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Державна адміністрація зв'язку  
Одеська національна академія зв'язку ім. О.С.Попова

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**Кафедра іноземних мов**

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# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

## **INTERMEDIATE**

### **Exercise book**

**ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО**  
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академії зв'язку  
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Навчальний посібник призначено для студентів другого, а також старших курсів технічних факультетів Академії та для тих, хто вивчає англійську мову факультативно.

Посібник складається із трьох частин та побудований на основі сучасних популярних граматичних підручників британських авторів. У ньому поєднані граматичні завдання з творчими вправами на основі професійної термінології, які були створені укладачами. Студенти мають можливість перевірити свої здобуті граматичні навички за допомогою тестових завдань.

Посібник “English Grammar. Intermediate” буде сприяти оволодінню системою мови та подальшому розвитку комунікативних навичок у галузі професійного спілкування.

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на кафедрі іноземних мов  
і рекомендовано до друку.  
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## Present Simple

### Exercise 1. Read the following (a) in the negative (b) in the interrogative.

1. This rope seems nearly as strong as the old one.
2. He thinks mountain climbing is as dangerous as diving.
3. I often read articles or emails on a computer.
4. She uses the Internet to find information for her work.
5. You know the answer.
6. I remember the address.
7. He agrees with them.
8. We realize the danger.
9. I always write with my left hand.
10. She usually speaks very quickly.

### Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple tense.

1. Smart Radio Concept (SRC) (to use) an intelligent algorithm to ensure that the best signal is used at all times.
2. Some technologies (to require) either software or hardware in each base station or special handset.
3. Optical multiplexing technology (to enable) data to be carried at different wave-lengths in a single strand of glass fibre.
4. Wireless Internet (to have) the same business model as the regular net.
5. Our company (to provide) paging, messaging, content and mobile data communications.
6. These specifications (to meet) the requirements for a broadband interface.
7. The open architecture (to support) both UNIX SVR 4 and Windows NT.
8. During transmission, the modem (to impose) varying signal frequencies on the carrier circuit, altering the phase and amplitude.
9. Digital compression (to be) essential for the effective management of the millions of bits of information.
10. The codec (to analyse) the blocks to determine what data should be sent.

### Exercise 3. Look at the following sentences and write questions using the passive form (Present Simple).

1. Portuguese is spoken in Portugal and Brazil. (ask where)
2. In the UK, psychology is taught in universities. (ask what)
3. Alcoholic drinks are not sold to children under the age of twenty-one (ask who to).
4. This room is used only on special occasions. (ask what)
5. These artificial flowers are made of silk. (ask what of)
6. Millions of email messages are now sent and received every day. (ask how often)

### Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, Present Simple passive

*Show cover cause accuse clean own employ injure*

1. Many accidents ..... by dangerous driving.
2. A cinema is a place where films ..... .
3. A lot of people ..... in this factory.

4. Most of the Earth`s surface ..... by water.
5. This class-room ..... every day.
6. This company ..... by a much larger company.
7. A lot of people ..... in road accidents every day.
8. I ..... of stealing the money.

**Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple (Passive).**

1. Distance learning programmes ( to design and edit) by professionals.
2. Interactive support to the learning, training and skilling process (to provide) by computer-based resources.
3. Computer technology (to prompt) by the enormous increase in PC computing power, memory, speed and colour graphics.
4. The satisfactory completion of tasks and guided study programmes (to use) by most administrations.
5. In some cases the programmes (to use) as a supporting measure to evaluate competence.
6. Reports on practical tasks and assignments (to send) via Inmarsat to tutors.
7. The mailboxes in the system (to locate) at earth-station site.
8. Tariff data (to update) by means of a plug-in software cartridge.
9. Changes to the database (to pass) to our enterprise purchasing systems, where each requested item (to match) automatically against a database of vendor contracts.

**Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of the verbs.**

1. In second-generation networks these links (make)over expensive leased links.
2. General packet radio service (provide) a packet data service over an existing digital mobile phone network.
3. This digital-to-analogue conversion (specify) according to these standards.
4. When coding is complete Discrete Cosine Transform (use) to reorganize the pixel information.
5. The algorithm (convert) analogue video and audio to digital and (compress) the data.
6. On reaching the codec of destination the data (decompress) and (convert) back to analogue for viewing.
7. An end-office telephone exchange (perform) two principal functions.
8. Traffic (manage) by a number of telephone processors connected to a message distribution switch.
9. High bit rate digital subscriber line (permit) ISDN primary rate interface access over twisted pair copper loops.
10. The performance of a modulation scheme (measure) by its symbol error probability.
11. The simple redirection of channels from one facility interface to another (call) cross-connection.

**Past Simple**

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the following sentences into (a) the negative (b) the interrogative.**

1. You heard a terrible noise.
2. She thought about it.
3. She police caught the thief.

4. I sent a message to him.
5. He found his watch.
6. I lent him enough money.
7. You flew to New York last week.
8. Your neighbour fell downstairs.
9. She lost her way.
10. He forgave me.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple tense.**

1. Yesterday they ( to send ) messages and (to share ) files across computer networks.
2. The second trend ( to concern ) the nature of software applications.
3. Installing new links ( to take ) up to two months.
4. The network operators ( to implement ) this technology last week.
5. This system ( not / to handle ) real-time rating, making it difficult to launch other value-added services.
6. There ( to be ) several competing proposals on how to achieve the most appropriate technology around the world.
7. Many operators ( to express ) dissatisfaction with the current price levels last month.
8. The Magnafax Communication Integrator ( to route ) out-going calls through the most cost-effective medium, based on tariff data stored in its memory.

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple Passive.**

1. She ( to offer ) the new job.
2. You ( to send ) your examinations results.
3. He ( to give ) an hour to make his decision.
4. For a long time the earth ( to believe ) to be flat.
5. She ( to show ) the easiest way to do it.
6. He ( to give ) the details of his uncle's will.
7. My roof ( to damage ) in last night's storm.
8. His son ( to take ) to hospital two days ago.
9. The article ( to write ) by this student.
10. The bridge ( to build ) a long time ago.

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, Past Simple passive.**

*adopt      make      limit      use      accomplish      forbid      give*

1. Last year a profit of two million pounds ..... in the first six months.
2. Passengers and crew of the ship ..... to land.
3. This room ..... only on special occasions.
4. He ..... two weeks to pay the fine.
5. This system design concept ..... in Japan.
6. This operation ..... using path terminating equipment.
7. Full potential of this system ..... by incompatibility.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form ( active or passive ) of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Enormous efforts ( make ) to encourage the convergence of these two approaches, most of which were to fail.
2. AT&T ( consider ) the dominant interexchange carrier in North America.
3. The initial project ( overcome ) some of the difficulties associated with the data and messaging system.
4. The communication function ( manage ) by this link module of the Spectec system.
5. A permanent data link between the two centres ( establish ).
6. This code ( require ) the company to verify, review and evaluate its safety audits.
7. Last year, one of the largest firms in the business ( undertake ) a thorough review of its communication capability.
8. Discrete Cosine Transform technology ( choose ) as the backbone of video standards.
9. The changes ( send ) via satellite to our data-base.
10. To solve this problem, we ( use ) commercially-available purchasing software.

**Future Simple**

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the following sentences (a) the negative (b) the interrogative.**

1. He will know the result in a week.
2. I will have time to help you tomorrow.
3. You will remember this day all your life.
4. My brother will need a visa if he is going to Italy.
5. I will see them tomorrow.
6. We will catch the 9.10 train.
7. She will forgive him.
8. You will see a signpost at the end of the road.
9. Mrs Jackson will forget all about it soon.
10. We will probably go to Spain in August.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple tense.**

1. Substantial differences (to remain) between the two technologies.
2. The combined technology (to provide) system capacity for millions of business and residential subscribers.
3. We (to improve) technology in the trunk segment – in optical fibre and synchronous digital hierarchy next year.
4. This service (to be) available nationwide from next month.
5. The development of new services (to create) market pull for new methods.
6. A global homogeneous network also (to operate) at much greater efficiency due to the addition of a computer-aided network management.
7. The system (to handle) both frame and call switching capabilities.

**Exercise 3. Look at the following sentences and write questions using the passive form (Future Simple).**

1. She will be given her own room. (ask who)
2. My new computer will be used when they install the software. (ask when)
3. I will be given necessary information next week. (ask what)



4. This scientific theory will be proved to be false. (ask which)
5. A special edition will be written soon. (ask when)
6. A profit of two million pounds will be made in the first three months. (ask how much money)

**Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Simple (Passive).**

1. Connections (to develop) between these two projects in different physical locations.
2. Busy hour traffic demands (to meet) only if the switch has enough capacity to handle both calls.
3. A new rule (to issue) next month to cover special switched access.
4. This telecommunications service provider (to oblige) to invest large sums of money in something which is unlikely to provide a return.
5. Our company (to face) with an urgent need to streamline and modernize its own communication resources.
6. The terminal centres (to link) into the PSTN via digital public exchanges with some specific services including call charging.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of the verbs.**

1. The system (to integrate) fully with terrestrial cellular networks.
2. Supplementary services such as abbreviated dialing, three-party conference and call pick-up (to supply) by the terminal center.
3. The code (to lead) to many new systems being installed.
4. In the new liberalised telecommunications market, competitors (to show) interest in the more profitable areas such as the maintenance of existing networks.
5. A lot of staff (to employ) in this field.
6. It (to take) three years to wipe out the waiting list.
7. Phase 2 (to achieve) by means of a packet switching unit.
8. They (to give) instructions for use in five languages.
9. The common requirement among all users (to be) a need for powerful, high-quality communication facilities.
10. It also (to use) for information provision in the financial world.

### **Present Continuous**

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the following sentences into (a) the negative (b) the interrogative.**

1. He is teaching his son to swim.
2. You are waiting for your change.
3. I am redecorating my room.
4. We are listening to you.
5. The number of people without jobs is increasing at the moment.
6. Her French is improving now.
7. I am reading an interesting book at the moment.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous tense.**

1. This Company (offer) mobile network operators a wireless LAN solution, which enables access to corporate networks at the Internet.
2. Mobile operators (introduce) added-value services as spectrum becomes limited.
3. We (do) experimental reviews of this technology at the moment.
4. National carriers (invest) heavily in fiber in this region.
5. The reference clocks of the two interconnected digital switches (operate) at different frequencies due to disruptions in the synchronization distribution network.
6. Not all the networking vendors (move) at the same rate to develop relationships with telco's and to build equipment for the public network.
7. The integration of voice and data (become) an increasingly complex concept.

**Exercise 3. Look at the following sentences and write questions using the passive form.**

1. These issues are currently being investigated by the various standards organizations. (Ask whom by?)
2. Telecommunications co-operation is being given priority treatment by this joint venture. (Ask what?)
3. Residential users are being targeted as part of a new strategy. (Ask how?)
4. More sophisticated terminals are being produced offering advanced capabilities including memory and answering facilities. (Ask what?)
5. Large sums are being invested to build very sophisticated networks. (Ask why?)
6. Data is being transmitted on this channel now. (Ask where?)

**Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of the verbs in brackets.**

1. The necessary specifications for interworking with these standards (produce) by them.
2. Discussions with some companies (progress) in the direction of new business development.
3. The number of subscribers (grow) slowly but steadily.
4. The company (restructure) its retailing network at the moment.
5. They (discuss) the relative merits and demerits of different technologies, from open-wire lines to satellite systems.
6. Organization of information security (examine) now.
7. A lot of software companies (offer) software services for a fee.
8. As digital switching systems proliferate, the problems of network management (become) more complicated.
9. Almost unbearable strain (place) on an already creaking telephone network.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, Present Continuous active.**

*focus                      become                      emerge                      set up                      plan                      change*

1. The company ..... a series of strategic alliances to aid distribution and sales.
2. Service provision ..... a far wider concept than it was a decade ago.
3. The government ..... to relax restrictions on the export of telecommunications and computer products.

4. The business environment ..... constantly .....
5. We ..... on specific themes that influence the intrinsic behavior of a system.
6. A number of new technologies and standards ..... to provide more appropriate models for security.

### Past Continuous

#### Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous Tense.

1. I was frightened because it (get) dark.
2. When I saw him he (write) a report.
3. The exam had just begun and the students (write) their names at the top of their papers.
4. When I (look) for my mobile phone I found this photo.
5. My parents (live) in Wales at that time.
6. While I (read) you (watch) TV.
7. My father (work) at the laboratory all day yesterday.
8. He (go) to his Academy when he met his friend.
9. We (watch) a video at about nine o'clock.

#### Exercise 2. Put questions to the words in bold type. Let your fellow-students answer them.

1. At one stage last year, the project's future was looking doubtful **due to government delay** in awarding the construction contract.
2. They were promoting the import of **foreign** products the whole conference.
3. **Transmission networks** were becoming dynamic after introducing new types of equipment.
4. The possible strategies **were being discussed**, when I came in.
5. A centralized controller was determining the network free capacity **soon after notification of the failure**.
6. Low – priority traffic was shedding during the outage **yesterday afternoon**.
7. He was trying to detect **faults** and take remedial measures when the phone rang up.
8. The company was expecting **to achieve a turnover of money** all April.

#### Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Past Simple or Past Continuous).

1. You (look) for the information booth for an hour.
2. The BBC (broadcast) that programme yesterday.
3. My brother (speak) over the phone for 30 minutes in the evening.
4. I (wait) for your message all the evening.
5. The national satellite system (come) into operation in October last year.
6. They (criticize) my report about public networks at the conference.
7. The analogue public switched telephone network and the digital ISDN (work) side by side last month.

#### Exercise 4. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. I was translating this article all the week.
2. They were connecting a new terminal to the system yesterday all the morning.
3. He was giving commands to the equipment via a transmission management system

- interface for half an hour.
4. Network designers were specifying the traffic that needed protection at this time yesterday.
  5. We were focusing more on the problems of competition in the cellular market at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

### **Future Continuous**

#### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous Tense.**

1. At 18 o'clock tomorrow we (watch) the match on television.
2. At 4 o'clock this evening he (study) a major renovation of the company's financial affairs.
3. My sister (prepare) her lessons all the evening tomorrow.
4. I (wait) for your call from 12 till 13 o'clock tomorrow.
5. We (take) our exam in English in the morning.
6. He (send) a telegram to his parents next Tuesday.

#### **Exercise 2. Ask questions to have the following answers.**

1. We will be doing geometry next term.
2. You will be getting a money order at this time tomorrow.
3. Our manager will be looking through the mail from 9 till 10 a. m.
4. He will be delivering telegrams all day long.
5. The train will be leaving in a few minutes.
6. I will be explaining this rule for 5 minutes more.
7. She will be using a computer to do her work at ten o'clock.

#### **Exercise 3. Rewrite the following sentences putting the verbs in brackets into the Future Continuous Tense.**

1. They (wait) for the installation of more modern telcoms technology soon.
2. He (consider) these problems at this time tomorrow.
3. The downward trend in investments (reverse) next week.
4. The company (prepare) to face up to the uncertainties of a liberalized telecommunications sector all the morning tomorrow.
5. We (introduce) the capacity for long distance call diagnosis at this time tomorrow.
6. He (work) at innovative network management system at the usual time the day after tomorrow.
7. The local PN random generator (generate) PN waveform at the receiver for half an hour more.

### **Present Perfect**

#### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs in the following sentences (a) the negative (b) the interrogative.**

1. I have already posted that letter.
2. The phone has just stopped ringing.
3. My sister has heard from them lately.
4. The teacher has explained the exercise.
5. We have finished the composition.

6. You have heard the most extraordinary news.
7. My father has paid the telephone bill.
8. They have done their homework.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect tense.**

1. In order to achieve this functionality, the company (incorporate) roaming, centralized directory management, end-to-end security.
2. These proposals (lead) to potentially great economies of scale for the actual deployment of networks, terminals and services for this technology.
3. International roaming (contribute) to the success of GSM, delivering services to users across continents.
4. We (be) active in the mobile data market since its conception.
5. An implementable specification (give) essential insight into both the concepts and details.
6. Over the past decade LANs (evolve) from small departmental systems to large enterprise networks.

**Exercise 3. Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in Present Perfect (active).**

*formulate agree use monitor apply prove*

1. They ..... new criteria to a communications system with high safety and security requirements.
2. All three organisations ..... to collaborate on the development of an open architecture test system concept recently.
3. The workstation system ..... access to physical devices already.
4. He ..... several theorems since last year.
5. We ..... a program in terms of familiar notions convenient to the problem.
6. I ..... the public key for encryption.

**Exercise 4. Put questions to the words in bold type paying attention to Present Perfect passive.**

1. The results of the project have already been submitted to **the relevant standardization committees**.
2. These programs have been developed and instructionally designed **for the workplace**.
3. **Commercial agreements** have recently been signed with **IBM**.
4. The service has already been taken up **by smaller organizations**.
5. Algebraic decoding algorithms have been developed for codes **with stronger structure**.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form (active or passive) of the verbs.**

1. Base stations (to install) on street corners where possible, within an average distance of 165 m of the next base station.
2. The company (to sign) two new financial aid agreements to be used to modernize the country's telecoms network.
3. This year, services (to organize) under a new company, which is planning large-scale network expansion.

4. Distance education (to provide) to the general public for many years by organizations such as the Open University in the UK and the PBS educational satellite network in the USA.
5. They (to form) a joint venture to supply and install new systems lately.
6. The company (to begin) a video-telephone trial with 100 subscribers.
7. In recent months, companies engaged in the distribution of goods (to become) interested in this service.
8. The development of the network (to plan) in five phases.
9. Our Post, Telegraph and Telephone administration (to create) a finance company which will conclude leasing agreements with clients.
10. Our 60,000 terminals (to distribute) during the last six months.

### **Mixed bag**

#### **Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with these verbs.**

*Announced      asked      begged      explained      ordered      said      told*

1. The careers adviser ..... me I should study economics.
2. Everyone listened while they ..... the election results.
3. When I ..... him about the argument, he ..... that it was none of my business.
4. The police officer ..... us to move along.
5. I ..... to the teacher why I hadn't done my homework.
6. I ..... my parents to let me go to the club but they refused.

#### **Exercise 2. Read the following sentences and analyze the use of the tense forms of the verb.**

1. These parameters are supported by the local operating system.
2. These operating system procedures use the communication subsystem (software and hardware).
3. These new criteria will be applied to a communication system with high safety and security requirements.
4. Another function of the presentation layer is concerned with data security.
5. The presentation layer decrypts any received data using the corresponding key.
6. The Internet has reached more than billion users worldwide.
7. For authentication services, state-of-the art digital signatures will be used.
8. The physical layer provides the link layer with a means of transmitting a serial bit stream between the two equipments.
9. With digital multiplexing, each baseband analog voice signal is converted to digital using a sapling rate of 8,000 samples/s.
10. The crosscorrelation function is important in code-division multiple-access (C D M A) communication systems.

#### **Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. Check your answers in the dictionary.**

1. My brother has never worried ..... finding a job.
2. I wanted to prevent him ..... driving my car.
3. The children looked scared: they were clinging ..... their mother.

4. They were always arguing ..... silly things.
5. Please put out your cigarette. I object ..... people smoking in the house.
6. He succeeded ..... passing his exams, to my great surprise.

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.**

*In with from for without of*

1. The network layer is responsible ..... establishing and clearing a network wide connection between two transport layer protocol entities.
2. The development ..... secure billing solutions offers significant benefits to all parties involved.
3. Kotelnikov was interested ..... the detection and estimation of signals at the receiver.
4. Calls are routed ..... mobile terminals directly to the satellite network.
5. Next-generation networks are being developed ..... a number of different technologies.
6. A single optical fiber can carry as much data as several thousand copper wires, and over a longer distance ..... using repeaters.

**Past Perfect**

**Exercise 1. Supply the Past Perfect tense.**

1. I was very nervous as the plane took off because I (never/fly) before.
2. After we (discuss) it on the phone, we wrote him a letter about it.
3. When he rang the office in the afternoon, the manager (already/go out).
4. You (promise) to do the job in an hour, but you didn't finish it by 10 o'clock.
5. He didn't recognize my sister because she (change) a lot.
6. You were late for work though you (never/be/late) before.
7. I didn't come to see you because I (already/arrange) to do something else.
8. You (lock) the gates before we got there.

**Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the best form of the verb in brackets (Past Simple or Past Perfect).**

1. I (to be) sure I (to meet) him before.
2. As soon as the film (to start) we realized we (see) it before.
3. There (to be) no milk in the fridge because my husband (to forget) to buy any.
4. The rain (to stop) by the time I (get) to my Academy.
5. When I (to write) the letter I (to post) it straightaway.
6. By the time I (to arrive), the meeting (to finish).

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct alternative in each of these sentences.**

1. Our company had prepared/had been prepared thoroughly for the era of competition.
2. They had announced/had been announced substantial cuts in international telephone business before the new carriers started their services.

3. When synchronous operation had lost/had been lost owing to the failure, the equipment continued operating in plesiochronous mode.
4. We had planned/had been planned to have 10,000 subscribers by the end of the fiscal year.
5. After various types of voice and data interface units had mixed/had been mixed in one branching equipment, many services were combined in one 2Mbit/s system.
6. After they had provided/had been provided a new service such as activating a new extension line in a Centrex service they could manage the needs of customers.
7. As soon as we had implemented/had been implemented the ISDN infrastructure it was an essential modernization of public networks.
8. There was no technical service to the public because the operator had not introduced/had not been introduced the capacity for long distance fault diagnosis.
9. After additional services had included/had been included in Phase 2 users could receive incoming calls as well as make outgoing calls.

### **Future Perfect**

#### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Perfect tense.**

1. In a fortnight's time I (take) my exam.
2. By this time tomorrow he (finish) the article about effectiveness of functions in systems with safety.
3. I (finish) this job in an hour.
4. By the time that he graduates from University his parents (spend) a lot of money on his education.
5. By the end of our Academy course we (attend) 1,200 lectures.
6. By the end of the term she (read) all seven volumes.
7. I suppose that when I come back in five years' time all these old houses (be) pulled down.
8. If we don't hurry the sun (rise) before we reach the top.

#### **Exercise 2. Choose the correct alternative in each of these sentences.**

1. These new criteria will *have been applied/will have applied* to a communication system with high system safety and security requirements by the end of the year.
2. By next June the project *will have been developed/will have developed* new criteria for Dependability Assessment.
3. The project *will have defined/will have been defined* activities and assessment of this specific communication by then.
4. Commands *will have given/will have been given* to the equipment via a transmission management system interface by tomorrow evening.
5. All operations *will have been done/will have done* locally by the end of this week.

### **Conjunctions in time clauses**

#### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (present or future).**

1. When he (return) I'll give him the key.
2. I'll be ready as soon as you (be).
3. I'll stay in bed till the clock (strike) seven.
4. She will be delighted when she (hear) this.
5. Stay here till the lights (turn) green.



6. She lift (not start) until you press the button.
7. When you look at yourself in the glass you (see) what I mean.
8. He (be) here before you go.
9. I (lend) you my cassette recorder whenever you want it.
10. He (ring) us up when he arrives in England?
11. I won't come to London till the bus strike (be) over.
12. They will be astonished when they (see) how slowly he works.
13. I'll pay you when I (get) my cheque.
14. I (go) on doing it until he tells me to stop.
15. We'll buy that house when I (have) enough money.
16. When the Queen (arrive) the audience will stand up.
17. The refrigerator (go on) making that noise till we have it repaired.
18. As soon as the holidays begin this beach (become) very crowded.
19. Don't count on salary increase before you actually (get) it.
20. We can't make any decision till he (arrive) here.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present Simple, Present Perfect, or a future form.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) better unless you eat sensibly.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not move) to Paris until we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a flat there to rent.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Adam when you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him. He's so funny.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 17?
5. She children \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed unless they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a glass of milk.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at least an hour before I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this report.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well in the test, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) do it again?
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with your request as soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to process the information.
9. Once you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) ' Glowwhite ' toothpaste , you \_\_\_\_\_ (never use ) anything else!

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (Present Simple or Future Simple).**

1. I (give) you this information whenever you want it.
2. If the National Agency (decide) to use teleterminals as terminals equipment for their new traffic control systems, it (be) a major break through.
3. When deregulation is planned, few giant corporations (be prepared) to invest much money in the new carriers.
4. After the satellite (go) into geosynchronous orbit in January, it (serve) the whole of the country.
5. As soon as digital systems (proliferate), the network management will become more complicated.
6. When new services such as freephone and voice messaging (be added), the management complexities will become almost unbearable.
7. The connections (be reconfigured) by the user as often as desired, as soon as new types of equipment (be introduced).
8. When some special needs (arise), channel reallocation (be done).
9. The existing public network infrastructure (not serve) this services until some additional features (be installed) in the public network exchanges.

10. When a teleterminal study group (investigate) the possibility of establishing independent teleterminal services, a similar trial (be taken) in this area.
11. The output signal will eventually reach a minimum or maximum when the measured property (exceed) the limits.

## Summing up exercises

### Future forms

#### Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the *be going to* form.

1. He (miss) his train.
2. When you (pay) the bill?
3. That man with the tomato in his hand (throw) it at the speaker.
4. It (rain). Look at those clouds.
5. The men in the helicopter (try) to rescue the man in the water.
6. I (stop) here for a moment to get some petrol.
7. You (ask) him to help you?
8. I (smuggle) this out of the country.
9. We (not stay) here another minute.
10. They (make) a lot of money out of this.

#### Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the *be going to* form.

1. We are going to develop a new service on a small 'test' system.
2. He is going to relearn some of his fundamental skills.
3. I am going to synchronize the equipment into a clock of lower priority.
4. They are going to connect digital signals with higher speeds to nodes using V-interfaces.
5. We are going to use the planar filter as an interface connector for data processing.
6. I am going to report about the problem of spam at the conference.
7. We are going to take more effective action against menaces that diminish the many economic and social benefits of information and communication technologies around the world.

#### Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences using *will* or *going to* in the correct form.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ make myself a sandwich. Do you want one? ~ No thanks.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ have something later.
2. Helen and Less \_\_\_\_\_ Florida this year for their holidays. ~ How wonderful!  
The boys \_\_\_\_\_ love it, especially Disneyland.
3. Bye, Mum. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet Tom and Mel. I \_\_\_\_\_ be back at about ten o'clock. ~  
Have a good time, but don't be late again or I \_\_\_\_\_ be furious.
4. I (not) \_\_\_\_\_ work today, I feel awful. ~ Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ ring your boss and tell her you're sick.
5. I'm tired, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed. ~ Goodnight. I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news, then I \_\_\_\_\_ join you.
6. Mr. Smith, now you've won the lottery you \_\_\_\_\_ be the fifth richest man in

England. How you feel about that? ~ I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you next week. I'm too overwhelmed to think about it now.

**Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into *Future Simple* or *the be going to* form.**

1. He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg. ~ I'm sorry to hear that. I (send) him some grapes.
2. I've hired a typewriter and I (learn) to type.
3. I can't understand this letter. ~ I (call) my son. He (translate) it for you.
4. Will you lend me your season ticket? ~ No, I (not lend) it to you. It is against the law.
5. I've just enrolled at the local technical college. I (attend) pottery classes next winter.
6. How do I get from here to London Bridge? ~ I don't know, but I (ask) that policeman.
7. My brother has just returned from America. ~ Oh good, we (ask) him to our next party.
8. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I (give up) smoking.
9. I've planned my future for the next ten years. ~ That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you leave the university?
10. You (come) and see me after the class? I want to discuss your work with you.
11. You (buy) stamps? ~ Yes, I am. ~ Then you (buy) some for me, please?
12. You (finish) this book or shall I take it back to the library?
13. You (be) ready in five minutes?
14. What are all those notes for? You (give) a lecture?
15. Why have you brought your typewriter? You (work) this weekend?

**Exercise 5. In each of the following sentences one future form is possible and one is not. Cross out the incorrect form.**

1. This time next week *we'll just be arriving* / *we'll just arrive* in America.
2. Be careful or that glass *will break* / *is breaking*.
3. *I'm going to apply* / *I will apply* for an evening job as a waitress.
4. As you can see from the satellite pictures, *it will rain* / *it is raining* in all parts of the country later this afternoon.
5. When *are you finishing* / *will you have finished* on the computer? I want to use it.
6. By the end of the week *I'll have been* / *I will be* in hospital for a week.
7. They *won't agree* / *will not have agreed* to give another interview to him.

**Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to different future forms.**

1. This processor will leverage existing physical and mechanical PC infrastructure.
2. You are going to work on advanced designs for broadband optical fiber communication systems.
3. New services will have to be provided on a competitive basis.
4. This Electronics Company will be supplying radiotelephone control terminals, radio base stations, radio transceivers and support services next week.
5. Standardization will shape the technology solutions of tomorrow.
6. We will have offered a full range of capabilities – from public switched voice services to video and private all-digital international business systems

- by the end of the next month.
7. This will allow the network traffic to be groomed to optimize for traffic patterns or network architecture.
  8. Within two years, our digital cellular network will be running.

**Exercise 7. In the following dialogues some of the future forms are wrong. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

*Example:*

A Have you heard? She's going to have a baby.

*will give*

B Really? I ~~am going to give~~ her a ring this evening to congratulate her.

1. A What do you do this weekend?  
 B I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.
2. A Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday morning.  
 B Yuk! You have to wake me up. I can never get up in the mornings.
3. A It's my birthday on Sunday. I'm going to be 30!  
 B Thirty! That's ancient! You are getting your pension soon.
4. A Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?  
 B Not this year. It's too expensive. We'll stay at home.
5. A I'll ring you at soon as I'll arrive.  
 B Please do. We'll be waiting to hear you've arrived safely.

**Present Perfect Continuous**

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous tense.**

1. Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she doesn't answer it.
2. Have you seen my pen anywhere? I (look) for it for an hour.
3. My friend (study) German for two years and doesn't even know the alphabet yet.
4. How long you (wait) for him?
5. They (argue) about this specification for two hours now. Perhaps they should stop!
6. He (live) in Odessa since 1996.
7. The trial (go) on for a long time. I wonder what verdict will be.
8. The students (work) very well this term.

**Exercise 2. Put questions to the words in bold type.**

1. Our Company has been developing **network management products** for a number of years.
2. **This company** has been conducting service trials since November.
3. All the major competitors in terminal supplies have been drawing up detailed marketing plans **for six months**.
4. **Our Company** has been following ambitious expansion plans during the last year.

5. Meanwhile, the company has been facing commercial competition on a growing number of fronts **since January**.
6. **They** have been introducing the capacity for a long distance fault diagnosis and better maintenance for months.
7. The telemarketing company has been contracting users **in that area** recently.
8. The digital network has been operating **for five days** now.
9. We have been using the same architecture **to make a single broadband switch** for quite a long time now.
10. There are reports that the company has been revising the strategies in the market of telecommunications equipment **for the last hour**.

### For and Since

#### **Exercise 1. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using *for* or *since* .**

1. I've been working in this office ... a month.
2. She has been driving ... five years.
3. We have been living in Odessa ... 1985.
4. That girl has been standing at the bus stop ... ten o'clock.
5. We have been studying about traditional English dishes ... several months.
6. The central heating has been on ... November.
7. You have been using this machine ... twelve years.
8. I have been waiting ... half an hour.
9. The police have been looking for him ... four days.
10. Nelly has not been cooking dinner ... her mother went to the market.

### **Modal Verbs**

#### **Exercise 1. Translate into Russian:**

1. You should pay attention to these security requirements.
2. Can the service be provided cheaply and easily to all users?
3. To remain competitive in this market, we must be able to react to changing conditions very quickly.
4. Cell shrinkage can occur due to the demands of high-speed data services.
5. A major problem the project had to solve was the incomplete, and changing, nature of these standards.
6. The results of the project may be submitted to the relevant standardization committees.
7. Companies should give serious thought to introducing new technology in these training programmes.
8. Each fibre can deliver 1.6 terabits of information around the world in a flash.
9. The project is to be completed this year, with the cable providing a total capacity of about 25,000 voice channels.
10. New services will have to be provided on a competitive basis.

#### **Exercise 2. Make the following sentences interrogative.**

1. This technology can interface with other location services.
2. You have to add quite an amount of information to these specifications.
3. The system can therefore support high bandwidth applications-video, multimedia and so on.
4. To be successful it must be able to provide simultaneous multimedia access for user-groups on LANs.
5. Users may require different data rates.
6. The selection of a digital modulation scheme should be done by making the best possible use of the resources available for transmission, namely, bandwidth, power, and complexity.
7. This unique identification number can not be traced.
8. Series will have to be adopted for varying transmission technologies.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct alternative in each of these sentences.**

1. Both consumers and mobile professionals *can/must access* the internet, *send* and *receive* email, documents, video and graphics.
2. A single pre-paid balance *can use/can be used* transparently for both voice and SMS-based wireless Internet services.
3. Maintenance of the cables *must/is* to be provided by a joint-venture cableship company.
4. The policy of this Company *was/could* to concentrate on network provision, and on developing new services.
5. Cell-based transmission *can handle/can be handled* the high-speed, low delay traffic.
6. The experiment *is/must* to modify traditional, transaction-based processes.
7. The systems they use *may be/may have been* incompatible with other software used in their offices.
8. Two computer users at two screens *can/must share* access to the same file and *see* each other, edit graphics, *change* the wording of the text and *perform* spreadsheet calculations.
9. All extensions *can reach/can be reached* by keying the same number of digits.
10. Nowadays our customers *can be accessed/can* access the packet switching network to send data.
11. The channel capacity *can approach/can be approached* by using appropriate encoding and decoding systems.

**Mixed bag**

**Exercise 1. Put the correct preposition into each gap.**

*Example*

*I agree with every word you say.*

1. I applied \_\_\_\_\_ job, but I didn't get it.
2. What are you all laughing \_\_\_\_\_? What's the joke?
3. He died \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack.
4. She's suffering badly \_\_\_\_\_ sunburn.
5. Do you believe \_\_\_\_\_ magic?
6. I didn't realize that Maria was married \_\_\_\_\_ George.
7. He's acted \_\_\_\_\_ three major films.
8. Did you succeed \_\_\_\_\_ convincing your father you were telling the truth?
9. Compared \_\_\_\_\_ you I'm not very intelligent at all!
10. We've complained \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of homework we get.

**Exercise 2. Complete each sentence by using at or to.**

1. Josie's plane gets \_\_\_\_\_ New York at ten o'clock.
2. Susan come and look \_\_\_\_\_ these fish in the river.
3. We often go \_\_\_\_\_ Macdonald's on Saturday.
4. Charlies comes \_\_\_\_\_ work by helicopter every day.
5. People will laugh \_\_\_\_\_ you if you wear that silly tie!
6. Susie writes \_\_\_\_\_ her boyfriend every day!
7. Can we stop \_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket on the way home?
8. I want to give this ring \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite granddaughter.

9. Darren only listens \_\_\_\_\_ pop music on the radio.
10. I want to talk \_\_\_\_\_ you about something very serious.
11. Who does this book belong \_\_\_\_\_? - I think it's Harry's.
12. We want to arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the airport in good time.
13. Throw the ball \_\_\_\_\_ the tin and try to knock it down.
14. Muriel prefers living in the town \_\_\_\_\_ living in the country.
15. I can't lend my CD player \_\_\_\_\_ everybody who asks me!
16. Could you explain this word \_\_\_\_\_ me? I can't understand it.
17. What's everybody staring \_\_\_\_\_? It's only a wasp!
18. Could you pass this note \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Johnson.

**Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with one of the adjective phrases below.  
Use each phrase once only.**

*afraid of*                      *full of*                      *interested in*                      *sure about*  
*engaged to*                      *good at*                      *pleased with*                      *worried about*

1. My boss was \_\_\_\_\_ my work and put up my salary.
2. What's Martin so \_\_\_\_\_? - He's taking his driving test tomorrow!
3. Lynda is \_\_\_\_\_ Brian. They're getting married next year.
4. I'm not very \_\_\_\_\_ cooking but I do my best.
5. We know Paula is coming but we aren't \_\_\_\_\_ Judy.
6. Your homework is \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes! You must be more careful!
7. Cheryl looks bored. I don't think she's very \_\_\_\_\_ ballet.
8. We got to the airport early because we were \_\_\_\_\_ missing the plane.

**Exercise 4. Put the correct preposition into each gap.**

1. Are you afraid \_\_\_\_\_ the dark?
2. She was very angry \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ not telling her the news.
3. Canterbury is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its cathedral.
4. Bill is jealous \_\_\_\_\_ me because I'm cleverer than him.
5. I'm very proud \_\_\_\_\_ my two daughters.
6. I'm disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ you. I thought I could trust you.
7. You're very different \_\_\_\_\_ your brother. I thought you'd be similar \_\_\_\_\_  
each other.
8. Are you excited \_\_\_\_\_ going on holiday?
9. Visitors to Britain aren't used \_\_\_\_\_ driving \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.
10. Visitors to hot counties need to be aware \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of malaria.
11. You should be ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ what you did.
12. I am most grateful \_\_\_\_\_ all your help.
13. Who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ for this mess?
14. My son is crazy \_\_\_\_\_ a pop group called *Hanson*.
15. What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ you? You don't look well.

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences containing adjective phrases.**

1. It would be highly *desirable for* systematic efforts to be made to gather more reliable information.

2. A Unix-based hardware platform is non-proprietary and *available* from many vendors.
3. Telecommunications Management and Operations Support (TMOS) is *compatible with* other five products.
4. The Forum will be *responsible for* promoting the harmonization process and technical development.
5. Emergency communications are *essential for* the effective planning efforts.
6. We are also *interested in* the harmonization of national laws on cybersecurity, including online crime.
7. This objective was *consistent with* programmes adopted under the framework of the World Summit on the Information Society.
8. The company is well *aware of* the threat liberalisation poses to its market shares.

### 'There' + Be

**Exercise 1. Insert *there is* in the spaces. In some sentences, contracted plural, negative and interrogative forms, or the present or past tense are required.**

1. .... not any glass in the windows; that is why it is so cold in the room.
2. .... a lot of rain last week. .... floods everywhere.
3. .... all sorts of stories about Robin Hood, but it is not known exactly who he was or what he did.
4. .... a garage behind the hotel?
5. One night .... a heavy fall of snow which blocked all the roads. Luckily .... plenty of food in the house.
6. .... five flats in the building – one on each floor.

**Exercise 2. Read these sentences and put questions to the words in bold type.**

1. There are quite a few disadvantages of **this line code**.
2. **There is** no error detection capability and, hence, performance monitoring is not possible.
3. There are two bipolar violations **in the special codes, at the fourth and seventh bit positions**.
4. There are **nine** possible ternary codewords.
5. There is **intersymbol interference** from one neighboring transmitted symbol.
6. There is a **mathematical** description in the next subsection.
7. **There are** a number of proprietary solutions to this problem that take advantage of discrete frequency domain nature of the DMT signal.
8. If the input analog signal is not strictly band limited, there will be **some aliasing noise** on the recovered analog signal.

**Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the grammar.**

1. There are four pulses introduced by the special code that facilitates timing recovery.
2. There is a limit as to how far the pulse samples may be faithfully transmitted within a switch.
3. There are many ways to define bandwidth, for example, as a percentage of the total power or the sidelobe suppression relative to the main lobe.
4. There are two distinct principles employed in electronic switching systems.



5. There is either one or two pulses in the substitution code, facilitating synchronization.
6. Is there are only two terminals, one to originate and another to terminate messages, no switching is required.
7. There are significant and complex restrictions governing the interconnection of customer premises equipment to the telephone network.
8. There are a variety of loading algorithms that select transmit energy levels and the number of bits to be transmitted on each tone.
9. There are two functions in time-division switching, time slots carrying the message samples may be moved in time and/or assigned to different transmission lines.
10. With this configurations, there would be sufficient middle-stage matrices through which connections could be made between any other input and output.
11. There is a technique used only in small fabrics.
12. Impulse noise has many sources, but there are two basic impulses that have been used for testing.
13. However, there are other forms of multiplexing that force the signals to be orthogonal to each other.
14. There is the actual bandwidth requirement which depends on the pulse shape used.

### **Present Participle**

#### **Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in the form of Present Participle.**

1. When (pay) by cheque, you must show a bank card.
2. An exhibition (show) the latest achievements in computation equipment was organized in London.
3. The goods (arrive) at the port were always transported to the customers without delay.
4. We got in touch with the firm (produce) computers.
5. (Go up) in the lift I met an old friend of mine.
6. They discussed this point when (sign) the contract.
7. We shall take part in this year's Hannover Fair (exhibit) a number of new products.

#### **Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences with Present Participle in the function of an adverbial modifier.**

1. Not knowing his telephone number I could not get in touch with him.
2. When listening to her I understood that she was upset.
3. Driving at this speed, we'll be there in no time.
4. The writer showed enthusiasm when talking about his books.
5. Like many other newshungry Americans in Paris, I opened the newspaper one morning, and while skimming the hackneyed headlines I came upon something of genuine interest.
6. I kept silence for a little while, thinking of what he had told me.

#### **Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences with Present Participle in the function of an attribute.**

1. Here is the telegram announcing their arrival.
2. It was quite dark and she didn't recognize the man standing in front of her.
3. I saw the advertisement of a play being acted at our Drama Theatre.
4. Nick looked on at the moon, coming up over the hills.
5. I've just had a letter from my aunt asking me to go down to her place and stay.
6. The place was crowded with businessmen talking and laughing.

**Exercise 4. Read and translate the following sentences with Present Participle in the function of parenthesis.**

1. Taking everything into consideration, she had a right to do it.
2. Suddenly realizing that his work as an assistant must terminate at the end of the month, he began immediately to look for another position.
3. Turning back to the first page she wrote something at the top.
4. Quickly taking her handkerchief, she hid her face in it.
5. Going upstairs, she woke the woman who lived on the floor above her.
6. Turning slowly, he dragged his way back into his room.

**Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of Present Participle.**

1. When signing the contract we stressed the importance of using broadband Internet services.
2. This state-of-the-art technology includes a digital switchboard offering conferencing facilities from portable handsets and a voice message service.
3. A terminal centre can also take the form of a cluster of modules, each serving an individual customer or site.
4. A growing number of countries are recognizing the positive effects of introducing broadband upon societies and economics.
5. They were taking urgent measures to prevent damage of the testing facilities.
6. Analogue signals having larger bandwidths (e.g. video signals) are usually coded in separate equipment using some special coding method.
7. Signalling must also be taken into account when converting analogue voice channels.
8. The problem of spam is spreading as Internet service providers networks expand into new types of platform and access point.
9. The section on strategic issues examines the factors involved when deciding to invest in telecommunications.
10. A database is being created of radio frequencies used in each country for emergency communications.

**Exercise 6. Choose the proper form of Present Participle in brackets.**

1. (Having tried/trying) various topics of conversation I asked her to tell me who all the people at the table were.
2. (Entering/having entered) his own room, he returned speedily with a heavy bound volume.
3. And for a moment they all three stood silently (looking/being looked) at one another.
4. We went out quickly, (shutting/having shut) the door behind us.
5. She didn't return with us (being asked/having been asked) to a supper party.
6. (Having made up/making up) my mind I told her about my plan.
7. I was lying in the dark, listening to a piano (playing/being played) several rooms away.
8. (Pushing/having pushed) the people aside, he made his way through the crowd.

**Exercise 7. Read the following sentences and analyze complex objects with Present Participle.**

1. She watched the children playing in the yard.
2. I hate him talking like that.
3. Mike saw him standing in the doorway.

4. I thought I saw something moving along the track.
5. From where she stood she could hear everything going on at once.
6. I heard the guards moving behind us.
7. We may suppose him representing Moscow of Napoleon's war.
8. In a minute or two I noticed her eyes peeping at me over the top of the book.

**Exercise 8. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs with which complex subject is used.**

1. They were heard talking together.
2. She was seen wearing the gold watch.
3. At times he was seen driving with her by people who knew him in a commercial way.
4. He was also heard talking to himself.
5. He was heard telephoning the doctor, stressing the urgency of the case.
6. She was seen going in that direction about a quarter of an hour ago.
7. He could often be seen walking with his eyes fixed anxiously on a little sailing-boat.

**Exercise 9. Read and translate the following sentences containing the perfect form or present participle.**

1. Having discussed this point, I signed the contract.
2. Having arrived, a little late, we found the party already complete.
3. Having waited some minutes for an answer she turned round and left the room.
4. Having seen nothing like that before I was eager to see the performance.
5. Having negotiated the conditions of purchase we informed them that we needed the goods urgently.
6. Having organized the exhibition we invited a lot of businessmen from all over the world.
7. Having written a letter I went to post it.

**Exercise 10. Use perfect participle (active or passive) instead of the infinitive in brackets (having done, having been done).**

1. (to install) backbones, users want to spread networking to all their sites and throughout their organizations.
2. (to improve) amplification of broadcast sound, the engineer revolutionized its quality with his third major invention.
3. (to target) videotex services at specific markets we reached some 28000 users.
4. This Telecommunication Company despite (to invent) videotex, has had even less success with its Prestel system.
5. (to use) data can be transmitted in the free bits of time slot to other stations.
6. (to choose) a priority the user can use the clock sources.
7. (to go) a given number of operations, the device stopped automatically.
8. (to design) this concept was used to develop zero-dispersion-shifted fibers.
9. (to experience) the advantages they plan to provide these services to their users.

## Past Participle

### Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences using the verbs in brackets in the form of Past Participle.

1. The channel is usually (subject) to various types of noise disturbances.
2. A file server stores the programs (share) by the users.
3. This wideband FM system gave out the highest fidelity sound ever (hear).
4. Electronic mail is a method of exchanging digital messages , (design) primarily for human use.
5. The development of a (harmonize) framework will increase the social confidence in the reliability and security of (advance) communication systems.
6. The allocation of time slots to individual channels can also be (do) by software control.
8. It could be (say) that transmission networks are becoming dynamic.
9. Synchronisation is (make) at 2 Mbit/s level.
10. A graphic user interface is (provide) to let a user examine an object-(orient) database, that models the whole network.

### Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of Past Participle.

1. The adjustment is used to determine distance.
2. The full scale range defines the maximum and minimum values of the measured property.
3. The configuration of a digital multiplexer can be made either graphically or by means of a menu.
4. Multiple power modes for broadband carried over next-generation networks mean that less energy is consumed while allowing connections to remain accessible when required.
5. Once collected, the data are fed, via satellite, into real-time analysis and detection systems.
6. Cellular Management System is a centralised management, planning and administration system for cellular networks.
7. The booming volume of digital bits generated by the move to convergence and packet-switching has produced a need for increased network capacity.
8. The basic network architecture consists of digital switching systems called terminal centers, normally located on the customer's premises.
9. When scheduled to meet every six months this Forum will provide common specifications for conformance testing systems.
10. Next-generation networks are being developed with a number of different technologies, including wireless and mobile, optical fiber and cable, or by upgrading existing copper lines.

### Exercise 3. Change the following sentences into interrogative ones.

1. A maximum of 28 2Mbit/s two-way signals can be connected to the equipment.
2. Analogue signals are first coded into a digital form.
3. The resulting growth of broadband has contributed significantly to social economic development.
4. Each of the systems has been designed to conform with the Telecommunication Management Network standards.
5. Introducing IP-based routing and switching systems has improved the efficiency of the core network substantially.

6. Graphical representations of cells are provided onscreen for testing frequency allocation and similar system parameters.
7. Many national and regional initiatives are being carried out to promote cybersecurity.
8. All installation settings and maintenance operations are performed through the built-in microprocessor.

**Exercise 4. Finish off the following sentences translating what is given in brackets.**

1. Her brother seemed (погруженным в свои мысли).
2. Ferry found (скомканную записку с каким-то номером телефона).
3. He felt a curious relief at the fact whether (отправленное или нет, все же письмо было написано).
4. My nephew kept his eyes (устремленными на какой-то предмет вдали).
5. The dog was found (привязанной к дереву).
6. He lay there (с закрытыми глазами).
7. I took up my diary (и начала перелистывать густо исписанные страницы).
8. Nelly sat down (на упавшее дерево и начала ждать).
9. He took from his pocket (аккуратно сложенную телеграмму, открыл ее и прочитал).

**Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyse complex objects with Past Participle.**

1. She doesn't want to have her hair cut.
2. I'll have your things brought up and unpacked at once.
3. My sister found herself so much disturbed by this visit that she could hardly find tongue to answer his questions.
4. He saw the question written in her wondering ashamed face.
5. About ten minutes later he heard the front door shut.
6. Perhaps she refused to have him sent for because she knew he would refuse to come.
7. I should very much like it made clear to me.
8. When I called on her in the morning I found her gone.

**Summing up exercises**

**Exercise 1. Participles as adjectives. Complete the gaps with *-ed* or *-ing*.**

*Examples: a shocking story*  
*a reserved seat*

- a) scream \_\_\_\_\_ children
- b) a satisfi \_\_\_\_\_ customer
- c) a disgust \_\_\_\_\_ meal
- d) a confus \_\_\_\_\_ explanation
- e) a cake load \_\_\_\_\_ with calories
- f) a house in an expos \_\_\_\_\_ position
- g) a conceit \_\_\_\_\_ person
- h) a frighten \_\_\_\_\_ film
- i) an exhaust \_\_\_\_\_ walk
- j) disappoint \_\_\_\_\_ exam results
- k) a bor \_\_\_\_\_ exercise
- l) a tir \_\_\_\_\_ journey
- m) an unexpect \_\_\_\_\_ surprise

- n) disturb \_\_\_\_\_ news
- o) a thrill \_\_\_\_\_ story
- p) a relax \_\_\_\_\_ holiday
- q) a block \_\_\_\_\_ nose
- r) a disappoint \_\_\_\_\_ customer
- s) well-behav \_\_\_\_\_ children
- t) a promis \_\_\_\_\_ start

**Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences to include a participle clause instead of a relative clause.**

*Example:*

*Can you see the woman who's dressed in red and sitting in the corner?*

***Can you see the woman dressed in red sitting in the corner?***

1. People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness.
2. Letters that are posted before 5 p.m. should arrive the next day.
3. The train that is standing on platform 5 is for Manchester.
4. Firemen have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident.
5. It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds.
6. They live in a lovely house that overlooks the River Thames.

**Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with a verb from the box in either its present or past participle form.**

*Example*

*Jo was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely **ruining** our holiday.*

*feel            borrow            explain            say            direct*  
*study            take            know            steal*

1. Jewellery \_\_\_ in the robbery has never been recovered.
2. I got a letter from the Tax Office \_\_\_ that I owe them £ 1,000.
3. \_\_\_ hungry, I decided to make myself a sandwich.
4. Books \_\_\_ from the library must be returned in two weeks.
5. Not \_\_\_ what to do, she burst out crying.
6. I had a long talk with Jack, \_\_\_ why it was important for him to work hard.
7. \_\_\_ everything into consideration, I've decided to give you a second chance.
8. *Birdman*, \_\_\_ by Stephen Spielberg, will be released next month.
9. With both children \_\_\_ at university, the house seems really quiet.

**Exercise 4. Read the following sentences and comment on the functions of participles.**

1. New services must be created quickly and put through a controlled trial before being released onto the market.
2. Standardization is a key building block in constructing a globally connected society.
3. Modules may be mixed and matched as required by the application.

4. The combination of synchronous and asynchronous data allows printers and terminals to be located at remote offices using a single error protected link.
5. The first commercial citywide cellular network was launched in Japan by NTT in 1979.
6. With the miniaturization of digital components and the development of more sophisticated batteries, mobile phones have become smaller and lighter.
7. Messages are exchanged between hosts using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol with software programs called mail transfer agents.
8. This microprocessor is used to provide the communication interface.
9. Mobile phones are quickly becoming Internet portals, resulting in a truly worldwide web.
10. Nowadays, as the number of children accessing the Internet increases, more are exposed to inappropriate websites and dangerous situations.

**Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into a necessary Participle form.**

1. As the national fibre backbone extends to all corners of the country, we have (incorporate) security measures (including firewalls) at each node.
2. A lot of countries are (deploy) national fibre-optic backbones and backhaul networks to transport their (grow) amount of data traffic.
3. Unlike other mobile services, this terminal equipment is (sell) independently.
4. Videotex is a comparatively cheap technology, and users may well not want more (advance) facilities.
5. We are also (work) on advanced designs for broadband optical fibre communication systems.
6. The equipment is (synchronise) into a clock of lower priority if the clock in use breaks.
7. Progress has been (make) in the audio field in recent years.
8. (Face) with increased competition, service providers and network operators are (diversify and offer) packages that combine broadband Internet access with television and mobile phone services.
9. Innovative uses of satellite systems for communication are continually being (develop).
10. If (apply) correctly, the procedure offers a means of achieving efficient spectrum and orbital management.

## Gerund

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the gerund.**

1. Try to avoid (make) him angry.
2. He prefers (watch) TV to (read).
3. I suggest (hold) another meeting next week.
4. You are thinking of (leave) your job and (go) to Australia.
5. If he puts his money into that business he risks (lose) every penny.
6. He was accused of (leak) classified information to the press.
7. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
8. By (work) day and night he succeeded in (finish) the job in time.
9. After (hear) the conditions I decided not to enter for the competition.
10. At first she enjoyed (listen) to him but after a while she got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.
11. After (finish) her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.

**Exercise 2. Analyze the following sentences having gerund.**

1. Newton made his most important discoveries before reaching the age of thirty.
2. Customers are often more concerned about protecting their past investments in technology.
3. The kind of thinking can lead to a rather limited understanding of what 'data' is.
4. The service can be deployed, managed and monitored without changing software or hardware.
5. Business Management System is for managing the needs of customers.
6. All scanners are designed for creating a digital reproduction of an image or document.
7. Confidentiality is the property of preventing disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or systems.
8. The system attempts to enforce confidentiality by encrypting the card number during transmission.
9. Authentication is the act of verifying a claim of identity.
10. We are supporting a number of trials of remote learning.
11. Confidentiality is necessary for maintaining the privacy of the people, whose personal information a system holds.

**Exercise 3. State the form and syntactic function of gerund in the following sentences. Translate them.**

1. Are you pleased at being student of the Academy?
2. I remember his heaving been interested in mobile communication.
3. Pricing may also depend on bandwidth and storage requirements.
4. By updating older technologies companies can make their information technology systems available to internal or external customers.
5. The amplitude and phase information can be restored by illuminating the plate.
6. The company has extended its offering in all three systems.
7. I know of his having been sent to work abroad.
8. A through understanding of the organization's workflows and data architecture will contribute to the ROI (return on investment) for many information technology initiatives.

**Exercise 4. Say which of the words in italics are gerunds and which are present participles.**

1. Service Oriented Architecture is a computer systems architectural style for *creating* and *using* business processes.
2. The cheaper infrastructure of satellite systems is *encouraging* their use in cities.
3. Each new component of the technology infrastructure – *operating* systems, network, data bases – has evolved its own set of security mechanisms.
4. Standardization is a key *building* block in *constructing* a globally connected society.
5. *Establishing* a set of well-understood permission and security policies is at the core of any identity management strategy.
6. By *enabling* the transfer of large data files to and from remote locations, a high speed data service can facilitate remote distance education from isolated areas.
7. *Setting up* an enterprise directory requires a great deal of analysis, *planning* and integration.
8. The Bioproximity Security System adds a higher level of security by *verifying* the



- user by means of a biometric fingerprint reader.
9. This technology is recognized by the industry as the most advanced finger *imaging* technology to reliably authenticate an individual identity.
  10. The idea of *automating* internal processes was first applied in the *manufacturing* and *processing* industry.

### Mixed bag

#### Verb + the '-ing' form

1. These verbs are followed by *-ing* : *hear, keep, smell, start, stop, watch*: *When are you going to **start working**?*

But if we want to refer to someone else, we use a direct object after the verb: *When are you going to **start him** (John, etc.) **working**?*

2. These verbs always have a direct object: *catch, find, leave, notice, observe, perceive, see*: *I'd better not **catch you doing** that again!*

#### Exercise 1: Match A and B.

A

1. It's difficult to keep them f \_\_\_\_\_
2. I think that's enough to start her \_\_\_\_\_
3. I could smell smoke \_\_\_\_\_
4. The police caught him \_\_\_\_\_
5. The searchers found the boy \_\_\_\_\_
6. They left us \_\_\_\_\_
7. Will you please stop \_\_\_\_\_
8. I can hear someone \_\_\_\_\_

B

- a) sheltering in the barn.
- b) coming from the forest.
- c) worrying again.
- d) opening the safe.
- e) thinking about the problem.
- f) working all the time.
- g) shouting in the distance.
- h) changing TV channels.

We can use a possessive (*my, John's*) + *-ing* after these verbs:

*appreciate, avoid, consider, defer, delay, deny, enjoy, postpone, risk, suggest*: We **appreciate your** (John's, etc.) **helping** us. (Not " We appreciate you helping ")

#### Exercise 2: Match A and B.

A

1. We very much appreciate f \_\_\_\_\_
2. He strongly denied \_\_\_\_\_
3. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_
4. The chairman suggested \_\_\_\_\_
5. I agreed to delay \_\_\_\_\_
6. He should consider \_\_\_\_\_

B

- a) my leaving till the next day.
- b) their meeting that afternoon.
- c) her taking more responsibility.
- d) the band's playing very much.
- e) our postponing the question till later.
- f) your helping us.

These verbs are followed by **-ing** on its own or by a direct object or possessive + **-ing**:  
*detest, dislike, escape, excuse, fancy, forgive, hate, imagine, like, love, mention, mind, miss, pardon, prevent, resent, resist, understand, can 't bear, can 't face, can't help:*

- a) I can't imagine my mother approving!      b) They resented me winning the prize.  
 c) I can't imagine my mother's approving!      d) They resented my winning the prize.

**Exercise 3. Complete the following using either a direct object or a possessive + -ing.**

1. I can't excuse her not answering our invitation.      5. They can't prevent.....  
 2. You must pardon.....      6. Please forgive.....  
 3. Would you mind.....      7. I really miss.....  
 4. I can't bear.....!      8. Fancy..... !

**Infinitive**

**Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. I arranged to meet them here.
2. Don't forget to lock the door before going to bed.
3. His mother told him not to speak to anyone about it.
4. I regret to inform you that your application has been refused.
5. He tried to persuade me to agree with his proposal.
6. I advise you to start looking for a job at once.
7. An instructor is coming to show us how to use this device.
8. It is usually easier to learn a subject by reading books than by listening to lectures.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).**

1. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the Academy.
2. He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it (ring).
3. After (hear) the conditions I decided (not enter) for the competition.
4. After (discuss) the matter for an hour the committee adjourned without (have reached) any decision.
5. Please forgive me for (interrupt) you but would you mind (repeat) that last sentence?
6. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
7. He made me (repeat) his instructions (make) sure that I understood what I was (do).
8. You don't need (ask) his permission every time you want (leave) the room.
9. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up.
10. The police accused him of (set) fire to the building but he denied ( have been) in the area on the night of the fire.

**Exercise 3. State the function of the Infinitive:**

1. You study at the National Academy of Communications to become qualified specialists.
2. The engineers had several problems to solve.
3. The problem to be solved was of great importance.
4. The only way to keep communication truly secure is to use end-to-end encryption.
5. The purpose of a telephone exchange is to provide paths, or connections, for calls between subscribers.

6. To fully protect the information during its lifetime, each component of the information processing system must have its own protection mechanisms.
7. We require a bandwidth of 64 khz to transmit this digital voice PCM signal.
8. It costs phone companies resources to combat the torrents of spam that clog networks.
9. Information and communication technologies can optimize the energy efficiency, safety, and security of buildings, as well as, provide modern communication services that people demand.
10. The choice of classes of models to study will be influenced and motivated by the more important aspects of real sources and channels.

**Exercise 4. Complete these sentences with the Infinitives.**

*to show    to range    to provide    to combat*  
*to deal    to transmit    to block    to be converted*

1. The overall purpose of the transaction sub-layer is ..... an end-to-end connection between two TC users.
2. .... with this massive problem, Internet service providers are increasingly filtering incoming traffic, and attempting ..... outgoing spam messages.
3. Multi-media features include special software-based video compression that supports 24-bit video output, enabling the machine ..... millions of colours on a suitable external display.
4. .... analog message signals by digital means, the signal has ..... into digital form.
5. The input signal level is large enough ..... over a significant number of quantizing levels.
6. The processing might include any combination of modulation, data reduction ..... the channel noise.

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences having Infinitive.**

1. Malevolent software, or malware, is designed to infiltrate computers without their owners' knowledge.
2. Spam is a major vector for transmitting malware, while malware is used to create the botnets that generate spam.
3. Botnets can be used to spread such malware as "trojan" viruses, which are hidden until a user logs on to his or her bank account.
4. The purpose of the source encoder is to represent the source output by a sequence of binary digits.
5. The aim is to integrate vessels and shore locations into a corporate-wide communications infrastructure.
6. The results of the project may be submitted to the relevant standardization committees.
7. For real-time video, the usual way has been to employ specialist satellite news gathering equipment.
8. Another task of botnets is to launch distributed denial of service attacks.
9. The goal of a digital communication system is to deliver information represented by a sequence of binary symbols, through a physical channel, to a user.

10. The peak value of this error signal may be expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible analog signal amplitude.
11. Voice analog signals are more likely to have amplitude values near zero than at the extreme peak values allowed.

### Complex Subject

#### Exercise 1. Read the sentences with the Complex Subject and translate them into Russian.

1. Videoconference *is believed to be held* at the end of the week.
2. The lecture *was said to be* interesting.
3. A computer center *is expected to be installed* at our Academy.
4. The members of the committee *are reported to come* to an agreement.
5. Students *are now expected to use* high-speed digital computers.
6. Our Academy *is considered to be* famous in Europe.
7. The results obtained *are assumed to be* satisfactory.

#### Exercise 2. Read and translate the sentences containing the Complex Subject.

1. Information technology *is considered to be* important in managing and processing information.
2. In answering this question, source coding and channel coding *turn out to be* the fundamental concerns of information theory.
3. Information theory *is generally considered to have been founded* in 1948 by Claude Shannon.
4. Coding theory *is known to concern* with finding explicit methods, called codes, of reducing the net error rate of data communication over a noisy channel.
5. Information theory *is estimated to deal* with the use of an electronic computer and computer software.
6. Before Newton developed the science of dynamics the concept of forces in nature *was considered to be* self-contradictory.
7. Ukrainian Telecom *is said to be running* trails on this system, and will possibly announce a new strategy.
8. Services *are expected to begin* late this year.
9. Real-world rates *are unlikely to be* more than 300 kbps.
10. The migration to next-generation networks *is expected to reduce* power consumption compared with the current public switched telephone network.

#### Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the Complex Subject.

1. The very high tariffs do not seem to discourage our users.
2. This need is unlikely to arise in rural environments.
3. The company appears to be positioning itself to offer a broad range of switched services directly to its customers in the future.
4. This announcement is expected to be one of a number made by a lot of companies as soon as talks between them yield a result.
5. Fibre, however, is said to be cheaper, more reliable, and easier to scale.
6. The scheme is expected to greatly enhance telecomms traffic throughout the region.

7. These services are likely to have a large interactive component, and to be multimedia and virtual-reality based.
8. The cable is expected to become operational by the end of this year.

### Complex Object

#### Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the Complex Object.

1. We know the *French mathematician Pascal to construct* the first mechanical computer.
2. He says *devices for accepting information to have been described* in some scientific magazines.
3. Everyone knows *the hardware to be useless* without software.
4. We know *the input and output to be* the parts of a computer.
5. I found *this to be true* for the rapidly developing field of telecommunications.
6. I'd like *him to do* this experiment as soon as possible.
7. They expect *me to come* on Wednesday.
8. I heard *the manager say* that they had just started producing a new model of video equipment.
9. Nobody expects *this problem to be solved* within such a short period of time.
10. Let us consider *these ideas to be applicable* to Nokia's technology.

#### Exercise 2. Transform each pair of sentences into one with a Complex Object.

1. He should test this program tomorrow. We want it.
2. Electronic computers owe their birth to the discoveries of many scientists and inventors. Everybody knows it.
3. My son begins learning English. I want it.
4. The engineers were discussing digitalization of the analog network. Our manager heard this.
5. A computer performs a sequence of reasonable operations. We know it.
6. A computer displays the answers. We saw it.
7. The student didn't know how to compile a program for a computer. I helped him.

#### Exercise 3. Read and translate the sentences containing the Complex Object.

1. Mathematicians believe the solution of the equations involved to be reduced to a sequence of basis operations.
2. We think the evolution and integration of communications and data processing to demand extensive knowledge in all related fields.
3. They consider the company to be a leading supplier in the mobile cellular telephone market.
4. This causes a supplier to be able to meet the needs of a client.
5. Radio astronomy enables us to observe the state of the universe at distances very much greater than optical astronomy can reach.
6. He supposed this algorithm to determine a global threshold.
7. We expect them to provide mobile satellite communications in these regions.
8. European telecomms want the European Commission to promote competition.
9. They calculated total investments to improve the public network.
10. We suppose these resources to be able to pinpoint the problems in our own markets.

#### **Exercise 4. Translate and point out sentences with the Complex Subject and the Complex Object.**

1. We consider standardization to be a key building block in constructing a globally connected society.
2. Many operators appear to be in no particular hurry to implement GSM commercially.
3. Two cables are expected to be used for the maintenance work.
4. Subscribers expected the service provider with the most extensive network to offer the most cost-effective service.
5. They think the projects to include the development of new services for ISDN.
6. Demand seems to be limited to large corporations, which can combine the channels to send more data faster and cheaper.
7. We can also write the company to achieve outright control.
8. The security division is believed to design security software.

#### **The Sequence of Tenses**

#### **Exercise 1. Put the Infinitives in brackets into the right tense according to the rules of Sequence of Tenses.**

1. I have heard that this film (to be) very interesting.
2. My sister told me that she (to go) to the cinema in an hour.
3. I thought he (to see) that new dubbed film.
4. Ann wanted to know what actor (to perform) the leading part in the play.
5. I didn't know that the show (to start) at five o'clock.
6. My mother said that she (to like) historical films best of all.
7. I knew that he (to wait) for me at the minibus-stop.

#### **Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Mrs. Smith told me that it had not been raining when lightning ..... the tree in her garden.  
had struck  
struck  
should be striking
2. Why did you say that Paul ..... a careful driver?  
isn't  
wasn't  
hadn't been
3. Mark replied he didn't think Jane ..... by the following Sunday yet.  
would have arrived  
would arrive  
had arrived
4. Kelly told me that while she had been eating her sandwiches at the station bar two strangers .....  
had come in  
came in  
would come in
5. The policeman warned us that ..... the street against the red light.  
we mustn't cross  
mustn't we cross  
we don't have to cross

6. I thought you said Jack ..... you when he got back from his trip to the mountains.  
 ought to phone  
 would phone  
 phoned
7. Jerry said that by the end of the year he ..... in his new house for four years.  
 would have been living  
 would be living  
 would live
8. Sam asked Romeo what ..... with himself the entire Saturday.  
 would he be doing  
 would be he doing  
 he would be doing
9. They explained to us that the Local History museum, which was usually open every Sunday, ..... that day.  
 was closed  
 was being closed  
 had been closed
10. Did you say ..... very early the following morning?  
 you would have to get up  
 would you have to get up  
 will you have to get up
11. Alice told me ..... that coat because it wasn't long enough.  
 bought  
 to buy  
 not to buy
12. Hillary told me she ..... in New-York all that year, and she had no wish to leave the city.  
 lived  
 had lived  
 was living
13. Lora wondered if ..... in town for the rest of the summer; she wanted him to go to the country with her.  
 her cousin was going to stay  
 was her cousin going to stay  
 her cousin is going to stay
14. Kay said that she usually bought her clothes at random, and as a result she ..... any decent things to wear.  
 hasn't  
 didn't have  
 doesn't have
15. Tom said that he had been late for work that morning, and he added that he ..... before.  
 had never been late  
 was never late  
 never had been late

## Indirect speech

### Exercise 1. Correct or not?

1. Shakespeare told his wife that you don't understand my work ...
2. I don't know what does this word mean ...
3. Please tell me what you want ...
4. I asked what the time was ...
5. Mary asked me where Bill lived? ...

### Exercise 2. Read the letter and then complete the text.

To you all.

Sorry I haven't written for a few weeks. I'm doing a bit of work too. We had passed exam last week. I hope I'll get good marks.

I only have one shirt-I've lost the others. Mum, can you buy me six more? And, I can't find my raincoat, is it at home?

My room here isn't very nice – I'll have to look for a better one. And the food here in the college isn't much good, so I'm living on hamburgers. I've spent nearly all my money.

'Dad, can you send me some more?

Can you give me Aunt Ellen's address? And I haven't heard from Sarah. Where is she living? I can't wait for John to come here to spend two or three days here with me?

That's all for now. Love to everybody, Joe

In his letter Joe said that he was sorry that he hadn't written for weeks. It was because he 1 \_\_\_\_\_ too busy. He 2 \_\_\_\_\_ his family that he 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a great time, but he 4 \_\_\_\_\_ some work. He said he 5 \_\_\_\_\_ an exam 6 \_\_\_\_\_ week and he hoped he 7 \_\_\_\_\_ . get good marks. Joe 8 \_\_\_\_\_ that he only 9 \_\_\_\_\_ one shirt, because he 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the others. He asked his mother 11 \_\_\_\_\_ him six more. And he asked 12 \_\_\_\_\_ his raincoat 13 \_\_\_\_\_ at home. His room 14 not very nice, he said, so he 15 \_\_\_\_\_ have to look for a better one. And because of the bad college food he 16 \_\_\_\_\_ on hamburgers . He said he more. Joe also asked his family 19 \_\_\_\_\_ him his Aunt Ellen's address. And he 20 \_\_\_\_\_ them that he 21 \_\_\_\_\_ from Sarah , and asked 22 \_\_\_\_\_ she 23 \_\_\_\_\_. At the end of the letter, Joe asked 24 \_\_\_\_\_ John 25 \_\_\_\_\_ to go and spent a few days with him.

### Exercise 3. Report these yes/no questions moving the clauses 'one tense back' "Are you hungry?" She asked if/whether we were hungry.

1. 'Are you enjoying yourself?' He wanted to know .....
2. 'Do you always go to church on Sunday?' He wondered .....
3. 'Have you seen John recently?' She asked me .....
4. 'Has Debbie been working here long?' He wanted to know .....
5. 'Did you study hard for the exam?' She wondered.....
6. 'Will Tedd and Alice be at the party?' She asked us.....
7. 'Will you be coming to the concert or not?' He wanted to know.....
8. 'You like Italian food, don't you?' She asked me.....
9. 'Are you ready?' He asked me .....

### Exercise 4. Put the following into indirect speech.

1. 'I'm going away tomorrow , mother,' he said.
2. 'I have been in London for a month but so far I haven't had time to visit the Tower' , said Rupert.



3. 'It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday', I remarked.
4. 'We have moved into our new flat', said my aunt.
5. 'We have a lift but very often it doesn't work', they said.
6. He said, 'My wife has just been made a judge.'
7. 'I'll come with you as soon as I am ready,' she replied.
8. 'I have a German lesson this afternoon and I haven't done my homework yet,' said the small boy.
9. 'We like working on Sundays because we get double pay,' explained the builders.
10. He said, 'My wife wants to take a job but I'd rather she concentrated on our home.'

**Exercise 5. Put the following into indirect speech.**

1. 'What happened to Mr. Budd?' said one of the men .
2. 'Which team has won?' asked Ann.
3. 'Who is playing next week?' he asked.
4. 'What platform does the train leave from?' asked Bill.
5. 'When the timetable changed?' I asked.
6. 'Why has the 2.30 train been cancelled?' said Ann.
7. 'How can I get from the station to the airport ?' said Bill.
8. 'Why does the price go up so often?' she wondered.
9. 'When are you coming back ?' I asked them.
10. 'Are there smoking compartments?' said the man with the pipe.

### Conditional sentences

**Exercise 1. Write these sentences as First Conditionals. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.**

1. What you (do) if your computer doesn't work.
2. If I find your passport I (telephone) you at once.
3. The police (arrest) him if they catch him.
4. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
5. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.
6. If you go to that website you (find) some interesting information.
7. He'll be late for the train if he (not start) at once.
8. If she (go) on telling lies nobody will believe a word she says.
9. If I lend you \$10 when you (repay) me?
10. Unless you are more careful you (have) an accident.
11. I (give) you the information if you telephone me tomorrow.
12. If I tell you a secret, you (promise) not to tell it anyone else.

**Exercise 2. Write these sentences as Second Conditionals. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.**

1. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you.
2. If you (play) for the lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much.
3. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
4. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
5. If I were sent to Alaska, you (write) to me?
6. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.
7. If you (not belong) to a union you couldn't get a job.
8. If I win a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.

9. What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
10. If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come).
11. I could get a job easily if I (have) a degree.
12. The whole machine would fall to pieces if you (remove) that screw.
13. I (offer) help if I thought I'd be any use.
14. If you (change) your job would it affect your pension?

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer (Second Conditional).**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ promoted, I would be able to buy a bigger house.
  - had
  - got
  - took
  - paid
  - worked
2. I think it would create much better discipline in the office if you \_\_\_\_\_ me a bit more respect in front of my staff.
  - had
  - got
  - were
  - showed
  - worked
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the train, you wouldn't be so tired when you arrived.
  - offered
  - met
  - took
  - showed
  - bought
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ her again, I would be really angry with her.
  - offered
  - met
  - were
  - showed
  - bought
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit harder, you'd be really good at your job.
  - offered
  - met
  - took
  - paid
  - worked
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ these premises, we'd quickly outgrow them. They're just not big enough.
  - had
  - got
  - were
  - paid
  - bought

7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't tell anybody about this.
- had
  - got
  - were
  - was
  - worked
8. If they \_\_\_\_\_ me the job, I would probably take it.
- offered
  - was
  - were
  - showed
  - bought
9. If he \_\_\_\_\_ a shower every morning, it would be much easier to work with him.
- had
  - met
  - were
  - paid
  - worked
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ more attention in meetings, you'd know what was going on.
- offered
  - met
  - took
  - paid
  - bought
11. My father gave me that watch. He \_\_\_\_\_ very happy if he knew I had lost it.
- would have
  - would be
  - wouldn't be
  - would refuse
  - would lose
12. Do you think Harry \_\_\_\_\_ angry if I used his office whilst he was away?
- would have
  - would be
  - wouldn't know
  - would refuse
  - would lose
13. If we didn't agree to their terms, what \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- would have
  - would be
  - wouldn't be
  - would happen
  - would lose
14. If I won the Lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ my job. I love it too much.
- would make
  - wouldn't leave
  - wouldn't be

- would happen
  - would feel
15. If my computer was stolen, I \_\_\_\_\_ months of work.
- would make
  - wouldn't leave
  - wouldn't know
  - would refuse
  - would lose
16. If I got made redundant, I \_\_\_\_\_ what to do with myself.
- would make
  - wouldn't leave
  - wouldn't know
  - would happen
  - would feel
17. If you stopped smoking, you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot better pretty quickly.
- would have
  - would sit
  - wouldn't be
  - would happen
  - would feel
18. If I was made President of this company, I \_\_\_\_\_ quite a few changes.
- would make
  - would be
  - wouldn't be
  - would happen
  - would feel
19. If I met Prince Charles, I \_\_\_\_\_ to bow to him.
- would smoke
  - wouldn't leave
  - wouldn't know
  - would refuse
  - would feel
20. If we caught the earlier flight, we \_\_\_\_\_ a long wait in Atlanta airport for the connecting flight.
- would have
  - wouldn't leave
  - wouldn't know
  - would refuse
  - would lose

**Exercise 4. Write these sentences as Third Conditionals. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.**

1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you.
2. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat.
3. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
4. If he had slipped he (fall) 500 metres.

5. If he had asked you, you (accept)?
6. If we (have) a map we would have been all right.
7. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake.
8. I (offer) to help him if I had realized that he was ill.
9. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you.
10. You (not get) into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
11. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop).
12. If you had told me that he never paid his debts I (not lend) him the money.
13. If he had known that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it.
14. If you (speak) more slowly he might have understood you.
15. If I (try) again I think that I would have succeeded.
16. If you (look) at the engine for a moment you would have seen what was missing.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct answer (Third Conditional).**

1. If I had gone to England, I \_\_\_\_\_ missed Rachel's visit.  
had  
would have
2. If I'd gone to University, I \_\_\_\_\_ liked to have studied Economics.  
had  
would have
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the cocktail party if I hadn't had too much work on.  
had  
would have
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ recognized you if somebody hadn't told me who you were.  
hadn't  
wouldn't have
5. I would have bought a Mercedes if I \_\_\_\_\_ been able to afford it.  
had  
would have
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ sent you a postcard if I hadn't lost your address.  
had  
would have
7. I wouldn't have told you if I \_\_\_\_\_ known that you would get upset.  
had  
would have
8. I'd have come in earlier if I \_\_\_\_\_ known how much urgent work there was.  
had  
would have
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ forgotten all about it if you hadn't reminded me.  
had  
would have
10. I'd have helped you if you \_\_\_\_\_ asked me.  
had  
would have
11. If I'd left the house on time, I \_\_\_\_\_ missed the train.  
hadn't  
wouldn't have

12. I'd have preferred it if you \_\_\_\_\_ kept that to yourself.  
had  
would have
13. If you \_\_\_\_\_ listened to what I said, none of this would have happened.  
had  
would have
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ taken the job if I'd known about the bad working atmosphere.  
had  
would have
15. If you \_\_\_\_\_ been out when I called, I would have told you yesterday.  
hadn't  
wouldn't have
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ come and seen you if I'd known you were ill.  
had  
would have
17. I wouldn't have bought this if I \_\_\_\_\_ known it only has a 3 month guarantee.  
had  
would have
18. If I'd taken that job, I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ been very happy.  
had  
would have
19. If I \_\_\_\_\_ worked harder when I was at school, I could have had a better job.  
had  
would have
20. If you \_\_\_\_\_ told me sooner, I'd have kept you a ticket.  
had  
would have

**Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tenses in these conditional sentences of mixed types.**

1. If you pass your examination we (have) a celebration.
2. The flight may be cancelled if the fog (get) thick.
3. If he were in he (answer) the phone.
4. What (happen) if I press this button?
5. I should have voted for him if I (have) a vote then.
6. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus I (not buy) it.
7. If anyone attacked me, my dog (jump) at his throat.
8. If you go to London where you (stay)?
9. If you (read) the instructions carefully you wouldn't have answered the wrong question.
10. I'll probably get lost unless he (come) with me.
11. You (not have) so many accidents if you drove more slowly.
12. I shouldn't have taken your umbrella if I (know) that it was the only one you had.
13. You'll get pneumonia if you (not change) your wet clothes.
14. She (be able) to walk faster if her shoes hadn't such high heels.
15. If you had touched that electric cable you (be) electrocuted.
16. If the story hadn't been true the newspaper (not print) it.

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I had no idea the trip to the jungle would be so dangerous. If only someone ..... me!  
had warned  
would warn  
would have warned
2. Why aren't you listening to me? If only you ..... how important it is!  
realized  
had realized  
would have realized
3. With the sudden change of the weather the guide ordered that the tourists ..... to the camp.  
should return  
would  
returned
4. It's absolutely necessary that they ..... the job on time. Otherwise they would be given an enormous fine.  
would complete  
should complete  
should have completed
5. The fire alarm sounded and it was ordered that everybody ..... the building as soon as possible.  
would leave  
should leave  
could leave
6. I came out onto the porch to face a terrible destruction and I felt as if I .....  
went mad  
had gone mad  
would have gone mad
7. Sara didn't pay any attention to what I had told her to do. Oh, if she ..... my advice!  
had taken  
took  
would have taken
8. The other day I watched a dog dance in the middle of the square. If I ..... it with my own eyes, I would have never believed it.  
didn't see  
hadn't seen  
wouldn't have seen
9. Jeremy suggested they ..... sightseeing on the very first day of their arrival in Tokyo.  
went  
should go  
could go
10. But for his laziness Timothy ..... quite successful in business.  
might be  
would be  
should be
11. I know you are looking forward to going there, but soon you will wish you ..... back home.  
were

- would be  
had been
12. But for your unpleasant remark, I ..... absolutely happy.  
would feel  
would be feeling  
would have felt
13. I look ridiculous in this attire; I wish I ..... this pantsuit.  
didn't buy  
hadn't bought  
wouldn't have bought
14. It hasn't rained for at least two weeks. The flowers withered. If only it ..... every day!  
rains  
rained  
had rained
15. What do you think the man would do if he ..... someone was trying to pick his pocket?  
would know  
knows  
knew

**Exercise 8. Open the brackets. Think of the correct answer.**

1. If they had left the house earlier, they (be; negative) so late getting to the airport that they could not check their baggage.
2. If I finish the dress before Saturday, I (give) it to my sister for her birthday.
3. If I had seen the movie, I - (tell) you about it last night.
4. Had Bob not interfered in his sister's marital problems, there .....(be) peace between them.
5. He would give you the money if he (have) it.
6. I wish they (stop) making so much noise so that I could concentrate.
7. She would call you immediately if she (have) time.
8. Had they arrived at the sale early, they (make) a better selection.
9. We hope that you (enjoy) the party last night.
10. If you have enough time, please (paint) the chair before you leave.
11. We could go for a drive if today (be) Saturday
12. If she wins the prize, it will be because she (write) very well.
13. Mike wished that the editors (permit) him to copy some their material.
14. Joel wishes that he (spend) his vacation on the Gulf Coast next year.
15. I (accept) if they invite me to the party.
16. If your mother (buy) that car for you, will you be happy?
17. ...you(decide) earlier, he could have left on the afternoon flight.
18. Had we known your address, we (write) you a letter,
19. If the roofer doesn't come soon, the rain. (leak) inside.
20. Because Rose did so poorly on the exam, she wishes that (study) harder last night.
21. My dog always wakes me up if he (hear) strange noises.
22. If you (see) Mary today, please ask her to call me.
23. If he (get) this raise, it will be because he does a good job.
24. The teacher will not accept our work if we (turn) it in late
25. Mrs. Wood always talks to her tenth-grade students as though the (be) adults.
26. If he had left already, he (call) us.



27. If they had known him, they (talk) to him.
28. He would understand it if you (explain) it to him more slowly.
29. I could understand the French teacher if she (speak) more slowly.

**Exercise 9. Read the following sentences. Which parts of the sentence refer to past time and which to present time?**

1. If Nick Leeson hadn't lost his money, .....he might still be married to Liza. ....Barrings Bank could still be in operation. ....he wouldn't have had to go to prison.	<i>past</i> (a)..... (b)..... (c) .....
2. If Nick wasn't such an ambitious person, ....he wouldn't have taken so many risks. ....he might not have got into trouble. ....his life now might have been very different.	(d)..... (e)..... (f)..... (g).....

**Exercise 10. Complete these sentences using a suitable verb form from the box.**

<i>Shows will cause generates would be had been transmitted were defined</i>
--

1. If the analog signal had a bandwidth of 20 kHz, the first null bandwidth for a rectangular bit-shape PCM..... $2 \times 20 \text{ kHz} \times 15 = 600 \text{ kHz}$ .
2. If timing loops lead to isolation of the clocks within the loop from the PRS they ..... frequency instabilities due to reference feedback.
3. Actually, any signal  $s(t)$  strictly limited to a time interval  $T$  would have an infinite bandwidth if the latter ..... as the support of the Fourier transform of  $s(t)$ .
4. If the signal in each path ..... low-fade correlation, these paths will offer a valuable source of diversity.
5. The frequency correlation function would have been determined experimentally if two sine waves of different frequency .....
6. If a particular user ..... a signal with a high symbol rate, that user will be assigned more than one time slot within the frame.

**Used to**

**Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with used to, translate them.**

1. Dennis doesn't smoke any more but he ..... smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
2. The baby doesn't cry so much now but she ..... cry every night.
3. She ..... be my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
4. We live in Nottingham now but we ..... live in Leeds.
5. Now there's only one shop in the village but there ..... be three.
6. When I was a child I ..... like ice-cream, but I don't like it now.
7. Now Tom has got a car. He ..... have a motor-cycle.
8. We ..... to be driven to school, but now we walk.

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct alternatives in the following sentences. In some sentences, both verb forms are possible.**

1. When I was young, *I lived/used to live* in the country.
2. We didn't have a car so we *would walk/used to walk* everywhere.

3. My parents never *used to let/were never letting* us go out on our own in the evening.
4. In those days, children *used to be/would be* brought up more strictly.
5. We all *had/used to have* special jobs to do in the house, like washing-up.
6. Because of this, we *weren't having/didn't have* much free time.
7. We *didn't use to have/wouldn't have* televisions in our bedrooms, like children do today.

**Exercise 3. Supply the simple form or [verb+ing] as required in the following sentences.**

1. I was used to \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at noon when I started school.
2. He used to \_\_ (eat) dinner at five o'clock.
3. When I was young, I used to \_ (swim) every day.
4. He used to \_ (like) her, but he doesn't anymore.
5. Don't worry. Some day you will get used to \_\_ (speak) English.
6. Alvaro can't get used to \_ (study).
7. He used to \_\_ (dance) every night, but now he studies.
8. Adam is used to (sleep) late on weekends.
9. She finally got used to (eat) our food.
10. Chieko is used to (eat) American food now.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with forms of used to or the past progressive (e.g. was living).**

1. We ..... for long walks in the country when my father was alive. (go)
2. I ..... getting up early when I was young. In fact, I still don't like it. (like)
3. .... you ..... eating vegetables when you were young? (like)
4. I ..... drive to get to work, but I don't any longer. (have to)
5. I never ..... Sundays, but I do now. (enjoy)
6. I ..... a bath when you phoned me. (have)
7. She ..... an employee at the post office before she started her own business.  
(be)
8. There ..... open fields all round our town when I was a boy. (be)
9. John and I ..... abroad last year. (work)
10. .... it ..... here yesterday? (rain)
11. I ..... a large breakfast, but I don't any longer. (eat)
12. He ..... stamps when he was a child. (collect)

**Mixed bag**

**The Infinitive**

**Exercise 1. Using the verbs in brackets, supply the appropriate forms of the infinitive: be doing, be done, do, have been doing, have been done, or have done.**

1. We can .....soon. (leave)
2. I don't know, what Mark's doing. He may ..... in his room. (study)
3. She's a slow worker! I could ..... the job twice in the time she's taken. (do)
4. Why were you waiting here? You should ..... round the corner. (wait)
5. I promise you your order will ..... today. (send)
6. 'How was that table scratched?' - 'It must ..... when it was being moved. (do)

**Exercise 2. Translate these sentences paying attention to the Infinitive as the complement of subject +Be.**

1. Your mistake was to write him that letter.
2. The goal is to choose a modulation or modulation coding scheme that yields the required performance .
3. Another approach is to use the fast Fourier transform algorithm for a direct computation of the spectral components.
4. The goal of this section has been to review fundamental relationships used in evaluating the performance of digital communication systems.
5. A future task is to approximate time averages on a computer.
6. The goal was to attract investment and make progress towards universal access to basic telecommunication services.
7. The goal of a distributed computing system is to connect users and resources in a transparent, open, cost-effective, reliable and scalable way.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the Infinitive.**

1. Webmail interfaces allow users to access their mail with any standard web browser, from any computer, rather than relying on an e-mail client.
2. Next-generation networks can be developed using various technologies, including optical fibre, satellite, cable, fixed wireless and mobile wireless.
3. Information and communication technologies provide us with an unprecedented ability to collect and analyse environmental information.
4. In addition to analyzing data, the combined computer can be put to the task of creating models of climate change.
5. ITU has developed standards for signaling protocols to transmit warnings simultaneously through different types of wired and wireless networks.
6. An array of broadband wireless systems is now available, opening the way for users in developing to access the Internet on mobile phones.
7. The service enables users to conduct cheap two-way data communications.
8. The digital network will begin operating in this region between July and November.
9. The prioritization of traffic to ensure quality of services becomes an urgent and complex issue.

**Word Order**

**Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences that don't make sense.**

*Example:*

*Has set John Bailey a new high-jump record.*

*John Bailey has set a new high-jump record.*

1. The passport examined the passport officer.
2. These biscuits don't like the dogs.
3. The shop assistant is wrapping the parcel.
4. Have seen the visitors the new buildings.
5. My father didn't wash the dishes.
6. The pipe is going to fix the plumber.
7. Will the goalkeeper catch the ball?
8. Has the meal enjoyed the guest?
9. Can't play John the game.

**Exercise 2. Arrange these words in the right order. Use a capital letter to begin each sentence.**

*Example:*

*till 11 o'clock this morning /slept / the children.*

*The children slept till 11 o'clock this morning.*

1. the papers | into the bin | he threw.....
2. I don't speak | well | English .....
3. hides | Mrs Jones | her money under the bed .....
4. carefully | this suitcase | you didn't pack .....
5. on this shelf | I left | this morning | some money .....
6. from the bank | a loan | you'll have to get .....
7. the phone | in the middle of the night | woke me up .....
8. in the park | you shouldn't walk | at night .....
9. your food | you should eat | slowly .....
10. my term | begins | in October .....
11. your article | I | quickly | last night | in bed | read .....

**Exercise 3. Put the words in the right order.**

1. are supported | by the local operating system | these parameters .....
2. in many countries | for receiving unwanted text messages | may be charged | consumers .....
3. is | in the online environment | the third area | the protection of children .....
4. created | but | electrical interference | a background hiss | easily .....
5. a wideband FM system | in 1933 | patented | Edwin Armstrong .....
6. changed | at a fixed frequency | originally | the amplitude of a carrier wave | transmissions.....
7. an FM radio station | in 1937 | Armstrong | at his own expense | opened .....
8. a broad array | to a variety of endusers | delivers | of competitively priced voice and data services | this provider .....

**Adjectives and adverbs**

**Exercise 1. Write the comparatives and superlatives.**

Tall, interesting, thin, cheap, easy, bad, far, good, possible, happy.

**Exercise 2. These sentences are all wrong. Can you correct the mistakes?**

1. She was wearing a red beautiful coat.
2. There are films interesting on TV tonight.
3. There's a good and cheap restaurant in Dover St.
4. He's tall, dark, good-looking.
5. She's the best pianist of the world.
6. My sister is much taller that me.
7. Anna is the more beautiful person here.

**Exercise 3. Where do the adjectives and adverbs go?**

1. I am/ready, (nearly)
2. He was wearing dirty trousers, (black)
3. They've been married for 15 years, (happily)
4. We go to New York, (often)
5. She speaks Chinese, (very well)
6. I lost my keys, (yesterday)
7. I cook very (bad / badly).
8. Ann looks very (unhappy / unhappily).
9. Ann and Simon are late, (always)
10. She's an interesting person, (certainly)

**Exercise 4. Circle the correct answers.**

1. You are making a terrible / terribly mistake.
2. She walked up the steps slow / slowly.
3. It was raining hard / hardly when I got up.
4. The boss is a really friend / friendly person.
5. I'm terrible / terribly sorry I arrived so late.
6. Please drive slowlier/more slowly.

**Exercise 5. Choose the correct word from the box.**

<i>Hard/hardly, fast/fastly, late/lately, dangerous/dangerously, perfect/perfectly</i>
--

1. He drove too \_\_\_\_\_ and was fined for speeding.
2. Working with children is \_\_\_\_\_ but very rewarding.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ thing is leaving.
4. I like to get up \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.
5. He drives too \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The work was done very \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Circle the correct form in parentheses.**

1. Rita plays the violin (good/well).
2. That is an (intense/intensely) novel.
3. The sun is shining (bright/brightly).
4. The girls speak (fluent/fluently) French.
5. The boys speak Spanish (fluent/fluently).
6. The table has a (smooth/smoothly) surface.
7. We must figure our income tax returns (accurate/accurately).
8. We don't like to drink (bitter/bitterly) tea.
9. The plane will arrive (soon/soonly).
10. He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/fastly).

**Exercise 7. Circle the correct form in parentheses.**

1. Your cold sounds (terrible/terribly).
2. The pianist plays very (good/well).
3. The food in the restaurant always tastes (good/well).
4. The campers remained (calm/calmly) despite the thunderstorm.

5. They became (sick/sickly) after eating the contaminated food.
6. Professor Calandra looked (quick/quickly) at the students' sketches.
7. Paco was working (diligent/diligently) on the project.
8. Paul protested (vehement/ vehemently) about the new proposals.
9. Our neighbors appeared (relaxed/relaxedly) after their vacation.
10. The music sounded too (noisy/noisily) to be classical.

**Exercise 8. Supply the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in parentheses *as* and *than* be your clues. Add any other words that may be necessary.**

*John and his friends left as soon as the professor **had** finished his lecture.*

1. His job is \_ (important) than his friend's.
2. He plays the guitar \_ (well) as Andres Segovia.
3. A new house is much \_ (expensive) than an older one.
4. Last week was \_ (hot) as this week.
5. Martha is \_ (talented) than her cousin.
6. Bill's descriptions are \_ (colorful) than his wife's.
7. Nobody is \_ (happy) than Maria Elena.
9. The boys felt \_ (bad) than the girls about losing the game.
10. A greyhound runs \_ (fast) than a Chihuahua.

**Exercise 9. Supply *than, as, or from* in each of the following sentences.**

1. The Empire State Building is taller \_ the Statue of Liberty.
2. California is farther from New York \_ Pennsylvania
3. His assignment is different \_ mine.
4. Louie reads more quickly \_ his sisters.
5. No animal is so big \_ King Kong.
6. That report is less impressive \_ the government's.
7. Sam wears the same shirt \_ his teammates.
8. Dave paints much more realistically \_ his professor.
9. The twins have less money at the end of the month \_ they have at the beginning.
10. Her sports car is different \_ Nancy's.

**Exercise 10. Select the correct form in parentheses in the following sentences.**

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better/best).
2. Phil is the (happier/happiest) person that we know.
3. Pat's car is (faster/fastest) than Dan's.
4. This is the (creamier/creamiest) ice cream I have had in a long time.
5. This poster is (colorfuler/more colorful) than the one in the hall.
6. Does Fred feel (weller/better) today than he did yesterday?
7. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/well).
8. While trying to balance the baskets on her head, the woman walked (awkwarder/more awkwardly) than her daughter.
9. Jane is the (less/least) athletic of all the women.
10. My cat is the (prettier/prettiest) of the two.
11. This summary is (the better/the best) of the pair.
12. Your heritage is different (from/than) mine.
13. This painting is (less impressive/least impressive) than the one in the other gallery.
14. The colder the weather gets, (sicker/the sicker) I feel.

- 15.No sooner had he received the letter (when/than) he called Maria.
- 16.A mink coat costs (twice more than/twice as much as) a sable coat.
- 17.Jim has as (little/few) opportunities to play tennis as I.
- 18.That recipe calls for (many/much) more sugar than mine does.
- 19.The museum is the (farther/farthest) away of the three buildings.
- 20.George Washington is (famouser/more famous) than Jo.

**Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the grammar.**

1. An infected computer becomes a robotic member ('bot') of a network ('botnet') that generates more spam.
2. To successfully compete, service providers need to reduce costs and, at the same time, ensure customer satisfaction by bringing new technologies as fast as possible.
3. The faster the laser fluctuates, the greater the risk of dispersion.
4. The error rate performance is not as good as that of polar line codes.
5. The error rate performance is worse than that of polar line codes.
6. This operation is far less computation intensive than a full echo canceler.
7. As long as the state of a queuing system is greater than zero, then one of the customers must be with the server.
8. Larger antenna heights imply larger coherence distances.
9. Of course, the narrower the pulses, the wider the bandwidth is.
10. These decoders find the closest codeword to the received set of bits corresponding to the codeword.
11. The larger the delay spread is, the smaller the coherence bandwidth and the more closely the frequency diversity channels can be spaced.
12. The simplest type of modulator has no memory, that is, the mapping of blocks of binary digits into signals is performed independently of the blocks transmitted before or after.
13. The larger the guard band, the easier it is to design the filters.
14. If the pulses are made narrower, additional signals can be multiplexed.

### Comparison

**Exercise 1. Complete these sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the following adjectives or adverbs.**

*Crowded    early    easily    expensive    interested    large    near*  
*often    quiet    thin*

1. This jacket is too small. I need a .... size.
2. You look .... . Have you lost weight?
3. He is not so keen on his studies. He is .... in having a good time.
4. You'll find your way around the town .... if you have a map.
5. You are making too much noise. Can you be a bit ....?
6. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was .... than usual.
7. You are late. I expected you to be here .... .
8. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit ....?
9. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much .... .
10. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived .... .

**Exercise 2. Complete these sentences using these words: *better*    *worst*    *further*  
*older*    *elder*.**

**You have to use some of these words more than once. Use *than* where necessary.**

1. We complained about the food in our hotel. But instead of improving, it got .... .
2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do .... this.
3. Ann's younger sister is still at school. Her .... sister is a nurse.
4. Our team played really badly this afternoon .We played .... we have ever played before.
5. You are standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit .... away?
6. Is Jim younger than Tom? – No, he is .... .
7. The damage to our car wasn't so bad. It could have been much .... .
8. If you need any .... information, please contact our head office.

**Exercise 3. Use the comparative of the words in brackets.**

1. Shared infrastructure has (low) requirements for heating and lighting.
2. (New) technologies can play an even (broad) role in climate modeling, forecasting and monitoring.
3. These technologies are expected to be able to operate in the low frequency bands on (narrow) radio channels, as well as in the (high) frequency bands.
4. This advanced system offers new capabilities for the physical layer of the radio interface and brings into play a (great) level of radio resource management and control.
5. Recently, however, there has been a shift of emphasis towards business users, who pay (high) rates.
6. In the past 20 years, information theory has been made (precise).
7. They need (good) tools.
8. The operation of this equipment is (reliable).
9. (Powerful, intelligent) applications are becoming available to assist in decision-making.

**Exercise 4. Complete these sentences using the comparative of the words in brackets + *than*.**

1. Her illness was .... we at first thought. (serious)
2. Sorry I'm late. It took me .... to get here .... I expected. (long)
3. My toothache is .... it was yesterday . (painful)
4. The problem is not so complicated. It's .... you think. (simple)
5. Your English has improved. You speak a lot .... you did when we last met. (fluently)
6. Health and happiness are .... money. (important)
7. We always go camping when we go on holiday. It's much .... staying in a hotel. (cheap)

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using *a bit/ a little/ much/ a lot/ far*. Use *than* where necessary.**

1. It's .... today .... it was yesterday. (a little/ warm)
2. You're driving too fast. Can you drive ....? (a bit/ slowly )
3. I prefer this armchair. It's .... the other one. (much/ comfortable)
4. You looked depressed this morning, but you look .... now. (a bit/ happy)
5. This flat is too small for me. I need something .... . (much/ big)
6. It's .... to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (a lot/ easy)



**Exercise 6. In this exercise you have to use the structure .... and .... with the comparative of the words in brackets.**

1. It's becoming .... to find a job. (difficult)
2. As I waited for my interview, I became .... (nervous)
3. That hole in your pullover is getting .... (big)
4. As the day went on, the weather got .... (bad)
5. As the conversation went on, he became .... (talkative)
6. Traveling is becoming .... (expensive)
7. Since she has been in Britain, her English has got .... (good)

**Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using as ... as.**

*Example:* I'm quite tall but you are taller. I'm not as tall as you.

1. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn't ....
2. I still feel quite tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't feel ....
3. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I am a lot more nervous. I wasn't ....
4. The weather is still unpleasant today but yesterday it was worse. The weather isn't ....

**Exercise 8. Make sentences with the same as.**

1. Tom/ same age/ George.
2. Your hair/ same colour/ mine.
3. I arrived here/ same time/ you.
4. You made/ same mistake/ I made.

**Exercise 9. Read these sentences and then write a new sentence with a same meaning. Use a superlative.**

*Example:* I've never seen such a boring film. It's *the most boring film I've never seen.*

1. I've never heard such a funny story. That's the .... heard.
2. He's never made such a bad mistake. It's ....
3. I haven't tasted such good coffee for a long time. That's .... time.
4. I've never slept in such an uncomfortable bed. This is ....
5. I've never had such a big meal. It's ....
6. I've never met such a generous person as Ann. Ann is ....
7. I haven't had to make such a difficult decision for years. This is .... years.

**Exercise 10. Each of the following sentences has a mistake with comparisons. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

*highest*

*Example:* The Andes Mountains are among the ~~most high~~ in the world.

1. Life in the country is not as busy than life in the city.
2. Transport is more easier for people who live in cities.
3. There are the most people living in the world today than ever before.
4. Teachers today are less stricter than they were in the past.
5. Antarctica is the less populated continent in the world.
6. I think windsurfing is the more exciting than sailing.
7. I am more good at sport than my brother.

**Exercise 11. Translate and analyze the following sentences containing comparisons.**

1. Geographic information systems are one of the most effective ways to present environmental data.
2. Much more access to information and communication technologies is needed to help vulnerable regions adapt to climate change.
3. More and more text and voice spam messages are invading mobile phones.
4. The most expensive kind of problem reported in the survey was financial fraud.
5. Protection on a channel – by – channel basis is often less expensive than increasing the availability of the whole transmission network.
6. The Company will assist the smoothest and earliest possible transmission to ISDN.
7. Coherent systems are known to perform better than incoherent ones.
8. Signals with higher bit rates are always synchronized with the digital network.
9. Telephone traffic and mobile radio traffic are most intensive in daytime.
10. During link or equipment failures as big a part as possible of the network must be kept within synchronous operation.
11. Though dedicated networks are less hierarchical than public networks they require more reliable connections than other private networks.
12. As information and communication technologies and services become more and more diverse, coordination between the various topics of standardization, and standardization organizations, is becoming more and more important.
13. Once symbol synchronization is achieved, the next highest synchronization level is frame synchronization.
14. The Company's most urgent need was to provide customers with a single telephone number to call, and back this up with the ability to transfer calls anywhere.
15. The longer a segment, the more time it takes for a signal to propagate over it.
16. The more powerful the computer, the faster and more complex will be research.
17. The benefits of this open approach include fostering competition, innovation, and greater choice in the marketplace.
18. The more connected we are, the more vulnerable.
19. As satellite communication systems become more widely accepted new market segments are opening up.
20. Fiber optic transmission and communication are technologies that are constantly growing and becoming more modernized.

**Few/ a few**

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Do you mind waiting \_\_\_\_\_ minutes?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ people would want to do that job. It's horrible.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for promotion here. We're looking for intelligent, well-motivated people.
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for promotion here. You'll have to look elsewhere.
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ years time, I'll be rich.
6. I need \_\_\_\_\_ time to think over this proposal. Can we meet again tomorrow?
7. I'm getting \_\_\_\_\_ bored with this job. I need a change.
8. I'm not a worrier. \_\_\_\_\_ things worry me.
9. There's \_\_\_\_\_ time left to discuss the rest. Can we meet again tomorrow?
10. You'll get used to working here after \_\_\_\_\_ days.
11. Your recent work has been \_\_\_\_\_ disappointing.

12. I was able to set up my own dot com company with \_\_\_\_\_ help from my bank. They were very supportive.
13. You seem to have \_\_\_\_\_ interest in your work.
14. Very \_\_\_\_\_ people seem to be buying this model. I don't know why.
15. There is \_\_\_\_\_ incentive to do well.
16. We need \_\_\_\_\_ bonus payments as an incentive.
17. His work has picked up \_\_\_\_\_ but there is still room for improvement.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ people have made negative comments about him. I'm a bit worried.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ people have anything good to say about her. She's a disaster.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ of him goes a long way. He's hard to take.

**Little/a little, few/ a few**

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer:**

1. He has ..... knowledge of the subject; you'd better ask somebody else.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
2. There are a lot of forks but ..... knives on the table.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
3. Sara knows French ..... ; but she can speak Italian fairly well.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
4. Can I ask you ..... questions about your research? - Sure.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
5. The children had ..... money, so they couldn't go to the cinema.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
6. There are still ..... minutes left, so we can wait for Maria.
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few
7. Do many people know about this new bookstore? – No, only ..... .
  - little
  - a little
  - few
  - a few

8. I can see ..... English magazines on the table. Are they yours?  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
9. There is ..... milk in the bottle, but not enough for the children.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
10. I am sorry I can't buy this dress; I have ..... money left.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
11. There is ..... coffee in your cup. Shall I give you some more?  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
12. Though it is raining ..... many people are carrying umbrellas.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
13. In deserts they get ..... rain in all the seasons.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
14. There are ..... French books in our library; we'd like to buy some more.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few
15. Hurry up! We can miss our train; ..... time is left before the departure.  
little  
a little  
few  
a few

## Few/ less

### Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The exhibition was not very crowded. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people than I expected.
2. Meeting Bill Clinton was much \_\_\_\_\_ frightening than I had imagined.
3. I've not met him but I've heard \_\_\_\_\_ stories about him and he sounds interesting.
4. He's \_\_\_\_\_ crazy than you first think. Some of his ideas make sense.
5. That must be \_\_\_\_\_ frightening horror film I've ever seen.
6. It's time somebody told him \_\_\_\_\_ home truths.
7. I strongly disapprove. I don't like what I've heard in \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. He's not liked. In fact he's \_\_\_\_\_ liked person in the office.
9. I'd like to go to Japan but I get so \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to travel in my present job.
10. I'd like you to spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on your own work and more on controlling your staff.
11. David Letterman is very famous in America but \_\_\_\_\_ people in England have heard of him.
12. We mustn't postpone this meeting. We get to meet on too \_\_\_\_\_ occasions as it is.
13. Frankly, John's problems are \_\_\_\_\_ of my worries.
14. If you spent \_\_\_\_\_ time worrying, you'd get more done.
15. I don't like any of the solutions. I suppose John's is \_\_\_\_\_ bad of them but I still don't like it.
16. It's not important. It doesn't matter in \_\_\_\_\_ .
17. The winner will be the person who makes \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
18. I've had \_\_\_\_\_ problems with this. I really need some help.
19. I've had \_\_\_\_\_ problems with this. I don't need any help.
20. "Never was so much owed by so many to so \_\_\_\_\_ ." - Winston Churchill

## One, Ones, Other

### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use one of these words: one and ones, it or them.

1. Is that your pen? May I borrow ..... ?
2. If you'd like a biscuit, help yourself to ..... ?
3. These are my parents. Have you met ..... before?
4. This skirt is too long. Have you got a shorter ..... ?
5. I like most apples, but I don't like green ..... .
6. I've lost my glasses. Have you seen ..... ?

### Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. What colour shoes did you buy?

Black \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Which is your coat?

The green \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. What flavor ice-cream is that?

Raspberry \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Which one is your son?

The good-looking \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. What sort of job do you want?

A well-paid \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. Is this Chinese food?

No, it's Thai \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. We've missed the train to Brighton. When is the next \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. Do you like this Chinese food?  
No, I preferred the other \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. I'm making myself a cup of tea. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. How much a sandwiches?  
The tuna \_\_\_\_\_ are £2.50 and the others are £2.00.
11. How much is the weather where you are?  
It's terrible \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Which is your car?  
The red \_\_\_\_\_ over there.
13. What sort of wine do you prefer?  
Red \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. Who is Simon?  
The \_\_\_\_\_ who is married to Lindsey.
15. I'd like a new job, a better-paid \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. Some of my friends went to work in banks. They were the intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ .
17. What sort of bread do you prefer?  
Brown \_\_\_\_\_ .
18. Somebody has to work late again and I'm lucky \_\_\_\_\_ .
19. Have you got any bottled water?  
Sparkling \_\_\_\_\_ .
20. I like eating cookies. Especially chip \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 3. Translate these sentences paying attention to different meanings of *one/ones, other*.**

1. This approximation of real signals by band limited ones introduces no significant error in the application of the sampling theorem.
2. In using time-division multiplexing (TDM), one must also be sensitive to channel distortion, which widens the pulses before they enter the receiver.
3. The problem of designing for low aperiodic correlation, however, is a more difficult one.
4. Physical resources can be shared, as well as virtual ones, such as operating systems, tasks and applications.
5. By making use of this connection, one can derive bounds on the size of an optical orthogonal code from known bounds on the size of constant-weight codes.
6. One can compute the gain and phase translation of a transmitted tone by averaging the quotient of the channel response and the known transmitted tone input.
7. Following reception of a NAK, the sender completes the transmission of the current frame and retransmits the erroneous frame and all subsequent ones.
8. At the receiving array the nodes route one signal and deny the routing to the other signal.
9. Understanding these concepts should enable one to evaluate other such systems in a similar way.
10. We will consider radio channels that are disturbed only by additive white Gaussian noise and have no other impairments.
11. Others refer to only two sidebands, one above the carrier and one below, and then each sideband contains multiple side frequencies.
12. This concept can be generalized to other lattices, both two-dimensional and multi-dimensional.

**Exercise 4. Put the words in the correct order.**

1. work. Have This one? you doesn't get another
2. other him. Than the are better All competitors
3. impossible. easy Some but are dogs to others train
4. Can report? You make copies of this twenty another
5. married other my is of the divorced. sisters is and One
6. while sandwich have I order this You another

**Either, neither**

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of either or neither.**

1. The children shouldn't take that medicine, and \_\_\_\_\_ should she.
2. We don't plan to attend the concert, and \_\_\_\_\_ do they.
3. I don't like tennis, and he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She didn't see anyone she knew and \_\_\_\_\_ did Tim.
5. The Yankees couldn't play due to the bad weather, and \_\_\_\_\_ could the Angels.
6. Mary can't type well, and her sister can't, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I'm not interested in reading that book, and \_\_\_\_\_ is she.
8. They won't have to work on weekends, and we won't \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I can't stand listening to that music, and she can't \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Michael doesn't speak English, and his family doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences containing *either/neither*.**

1. Such channels are neither time flat nor frequency flat.
2. We can assume that either time or frequency selectivity effects can occur with this channel but not simultaneously.
3. The nonselective fading channel exhibits neither frequency nor time selectivity.
4. A sufficient characterization of this channel is provided by either the time correlation function, or its Fourier transform.
5. In either case the channel through the 8x8 element is available for 488 ns.
6. From this equation, we can see that the shape of the continuous part of the power spectral density of data signals can be controlled either by choice of pulse shapes or by manipulating the correlation structure of the data sequence.
7. The autocorrelation result is the same in either case.
8. In this case, the mean square correlation can be shown to be either optimum or close to optimum.
9. In explicit diversity, multiple copies of the same signal will have to be transmitted in channels using either frequency, or time, or polarization dimension.
10. Polarization diversity can be obtained either by explicit or implicit techniques.
11. Transmission channels can be either digital or analog, terrestrial or satellite.

## Mixed bag

### Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences with *in order to* or *whether*.

1. Financial resources need to be supplemented by human resources, and the important question remains ..... such funds should address mobile, Internet and broadband access.
2. Now ..... improve further the efficiency of each channel, ACK/NAK control packets and information frames need not be sent separately.
3. Next, we determine ..... the required error performance can be met by using 16-FSK alone, i.e. without error-correction coding.
4. .... maintain which packets are to be associated with which logical connections, each packet has a unique routing tag enclosed in a header followed by the user data.
5. For realistic channels and waveforms, the required transmission bandwidth must be increased ..... account for realizable filters.
6. Let us imagine that we do not evaluate ..... or not error-correction coding is necessary.
7. .... use the relative frequency formulas we imagine all of the balls are different and from symmetry know the answer is correct.
8. We must determine ..... this crosstalk is caused by a large number of disturbing channels or extraneous modulation products in carrier systems.

### Exercise 2. Translate these sentences paying attention to *once*.

1. Once data have been collected, various computational and processing tools are required to perform an analysis.
2. Once the receiver has a number of diversity branches, it has to combine these branches to maximize the signal level.
3. Once the standard has been fully developed, it is placed under an approval cycle.
4. Once this reliable exchange capability is realized, each signaling node has to be able to process the transported messages in support of a useful service such as call setup.
5. Once the power connections are made, the logical functions of the chip could be tested without physically contacting the chip.
6. Once the routing data has been stored in the batch, user data may then flow from either optical input A or optical input B through the switch until the network must again be reconfigured.
7. The signals once decoupled from the other wavelength signals by the optical cross connect can be switched based on the information contained within the bit stream.
8. Once the timing relationship for all of the inputs to all of the outputs has been established, it could be repeated at the interval at which time slots recycle.
9. Once you are given the bandwidth of the channel, the minimum pulse width is set.
10. Once symbol synchronization is achieved, the next highest synchronization level is frame synchronization.

## Pronouns

### Exercise 1. Put personal pronouns in brackets in the objective case.

1. I taught (he) at school.
2. He helped (we) with this exercise.
3. She will see (they) tomorrow.
4. It will cost a lot of money to mend (it).
5. I asked (she) to come and see (I).



6. We couldn't do the exercise until the teacher told (we) how to do (it).
7. He scored a goal and we all cheered (he).
8. She did the exercise well, and when I had marked (it) I praised (she).
9. I wonder how many of (we) will still be here next year.

**Exercise 2. Insert possessive pronouns:**

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ English classes once a week.
2. He keeps \_\_\_\_\_ books in the bookcase.
3. I usually go to see \_\_\_\_\_ friends in the evening.
4. Do you help \_\_\_\_\_ parents?
5. This film is very interesting but I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ title.
6. They teach \_\_\_\_\_ daughter music.
7. My sister is an accountant. She does \_\_\_\_\_ work well.
8. I refuse to answer any question about \_\_\_\_\_ brother.

**Exercise 3. In the following sentences replace the words in italics by a possessive pronoun.**

1. The mother told *the mother's* little girl a story.
2. Tom rode *Tom's* bicycle to school.
3. The little bird built *the bird's* nest in the tree.
4. Susan made a dress for *Susan's* doll.
5. The teacher told Richard to bring *Richard's* book to the desk.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have just gone into *Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's* house.

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct pronoun.**

1. My room is bigger than hers, but ..... is nicer.  
     she  
     her  
     hers
2. We know their names, but they don't know .....  
     us  
     our  
     ours
3. Sally is married. .... husband works in a bank.  
     she  
     her  
     hers
4. I don't like this friend of .....  
     yours  
     your  
     you
5. Have you told your mother about ..... boy friend?  
     yours  
     your  
     you
6. Sam and Rick are reliable men; you can trust .....  
     they  
     them  
     their

7. That is not my umbrella; ..... is yellow.  
my  
mine  
me
8. I like that camera. I am going to buy ..... .  
she  
it  
its
9. I want ..... to help Lionel with his homework.  
yours  
your  
you
10. I gave her my address and she gave me ..... .  
she  
her  
hers
11. The company has offices in many places, but ..... head office is in New York.  
his  
its  
it
12. Do you know this man? – Yes, I work with ..... .  
he  
him  
his
13. Where are the keys? I can't find ..... .  
they  
them  
their
14. I spent Christmas Day with the Petersons; ..... was the best party I have ever been to.  
their  
they  
theirs
15. John is a friend of ..... .  
my  
mine  
me

**Exercise 5. Put the correct form of pronouns in brackets.**

1. How dare you open (I) letters?
2. She pulled (he) by (he) sleeve.
3. How did you damage (you) car?
4. Why didn't you speak to (she)?
5. I paid a watchmaker to clean (I) watch.
6. Did you know enough English to ask for (you) ticket?
7. He lost (he) job last month.
8. He has been hoping for a rise in salary for six months but he hasn't dared to ask for (it) yet.
9. My grandparents are celebrating (they) golden wedding next week.

10. (We) nephew is coming to stay with (we) next weekend.

**Exercise 6. Put personal pronouns in brackets in Absolute Forms of Possessive pronouns.**

1. If she needs a dictionary she can borrow (I).
2. That dog of (they) has been fighting again.
3. Margaret wants to know if you have seen a pair of gloves of (she).
4. We are going to Paris to stay with a French friend of (we).
5. Will you lend me the season ticket of (you)?

**Exercise 7. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I felt sorry for ..... because I didn't get that job.  
me  
myself  
by myself
2. The pan is very hot. Don't burn ..... .  
youself  
yourselves  
yourself
3. Silvia couldn't get into the house; she had locked ..... out.  
herself  
by herself  
it
4. I was responsible for the accident and I blame ..... for it.  
myself  
meself  
by myself
5. Look here Sam! I am not going to clean your room. Why don't you do it .....?  
youself  
yourselves  
yourself
6. Let's fix the roof of the house ..... .  
myself  
ourselves  
yourself
7. Gloria fell off her bike, but she didn't hurt ..... .  
himself  
itself  
herself
8. Be careful! The knife is very sharp. You may cut ..... .  
youself  
yourselves  
yourself
9. Fanny got out of the shower and dried ..... on a towel.  
she  
herself  
herselves

10. The box was heavy. It was difficult for her to lift it ..... .  
by herself  
herself  
itself
11. I am not angry with you. I am angry with ..... .  
myself  
meself  
by myself
12. Good-bye Charles and Nora! Have a nice holiday and look after ..... .  
yourself  
yourselves  
yourself
13. I taught ..... to play the guitar.  
myself  
meself  
by myself
14. The film ..... wasn't interesting, but I liked the music in it.  
himself  
by itself  
itself
15. When I saw Jim, he was standing in the corner ..... .  
heself  
himself  
by himself

**Exercise 8. Translate the pronouns in brackets into English.**

1. My son can do this work (сам). 2. My sister likes to look at (себя) in the mirror. 3. Tom and Ann blamed (себя) for the accident. 4. Unfortunately I did it by (сам). 5. They came up to the door and rang the bell. Their aunt opened the door (сама). 6. I can give you a piece of advice, but you should solve the problems (сам). 7. Although the article was difficult we translated it (сами). 8. If I had a typewriter I would type it (сам). 9. This device works by (само).

**Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences paying attention to pronouns.**

1. The implementation of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda requires special support for developing countries, in order to enable them to integrate themselves more efficiently into cyberspace.
2. The company must no longer wait for its customers, but instead should go out actively seeking sales.
3. This itself marks a major advance in telecommunications business, but how fast it will grow and in what fields it will blossom is hard to predict.
4. The user can change connections by himself.
5. The 3G systems are achieving their objective of providing worldwide communications for voice and high speed data transmission.
6. The teleterminals themselves are cheap, compact and light and also easy to use.
7. Users can also share files with friends, and post them on the Internet for others to download.
8. Probability theory concerns itself with assumed random phenomena.

9. ITU will contribute its experience in capacity-building and in developing policy frameworks.
10. An important aspect of sharing data through networks is the ability to transmit content that has been created by users themselves.
11. Internet protocol television viewers can determine their own viewing schedules, receiving programmes at a time and place of their choice and over a range of devices.
12. Malware (malevolent software) does not itself eat up bandwidth, but the spam that often delivers it is certainly doing so.

### **Relative clauses**

#### **Exercise 1. Correct or not?**

1. The people which live next door have got five children. ...
2. Do you know a shop who sells good cheese? ...
3. I didn't understand the language which she was speaking. ...
4. I didn't understand the language that she was speaking. ...
5. I've found the dictionary that I lost it yesterday. ...
6. The girls that I work with gave me flowers for my birthday. ...
7. Where's the paper you wrote the address on? ...
8. You can have anything what you like. ...
9. What she said made me very angry. ...

#### **Exercise 2. Join the sentences in the place marked \*, using *who* or *which*.**

##### **A.**

1. I know a man\*. He writes film music.
2. Yesterday I saw a film\*. You would like it.
3. The bus\* got to London twenty minutes late. I took it.
4. The car\* isn't very good. I bought it last month.

##### **B. Join the sentences in the place marked \*, using *that*.**

1. The tickets\* were very expensive. I got them.
2. These are the scissors\*. I use them for cutting paper.
3. The woman\* is from Brazil. She gives me tennis lessons.
4. The man\* is always very friendly. He works in the corner shop.

#### **Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences without relative pronouns if you can. If you can't, write 'can't change'.**

1. Where's the book which I was reading?
2. The people who live next door are Italian.
3. The clock that I bought doesn't work.
4. I didn't like the film which I saw last night.
5. Here's the letter that came for you .
6. It was a journey that took twelve hours.

#### **Exercise 4. Change these expressions to make them more conversational.**

1. a boy to whom I talked
2. the people for whom I work
3. the hotel in which we stayed
4. the place to which I drove

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences with *which, that, who, whose*.**

1. Data is transmitted at 9600 bit/s to a base station which is linked by leased circuit to a central switching system.
2. The cost/ benefit analysis must also take into account the reliability and customer support that the provider's network delivers.
3. A narrower spectrum can be obtained by using a single oscillator whose frequency is modulated by the source bits.
4. The input data bits are not suitable for transmission on the twisted pair and so therefore must be converted into equivalent analog waveforms that can be transmitted.
5. Facility Management System controls the digital cross-connect systems and multiplexers which allow leased services and broadband links.
6. Such systems will provide access to a wide range of telecommunication services, supported by mobile and fixed networks that are increasingly packet-based.
7. Each verbal agreement is checked by a second person who is not paid a commission.
8. The planar filter is based on a thick film capacitance network, which provides very low inductance.
9. In 1933 Armstrong patented a wideband FM system that achieved a vastly improved signal-to-noise ratio and was unaffected by electricity in the atmosphere.
10. Businesses working in the ICT sector must take care to develop manufacturing processes which do not endanger the environments.
11. This article highlights two initiatives that recently originated with the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda.
12. Customers who change their minds within nine days are permitted to switch back to their previous carrier at no extra cost.
13. Network management is supported by an independent secondary channel which also provides a fully transparent security mode for synchronous dial-up environments.
14. This is done by creating an interference pattern with an original laser beam that illuminates the object.
15. E-mail systems are based on a store-and-forward model in which e-mail computer server systems accept, forward, deliver and store messages on behalf of users.
16. Users can transfer music files from their computers that are operated by mobile firms.
17. At the same time, asymmetric digital subscriber line and hybrid fibre-coaxial networks, over which most broadband services are delivered today, are becoming obsolete.
18. Malware is being aided and abetted by the spread of spam – unwanted e-mail messages sent in bulk that clog the networks.

**Exercise 6. Complete these sentences with *that, whose* or *which*.**

1. The girl ..... was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
2. My brother works for a company ..... makes computers.
3. Alexander Bell was the man ..... invented the telephone.
4. It seems that Earth is the only planet ..... can support life.
5. We stayed at a hotel ..... Tom recommended.
6. The boys ..... were arrested have now been released.
7. What was the name of the girl ..... passport was stolen?
8. The storm, ..... nobody had been expecting, caused a lot of damage.
9. The postman ..... is nearly always on time, was late this morning.
10. Mr. Edwards, ..... health hasn't been good recently, has gone into hospital for some tests.

## Prepositions

### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with *in, at, or on*.

1. It can be dangerous when children play football .....the street.
2. I'll meet you .....the corner of the street at 10 o'clock.
3. We got stuck in a traffic jam.....the way to the airport.
4. There was an accident .....the crossroads this morning.
5. I can't find your sister .....this photograph. Is she ....it?
6. ....the end of the street there is a path leading to the river.
7. Ann's brother lives ....a small village ....the south coast of England.
8. You'll find the sports results ....back page of the newspaper.
9. They got married ....Manchester four years ago.
10. Kiev is .....the river Dnepr.
11. Our manager's office is ....the first floor. When you come out of the lift, it's the third door .... your left.
12. The man the police are looking for has a scar .....his right cheek.
13. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right flat because there was no name ....the door.
14. When you send a letter, it is a good idea to write your name and address .....the back of the envelope.

### Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with *in, at, or on*.

1. I saw him, ...the football match last week.
2. I enjoyed the film but it was very cold ....the cinema.
3. Yesterday we were ....the cinema.
4. After many years away, he arrived back ....London a month ago.
5. This time next month I will be sitting .....a beach.
6. He used to spend a lot of time .....his library.
7. When I came in they were writing their names ....the top of their papers.
8. He didn't write his name ....the back of this piece of paper.

### Exercise 3. Translate these sentences paying attention to prepositions.

1. The modulation scheme is used in the CDMA mobile networks.
2. Diversity provides a powerful technique for combating fading in mobile communication systems.
3. Many books on linear systems touch on their subject of signal spaces in the context of Fourier series and transforms.
4. An inner product space, which is complete in its natural metric, is called a Hilbert space.
5. By a simple application of Bayes theorem, we arrive at the central result in detection theory.
6. The telephone and the switched public network enables us to reach anyone anywhere on this planet at anytime and to speak to them in our natural voices.
7. The common battery at the central office has an electromotive force of 48 V, and the telephone draws at least about 20mA of current over the loop.
8. Older telephones accomplished dialing with a rotary dial that interrupted the flow of DC with short pulses at a rate of about 10 dial pulses per second.
9. Frequency-division multiplexing combines the different voice channels by stacking them one above the other in the frequency domain.

- Such equipment is frequently used on thin-line microwave links carrying 60 channels or less but can also be found in multiplexers providing basebands of up to 600 channels.
- Microwave radios use an additional type of pilot tone, the continuity pilot, which is generally inserted at the top of the baseband spectrum.

**Exercise 4. Put in *in, at, on* or *nothing* (-).**

- I'll be here again \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.
- I saw her \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
- We usually play golf \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
- My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ January.
- The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ June 18th.

**Exercise 5. Put in *in, at, to* or *on*.**

- We live \_\_\_\_\_ a small town near Edinburgh.
- 'How do you know that?' 'I read it \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.'
- The train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ every station.
- I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop outside the station.
- Please don't put your feet \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- What's that black mark \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling?
- You will find the information \_\_\_\_\_ page 16.
- Do you go away \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas?
- Let's go to Scotland \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend.
- We always get up late \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday morning
- I can't work \_\_\_\_\_ night.
- The lesson starts \_\_\_\_\_ 9.45.
- I thought she was going to walk from the station, but she arrived \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
- Please write your name \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of paper.
- She has a ring \_\_\_\_\_ the third finger of her left hand.
- What time does this bus get \_\_\_\_\_ London?
- She posted the letter in April; it arrived \_\_\_\_\_ my house in June.

**Exercise 6. Put in *in, from, by* or *until*.**

- I'm going to stay in this job \_\_\_\_\_ next year.
- I have classes tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.00.
- You can borrow my bicycle, but I must have it back \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- Do you think you can learn English \_\_\_\_\_ two months?
- Can you clean these trousers \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow afternoon?
- The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.

**Exercise 7. Put in *for, during* or *while*.**

- We travelled round America \_\_\_\_\_ two months last year.
- I couldn't sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the night, so I got up and read a book.
- Somebody got into the house and stole the TV \_\_\_\_\_ we were asleep.
- I'd like to see you \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes.
- I went to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson.

**Exercise 8. Put in the correct prepositions. (More than one answer may be possible.)**

- He sat \_\_\_\_\_ the window, and looked out from time to time.
- C comes \_\_\_\_\_ B and D in the alphabet.



3. I couldn't see the plane, because it was high\_\_\_\_\_the clouds.
4. I had to wait a long time at the post office, because the woman \_\_\_\_\_ wanted a lot of different things.
5. There's a garage on the other side of the street just\_\_\_\_\_our house.
6. Please don't put bicycles \_\_\_\_\_the shop window.
7. He turned round and walked away\_\_\_\_\_the trees.
8. We cycled\_\_\_\_\_a little road \_\_\_\_\_the river for about five kilometres.
9. Ann came\_\_\_\_\_ the church and walked slowly\_\_\_\_\_ the square.
10. 'Where's the swimming pool?' 'Drive\_\_\_\_\_the police station, \_\_\_\_\_the railway bridge and\_\_\_\_\_ the corner, and you'll see it on your left.'

**Exercise 9. Put in within or during.**

1. ....each symbol fast-path data occurs first with a control byte known as the fast byte followed by the bytes of the fast data and the corresponding parity bytes.
2. ....each cycle of the mapper node byte clock, a byte of the mapping structure is examined to determine what type of byte is to be placed into the SDH network.
3. This method assumes that frequency offset .....any symbol period is sufficiently close to constant for the basic relationship to hold.
4. In the case of a troposcatter channel, fluctuations caused by motion in the scatters .....the medium cause Doppler effects.
5. Each source therefore must transmit its signal in bursts that occur only .....the time allocated to that signal.
6. In this way, multidrop of ADSL applications to any point .....the reach of the existing twisted pair can occur without rewiring the home or small business.
7. Any signal of a particular wavelength may be routed to any particular destination .....the network.
8. The 16-FSK demodulator receives a waveform (one of 16 possible frequencies) .....each symbol time interval.
9. For uncoded bandwidth-limited systems, the objective is to maximize the transmitted information rate .....the allowable bandwidth.
10. However, the price being paid is a reduction in the number of channels that can be multiplexed .....a given bandwidth.

**Exercise 10. Choose and use.**

**For, during, within**

1. My sister lived in London .... two years.
2. ....the talks Mr. Smith offered to deliver the goods to our company in three lots of 50 machines each at regular intervals ..... a year.
3. Our manager will stay in London .....two weeks. ....his stay in London he will contact some British firms to discuss business with them.
4. They will give an answer to the company .....a week.
5. The talks were very difficult and lasted .....four hours.
6. White and Co. will make payment .....10 days.

**Exercise 11. Supply the correct prepositions where necessary.**

Bell and Co are interested .....the Model 25 machines. Mr. Jones, a representative .... Bell and Co who deals with ....these goods, got instructions to place an order ....30 machines ....the Company.

.....Monday Mr. Smith contacted our Trade Delegation and ....2 o'clock ....the afternoon he met Brown to discuss the terms .....shipment and delivery dates. The Buyers required the goods .....CIF terms ....immediate shipment.

As our Company had a lot ...orders....that time they could offer the goods ....three lots ....a year.....regular intervals. They offered to deliver the first lot .....eight machines four month after they signed the contract and the balance ....22 machines eight and 12 month later.

Our Company guaranteed the delivery .....each lot....any delay. Mr. Smith agreed ....the terms ....the Company.

**Exercise 12. Fill the spaces in the following sentences by using *for* or *since*.**

1. We've been fishing ....two hours.
2. They've been working in this office ....a month.
3. They've been living in France ....1970.
4. He has been in prison .... a year.
5. I've known that ..... a long time.
6. That man has been standing there .....six o'clock.
7. She has driven the same car .....1975.
8. Things have changed.....I was a young man.
9. The kettle has been boiling..... a quarter of an hour.
10. The central heating has been on .... October.
11. He has been ill ....the last month.
12. I've been using this machine .....twelve years.
13. We've been waiting ..... half an hour.
14. Mr. Pitt has been in hospital ....his accident.
15. He hasn't spoken to me ....the last committee meeting.
16. I've been very patient with you ....several years.
17. They have been on strike ....November.
18. The strike has lasted .....six months.
19. It has been very foggy ....early morning.
20. They have been quarrelling ever ....they got married.
21. I've been awake ....four o'clock.
22. I've been awake...a long time.
23. I've earned my own living ....I left school.
24. Nobody has seen him .... last week.
25. The police have been looking for him.....four days.
26. He has a bad fall last week and ....then he hasn't left the house.
27. He has been under water ....half an hour.
28. He has been a Minister of Education ..... 2003.
29. I've been trying to open this door ....forty-five minutes.
30. He hasn't eaten anything ....twenty-four hours.
31. We've had terrible weather ..... the last month.

## Mixed bag

### Whatever

#### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Translate them:

1. What would you like for lunch? You can have \_\_\_\_\_ you want.
2. Please answer the phone for me. I don't want to speak to \_\_\_\_\_ it is.
3. That's not true. \_\_\_\_\_ told you that was wrong.
4. I loved my visit to Japan. The people were nice \_\_\_\_\_ we went.
5. It's my company. I'll employ \_\_\_\_\_ I like.
6. She never puts on weight, \_\_\_\_\_ much she eats.
7. Leave me alone, \_\_\_\_\_ you are.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ problems you have, ask Harry here to help you. He knows everything.
9. Come round and see me \_\_\_\_\_ you like
10. I don't want to go. Give my ticket to \_\_\_\_\_ wants it.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you decide, you'll still have doubts about it.
12. She's the boss and you have to do \_\_\_\_\_ she says.
13. Keep cool and calm, \_\_\_\_\_ stupid things he says.
14. I'm going to buy myself a Rolls Royce, \_\_\_\_\_ long it takes me!
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you choose for the job, somebody is going to be disappointed.
16. I'll always love you, \_\_\_\_\_ happens.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the boss pays us a visit, everyone is very nervous and on their best behaviour.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ you go in England, you'll find lots of pubs.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ it is, tell them I'm in a meeting.
20. I don't care. We can hold the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ you want.

### Than, as, that

#### Exercise 2. Complete the sentences.

1. He's smaller \_\_\_\_\_ me.
2. The meeting is at the same time \_\_\_\_\_ the last one.
3. He told me \_\_\_\_\_ he was coming.
4. That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ married Susan.
5. He's better \_\_\_\_\_ me at this type of work.
6. It's as good \_\_\_\_\_ done.
7. I know \_\_\_\_\_ you have done a good job on the project.
8. Your son was as good \_\_\_\_\_ gold.
9. I remembered \_\_\_\_\_ you wanted me to come early.
10. I know somebody \_\_\_\_\_ could repair that for you.
11. You're more intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ you look.
12. It's not as complicated \_\_\_\_\_ it seems at first glance.
13. I work for a company \_\_\_\_\_ sells computers.
14. Better late \_\_\_\_\_ never.
15. I'm the same age \_\_\_\_\_ Charlie Falconer but I look younger.
16. I'm a year older \_\_\_\_\_ Chris Smith but I look younger.
17. Where is the report \_\_\_\_\_ was in this folder?
18. He's the candidate \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer.
19. As difficult \_\_\_\_\_ it will be to replace you, I think you should take this new job.
20. I've already told you \_\_\_\_\_ I don't want to come.

## Already, still, yet

### Exercise 3. Matching exercise. Find the missing word.

1. You don't have to do it. I've \_\_\_\_\_ done it.
2. I've had no time. I haven't done it \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Don't wake him. He's \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.
4. I've \_\_\_\_\_ told you what to do. Listen carefully this time.
5. The plane has \_\_\_\_\_ arrived. It was really early.
6. We broke up six months ago but I \_\_\_\_\_ miss him.
7. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ working for the same company?
8. There's no need to tell him. He \_\_\_\_\_ knows.
9. We haven't finished \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Nobody else knows \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. I have \_\_\_\_\_ done this type of work before.
12. It's old but it \_\_\_\_\_ works well.
13. I bought it seven years ago and I haven't had any problems \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. I read your report but I \_\_\_\_\_ need to talk to you.
15. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ nine o' clock?
16. Oh no! It's \_\_\_\_\_ raining.
17. I'm feeling lazy. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
18. Is the pizza cooked \_\_\_\_\_ ?
19. I cannot take on any more jobs. I've \_\_\_\_\_ got too much work.
20. I cannot believe it. Half past four in the morning and you are \_\_\_\_\_ up!

## Also, too, either, neither

### Exercise 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the two jackets do you prefer? – As a matter of fact, I don't like ..... of them.  
also  
too  
either  
neither
2. Andy didn't understand the question, and ..... did Tom.  
also  
too  
either  
neither
3. Do you work or are you a student? – I go to school and I have a part time job .....  
also  
too  
either  
neither
4. There are two ways from here to the station; you can take ..... of them.  
also  
too  
either  
neither

5. The adverb ..... means 'in addition' and it is used before the notional verb.  
"also"  
"too"  
"either"  
"neither"
6. I can't cook, and my roommate can't ..... .  
also  
too  
either  
neither
7. Do you want to go to the cinema or to the circus? – ..... . I want to stay at home.  
also  
too  
either  
neither
8. Squirrels have long tails, and cats do ..... .  
also  
too  
either  
neither
9. Did you buy any clothes? – Yes, and I ..... bought a few books.  
also  
too  
either  
neither
10. Who are those two people? I don't know ..... of them.  
also  
too  
either  
neither
11. The adjective ..... means 'not one or the other of two'.  
"also"  
"too"  
"either"  
"neither"
12. Everyone in the room laughed at my foolish mistake, and I laughed ..... .  
also  
too  
either  
neither
13. Do you speak French? – No, I don't. And William doesn't know it ..... .  
also  
too  
either  
neither
14. Sam and I didn't eat anything; ..... of us was hungry.  
also

too  
either  
neither

15. First Fred worked in an office, and later he worked in a shop. .... job was very interesting.

also  
too  
either  
neither

## Linkers

### **Contrast: However, nevertheless**

#### **1. However: Use and position in the sentence**

Beethoven became deaf at the age 32. *However*, he still managed to compose great music. (Two contrasting facts about the same person.)

Haydn wrote 104 symphonies. *However*, his pupil Beethoven wrote only nine. (Contrasting facts about two different people.)

Ann wanted to continue the discussion. The others, *however*, wanted to finish the meeting. (*However* later in the sentence.)

#### **Note**

*However* is rather formal. It usually begins a sentence and has a comma after it, but can also come later. You may find it (a) before the main verb, (b) after adverbs like *sometimes, often, usually, generally*, etc.

**Exercise 1. Look at the notes below. At(a) rewrite the notes using *however* at the beginning of a sentence. At(b) show an alternative position for *however*. You may need to change the order of the notes.**

1. the Ancient Greeks discovered steam power/they did not use it industrially

(a) *The Ancient Greeks discovered steam power. However, they did not use it industrially.*

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

2. my sister eats meat/my brother is a strict vegetarian

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

3. modern computers occupy much less space/early computers took up whole rooms

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

4. occasionally snakebites cause death/most snakebites are non-fatal

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. some babies walk at nine months/in general babies walk around thirteen months

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

Which sentences give contrasting facts about the same people/things? \_\_\_\_\_

Which sentences deal with contrasts between different people/things? \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. *However* versus *nevertheless*

'Linkers' are important. *However/Nevertheless*, they are not always taught. (Two contrasting facts about the same thing. We can use *however* **or** *nevertheless*. *Nevertheless* is stronger, suggesting opposing facts.)

The French exam was easy. *However*, the chemistry exam was difficult. (Contrast between two different things. Here we **cannot** use *nevertheless*, as there is no real opposition between the facts. The two exams are 'independent'. )

We worked hard, but *nevertheless* we were unable to finish the job in time. (*Nevertheless* after *but*: we **cannot** use *however* after *but*.)

### Exercise 2. Captain Crock is reporting on a planet he is exploring. Underline the correct forms. Sometimes both forms are possible.

- 1 .The creatures on this planet appear to be intelligent. *However/Nevertheless*, they have not tried to make contact with us.
- 2.The area to the north is desert. *However/Nevertheless*, the area to the south has thick forests.
- 3.Several of our crew have had a strange illness, but *nevertheless/however*, we intend to continue with our exploration.
- 4.The planet has two suns. One of them is like our own sun. *Nevertheless/However*, the other is blue in color.
- 5.The planet is beautiful, but *however/nevertheless*, there is something frightening about it.
- 6.I have ordered Mercury Brigade to explore to the south. *However/Nevertheless*, Mars Brigade will stay to guard the spaceship.
- 7.I was bitten by a giant ant this morning. *However/Nevertheless*, I shall continue...

### Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences having *however/nevertheless*.

1. However, most satellite communications equipment requires a serial interface, resulting in restricted choice and increased costs for the user.
2. Nevertheless, it may take more than two years for these emerging technologies to prove themselves.
3. Nevertheless, such modern equipment is bound to make a good impression on the millions of foreign visitors.
4. Mobile penetration, however, continued to show high growth rates.
5. However, the superheterodyne circuit is a basic component of almost all radio and television receivers today.
6. Nevertheless, several organizations have tried to quantify the problem.
7. However, dispersion, absorption, and scattering are three properties of optical fibers that cause attenuation.
8. Most countries, however, are resigned to the fact that such a mass market is prohibitively expensive to achieve.

9. Nevertheless, last year imports grew much faster than exports which rose just about 5%.
10. Nevertheless, the technique is widely used for stereoscopic photography and movie making.
11. However, since each of the picture elements (stripes or points) have to be laid next to each other, the number of views impacts on the resolution available.

### **Contrast and comparison:**

#### ***On the other hand, by contrast, on the contrary, conversely***

The linkers in this unit often occur within a larger, comparative 'picture'. They can all begin a sentence, and usually have a comma after them.

#### **1. *On the other hand* versus *by contrast***

To strangers he appeared sarcastic and ill-tempered. *On the other hand*, his friends found him kind-hearted and generous. (Contrasting sides of the same person are brought together.)

John Sykes was a mean, ill-tempered man. *By contrast*, his brother was kind-hearted and generous. (Two different people are contrasted.)

#### **Notes**

1. *On the other hand* introduces a contrast which is part of a single overall picture; often the contrast is between different 'sides' of the same person or thing; it is common both in speech and writing.
2. *By contrast* (also *in contrast*) introduces a clear contrast between two different people or things; it is rather formal.

#### **Exercise 1. The sentences below can be completed with both (a) and (b). Insert *On the other hand* or *By contrast*.**

1. Schools nowadays do not encourage memorization,
  - (a) ***On the Other hand***, pupils do more projects and investigative work than before.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, pupils in former times had to learn many things by heart.
2. Lang (1973) reported good results using the drug Trisulphin.
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_, he also listed a number of unpleasant side-effects.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, a newer drug, Enzofalm, appeared to have little effect.
3. Tennis players often behave badly without losing points.
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_, football players are immediately sent off the field.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, they are sometimes fined for bad behavior.
4. The original Salko GL was not an advanced car, technically.
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_, the new model is a remarkable technical achievement.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, it was inexpensive, comfortable, and easy to maintain.
5. In old age, people may lose some of their mental agility.
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_, they often gain a greater understanding of life.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, young people are often very quick in absorbing information.
6. Working from home is comfortable and convenient.
  - (a) \_\_\_\_\_, one may miss the chance to discuss things with colleagues.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_, travelling every day to an office is tiring and expensive.



## 2. *On the contrary* versus *conversely*

The economy will not improve this year. *On the contrary*, it is likely to get worse. (The second sentence strongly rejects the idea of an improvement. It strengthens the negative of 'will not improve'.)

In the northern hemisphere, the summer months are from July to September. *Conversely*, in the southern hemisphere, the summer is from January to March. (The same facts from the opposite point of view.)

### Exercise 1. Insert *on the contrary* and *conversely* in the sentences below.

Draw a line (/) to show where the words should go. Alter punctuation as necessary. Write the changes above the sentences.

*Conversely, only*

1. Over 90% of the top group of students passed the exam. / Only 10% of the lowest group achieved the required standard.
2. I do not blame the author for punching the reviewer on the nose. I think he was completely justified in doing so.
3. I have never head John say anything bad about you. He's always spoken well of you.
4. The proportion of people renting houses has declined over the years. The percentage of people buying their own home has increased.
5. If a triangle has two equal sides, it must have two equal angels. If there are two equal angels, it must have two equal sides.
6. Our firm has no objections to employing older people. Applications from people over 50 will be welcomed.

## Results and Conclusions: *Thus, therefore*

### I. *Thus*: Meanings and patterns

Modern societies need educated workers. **Thus**, we must increase spending on education. (*Thus* = 'so', 'for this reason'. The first sentence explains the second sentence.)

My talk will be in two parts. *Thus*, I shall begin with the historical background and then deal with current ideas. (*Thus* = 'the details are as follows'; the second sentence gives details to explain the first.)

We shall spend more money on education and thus give our young people hope for the future. (*Thus* = 'by doing this'.)

### Notes

*Thus* (with a comma after it) is a useful general-purpose linker when one sentence EXPLAINS another. It is used mainly in formal writing and speech.

*Thus* (often *and thus*) can also mean 'by this method', 'by doing this'. Notice that there is no comma after it.

**Exercise 1. (Political reports) Insert *thus* or *and thus* in the sentences below. Make two sentences whenever you can. Alter punctuation when necessary.**

1. The president was very unpopular his resignation did not come as a surprise.  
The president was very unpopular. Thus, his resignation *did* not come as a surprise.
2. The government intends to reduce taxes increase its popularity.
3. There had been riots in the streets the army decided to take control.
4. The police fired tear gas managed to disperse the protesters.
5. The government has announced a programme of reform it will improve social benefits for the poor.
6. The health minister claimed that great progress had been made 240 new hospitals had been built.
7. The opposition parties voted against the proposal prevented it from becoming law.
8. The new minister, Mrs Duras, is energetic she will probably adopt new policies.

## **II. *Therefore* and *thus***

The economic situation was poor. *We therefore* postponed our plans for expansion.  
(*Therefore* before the main verb; **compare** *Thus, we postponed ...* )

The economic situation was poor. We were *therefore* unable to proceed with our plans.  
(*Therefore* after the verb 'to be'; **compare** *Thus, we were unable ...* )

### **Note**

*Therefore* (without a comma) can be used instead of *thus* to state a result.

Usually it does **not** begin a sentence. It goes (a) after the subject of the sentence, before the main verb, (b) after the verb 'to be', or any modal auxiliary verb (*is, are, was, were, will, should, may, can, could, might, must*)

**Exercise 2. (Sentences from official letters) Rewrite the sentences below as two sentences, using *therefore* in a suitable place. Alter the punctuation as necessary.**

1. Our department does not deal with these matters. Thus, we are unable to help.  
Our *department does not* deal with these matters. We are therefore unable to help.
2. As the books you borrowed are overdue, you should return them immediately. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I wish to cancel my insurance policy as I no longer have a car. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We have received many complaints, so we must ask you to reduce the noise level. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You are a valued customer. Thus, I am sending you our new catalogue. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Because you sent the money on 16<sup>th</sup> June, payment arrived several days late.

---

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences having *thus/therefore*.**

1. Light *thus* travels parallel to the axis, creating little pulse dispersion.
2. The whole network situation can be taken into account and *therefore* switching between alternative routes is easier to arrange.
3. Information and communication technologies have the ability to improve efficiency and cut the use of material goods, *thus* reducing energy demands and the burden upon the environment.
4. Our Company's goal, *therefore*, is to develop products and services that can reduce energy consumption.

5. Therefore both digital branching equipment and dynamic node have special features enabling them to keep track of various link conditions.
6. International standards that enable interoperability and security are the key to bringing value and choice to consumers, making possible the use of diverse products, services and sources, and therefore accelerating market development.

### **Results and conclusions:**

#### **Hence, consequently; mixed reason/result forms**

##### **1. Hence and consequently**

One side of the rectangle is 4 cm and the other is 3 cm. Hence, the total area is 12 cm<sup>2</sup>. (*Hence* = “it follows logically that”)

The town was built on the river Cam: hence the name Cambridge. (*Hence* = “that is the reason for”; there is no verb in the phrase after *hence*).

The bank refused to help the company. Consequently, it went bankrupt. (*Consequently*= “as a direct result”).

#### **Notes**

1. Hence is like thus but even more formal, used mainly for conclusions that a person could arrive at using LOGIC or REASONING.
2. When hence means “That is the reason for”, it has no verb after it. It usually comes after a colon (:), semi-colon (;), comma (,) or dash (-).
3. Consequently is also formal. It is used mainly to describe DIRECT RESULTS and tends to be used when describing actions/events at a particular time, place, etc.

#### **Exercise 1. Change this sentence with *so* into formal, two-sentence statements using *hence* or *consequently*. Alter punctuation if necessary.**

1. There is no defect in the fuel system of the car, so the fault appears to lie with the electrical system.  
*e.g. There is no defect in the fuel system of the car. Hence, the fault appears to lie with the electrical system.*
2. Several professors are ill, so the Institute will be closed until further notice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The ship suffered damage in a storm, so it had to go into port for repairs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. There is no evidence of damage to the door, so the thieves must have entered the building through \_\_\_\_\_ the window. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Over 90% of our patients improved after taking the drug, so the drug can be regarded as an \_\_\_\_\_ effective \_\_\_\_\_ treatment \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ the disease \_\_\_\_\_
6. Calcium hydroxide is an alkali, so it reacts with acids to form a salt plus water.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. The temperature in Saudi Arabia can reach 50 °C, so a lot of business is done early in the day. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The soldiers in the Pacific Army were poorly paid, so morale was extremely low. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Mixed reason/ result forms

### Exercise 2. Choose the best answer in the sentences below.

1. I'll be out all day *so/hence* I'll leave your lunch in the oven.
2. John copies the answers from his brother and *hence/thus* achieves good marks.
3. Poachers shoot elephants for their ivory. *Consequently/Because* the number of elephants is decreasing.
4. Mr. Cox is ill and will *therefore/since* be unable to lecture today.
5. There is no record of the transaction on our files. *As/Thus*, there is no proof that the transaction ever took place.
6. Temperatures are likely to fall *as/consequently* cold weather is moving in from the North.
7. Lisa is getting married: *so/hence* the ring on her finger.
8. The costs of producing the magazine have risen steadily. We are *therefore/ hence* raising the subscription to 20\$ for four issues.
9. Benjamin Roe has ambitions to become the world's leading newspaper proprietor: *hence/ consequently* his purchase of the New York Globe.
10. We are planning a series of conferences next summer. *Thus/ Therefore*, there will be a weekend devoted to "Hospital Reform", a day on "New Technology", and a week on "Health in the twenty-first Century".
11. *Since/Hence* the three sides of the triangle are equal in length, each of the angles must also be equal.

### Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying special attention to linking expressions.

1. Consequently, single errors in the received PCM code word will cause minimum errors in the recovered analogue level, provided that the sign bit is not in error.
2. Consequently, the Shannon bandwidth of the signal set is measured in dimensions per second.
3. Hence, the equivalent discrete-time transfer function is positive, real valued, and an even function of  $f$ .
4. Consequently, signals of differing frequencies and wavelengths are dispersed and the pulse becomes indistinguishable.
5. Hence, an estimate can be made on the basis of the set of coefficients or on the basis of a vector in the signal space with these coordinates.
6. The communications industry has, consequently, become more interested in standardization.
7. The code has no error detection capability and, hence, performance cannot be monitored.
8. Consequently, to reduce the amount of crosstalk generated at a particular transmitter, the pulse shaping filter generally attenuates high frequencies more than low frequencies.

## Mixed Bag

### Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences having linking expressions.

1. Several countries have adopted national strategies and programs for critical infrastructure protection, as well as legislation on cybercrime, and other misuses of information technology.
2. Arranging a television system so that viewers can see three-dimensional pictures is both simple and complex.
3. In order to make the transmission network reliable enough, different protection schemes can be applied.
4. The security of online information, as well as the smooth flow of activities are under relentless attack by two modern scourges: malware and spam.
5. The equipment can be controlled either locally or remotely.
6. An increase in the wave-guide dispersion in an optical fiber can be used in order to counterbalance material dispersion.
7. In the dynamic transmission network nodes, protections of connections could be made either at the 2 Mbit/s signal level or at the  $n \times 64$  kbit/s signal level.
8. Companies have long sought to integrate existing systems in order to implement information technology support for business process.
9. The nodes adapt various user signals to the transmission network, as well as combine and connect the signals to the links.
10. The connections are either two way point-to-point connections or point-to-multipoint.
11. As long as there are easier markets, European companies will tend to gravitate towards them.

### Exercise 2. Complete the sentences by adding an appropriate linking expression (as well as; in order to; either ...or).

1. \_\_\_\_\_strengthen the security we must enhance the protection of privacy and personal information and data.
2. Data signals may be \_\_\_\_\_synchronised with the network (synchronous adaptation)\_\_\_\_independent of the network clock (asynchronous adaptation).
3. These changes may require a further regulatory shift \_\_\_\_\_open more market segments to competition.
4. These components contain \_\_\_\_\_requests for action at the remote end (e.g., invoking a process), \_\_\_\_\_data indicating the response to the requested operation.
5. It is necessary to promote a cybersecurity culture in all countries of the world, \_\_\_\_\_safeguard international security.
6. \_\_\_\_\_conventional supercomputers, the processing power of ordinary computers can be employed for the task, through grid computing.
7. It was recommended that regulation should be lighter, more flexible, \_\_\_\_\_stimulate investment and enable demand to be met more rapidly.
8. Liberalization of markets has been important in generating private sector investment, \_\_\_\_\_financing solutions.
9. The physical layer is the final layer and transports bits serially as \_\_\_\_\_optical\_\_\_\_\_electrical entities.
10. LCD data screens provide status information on signals, operational nodes, signal quality, receive levels and offset, echo delay \_\_\_\_\_ error control parameters.

## Alternatives: Alternatively, otherwise, instead

### 1. *Alternatively* versus *otherwise*

You could take the exam in May. *Alternatively*, you could wait till August. (=There is no choice. The person might want to do it either).

You could take the first bus, or *alternatively* you could travel later in the day. (Alternatively after or).

You'd better go now. *Otherwise* you'll miss your train. (= There is no real choice. The person does not want to miss the train.)

### Notes

1. *Alternatively* is used when there is a REAL CHOICE. It often goes with can or could. It can come after or.
2. *Otherwise* has the idea of if not". It SUGGESTS A WARNING, not a real choice.

### Exercise 1. Put the notes below in order and make sentences using *otherwise* or *alternatively*. Sometimes you can make one or two sentences.

1. he may have an accident/I hope he drives carefully  
***I hope he drives carefully. Otherwise he may have an accident.***
2. if the goods are faulty we can replace them/we can give you a refund
3. you could get one tomorrow morning/ there's a plane tonight
4. he'll fail/Tom will have to work harder
5. we must improve our profits/ we could go bankrupt
6. you can pay for it in installments/ you can buy the car now

### 2. *Instead*

We don't make any products by hand nowadays. *Instead*, we use computer-controlled robots. (Instead often comes after a negative sentence.)

We don't make our robots by hand. We use robots *instead*. (Instead at the end of a sentence – sounds less formal than at the beginning.)

They advised us to fly, but *instead* we decided to come by train. (Instead after but.)

We shall cease hand-production, and *instead* utilize industrial robots. (Instead after and.)

### Note

Instead is used when one action "takes place" of another. It often comes after a negative sentence. It can begin a sentence (plus comma), or come after but or and (usually no comma). It can also come at the end of sentence, but this sounds slightly less formal.

**Exercise 2. Insert instead in a suitable position in the sentences below. Draw a line (/) to show where it should go. Alter punctuation as necessary. Write the changes above the sentences.**

*instead*

1. We gave up the idea of moving house and / decided to extend our existing house.
2. Cars will not run on petrol in future they will run on hydrogen.
3. They hoped to make money on the stock exchange but lost everything.
4. We no longer post letters to Hong Kong we send faxes.
5. Typewriters are becoming obsolete most writing is done on word processors.

**Exercise 3. Mixed forms.**

**Complete the texts below with alternatively, otherwise or instead.**

**A** (a government minister is speaking) We must reduce public spending. Otherwise, we will never defeat inflation. We must stop spending money which we have not earned, and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ look at every branch of government to see if savings are possible. Savings may be possible in the health budget. 3 \_\_\_\_\_, we may be able to cut spending on education.

**B** (giving directions to a driver) I wouldn't take the A4 if I were you – the traffic on it is very heavy. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, I would take the B402 to Southam. But be careful to take the ring road round Southam. 6 \_\_\_\_\_, you'll get stuck in the town centre. Then take the B438 north, or 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you could go onto the motorway.

**Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences using a linking expression from the box.**

Otherwise, instead of, on the other hand, however, thus
---

1. \_\_\_\_\_, if the multipath angle spread is small, as in the case of the base stations, the coherence distance is much larger.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, diversity reduces the error rate exponentially as the number of independent branches increases.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, digital data services and leased circuit services are the sole real growth areas for our company at present.
4. Today's telephones offer push-button dialing along with a variety of intelligent features, \_\_\_\_\_, the basic functions of the telephone instrument have not changed.
5. To a C language programmer, learning C++ is a step into a different world where the programmer manipulates objects" \_\_\_\_\_ writing thousands of lines of code.

**Rephrasing and correcting:  
In other words, rather, at least**

He didn't reach the required standard. *In other words*, he failed. (The second sentence EXPLAINS the meaning of the first, using simpler language).

It was late at night when he came home. *Or rather*, it was early in the morning. (The second sentence CORRECTS the first by giving more exact information).

He's asleep. *At least*, his eyes are closed ("Eyes closed" doesn't go so far as 'being asleep')  
He's leaving on Monday – *or at least*, he says he is. (*At least* after *or*).

**Notes**

1. We use *in other words* when we EXPLAIN a point, often in simpler language.
2. We use *or rather* to correct something we have just said.
3. We use *at least* when we correct ourselves with a 'weaker' statement, one which doesn't go so far. It usually takes a comma. It can begin a sentence, or come after *or*.

**Exercise 1. Mr. Perkins doesn't like Bert, his daughter's boyfriend. Complete what he says about Bert, using *in other words*, *or rather*, *at least*.**

1. He wastes his money on useless things. *Or rather*, he wastes my daughter's money.
2. You can't trust him. \_\_\_\_\_, you can trust him to tell lies.
3. He's allergic to work. \_\_\_\_\_, he's a lazy-good-for nothing.
4. He spends his whole life in the pub. \_\_\_\_\_, he's there most nights of the week.
5. Last night he borrowed a friend's motor bike. \_\_\_\_\_, he took it without permission.
6. The police followed him and found he was going at 125 kilometres an hour-or \_\_\_\_\_, he was over the speed limit.
7. They also tested his eyesight and found that he was driving with 'defective vision'. \_\_\_\_\_, he should have been wearing glasses.
8. I'll be surprised if he doesn't go to prison for it. \_\_\_\_\_, he'll be banned from driving.
9. Of course he'll be very sorry now – or \_\_\_\_\_ he'll say he is.
10. It's time his association with my daughter ended. \_\_\_\_\_, it's time she got rid of him.

**Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using a linking expression from the box.**

<i>conversely, hence, instead, nevertheless, in other words</i>
---

1. .... these radio channels are characterized statistically in terms of the scattering function.
2. Armstrong designed a new way of varying the carrier wave while keeping the amplitude constant ....., frequency modulation, or FM radio.
3. ...., if the transmitted signals are time multiplexed, then the duration of the system impulse response must be contained within the assigned time slot.



4. ...., this model can be considered valid over short time periods during which the multipath parameters remain constant.
5. ...., inter-symbol interference might extend over 20-30 symbols.

**'Main point' linkers:  
Anyway, in any case, the thing is**

**Anyway**

Perhaps the interviewers liked the answers I gave, or perhaps they were impressed by my experience. *Anyway*, I got the job. (Getting the job is the main point - the reasons don't matter.)

The committee will discuss the matter shortly. In any case, you will be notified within the next two weeks. (*In any case* used in a formal letter.)

Maybe I'll phone you tomorrow. *In any case*, I'll let you know by the end of the week. (In any case in speech; we could also use *anyway* here.)

**Notes**

1. *Anyway* and *In any case* show that we are coming (or returning) to the main point, and that what we have just said is not so important. The meaning is often 'whatever the truth may be'.
2. *Anyway* is used mainly in speech. In any case can be used both in speech and formal writing.
3. We sometimes use anyhow and at any rate in conversation with the same meaning as *anyway*.

**Exercise 1. In the passages below, underline the sentences which could begin with *anyway* or *in any case*.**

1. I'm not going to the party, I don't like parties much. I'm too tired. I'll probably just stay at home and watch TV tonight.
2. We are confident that our equipment will provide years of useful service. We have thousands of satisfied customers all over the world. If a fault should develop, we guarantee that our engineers will carry out immediate repairs, free of charge.
3. Both Adams (1974) and Bentley (1991) found that language learning improved when the audio- tactile method was used. Gonzales (1985) also reported some success with this approach. It appears that the technique will play a part in language teaching in future. Nevertheless, further research is needed to determine how it can be used most effectively.
4. Eike phoned the office. She says she isn't feeling well. She thinks it might be flu. She won't be at work today.
5. We'd better go now. We've got a lot of work to do tomorrow. It's getting late. If we don't go now we'll miss the last bus.

In which passages would you use in any case (**not** anyway)?

**The thing is...**

Our firm is doing badly. *The thing is*, there is no market for our goods. ('No market' is the explanation of why the firm is doing badly.)

I'm worried about Cathy. *The thing is*, she hates her school. (The fact that Cathy hates her school explains why the speaker is worried.)

JOHN: Why won't you marry me, Michaela?

MICHAELA: *The thing is*, John, I don't want to marry anyone. (Michaela explains why she won't marry John.)

### Note

*The thing is* comes before the main point, when the main point also acts as the EXPLANATION of a previous sentence. It is used mainly in conversation.

### Exercise 2. Choose between *anyway* and *the thing is* in the conversations below.

1. A Are you doing anything this weekend?

B No, nothing special.

A Anyway, / *The thing is*, I'm having some friends round for dinner. Would you like to come?

2. A. Louise looks very happy today.

B. Haven't you heard? She and Harry are getting married.

A. That's nice. They've been friends for ages. Maybe she told Harry it was now or never.

B. Maybe so. *Anyway*, / *The thing is*, they've finally made the decision.

3. A Did Paolo get the job he applied for?

B. No. I thought he had a good chance of getting it. Maybe they thought he was too old.

*Anyway*, / *The thing is*, he didn't get it.

4. A I hear Marie passed her biology exams.

B She had no problems at all. *Anyway*, / *The thing is*, she has such a good memory, she just needs to look at a diagram once and she remembers it.

5 A What do you think of Joe Glenn's paintings?

B Not much. *Anyway*, / *The thing is*, he has simply no idea about colour.

### 'Extra point' linkers: *By the way*, *incidentally*; mixed 'main' and 'extra' forms

#### *By the way*, *incidentally*

I met Dita in Athens. *By the way*, she sends you her regards. She says she's going to stay for another year.

(*By the way* used to insert an extra point into the conversation. The extra point is not so important to the speaker.)

So that's the situation. *By the way*, this is a secret, so don't mention it to anyone.

(Here the extra point about secrecy is **very** important.)

Our German subsidiary has sent an order for another 5,000 copies of the book.

*Incidentally*, their sales are up 45% this year.

(*Incidentally* before an additional fact. *By the way* is also possible, but sounds less 'factual'.)

### Notes

1. *By the way* and *incidentally* can both occur in speech. *Incidentally* sounds a little more factual/formal, but the difference is more one of personal style. In writing, *incidentally* is more likely to occur.

2. *By the way* and *incidentally* can introduce an interesting (but not important) fact about a topic - as if you were saying something 'in brackets'. However, they can also introduce points that are very important to you.

**Exercise 1. Read the sentences below and decide on a suitable order (more than one may be possible). Before which sentence would you put the linker (*by the way* or *incidentally*)?**

- (a) Four of them were absent.  
(b) It seems George Michael is their favourite singer.  
(c) I did a survey of the students in the class today.  
Order c-a-b ; linker before **(a) Incidentally**
- (a) Have you seen her recently?  
(b) She says she's enjoying her holiday.  
(c) I got a postcard from Lisa MacDonald this morning.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_ ; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Twenty-eight new students enrolled today.  
(b) A lot of them seem to be from eastern Europe.  
(c) We'll divide them into two groups, OK?  
Order \_\_\_\_\_ ; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) The opening ceremony is on TV.  
(b) The Olympic Games start tomorrow.  
(c) How many medals did we get last time?  
Order \_\_\_\_\_ ; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Do please clean everything up after you.  
(b) It's your turn for the sauna tonight.  
(c) It's reserved for you from eight till nine thirty.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_ ; linker before \_\_\_\_\_

**Mixed 'main point' and 'extra point' forms.**

**Exercise 2. Insert a suitable linker in the passages and conversations below.**



- A Are you coming to the lecture this evening? B  
Yes, I expect so. **By the way**, how long is it supposed to last?
- The report from the committee suggests that the tax on petrol should not be introduced. Such an increase would be harmful to industry. \_\_\_\_\_, it would be unfair to motorists living in rural areas.
- The latest news is that Thomson has recovered from his injury and will play for Rovers tonight. \_\_\_\_\_, new figures show that Thomson was the highest-paid player in the league last season.
- Chris, you couldn't by any chance lend me \$10 till tomorrow, could you?  
\_\_\_\_\_, I forgot to go to the bank this morning.
- A Are you getting time off from work to play in the competition?  
B I haven't asked for time off. My boss wouldn't be keen on the idea. \_\_\_\_\_,

the competition doesn't start till 6 p.m., so there shouldn't be any problem.

6. It was a good result for Vampyra, the Transylvanian athlete, who won the silver medal in the 5,000 metres.

\_\_\_\_\_, that was Transylvania's first medal in these games.



7. A I hear that Charles and his wife are separating.

B Well, that shouldn't surprise anyone. \_\_\_\_\_, they haven't been getting on well for years.

8.A So, are you off to do your shopping now?

B Yes, I've got a lot to do. \_\_\_\_\_, could you possibly give me a lift into town if you're going that way? I didn't bring my car this morning.



### Reality: (but) in fact, (and) indeed

#### 1 Two uses of in fact

I don't like him. *In fact*, I can't stand him. (The second sentence **STRENGTHENS** the first.)  
People think I don't like Harry, *but in fact*, he's a good friend. (The second clause **CONTRADICTS** the idea in the previous clause.)

#### Exercise 1. Put the notes below in order and make sentences, using *in fact* or *but in fact*.

1. it rained all day

the weatherman had promised sunny weather

*The weatherman had promised sunny weather, but in fact, it rained all day.*

2. Dynamo are the best team in the country

Dynamo are a very good team

3. research on anti-viral drugs is making good progress

a cure for many deadly diseases is only a few years away

4. we thought, we might arrive even earlier.

we expected to reach our destination by midday

5. the expedition hoped to climb the mountain by August

it was mid-September before they could begin the ascent

## 2 Two uses of indeed

Our results this year have been satisfactory. Indeed, they are the best results we have had for several years. (A formal report; the second sentence strengthens the first. The meaning is the same as *in fact* but *indeed* is more formal.)

He was said to be 110 years old, *and indeed*, he could remember events from long ago. Nevertheless, I never found out his real age. (= I ADMIT that he was old, but have doubts about whether or not he was 110.)

### Notes

1. *Indeed* sounds a little more formal than *in fact*. We can use it instead of *in fact* when we want to STRENGTHEN our previous sentence. (Notice that we **cannot** use *indeed* when there is a 'contradicting' meaning.)
2. We can use *and indeed* when there is some evidence to support a fact, but we still have doubts. The meaning is 'it is certainly true that.. .'.

**Exercise 2. Insert indeed in the sentences below if possible. Draw a line (/) to show where it should go. Alter punctuation as necessary. Write the changes above the sentences.**

*Indeed, he*

1. Webb is a fine athlete. / He is the best athlete in these games.
2. The newspapers praised him highly, and he did an excellent job. However, other people deserved just as much credit.
3. Linda was blamed for the accident, but it wasn't her fault at all.
4. Hudson's book did not sell well at first. The publishers considered dropping it from their list. However, it is now a bestseller.
5. We shall have to work with each other even if we don't get on well.

**Exercise 3. (Mixed forms) Choose the best way of beginning the sentences below, (a) or (b).**

1. (a) The disease is serious. In fact, . . .  
(b) The disease is serious, but in fact...  
... it is fatal in over 60% of cases.
2. (a) Muller has developed a vaccine for it, and indeed ...  
(b) Muller has developed a vaccine for it. In fact...  
... his work gives some cause for hope. However, it appears that the vaccine is only partially effective.
3. (a) At first Muller claimed to have found a 'cure'. In fact...  
(b) At first Muller claimed to have found a 'cure', but in fact... ,  
... further research showed such claims were exaggerated.
4. (a) Cases of the disease will increase throughout the 1990s. Indeed ...  
(b) Cases of the disease will increase throughout the 1990s, but in fact...  
... it may become a world health problem in the twenty-first century.

## Reality: Actually, as a matter of fact; mixed 'reality' forms

### 1. *Actually* and *as a matter of fact*

I'm going to stay with someone I know in Paris. *Actually*, he's my cousin. (Adding precise information; we could also use *as a matter of fact* here.)

A I thought Simon had a degree in languages.

B *Actually*, he didn't go to university. He learnt Japanese when he worked in Tokyo. (Correcting wrong information; we could also use *as a matter of fact* here.)

A I didn't like the singer very much.

B *Actually*, I thought she was excellent. (Disagreeing about an opinion; *as a matter of fact* would sound rather strong here.)

A Have you cleaned your room yet?

B *Actually*, I was meaning to do it this afternoon. (Admitting something embarrassing; *as a matter of fact* could sound rather aggressive here.)

### Notes

1. *Actually* is used especially in speech, (a) when we want TO ADD EXACT DETAILS to something we have just said, (b) TO SOFTEN A REPLY, when we disagree with someone, correct someone, or admit something embarrassing.

2 *As a matter of fact* can be used in speech **and** writing, in the same way as *actually*, especially when dealing with facts. However, it can sound too strong in matters of opinion or in an embarrassing situation.

**Exercise 1. Insert *actually* in the sentences and conversations below. Draw a line (/) to show where it should go. Alter punctuation as necessary. Write the changes above the sentences.**

*Actually, it's*

1. I bought these shoes in a shop in the High Street. / It's that shop that opened last week, right on the corner. It has a very nice range.

2. John: I'm going home now. Would you like a lift?

Sue: I'm not leaving just yet. I've got some work to finish. Thanks, though.

3. Alan: I admired the Prime Minister's speech on television. Didn't you?

Bob: I found it extremely depressing.

4. Migoumi: Let's go for a swim after the lesson this afternoon.

Kaoro: I can't swim.

5. Fleming was the first person to notice the effects of penicillin. He discovered the effects by accident. Then later, he discovered what caused these effects.

6. I'm glad Williams is leaving the company. He never seemed particularly good at his job. I heard he only got the job because he's a friend of the boss.

In which sentences could you use *as a matter of fact* instead of *actually*?

## Mixed 'reality' forms

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct form in the sentences below. Sometimes both forms are possible.**

1. A Did you have a good holiday in Scotland?

B *In fact, / Actually*, we never went to Scotland. We got as far as the Lake District, then we came home.

2. The sales of LPs have declined at the expense of CDs. *Indeed, / In fact*, production of classical LPs has ceased entirely.

3. Hodgeson was said to be a fine musician, *and indeed / and actually* he had an excellent voice, though I never heard him play an instrument.

4. A How do you like my new jacket?

B *Actually, / Indeed*, it doesn't suit you very well.

5. A Do you think we should buy a 386 computer?

B *Actually, / As a matter of fact*, there's no advantage in getting a 386. The 486 models have come down in price, and they give more speed and power.

6. Everyone thought Stevens had the potential to become a great athlete, *but in fact, / and indeed* he never fulfilled the promise he had shown.

### Exemplification and summation:

*For example, for instance, all in all, in short*

#### Exemplification: *For example and for instance*

Geniuses can be very unpleasant as people. *For example, / For instance*, Gesualdo, the sixteenth-century Italian composer, was a murderer. (The second sentence provides an EXAMPLE of the first sentence.)

#### Compare:

There have been many unpleasant geniuses, e.g. the Italian composer Gesualdo. (We can use e.g. with a noun phrase, but not to begin a sentence.)

**Exercise 1. Some of the sentences below are wrong because they do not begin with the correct linker. Find the incorrect sentences and insert a more suitable linker.**

*As a result,*

1. Pacifica has devalued its currency. ~~For example~~, it will be easier for Pacifica to sell its goods abroad.

2. As Diana's manager, I have to say that she is not at all reliable. ~~For instance~~, she arrived an hour late yesterday.

3. New technology can lead to a loss of jobs. E.g. a lot of jobs have disappeared through the use of computers.

4. Your essay is excellent. ~~For example~~, it's the best essay I have read this year.

5. If you receive the document, please send me a copy as quickly as possible. ~~For example~~, you could send one by fax.

6. It's no use complaining about the job. Nobody would listen to me. ~~For example~~, I'm starting a new job next month.

**Summation: *All in all* and *in short***

He was a kind husband and father, generous to friends, considerate to strangers, and forgiving to enemies. *All in all*, / *In short*, he was a good man.  
(*All in all*, / *In short*, used to sum up points already made.)

**Exercise 2. How could you sum up the ideas below? Use the sentences in the box and *all in all* / *in short*. Write the beginning of each summing up and a letter from the box.**

- A the company's prospects for the coming year are excellent.
- B our tour of Australia was a disaster.
- C she is the best person for the job.
- D he had a miserable childhood.
- E it will cost thousands of pounds to put the house in order.

1. Elizabeth is experienced, good at communicating and highly qualified. *All in all* (C)
2. Our best players had to go home because of injury and we lost every match.
3. Our profits are up, our order book is full, and we have first-class managers.
4. His father beat him, his mother died young, and he hated his school.
5. The roof leaks, the window frames are rotten and there is no electricity.

**Mixed exemplification and summation forms**

**Exercise 3. Read the sentences below and decide on a suitable order. Before which sentence would you put the linker *for example* / *for instance* or *all in all* / *in short*? Read out the complete sentences.**

1. (a) You could learn ten new words every day.  
(b) There are various steps you could take to improve your English.  
Order b-a ; linker before (a) *For instance*
2. (a) We couldn't do without her.  
(b) She's efficient, a good organiser and good at handling people.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
3. (a) A few mammals have characteristics of birds and reptiles.  
(b) The duck-billed platypus lays eggs.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
4. (a) Sea City is hot, ugly, smelly and violent.  
(b) It's a place to avoid.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_; linker before \_\_\_\_\_
5. (a) Some of the expressions taught in books are old-fashioned.  
(b) You are unlikely to hear anyone say 'It's raining cats and dogs'.  
Order \_\_\_\_\_; linker before \_\_\_\_\_



**Organisation and narrative linkers:  
Firstly, at first; finally, at last; etc.**

***Firstly* versus *at first***

*Firstly*, I would like to deal with the present situation. Then I will deal with our future plans. (*Firstly* is used to show how you are organising points. It is an ORGANISATION linker.)

*At first* our experiments were unsuccessful, but gradually we began to get some useful results. (*At first* is used in describing the order of events in a story or report. It is a NARRATIVE linker.)

**Exercise 1. Insert *firstly* or *at first* in the sentences below. Draw a line (/) to show where the words should go. Alter punctuation as necessary. Write the changes above the sentences.**

*At first*,

1. / I didn't enjoy the work. It took me a long time to get used to it.

2. There are several reasons why you should choose Sue for the job. She is extremely well qualified. Moreover, she has the necessary experience.

3. (*to an apprentice in a workshop*) Let me look at your work. Mm. It isn't bad, but there are still some faults. You haven't tightened these screws. Can you see them? And also, you've cut these wires too short...

4. We shall launch our new models next week. They'll only be available in the

London stores, but eventually they'll be sold throughout the country.

5. The company has made mistakes. It should have invested in new technology. Furthermore, it should not have closed down its Atlantica factory.

6. Much research has been carried out on the disease. It was thought that chemical agents were responsible. It is now known to be caused by a virus.

**More organisation and narrative linkers**  
**Organisation linkers: First of all, secondly, finally**

*First of all, (=firstly)* I shall show that Frank Martin is innocent of the crime he is accused of. *Secondly*, I shall show why the crime was committed.  
*Finally*, I shall name the real criminal.

**Narrative linkers: Finally, at last, in the end, at the start, at the end**

*Finally*, we produced a sales plan which everyone accepted. (*Finally* can be used both as a narrative linker and an organisation linker.)

*At last*, after travelling half-way round the world, we managed to interview the head of the company. (*At last* as a narrative linker in a report of events; often used for success after many difficulties.)

For weeks we tried to get in touch with him, but without success. *In the end*, we gave up. (*In the end* as a narrative linker to report something that happened after time or effort. It may not be the result you wanted.)

*At the start*, the hero is rich and successful. *At the end*, everything has gone wrong. (*At the start / at the end* are narrative linkers used when describing a film/book/play.)

**Exercise 2. (Mixed organisation and narrative forms) Fiona Brayne, a romantic novelist, is writing a letter to her publisher. Complete the letter with suitable linkers.**

1. Firstly , I'd just like to say that I found our meeting very useful, and the lunch was delicious! Unfortunately, when I got to the station I discovered I had missed the last train home. 2. \_\_\_\_\_, after many inquiries, I decided to take a train to Ipswich and go on from there by taxi - a distance of 20 miles! 3 \_\_\_\_\_, I'll give you my reactions to your suggestions for Sad Heart. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I wasn't keen on your idea of making the main character an older woman, but now I see how it might work. How about this? 5 \_\_\_\_\_ she's shown to be disappointed and uncertain because of the failures in her life, but the story describes how her life goes in new directions. 6 \_\_\_\_\_, she knows who she is, and is ready for new challenges. 7 \_\_\_\_\_, I'd like to clear up one point. I think you said that the royalty would rise to 15% on sales above 10,000. Can you confirm this?

*Yours*

**Fiona Brayne**

P.S. 8 \_\_\_\_\_ I've abandoned my dear old typewriter and joined the twentieth century! This letter is written on my new word processor - not so many typing errors for you to correct.

**Addition: In addition to, besides, as well as**

All the linkers in this section are phrase linkers.

***In addition to versus besides and as well as***

*In addition to* fruit, chimpanzees occasionally eat meat. (*In addition to* sounds rather formal, technical or scientific; it suggests an EXACT total.)

What languages do you know *besides* English? (*Besides* is more 'everyday' than *in addition to*; it does not give the idea of counting an exact total.)

We should invite Steve *as well as* Tom. (*As well as* expresses addition in a very general way; it suggests 'equally with' or 'in the same way as'.)

### Notes

1. All three expressions often come before an *-ing* form:

*In addition to* giving an introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience. (rather formal sentence)

*Besides* playing football, he is good at golf. (more 'everyday')

*As well as* studying, take time to relax. (*As well as* = 'equally with'.)

2. *As well as* can also come before adjectives and prepositions:

She was kind *as well as* sensible. (before adjective)

The snow fell on low ground *as well as* on the mountains. (before preposition).

**Exercise 1. Complete the sentences below by adding *in addition to*, *besides* or *as well as*. More than one answer may be possible. Draw a line (/) to show where the words should go.**

#### *in addition to*

1. He owns a flat in London /his castles in Scotland and Ireland, so that makes three residences altogether.

2. (a teacher makes a suggestion) checking the students' grammar you should listen to their pronunciation.

3. her reputation as a novelist she is also highly regarded as a poet.

4. You may take one more course the courses you have already enrolled for.

5.(a doctor speaks) giving you an X-ray we're going to do a blood test.

6. People can get pleasure from pop music from classical music.

7. We ought to be forgiving to our enemies helpful to our friends.

8 (a question at a job interview) Have you had any other experience the job you had in Hong Kong?

9 (a budget speech) We shall save £5 billion by cutting government expenditure the £7.5 billion which we shall raise through increases in taxation.

#### ***In addition to***

*In addition to* a profitable hotel business he owns several restaurants.

He has a profitable hotel business. *In addition*, he owns several restaurants.

*As well as* my brothers and sisters, some of my cousins came to the wedding.

My brothers and sisters came to the wedding. Some of my cousins came *as well*.

#### **Note**

*In addition to* and *as well as* go with phrases and *-ing* forms. *In addition* and *as well* go with complete sentences (they are across-sentence linkers). Notice that *in addition* usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

*As well* nearly always comes at the end.

**Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences below using the form given in brackets.**

1. John got US dollars for the journey. He also got travellers' cheques.

(a) John got US dollars for the journey. In addition, he got travellers' cheques.	(in addition)
(b)	(in addition to)
2. She is efficient. She is also extremely clever.	
(a)	(as well)
(b)	(as well as)
3. There are courses in computing. A business course is also on offer.	
(a)	(in addition to)
(b)	(in addition)
4. The exhibition contained oil paintings. It also showed some water-colours.	
(a)	(as well as)
(b)	(as well)
5. We shall provide hotel accommodation. We shall also cover travel expenses.	
(a)	(in addition)
(b)	(in addition to)
6. He is endangering his own life. He is also putting others in danger.	
(a)	(as well)
(b)	(as well as)

**Contrast: In spite of / despite (versus although)**

**In spite of and despite**

*In spite of* playing well, we lost the match. (*In spite of* before *-ing* form.)

*In spite of* a bad cold, she sang brilliantly. (= The fact that she sang well is surprising, given the fact that she had a bad cold.)

**Notes**

1. *In spite of* is used before a fact which makes the rest of the sentence seem surprising by contrast. It can come before a noun phrase, or an *-ing* form.

2. *Despite* has the same meaning as *in spite of*, but sounds more formal or literary. We could use *despite* in the example sentences:

*Despite* a bad cold,...

*Despite* playing well,...

3. We could also write the example sentences the opposite way round:

She sang brilliantly, *in spite of* a bad cold.

We lost the match, *in spite of* playing well.

**Exercise 1. Rewrite these notes using *in spite of* and *despite*. Sometimes an *-ing* form is required.**

1. he was never satisfied / he was one of the richest men in the world

*He was never satisfied, despite being one of the richest men in the world.*

2. we arrived on time / the heavy traffic on the motorway
3. our team lost two early goals / our team won comfortably in the end
4. our present economic difficulties / the company should recover next year
5. the police chief fought against the Mafia / he received death threats
6. she became president of the company / widespread prejudice against women
7. Joe did not become wealthy / he worked hard all his life
8. Relatively few buildings were damaged / the severity of the earthquake
9. Jill is back at work / she has just had a baby

### ***In spite of versus although***

*In spite of* **many failures**, he did not give up. (Many failures = noun phrase.)

*In spite of* **failing** many times, he did not give up. (Failing = -ing form.)

#### **Compare:**

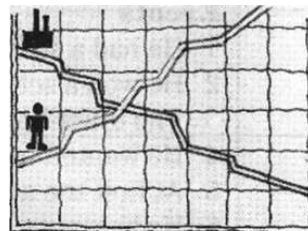
*Although* he failed many times, he did not give up. (*Although* comes before a clause with the subject *he* and the verb *failed*.)

#### **Note**

*In spite of* has the same meaning as *although*, but *although* comes before a complete clause containing a subject and a verb. *In spite of* cannot come before a clause. It **must** come before a noun phrase or an -ing form.

### **Exercise 2. Read the news items below. Choose between *although* and *in spite of* (or *despite*).**

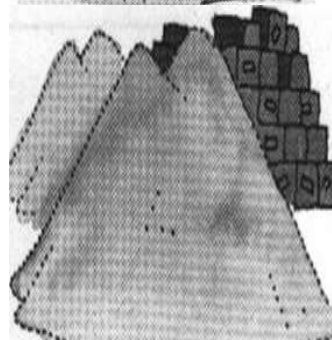
1. The government has announced that *although* / *in spite of* the sharp downturn in economic activity, it will not abandon its anti-inflation policy. *Although* / *in spite of* unemployment increased by 250,000 last month, tight control of government spending is seen as the key to recovery.



2. (reviewing a motor show) *Although* / *In spite of* the new Splendido XL2 contains many improvements, the price remains the same as for the XL1. At £24,000, the car represents excellent value, *although* / *despite* it is obviously not a vehicle for the average motorist.



3. Famines and food shortages have increased in the Third World, *despite* / *although* improved methods of agriculture. Moreover, *in spite of* / *although* there is actually a surplus of some types of food in Western Europe and the USA, much of this food is wasted, or even destroyed.



4. (travel report) *Despite/Although* widespread fog tonight, there are no reports of any problems at the airports. However, *although / in spite of* warning lights on the M1 motorway, the police are still reporting problems with motorists driving too close to the car in front.



### Mixed Bag

#### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using the linkers in the box.

*on the other hand    in addition    therefore    alternatively    despite*

1. ...., many organizations, whether government-based or private sector-based in their fundamental realization, have found that it is necessary to engage both the public and private sectors.
2. But,..... his enthusiasm, the impact of the terrestrial Internet on his business has not been wholly beneficial.
3. The TV channels in cable TV are also stacked in frequency and are,....., frequency-division multiplexed.
4. ....,the bandwidth efficiency decreases as M increases.
5. ....,a 1 may be represented by a-V voltage level and a 0 by a+V voltage level, without changing the spectral characteristics and performance of the line code.

#### Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the grammar.

1. In other words, it is the computers' requirement for digitized information in the telephone link that makes an ISDN service applicable.
2. Moreover, there are often changes in the network: when channels are rearranged for new services, the network capacity is increased, new transmission links are added or failures occur.
3. On the other hand, adaptive equalizers update their parameters on a periodic basis during the transmission of data.
4. Alternatively, the digital signal level O (DSO) may be built from the digital signals which are synchronous with the DS1 clock.
5. Conversely, wide vertical spacings between signal levels imply a large degree of immunity to additive noise.
6. Besides telephone channels, there are other physical channels that exhibit some form of time dispersion and, thus, introduce intersymbol interference.
7. However, excessive phase noise either in the incoming lines or in the reference clock at a synchronous multiplexer can cause impairments to the transported data.
8. On the other hand, file transfers between computers can take place at night.
9. Instead, the acknowledgement about each previously received frame is simply appended to the next transmitted frame.
10. It can be observed that the error probability for a given value of signal-to-noise ratio decreases as M increases, contrary to what is observed in PAM and QAM.

## Reason: *Because of* (versus *because*)

### Because of

We came home *because of* the rain. (The rain is the reason for coming home. This sentence might occur in conversation.)

*Because of* the warmer climate in the south of the country, agriculture is more successful in that region. (The warmer climate is the reason for success. This sentence might occur in formal writing.)

### Note

*Because of* is used before a noun phrase which expresses a REASON for something. It can be used both in conversation and writing.

**Exercise 1. General Worthington was a famous hero in Victorian times. Join the events in his life and the reasons for them. Write sentences with *because of* underneath.**



### Events

1. He had a strict upbringing
2. He won a scholarship to a famous school
3. The other boys teased him
4. He wanted to join the army
5. At first the army would not take him
6. He became a successful commander
7. He was given many medals
8. He retired from the army at 45

### Reasons

- a a desire for adventure.
- b his qualities of leadership.
- c ill-health.
- d his parents' religious beliefs.
- e bravery in battle.
- f his abilities in maths and sport.
- g his strange regional accent.
- h his age.

## *Because of* versus *because*

We turned back *because of* the floods on the road. (*The floods on the road* is a noun phrase.)

### Compare:

We turned back *because* the roads were flooded. (*Because* is a WITHIN-SENTENCE LINKER; *the roads were flooded* is a clause containing a subject and a verb.)

### Note

*Because of* is a PHRASE LINKER; it comes before a noun phrase. *Because* is a WITHIN-SENTENCE LINKER; it comes before a clause.

**Exercise 2. Change 'because of' sentences to 'because' sentences, and vice versa.**

1. Because of the extreme difficulty of the exam, many students failed.  
*Many students failed because the exam was so difficult.*
2. Because Joan worked hard she soon became indispensable to the company.
3. Tim has to go to the dentist because of an infected tooth.
4. Because of Joy's foolish behaviour everyone in the class was punished.
5. The motorist was fined £100 because he drove dangerously.
6. Alice has joined a choir because of her love of singing.

### Exercise 3. Underline the correct forms in the dialogues below.

1. A: Why are you opening the windows?

B: *Because / Because of* I smell gas.

2. A: Is Brian leaving the company *because of / because* his age?

B: No. It's *because of / because* he wants to move back to head office.

3. A: I'm very grateful to you. It's *because / because of* your help that I managed to do the job. I couldn't have done it on my own.

B: That's OK. It's just *because of / because* you're new here that everything seems so confusing. You'll soon get used to the system.



### Reason: As a result of / because of; owing to / due to

#### As a result of (versus because of)

He lost his memory *as a result of* a severe blow on the head. (The loss of memory is the DIRECT result of a particular, physical event.)

He lost his memory *as a result of* receiving a severe blow. (*As a result of* before an *-ing* form.)

He stopped teaching *because of* all the violence in the school. (*Because of* with something that leads to a decision.)

#### Notes

1. *As a result of* suggests that one event is the single, DIRECT (often physical) cause of another. *Because of* suggests a LESS DIRECT connection - for example, someone looks at a situation, makes a mental judgment, and then takes action.

2. We can use *as a result of* but not *because of* before an *-ing* form.

#### Exercise 1. Which do you think is better in these sentences – *because of* or *as a result of*?

1. A: Why did you decide to leave the company?

B: *Because of* / *As a result of* new management policies which I totally disagreed with.

2. I was made redundant *as a result of / because of* company reorganisation.

3. The home team scored in the last minute *as a result of / because of* an error by the opposing goalkeeper.

4. *Because of / As a result of* the opposing team's superior attacking skills, we worked out a clever defensive plan.

5. Sea levels may rise *as a result of / because of* global warming.

6. Governments may take measures to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions *because of / as a result of* the dangers of global warming.

7. I get depressed *as a result of / because of* all the unhappiness in the world.

8. We are getting a 10% pay rise immediately *because of / as a result of* the recent wage agreement.

9. *As a result of / Because of* eating well, she soon regained her strength.

10. *Because of / as a result of* the excellent food at the hotel, she booked a holiday there for the following year.



11. Joe met his wife as *a result of / because of* an advertisement he inserted in a newspaper.

### ***Owing to versus due to***

The factory had to close *owing to* a lack of orders. (Some people might use *due to* in this sentence, but it is better not to use *due to* except after the verb be, as in the sentence below.)

The closure of the factory **was** *due to* a lack of orders. (*Due to* after the verb be; we **cannot** use *owing to* in this sentence.)

#### **Notes**

1. *Owing to* means the same as *because of*. It sounds rather formal or official. It often occurs in writing (e.g. newspaper articles, reports).

2. Some people use *due to* in the same way as *owing to*. However, in 'correct' writing we only use *due to* after a form of be (*is, are, was, were, etc.*). We cannot use *owing to* after *be*.

**Exercise 2. Read these sentences about 'sounds'. Choose *due to* or *owing to*, following the guidance in the notes above.**

9. *Owing to / Due to* the noise a drill makes, ear protection is necessary.



2. Increasing deafness among young people may be *owing to/due to* their exposure to rock music, say scientists.



3. Some language teachers find classical music useful in their lessons, *owing to/due to* its relaxing effect.

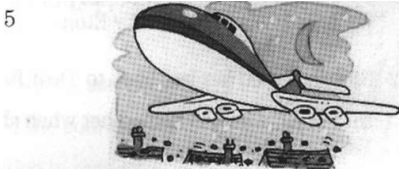


4. Many quarrels between neighbours are *owing to/due to* noisy parties.

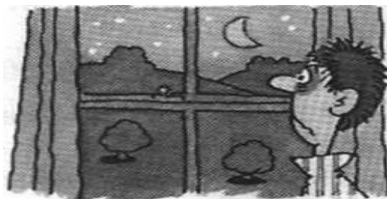


5. Many airports prohibit night take-offs *due to / owing to* the problem of aircraft noise.

5



6. If you come from a city, you may find it hard to sleep in the country *owing to/due to* the silence.



**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to *owing to / due to, as a result of, because of.***

1. If this synchronism is lost owing to failures, then the equipment continues operating in plesiochronous mode.
2. This is due to the needs of the architecture to provide connections on some signal lines and no connections to other signals.
3. For error-performance improvement due to coding, the decoder must provide enough error correction to more than compensate for the poor performance of the demodulator.
4. Crosstalk is a statistical phenomenon due to randomly varying differential capacitive and inductive coupling between adjacent two-wire transmission lines.
5. As a result, the modes will not be received at the same time, and the signal will be distorted or even lost over long distances.
6. As a result, there is a possibility of frame duplication at the receiver leading to an ambiguity between a frame and its immediate predecessor or successor.
7. It does not account for time-varying impairments, such as rapid fading due to time-varying multipath.
8. Because of the nature of the communication channel, the remote location receives a corrupted version of the concatenated signal waveforms.
9. Because of the generality of this formulation, many problems in communication system design are best cast in terms of the signal space, that is, signal locations and decision boundaries.
10. Because of the alternating polarity pulses for binary 1s, this code has error detection and, hence, performance monitoring capability.
11. Owing to the description the data rates on each of these channels are determined through the rate negotiation.

**Clarification: Namely, i.e., for example / e.g., such as, including, especially**

**Namely versus i.e.**

	DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE	EXACT WORD
Professor Fry is studying	<b>the largest aquatic mammal</b>	<i>namely</i> the Blue Whale.
	EXACT WORD	DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE
Professor Fry is studying	the Blue Whale,	i.e. the largest aquatic mammal.

**Notes**

1. *Namely* comes after a DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE for an item, before THE EXACT WORD.
2. *i.e.* can be used the **opposite** way from *namely*. It often comes **after** THE EXACT WORD for an item, and **before** a DESCRIPTIVE PHRASE. It can be read aloud as 'that is' or 'that is to say' as well as 'eye-ee'.
3. Both *namely* and *i.e.* tend to be used after long phrases. After short phrases a comma or dash may be enough, without any linking word.

**Exercise 1. Insert namely or i.e. in the sentences below, following the guidance in the notes above. Draw a line (/) to show where the word should go.**

1. The prime minister was educated at one of the most famous  
*namely*  
 public schools in England, / Eton.
2. She dedicated her last book to 'Dear Bill, who made it all possible', the cousin who had helped her when she was a young writer.
3. The competition to stage the Olympics was closely fought between two great Latin American cities, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.
4. There was one make of computer which seemed to offer particularly good value for money on the basis of our tests, the Tranox 486.
5. For his birthday Tom received a pair of blue and white woollen socks knitted by his aunt, a present he had no use for whatsoever.
6. There was only one person who was against the idea, myself.
7. There may be other planets in the universe like Earth, planets with oxygen and water.

**For example / e.g., such as, including, especially**

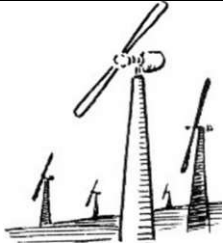
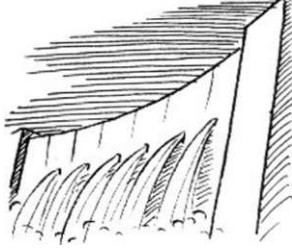
Certain mammals have adapted to living in water, *for example / e.g.* the dolphin and the whale. (*For example* before examples; comma before *for example*.)

Mammals *such as* the dolphin and the whale have adapted to living in water. (*Such as* = 'with the characteristics of'; no comma before or after it.)

In the twenty-first century spaceships will visit all the planets, *including* Pluto. (= Pluto is among the group of planets which spaceships will visit.)

Professor Fry has studied various aquatic mammals, *especially* whales and dolphins. (His studies on other aquatic mammals are not so important.)

**Exercise 2. (Mixed forms) Choose suitable forms to complete the passage below. Note that punctuation is sometimes important in choosing an answer.**

<p>In the twenty-first century, we shall see a great increase in the use of alternative energy sources,<sup>1</sup> <i>especially / such as</i> wind and water power. Several states in the USA already use wind power,<sup>2</sup><i>for example / namely</i> California, where huge 'wind farms' have been constructed (<sup>3</sup><i>i.e. / e.g.</i> power stations consisting of many windmills linked together in series). Water power, too, is already an important source of electricity in countries with plentiful rivers and lakes<sup>4</sup><i>such as / for example</i> Norway.</p>	
<p>Solar energy is another energy source which will be widely used in areas with plenty of sunshine<sup>5</sup> <i>such as / i.e.</i> Egypt and the countries of North Africa. Solar energy may even make a contribution in regions with cool climates,<sup>6</sup> <i>namely/including</i> the countries of northern Europe. France has one particularly important solar energy research facility,<sup>7</sup> <i>especially/namely</i> the solar generator at Font Romeu, in the Pyrenees.</p>	

## Time: During (versus while and meanwhile)

### During

We went swimming every day *during* the summer. (= all through the summer)

He smiled *during* the flash of a camera. (= at a particular moment)

### Note

*During* means (a) all through a period of time, (b) at a moment within a period of time. It is a PHRASE LINKER, used before a noun phrase.

**Exercise 1. In which of the sentences below could you insert *during*? Where would you insert it? (Notice that you cannot use *during* in every sentence.)**

*during*

1. We hope you enjoy yourselves / your stay with us.

2. **While** versus **during**

They arrived *while* we were having dinner. (*While* before the clause *we were having dinner*.)

*While* having dinner, we heard their car. (*While* before an *-ing* form; short for 'while we were having dinner'.)

They arrived *during* dinner. (*During* before the noun *dinner*.)

### Notes

*While* comes before a CLAUSE or an *-ing* form.

*During* comes before a NOUN PHRASE.

**Exercise 2. Complete the following passage with *during* or *while*. It comes from a story about an industrial dispute.**

Riley was back. He came up to Farrell<sup>1</sup>            *during* the break.

'You've been spreading rumours about me<sup>2</sup>            I've been in jail,' he said angrily. 'You said that<sup>3</sup>            the strike I reported to the managers every day. You said that

<sup>4</sup>            men were going hungry I was getting money from the company - a secret deal, cash in little brown envelopes.'<sup>5</sup>            addressing Farrell, Riley had become

more and more agitated. He seemed about to explode. Farrell had heard that once,<sup>6</sup>            an earlier dispute, Riley had knocked a man out. It was time to calm things down.

'Look, Riley, I heard the rumours but I didn't start them. I believe that someone was spying on us<sup>7</sup>            the strike was on, but I know it wasn't you. Of course,<sup>8</sup>           

you were away, a lot of strange stories were going around. But now we have to clear things up. Tonight we're going to have a vote on whether to take further action.<sup>9</sup>            the meeting, I'm going to produce facts to show who the spy really was.'

### Meanwhile versus *while* and *during*

They'll be here soon. *Meanwhile*, let's have coffee. (*Meanwhile* = 'during this period of time'.)

My brother was having a good time with his friends. *Meanwhile*, I was sitting at home and studying. (*Meanwhile* = 'while all this was going on'.)

### Compare:

My brother was having a good time *while* I was sitting at home.

My brother had a good time *during* the holidays.

## Note

*Meanwhile* is an ACROSS-SENTENCE LINKER, usually with a comma after it.

### Exercise 3. Read the sentences below. Choose the correct form.

1. The town carnival was reaching a climax. *Meanwhile*,/While the robbers were tunnelling their way into the bank.
2. One of the wedding guests fainted *during/meanwhile* the wedding ceremony.
3. We'll wait for the others to arrive. *During/Meanwhile*, I'll hand out some brochures.
4. (old Latin song) "Let's have a good time *meanwhile/while* we are young –soon the earth will cover us".
5. (walkers trapped in a snowstorm) 'The rescue party will reach us soon. *Meanwhile*, /While let's try to build a shelter.'

## Mixed bag

### Exercise 1. Choose the correct alternative in each of these sentences.

1. You look just *like/as* your brother.
2. *What's/How's* the food like? Is it O.K.?
3. That man *seems like/seems* very familiar – I wonder if I've met him before.
4. You should do *as/like* your parents say.
5. My cousin started *like/as* a secretary, and now she's the manager.
6. That sounds *as/like* the train's coming now.
7. You look *as though/like* you're worried.
8. A: Do you feel *like/as* going for a swim?  
B: No, it looks *like/as* if it's going to rain.
9. Let's meet at 7 o' clock, *like/as* we agreed.
10. I've always regarded Sue *as/like* my best friend.
11. Let's do something funny *as if/like* throwing a party.

### Exercise 2. Make questions for the following answers using *like* or *as*.

*Example: The forecast said it's going to be hot and sunny.*

*What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?*

1. My mother's very funny, but my father is a bit strict.
2. No, he's got dark hair, but I'm fair-haired.
3. Yes, why not, but I'm not very good at dancing!
4. It's quite small. There isn't much to do in the evenings. But the people are friendly.
5. Yes, I do. The best thing about a pool attendant's job is that you meet lots of people.

### Exercise 3. Choose the correct linking word to complete the sentences.

1. I would like to work in England *because/due* to I have always been interested in the country.
2. I would like to improve my English *as/due* to I want to get a job using English when I leave my Academy.
3. I feel that I will be a good employee *because/due* to my ability to work well in a group.

4. I know I am a good fruit picker *as/du*e to my experience of picking fruit in my country.
5. I can also help if anybody gets ill *because/du*e to my certificate in first aid.
6. *As/du*e to I have to book my flight soon if I get the job, please let me know as soon as possible if my application has been successful.

**Exercise 4. Choose the correct conjunction in each of the following sentences.**

1. You won't get promotion (**provided that / unless**) you work hard.
2. I'll pay for the meal (**as long as / even if**) I have enough cash on me.
3. Always keep your money in a money belt (**if / in case**) it gets stolen.
4. I'll lend you the money (**on condition that / even if**) you pay me back in a month.
5. It's going to be a great day out, (**unless / providing**) it doesn't rain.

**Exercise 5. Replace the incorrect linking expression in italics with the correct one.**

1. He felt much better *while* he had solved the problem.
2. The weeks went by and *as soon as* I started to feel better.
3. He put down his suitcase for a minute and *secondly* he picked it up again and walked on.
4. *While* I phoned my sister, she was having a shower.
5. *Eventually* you get there, please phone and let me know.
6. I used my dictionary a lot *later* but now I try to guess what the words mean.
7. *At last* I got home, I found my friends had arrived.
8. *During* you were sleeping, something really exiting happened.

**Exercise 6. In a composition, you should support each main point with a reason, result, for example. Complete the following paragraph from the middle part of a student's composition, using appropriate linking expressions from the box.**

<i>so    as well as    this    for example    however    finally    as a result    in addition    and    in this way</i>
--

(1) ....., holidays abroad can also bring problems. (2) ....., you have to do more traveling and (3) .....these holidays are more expensive. (4) ....., if you do not speak the language of the country you are visiting, you can have problems getting around and meeting local people. (5) ....., if you don't know the country you may find yourself in stressful or difficult situations.

**Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the grammar.**

1. Because the transmitted signal has a constant envelope, the data can be reliably detected in the presence of rapid fades that are characteristic of mobile radio channels.
2. Sometimes, however, predistortion equalization is provided on the transmit side.
3. Finally, after understanding of the theory, it can be found to be useful in the study of real communication systems.
4. The impressive growth in the number of mobile subscribers is mainly due to developments in some of the world's largest markets
5. In the context of a structured dialogue, the component sublayer provides the function of associating replies with operations as well as handling abnormal situations.

## Review 1: Linkers from pages 78-97

### Exercise 1. Complete the passages below using words from the list underneath.

The process of becoming an adult is important in the life of any human being. 1 Thus , most human societies mark the change from child to adult in some way, often with special 'initiation ceremonies'.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ both sexes may undergo initiation ceremonies, in societies where males are dominant, they are particularly important for boys. 3 \_\_\_\_\_, a boy may not be considered a real 'man' 4 \_\_\_\_\_ he can show great qualities of endurance. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ he may have to endure having his thumb nails torn out, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ he might have some teeth removed.

Sometimes there is a space of years between initiation ceremonies, 7 \_\_\_\_\_ it is not unusual for a man to be over thirty 8 \_\_\_\_\_ he becomes a full 'adult'.

In some societies age and status are indicated by a person's clothes. 9 \_\_\_\_\_, in England up to about 1960, boys wore short trousers 10 \_\_\_\_\_ they were well into their teens. Being allowed to wear long trousers was 11 \_\_\_\_\_ a clear sign that you were no longer a child.

12 \_\_\_\_\_, even when you were allowed to dress in an 'adult' way, you would not be considered a full 'adult', 13 \_\_\_\_\_ you would not have the right to vote, to drive a car, to marry without your parents' consent, etc.



1. a) For example b) Thus c) Instead	8. a) before b) until c) while
2. a) although b) but c) incidentally	9. a) all in all b) as a matter of fact c) for instance
3. a) at least b) firstly c) indeed	10. a) until b) as c) unless
4. a) unless b) because c) provided	11. a) firstly b) in any case c) therefore
5. a) at least b) in other words c) for example	12) a) on the other hand b) incidentally
6. a) or b) whereas c) since	13) a) before b) in case c) since
7. a) but b) at last c) so	

**Exercise 2. Mrs Black is a community health worker. She is giving a talk to a group of parents. Complete her talk using the linkers in the boxes before each section.**

as a matter of fact; so; at first; because; by the way;  
firstly; but; the thing is; whereas



Good morning. 1 At first when I came in this morning I thought I would talk about childhood illnesses, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ then I was asked to say something about 'safety in the home', 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I'll begin with that. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, I'll say a few general words. 5 \_\_\_\_\_, people don't realise that homes are dangerous places. 6 \_\_\_\_\_, the statistics show that more accidents occur in the home than any other single location. It's curious isn't it? 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers on the roads and in factories are obvious, the dangers in the home just aren't understood. 8 \_\_\_\_\_, I just read in the paper this morning a good example of this - a five-year-old boy who had to be rushed to hospital 9 \_\_\_\_\_ he pulled a boiling kettle off a stove and burnt himself - did any of you read that?

**in case   for example   all in all   anyway   on the contrary   provided  
in other words   alternatively   in addition   in fact**

10 \_\_\_\_\_, as I was saying, we have to become aware of the dangers. Let's consider the dangers of poisoning. Some people think that 11 \_\_\_\_\_ they store things like bleach and household cleaners out of sight of children, everything will be all right, and they forget that children love to explore and taste everything. Remember, access by children must be prevented. 12 \_\_\_\_\_, keep substances out of children's reach. 13 \_\_\_\_\_ you could keep them in a locked cupboard. 14 \_\_\_\_\_, you could store them on a high shelf. 15 \_\_\_\_\_, you should take care with any medicines that are in the house. You shouldn't take pills in front of children, 16 \_\_\_\_\_ they think they are something nice to eat, like sweets. 17 \_\_\_\_\_ you shouldn't ask your doctor for sweet tasting medicine at all. 18 \_\_\_\_\_, it's better to get medicine that tastes like 'real' medicine. 19 \_\_\_\_\_, you should treat all powders, liquids and pills in the house with the greatest respect.

### Review 2: Linkers from pages 98-109

**Exercise 1. Complete the essay about gold. Choose suitable linkers from the words in italics. (Note: Pay attention to the capital letters at the beginning of some words.)**

*During / At last / Meanwhile / While / In any case / namely / including / Incidentally*

Gold! The early settlers in America had always hoped to find it. 1. At last it was discovered in California, in 1849. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the years that followed, thousands of people rushed to the diggings. 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the gold rush of 1849 produced one of the most famous of all American songs, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 'Clementine'.

*At the end / including / In spite of / i.e. / namely / but in fact / In the end / In addition to*

5 \_\_\_\_\_ all the difficulties they had to undergo, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ starvation and disease, the 'prospectors' (7 \_\_\_\_\_ gold miners and gold panners) kept up their desperate search. Their numbers were huge, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ very few of them ever 'struck it rich'. 9 \_\_\_\_\_, most of them had to give up and go back home.

*due to / Indeed / Moreover / as well as / However / For example / owing to / especially /  
By contrast*

Gold has always been a scarce metal. 10 \_\_\_\_\_, all the gold ever produced would only fill the space of a large house. 11 \_\_\_\_\_, it is a metal with certain extremely desirable characteristics. 12 \_\_\_\_\_, it can easily be hammered into different shapes, 13 \_\_\_\_\_ its extreme softness. 14 \_\_\_\_\_, it can be drawn into a wire, with one gram of metal stretching to a length of nearly three kilometres. Its attractiveness to jewellers and metal workers is 15 \_\_\_\_\_ these qualities, 16 \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that gold is remarkably resistant to corrosion.

*especially / such as / In addition to / hence / In short / because of / despite / for instance*

17 \_\_\_\_\_ its use in jewellery, gold has found other, more practical applications. 18 \_\_\_\_\_, gold is an excellent conductor of electricity and 19 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely useful in the electronics industry, for items 20 \_\_\_\_\_ electrical contacts. Gold even has medical uses, being given as a treatment for certain diseases, 21 \_\_\_\_\_ arthritis.

*Besides / however / Nevertheless / at least / in other words / e. g. / namely / therefore*

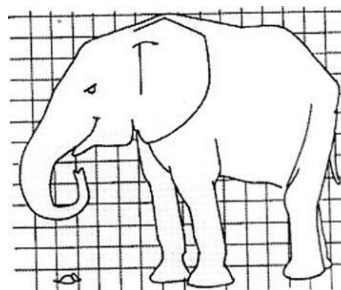
Perhaps the most important use of gold, 22 \_\_\_\_\_, is in its connection with money. Gold is used for coinage; 23 \_\_\_\_\_ it was formerly used in this way, and is still used to make coins for special occasions 24 \_\_\_\_\_ the coronation of a king or queen. Nowadays, gold coins do not enter general circulation. 25 \_\_\_\_\_, gold is still used by countries to store their wealth. It is 26 \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance.

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct forms in this lecture about 'creatures great and small'.**

I want you to think of two particular types of animal, <sup>1</sup>*namely/including* an elephant and a mouse. What's the difference between them? Well, you could say, 'an elephant is bigger than a mouse', <sup>2</sup> *but in fact / and indeed* you'd be right. An elephant weighs 10 tonnes. <sup>3</sup>*By contrast / Conversely* a mouse is absolutely minute - no more than a few grams in weight. <sup>4</sup> *In any case / However*, I'm going to tell you that in one respect, a mouse is 'bigger' than an elephant, <sup>5</sup> *or rather/but in fact* it has 'more' of something, if you make the proper comparison.

<sup>6</sup>*First of all / At first*, imagine that you could measure the complete surface area of an elephant, and then the complete surface area of a mouse. <sup>7</sup>*Actually/Besides*, that would be a difficult thing to do, wouldn't it? <sup>8</sup>*Anyway / In short*, just imagine it - you measure the total area in square centimetres. <sup>9</sup>*In the end / Secondly*, imagine that you could measure the volume of each animal, <sup>10</sup> *i.e./namely* the amount of space it takes up. OK?

Now imagine that you divide the surface area of each animal by its volume. Amazingly, the answer will be higher for the mouse than for the elephant. <sup>11</sup>*In other words / Otherwise*, a mouse has a greater surface area - more skin if you like - than an elephant, in relation to its volume.



<sup>12</sup>*Hence! Actually*, this demonstrates a basic biological fact, <sup>13</sup>*namely / such as* that the bigger the animal, the smaller its relative surface area. This is important for factors <sup>14</sup>*such as / for example* temperature control. <sup>15</sup>*In any case / The thing is*, large animals, with a lower relative surface area, preserve their body heat very well, but may have difficulty in getting rid of heat. <sup>16</sup>*Hence / By the way*, animals such as elephants need special ways of getting rid of excess heat - they lose heat by flapping their large ears, or they spray themselves with water, etc. <sup>17</sup>*On the other hand, / Otherwise* they would be in danger of overheating. <sup>18</sup>*Conversely / Otherwise*, small animals have the problem of keeping their temperature high. Think of an animal such as a mouse or a shrew. It loses a great deal of its body heat to its surroundings. <sup>19</sup>*Consequently / By contrast*, it constantly seeks out sources of energy - <sup>20</sup>*in other words / including* it spends most of its life trying to find things to eat.

### Review 3: All types of linkers

#### Exercise 1. Choose the correct form.

1. I stood on a chair \_\_\_\_\_ I could reach the high shelf.  
a) so that    b) therefore    c) because    d) until
2. \_\_\_\_\_ their parents' opposition, Tom and Ann decided to get married.  
a) Although    b) However    c) Despite    d) Owing to
3. \_\_\_\_\_ my car dates from 1981, yours is brand new.  
a) Nevertheless    b) In spite of    c) Although    d) Whereas
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I have great respect for him, I don't particularly like him.  
a) Despite    b) Although    c) In fact    d) But
5. Tim isn't suitable for the job. He's too old. \_\_\_\_\_, he isn't interested.  
a) Besides    b) In addition to    c) As well as    d) And
6. I'll assume that you're coming \_\_\_\_\_ I hear from you.  
a) otherwise    b) provided    c) in case    d) unless
7. I haven't had any news of Tim for ages. \_\_\_\_\_, do you have his address?  
a) By the way    b) Moreover    c) Besides    d) The thing is
8. \_\_\_\_\_ there are no more questions to discuss, we can finish the meeting.  
a) As    b) Because    c) So that    d) Unless
9. The efficiency survey gave no useful results, offered no suggestions, and annoyed everyone. \_\_\_\_\_, it was a complete waste of time.  
a) Otherwise    b) Incidentally    c) In any case    d) In short
10. He worked for the same company all his life \_\_\_\_\_ he retired.  
a) before    b) unless    c) finally    d) until
11. \_\_\_\_\_ my wife, can I bring two more guests to the party?  
a) Moreover    b) Furthermore    c) In addition to    d) As well as
12. Remember to take a key with you \_\_\_\_\_ you come home late.  
a) in case    b) provided    c) if    d) unless
13. Linkers are quite difficult to learn. \_\_\_\_\_, they are worth studying.  
a) In spite of    b) Although    c) In other words    d) Nevertheless
14. I did not support his view. \_\_\_\_\_, I disagreed strongly.  
a) On the contrary    b) Otherwise    c) By contrast    d) Conversely
15. Several of our players were injured, \_\_\_\_\_ the goalkeeper.  
a) especially    b) such as    c) e.g.    d) including

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian paying attention to the linkers.**

1. Despite its apparent simplicity, an array of this type of node can be used to build complex switching fabrics.
2. On the other hand, the single sideband filter method must allow some finite attenuation rate at the band edge.
3. Frequencies in these ranges can affect data transmission as well as voice frequency signaling equipment.
4. Both approaches measure time-averaged spectral components, in contrast to the concept of instantaneous frequency.
5. In addition to its high-speed data capabilities, the unit offers voice at 16 Kbit/sec.
6. Alternatively, multilevel signaling can be used to reduce the baud rate, which in turn can reduce crosstalk for the same equivalent bit rate.
7. In fact, since the transmitted pass band signal is obtained by modulating a complex-valued baseband signal, the far-end echo signal may experience significant jitter and frequency shift.
8. Finally, the flexible management of tributary and primary rate signals permits the adding, dropping, and passing through channels.

**Exercise 3. Choose the correct linker.**

1. *In addition / As well as*, any number of linked operations may be invoked prior to transmission of the reply to the original operation.
2. *Despite / Finally*, we should note that diversity is primarily used to combat fading.
3. *Unless / Therefore*, each 4 kHz voice channel is shifted up to a frequency 4 kHz above the previous channel.
4. Each packet contains address information *as well as / in addition to* other information regarding message treatment.
5. *However / Unless*, more work is required to ensure timely and continent-wide IPv6 adoption.
6. *Nevertheless / Despite* providing the facilities for an entirely paper-free environment for many corporate customers, we were using more paper than necessary in our offices.

**Exercise 4. Read and translate the sentences having linkers.**

1. However, the direct-to-line method is not a standard and, therefore, direct interconnection with the public telephone network is not possible.
2. Meanwhile, more accessible types of terminal device need to be created, as well as, content in local languages.
3. In addition to managing and distributing Internet number resources, our organization supports Internet development across the country.
4. Despite the difficult financial climate, the progression of fibre upgrades is now unstoppable.
5. In this case, the phase discontinuities at frequency-transition times cause large sidelobes in the power density spectrum of the modulated signal.
6. The modulation schemes considered so far are memoryless, in contrast, there are modulation schemes with memory.
7. Alternatively, the modulator can be placed after the transversal filter, which is then called a baseband transversal filter.
8. Despite heavy initial investment in the network, there has been low take-up.

9. In addition, several new submarine cable networks are set to connect developing countries to the global network of Internet backbones.
10. The telecommunications standardization bureau is responsible for the organization of numerous meetings held by the sector each year as well as all other support services required to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the sector.

**Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the linkers in the box.**

*whereas    despite    thus    however    as well    in addition to*

1. It was adopted by many non-Bell operating companies .....
- 2 ..... high growth rates in the mobile sector, major differences in mobile penetration rates still exist between regions and within countries.
- 3 ..... analyzing data, the combined computer power can be put to the task of creating models of climate change.
- 4 ....., these technical limitations will have to be augmented by additional restrictions applied by domain name registries and server operators at lower levels.
- 5 ..... the frame structure of ADSL is conceptually complicated, the implementation in very large-size integration is negligible in gate count.
6. This capability allowed messages in the form of queries to be sent to network databases from switches, and ..... opened the way for a new network architecture.

**Test yourself**

**Passives**

**Exercise 1. Choose a passive or active verb form.**

1. Derek *posted/ was posted* his letter to the University today.
2. We did a lot of work for the school, but we *didn't pay/ weren't paid*.
3. My friend Douglas *speaks/ is spoken* seven languages.
4. The letter H *doesn't pronounce/ isn't pronounced* in French.
5. A new hospital *will build/ will be built* in the town centre.
6. You can't come in here - the room *is cleaning/is being cleaned*.
7. We *have invited/have been invited* to John's party tonight.

**Exercise 2. Put simple present, simple past or future passive verbs into these sentences.**

1. 'Frankenstein' ..... by Mary Shelley, (*write*)
2. Butter ..... from milk, (*make*)
3. Last night two men ..... in a fight in a nightclub, (*kill*)
4. One day all our work ..... by machines, (*do*)
5. English ..... as a second language by millions of people, (*speak*)

**Exercise 3. Choose the best way to continue.**

1. I was really hungry.
  - A. I ate six eggs.
  - B. Six eggs were eaten by me.

2. George Yeo's new book is very good.
  - A. People bought 10,000 copies in the first week.
  - B. 10,000 copies were bought in the first week.
3. This milk tastes funny.
  - A. I think someone has left it out of the fridge for too long.
  - B. I think it's been left out of the fridge for too long.
4. Zoe takes good care of her car.
  - A. She checks the oil and tyres every week.
  - B. The oil and tyres are checked by her every week.

**Exercise 4. Put present perfect or present progressive passive verbs into these sentences.**

1. 'Is the Army Museum still in Green Street?' 'No, it \_\_\_\_\_' (close)
2. Don't look now, but I think we \_\_\_\_\_ (follow)
3. Hello, police? I'd like to report a theft. My handbag \_\_\_\_\_ (steal)
4. 'Why did you take the bus?' 'My car \_\_\_\_\_' (repair)
5. I think someone's been in my room - some books \_\_\_\_\_ (move)
6. 'There's nobody here.' 'No, all the students \_\_\_\_\_ home.' (send)
7. 'When you \_\_\_\_\_' 'Tomorrow morning.' (interview)

**Exercise 5. Use the words *in italics* as the subjects and verbs of passive sentences.**

1. All the passengers received meal tickets, (*give*)
2. Ellen has seen the plans for the new building, (*show*)
3. Someone has promised all the office workers a week's holiday, (*promise*)
4. Someone sent a bill for the repairs to Laura, (*send*)

**Exercise 6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. He ..... responsible for the accident.
  - is holding
  - was holding
  - was held
2. The books must ..... by 12 December.
  - be returned
  - have returned
  - will be returned
3. Not much ..... about the accident since that time.
  - has said
  - said
  - has been said
4. The room ..... later.
  - will clean
  - will be cleaned
  - has been cleaned

5. A prize ..... to whoever solves this equation.  
 will be giving  
 will be given  
 gives
6. Football ..... for hundred of years.  
 has played  
 has been played  
 was played
7. Detroit ..... as the first capital city of Michigan, but now Lansing is the capital city of Michigan.  
 chosen  
 was chosen  
 have been chosen
8. Everybody ..... by the terrible news yesterday.  
 shocked  
 was shocked  
 is shocking
9. Local police ..... the bank robber.  
 have been arrested  
 have arrested  
 was arrested
10. The university of Michigan is one of the best universities in the United States and it ..... in Ann Arbor.  
 located  
 location  
 is located
11. When the manager arrived, the problem .....
- had already been solved  
 had already solved  
 had solved
12. It's a big company. It ..... two hundred people.  
 is employed  
 employs  
 employing
13. When I came to the party, John ..... home.  
 had already been gone  
 had already gone

was gone

14. I don't think we must ..... everything tomorrow.

finish

have finished

be finished

15. Two men tried to sell a painting that .....

was stolen

had been stolen

had stolen

### Complex Object with the Infinitive

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The tide forced ..... the beach.

the sunbathers leave

the sunbathers to leave

the sunbathers leaving

2. I don't want ..... David. He will be angry.

you to disturb

you to be disturbed

that you disturb

3. The students didn't notice ..... into the lecture room.

the lecturer come

that the lecturer comes

the lecturer to be coming

4. They reported the plane ..... safely.

landed

to land

to have landed

5. We rely on ..... the tickets for our trip to Australia.

Jane to book

Jane's booked

Jane to have booked

6. We looked at the sky and saw ..... in the clouds.

the plane disappear

the plane to be disappearing

the plane to have disappeared



7. The children are making too much noise. I'd like ..... quiet.  
 they to be  
 them to be  
 that they be
8. There are a lot of dirty dishes in the sink. Do you ..... to wash up?  
 expect me  
 expect I  
 expect that I
9. Will your mother allow ..... ?  
 her cell phone to be used  
 her cell phone to have been used  
 her cell phone to use
10. John never allows ..... by anyone.  
 Mary's name to mention  
 Mary's name to be mentioned  
 Mary's name to have been mentioned
11. We expected ..... in ballroom dancing championships.  
 them to take part  
 they to take part  
 them take part
12. The manager ordered the contract ..... into English.  
 to translate  
 to be translated  
 to be translating
13. Jim's father got ..... the piano every day.  
 him practice  
 him to be practicing  
 him to practice
14. This remark of yours will make ..... in his grave.  
 him turn  
 that he turns  
 he turns
15. Beauty makes the world ..... .  
 going round  
 go round  
 to go round

## Complex Subject

### II. Translate these sentences paying attention to the grammar.

1. This process is unlikely to be performed.
2. Fiber is increasingly expected to be a major platform for emerging multimedia and data services.
3. The migration to next-generation networks is expected to reduce power consumption by 30 to 40 per cent compared with the current public switched telephone network (PTSN).
4. The applications and services of next-generation networks are likely to reduce energy consumption.
5. Mobile phone firms are reported to be considering moving into the netbook market, while computer manufacturers are looking at opportunities in smartphones.
6. The videoconference studio is expected to become operational by the end of March.
7. The network is expected to go into operation next year.
8. If the converse is true, then the metric space is said to be complete.
9. The new relaxation of regulations is considered to apply particularly to large infrastructure projects.
10. A connection is said to be compliant as long as the number of nonconforming cells does not exceed a threshold that is defined by the network provider and specified in the traffic contract.
11. The companies are expected to provide their own optical fiber and transmission equipment.
12. For obvious reasons, such sequences are said to have an ideal autocorrelation function.
13. An optical orthogonal code that achieves the Johnson bound is said to be optimal.
14. The intersymbol interference is supposed to have been eliminated.
15. Requirements on real-time performance and reliability of signaling systems are likely to become even more stringent with advances in technology and new application needs.
16. Frames in the window that have been sent but that have not yet been acknowledged are said to be outstanding frames.

## The Gerund

### Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The child hurt her leg badly and started to complain ..... having severe pains in it.  
of  
about  
at
2. We can't help ..... knowledgeable and industrious people.  
to admire  
admiring  
being admired
3. I would like ..... you and some of my other friends for dinner some time.  
invite  
inviting  
to invite

4. Adam offered ..... for me tonight because he saw that I felt awful.  
working  
work  
to work
5. Helen seemed genuinely pleased ..... seeing me.  
with  
at  
on
6. Your reproach is not fair. I am surprised ..... your having said this.  
of  
on  
at
7. Let's get together tonight. I want to talk about ..... a new business.  
opening  
open  
to open
8. Ben asked to excuse him ..... not being able to get in touch with me.  
on  
while  
for
9. How are my goldfish? I hope you didn't forget ..... them.  
to feed  
feed  
feeding
10. David found a small frog ..... walking near the pond in his garden.  
by  
without  
while
11. Much depends ..... your making a decision at the right time.  
on  
at  
about
12. I don't like ..... these shorts; they are too tight.  
to wear  
wearing  
wear

13. I know it's my fault. I'd like to beg your pardon ..... letting you down.

by

for

on

14. Janet was a wonderful dancer. I couldn't help ..... .

being impressed

to be impressed

to impress

15. .... washing up, she dropped a plate and nearly broke it.

while

without

by

### **Exercise 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to Gerund.**

1. All countries must strengthen their law enforcement, by training prosecutors and by providing the means and equipment required to fight cybercrime.
2. The Star encryption device employs time division multiplexing to provide communications for police and security forces.
3. These regulations are also important in determining international accounting rates and how to settle accounts.
4. The transmission path can be made more reliable by external coding.
5. Routing was done by translating the incoming band and terminal to an outgoing band and terminal.
6. This also allowed the manufacturing of modular equipment, which can be combined to increase the capacity of the links.
7. The telephone has come to signify a public switched network capable of reaching any other telephone on Earth.
8. National economies are increasingly becoming information based, where networking and information transport provide a foundation for productivity and economic growth.
9. This procedure not only defines the structure of the optimum receiver under intersymbol interference but also is critical in the decoding of convolutional codes and coded modulation.
10. The problem of determining the optimal binary receiver with respect to the probability of error is solved by applying stochastic representation theory to detection theory.

## **APPENDIX 1 REVISION DRILLS**

### **Auxiliary verbs**

**Complete the sentences with a positive or negative auxiliary verb. Use short forms where possible.**

 1. What \_\_\_\_\_ you do last night?

2. BMW Minis \_\_\_\_\_ made in Oxford.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ seen Bill today. Do you know where he is?
4. How long \_\_\_\_\_ it take for the Earth to go round the sun?
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to the beach yesterday because it was raining.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ cooking when I arrived.

### Questions

**Put the words in the correct order.**

1. this are Where you evening? going
2. Olympic take often the How place? Games do
3. there How holidays many ancient Rome? in were
4. Cup Which won the in World country 2002?
5. were born? Where you
6. stand for? does BBC What

### Active/Passive

**Put the words in the correct order.**

1. is France. made in Champagne
2. baseball They in play Japan.
3. tea lot drunk of is Britain. A in
4. Austria. in German They speak
5. The day. fed a twice are dogs
6. corner shop. at sold and Fruit the vegetables are

### Present Simple or Continuous 1

**Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Continuous form of the verb. Use short forms where possible.**

*have    listen    not agree    not believe    speak    think*

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ with you. She says you're wrong.
2. 'Where's Jim?' 'He \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.'
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ Russian fluently.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ anything he says. He often tells lies.
5. Be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher is really great.

### Present Simple or Continuous 2

**Think of the correct answers. Use the verbs: *think, come, have, see, enjoy, see.*** 

1. This is Mike. He \_\_\_\_\_ from Germany.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ it's very interesting.
3. Sorry! I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the dentist tomorrow.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the party a lot.
6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ what I mean?

### Past Simple or Continuous

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verb.

*Do    get    meet    play    sleep    watch*

1. I rang Jim at midday but he \_\_\_\_\_!
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ married and went to live in Spain.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my husband while I was studying for my degree.
4. He hurt his hand while he \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ TV when the phone rang.
6. What were you \_\_\_\_\_ when the fire alarm went off?

### Past Simple or Past Perfect

Think of the correct answers. Use the verbs: *go, post, disappear, start, start, lose*.

1. When I arrived, the house was empty. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The teacher came in and the lesson \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I couldn't get into the house because I \_\_\_\_\_ my key.
4. He didn't tell me that he \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.
5. As soon as he saw the police, he \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When the band came on, the audience \_\_\_\_\_ to shout.

### have to / be allowed to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* or *be allowed to*. Use short forms where possible.

1. In Britain, young people \_\_\_\_\_ drink in pubs until they're 18.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your passport with you when you travel abroad.
3. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ walk three miles to school when he was a boy.
4. In basketball you \_\_\_\_\_ hold the ball but you can't carry it.
5. They went out to dinner so she \_\_\_\_\_ cook a meal.
6. You used to \_\_\_\_\_ smoke on buses but you can't now.

### Modal verbs

Think of the correct answers. Use *have to, must, should*.

1. Soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat those berries - they're poisonous.
3. If you can't sleep, you \_\_\_\_\_ drink coffee before you go to bed.
4. Mark's a sales representative. He \_\_\_\_\_ travel a lot.
5. I've got a bad cough. 'You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.'
6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow?

## I think / I don't think + will

Put the words in the correct order. 

1. think win Brazil World will next Cup. the I
2. rain it tomorrow. will think don't I
3. think Britain will soon. I the adopt euro
4. don't think to will fly 2010. Mars before I men
5. Do you will home before be think midnight? Jim
6. see film. if I think regret that it you don't will you

## will / going to

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *will* or *going to*. Use short forms where possible.

1. 'It's hot in here.' 'OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ open the window.'
2. 'Have you decided what you're doing at Christmas?' 'Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ stay with my parents.'
3. 'Why are you driving so fast?' 'Because we \_\_\_\_\_ be late.'
4. 'We're going to Paris for Sylvia's birthday. But it's a secret.' 'Is it? OK, I \_\_\_\_\_ tell her.'
5. 'Oh, no. I haven't got any money! I'll have to go to the bank.' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ lend you some.'
6. 'Do you want me to give you a lift to the station?' 'No, thanks. It's OK. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ take me.'

## Questions with like

Match the questions and answers. 

1	What's he like?	A He's very quiet and shy.
2	What does he look like?	B Not very well. He's got a bad cold.
3	How is he?	C He's short and fair and he wears glasses.
4	What would he like to do?	D A glass of white wine.
5	What would he like?	E Nothing. He says he just wants to relax.
6	What does he like doing?	F He likes reading magazines

## Verb patterns

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

*drive    eat    help    make    talk    write*

1. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ as long as the roads aren't too busy.
2. My parents always made me \_\_\_\_\_ my bed in the morning.
3. I didn't want them \_\_\_\_\_ the whole pizza. There's none left for us!
4. She promised \_\_\_\_\_ me a letter, but I haven't heard from her.
5. Will you please stop \_\_\_\_\_!
6. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ her with her homework.

### Present Perfect or Past Simple

Think of the correct answers. Use the verbs: *to be married, live, arrive, wait, to be, to stay.*

1. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ married in 1970.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ here since 1994.
3. Pete \_\_\_\_\_ three hours ago.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly an hour but he didn't turn up.
5. He's not feeling very well. In fact he \_\_\_\_\_ ill for a week.
6. 'How long \_\_\_\_\_ here?' 'Since 2000.'

### Present Perfect Active/Passive

Complete the pairs of sentences with the Present Perfect form of the verbs. Use the active in one sentence and the passive in the other.

1. A Picasso painting \_\_\_\_\_ from the Prado Museum. (*steal*)
2. Thieves \_\_\_\_\_ 6,000,000 Euros from a bank. (*steal*)
3. A ninety-year-old woman \_\_\_\_\_ a million pounds on the lottery. (*win*)
4. The FA Cup final \_\_\_\_\_ by Arsenal. (*win*)
5. Archaeologists \_\_\_\_\_ the remains of an ancient city in the Sahara desert (*find*)
6. The missing tiger \_\_\_\_\_ and captured in a London park. (*find*)

### Conditionals

Put the words in the correct order.

1. had car, work, to I drive a I'd If
2. you'd be healthier, didn't If you smoke,
3. teacher, If tell you, a should you he bullies
4. bed, you're feeling If ill, to go
5. had buy new I more money, If I computer, a might
6. your If you've homework, can go finished out, you

### Time clauses

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use short forms where possible.

1. I'll let you know when she \_\_\_\_\_. (*arrive*)
2. If the weather's fine, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. (*go*)



3. We'll go out as soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ here. (*be*)
4. If you don't study hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ your exams. (*not pass*)
5. Don't wait for me if I \_\_\_\_\_ late. (*be*)
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ this road, you'll come to the station. (*follow*)

### Modal verbs of probability: Past

Think of the correct answers. 

1. He looks very tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.
2. He was standing right next to you. You \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. He was here a moment ago. He \_\_\_\_\_ far.
4. I can't find my glasses. I \_\_\_\_\_ them somewhere.
5. She ran straight in front of the car. She \_\_\_\_\_ it coming.
6. He went to Siberia on holiday. It \_\_\_\_\_ very cold.


### Modal verbs of probability: Present

Match the questions and answers. 

1	They've got four houses.	A She can't be over 30.
2	You're driving too fast.	B She might be ill.
3	She looks so young.	C That can't be true!
4	They're always together.	D You could have an accident.
5	She's gone very pale.	E They must be good friends.
6	He said he earns over a million.	F They must be rich.


### So do I / Neither do I

Choose the correct answers.

-  1. 'I haven't got a dog.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
2. 'We went abroad on holiday.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
3. 'She didn't have any idea.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
4. 'They didn't get my message.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
5. 'I don't like Jazz.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '
6. 'She can't type.' ' \_\_\_\_\_ '

### Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

Put the words in the correct order.

-  1. How learning been you have English? long
2. It morning. this since been raining has
3. have a little girl. known was her she I since
4. How long he that has had computer?
5. What filthy! You're been doing? have you
6. been have 25 They for married years.

## Quantity

Think of the correct answers. Use *how much, how many, some, plenty of, enough*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate do you want?
2. She gave me \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
3. I think you've got \_\_\_\_\_ free time!
4. Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ ice in my drink?
5. I think you've got \_\_\_\_\_!

## Reported speech

Put the words in the correct order.

1. he London going on He to was Saturday. said that
2. hadn't a told letter they from their me that They son. had
3. from would said the James station. She that up pick she
4. He her swim. if could asked she
5. She said he that had died.
6. They me living I been asked 1990. in had where

## Reporting verbs

Match the sentences with the reporting verbs.

1	'I'll carry the suitcase.'	A advised
2	'Would you like to have dinner?'	B begged
3	'I won't wear my new dress!'	C offered
4	'Please, please let me stay up!'	D invited
5	'You shouldn't smoke too much.'	E refused
6	'Don't forget to post the letter.'	F reminded

## Indirect questions

Put the words in the correct order.

1. wonder some could I you me information? give if
2. is? it tell what you Could time me
3. to you where map? know buy happen Do I can a
4. the idea what museum Have you closes? any time
5. some I'd know money. can like where to I change
6. Can you a find I where chemist's? tell can me

## Question tags

Complete the sentences with question tags.

1. We can ask at the tourist office, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. He's got a big car, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You like modern art, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. There aren't any biscuits left, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. I've told you once, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mme Tussaud came from Strasbourg, \_\_\_\_\_?

## APPENDIX 2 REVISION DRILLS

### Active and Passive 1

Think of the correct answer. Use the verbs: *to be married, to stick, to cook, to solve, to make, to service*

1. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ quickly once the manager arrived.
2. Sorry I'm late – I \_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic jam for the last hour.
3. David realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible mistake the night before.
4. In June my parents \_\_\_\_\_ for 25 years.
5. His flatmates \_\_\_\_\_ a meal for friends when he got home.
6. Can I have a lift? My car \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

### Active and passive 2

Put the words in the correct order.

1. being The books are Hong imported Kong. from
2. when eating you of You'll lots go to curries be India.
3. sold by Most apartments of December. the been will new have
4. been months I two will for here twenty working In have years.
5. last was paid much more in I job. my being
6. because he'd was working feeling the night. tired been late previous Alan


### Present Perfect and Past Simple

Think of the correct answers.

1. Barry \_\_\_\_\_ this so many times before, but now he can't avoid it.
2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops on your way home?
3. That grass \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks. It looks dreadful.
4. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ her life completely - I never see her nowadays.
5. The wedding \_\_\_\_\_ place earlier today.
6. The day after the argument, Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ a red rose on his car windscreen.

## Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

Think of the correct answers.

1.  She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of weight since I last saw her.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ all morning and now I've got awful backache.
3. Tim's training for the marathon at the moment - he \_\_\_\_\_ 20 miles a day!
4. Poor Andrew - how long \_\_\_\_\_ about the job cuts?
5. Have you seen Alex? She \_\_\_\_\_ her hair done.
6. All this time and you \_\_\_\_\_ one page? It'd better be good!


## Narrative tenses

Find an extra word in the following sentences:

1. Carmen had been partying all night and she had looked exhausted.
2. As Tina was walked into the meeting, she realized she was late.
3. Pablo was sure he had been locked the door before he left the house.
4. Tim had been thinking about leaving Mary for ages, but then she left him!
5. They didn't have children until they had been married for about ten years.
6. Toshi was watching his favourite TV programme when the TV was exploded!


## Narrative tenses: Active and Passive

Think of the correct answers.

1.  Luc found out that he \_\_\_\_\_ when he got home.
2. Susan surprised us when she \_\_\_\_\_ her car and bought a motorbike.
3. I was so happy when I saw that the cat \_\_\_\_\_ after all.
4. When they arrested him, they told him they \_\_\_\_\_ him for several months.
5. A lot of things were damaged while their villa \_\_\_\_\_ for the summer.
6. Tom woke to see that sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ in through his bedroom window.

## Negatives

Think of the correct answers.

1.  \_\_\_\_\_ you like ice-cream? How unusual!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ agree to your suggestion.
3. 'Is Judy coming on Saturday?' \_\_\_\_\_ -
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the photos came out well.
5. I'd love to go out with you, but \_\_\_\_\_ tonight, I'm afraid.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ -enough time to finish the test.

## Questions

Find mistakes in the sentences.

1. Do you know what time does the plane lands?
2. Don't you want no people to ask difficult questions?
3. How is your father like today?
4. How come did he arrived so early?
5. Did he say how long he had had to wait?
6. Who did you manage to sell your car to?

## Futures forms 1

Match the questions and answers.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. When are you seeing Philippa?       | A Yes, so I'll wait for you.         |
| 2. Are you going to eat out?           | B Yes, we've decided we deserve it.  |
| 3. It'll be good to see Kim, won't it? | C Tomorrow at six.                   |
| 4. Shall we stay to help clear up?     | D Well, he should have by now.       |
| 5. Do you think he'll have finished?   | E Yes, please - that would be great! |
| 6. Does your train get in before mine? | F Oh, it'll be great!                |

## Futures forms 2

Think of the correct answers.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ Ben about the money - I've decided he should know.
2. This time next year Steve \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan!
3. Do you think this hurricane \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we fly?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ you back next Friday, I promise.
5. It's a pity you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with someone else tonight.
6. Our train \_\_\_\_\_ quite late on Tuesday, so don't worry about meeting us.

## Expressions of quantity 1

Match the sentences with similar expressions of quantity.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. He has a great deal of patience.     | A most     |
| 2. Nearly all cats like milk.           | B several  |
| 3. I've only got a few coins.           | C none     |
| 4. There's hardly any time left.        | D a lot of |
| 5. There are 4 or 5 possible solutions. | E not many |

## Expressions of quantity 2

Think of the correct answers.

1. Frances had \_\_\_\_\_ experience of children.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she ever wanted was a quiet life.

3. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, I'm afraid.
4. I seem to have \_\_\_\_\_ time for myself nowadays.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ workforce went on strike over low pay.
6. I haven't really got \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in my house.

### Modals and related verbs 1

**Match the modals with related verbs.**

1. They can      A They're bound to
2. They will     B They're required to
3. They won't    C They're not allowed to
4. They should   D They're able to
5. They can't    E They're supposed to
6. They must     F They refuse

### Modals and related verbs 2

**Think of the correct answer.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ join a gym to get fit.
2. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ lift that suitcase?
3. I think \_\_\_\_\_ eat a bit less.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I have another cup of coffee, please?
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ try that new Chinese restaurant.
6. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ be able to come on the trip

### Participles

**Think of the correct answer. Use the verbs:**

*to clean, to feel, to cook, to play well, to speak, to litter*

1. Gary spent the whole day \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
2. Jean left \_\_\_\_\_ rather guilty.
3. We had chicken \_\_\_\_\_ in white wine.
4. That was a really \_\_\_\_\_ football match.
5. English \_\_\_\_\_ here.
6. There was loads of rubbish \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets.

### Relative clauses

**Think of the correct answer.**


1. My sister, \_\_\_\_\_ husband lives in Paris, had a baby yesterday.
2. I need a car \_\_\_\_\_ won't break down.

3. Andrew's dog, \_\_\_\_\_ he got from a dogs' home, loves cats.
4. Didn't he tell you \_\_\_\_\_ he was going to get here?
5. My father's a person \_\_\_\_\_ hates to talk about money.
6. That cake \_\_\_\_\_ you made was delicious.

### Expressing habit 1


Think of the correct answer. Use the verbs :

*use to do, should, to live, leave, to drive, have to*

1.  I'm still not \_\_\_\_\_ on the left!
2. I'm worried about Bob. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 a.m. for a snack!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in that house over there!
4. Carolyn \_\_\_\_\_ all the washing-up for me to do. It's not fair!
5. In Greece the sea \_\_\_\_\_ warm in the evening.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ ---to throw Paul out, but she never did.


### Expressing habit 2

Match the questions and answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.  This didn't use to be a pub | A it's not a problem.                      |
| 2. We'd often be sent to bed early   | B when we were children.                   |
| 3. I'm used to getting up early  | C but now I love it.                       |
| 4. He's always playing loud music  | D it drives me mad!                        |
| 5. I used to hate cabbage,   | E it was once a bank!                      |
| 6. I'm getting used to speaking English,   | F but I still find it difficult sometimes. |


### Expressions with modals

Match the sentences.

1.  The computer system's crashed, so you can't do any work. A I just couldn't help it.
2. I could do with something to eat. B You can say that again!
3. That meal was a bit expensive. C You might as well go home.
4. I'm going to tell Shona to mind her own business. D I wouldn't do that if I were you!
5. You should have come to see the film. E But you've only just had breakfast!
6. I knew I shouldn't have laughed when he asked me out. F You'd have loved it.

### Modal auxiliary verbs


Complete the sentences with a past modal and the verb in brackets.

1.  It's started raining! I \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the garden!
2. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to London – his car's still outside.
3. I didn't mind you finishing the cake, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me first.

4. Sally's looking very happy. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the promotion she wanted.
5. You're crazy to have skied down the black piste! You \_\_\_\_\_ (break) a leg!
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) Andy our secret - now everyone


### Hypothesizing 1

**Think of the correct answers.**

1.  Afterwards, she wished she \_\_\_\_\_ Lorenzo her phone number.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ tried to re-roof their house without professional help.
3. If only we \_\_\_\_\_! We could have picked you up from the station.
4. I know Maria wishes she \_\_\_\_\_-here today.
5. Sometimes she wished he \_\_\_\_\_ her flowers at work.
6. If only we \_\_\_\_\_ stuck in this dreadful traffic.


### Hypothesizing 2

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1.  If we \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) cancel, would we get a refund?
2. It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ (make) your mind up about a career.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (interfere), this would never have happened.
4. If you don't mind, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (come in).
5. Supposing someone \_\_\_\_\_ (find out) that you'd been lying - what would you do?
6. If only we \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this tiny apartment.


### Determiners 1

**Think of the correct answer. Use no one, nowhere, any, all, none.**

1.  There are two buses to London. You can take \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_-is lived at a much slower pace in Ireland.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ students feel nervous before exams.
4. I'm just going to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ my family have been to Australia.

### Determiners 2

**Match the determiners with a similar meaning.**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
|  1. enough | A hardly any  |
| 2. few  | B not any     |
| 3. most   | C every one   |
| 4. each   | D sufficient  |
| 5. none   | E nearly all  |
| 6. several  | F quite a few |



## Complex Object

**Choose the correct answer**

**1. Can you believe ..... a bank?**

- he to have robbed
- him to have robbed
- him to rob

**2. The people on the platform watched ..... at the station.**

- the train arrived
- the train arrive
- the train to arrive

**3. At the airport they reported ..... .**

- the flight to delay
- the flight to be delayed
- the flight to have been delayed

**4. Karen is being very rude. I have never heard ..... to her mother like that before.**

- that she talks
- her talk
- her to talk

**5. The manager ordered the contract ..... into English.**

- to translate
- to be translated
- to be translating

**6. I find ..... a very nice woman and a very skilled computer programmer.**

- her to be
- she to be
- her be

**7. Will your mother allow ..... ?**

- her cell phone to be used
- her cell phone to have been used
- her cell phone to use

**8. Beauty makes the world ..... .**

going round  
go round  
to go round

**9. Jeremy didn't want his daughter ..... an actress.**

become  
to become  
to have become

**10. John never allows ..... by anyone.**

Mary's name to mention  
Mary's name to be mentioned  
Mary's name to have been mentioned

**11. Jim's father got ..... the piano every day.**

him practice  
him to be practicing  
him to practice

**12. Jill liked ..... poems at their family gatherings.**

her little son to be reciting  
her little son to recite  
her little son recite

**13. This remark of yours will make ..... in his grave.**

him turn  
that he turns  
he turns

**14. The students didn't notice ..... into the lecture room.**

the lecturer come  
that the lecturer comes  
the lecturer to be coming

**15. There are a lot of dirty dishes in the sink. Do you ..... to wash up?**

expect me  
expect that I  
expect I

## APPENDIX 3 REVISION DRILLS

### Avoiding repetition

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of an auxiliary or modal verb.**

1. I hope you pass your exams. If you \_\_\_\_\_, I'll take you out for dinner.
2. I asked her not to push me, but she \_\_\_\_\_. Isn't that terrible?
3. Sue says that Kate has gone home, but she \_\_\_\_\_. I spoke to her just now.
4. Why didn't you come to the party? You really \_\_\_\_\_, it was fantastic.
5. Frank painted the kitchen himself, but I wish he \_\_\_\_\_. He made a terrible mess.
6. 'Try to get there on time!' 'Don't worry. We \_\_\_\_\_.'
7. Kathy doesn't think that Mike's done the right thing, but I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Emma isn't going to come this evening, but I \_\_\_\_\_.

### Reduced infinitives

**Complete the sentences with a reduced infinitive of the verbs. Use short forms where possible.**

1. 'Why isn't Alan coming on the excursion?' 'He \_\_\_\_\_.' (*not want*)
2. 'Did Anna get the report written on time?' 'No, but she \_\_\_\_\_.' (*try*)
3. 'Did Simon give you a lift?' 'No, but he \_\_\_\_\_.' (*offer*)
4. 'I hope they'll bring the key.' 'I'm sure they \_\_\_\_\_.' (*remember*)
5. 'Why haven't you told Dad about this problem?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (*mean*) for ages.'
6. 'Did Sally feel OK when she came out of hospital?' 'Yes, better than she \_\_\_\_\_.' (*expect*)
7. 'You can't reduce the price of the house again!' 'I'm afraid we \_\_\_\_\_.' (*already agree*)
8. 'I really can't come with you tonight.' 'But you \_\_\_\_\_!' (*promise*)

### Simple/Continuous, Perfect/Non-perfect

**Think of the correct answers.**

1. This is my desk. I \_\_\_\_\_ in this office for twenty-three years.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ headaches for the past three weeks.
3. But Lucinda works in the Rome office. What \_\_\_\_\_ here?
4. You're usually very sensible, but you \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly stupid about this situation.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ an argument, but everything is OK now.
6. Dan can't walk. He \_\_\_\_\_ his leg.
7. This is great news! I \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra about it immediately.
8. I'm sure the bank \_\_\_\_\_ the payment by now.

## Tense revision

### Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.

Ian McBain (1) *(write)* for many years before he (2) *(come)* to fame with his second novel in 1993. Since then he (3) *(write)* more than twenty thrillers, which (4) *(translate)* into more than thirty languages. If his latest novel, *Dead Body*, (5) *(reach)* the top of the fiction charts, he (6) *(have)* a record number of best-selling thrillers. When I (7) *(meet)* him last week, he (8) *(just/complete)* an exhausting tour of the country. I (9) *(ask)* Ian why he (10) *(think)* his novels (11) *(be)* so successful. 'I wish I (12) *(know)*,' he said, 'but I (13) *(not suppose)* that any writer ever really (14) *(know)* how the public will react to a novel. Most of us (15) *(write)* stories for ourselves, and often we don't even know how the novel (16) *(end)*.'

## Adverbs with two forms

### Choose the correct answers.

1. I can *hard/hardly* believe that it's winter. It's not cold at all.
2. If I remember *right/rightly*, he's catching the 5.00 train.
3. The post usually comes *late/lately* on a Saturday.
4. Everything was going *right/rightly* until you arrived!
5. You can speak *free/freely* here - you're amongst friends.
6. Her previous boss spoke very *high/highly* of her.
7. Don't worry, after a couple of coffees I'll be *wide/widely* awake.
8. He's making progress, slowly but *sure/surely*.

## just

### Put the words in the correct order.

1. temperature. The this just water pool is right in the
2. to teasing listen him, he's you. just Don't
3. just wine the as French. Australian This is as expensive
4. We doorbell were to eating about rang. just when the start
5. to in arrived The stop just fire time spreading. firemen the
6. at a this look amazing have garden! Just

## Discourse markers

Insert the correct answers. Use *admittedly*, *after all*, *so to speak*, *by the way*, *at least*, *guess what*, *still*, *mind you*

1. Jerry will want a ticket for that concert. \_\_\_\_\_ I think he will.
2. We should buy the leather sofa. \_\_\_\_\_, it is very expensive, but it will last a long time.
3. I persuaded Elaine to buy a lottery ticket, just for a laugh, and \_\_\_\_\_? She won a prize!

4. We couldn't even get £500 for our old car. \_\_\_\_\_ , it was in dreadful condition.
5. You can't expect Marc to be so patient. \_\_\_\_\_ , he's only an eight-year-old.
6. People continue to buy things, in an ecstasy of consumption, \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The meeting will be from 4.00 till 6.00. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ , that new Italian film is on at 8.00.
8. That was one of the most boring parties I've ever been to. \_\_\_\_\_ , the music was good.

### Same way and reinforcement tags

#### Fill in the tags.

1. He's a lucky devil, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. So, you're going to live in New Zealand, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. 'Did Peter like the meal?' 'Oh, yes. He really enjoys his food, \_\_\_\_\_.'
4. So they want to enter the competition, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You're a real friend, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You won't jump off, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You need to get your head examined, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Nobody told him our secret, \_\_\_\_\_?

### Adding emphasis

#### Put the words in the correct order.

1. to stay What is calm. me amazes ability his
2. cake like. the top the icing It's of on I that
3. he has spelling. thing is with problems The
4. complain to to do manager. decided What was they the
5. have such a I website! seen Never wonderful
6. she understand promoted. how is got I on What don't earth

### Negative inversion

#### Complete the sentences with the correct words.

*never    nowhere    not until    no sooner    little    not only*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1846 was the existence of the planet Neptune finally proven.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ did I know that more trouble was just around the corner.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ have I been spoken to so rudely!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was he a valued colleague, but he was also a good friend.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ had they left the restaurant, than a group of journalists surrounded them.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ can you find such wonderful pizzas as those in Rome and Naples.

### Distancing the facts

**Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.**

e.g.1 It is thought that he survived. / He is *thought to have survived*.

2. It appears that they're living in Provence. / They\_\_\_\_\_.

3. It is assumed that he's rich. / He\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We understand that she resigned. / She\_\_\_\_\_.

5. It seems that I've eaten the whole cake. / I\_\_\_\_\_.

6. It was presumed that they'd been taken prisoner. / They\_\_\_\_\_.

7. It was shown that he'd been lying. / He\_\_\_\_\_.

8. It has been declared that this food is unfit to eat. / This food\_\_\_\_\_.

### Tenses, including passives

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs.**

De Weck's famous painting, *Lady Caroline*, (1) (*destroy*) by fire. It was one of many great works that (2) (*consume*) in the blaze that (3) (*break out*) at the National Museum early yesterday morning. It (4) (*believe*) that the fire (5) (*start*) by an electrical fault in the museum's heating system. Only two days ago, museum curator Walter Sickheart (6) (*announce*) that the work (7) (*restore*) in time for next year's De Weck centenary exhibition. Now, in all probability, the show (8) (*cancel*). 'It's sad,' said Sickheart. 'We (9) (*really/look*) forward to next year's exhibition. I wish we (10) (*tell*) that some of the museum's electrical wiring (11) (*need*) replacing.' A rescue operation (12) (*begin*) at the museum as soon as the fire brigade (13) (*put out*) the fire. Hundreds of volunteers (14) (*bring in*) to help. 'I think I (15) (*retire*) by the time everything (16) (*get*) back to normal,' said Sickheart.

### Modal verbs

**Complete the sentences with the positive or negative form of a suitable modal verb.**

Use *have to, should could, must, need, will, can*

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear a suit and tie, but you can if you want to.

2. Well, you might find it difficult at first, but you \_\_\_\_\_ be OK.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ figure out how this works. It's stupid.

4. I've no idea how I missed that mistake. I \_\_\_\_\_ have been dreaming.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ have cooked dinner - I've bought a takeaway

6. You're welcome to join us. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a glass of wine?

7. Sorry. That's my mobile. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Anna ringing from the airport.

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Anna. She doesn't get back until this evening.

### Modal verbs and what they express

Match the sentences with what the modal verbs express. Type the letter in the box.

1	We must go and see that new Scorsese film.	A willingness
2	I can't understand a word he says.	B strong obligation
3	You should get out more.	C permission
4	Will you promise not to tell anyone?	D mild obligation
5	No, you may not have your nose pierced!	E habit
6	She will often stay up reading until 2.00 in the morning.	F probability
7	It must be awful living so near a motorway.	G refusal
8	He just won't obey orders.	H ability

### Real and unreal tense usage 1

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. Use short forms where possible.

I wish I (1) *(be)* braver when I first got to Art college. I can't believe how naïve I (2) *(be)*. If I (3) *(just/follow)* my own path, it's possible that the eighteen-year-old me (4) *(create)* something artistically vibrant and interesting. Sometimes I think I (5) *(be)* better off working as a pavement artist when I left school. If I (6) *(have)*, I (7) *(probably/paint)* much more interesting things now. You'll never be a successful artist unless you (8) *(find)* your own style.

### Real and unreal tense usage 2

Write the real situation in the blank spaces.

e.g.1. 'I wish I hadn't told her.' I *told her*.

2. 'If only we weren't losing money.' We \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 'They behaved as if nothing had happened.' Something \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 'I wish she could speak English.' She \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 'I wish I'd been listening carefully.' I \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 'He looked at me as if it was my fault.' It \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 'If only he would say sorry.' He \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 'I wish this letter had been sent last month.' This letter \_\_\_\_\_.

## Verb patterns 1

Complete the sentences with a reporting verb. Use *to offer to*, *to congratulate on*, *to remind to do*, *to threaten to*, *to advise to*, *to suggest*

1. 'I think we should meet soon.' She \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
2. 'I'll help you move house.' My brother \_\_\_\_\_ me move house.
3. 'Well done! I'm pleased you passed the test.' My instructor \_\_\_\_\_ the test.
4. 'Don't forget to send a birthday card to Becky.' My mum \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday card to Becky.
5. 'If you don't deliver soon, I'll cancel the order!' The customer \_\_\_\_\_ the order.
6. 'If I were you, I'd find another job.' My colleague \_\_\_\_\_ another job.

## Verb patterns 2

Fill in the gaps with the correct answers. Use the verbs: *to enter*, *to stay*, *to come*, *to accept*, *to tell*, *to learn*, *to travel*, *to meet*.

1. They admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the country without a visa.
2. She let him \_\_\_\_\_ overnight in the spare bedroom.
3. I begged him \_\_\_\_\_ with me to Australia.
4. Why do you always refuse \_\_\_\_\_ my help?
5. We really regret \_\_\_\_\_ him about the accident.
6. You can't make people \_\_\_\_\_ a language – they have to want to.
7. He's always wanted \_\_\_\_\_ round the world.
8. She's looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ you.

## Gradable and extreme adjectives

Match the gradable and extreme adjectives.

1	expensive	A fascinating
2	long	B filthy
3	important	C exorbitant
4	clever	D essential
5	dirty	E endless
6	interesting	F brilliant

## Intensifying adverbs

Choose the correct answers. Use the verbs: *thoroughly*, *deeply*, *strongly*, *totally*, *fully*, *distinctly*, *greatly*, *seriously*.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed the holiday in Cyprus.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ agree with you.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ regret any inconvenience caused by the delay.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ disapproves of his new girlfriend.



5. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ understand the seriousness of the situation.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ remembers locking the door before he left.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyed that meal.
8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ believe that you have any chance of success?

### Participles

**Complete the sentences with the present or past participle of the verbs.**

*be, destroy, establish, find, read, ruin, translate, use*



1. \_\_\_\_\_ new to the business, I need lots of guidance.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the 19th century, the college has a long and distinguished academic tradition.
3. Jim's work became too much for him, eventually \_\_\_\_\_ his health.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the course very difficult, she decided to transfer to a lower level.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sparingly, this herb will subtly improve the flavour of your recipes.
6. Completely \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1963 earthquake, the church has been painstakingly restored.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter quickly, he soon understood that the news was very bad.
8. Beautifully \_\_\_\_\_ by Caroline Jones, the short story has a poetic quality to it.

### Linking devices 1

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

*Nevertheless, provided, as long as, in case, due to, although*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I reminded him six times, he still forgot.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you take your time, you won't find it difficult.
3. The boat was unable to leave \_\_\_\_\_ a storm.
4. She had very little experience. \_\_\_\_\_, she got the job.
5. Bring a map \_\_\_\_\_ we get lost.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you pay him well, he'll do a good job.

### Linking devices 2

**Fill in the correct answers. Use the words: *as long as, in case, supposing, because, no matter, even though, since, so as not to***

1. You can stay here, \_\_\_\_\_ you pay rent.
2. I took my driving licence on holiday, \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to hire a car.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you'd been offered the job, would you have taken it?
4. Our flight was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ there was a strike by air traffic controllers.
5. I'm determined to visit you at Christmas, \_\_\_\_\_ how much it costs.

6. Janice had a great time with Nikos, \_\_\_\_\_they couldn't speak each other's language.

7. \_\_\_\_\_you've all worked very hard, we'll finish the lesson early.

8. She crept out very quietly, \_\_\_\_\_wake the baby.



*Навчальне видання*

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