

## 1 Past modals for degrees of certainty

Complete the conversations with past modals *must (not) have*, *could (not) have*, or *may/might (not) have*. Use the degrees of certainty and the verbs in parentheses. (More than one answer may be possible.)

- A:** Yoko still hasn't called me back.  
**B:** She might not have gotten your message. (it's possible – not get)
- A:** What's wrong with Steven?  
**B:** Oh, you \_\_\_\_\_ the news. His dog ran away. (it's almost certain – not hear)
- A:** I went to see the Larsens today, but they didn't answer the door.  
**B:** Was their car there? If so, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the backyard. (it's possible – be)
- A:** Fabio said he was going to the party last night, but I didn't see him.  
**B:** Neither did I. He \_\_\_\_\_ there then. (it's not possible – not be)
- A:** I can't find my glasses, but I know I had them at work today.  
**B:** You \_\_\_\_\_ them at the office. (it's possible – leave)
- A:** Marc's new car looks really expensive.  
**B:** Yes, it does. It \_\_\_\_\_ a fortune! (it's almost certain – cost)

## 2 Past modals for judgments and suggestions

Read each situation and choose the corresponding judgment or suggestion for an alternative past action.

### Situation

- Sue forgot her boyfriend's birthday. b
- Tim got a speeding ticket. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ruth still hasn't paid me back. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bill lied to us. \_\_\_\_\_
- I spent an hour making Joe dinner, and he didn't even thank me. \_\_\_\_\_
- Carol came over for dinner empty-handed. \_\_\_\_\_

### Judgment/Suggestion

- I wouldn't have lent her money.
- She should have put it on her calendar.
- He should have told the truth.
- He shouldn't have gone over the limit.
- She should have brought something.
- I wouldn't have cooked for him.

## 1 The passive to describe process

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. overnight / business / A / started / small / isn't / .  
A small business isn't started overnight.
2. to / plan / business / a / written / First, / be / has / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. research / Next, / done / be / market / should / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. needs / competition / to / the / Then / identified / be / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. online / ads / posted / be / Classified / may / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. work / are / employees / hired / can / start / the / so / Finally, / .  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Defining and non-defining relative clauses

Combine these sentences with *who* or *that*. Add a comma wherever one is necessary.

1. A cartoon animator creates animated scenes for movies and games. He or she needs to have a high level of technical know-how.  
A cartoon animator, who needs to have a high level of technical know-how, creates animated scenes for movies and games.
2. A screenwriter is a talented person. He or she develops a story idea into a movie script.  
A screenwriter is a talented person that develops a story idea into a movie script.
3. Voice-over actors are usually freelancers. They give voice to characters in animated movies and video games.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Casting directors choose an actor for each part in a movie. They have usually been in the movie business for a long time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. High-budget movies always use big stars. The stars are known around the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Movie directors are greatly respected. They "make or break" a film.  
\_\_\_\_\_