1. Which sentence sounds more natural?

* How many unhappy marriages there are is very surprising.
* It is very surprising how many unhappy marriages there are.

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. It **looks if** we’re going to have trouble with Anna again.

* R
* W

1. **It looks as if** we’re going to have trouble with Anna again.

* R
* W

1. **It looks as though** we’re going to have trouble with Anna again.

* R
* W

1. **It will be a pity if** we have to ask her to leave.

* R
* W

1. Are these sentences possible in a formal written style: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. She was very religious, **as were** most of her friends.

* Y
* N

1. I felt very nervous, **but were not worried** my friends.

* Y
* N

1. So ridiculous **did she look** that everybody burst out laughing.

* Y
* N

1. Are these sentences right: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. We cannot park here under any circumstances.

* Y
* N

1. Under no circumstances we can park here.

* Y
* N

1. Under no circumstances can we park here.

* Y
* N

1. Which of these is more likely to be used in a children’s story?

* A great castle stood in front of the children.
* In front of the children stood a great castle.

1. Right (R) or wrong (W) when telling a story?
2. I stopped the car and **up walked a police officer** .

* R
* W

1. The door opened and **out came Angela’s boyfriend** .

* R
* W

1. Look at this sentence. Are the sentences below it possible ways of emphasising the same idea: yes (Y) or no (N)?

Jake isn’t the chairman; he’s the secretary.

1. The secretary is what Jake is.

* Y
* N

1. What Jake is is the secretary.

* Y
* N

1. Look at this sentence. Which is the most normal reply?

‘I thought you’d decided not to come to the party!’

* ‘No. **What it was** was that the car broke down.’
* ‘No. **What happened** was that the car broke down.’
* ‘No. **It** was that the car broke down.’

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. I have always paid my bills and I always **will pay them** .

* R
* W

1. I have always paid my bills and I always **will** .

* R
* W

1. Which words can you leave out in informal spoken English?

EXAMPLEThe car’s running badly. It doesn’t like cold weather.→ Car's running badly. Doesn’t like cold weather.

1. There’s nobody at home – my wife’s in Scotland.

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1. You’re keeping well, I hope. Have you seen Joe?

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1. ‘Did you enjoy the film?’ ‘I couldn’t understand a word of it.’

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1. Be careful what you say – there are children listening.

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1. Are these replies possible in informal spoken English: yes (Y) or no (N)?

‘When are you coming to see us?’

1. **‘I’m coming** to see you tomorrow, I hope.’

* Y
* N

1. **‘Am coming** to see you tomorrow, I hope.’

* Y
* N

1. **‘Coming** to see you tomorrow, I hope.’

* Y
* N

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. ‘Get up!’ ‘**I am** .’

* R
* W

1. **If you can** , send me a postcard when you arrive.

* R
* W