



English Grammar Refresher for You B1/B2

261-40660, Do, 17.00 – 18.00 Uhr, VHS-Studienhaus, Raum H.1.06

Final Test

A) Tenses/simple vs. progressive form

A1) Translate

1. Lass' uns zuhause bleiben.
2. Ich wohne seit fünf Jahren in Siegburg.
3. Rohstoffe werden teurer.
4. Der Bus fährt um 10.00 Uhr ab.
5. Ich war noch nie in Japan.
6. Als wir zu Abend aßen, klingelte das Telefon.
7. Ich bin gestern in Bonn gewesen.
8. Live-Konzert der Stones? Das wird toll!
9. Wir essen immer um sechs.
10. Erst spielte er Tennis, dann hat er geduscht.
11. Wenn Ihr ankommt, haben wir schon gegessen.
12. Wer kocht das Mittagessen?

A2) Complete with the correct form of the verb

1. When we (to play) a board game, it started to rain.
2. I'm fed up, I'm leaving! I (to wait) here since 10 o'clock.
3. When I arrive at the airport, I (to give) you a ring.
4. After he (to pass) his exam in English, he started studying Spanish.
5. I (to meet) with my boss tomorrow at 10 o'clock.
6. She did not pass the exam. If only she (to work) harder!
7. You (to know) this before you watched the news?
8. In July I (to live) here for three years.
9. I (to have) a beer when I have finished my homework.
10. He changed his mind while we (to discuss) the matter.
11. It was raining heavily when we (to have) dinner.
12. I never (to like) fish.

B) Questions/question tags

B1) Add the corresponding question tag

1. The dinner wasn't too bad, ...?
2. His new car is very powerful, ...?
3. They didn't go to the movies, ...?
4. Open the window, ...?
5. He likes skiing, ...?
6. Bob has done a great job, ...?
7. They will watch the football match, ...?.
8. You wouldn't like to come with us, ...??



B2) Ask the yes/no, who/what (subject) and where/what/when (object) question

1. Peter likes ice cream.

Yes/no:

Who

What:

2. His father bought a new car.

Yes/no;

Who:

What:

3. We will have a lot of fun in the amusement park tomorrow?

Yes/no:

Who:

Where:

What:

When:

C) Active/passive voice

C1) Put into the passive voice

1. We are watching the football match.

2. My father has repaired my brother's car.

3. We will have finished the meeting by the time you arrive.

4. He had already read the book when we gave it to him for his birthday.

C2) Fill in the gaps with the passive form (past, present, will-future)

1. Billions of phone calls (to make) every year.

2. Credit cards (not, to accept) in that hotel in Cuba.

3. The restaurant (to know) for an extensive menu.

D) If-clauses (1st, 2nd, 3rd conditional)

D1) Complete the sentences with the correct format of either the if- or the main clause

1. If it rains tomorrow, we (not to go) on a hike.

2. You won't catch the bus if you (not hurry).

3. I (to know) this, I would have warned you.

4. If it (not to rain), we could go for a walk.

D2) Translate

1. Er wird dir nichts davon sagen, wenn du ihn nicht fragst.

2. Wenn morgen die Sonne scheint, mache wir eine Fahrradtour.

3. An deiner Stelle würde ich mich um die Stelle bewerben.

4. Hätte ich das gewusst, wäre ich zuhause geblieben.

E) Reported/indirect speech

E1) Put into reported speech

1. "We have been waiting for an hour." (They complained)

2. "Did you attend your English class yesterday?" (She asked me the other day)

3. "I will see you tomorrow." (She told him)

4. "Take a seat!" (she asked him)

5. "Can you take me to the Hilton?" (she asked the taxi driver)

6. "What are you guys doing?" (he's asking)

F) Modal verbs

F1) Fill In the blanks with the best suitable modal verb

1. You must be thirsty. You (to have) a drink.
2. If you leave home before 6 o'clock, you (to catch) the bus.
3. If you want to use public transport, you (to buy) a ticket.
4. Smoking not allowed! You (not to smoke) here.

F2) Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs

1. He is capable of finding a solution.
2. You have to observe the rules.
3. You are not allowed to make any noise.
4. It is possible the bus is late.

A) Tenses/simple vs. progressive form

A1) Translate

1. Lass' uns zuhause bleiben. Es regnet. - Let's stay home. It is raining.
2. Ich wohne seit fünf Jahren in Siegburg. - I have lived in Siegburg for five years.
3. Rohstoffe werden teurer. - Commodities are getting more expensive.
4. Der Bus fährt um 10.00 Uhr ab. - The bus leaves at 10 o'clock.
5. Ich war noch nie in Japan. - I have never been to Japan.
6. Als wir zu Abend aßen, klingelte das Telefon. - When we were having dinner, the phone rang.
7. Ich bin gestern in Bonn gewesen. - I was in Bonn yesterday.
8. Live-Konzert der Stones? Das wird toll! - Live concert of the Stones? That will be great!
9. Wir essen immer um sechs. - We always eat at 6 o'clock.
10. Erst spielte er Tennis, dann hat er geduscht. - First he played tennis, then he had a shower.
11. Wenn Ihr ankommt, haben wir schon gegessen. - We will (already) have eaten when you arrive.
12. Wer kocht das Mittagessen? - Who is cooking lunch?

A2) Complete with the correct form of the verb

1. When we (to play) a board game, it started to rain. - were playing.
2. I'm fed up, I'm leaving! I (to wait) here since 10 o'clock. - have been waiting
3. When I arrive at the airport, I (to give) you a ring. - am going to give
4. After he (to pass) his exam in English, he started studying Spanish. - had passed
5. I (to meet) with my boss tomorrow at 10 o'clock. - am meeting
6. She did not pass the exam. If only she (to work) harder! - had worked
7. You (to know) this before you watched the news? - had you known
8. In July I (to live) here for three years. - will have lived
9. I (to have) a beer when I have finished my homework. - am going to have
10. He changed his mind while we (to discuss) the matter. - were discussing
11. It was raining heavily when we (to have) dinner. - were having
12. I never (to like) fish. - have never liked

B) Questions/question tags

B1) Add the corresponding question tag

1. The dinner wasn't too bad, was it?
2. His new car is very powerful, isn't it?
3. They didn't go to the movies, did they?
4. Open the window, will you?
5. He likes skiing, doesn't he?
6. Bob has done a great job, hasn't he?
7. They will watch the football match, won't they.
8. You wouldn't like to come with us, would you?

B2) Ask the yes/no, who/what (subject) and where/what/when (object) question

1. Peter likes ice cream.

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| Yes/no: | Does Peter like ice cream? |
| Who | Who likes ice cream? |
| What: | What does Peter like? |
2. His father bought a new car.

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| Yes/no; | Did his father buy a new car? |
| Who: | Who bought a new car? |
| What: | What did his father buy? |
3. We will have a lot of fun in the amusement park tomorrow?

| | |
|---------|--|
| Yes/no: | Will we have a lot of fun in the amusement park tomorrow? |
| Who: | Who will have a lot of fun in the amusement park tomorrow? |

| | |
|--------|---|
| Where: | Where will we have a lot of fun tomorrow? |
| What: | What will we have in the amusement park tomorrow? |
| When: | When will we have a lot of fun in the amusement park? |

C) Active/passive voice

C1) Put into the passive voice

- We are watching the football match.
 - The football match is being watched by us.
- My father has repaired my brother's car.
 - My brother's car has been repaired by my father.
- We will have finished the meeting by the time you arrive.
 - The meeting will have been finished (by us) by the time you arrive.
- He had already read the book when we gave it to him for his birthday.
 - The book had already been read by him when he was given it by us for his birthday.

C2) Fill in the gaps with the passive form (past, present, will-future)

- Billions of phone calls (to make) every year.
 - Are/were/will be made
- Credit cards (not, to accept) in that hotel in Cuba.
 - Are not/were not/will not be accepted
- The restaurant (to know) for an extensive menu.
 - Is/was/will be known

D) If-clauses (1st, 2nd, 3rd conditional)

D1) Complete the sentences with the correct format of either the if- or the main clause

- If it rains tomorrow, we (not to go) on a hike.
 - If it rains tomorrow, we will not go on a hike.
- You won't catch the bus if you (not hurry).
 - You won't catch the bus if you don't hurry.
- I (to know) this, I would have warned you.
 - Had I known this/If I had known this, I would have warned you.
- If it (not to rain), we could go for a walk.

If it wasn't raining, we could go for a walk.

D2) Translate

- Er wird dir nichts davon sagen, wenn du ihn nicht fragst.
 - He will not tell you about it if you don't ask him/unless you ask him.
- Wenn morgen die Sonne scheint, mache wir eine Fahrradtour.
 - If the sun shines tomorrow, we will do a bicycle tour.
- An deiner Stelle würde ich mich um die Stelle bewerben.
 - If I were you, I would apply for the job.
- Hätte ich das gewusst, wäre ich zuhause geblieben.
 - If I had known that/had I known that, I would have stayed home

E) Reported/indirect speech

E1) Put into reported speech

- "We have been waiting for an hour." (They complained)
 - They complained that they had been waiting for an hour.
- "Did you attend your English class yesterday?" (She asked me the other day)
 - She asked me the other day if I had attended my English class the day before.
- "I will see you tomorrow." (She told him)
 - She told him that she would see him the next day.
- "Take a seat!" (she asked him)
 - She asked him to take a seat.
- "Can you take me to the Hilton?" (she asked the taxi driver)

- She asked the taxi driver if he could take her to the Hilton.
6. "What are you guys doing?" (he's asking)
- He's asking what we are doing.

F) Modal verbs

F1) Fill In the blanks with the best suitable modal verb

1. You must be thirsty. You (to have) a drink.
 - You must be thirsty. You should have a drink.
2. If you leave home before 6 o'clock, you (to catch) the bus.
 - If you leave home before 6 o'clock, you might/will/could catch the bus.
3. If you want to use public transport, you (to buy) a ticket.
 - If you want to use public transport, you must buy a ticket.
4. Smoking not allowed! You (not to smoke) here.
 - Smoking not allowed! You must not smoke here.

F2) Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs

1. He is capable of finding a solution.
 - He can find a solution
2. You have to observe the rules.
 - You must observe the rules.
3. You are not allowed to make any noise.
 - You must not make any noise.
4. It is possible the bus is late.
 - The bus may/might be late.