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Small tests

1- Listen to 'D00 - Day of the Dead Audio.mp3' and fill in the blanks

I **arrive** in Guatemala on The Day of the **Dead**, November 1st. I'm curious about this **holiday**, so I go to the **cemetery** to see what's happening. What I find is quite **interesting**.

The **atmosphere** is like a party. There are people **everywhere**. Families are sitting **around** the graves of their dead **ancestors**. They clean the **graves** and add fresh flowers. I walk **through** the cemetery and admire the **beauty** of all the colorful flowers.

There is also **color** in the sky, because many **kids** are flying **kites**. Some families are having a **picnic** next to the graves. They eat, drink, and chat **together**. People laugh and smile.

In the Unites States, **cemeteries** are always somber. We **certainly** never have festivals or parties **next** to graves. We **don't** laugh or play **music** or fly kites in cemeteries **either**.

I find that I **prefer** the Guatemalan approach. I like the way they **remember** and **celebrate** those who have passed away. I like that they acknowledge **death**, instead of denying it the way **Americans** do. I like that there is **life**, as well as **death**, in their cemeteries.

Guatemalans call it "The Day of the **Dead**", but it is also a day to **appreciate** life.

2- Put the following verbs in proper tenses

1- When you came back, he **had** already **bought** a new house.

2- I don't believe that. The meeting can't **have finished** by the time we get there.

3- In 2070, she **will have been** dead for 50 years.

4- I hope it **rains / will rain / will have rained** before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

5- You **are trying** on a jacket in a shop. You **look / are looking** in the mirror and you **do not like** what you see.

What **do/would/will** you **say** to your friend?

6- You and a friend are walking over a small wooden bridge. The bridge **is** very old and some parts **have been** broken. What do you say? - The bridge **is not** very safe, **is** it?

3- What are wrong in the following sentences? Correct them.

Correct: 1, 2, 5, 6

1- If he departed at 8:00 P.M. last night, he will have arrived here by 8:00 A.M.

2- If I was hungry, I will eat something.

3- If I **was** hungry, I **would** eat something. → **were / would, was / will**

4- If I had been hungry, I will have eaten something.

→ If I had been hungry before 8:00 P.M. yesterday, I will have eaten something by 8:00 P.M. tonight.

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5- If I had been hungry, I would have eaten something.

6- If Tony had found the pen before Jerry did, he will be leaving for France in a few minutes.

7- Lisa's got 2 brothers. They **live** in a small house that **has** 2 gardens. There **are** a few **rooms** in their house, one for each of them. They often have ~~a~~ breakfast together, but they **don't** often **have** a big breakfast. Lisa **loves her** house and **her** brothers.

8- I **used** to play a lot of games until I found that they are not good for me.

9- You used to learn English very **well**. But now, you are used to **being** a bad learner.

10- Children soon get used to **spending** much of their free time watching TV. They no longer like reading like we **used** to 20 years ago. What ~~is~~ a sad thing!

4- Choose a partner and discuss with him/her about the following sentences. What are the differences between the choices in bold?

1- I **start** / **will start** / **am going to start** / **will be starting** my new job on Monday.

Start → mention an action that has been already scheduled, like a timetable

Will start → simply mention that something will happen

Am going to start = **will be starting** → describe an intended action in the near future

2- I am asking him when he **arrives** / **is arriving** / **is going to arrive** / **will arrive** tomorrow.

arrives → mention an action that has been already scheduled, like a timetable or a routine

is arriving → mention an action that has been already planned

is going to arrive → mention an action that has been already intended

will arrive → simply mention that something will happen

3- Don't call Ann. She **will be** / **is** busy.

Will be → A prediction of something that will happen

Is → Merely state a status

4- I **will be** / **shall be** / **am** / **am going to be** late this evening.

will be = **shall be** → predict the future, often without very clear reasons/signs

am → That 'I'm late' has been scheduled

am going to be → There are clear signs of something that will happen

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5- I hope it **doesn't / won't** rain tomorrow.

doesn't = won't → Express what we want to occur in the future

6- I **will leave / am leaving / am going to leave / leave / am about to leave / will be leaving** now.

will leave → inform the listener of the occurrence of an action with a certain degree of emphasis

am leaving → according to my plan, it is time to do, or the action is happening

am going to leave = am about to leave = will be leaving → the action will occur very soon

leave → simply inform the listener of the occurrence of an action. **Will leave** is more common.

7- We have decided to throw a party. We **invite / invited / have invited / are going to invite / will be inviting / will invite / are inviting** our parents.

invite → an action now

invited → a past action

have invited → an action that has been done

are going to invite = will be inviting → an intended action that will happen

will invite → an idea that the speaker has come up with

are inviting → an action that is happening or a planned action that will happen

8- We **can see / are able to see** the tower from here.

can see = are able to see → mention a general ability at present

9- I **could / was able to / managed to** escape from that building.

could → mention a general ability in the past (it is not required that something was done)

was able to = managed to → mention an ability in a specific situation in the past (something was done)

10- Our candidates **can / must be able to / might be able to / are able to / have been able to / was able to / managed to / could** update those documents.

Can → a permission to do something

can = are able to → mention a general ability at present

must be able to → a requirement of some ability

might be able to → a guess of some ability

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have been able to → a proof of some ability so far

was able to = managed to → succeeded in doing something

could → mention a general ability in the past or a permission to do something in the past or a suggestion for doing something now or in the future

5- Complete these sentences using at least one of the given choices

1- My grandfather travel led a lot. He (**can / could / is able to / was able to / managed to**) speak five languages.

can = is able to → general ability until now

could → general ability in the past

2- I looked everywhere for the book, but I (**was not able to / did not manage to / could not / can not**) find it.

was not able to = did not manage to = could not → negative forms mean the same, and **could not** is the most common as it is the shortest

3- They didn't want to come with us at first, but we (**managed to / was able to / were able to / could**) persuade them.

managed to = were able to → we did it

4- Laura had hurt her leg and (**did not manage to / was not able to / could not**) walk very well.

See 2-.

5- I (**can / could / must / have to**) stay with Sarah.

Can → a possibility

Could → a less-sure possibility

Must = have to → in the speaker's opinion, that is necessary

Have to → in the speaker's opinion, that is a rule

6- You (**can't know / must know / must have known / can't have known / mustn't know / don't have to know**) everyone.

can't know → I don't believe that, it is not possible

must know → I am sure about that

must have known → I guess so, based on some evidence

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can't have known → It is not possible, I guess so based on some evidence

mustn't know → It is necessary that you don't do that

don't have to know = **needn't know** → It is not required that you do that

Good luck 😊!

Where is your limit? Is it behind or in front of you?