

## GRAMMAR

### HAVE (1)

Indicate the point in the sentence where 'have' is missing. Then write the appropriate form of have in the space provided.

1. Richard bragged that he all his new furniture designed in Italy – he's a real show-off!  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mrs. Henry got a new car; she doesn't even know how to drive.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The most embarrassing moment of my life was when I fell down the stairs in the underground, and I a crowd of people staring at me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They will to work really hard in the last term at university if they want to pass their exams with high grades. \_\_\_\_\_

**HAVE (2)**

*Read the following situations, and then decide on an expression using ‘have’ to complete the meaning. There are some clues in the box.*


<b>a hard time</b>	<b>an argument</b>	<b>a look</b>	<b>a go</b>	<b>a drink</b>
<b>fun</b>	<b>a chat</b>	<b>a night out</b>	<b>a doubt</b>	<b>a clue</b>

1. Your friend, Pat, has just received some fantastic news - she’s going to have a baby! You think you should \_\_\_\_\_ on the town.
  
2. “Peter, I can’t decide which colour to paint my new kitchen. Could you do me a favour and \_\_\_\_\_ at these colour schemes in the catalogue?”
  
3. The neighbours are making a lot of noise and I can hear raised voices, they must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  
4. Your children are going to a theme park for two days; as they leave with the rest of their classmates you say \_\_\_\_\_.
  
5. “What do you think about the proposed takeover of Reliance Industries?”  
 “I’m not sure, I \_\_\_\_\_ as to whether or not it will be successful – there are many jobs at risk”.

**PARTICIPLES (1)**

Underline the correct form of the participle.

1. The book was so **excited/exciting**, I couldn't put it down.
2. We all felt extremely **embarrassed / embarrassing** because of the Prime Minister's slip when describing the new housing plans.
3. We **stayed / staying** up all night, **talking / talked** until six o'clock in the morning.
4. The man **worked / working** at the corner shop is **filling / filled** in his lottery ticket for next Saturday's prize draw.

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**PARTICIPLES (2)**

**A) Put a tick beside the sentence of each pair in which the participle is used correctly.**

**i) \_\_\_** The changing colours of the midnight sky in the Antarctic are the most beautiful I have ever seen in my life.

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**ii) \_\_\_** Janet and Tom's parents, being concerned about the need to bring their children up in the best possible way, educated them correctly from an early age.

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**B) Look at the sentences and indicate whether the participle is in the correct form or not. Then write the correct form below.**

**i)** The players selecting for the hockey championships will be informed by post within 48 hours.

**ii)** As agreed, the employees will receive a 15 % pay rise over the next 4 years.

**PARTICIPLES (3)**

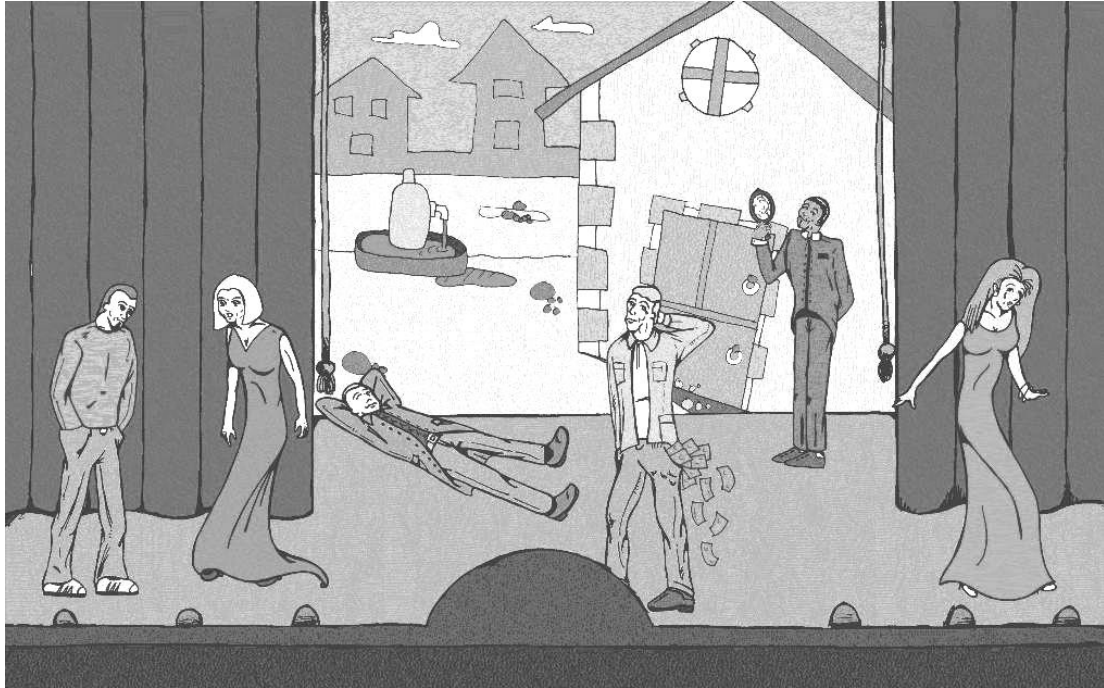
*Complete each sentence using the participle form of a verb from the box.*

<b>dye</b>	<b>burn</b>	<b>print</b>	<b>train</b>
<b>dazzle</b>	<b>wave</b>	<b>flash</b>	<b>provide</b>

1. As our plane took off, we could see John \_\_\_\_\_ from the terminal building.
2. The following day, all the buildings affected by the fire had 'disappeared' - \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground. There was nothing left but ashes and timber.
3. She had \_\_\_\_\_ blonde hair and wore a \_\_\_\_\_ pearl necklace.
4. We could see \_\_\_\_\_ lights as we approached the scene of the accident.

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS & DEFINING / NON-DEFINING CLAUSES (1)**

*Look at the picture and combine the two sentences in each question using the given relative pronoun.*




1. Martha has been rehearsing for hours. Her husband is the director. (whose)  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. There are two actors doing absolutely nothing. They do not want to work. (neither of whom)  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The subject of the play was originally a civil war love story. I've heard a lot of talk about it. (which)  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The props were built by a German carpenter. His skills have become well-known all over Europe. (whose)  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

**RELATIVE PRONOUNS & DEFINING / NON-DEFINING CLAUSES (2)**

*Underline the best option to complete each sentence.*

1. He's so dependent on drugs that he'll say **whoever / whichever / whatever** to convince you to give him money.
2. The consultants gave the company the technical resources **whereby / whose / in which** they could improve their production turnover.
3. The rioters, **both of those / many of whom / neither of whom** were only interested in stealing from shops, caused irreparable damage.
4. The award-winning novel, **that / which / nothing** deals with the immigration problems in Greece, has just been translated into Chinese.

	<p><b><u>Método Elingua</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Progress Class Level 24G</u></b></p>	<p>Versión 1.0</p> <p>Página 8 de 9</p>
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**RELATIVE PRONOUNS & DEFINING / NON-DEFINING CLAUSES (3)**

*First underline the relative pronoun in each sentence, then cross it out if it can be omitted.*

1. The policeman who the bus driver was talking to was writing out a speeding ticket.
2. The program whereby you will learn to eat properly has helped thousands of people to lose weight.
3. Sharon will do whatever she thinks is necessary to make you fail the test.
4. The children that you are going to take to the beach are waiting at the door of the bus.



**RELATIVE PRONOUNS & DEFINING / NON-DEFINING CLAUSES (4)**

Fill in the gaps with *who, that, which, what, whose* or --- if no relative pronoun is necessary.

1. The new fusion, \_\_\_\_\_ has caused such a commotion, will bring in huge profits to the shareholders.
  
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ was accused of kidnapping the girl turned out to be innocent.
  
3. The stadium \_\_\_\_\_ the world cup will be played in has the most modern methods of security \_\_\_\_\_ you can find.
  
4. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ court is one of the most notorious for harsh sentences has suffered a heart attack.