Mary (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ her homework when her father (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home from his office.
5. I (throw) \_\_\_\_\_ away the newspaper after I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
6. After she (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ all her money she (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ her father to help her.
7. The teacher (give) \_\_\_\_\_ back the exercise books after he (correct) \_\_\_\_\_ them.
8. The sun (rise) \_\_\_\_\_ when the farmer (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to work.

### II. Complete the following sentences and fill in the gaps by using these following relative pronouns *who/ whom/ whose/ where/ which*.

1. What's the name of the man \_\_\_\_\_ car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place \_\_\_\_\_ people are buried?
3. A pacifist is a person \_\_\_\_\_ believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child \_\_\_\_\_ parents are dead.
5. The place \_\_\_\_\_ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
6. This school is only for children \_\_\_\_\_ first language is not English.
7. I don't know the name of the woman to \_\_\_\_\_ I spoke on the phone.
8. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is wearing glasses is a pop singer.
9. The window \_\_\_\_\_ was broken by the naughty boy will have to be repaired.
10. Mrs Jackson, \_\_\_\_\_ we met in the supermarket yesterday, is my music teacher.
11. Rome is the city \_\_\_\_\_ he lived for ten years.
12. That was the day on \_\_\_\_\_ I first met Ann.
13. The girl, the brothers of \_\_\_\_\_ study in our school, looks very nice.
14. His new car \_\_\_\_\_ cost him a fortune, was really stunning.
15. I met the old lady \_\_\_\_\_ you were very kind to.
16. That's the book about \_\_\_\_\_ I've heard so much.

### III. Rewrite these following sentences to make relative clauses.

1. Pass me the dictionary. I put it on the shelf.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Will you help me to do the exercise? I don't understand the exercise.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We haven't met Mr Smith yet. His daughter studies with Paul.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. We won't forget the day. We went to Justin Bieber's concert that day.

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5. Peter has read the book. I recommended the book to him.

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6. They sent me a postcard of the hotel. They stayed there on holiday.

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7. This is my best friend. I met her at school ten years ago.

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8. Is this the man? This man accused you of stealing his wallet.

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9. Peter made a lemon cake. It is his specialty.

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10. I want you to introduce you to Mrs Black. Her husband is an engineer.

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11. Can you show me the room? Meetings are held in that room.

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12. I don't know the man. Sue is dancing with him.

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13. We last saw Mary on Christmas Day. She came to our party then.

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14. You have to correct the mistakes. You've made mistakes in the letter.

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15. I like Mrs White. She is in charge of the Marketing Department.

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#### **IV. Circle the best answer to complete these following sentences.**

1. Everything is going well. We *didn't have / haven't had* any problems so far.

2. Margaret *didn't go / hasn't gone* to work yesterday.

3. Look! That man over there *wears / is wearing* the same sweater as you.

4. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He *grew / has grown* a lot.

5. I still don't know what to do I *didn't decide / haven't decided* yet.

6. I wonder why Jim *is / is being* so nice to me today. He isn't usually like that.

7. Jane had a book open in front of her but she *didn't read / wasn't reading*.

8. I wasn't very busy. I *didn't have / wasn't having* much to do.

9. Mary wasn't happy in her new job at first but she *begins / is beginning* to enjoy it now.

10. After leaving school, Tim *found / has found* it very difficult to get a job.

11. When Sue heard the news, she *wasn't / hasn't been* very pleased.

12. This is a nice restaurant, isn't it? Is this the first time *you are / you've been* here?

13. I need a new job. *I'm doing / I've been doing* the same job for too long.

14. Ann has gone out- Oh, has she? What time *did she go / has she gone*?

15. You look tired - Yes, *I've played / I've been playing* basketball.
16. Where *are you coming / do you come* from? Are you American?
17. I'd like to see Tina again. It's a long time *since I saw her / that I didn't see her*.
18. Bob and Alice have been married *since 20 years/for 20 years*.

**V. Read the article then answer the question by circle the best answer.**

England's highest main-line railway station hangs on to life by a thread. Deserted and unmanned since it was officially closed in 1970, Dent situated high in the hills of Yorkshire, wakes up on six summer weekends each year, when a special charter train unloads walkers, sightseers and people who simply want to catch a train from the highest station to its platforms.

But even this limited existence may soon be brought to an end. Dent station is situated on the Settle to Carlisle railway line, said to be the most scenic in the country. But no amount of scenic beauty can save the line from the British Rail's cash problems.

This year, for the sake of economy, the express train which used to pass through Dent station have been put to another route.

It is now an open secret that British Rail sees no future for this railway line. Most of its trains disappeared some time ago. Bridge, built on a grand scale a century ago, is failing down. It is not alone. Half a dozen railway routes in the North of England are facing a similar threat. The problem is a worn out system and an almost total lack of cash to repair it. Bridges and tunnels are showing their ages. The wooden supports for the tracks are rotting and engines and coaches are getting old.

On major lines between large cities, the problem is not too bad. These lines still make a profit and cash can be found to maintain them. But on the country branch line, the story is different. As track wears out, it is not replaced. Instead, speed limits are introduced, making the journey longer than necessary and discouraging customers.

If a bridge is dangerous, there is often only one thing for British Rail to do: go out and find money from another source. This is exactly what it did a few months ago when a bridge at Bridlington station was threatening to fall down. Repairs were estimated at 200,000 pounds just for one bridge and British Rail was delighted, and rather surprised when two local councils offered half that amount between them.

1. Since 1970 Dent station has been used.  
A. only for a part of each year      B. only in some years  
C. only by local people      D. only by hill walkers
2. Of all the railway routes in Britain the one which passes through Dent.  
A. is the most historic  
B. passes through the most attractive countryside  
C. is the most expensive number of tourists  
D. carries the greatest number of tourists
3. The most urgent problem for many country railway lines is that.  
A. rebuilding bridges      B. repairing engines  
C. renewing coaches      D. repairing stations

4. The people most affected by the difficulties facing the British Rail would appear to be
  - A. businessmen
  - B. organized and groups
  - C. occasional and local travelers
  - D. holiday-makers
5. In order to improve the financial situation of the country railway lines, British Rail should
  - A. introduce speed limits
  - B. reduce scale of maintenance
  - C. increase fares
  - D. appeal to local councils