1. Can the modal verbs complete the sentence correctly: yes (Y) or no (N)?

He says that we … use the car park.

1. can

* Y
* N

1. may

* Y
* N

1. might

* Y
* N

1. Are these uses of can right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. She **can win** the race next month if she really tries.

* R
* W

1. I **can speak** Urdu well in another three months.

* R
* W

1. Are these uses of could right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. I **could find** a really nice dress in the sale yesterday.

* R
* W

1. I **could play** the piano quite well when I was younger.

* R
* W

1. When I went into the kitchen **I could** smell something burning.

* R
* W

1. What do you think about these two sentences?

She **speaks** Greek very well.

She **can speak** Greek very well.

* They mean the same.
* They have different meanings.
* One of them is incorrect.

1. What does Jack’s reply mean?

anna: I don’t know what to give Alex for his birthday.

jack: You **can always** give him a gift token.

* You can give him a gift token every year.
* You give him a gift token every year.
* You can give him a gift token if you can’t think of anything better.

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. **May I** park here?

* R
* W

1. **May everybody** park here?

* R
* W

1. **Can I** park here?

* R
* W

1. **Can everybody** park here?

* R
* W

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. A female crocodile **may** lay 30–40 eggs.

* R
* W

1. A female crocodile **can** lay 30–40 eggs.

* R
* W

1. In those days a man **might** be hanged for stealing a sheep.

* R
* W

1. In those days a man **could** be hanged for stealing a sheep.

* R
* W

1. One of these sentences is less natural than the others. Which?

* I **must** do some more work. I want to pass my exam.
* I **have to** do some more work. I want to pass my exam.
* In my job I **must** work from 9 to 5.
* In my job I **have to** work from 9 to 5.

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. When you leave school **you’ll have to** find a job.

* R
* W

1. **I’ve got to** go for a job interview tomorrow.

* R
* W

1. What do you think about these two sentences?

Ellie isn’t in her office. She **had to go** home early.

Ellie isn’t in her office. She **must have gone** home early.

* They have different meanings.
* They mean the same.
* One of them is incorrect.

1. What is the best explanation of this use of will ?

She **will sit** talking to herself for hours.

* It refers to habitual behaviour.
* It predicts future behaviour.
* It describes a wish.

1. What do you think about this stressed use of will ?

She **WILL** fall in love with the wrong people.

* It refers critically to habitual behaviour.
* It refers neutrally to habitual behaviour.
* It makes a critical prediction of future behaviour.

1. What is the best paraphrase of this sentence?

You **WOULD** tell Emily about the party – I didn’t want to invite her.

* You wanted to tell Emily about the party ...
* You were going to tell Emily about the party but you didn’t ...
* It was typical of you to tell Emily about the party ...

1. Would , used to or both?

A. When we were kids we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go swimming every weekend.

* would
* used to
* [both]

B. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have an old Volkswagen that kept breaking down.

* would
* used to
* [both]

C. Robert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play a lot of football when he was at school.

* would
* used to
* [both]

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. What **did people use** to do in the evenings before TV?

* R
* W

1. I **didn’t used** to like opera.

* R
* W

1. **Used you** to play football?

* R
* W

1. You used not to like him, **used you**?

* R
* W