UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR/WORKBOOK/ CHAPTER THREE/ WORKED-OUT SOLUTIONS BY MISS. BATOOL ABDUL MUHSIN MIRI ALSHAWI/ COLLEGE OF EDUCATION -QURNA/ UNIVERSITY OF BASRAH

Exercises 27-44

Exercise 27: Dynamic and Stative Verbs

This exercise requires identifying the type of action or state expressed by the verbs in each sentence. The categories are:

- **a**: An activity (dynamic verb, e.g., run, eat)
- **b**: A process that someone or something can undergo (e.g., grow, change)
- c: A bodily sensation that someone experiences (e.g., hurt, feel)
- **d**: A transitional event (e.g., arrive, leave)
- **e**: A series of momentary acts (e.g., knock, bark)
- **f**: Inert perception or cognition (e.g., know, think)
- g: A relationship (e.g., belong, weigh)

A. As soon as I know1, I'll ring2 you up.

- **1. know**: **f** (inert cognition)
- 2. ring: a (activity)

B. Somebody is waiting1 to speak2 to me.

- **1. waiting**: **a** (activity)
- 2. speak: a (activity)

C. I think1 this meat has gone2 bad.

- **1. think**: **f** (inert cognition)
- **2. gone**: **b** (process)

D. You're forgetting1 everything I told2 you.

- **1. forgetting**: **f** (inert cognition)
- 2. told: a (activity)

E. I heard1 that dog barking2 all night.

- **1. heard**: **f** (inert perception)
- **2. barking**: **e** (series of momentary acts)

F. I can't walk1 any farther. My leg is hurting2 badly.

- **1. walk**: **a** (activity)
- 2. hurting: c (bodily sensation)

G. Please stop1. You're hurting2 my leg.

- **1. stop**: **a** (activity)
- **2. hurting**: **a** (activity, causing pain)

H. We consider1 that the situation has become2 too serious.

- **1. consider**: **f** (inert cognition)
- **2. become**: **b** (process)

I. We must consider1 carefully how to proceed2.

- 1. consider: a (activity)
- **2. proceed**: **a** (activity)

J. I've weighed1 your suitcase. It weighs2 22 kilos.

- **1. weighed**: **a** (activity)
- 2. weighs: g (relationship)

K. Does this rule apply1 to everyone who applies2 for this post?

- **1. apply**: **g** (relationship)
- 2. applies: a (activity)

L. Would you like1 to taste2 this wine?

- **1. like**: **f** (inert cognition)
- 2. taste: a (activity)

M. Tell1 me if it tastes2 too sweet.

- **1. tell**: **a** (activity)
- 2. tastes: f (inert perception)

N. We grow1 our own vegetables and always have2 enough.

• **1. grow**: **a** (activity)

• **2. have**: **g** (relationship)

O. As we grow1 older, we become2 absent-minded.

- **1. grow**: **b** (process)
- **2. become**: **b** (process)

P. I can't remember1 who this belongs2 to.

- **1. remember**: **f** (inert cognition)
- 2. belongs: g (relationship)

Q. We're landing1. Fasten2 your seat belt.

- **1. landing**: **d** (transitional event)
- **2. fasten**: **a** (activity)

R. Feel1 that radiator. Does it feel2 very hot?

- **1. feel**: **a** (activity)
- 2. feel: f (inert perception)

S. I'm getting1 tired. Would you get2 me a chair?

- **1. getting**: **b** (process)
- 2. get: a (activity)

T. A. The city extends1 for miles and miles.

• 1. extends: g (relationship)

B. Yes, and they're extending2 it all the time.

• **2. extending**: **a** (activity)

Exercise 28: Progressive Aspect, Present

- 1. I'm having a bath. (Progressive: action happening now)
- 2. I have something to say to you. (Simple: general statement)
- 3. The train is just coming in. (Progressive: action happening now)

- 4. The Nile flows into the Mediterranean. (Simple: general truth)
- 5. It's raining. (Progressive: action happening now)
- 6. Wood usually floats on water. (Simple: general truth)
- 7. The ceiling is falling in! (Progressive: action happening now)
- 8. Six times sixteen equals ninety-six. (Simple: general truth)
- 9. Why is the train stopping? (Progressive: action happening now)
- 10. I realize I should not have said that. (Simple: general statement)
- 11. It is considering what action to take next. (Progressive: ongoing action)
- 12. He has a visitor. (Simple: general statement)
- 13. He is dictating letters. (Progressive: action happening now)
- 14. He drives those enormous juggernauts. (Simple: habitual action)
- 15. I'm trying to learn this page by heart. (Progressive: action happening now)
- 16. The old man is dying. (Progressive: action happening now)
- 17. Nothing matters now. (Simple: general statement)
- 18. I understand perfectly. (Simple: general statement)

Exercise 29: Progressive Aspect, Past

- 1. She was drowning, but that handsome young man dived in and saved her.
 - was drowning: Past progressive (ongoing action)
 - **dived, saved**: Simple past (completed actions)
- 2. I was listening to the radio when you rang the bell.
 - **was listening**: Past progressive (ongoing action)
 - **rang**: Simple past (completed action)
- 3. The first plane exploded just as our plane was landing.
 - **exploded**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **was landing**: Past progressive (ongoing action)
- 4. We ate it all last night. In any case, it was going stale.
 - **ate**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **was going**: Past progressive (ongoing process)
- 5. While the train was still moving, a great many men suddenly jumped out.
 - **was moving**: Past progressive (ongoing action)
 - **jumped**: Simple past (completed action)
- 6. At school, we studied two foreign languages.
 - **studied**: Simple past (habitual action)
- 7. As a boy, I was always reading.
 - **was reading**: Past progressive (ongoing action)

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8. A young lady left this note for you ten minutes ago. As you were having breakfast, I did not disturb you.

- **left**: Simple past (completed action)
- **were having**: Past progressive (ongoing action)
- o **did not disturb**: Simple past (completed action)

Exercise 30: Progressive, Present Perfect

- 1. I have known Miss Huggins for several years. I have been reading her latest novel, but I have not finished it yet.
 - have known: Non-progressive (completed action, state of knowing)
 - have been reading: Progressive (ongoing action, still in progress)
 - have not finished: Non-progressive (completed action, not yet done)
- 2. This is the third time you have been here. What exactly have you come for now?
 - have been: Non-progressive (completed action, state of being)
 - have you come: Non-progressive (completed action, purpose of coming)
- 3. John has been learning English for seven years, and at last he has mastered the irregular verbs.
 - has been learning: Progressive (ongoing action, still in progress)
 - has mastered: Non-progressive (completed action, achievement)
- 4. It has been raining, but it has stopped now.
 - has been raining: Progressive (ongoing action, recently stopped)
 - **has stopped**: Non-progressive (completed action, no longer raining)
- 5. I have remembered his name. It's Covington.
 - have remembered: Non-progressive (completed action, result)

Exercise 31: Progressive or Non-Progressive

- 1. Next day we were sitting in the car outside the house, when up the road came a tall lean man.
 - were sitting: No (progressive emphasizes the ongoing action, which is necessary here)
 - came: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action, which is necessary here)

- 2. What I can't understand is why, as he was leaving, I said to him, 'Goodbye, sir'.
 - **was leaving**: **Yes** (could be changed to "left" to emphasize completion, but progressive is more natural here)
 - said: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action, which is necessary here)
- 3. A friend of mine went to call on him the morning after his arrival and asked him how he was and whether he was enjoying himself.
 - went: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action)
 - **asked**: **No** (simple past emphasizes a completed action)
 - was enjoying: No (progressive emphasizes ongoing action, which is necessary here)
- 4. It was in the South Atlantic on a dark and cloudy afternoon in 1848. The Daedulus was ploughing through a long ocean swell. The Commander was pacing the quarterdeck. Another officer, named Sartoris, was keeping watch from the bridge. Sartoris suddenly pointed to a strange object approaching them. It was moving fairly rapidly towards the ship and soon became clearly visible.
 - **was ploughing**: **Yes** (could be changed to "ploughed" to emphasize completion, but progressive is more natural here)
 - **was pacing**: **Yes** (could be changed to "paced" to emphasize completion, but progressive is more natural here)
 - **was keeping**: **Yes** (could be changed to "kept" to emphasize completion, but progressive is more natural here)
 - pointed: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action, which is necessary here)
 - **was moving**: **Yes** (could be changed to "moved" to emphasize completion, but progressive is more natural here)
 - became: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action, which is necessary here)
- 5. I jumped up at the sound. I recall now, an awareness that I was being foolish.
 - jumped: No (simple past emphasizes a completed action, which is necessary here)
 - **recall**: **No** (simple present emphasizes a general truth, which is necessary here)
 - was being: No (progressive emphasizes ongoing action, which is necessary here)

Exercise 32: Analysis of Exercise 31

1. No change: Verbs like "came," "said," and "pointed" are in the simple past because they describe completed actions. Changing them to progressive would make the sentence illogical or unnatural.

Change possible: Verbs like "was ploughing" and "was pacing" are in the progressive to emphasize ongoing actions. Changing them to simple past would shift the focus to completion rather than duration.

2. **Difference in emphasis**: Progressive forms emphasize ongoing actions, while simple forms emphasize completed actions or general truths.

Exercise 33: Simple Past or Present Perfect

- 1. We have lived in this house since 1970; that is to say, ever since my father died. He came to this country twenty years ago. He was born in South America and lived there until he got married.
 - have lived: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
 - **died**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **came**: Simple past (completed action)
 - was born: Simple past (completed action)
 - **lived**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **got**: Simple past (completed action)
- 2. Although we have been in this village six years so far, we have not got to know many people yet. But our next-door neighbours were very helpful when we first moved in.
 - have been: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
 - have not got: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
 - were: Simple past (completed action)
 - **moved**: Simple past (completed action)
- 3. I received John's invitation yesterday and accepted it at once. I have not seen him for several weeks.
 - **received**: Simple past (completed action)

- accepted: Simple past (completed action)
- have not seen: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
- 4. Has that man caught any fish yet? I have watched him for the last hour, and he has not moved once.
 - Has caught: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
 - have watched: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
 - has not moved: Present perfect (action started in the past and continues to the present)
- 5. Quick! There has been an accident. Phone the hospital. The accident happened when that red car shot out of the side street without warning.
 - has been: Present perfect (action has relevance to the present)
 - **happened**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **shot**: Simple past (completed action)
- 6. A: Why are the flags at half-mast? B: General Hopkins has died. He never recovered from that last operation.
 - has died: Present perfect (action has relevance to the present)
 - **never recovered**: Simple past (completed action)

Exercise 34: Past Perfect

- 1. A: I saw John in the park yesterday. B: How was he? A: Very well. He had been ill and had been in bed for almost three weeks, but he had had a few days' convalescence by the sea. B: Had he started work again? A: No, not yet. He'll start again on Monday.
 - **saw**: Simple past (completed action)
 - was: Simple past (completed action)
 - had been ill: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - had been in bed: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - **had had**: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - Had he started: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)

- 2. After a long forced march, Caesar entered the town only to find that the enemy had fled. He had made the long march in vain.
 - **entered**: Simple past (completed action)
 - had fled: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - had made: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
- 3. Columbus gazed at the land that he had come so far to seek. He had seen nothing but ocean for five long weeks.
 - **gazed**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **had come**: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - had seen: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
- 4. The fire swept across the prairie and approached within a few miles of the fort. Fields, which had lain parched throughout the summer, blazed for a few seconds and were left blackened and smouldering.
 - swept: Simple past (completed action)
 - **approached**: Simple past (completed action)
 - o had lain: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - **blazed**: Simple past (completed action)
 - **were left**: Simple past (completed action)
- 5. We went out into the streets. Fierce fighting had taken place all around us, but now all was quiet again.
 - went: Simple past (completed action)
 - had taken: Past perfect (action completed before another past action)
 - **was**: Simple past (completed action)

Exercise 35: Simple Past or Past Perfect

- 1. We arrived after the ship had sailed, and when our heavy luggage had already been put on board.
 - arrived: Yes (could be changed to "had arrived" to emphasize completion before another action)

- had been put: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)
- 2. The manager of the Court Theatre put on a play that failed; the next play he had arranged to put on was not ready. So I offered him a play of mine called Lady Frederick.
 - **put on**: **No** (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
 - had arranged: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)
 - o offered: No (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
- 3. The family had retired for the night when I arrived, wet and cold. The butler, who explained that I had not been expected so soon, showed me my room and my bed, but I could not occupy the latter as my predecessor had not yet vacated it.
 - had retired: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)
 - o arrived: No (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
 - explained: No (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
 - had not been expected: Yes (could be changed to "was not expected" to simplify, but past perfect is more precise)
 - **showed**: No (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
 - had not vacated: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)

4. Many years before, the beautiful wife of an Indian chief, to whom she had been unfaithful, climbed up to this lonely spot and drowned herself in the lake.

- had been: Yes (could be changed to "was" to simplify, but past perfect is more precise)
- climbed: Yes (could be changed to "had climbed" to emphasize completion before another action)
- drowned: Yes (could be changed to "had drowned" to emphasize completion before another action)
- 5. An official called Hsieh Wei had been lying sick for many days when he fell into a feverish doze.
 - had been lying: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)

- **fell**: **No** (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
- 6. As a boy he had been fond of swimming, but now he was out of practice.
 - had been: Yes (could be changed to "was" to simplify, but past perfect is more precise)
 - was: No (simple past is necessary to describe a completed action)
- 7. The ancient Greeks could rightly boast that every contemporary civilization on the face of the planet (whose shape and size they had accurately calculated) had been penetrated by their world-conquering culture.
 - had calculated: Yes (could be changed to "calculated" to simplify, but past perfect is more precise)
 - had been penetrated: No (past perfect is necessary to show completion before another action)

Exercise 36: Future Reference

This exercise requires indicating how future reference can be made using the verbs in brackets. The options are:

- a: will + infinitive
- **b**: shall + infinitive
- **c**: be going to + infinitive
- **d**: will be + -ing (future progressive)
- **e**: shall be + -ing (future progressive)
- **f**: present progressive
- g: simple present
- **h**: be to + infinitive
- i: be about to + infinitive
- 1. I (live) on a desert island, where there (be) no telephone, and I (have) the satisfaction of knowing that the telephone (never ring) and I (never have) to answer it.
 - o live: a, b, c, d, e, h, i (all forms can express future intention or prediction)
 - **be**: a, c, h (future existence or state)
 - **have**: a, b, c, d, e (future possession or state)
 - **never ring**: a, c (future prediction or certainty)

- **never have**: a, b, c (future prediction or certainty)
- 2. Most areas (have) rain tomorrow, and there (be) thundery showers in many places.
 - have: a, c, d (future prediction or certainty)
 - **be**: a, c (future existence or state)
- 3. We (find) a cure for cancer one day; but in the meantime this awful disease (claim) thousands of victims a year.
 - **find**: a, b, c (future prediction or intention)
 - claim: a, c, d (future prediction or ongoing action)
- 4. You say that production (be) much lower this year; but if you (go) into any factory in this region, you (hear) quite a different story.
 - **be**: a, c, h (future state or prediction)
 - **go**: g (present simple for future in conditional clauses)
 - **hear**: a, c (future prediction or result)
- 5. A: You've spilt some coffee down your dress. It (leave) a stain.B: It (leave) a stain unless I (clean) it at once.
 - A: I have some CLEENIT. Rub that on right away, and the stain (come) out all right. B: Thanks. Yes, it's coming out. It (do) the trick.
 - **leave**: a, c (future prediction or result)
 - **leave**: a, c (future prediction or result)
 - **clean**: g (present simple for future in conditional clauses)
 - **come**: a (future result)
 - **do**: a, c (future result or prediction)
- 6. If you (swim) this afternoon, you shouldn't eat too much now.
 - **swim**: c, f, h (future intention or plan)
- 7. If you (swim) this afternoon, be very careful of the current.
 - swim: f, g (present progressive or simple present for future in conditional clauses)
- A: I expect Friday's meeting (be) a long one: we (discuss) next year's budget.
 B: Yes. I imagine we (be) here till eight o'clock.
 - **be**: a, c, h (future state or prediction)

- o **discuss**: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h (all forms can express future action or plan)
- **be**: a, b, c (future state or prediction)
- 9. A: The Professor (be) very busy tomorrow. He (give) two lectures in the morning, then he (go) to York for a conference.

B: What time he (leave) for York?

A: He (catch) the 12.15 train and (get) to York just after three.

B: So he (be) pretty tired by the time he (get) back.

- **be**: a, c, g (future state or prediction)
- **give**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **go**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **leave**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **catch**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **get**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **be**: a, c (future state or prediction)
- o get back: g (present simple for future in time clauses)
- 10. Watch carefully now. I (show) you one of the most remarkable photographs ever taken.
 - **show**: a, b, c, d, e, f, i (all forms can express future action or intention)
- 11. You (get) up today, or you (stay) in bed? If you (get) up, don't go outside. It (be) very cold.
 - **get**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future intention or plan)
 - **stay**: a, c, d, f, g, h (future intention or plan)
 - o get: c, g (present simple or present progressive for future in conditional clauses)
 - **be**: a, c (future state or prediction)
- 12. The Prime Minister (be) guest of honour at a dinner given by the Press Association this evening. About a hundred guests (be) present.
 - **be**: a, c, g, h (future state or prediction)
 - **be**: a, c, h (future state or prediction)
- 13. A: Listen to this. 'The new bridge across the Ouse (be opened) officially on June 30th, but (not be) accessible to motorists for another six weeks.'

B: That means we (keep) off it for another two months at least.

- **be opened**: a, c, f, g, h (future action or plan)
- **not be**: a, c, h (future state or prediction)
- **keep**: g, h (present simple or "be to" for future obligation or plan)

Exercise 37: Future-in-the-Past

This exercise requires indicating how future reference in the past can be made using the verbs in brackets. The options are:

- **a**: would + infinitive
- **b**: should + infinitive
- **c**: was/were going to + infinitive
- d: past progressive
- **e**: was/were to + infinitive
- **f**: was/were about to + infinitive
- 1. The weather forecast yesterday said that many areas (have) rain, but we certainly didn't have any here.
 - **have**: a, c (future-in-the-past prediction or intention)
- 2. I warned you not to eat so much lunch if you (swim) yesterday afternoon.
 - **swim**: c, d, e (future-in-the-past intention or plan)
- 3. It was 1491. Columbus (discover) America in the following year.
 - o **discover**: e (future-in-the-past plan or destiny)
- 4. A: Do you know where Professor X is?B: I know he (catch) the 12.15 train for York, where he (attend) a conference.
 - **catch**: c, d, e (future-in-the-past intention or plan)
 - **attend**: c, d, e (future-in-the-past intention or plan)
- 5. I (show) you that photograph when I was interrupted.
 - **show**: c, f (future-in-the-past intention or immediate future)
- 6. The Prime Minister, who (be) guest of honour at the Press Association dinner, left his office at 7.30 precisely.
 - **be**: c, e (future-in-the-past plan or destiny)

- 7. My instructions were that motorists (not use) the new bridge yet.
 - o **not use**: e (future-in-the-past obligation or plan)
- 8. We knew that Friday's meeting (be) a long one, as we (discuss) the budget.
 - **be**: a, c, e (future-in-the-past prediction or plan)
 - **discuss**: c, d, e (future-in-the-past intention or plan)

Exercise 38: Subjunctive

- **a**: Mandative subjunctive (used in formal contexts to express demands, suggestions, or recommendations)
- **b**: Formulaic subjunctive (used in fixed expressions or idioms)
- **c**: "Were" subjunctive (used in hypothetical or unreal situations)
- **d**: Modal past (used to express hypothetical or unreal situations)
- e: Normal use of the indicative mood (used for factual statements)
- 1. I suggest that you were feeling over-tired.
 - were feeling: c ("were" subjunctive, used in a hypothetical or unreal situation)
- 2. We suggest that this applicant apply next year.
 - **apply**: **a** (mandative subjunctive, used in a formal suggestion)
- 3. If I were feeling over-tired, I wouldn't go on.
 - were feeling: c ("were" subjunctive, used in a hypothetical or unreal situation)
- 4. I would much rather we stayed at home this evening.
 - **stayed**: **d** (modal past, used to express a hypothetical or unreal situation)
- 5. We were hoping you could come and have lunch with us tomorrow.
 - were hoping: e (normal use of the indicative mood, expressing a factual statement)
- 6. The Committee recommends that the annual subscription be increased to £3.
 - **be increased**: **a** (mandative subjunctive, used in a formal recommendation)
- 7. It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reduce expenditure and that every member of the staff economize wherever possible.
 - **be made**: **a** (mandative subjunctive, used in a formal recommendation)
 - **economize**: **a** (mandative subjunctive, used in a formal recommendation)

- 8. Be that as it may, our expenditure is bound to increase.
 - **Be**: **b** (formulaic subjunctive, used in a fixed expression)
- 9. By the time we stopped, we had driven six hundred miles.
 - had driven: e (normal use of the indicative mood, expressing a factual statement)

10. Is it not time we set our own house in order?

• **set**: **d** (modal past, used to express a hypothetical or unreal situation)

Exercise 39: Modals

- 1. John is capable of typing very fast.
 - can type
- 2. I know how to answer this question now.
 - can answer
- 3. I was never able to understand a word he said.
 - could never understand
- 4. No one was able to solve the problem.
 - could solve
- 5. It is just possible that what you say is true.
 - might be true
- 6. I suggest I open the window.
 - Shall I open
- 7. If you are willing to come with us, we shall be delighted.
 - will come
- 8. Would you like to have a seat?
 - Would you have
- 9. Someone keeps putting his coat on my peg.
 - will put
- 10. Grandfather has got into the habit of sitting looking at this view all day long.
 - will sit
- 11. I had a habit of hitting the wrong key of the typewriter.

- would hit
- 12. Grandfather had got into the habit of sitting in that chair for hours.
 - would sit
- 13. I advise you to read this book.
 - should read
- 14. It is obligatory for us to read it.
 - must read
- 15. You are prohibited from smoking here.
 - must not smoke
- 16. Are you able to do this without help?
 - Can you do
- 17. Is it advisable for us to wait?
 - Should we wait
- 18. It is not compulsory for us to attend.
 - need not attend
- 19. That, presumably, is the house we're looking for.
 - will be
- 20. Yes, I'm quite sure that it is the one.
 - o must be

Exercise 40: Past Reported Speech

- 1. John can type very fast.
 - I said that John could type very fast.
- 2. You can go if you want to.
 - I said that you could go if you wanted to.
- 3. I may be late home.
 - I said that I might be late home.
- 4. If you will come with us, we shall be delighted.
 - I said that if you would come with us, we should be delighted.

- 5. Someone will keep putting his coat on my peg.
 - I said that someone would keep putting his coat on my peg.
- 6. You should read this book.
 - I said that you should read this book.
- 7. Everyone must read it.
 - I said that everyone must read it.
- 8. We needn't attend that lecture.
 - I said that we needn't attend that lecture.
- 9. That house will be the one we're looking for.
 - I said that that house would be the one we were looking for.
- 10. That must be the one.
 - I said that that must be the one.

Exercise 41: Modals in the Past

- 1. You can pronounce this word perfectly today.
 - You could pronounce this word perfectly yesterday.
- 2. You may stay at home today.
 - You could have stayed at home yesterday.
- 3. The Minister must speak on that subject today.
 - The Minister had to speak on that subject yesterday.
- 4. No one dare go out into the streets today.
 - No one dared go out into the streets yesterday.
- 5. I can let you have the money today, if you want it.
 - I could have let you have the money yesterday, if you wanted it.
- 6. You should read this book today.
 - You should have read this book yesterday.
- 7. I could go with you today.
 - I could have gone with you yesterday.
- 8. It must be very hot in town today.

- It must have been very hot in town yesterday.
- 9. There might be too much traffic on the roads today.
 - There might have been too much traffic on the roads yesterday.
- 10. He will do anything for me today.
 - He would do anything for me yesterday.

Exercise 42: Modal Replacement

- 1. Can I borrow your pen please?
 - Could, May, Might
- 2. I may be late home tonight.
 - o might, could
- 3. I could never play the banjo properly.
 - None
- 4. We might go to the concert if there's time.
 - could
- 5. We shall let you know our decision soon.
 - o will
- 6. The vendor shall maintain the equipment in good repair.
 - o **must**
- 7. Shall I come with you?
 - o None
- 8. Will you have a piece of cake?
 - Would
- 9. Would you mind shutting the door?
 - o None
- 10. You should do as he says.
 - ought to
- 11. It is odd that you should say that.

- o None
- 12. We should love to go abroad.
 - would
- 13. If you should change your mind, please let us know.
 - o Zero
- 14. If you would change this book, I should be very grateful.
 - o will
- 15. If there were a fire, I know what I should do, but I'm not sure what I would do.
 - should replaceable by ought to; would not replaceable here
- 16. You ought to see him act.
 - o should
- 17. There may have been an accident.
 - might, can, could
- 18. You must be more careful.
 - None

Exercise 43: Ambiguous Sentences

- 1. Henry can drive my car now.
 - Henry is able to drive my car now.
 - Henry has permission to drive my car now.
- 2. Anyone can make mistakes.
 - Anyone is able to make mistakes.
 - It is possible for anyone to make mistakes.
- 3. We could go to the theatre.
 - We were able to go to the theatre.
 - Perhaps we can go to the theatre.
- 4. You may be out late this evening.
 - Perhaps you will be out late this evening.

- You have permission to be out late this evening.
- 5. I should be pleased to see him.
 - I would be pleased to see him.
 - I ought to be pleased to see him.
- 6. They should be home now.
 - They ought to be home now.
 - They probably are home now.
- 7. You will sit there.
 - You are going to sit there.
 - You must sit there.
- 8. You must be very quick.
 - You are obliged to be very quick.
 - You undoubtedly are very quick.
- 9. The guests will have arrived.
 - The guests will actually be there by that time.
 - The guests have perhaps arrived.
- 10. Shall we see him this evening?
 - Will we be seeing him this evening?
 - I suggest we see him this evening.

Exercise 44: Modal Responses

- 1. A: He's probably coming. (may)
 - B: Yes, he may be coming.
- 2. A: He has probably arrived. (may)
 - B: Yes, he may have arrived.
- 3. A: You didn't remember it. (could)
 - B: No, I couldn't have remembered it.
- 4. A: You have been mistaken. (may)
 - B: Yes, I may have been mistaken.

- 5. A: Perhaps he was asleep. (might)
 - B: Yes, he might have been asleep.
- 6. A: Or perhaps he was only dozing. (must)
 - B: Yes, he must have been dozing.
- 7. A: I wasn't attending. (ought to)
 - B: Then you ought to have been attending.
- 8. A: I haven't finished. (ought to)
 - B: But you ought to have finished.
- 9. A: He was smoking. (ought not to)
 - B: Then he ought not to have been smoking.
- 10. A: He didn't see the notice. (should)
 - B: Well, he should have seen it.
- 11. A: I expect he is there by now. (will)
 - B: Yes, he will be there.
- 12. A: He's got there by now. (will)
 - B: I agree, he will have got there.
- 13. A: They were probably having dinner. (would)
 - B: Yes, they would be having dinner.
- 14. A: They didn't hear me. (could)
 - B: No, they couldn't have heard you.
- 15. A: I think you were mistaken. (might)
 - B: Yes, I might have been mistaken.
- 16. A: You were mistaken. (can't)
 - B: No, I can't have been mistaken.

End of chapter three_____