FIFTH SENIORS / PRACTICE TEST (Language Grammar) / Harmonize 4 Units 4 and 5

TOPIC 1: EXPRESSING DEDUCTION AND SPECULATION

EXPRESSING CERTAINTY in the...	PRESENT	PAST
Positive sentences: You're fairly **SURE** that something **is the case** in the PRESENT or PAST	**MUST + infinitive** *He must be Tom*	**MUST HAVE + past participle** *He must have been Tom*
Negative sentences: You're fairly **SURE** that something **is not the case** in the PRESENT or PAST	**CAN'T + infinitive** **COULD'T + infinitive** *He can't be Tom* *CAN'T is the natural choice for present impossibility; COULDN'T is mostly for past.*	**CAN'T HAVE + past participle** **COULDN'T HAVE + past participle** *He can't have been Tom*

EXPRESSING you are NOT CERTAIN in the...	PRESENT	PAST
Positive sentences: You **AREN'T SURE** that something is the case	**COULD + infinitive** **MAY + infinitive** **MIGHT + infinitive** He may be Tom	**MAY HAVE + past participle** **MIGHT HAVE + past participle** **COULD HAVE + past participle** He may have been Tom
Negative sentences You **AREN'T SURE** that something is not the case	**MAY NOT + infinitive** **MIGHT NOT + infinitive** He may not be Tom	**MAY NOT HAVE + past participle** **MIGHT NOT HAVE +past participle** He may not have been Tom

Ex 1: Complete the dialogues with *must*, *might* or *can't* and the verbs in brackets.

1 **A:** That restaurant **is always empty**. **B:** It _____ (be) very good.
2 **A:** Kim **knows lots** about films. **B:** Yes, she _____ (go) to the cinema a lot.
3 **A**: Have you seen my car keys? **B: No**, but they _____ (be) on the hall table.
4 **A:** Why is that girl wearing a nurse's uniform? **B: I don't know,** but she _____ (work) at the hospital.
5 **A:** What's that noise? **B: It is coming from the entrance.** It _____ (be) someone at the door. I'll go and see.

Ex 2: Complete the 2nd sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1 That boy looks a lot like Tom. I'm sure he's his twin brother. (must)
That boy _____ Tom's twin brother.
2 Jake isn't at school today. Maybe he's ill. (might)
Jake _____ today.
3 Sarah isn't answering her phone. Perhaps it's turned off. (may)
Sarah's mobile phone _____ off.
4 You've just eaten a huge pizza! I can't believe you're still hungry. (can't)
You _____ hungry.

Ex 3: Complete the dialogues with *must have, might have, can't have, mightn't have* and the verbs in brackets.

1 A: Why is Jake so late today? B: **I don't know.** He _____ (miss) the bus again.
2 A: Look at Emma's face! She looks so surprised. B: **Yes,** she _____ (receive) some unexpected news.
3 A: The classroom lights are still on.
B: That's strange! Everyone left earlier.
A: The teacher _____ (forget) to turn them off.
4 A: Tom didn't answer my message all day.
B: He _____ (be) busy with his project. *He has been working on it for several days*
5 A: There are footprints in the kitchen. B: **Really?** Then a cat _____ (come) in through the window.
6 A: I saw Mark at school today.
B: **That's impossible!** He _____ (be) at school — he's on holiday in Brazil.
7. A: Why didn't Lucas hand in his homework today? B: **I have no idea.** He _____ (finish) it last night. He said he was very tired.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TOPIC 2: VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR TO-INFINITIVE (DIFFERENT MEANINGS)

VERB +	Verb(ing)	+ to infinitive verb
REMEMBER	*Example: I **remember meeting** her last year.* (Memory) Meaning: You remember a past action.	*Example: **Remember to call** me tomorrow.* (Don't forget!) Meaning: You remember something you need to do (future obligation).
FORGET	*Example: I **forgot locking** the door.* (I don't remember doing it.) Meaning: You don't remember a past action.	*Example: I **forgot to lock** the door.* (I didn't do it.) Meaning: You don't do something because you forget
REGRET	*Example: I **regret saying** that* (I'm sorry I said it.) Meaning: Feel sorry about a past action.	*Example: We **regret to inform** you that...* (Formal announcement) Meaning: Used to give bad news (formal): regret to say/tell/inform
STOP	*Example: He **stopped smoking*** (He quit.) Meaning: Stop an activity completely.	*Example: He **stopped to smoke.*** (He stopped something else to smoke) Meaning: Stop one action in order to start another.
GO ON	*Example: She **went on talking**.* (She continued.) Meaning: Continue the same action.	*Example: She **went on to talk** about the results* (She changed topic.) Meaning: Do something new after finishing another action.
TRY	*Example: **Try adding** more salt* (Experiment) Meaning: Do something as an experiment.	*Example: I **tried to lift** the box.* (It was hard to do.) Meaning: Make an effort (difficult task).

Ex 1: Complete the sentences with the *-ing* or *to* form of the verbs in the box: meet/ lock/ watch/ make/ shout

1 Oh no! I forgot _____ _____ the back door!
2 I regret _____ at my sister, but she was annoying me.
3 They stopped _____ the film because they heard a strange noise outside.
4 Molly tried _____ a cake for her sister's birthday, but it was a disaster!
5 Do you remember _____ Paul at the party last night?

Ex 2: Multiple-choice (focus on meaning). Choose **a, b, or c** to complete each sentence.

1. I'll never forget _____ you for the first time. → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
2. She stopped _____ a rest before continuing her run. → a) taking / b) to take / c) take
3. I regret _____ that. It was rude. → a) say / b) to say / c) saying
4. I forgot _____ the lights before leaving the house. → a) turning / b) to turn / c) turn
5. I'll never forget _____ my best friend for the first time. → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
6. She stopped _____ coffee last month. → a) to drink / b) drink / c) drinking
7. He stopped _____ a rest during the hike. → a) to take / b) taking / c) take
8. We went on _____ the topic even though everyone was tired. → a) discussing / b) to discuss / c) discuss
9. After the introduction, the speaker went on ____ the main points. → a) presenting / b) to present / c) present
10. I regret _____ you that the event has been cancelled. → a) tell / b) telling / c) to tell
11. She regretted _____ the secret to her friend. → a) telling / b) to tell / c) tell
12. Try _____ the computer. It might start working again. → a) restarting / b) to restart / c) restart
13. I tried _____ the window, but it was too heavy. → a) open / b) opening / c) to open
14. Do you remember _____ me at the station last year? → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
15. Please remember _____ your project before Friday. → a) finishing / b) to finish / c) finish
16. She forgot _____ the book back to the library. → a) to return / b) returning / c) return
17. I'll never forget _____ my first bike. → a) receiving / b) to receive / c) receive

LIVEWORKSHEETS

18. He stopped _____ attention when the teacher entered the room. →a) paying / b) to payc) pay
19. The teacher went on __ the exercise after answering our questions. →a) explaining / b) to explain / c) explain
20. I regret _____ so much money on things I didn't need. → a) to spend / b) spending / c) spend
21. Try _____ him later. His phone might be off. → a) calling / b) to call / c) call
22. She didn't remember _____ the door, so she went back to check.→ a) to lock / b) locking/ c) lock
23. He forgot _____ the email yesterday, so he sent it this morning. →a) send / b) sending / c) to send

Ex 3: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the correct form of the following words: remember – regret – stop – try – forgot

1. I didn't do my homework yesterday because it slipped my mind.
   I ***forgot to do*** my homework yesterday.
2. I'm sorry I didn't tell you the truth earlier.
   I _____ you the truth earlier.
3. We paused our walk and took some photos of the sunset.
   We _____ some photos of the sunset.
4. She made an effort to solve the problem, but it was too difficult.
   She _____ the problem, but it was too difficult.
5. Do you recall visiting that museum when you were younger?
   Do you _____ that museum when you were younger?

TOPIC 3: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES + WHAT IF + I WISH/IF ONLY

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (B1+)

Cond	Form (If-clause → Result)	Example(s)	Meaning / Use	Notes
0	If + present simple → present simple	*If water reaches 100°C, it boils.*	Fact / general truth: the result is **always** the same.	Often used for rules, science, routines.
1	If + present simple → will + base verb	*If you study, you'll pass the exam.*	Real future: a possible condition with a likely result.	Can use **may/might/can** instead of *will*.
2	If + past simple → would + base verb	*If I were you, I'd go to the doctor.* • *If I won the lottery, I'd buy a house.*	Imaginary / improbable present or future. Also used for **advice** (*If I were you...*).	Use **were** with *I/he/she/it* in formal English: *If I were....*
3	If + past perfect → would have + past participle	*If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.*	Imaginary past: regrets, criticism, or explanations about the past.	Other modals possible: **could have / might have**.

COMMAS

- When the if-clause comes first, we use a comma after it. E.g. If they don't come, I will call them
- When the if-clause comes second, we do not use comma. E.g. I will call them if they don't come

UNLESS = If not / Except if

If they don't come, I will call them = Unless they come, I will call them

WHAT IF + past perfect?

It is used to ask about an alternative imaginary past alternative. E.g:
What if my parents had never met?
LOOK: Past perfect: had/hadn't + past participle (3rd column or -ed)

I WISH / IF ONLY + past perfect

It is used to talk about imaginary past regrets. Both structures express regret about something that happened (or didn't happen) in the past.

- *I wish I **had studied** more for the exam. / If only I **had studied** more for the exam*
- *I wish we **had left** earlier. / If only we **had left** earlier.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ex 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we _____ (leave) now, we'll arrive before sunset.
2. If water _____ (reach) 100°C, it boils.
7. We _____ (have) a picnic tomorrow unless it rains.
8. If only she _____ (tell) me earlier, I could have helped her.
3. My dog barks if you _____ (knock) on the door.
4. If they _____ (have) more free time, they would travel more.
5. She'll feel better if she _____ (drink) some tea.
5. If only I _____ (study) more for the test, I would have got a better grade.
6. If I _____ (be) you, I would talk to the teacher.
7. What if you _____ (finish) your project earlier? I would have been able to relax during the weekend.

Ex 2: Complete the sentences with the following verbs: help – boil – visit – drive – watch – call – tidy – win Use the conditional form in brackets. There are two extra verbs you do not need to use.

1. If I _____ a scary film at night, I can't sleep afterwards.
2. We _____ the house more often if we weren't so busy.
3. If water _____ for too long, it evaporates.
4. I _____ you to school if I had my car today.
5. If our team plays well, we _____ the match.
6. If you _____ your grandparents this weekend, they'll be very happy.

Ex 3: Complete the sentences with the following verbs: clean –wear –call –rain –listen –speak –forget – sleep. Use the conditional form in brackets. There are two extra verbs you do not need to use.

1. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll have to cancel the picnic.
2. If I _____ coffee late at night, I can't fall asleep.
3. I would help you with your homework if I _____ more time.
4. If you _____ your teacher, you'll understand the lesson better.
5. If you _____ your keys at home, you can't get into the house.
6. If I _____ a jacket, I wouldn't feel so cold.

Ex 4: Complete the sentences using the correct third conditional form.

1. If I _____ (set) an alarm, I _____ (not oversleep).
2. If they _____ (bring) a map, they _____ (find) the shortcut.
3. If she _____ (know) about your visit, she _____ (prepare) something special.
4. We _____ (not miss) the train if we _____ (leave) earlier.
5. If you _____ (listen) to my advice, you _____ (avoid) the problem.

Ex 5: Complete the sentences with *wish* or *if only* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. I _____ I _____ so much money last month. Now I'm completely broke. (not *spend*)
2. _____ I _____ how to fix this computer. I can't finish my work. (*know*)
3. I _____ I _____ that cake. My stomach hurts now. (*not eat*)
4. _____ he _____ more carefully. The accident wouldn't have happened. (*drive*)
5. I _____ I _____ anything yesterday. I feel terrible for what I said. (*not say*)
6. _____ we _____ enough money for the trip. We could have gone with everyone else. (*save*)

LIVEWORKSHEETS