

PRACTICE TEST (UNIT 10-12)

For a negative idea, use **will not** or **won't**

Use **will** + verb to express the future tense. For a negative idea, use **won't**.

The auxiliary **will** is the same for all persons: *I will play, she will listen, they will learn.* The negative form is **won't**.

| Examples with time expressions | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| affirmative | He <i>will</i> cook dinner on Saturday . |
| negative | They <i>won't</i> sing songs in Spanish class tomorrow . |
| Yes / No questions | <i>Will</i> you study grammar tonight ? |
| Wh- questions | Where <i>will</i> they go to high school next year ? |

Write will or will not

1. Can you wait for me? I _____ be long.
2. There's no point in asking Amanda for advice. She _____ know what to do.
3. I'm glad I'm meeting Emma tomorrow. It _____ be good to see her again.
4. I'm sorry about what happened yesterday. It _____ happen again.
5. You don't need to take an umbrella with you. I don't think it _____ rain.

Be going to to express future



Be + going to + verb can also be used to express that something will happen in the future:

Are you going to donate money to the Red Crescent?
Yes, but I'm **not going to give** a lot this time. I'm **going to donate** five dollars.

Will and **going to** can express different intentions. **Will** is often used to make an offer or a decision in the moment, and to make a prediction:

I'll **help** you with that task (right now).

It **will rain** today!

Going to is used to express a planned decision:

I'm **going to help** my grandmother after school tomorrow.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

She doesn't have a car. *She's going to travel by train.* (travel)

1. We need a vacation. We _____ a hotel near the beach. (book)
2. Tomorrow is Saturday. I _____ in bed. (stay)
3. My sister wants to be a doctor. She _____ laws. (not study)
4. Laura and David are in love. They _____ married. (get)
5. There isn't any food. What _____ we _____ (eat)?

For each situation, complete with *be going to* or *will* and the verb in parentheses.

1. You have made all your holiday arrangements. Your destination is Jamaica.
JOE: Have you decided where to go for your holiday yet?
YOU: I _____ (go) to Jamaica.
2. Joe reminds you that you have to call your sister. You completely forgot.
JOE: Did you call your sister?

- YOU: No, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. I _____ (call) her now.
3. You have made an appointment with the dentist for Friday morning.
JOE: Can we meet on Friday morning?
YOU: I can't on Friday. I _____ (go) to the dentist that day.
4. You are in a restaurant. You and Joe are looking at the menu and Joe asks you.
JOE: What _____ (you, eat)?
YOU: I don't know. I can't make up my mind.

Can / Could to express possibility

Can and **could** are used to express possibility in the present and past.

Examples:

On some TV shows, contestants **can win** big prizes.

My dad **couldn't go** to the supermarket after work; he *didn't* have time.

Write can or could

1. This is a wonderful place. I _____ stay here forever.
2. I'm so angry with him. I _____ kill him!
3. I _____ hear a strange noise. What is it?
4. It's so nice here. I _____ sit here all day but unfortunately I have to go.
5. I _____ understand your point of view, but I don't agree with you.

Will / Would to express possibility



Use **will** when you think something will happen.

Example: I think it **will rain** this afternoon, so let's take our umbrellas.

Use **would** in the past to say what you thought would happen.

Example: I thought it **would rain**, so I took my umbrella.

Complete the sentences using would and the verb in parentheses.

1. I tried to warn him, but he _____ (not listen) to me.
2. I asked Amanda what had happened, so she _____ (tell) me her version.
3. Paul was angry about what I'd said and he _____ (not talk) to me for two weeks.
4. Martina insisted on carrying all her luggage. She _____ (let) her help her.

Present Perfect

The **present perfect** is used when you don't know when the action happened and the action is still happening.

An action that started in the past and is still going on: *Dillian **has lived** in Springfield **all his life**.* (He still lives there today.)

An action that happened at an unknown time in the past: *Dillian **has traveled** to New York **three times**.* (We don't know when.)

The present perfect is formed using *have* and the past participle of a verb. There are regular and irregular forms of past participles. Regular verbs use the same form for the simple past and past participle.

The charts below explain how to use the present perfect in the negative, and question forms.

| Auxiliary have | Subject | Verb in past participle | Complement |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Have | you | (ever) watched | that movie? |
| Has | Carla | (ever) been | to Hawaii? |

| Subject | Auxiliary have | Verb in past participle | Complement |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Janine | has (not) | gone | to the gym every day this week. |
| Daniel and Bill | have (not) | taken | guitar lessons since first grade. |

Complete the sentences in the present perfect with the verbs in parentheses.

1. They _____ (win) the cup.
2. Mark _____ (break) his leg.
3. The kids _____ (not go) to the beach.
4. _____ you ever _____ (fall) off your motorcycle?
5. She _____ (read) the newspaper.

Present Perfect vs Simple Past

The **present perfect** is used when you don't know when an action happened, or when an action started and is still going on.

He **has donated** over 7 billion dollars so far.

(The action of donating money is still going on.)

He **made** his first million dollars as a co-inventor.

(We know the action finished in the past.)

Complete the conversation with the past simple or the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Jane Hello Samuel, _____ you _____ (meet) Frank?

Samuel No, I haven't. Nice to meet you.

Frank Nice to meet you, too.

Samuel Is this your first time in the USA?

Frank I _____ (come) here when I was a student, but that _____ (be) a long time ago now!

Jane Frank works at our office in Vienna.

Samuel Oh, right. I'm afraid, I _____ (never/be) to Austria. I'd like to though. I've heard that the skiing is great.

Frank Yes, our family always spends some of their holidays in the mountains.