

**BASIC
COLLECTION**

**GRAMMAR
STUDIES**

1

MODERN ENGLISH

anytime anyWhere

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- C Possessive Adjectives**
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- one, ones

J The Use of 'Other' as an Adjective or Pronoun

- other, the other
- others, the others
- another
- one after the other / one after another
- every other

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yours	yourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

A Subject Pronouns

(Özne Zamirleri)

- Cümlede en başta, **özne** pozisyonunda kullanılan zamirlerdir. Eylemi yapan kişinin isminin yerini tutar.
 - Alice is very hard-working. **She** always does her homework and studies regularly.
 - Martin and Steve want to have a holiday. **They** are planning to go to Spain this summer.
 - My sister and I are interested in music. **We** regularly buy CDs and go to concerts.
 - My father is a photographer. **He** takes fascinating photos.
- 'You' ve '**they**' zamirleri genelleme yaparken de kullanılabilir.
 - It is easier to find a job if **you** speak English. (İngilizce konuşuyorsanız, iş bulmanız daha kolaydır.)
 - They** say mathematics is a universal language. (Matematiğin evrensel bir dil olduğunu söylerler.)
 - They** say Alanya is very popular among Germans. (Alanya'nın Almanlar arasında çok popüler olduğu söyleniyor.)
 - If your baby is crying, **you** should check his or her temperature. (Bebğiniz ağlıyorsa, ateşini kontrol etmelisiniz.)

B Object Pronouns

(Nesne Zamirleri)

- Cümlede fiilden sonra, **nesne** pozisyonunda kullanılan zamirlerdir. Eylemden etkilenen kişinin isminin yerini tutar.
 - My mother wants **me** to be at home before 5 o'clock.
 - I need to speak to my father. I will tell **him** the score of the match.
 - Jack asked me to go to the theatre with **him**, but I didn't have time.
 - I have looked for my glasses everywhere, but I couldn't find **them** anywhere.
 - I can't find my bag; I think I have lost **it**.
- 'One of...', 'all of...', 'both of...' gibi miktar bildiren ifadelerden sonra 'object pronoun' kullanılır.
 - When the teacher asked a question, most of **us** wanted to answer it. (çoğumuz)
 - All partners were invited to the party, but only some of **them** could come. (bazıları)
 - Almost all the students were silent. Only one of **them** wanted to ask a question. (bir tanesi)
 - Everybody in the country wants to live in peace. All of **them** are supporting the peace talks. (Onların hepsi)

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with suitable possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns.

- 0 This is **your** book and that is **mine**.
- 1 I am going to take my car to the service because there seems to be something wrong with _____ engine.
- 2 Laura is visiting _____ parents this weekend after a long time.
- 3 When you're going to a job appointment, _____ clothes are very important because _____ own taste and personality.
- 4 She has written many plays, but so far only a play of _____ has been staged.
- 5 Now that he is unemployed, he should consider reducing _____ expenses such as dining out and driving unnecessarily.
- 6 I really like Joe and Helen's flat, but I do not have enough money to buy a flat like _____ for now.
- 7 My family and I were having dinner in a restaurant yesterday, and at a table next to _____ my favourite pop star was sitting with his girlfriend.
- 8 Most of us are embarrassed to discuss _____ personal problems with others.
- 9 It's impossible to continue _____ lives without mobile phones now.
- 10 I came across with an old friend of _____ yesterday, and we sat in a restaurant and talked about the old times.

Exercise 6

Choose the correct option(s) in the following sentences.

- 0 Is this **your** / **yours** dictionary, or is it **my** / **mine**?
- 1 Stephen and **his** / **him** colleagues went to Spain for a business meeting.
- 2 **Our** / **Ours** office isn't as big as **their** / **theirs**, but **our** / **ours** is much more comfortable.
- 3 **My** / **Mine** hair is dark while **her** / **hers** is blonde.
- 4 Sally is making decorations for **her** / **hers** son's birthday party.
- 5 I know **your** / **yours** telephone number, but you don't know **my** / **mine**.
- 6 'That isn't **your** / **yours** telephone, is it?' 'No, I've borrowed it from **my** / **mine** brother.'
- 7 **My** / **Mine** car is much more expensive than **your** / **yours**.
- 8 Mary and Jane invited **their** / **theirs** parents to see **their** / **theirs** new apartment.
- 9 Cindy has just bought that painting. It's **her** / **hers**.
- 10 'How are **your** / **yours** parents?' 'Fine, thank you. How are **your** / **yours**'?



Exercise 8

Complete the following sentences using an appropriate reflexive pronoun.

- 0 Raul hurt **himself** badly when he fell off the bike.
- 1 Amy finished writing the report by Nobody helped her.
- 2 A virus might attach to a programme or a game.
- 3 Thomas cut while he was shaving yesterday morning.
- 4 Let me introduce My name is Alexander and I am from London.
- 5 Did you enjoy at the prom last night?
- 6 Some people consider semi-vegetarians, and they eat fish.
- 7 Alice looked at in the mirror and decided to go on a diet.
- 8 It is in the nature of living things to adapt to their environment.
- 9 If you work out too intensely, you may injure
- 10 The dinner will be held at a local restaurant, and everyone will pay for
- 11 I can't carry this coffee-table by as it's too heavy.
- 12 You needn't worry about us. We can look after
- 13 Brian typed the letter and posted it.
- 14 Tina weighs every morning because she is afraid of getting fat.
- 15 You must be ashamed of for treating your sister so rudely.

F Indefinite Pronouns

(Belgisiz Zamirler)

Person	Thing	Place
Somebody / Someone	Something	Somewhere
Everybody / Everyone	Everything	Everywhere
Nobody / No one	Nothing	Nowhere
Anybody / Anyone	Anything	Anywhere

- 1 Yerlerini tuttıkları isimleri tam olarak belirtmeyen zamirlerdir. Kimisi, bazıları, herkes, hiç kimse, her yer, bir şeyler belgisiz zamirlere örnektir.
- 2 Belgisiz zamirler özne konumundayken, Türkçe anlamları ne olursa olsun, tekil kabul edilirler ve tekil fiille beraber kullanılırlar.
 - **Everybody is** here, so we can start our discussion.
(Herkes burada. Öyleyse tartışmamızı başlatabiliriz.)
 - **Nothing is** more important than family.
(Hiçbir şey aileden daha önemli değildir.)
 - If **anyone changes** their address, they should certainly inform the department.
(Herhangi biri adresini değiştirirse, bölümü kesinlikle bilgilendirmelidir.)

- 3 Cümle içinde öznedeki belgisiz zamire gönderme yapmak istendiğinde, '**body**' ve '**one**' ile biten yapılar 3. çoğul şahıs (**they / them / themselves etc.**) veya 3. tekil şahıs (**he / him / himself**), 'thing' ile biten yapılar 3. tekil şahıs (**it / its / itself etc.**) kabul edilir.

- **Everything** is ready, isn't **it**?
(Her şey hazır, değil mi?)
- **Everybody** has to defend **their** own rights.
(Herkes kendi hakkını savunmalıdır.)
- **Everybody** gets what **he** deserves.
(Herkes hak ettiğini alır.)



4 'Some' ile başlayan yapılar genelde olumlu cümlelerde ya da rica veya teklif anlatan soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

- I need **someone** to talk to.
(Konuşacak birine ihtiyacım var.)
- Could you give me **something** to drink?
(Bana içecek bir şey verebilir misin?) (Rica)
- Would you like to eat **something**?
(Bir şey yemek ister misin?) (Teklif)



5 'No' ile başlayan yapılar sadece olumlu cümlelerde kullanılabilir. Bu zamirler cümlenin anlamını olumsuz yapar.

- I ate **nothing** today.
(Bugün hiçbir şey yemedim.)
- **Nowhere** is as comfortable for me as my home.
(Hiçbir yer benim için evim kadar rahat değil.)
- **Nothing** in the universe is as complex as human brain.
(Evrendeki hiçbir şey insan beyni kadar karmaşık değildir.)
- **Nobody** knew Clara was coming.
(Kimse Clara'nın geleceğini bilmiyordu.)

6 Aynı cümle içinde iki olumsuz yapı kullanılamaz. Örneğin 'no' ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler, 'no, none, never, hardly' ile veya no ile başlayan diğer belgisiz zamirlerle birlikte aynı cümlede kullanılamazlar. Bu durumda 'any' ile başlayan yapılar kullanılmalıdır.

- **Nobody** said **anything**.
(Kimse bir şey söylemedi.)
(‘Nobody said nothing.’ olmaz.)
- I have **never** seen **anything** like this before.
(Ben şimdiye kadar hiç böyle bir şey görmemiştim.)
- I **don't know anything** about the change in the schedule.
- I **hardly ate anything** all day.

7 'Any' ile başlayan yapılar olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanıldıklarında 'hiç' anlamı verirler.

- I don't want to say **anything** to him.
(Ona hiç bir şey söylemek istemiyorum.)
- Haven't you seen my dictionary **anywhere**?
(Sözlüğümü hiç bir yerde görmedin mi?)
- Her mother doesn't let her go **anywhere**.
(Annesi hiçbir yere gitmesine izin vermiyor.)

8 'Any' ile başlayan yapılar olumsuz cümlelerde özne pozisyonunda kullanılamazlar. Bunun yerine 'no' ile başlayan yapılar kullanılmalıdır.

- **Nobody** could answer the question.
(Kimse soruyu cevaplayamadı.)
(‘Anybody couldn't...’ olmaz.)
- **Nothing** is wrong with your eyes.
(Gözlerinde bir sorun yok.)
(Anything isn't ... olmaz.)

9 'Any' ile başlayan yapılar olumlu cümlelerde kullanıldıklarında 'herhangi bir' anlamı verirler. Bu durumda özne pozisyonunda kullanılabılırler.

- **Anybody** can solve this problem.
(Kim olsa bu soruyu çözebilir.)
- I am so hungry that I can eat **anything**.
(Öyle açım ki ne olsa yiyebilirim.)
- **Anyone** can learn a foreign language if he is determined enough.
(Yeterince kararlıysa herkes yabancı bir dil öğrenebilir.)
- It is alright with me. We can go **anywhere** you like.
(Bana uyar. İstedığın herhangi bir yere gidebiliriz.)

10 'Every' ile başlayan yapılar 'her' anlamı verir ve her türlü cümle yapısında kullanılabilir.

- **Everybody** at school respects Mr Brown. He is a great teacher.
(Okuldaki herkes Mr Brown'a saygı duyar. O harika bir öğretmendir.)
- Time has the power to change **everything**.
(Zamanın her şeyi değiştirme gücü vardır.)
- Gold can be found **everywhere** on Earth.
(Altın dünyada her yerde bulunabilir.)



MODALS



A Ability
• Can, can't, could, couldn't, be able to

B Obligation / Necessity
• Have to, must, need to, didn't need to, didn't have to

C Prohibition
• Mustn't, can't, wasn't / weren't, allowed to

D Giving Advice
• Should, ought to, had better

E Request / Offer / Suggestion
• Can you, could you, will you, would you, shall we

F Possibility / Deduction
• May, might, can could, must

G Past Habits
• Used to, would

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• Can I, could I, may I, might I, you can, you could, you may, you might

I Expectation
• Be to, be supposed to

J Preference
• Would rather (would sooner), would prefer to

MODALS

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
I	can	go.	I	cannot (can't)	go.	Can	I	go?
You	could		You	could not (couldn't)		Could	you	
He	should		He	should not (shouldn't)		Should	he	
She	would		She	would not (wouldn't)		Would	she	
It	must		It	must not (mustn't)		Must	it	
We	may		We	may not		May	we	
You	might		You	might not		Might	you	
They	ought to		They	ought not to			they	

- 'Modal' yapılarından sonra fiillerin **1. hali** (=base form) kullanılır. Eylemin devam etmekte olduğunu (=continuous form) belirtirken de 'modal + be + V_{ing}' yapısı kullanılır.
- Jack **should revise** all his notes before the exam.
 - George **can't be going** to the supermarket. The lights of his house are on.

- Bir 'modal'ın birden fazla görevi / işlevi olabilir.
- You **may use** my car.
(Bu cümlede 'may' izin anlamında kullanılmıştır.)
 - I **may go out** tonight.
(Bu cümlede 'may' olasılık anlamında kullanılmıştır.)

A Ability (Yetenek)

A1 Bir kişinin veya herhangi bir şeyin bir işi yapabilme yeteneğine sahip olduğunu veya olmadığını ifade ederken şimdiki zamanı ve gelecek zamanı anlatmak için 'can' ve 'can't', geçmiş zamanı anlatmak için 'could' ve 'couldn't' modal fiilleri kullanılır.

- My daughter **can play** tennis a lot better than her friends at school.
- The teacher asked me if I **could play** any musical instruments when I was a child.
- I **can't hold** my breath for more than two minutes underwater.
- When I was at high school, I **couldn't play** tennis at all.

A2 Yetenek ifade etmek için ayrıca 'be able to' yapısı da kullanılabilir. Bu yapının çeşitli zamanlarla kullanımı mümkündür. Değişik zamanlarla kullanılırken yapının içindeki 'be' fiili tercih edilen zamana göre değişiklik gösterir.

- Sharks **are able to swim** very fast.
- Jenny **has been able to drive** well for only a year.
- Were** you **able to use** your computer well when you first bought it?
- Jack **isn't able to speak** Polish now, but he will have to learn it.
- I **will be able to speak** Chinese when I finish my course.

Exercise 1

Form questions and negative statements as in the example.

- 0 She **can read** texts in German.
 A She **can't read** texts in German.
 B **Can she read** texts in German?
- 1 George could play the piano when he was three.
 A George the piano when he was three.
 B George the piano when he was three?
- 2 His parents can ski very competently.
 A His parents very competently.
 B his parents very competently?
- 3 Robert is able to memorise new English words quickly.
 A Robert new English words quickly.
 B Robert new English words quickly?
- 4 Our grandfather was able to run ten miles in his twenties.
 A Our grandfather ten miles in his twenties.
 B our grandfather ten miles in his twenties?
- 5 Students will be able to speak English better at the end of the year.
 A Students English better at the end of the year.
 B the students English better at the end of the year?

Exercise 2

Look at the pictures below and complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** using one of the verbs given.

play dance skate drive swim ride



- 0 Tim **can play** football very well.
- 1 Robert in deep waters.
- 2 My father is a bus driver, so he a bus.
- 3 They very well. They won a competition last year.
- 4 Adam a horse because he has been brought up in a farm.
- 5 James He will break his leg if he falls down.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with **can, can't, could or couldn't** using one of the verbs given.

speak play run design survive walk write climb solve improve talk



- 0 Tim has been travelling a lot, so he **can speak** several languages.
- 1 George is a very talented architect, and he luxurious houses.
- 2 You your English only by watching TV series.
- 3 Tony volleyball well for now, but he will improve his skill as he continues to practise.
- 4 I these maths problems when I was in high school, but I can't do it now.
- 5 Babies; therefore, their only way of communicating their needs, desires, and displeasures is by crying.
- 6 Because Joe was very short when he was a kid, he that tree for a long time.
- 7 Soldiers are specially trained people, so they hard conditions.
- 8 Bill Gates computer programmes before he became a university student.
- 9 Our neighbour now because he has put on more than fifty kilos.
- 10 Before I had a heart attack, I up the hill over there very quickly.

DİKKAT

Geçmişteki yeteneklerimizden bahsederken hem '**could**' hem de '**was / were able to**' kullanılabilir. Ancak geçmişte herhangi bir eylemi yalnızca bir kez yapabilmek veya zor bir işin üstesinden gelmek anlamını ifade etmek istiyorsak bu durumda sadece '**was / were able to**' kullanılır.

Aşağıdaki cümlelerde '**could**' kullanılmaz. Çünkü bu cümleler bir defaya mahsus bir başarıyı dile getirmektedir.

- I had two tickets, so we **were able to get** into the theatre.
- It was raining hard, but we **were able to find** our way.
- Bob **was able to finish** the race although he fell.
- The prisoner **was able to escape** from the prison.

Aşağıdaki cümlelerde ise "**was able to**" yerine "**could**" da kullanılabilir. Çünkü bu cümleler geçmişte kalmış bir yeteneği anlatırlar.

- My sister **was able to speak** Spanish when she was seven.
- I cannot swim fast now, but when I was young, I **was able to swim** very fast.

Olumsuz cümlelerde böyle bir ayrım yoktur; bu yapılar birbirlerinin yerine kullanılabilir.

- I **wasn't able to visit** my uncle yesterday since I was in Kansas. (or ... couldn't visit ...)

C Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1 Why can't you see a castle or a palace in Los Angeles?

.....

2 What is on the stars on the sidewalk on Hollywood Boulevard?

.....

3 What can you learn about on a studio tour?

.....

4 What can you see in Venice Beach?

.....

5 Where is the parking at the Getty Center?

.....

6 How can you get to the Getty Center?

.....

7 What can you see at the Getty Center?

.....

8 Why can you eat a lot of traditional food in Los Angeles?

.....

9 Why can't you sit at an outdoor café at night?

.....

Exercise 7

Look at the pictures below and complete the sentences using the verbs in the box. Use **can** or **can't**.



0 Patrick is artistic. He **can paint** wonderful pictures.

1 Julie the piano very well. She will give a concert next week.

2 Jessica and Brad are very talented. They tango well.

3 Max is very bad at cooking. He anything at all.

4 Jason works as a lifeguard. He very well.

5 Mary is very bad at maths. Though she tries hard, she the problems.

REVISION

1. - 50. sorularda, verilen cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1 **The strawberry plants can last for five to six years with careful cultivation. However, most farmers prefer to use ---- as annual crops.**
- A) itself
B) its
C) it
D) them
E) themselves
- 2 **The world ---- a focus on bringing down global CO₂ emissions urgently in order to tackle climate change for future generations.**
- A) was supposed to put
B) shouldn't have put
C) daren't put
D) must have put
E) needs to put
- 3 **There ---- various foundations for the vampires in the ancient world, and it is impossible to prove when the myth ---- for the first time.**
- A) have been / had arisen
B) are / will arise
C) had been / had arisen
D) have been / will arise
E) are / arose
- 4 **Root vegetables are low in calories and high in antioxidants. ---- contains a wide variety of vitamins and minerals.**
- A) No one
B) Each one
C) Someone
D) One another
E) Each other
- 5 **The Turkish Van Cat probably ---- in central and southwest Asia, and it ---- in Turkey's isolated Lake Van region for centuries.**
- A) was developing / will live
B) developed / will live
C) will develop / has been living
D) develop / has lived
E) developed / has been living
- 6 **Numbers suggest that more than 5 million people over the age of 65 ---- dementia caused by Alzheimer's disease with no proper diagnosis.**
- A) ought to have
B) are to have
C) had better have
D) needn't have
E) may have
- 7 **The hospital ---- Doctor Cornwall before they found out that he demanded a patient to pay him under the table to perform a life-saving surgery.**
- A) needn't employ
B) must have employed
C) didn't have to employ
D) should have employed
E) had better not employ
- 8 **My grandfather looks very angry and scary all the time, so when someone meets him for the first time, they ---- to him.**
- A) daren't speak
B) had better speak
C) used to speak
D) were able to speak
E) must speak
- 9 **Football is popular worldwide because it is very simple in ---- principal rules and essential equipment, and you can play it almost ----.**
- A) his / nowhere
B) it's / no one
C) its / anywhere
D) itself / everybody
E) its / somewhere
- 10 **As humans, when we ---- a woolen sweater in the winter and eat a bowl of warm soup, we ---- use of our evolutionary intelligence to adapt to cold weather.**
- A) have put on / had made
B) put on / have made
C) will put on / are going to make
D) put on / are making
E) were putting on / are making