

MODEL CORRECTION OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAM (2018/2019)

Level: 2nd

Module: GRAMMAR

Teacher: Mr YOUCEF

Exercise N°01: Complete the following sentences. (10 marks)

1. *Up to now, he **has taken** three exams.*
2. *So far this week, she **has written** two articles*
3. *They enjoy **spending** the holiday together.*
4. *Never before **has the team given** such a good performance.*
5. *Two months ago, he **travelled** to London.*
6. *I am not used **to getting** up early.*
7. *Hardly **had he got** his B.A degree **when** the company started hiring new workers.*
8. *Would you mind **opening** the window?*
9. *He is not accustomed **to having** a big breakfast.*
10. *We had fun **playing** football.*
11. *Rarely **has he been faced** with financial problems.*
12. *I am looking forward **to meeting** my friends again.*
13. *A year from now, she **will have submitted** her PHD dissertation.*
14. *How long **have you been working** in this company?*
15. *Last night we **went** to the theatre.*
16. *He has a difficult time **finding** a new job.*
17. *It is not worth **complaining** a lot about what happened.*
18. *He denied **being** involved in the murder.*
19. *Only after arriving at the station **did I realize** that I had forgotten my mobile.*
20. *This is the first time I **have seen** this movie*

Exercise N°02: (7 marks)

Complete each sentence with *can*, *could*, or a correct form of “be able to” followed by one of the verbs of the list.

The list: *address/ speak/ resolve/ learn/understand/ submit/ start/ put forward*

1. The builders said that they might **be able to start** work today.
2. Up to now, she **has been able to submit** only one report.
3. Lately, they **have been able to address** the problem of truancy.
4. I appreciate **being able to learn** foreign languages.
5. They refused our request without even **being able to put forward** our arguments.
6. At last he **was able to resolve** his financial problems.
7. Jane **could speak** French fluently when she lived in Paris.

Exercise N°03: Fill each blank with *must* or a correct form of “have to”

(3 marks)

1. We always **have to** clock in when we arrive at work.
2. If we do not put stamps on letters, the recipient **has/ will have to** pay double.
3. You really **must** visit us soon.
4. We **had to** leave at 11 o'clock last night because the last bus went at 11.20.
5. She doesn't like **having to** cook every day.
6. A soldier **has to** obey orders.