### END-OF-YEAR GRAMMAR EXAM

**A. PRESENT SIMPLE vs. PRESENT CONTINUOUS**
Complete the sentences. Put in the Present Continuous or Present Simple of the verbs.

1. I’m writing (I / write) to my parents. I write (I / write) to them every weekend.

2. (it / snow) outside (it / come) down quite hard, look.

3. Normally (I / start) work at eight o’clock, but (I / start) at seven this week. We’re very busy at the moment.

4. I haven’t got a car at the moment, so (I / go) to work on the bus this week. Usually (I / drive) to work.

5. The sun (rise) in the east, remember. It’s behind us so (we / travel) west.

6. I’m afraid I have no time to help just now (I / write) a report. But (I / promise) I’ll give you some help later.

7. (I / want) a new car (I / save) up to buy one.
B. PAST SIMPLE vs. PAST CONTINUOUS
David is always having accidents. His girlfriend Melanie is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the Past Continuous and one in the Past Simple.

when / he / carry / a suitcase / he / drop / it / on his foot
   When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.

he / break / his leg / when / he / ski
   He broke his leg when he was skiing.

1 he / sit down / on a chair / while / I / paint / it

2 as / he / run / for a bus / he / collide / with a lamppost

3 his hair / catch / fire / when / he / cook / chips

4 when / he / hold / a beautiful vase / he / suddenly / drop / it

5 he / sit / in the garden / when / a wasp / sting / him / on the nose
C. PRESENT PERFECT

Decide which word is correct.

1. I’d like to borrow this book. Has Anna read it . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ?
   a) done b) for c) just d) yet

2. Ben writes very quickly. He’s . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . finished his essay.
   a) already b) been c) for d) yet

3. What are you going to do? ~ I don’t know. I haven’t decided . . . . . . . . . . .
   a) just b) long c) since d) yet

4. I’ve . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . to London. I went there in June.
   a) been b) gone c) just d) yet

5. Have you . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . done any skiing?
   a) ever b) for c) just d) long

6. My boyfriend hasn’t rung . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . week.
   a) for b) last c) since d) this

7. I haven’t seen that coat before. How . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . have you had it?
   a) already b) for c) long d) since

8. The girls have . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . to the cinema. They won’t be back until ten o’clock.
   a) already b) been c) gone d) just
I haven’t seen my parents . . . . . . . . . . . . . . last Christmas.
   a) already b) before c) for d) since

This is the first . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I’ve ever lived away from home.
   a) already b) since c) that d) time

This programme must be new. I’ve . . . . . . . . . . . . . seen it before.
   a) ever b) never c) since d) yet

D. PAST SIMPLE vs. PRESENT PERFECT
Put in the Present Perfect or Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (have) these shoes since my eighteenth birthday.
I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (tidied) my desk, but now it’s in a mess again.

The last time I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (go) to Brighton was in August.

I’d like to meet a ghost, but I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (never / see) one.

I’ve finished my homework. I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (do) it before tea.

And the race is over! And Micky Simpson . . . . . . . . . . . (win) in a record time!

I . . . . . . . . . . . . . (work) for a computer company for a year. That was after college.

What time . . . . . . . . . . . . . (you / get) to work this morning?
7 Martin . . . . . . . . . . . . (be) to Greece five times. He loves the place.

8 The President . . . . . . . . . . . . (come) out of the building and is going to make a speech.

9 You won’t believe this, but I’ve got some tickets for the concert. ~ Oh, well done. How . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (you / get) them?

10 Of course I can ride a bike. But I . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (not / ride) one for years.

11 Marilyn Monroe . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (be) in about thirty films.

12 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (you / ever / bake) your own bread? ~ No, but I might try it some time.

13 Janet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (be) very ill three years ago.

14 Rupert has left a message for you. He . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (ring) last night.

15 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (you / see) the news today? ~ No, not yet. I’ll watch it at ten.

16 We moved here in 1993. We . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . (be) here a long time now.
E. FUTURE

Read the telephone conversation. Then look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

Amy: When will (d) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I see you again?

Simon: I don’t know. I’m (1) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . to be busy this week. And I’ll

(2) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . going to London on Saturday.

Amy: Oh. But you (3) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . be here for my party, won’t you?

Simon: No, I (4) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . get back until Sunday evening.

Amy: I (5) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . going to invite you.

Simon: Well, I’m sorry I can’t come.

Amy: What (6) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . you doing in London?

Simon: Oh, I’m just going (7) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . see one or two people. Look,

I must go. I’m cooking something that I think is (8) . . . . . . . . . . . . .

to boil over.

a) am b) do c) going d) will

1 a) being b) going c) shall d) will

2 a) be b) do c) for d) to

3 a) are b) do c) was d) will

4 a) about b) aren’t c) be d) don’t

5 a) be b) have c) was d) will

6 a) are b) going c) to d) will

7 a) be b) for c) is d) to

8 a) about b) might c) probably d) will
F. PASSIVE VOICE

Rewrite these sentences beginning with the underlined words.

Thieves robbed a woman.  ......................................................

1 They may ban the film. ......................................................

2 They offered Nancy a pay increase. .............................................

3 We need to correct the mistakes. ..................................................

4 Someone reported that the situation was under control. ...................

5 They are testing the new drug. ....................................................

6 We haven’t used the machine for ages. ...........................................
G. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

Write the correct forms.

You’re the luckiest person I know . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

the situation is getting difficult . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 

1 I was happier in my old job . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

2 I’ve got the most small office . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

3 This photo is the goodest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

4 Last week’s meeting was more short . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

5 Money is the importantest thing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

6 Is Rachel elder than Vicky? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

7 This game is excitinger than the last one. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

8 Of all the students, Andrew does the more work . . . . . . . .

9 This month has been wetter than last month . . . . . . . . . .

10 The prices are more low here. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

11 I feel more bad than I did yesterday. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
H. RELATIVE CLAUSES

Put in the relative clauses. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

Someone knows all about it – the secretary. The person who knows all about it is the secretary.

1 Zedco has 10,000 employees. It’s an international company. Zedco, ........................., is an international company.

2 Vicky’s name was missed off the list, so she wasn’t very pleased. Vicky, ........................., wasn’t very pleased.

3 Laura painted a picture, and it’s being shown in an exhibition. The picture ......................... is being shown in an exhibition.

4 We’re all looking forward to a concert. It’s next Saturday. The concert ......................... is next Saturday.

5 One week Mike and Harriet went camping. It was the wettest of the year. The week ......................... was the wettest of the year.

6 Aunt Joan is a bit deaf, so she didn’t hear the phone. Aunt Joan, ........................., didn’t hear the phone.

7 You’ll meet Henry tomorrow. He’s also a member of the board. Henry, ........................., is also a member of the board.

8 I’ll see you near the post office. We met there the other day. I’ll see you near the post office, .........................
I. MODAL VERBS
Giving and refusing permission
A policeman is telling you what the signs mean. What does he say?
Use can and can’t and these verbs: drop, go, have, park, play, smoke, turn

Policeman:

1. You can’t go this way
2. You can park here

1. ....................................................
2. ....................................................
3. ....................................................
4. ....................................................
5. ....................................................
Obligation and lack of obligation

Look at the signs and complete the sentences with *don’t have to* or *mustn’t*.

**ANTIQUES**
Please feel free to come in. *(No eating inside.)*
- You *don’t have to* go in.
- You *mustn’t* eat inside.

**Entry possible 30 minutes**
before the concert. *(No late arrivals allowed.)*
- 1 *don’t have to* arrive half an hour early.
- 2 You *mustn’t* arrive late.

**All vehicles – slow.**
Drivers of large vehicles, wait for guard before crossing.
- 3 Small vehicles *don’t have to* wait.
- 4 Drivers of large vehicles *mustn’t* cross alone.

**STUDENTS!**
Please be quiet – 4th-year exam in progress.
- 5 Students *mustn’t* make a noise.
- 6 Third-year students *don’t have to* take the exam.

**LIBRARY**
No talking. *Please leave books on tables.*
- 7 You *mustn’t* talk in the library.
- 8 You *don’t have to* put the books back on the shelves.

**SWIMMING POOL**
Free swim today. *(No eating. No drinking.)*
- 9 Swimmers *mustn’t* pay today.
- 10 Swimmers *don’t have to* eat or drink by the pool.
Possibility

Someone has robbed a bank. The police are sure that the criminal is one of these men. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using *can’t be, could be* or *must be*.

A witness says that the robber had short hair. If that’s true, then it *can’t be* Drake or Rogers, but it *must be* Hall.

A witness says that the robber had glasses. If that’s true, then it *can’t be* Brown or Drake. It *must be* either Hall or Rogers or Smith.

1 A witness says that the robber had black hair. If that’s true, then it *must be* Hall, but it *could be* Brown.

2 A witness says that the robber had a moustache. If that’s true, then it *could be* Rogers but it *can’t be* Drake or Brown.

3 A witness says that the robber didn’t have a beard. If that’s true, then it *can’t be* Drake or Brown but it *must be* Hall or Smith.

4 A witness says that the robber had a moustache, but no beard. If that’s true, then it *must be* Drake or Rogers. It *could be* Hall.

5 A witness says that the robber had black hair and wore glasses. If that’s true, then it *must be* Rogers. It *must be* Hall.

6 And if what everyone says is true, then it *must be*
J. FIRST AND SECOND CONDITIONALS

Complete the conversation. Put in the correct form of the verb. You may need to use will or would.

Matthew: I haven’t forgotten your birthday, you know. If you like, I’ll book (I / book) a table for Thursday at our favourite restaurant.

Emma: My birthday is on Wednesday, Matthew. You’re playing basketball then, aren’t you? If you cared for me, (1) (you / not / play) basketball on my birthday.

Matthew: What’s the difference? If (2) (we / go) out on Thursday, it’ll be just the same. If (3) (I / not / play), I’d be letting the team down.

Emma: Yes, I suppose (4) (it / be) a disaster if you missed one game. Well, if (5) (you / think) more of your friends than you do of me, you can forget the whole thing.

Matthew: I just don’t understand you sometimes, Emma.

Emma: If (6) (you / think) about it, you’d understand. And I think (7) (it / be) better if we forgot all about my birthday.

Matthew: Don’t be silly, Emma. If you get into one of your bad moods, (8) (it / not / do) any good.

Emma: If you were interested in my feelings, (9) (I / not / get) into a bad mood.

Find more grammar exercises like these in Oxford Practice Grammar
ANSWER KEY

A. PRESENT SIMPLE vs. PRESENT CONTINUOUS
1 It’s / It is snowing, It’s / It is coming
2 I start, I’m / I am starting
3 I’m / I am going, I drive
4 rises, we’re / we are travelling
5 I’m / I am writing, I promise
6 I want, I’m / I am saving

B. PAST SIMPLE vs. PAST CONTINUOUS
1 He sat down on a chair while I was painting it.
2 As he was running for a bus, he collided with a lamppost.
3 His hair caught fire when he was cooking chips.
4 When he was holding a beautiful vase, he suddenly dropped it.
5 He was sitting in the garden when a wasp stung him on the nose.

C. PRESENT PERFECT
1 already
2 yet
3 been
4 ever
5 this
6 long
7 gone
8 since
9 time
10 never

D. PAST SIMPLE vs. PRESENT PERFECT
1 went
2 ‘ve/have never seen
3 did
4 has won
5 worked
6 did you get
7 has been
8 has come
9 did you get
10 haven’t ridden
11 was
12 Have you ever baked
13 was
14 rang
15 Have you seen
16 ’ve/have been

E. FUTURE
1 going 5 was
2 be 6 are
3 will 7 to
4 don’t 8 about

F. PASSIVE VOICE
1 The film may be banned.
2 Nancy was offered a pay increase.
3 The mistakes need correcting/need to be corrected.
4 The situation was reported to be under control.
5 The new drug is being tested.
6 The machine hasn’t been used for ages.
G. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

1 happier  7 more exciting
2 smallest  8 most
3 best  9 wetter
4 shorter  10 lower
5 most important  11 worse
6 older

H. RELATIVE CLAUSES

1 which has ten thousand employees
2 whose name was missed off the list
3 (that / which) Laura painted
4 (that / which) we’re/we are all looking forward to OR to which we’re / we are all looking forward
5 (that / when) Mike and Harriet went camping
6 who is a bit deaf
7 whom / who you’ll meet tomorrow
8 where we met the other day

I. MODAL VERBS

Giving and refusing permission
1 You can have a picnic.
2 You can’t drop litter.
3 You can turn left.
4 You can’t play ball games / football.
5 You can’t smoke.
Obligation and lack of obligation
1 don’t have to 6 don’t have to
2 mustn’t 7 mustn’t
3 don’t have to 8 don’t have to
4 mustn’t 9 don’t have to
5 mustn’t 10 mustn’t

Possibility
1 can’t be, could be
2 can’t be, could be
3 can’t be, could be
4 can’t be, could be
5 could be, can’t be
6 must be Smith.

J. FIRST AND SECOND CONDITIONALS
1 you wouldn’t play 6 you thought
2 we go 7 it’d be / it would be
3 I didn’t play 8 it won’t do
4 it’d be / it would be 9 I wouldn’t get
5 you think