# WORKSHEETS

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                         while, whereas, however
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**SUBJECT**: Subject Pronouns and Verb "To Be "

A) Fill in the blanks using "HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY"	$\mathbf{A}$	) Fill	in 1	the	blanks	using	"HE,	SHE,	IT,	WE,	THEY'	":
---	--------------	--------	------	-----	--------	-------	------	------	-----	-----	-------	----

A) Fill in the blanks using	"HE, SHE, 11,	WE, THEY	<b>~:</b>
cat and horse	MarybooksplanecactusnewsflowersdaughtersugarAnn and Kate micebusesbrother-in-law dolphin		Tom
B) Fill in the blanks using	"AM, IS, ARE,	, AM NOT, I	SN'T, AREN'T":
1. It	nt. (-)  ld. (+)  ect. (-)  nagazine. (+)  al football  n my class. (+)	<ul> <li>12. He</li> <li>13. It</li> <li>14. Manhatt</li> <li>15. Mr. Rich</li> <li>16. I</li> <li>17. London</li> <li>18. Dave an brothers</li> <li>19. New Yo</li> </ul>	rk near to New Jersey. (+) nd I teachers. We
C) Fill in the blanks using	"AM, IS, ARE,	, AM NOT, I	ISN'T, AREN'T":
<ol> <li>Germany, England,</li> <li>A lemon</li></ol>	weet. It so eap. Diamonds w. They sweet. ly. It bright married. He ey. I from It easy	ourexp . fast.  ht single Canada.	ensive.

D) Rewrite the sentences by using "IS, IS	SN'T, AM, AM NOT":
<ol> <li>London aren't a country.</li> <li>The United States aren't a city.</li> </ol>	London isn't a country
<ul><li>3. An elephant am not a small animal.</li></ul>	
4. English and Turkish isn't sister langu	uages.
5. Mercedes aren't a bike.	
<ul><li>6. Is I a student ?</li><li>7. Mrs. Stuart aren't a poor woman.</li></ul>	
8. Cigarettes isn't good for people.	
9. The North Pole am not hot.	
10. Simon are from United Kingdom.	
E) Complete this postcard by using Hello!	"AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT , ISN'T,AREN'T":
My nameis Jack, and thisis Su	e.
She my sister. Sue twelve years	s old and I sixteen.
We adults. We students. We Americans.	Canadians. We
We from Chicago. Chicago	in the United States.
and the content of th	Best regards,
	Jack
F) Write short sentences:  Example:  (Chris, 9, student, short, not ChinesChris is nine years old. He is a s	re) Student. He is short. He isn't Chinese
1. (Leonard and Mike, 25, firemen, tall,	, American)
2. (Patty and Brian, 12, not electrician,	short, not Turkish children)
3. (Natalie and I, nurse, not tall, French	
4. (Mark, 19, accountant, short, British)	
5. (Cengiz, 23, lieutenant, not blonde, 7	
G) Build up sentences:	
1. Mike / drummer (-)	Mike isn't a drummer
2. Charlie and Chris / policemen(+)	
3. Danny and Rick / singers (-)	
<ul><li>4. Salem and Lucky / puppies (+)</li><li>5. Rome / London / cities (+)</li></ul>	
5. Rome / London / Cides (1)	•••••

•					
1.	Maggie and Carol	goo b) are		d) isn't	
	<i>w, w</i>	o) <b></b>	•) 15	<i>a)</i> 1311 <i>v</i>	
2.	Sue a scie	nce teacher.			
	a) are not	b) is	c) are	d) am	
2	Mark Steven	o student i	at Vannady U	igh School It	an ald sahaal
3.		b) are / is	•	•	all old school.
	3, 3,227, 23	0, 320, 22	-,,	2, 22 / 22	
4.	Margarita	-			
	a) is / am	b) are / is	c) am / is	d) is / are	
5.	You and I	at the san	ne age.		
٥.	a) am		c) are	d) is	
	,		,	,	
T) 61					
I) Cha	inge the sentences	into questions:			
Exam	ple: I an	n an engineer.	••••	Am I an engineer	?
1	You are ill.				
	Linda is a pretty gi	irl.			
	Belinda is a singer				
	Nick is an actor.				
5.	We are good friend	ds.			
	He is an officer.				
7.	It is an eraser.				
8.	You and Eddie are	partners.			
	Rosie is angry.	T			
	Jack and I aren't g	ood swimmers.			
	2				
J) Giv	e a short and a lon	g answer:			
Ewami		Is it a car?	Λ	In it inv. 24	
Exam	pile:			lo, it isn't.	
		What is it?	<i>I</i> i	t is a house	
_	A				
1) <b>\</b>	Is it a fish?		8)	Is it Saturn	?
<i>*</i> •	What is it?			What is it? .	
				. To	
مر					
2)	Is it a river? .	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9)	Is it a mov	untain?
	What is it?			What is it?	

H) Choose the best answer:

3)	Is it a radio?		10)		it a CD player?s it?
4)	Are these tomatoes? What are they?		11)		re these farms?
5)	Are these pencils? What are they?				this a motorcycle?
6)	Is it a school bus?				it a bottle? it?
7)	Is it a horse?				Are these tables?
	Give long answers:				
Exa	ample: Are you a scientist? .	Yes, I	am a sci	entist.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	<ol> <li>Are you a student?</li> <li>Is Tom in the park?</li> <li>Is it a poetry book?</li> <li>Are Mary and John friends?</li> <li>Am I an executive?</li> <li>Is Thomas fifteen years old?</li> <li>Are your earrings expensive?</li> <li>Is ice cream hot?</li> <li>Are lemons yellow and sour?</li> <li>Are Andy and Jack girls?</li> </ol>	No,			
<b>L</b> )	Build up questions and give answ	vers:			
Exa	ample: <u>engineer / William</u> I	Is William an	enginee	er?	Yes, he is an engineer. (+)
				? ?	(+)
M)	5. basketball team / L.A. Lakers .		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	?	(+)
M)				?	(+)

3. Is	it an English or French dictionary? (Fren	nch)
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-	
	2.1	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
10. A	ie we army officers of police officers: (a	umy)
N) Read	the passage and answer the questions:	
Sophia:	I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Tur	rner?
Jordan:	Yes, I am. Are you English?	
Sophia:	Hector is. I am French. Are you from the	e United States?
Jordan:	Yes, I am. Hector, are you from London	1?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	<del>_</del>	on a big city?
	<del>-</del>	<u> </u>
		= , =
	•	
_	=	
		11 Are you and Caphia students?
		ce. We are tourists in the United States.
-		1 1'1
Joraan:	No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I a	im on a holiday.
* Give lo	ong answers. If the answer is negative,	then give the right answer:
Examp	ele: Is Sophia from Paris?No, she is	sn't She is from Lyon
1.	Is Jordan from California?	
	<u> </u>	
5.		
4.		
5		
<i>J</i> .	5. Is Egypt in Europe or in Africa? 6. Is it a butterfly or a bee? (butterfly) 7. Are they skirts or pullovers? (pullovers) 8. Is he an outlaw or a guardian? (outlaw) 9. Is your father young or old? (old) 10. Are we army officers or police officers? (army)  Read the passage and answer the questions:  Ohia: I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Turner?  I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Turner?  I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Turner?  I am Yes, I am. Are you English?  I am Hector is. I am French. Are you from the United States?  I am. Are you from London?  I am. No, I am from New York City. Is London a big city?  I am. No, I am from New York City. Is London a big city?  I supon near Florence?  I supon near Florence?  I supon near Florence?  I am a student. She is an actress in France. We are tourists in the United States.  I am a student. She is an actress in France. We are tourists in the United States.  I am a student. She is an actress in France. We are tourists in the United States.  I am Are you a student, Jordan?  I alan: No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I am on a holiday.  I store long answers. If the answer is negative, then give the right answer:  I as Jordan from California?  I Is Jordan from California?  I Is Jordan from California?  I Is Hector from Manchester?  I Is Hector is English.  Are Sophia and Hector students?  Write True or False:  1T Hector is English.  C Jordan is a from New York City.  Jordan is a from New York City.  Jordan is a feacher.	
Write	True or False:	
1	T Hector is English	6 F Sonhia is from the United States
	<u> </u>	=
	_ ,	
5	Sophia is an actress in London.	10 Sophia and Hector are tourists.

#### **SUBJECT:** Present Simple, Present Continuous

#### A) Read the paragraph and answer the questions:

Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now.

It is 24.00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do?	6. When does he always have his lunch?
2. What time does he usually get up?	7. What is he doing at 12.00 today?
3. How does he usually go to work?	8. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30?
4. Why is he driving to work today?	9. What time does he go to bed?
5. What time does he arrive at work everyday?	10. What time is he going to bed now?

#### B) Fill in the blanks with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or SIMPLE PRESENT:

1.	The children (play) outside <u>now.</u>
2.	She <u>usually</u> (read) the newspaper in the morning.
3.	I (do) my homework <u>now.</u>
4.	I (eat) my dinner <u>now.</u>
5.	(you / want) a pizza?
6.	They (watch) TV <u>now.</u>
7.	I (not / like) spaghetti.
8.	The baby (sleep) <u>now.</u>
9.	My mother <u>usually</u> (cook) dinner in the evening.
10.	He (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.
11.	She (not / like) football.
12.	Mary (listen) to music <u>now.</u>
13.	Tom usually (drink) coffee, but he (drink) tea now.
14.	We(go) to the disco tonight.
15.	(he / go) to work by bus <u>everyday.</u>

#### C) Read the questions & answers about ALAN and ask and answer about JUDITH.

Questions:	<u>ALAN</u>
------------	-------------

- 1. What does Alan do?
- 2. How old is Alan?
- 3. How many days a week does he work?
- 4. What time does he get up?
- 5. What does he eat for breakfast?
- 6. What does he drink?
- 7. What does he do after breakfast?
- 8. What time does he leave for work?
- 9. Where does he have lunch?
- 10. What time does he come home?
- 11. Where does he go in the evening?
- 12. What time does he go to bed?

- 1. Alan's a lorry driver.
- 2. He's twenty-five years old.
- 3. He works five days a week.
- 4. He gets up at six o'clock every day.
- 5. He eats an enormous breakfast.
- 6. He drinks two cups of tea.
- 7. Then he kisses his wife.
- 8.He leaves for work at half past six.
- 9. He has lunch in a transport café.
- 10.He comes home at five o'clock.
- 11.In the evening he goes to the pub.
- 12.He goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Questions:	<u>JUDITH</u>
------------	---------------

1	1. secretary
2	2. 18
3	3. 5 days a week.
4	4. 7.30
5	5. cornflakes
6	6. orange-juice
7	7. parents
8	8. 8.15
9	9. in the canteen
10	10. home / 5.30
11	11. evening classes
12	12. eleven o'clock

# D) Fill in the chart for yourself. Then look at the example. Choose and write TEN sentences from the chart:

	Always Usually		C	ften	Some	times	Never			
	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You
Drink fizzy drinks	*									
buy fast food			*							
play tennis							*			
eat sweets			*							
watch TV in the evenings	*									
save money										*
listen to cassettes			*							
play computer games					*					

Example: Tom always drinks fizzy drinks.

1	
ι.	 •
2.	
5.	 
1	
۲.	 
5.	 

7. 8. 9. 10. E) Now ask questions about the CHART:			
Example: How often does Tom buy fast food?  Does Tom play tennis?	He <u>usually</u> buys fast food. <u>No</u> , he doesn't play tennis.		
1.       .         2.       .         3.       .         4.       .         5.       .         6.       .         7.       .	He <u>always</u> watches TV. He <u>sometimes</u> plays tennis. No, he doesn't save money. Yes, <u>he usually</u> listens to cassettes. He <u>often</u> plays computer games. Yes, he always drinks fizzy drinks. He <u>usually</u> eats sweets.		
F) Complete the sentences with SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:  1. Susan usually			
a. Jane goes to work	bus. orch. 00 p.m weekdays the weekend? vember 5 <sup>th</sup> .		

#### H) Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Right now I am looking at a picture of Barbara. She is not at home in the picture. She is at the park. She is sitting on a bench. She is eating her lunch. Some boys and girls are running on a patch in the park. A squirrel is sitting on the ground in front of Barbara. The squirrel is eating a nut. Barbara is watching the squirrel. She always watches squirrels when she eats her lunch in the park. Some ducks are swimming in the pond in the picture, and some birds are flying in the sky. A policeman is riding a horse. He rides a horse in the park every day. Near Barbara, a family is having a picnic. They go on a picnic every week.

- a. Where is Barbara in the picture?
- b. What is she doing?
- c. What is the squirrel doing in the picture?
- d. What does Barbara always do when she has lunch in the park?
- e. What are the ducks doing?

1. Can you ...... a motorbike?

- f. How often does the policeman ride his horse?
- g. How often does the family have a picnic at the park?

#### I) Write a verb in each blank. Use the correct forms of the VERBS:

2.	Tim can the guitar?
3.	
4.	"Who is that lady?"
	"I don't"
6.	Emma can Spanish and German, but her sister can't.
7.	I'm my homework now.
	"your name, please."
9.	"G-A-R-Y"
10	. Excuse me. Can I you a question?
11	. Please go to the supermarket and some cheese.
12	. He is water now because he is thirsty.
13	. Every weekend they their thirsty.
14	. Listen! Jack is a song.
15	. Can you me, please? I can't carry these bags.
16	. My dog and his cat arenow. My dog doesn't like cats.
17	. There is a party in Ann's house. They are playing music. and
J) Use	the CORRECT TENSE:
1.	Look! Jane (sing) again. She often (sing)
	this song.
	My father(have) a lot of work to do every weekend.
3.	The girls (not / talk) now. All of them
	(watch) a film.

			you (like) watching TV?
	5.		(usually / go) at 9:00 o'clock, but this morning
			(leave) home late.
	6.		(visit) my grandparents every Friday. My sister
	_		(often / visit) them.
	/.		oys
	0		(usually / swim) in the sea(write) a letter to her pen-friend at the moment.
	٦.		
	10		an't talk to you. She
			re
			(like / ride) a horse in his free times.
			hildren (play) the piano and (sing)
		a song	g at the moment.
	14.	My m	other (always / cook) in the morning.
			(you / usually / do) at weekends?
	16.		(give) a party today because it
			(be) her birthday.
			esson (start) at 9 o'clock every morning.
	18.		is in his room now. He
		mena	. He (always / write) film a fetter.
K)	An	swer t	he questions:
		1.	How often do you walk to school?
		2.	What do you do after school?
			That do you do unter sensor.
		3.	What can you eat in an Italian restaurant?
		1	Where does a deater work?
		4.	Where does a doctor work?
		5.	What are you going to do next Saturday?
L)	As	sk ques	stions for the underlined words:
		1	?
		1.	George <u>often</u> has a bath.
		2.	
		2.	Mike eats <i>corn-flakes</i> for breakfast every morning.
		3.	
			The teacher is writing some examples on the board.
		4.	
		_	<u>Tom</u> is watching a film now.
		5.	?
		6	My parents <u>never</u> smoke cigarettes.
		0.	Peter and Rob go to school by <i>service bus</i> .
		7.	·
		,.	Sam is doing his homework <i>in his room</i> .
		8.	·····?
			I read <u>two</u> books every month.

9						
I can't understand Hans <u>because I don't know</u>						
10? <u>No</u> , Sally isn't writing a letter now.						
M) Write a question word in each blank (For example: Wh and then match the questions with the answers:	en, How, Why, How many)					
1	/ her teeth / bathroom // ok / kitchen //					
5. Why / you / eat / sandwich / now / ? // Because / I / b	oe / nungry //					
<b>6.</b> Tim / usually / go / work / bicycle //						
7. children / play / games / everyday //						
<b>8.</b> My brother / can ( - ) / play / tennis / because / he / n	ot / have / racket //					
9. How often / mother / cook / pizza / ? //						
10. My parents / not / like / roller-skates / because / they	/ be / dangerous //					

#### <u>WORKSHEET 3</u>

#### **SUBJECT:** Present Simple and Present Continuous

#### A) Read the paragraphs and answer the questions:

Hello! My name is Douglas Hunter. I'm a pilot for British Airlines. I fly planes. I am not working today. I am playing golf. It is my favorite sport.

- 1. What is his name?
- 2. What does he do?
- 3. What is he doing now?
- 4. What is his favorite sport?

He is Gordon Lester. He is a champion jockey. He rides racehorses, but he isn't riding a racehorse now. He is dancing with his wife.

- 1. What is his name?
- 2. What does he do?
- 3. Is he a good jockey?
- 4. Where is he now?
- 5. What is he doing?
- 6. Who is he with?

They are Bob and Michael. They teach English in a school. They aren't teaching now. They are in the pub. They're talking and laughing.

- 1. Who are they?
- 2. Do they teach?
- 3. What do they teach?
- 4. Where are they now?
- 5. What are they doing now?

She is Rosalind Graham. She is a ballet dancer. She dances for Royal Ballet. She isn't dancing now. She is having a bath.

- 1. What is her name?
- 2. What does she do?
- 3. Is she dancing now?
- 4. What is she doing?

# B) Write DON'T, DOESN'T, ISN'T, AREN'T or AM NOT in the blank space in each sentence:

- f. They ..... studying their lessons right now.
- g. It ..... raining very hard right at the moment.

_	n. Itrain very much during the summer.
	<ul><li>Mr. Johnson eating his lunch now.</li><li>Mr. Johnson always eat at that place.</li></ul>
	x. I see any students in that room.
1	. I hear anyone in the hall now.
C) Complete	
C) Complet	e the sentences:
1.	Every Monday my father because
2.	Linda usually but she
3.	I want to buy a because
4.	My teacher often but today
5.	At the moment the children they often
D) Pood the	e following text and answer the questions:
D) Read the	tionowing text and answer the questions.
school. T After dinner bu	s. After breakfast I help dad for an hour. Then I have a shower and get ready for the school bus leaves at 8:15. I leave home at 8:00. school I can watch TV for an hour. Then we have our dinner. We have chicken for at I hate it. I eat it because mum gets angry. After dinner I do my homework. Then I ad feed the horses. I go to bed early because I'm always very tired at the end of the Where does Kate live?
2.	What time does she get up every morning?
3.	Who makes breakfast every morning?
4.	Why isn't she late for breakfast?
5.	When does she have a shower?
6.	What time does she catch the school bus?
7.	How long can she watch TV?
8.	What do they have for dinner?
9.	When does she do her homework?
10.	Why does she go to bed early?

	True or False:
	1. She doesn't like the farm. 2. Kate doesn't work very hard. 3. Kate has a shower before 8:15. 4. Kate's mother doesn't like chicken. 5. After dinner Kate feeds the horses.
E) Comp	olete the sentences using DO / DOES / AM / IS / ARE / HAVE GOT /HAS GOT:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	the children want toy for their birthday?  Dazzle a new dress for the party.  When your brother's birthday?  How much these glasses? "80."  Mr. and Mrs. Jackson two children.  your uncle like chocolate?  I your friend?  How much your new tennis racket?
F) Circle	the correct answer:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Look! Thomas <u>is bringing</u> / <u>brings</u> his little sister to class.  My older sister <u>is often listening</u> / <u>often listens</u> to pop music.  We <u>are writing</u> / <u>write</u> an exercise now.  Mmmm! Mum <u>is making</u> / <u>makes</u> a cake.  Our teacher <u>is giving</u> / <u>gives</u> us a test every month.  Listen! Dad <u>is reading</u> / <u>reads</u> a story to Ricky.  Mr. Michael usually <u>is growing</u> / <u>grows</u> roses in his garden.  They <u>are building</u> / <u>build</u> a new house on the hill now.  Maria <u>is drinking</u> / <u>drinks</u> milk every morning.  Look! Nick <u>is running</u> / <u>runs</u> down the hill.
G) Chan	ge the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIVE and QUESTION form:
1.	You know the answer. (-)
2.	He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
3.	(?) Some schoolgirls don't wear uniforms. (+) (?)
4.	Does she cut her husband's hair? (+)

5. She does her homework everyday.

### **H) Supply PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE in the blanks:**

1.	He (teach) his son to ride a bike.
2.	A: Why (wear) her new dress?
	B: Because she (have) a party tonight.
3.	Cindy usually does the shopping, but I(do) it today
	because she is ill.
4.	She (not / work), she (swim)
	in the river.
5.	A: (clean) his shoes now?
	B: No, he (tidy) his room.
	A: Where is his brother?
	B: He is in the garden, he (water) the flowers.

#### **SUBJECT**: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Simple Past

**JAMAICA** is a large island in the Caribbean Sea. Nearly a million tourists visit the island every year to relax in the sun and swim in the clear blue sea.

For tourists, the island is a paradise, but for most Jamaican people life is hard. There are very few jobs, except in the tourist industry.

Jamaica is also famous for reggae music.

A) Chilli's friend Della was on holiday with the correct verbs.	in Jamaica. 1	Read her lettei	to Chilli and complete it
* invited * stopped * talked	* stayed	* travelled	* enjoyed
* didn't sleep * didn't get *	watched	* was	* listened
Dear Chilli,			
I had a fantastic holiday in Jama	ica. It was ho	ot and the sea v	vas blue and lovely.
Iby plane from London to eight hours long but Ito music, to the girl in the seat next to me.	at all becaus.	e I	so excited. During
I with my auton a trip to Montego Bay. Weto last night there I to l	at an	Orchid Farm.	It was brilliant. On my
See you soon!			
Love			

#### **B)** Answer the questions:

Della

- 1. Did she go to Jamaica?
- **2.** How did she go to Kingston?
- **3.** How was the weather?
- **4.** What did she do on the plane?
- **5.** Did she visit her grandparents?
- **6.** Did she like the Orchid Farm?

7.	When did she	go to bed or	her last nig	ht?		
8.	Where is Jama	aica?				
9.	What do the to	ourists do in	Jamaica?			
10	• How is the life	fe for Jamaic	an people?			
Complete the	ese sentences ir	the PAST	TENSE, usi	ing the corr	rect verb:	
* play	* enjoy	* watch	* listen	* talk	* phone	
* stop	* walk	* travel	* like	* stay		
I watc	<i>hed</i> the late film	n on TV last	night.			
1. We really						
E) Complete	e the man's sta	tement with	the PAST	SIMPLE fo	orm of the verb	s in brackets:
(leave	-	at about 11	o'clock. It		in West Street.  (be) a warm ev	
(see) the	hree boys aged (ask) (hi	about eighted) me the time t) me and I.  ) my wallet.	en. One boy e. When I	(fall) to the	(turn) and (come) up (look) down a he ground. Ano t) for help. The	to me and at my watch, ther boy

C)

#### F) Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:

Last year I went (go) on holiday. I (de	rive) to the sea with my friend. On
the first day we (look) at the beautiful buildin	ags and (eat) in lots of
restaurants. The next day (be) very hot so we	(drive) to the sea. We
(leave) our clothes in the car and	(sunbathe) and
(swim) all day. At six o'clock we (walk) to	our car, but the car(be)
there. We (buy) some clothes and	(go) to the Police Station. The
police (be) nice and we (sleep) in	the police station.

#### G) Make negative sentences (x) or questions (?) using the PAST TENSE:

**Example:** he / stay (x) in a hotel *He didn't stay in a hotel.* 

you / learn (?) speak Italian when you were in Italy.

Did you learn to speak Italian when you were in Italy?

- 1. she / like (x) the film
- 2. I/use/(x) the school computer yesterday
- 3. they / arrive (?) home late yesterday
- 4. you / ask (?) her for Caroline's address
- 5. he / enjoy (x) the concert in the park
- 6. we / talk (x) about school at all

#### H) Read the text. Write the questions below about Tamsin's holiday:

Last September Tamsin went to Bali. She went by plane and stayed in a big hotel. It was very hot, so she swam every day. In the evenings she went to different restaurants, the food was very good. She met some nice people and every night she danced with them at the disco. She was happy because she wasn't alone.

1.	Where did she go?	Bali.
2.		Last September.
3.		By plane.
4.		In a big hotel.
5.		It was very hot.
6.		She swam.
7.		It was very good.
8.		Some nice people.

### I) Match the questions with the answers:

1. When did you learn to drive a car?	a. By bus.
2. What did you watch on television last night?	b. The news.
3. What did you do last weekend?	c. 6 <sup>th</sup> September.
4. Who were you with at 4pm today?	d. On Saturday I played tennis and on Sunday I slept.
5. When was the beginning of term?	e. January.
6. How did you come to class?	f. Three years ago.
7. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?	g. John.
8. What was the month before last?	h. Toast and coffee.

### J)

Opel, the car don't like fac dr

J) Read about Lucian and Estelle and w	rite the questions:
Lucian and Estelle are from London factory. Lucian and Estelle like swimming driving!	n, but they live in Madrid. They work for Cand cooking. They don't have a car. They
<ol> <li>live / they / do / London?</li> <li>Madrid / do / live / they?</li> <li>Ferrari / they / work / do?</li> <li>work / Renault / do / they?</li> <li>swimming / like / cooking / they / do?</li> <li>swimming / they / like / traveling / do?</li> <li>like / do / driving / they?</li> </ol>	Do they live in London?
K) What does Ellie ask Carsten? Put the  Ellie: Sunday time What do get you  What time do you get up on a  Carsten: Ten o'clock.  Ellie: you breakfast What do have for	up on? Sunday?
Carsten: Coffee, cheese and bread. Ellie: morning you in do the What	
Carsten: I play football in the park Ellie: do lunch When have you?	
Carsten: At two o'clock. Ellie: with Who lunch you do have	
Carsten: My parents. Ellie: you afternoon What do do in	
Carsten: I watch football on TV	

#### L) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Father: Alice, what are you doing (you / do)?  Alice: I
M) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
1) Sarah Star is a singer. She <i>sings</i> (sing) and
2) Ann is a doctor. She

### **SUBJECT:** Past form of Verb "To Be"

A) Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:	
<ol> <li>Mary and Susan were ill y</li> <li>The weather very</li> <li>The students at the students in C</li> <li>My brother and I it cold yester</li> </ol>	hot last Saturday.  ne theater last night.  Germany last summer.  at the football stadium on Saturday.
B) Put these sentences into the PAST. Use p	oast form of verb "TO BE ":
TODAY	YESTERDAY
<b>Example:</b> I'm at home.	I was at home
<ol> <li>Jane and Michael are tired.</li> <li>She's in the park.</li> <li>It's a sunny day.</li> <li>You're late.</li> <li>They aren't hungry.</li> <li>We aren't at work.</li> <li>I'm thirsty.</li> <li>You aren't at school.</li> <li>We're at the cinema.</li> <li>Paula isn't happy.</li> <li>Everyone is excited.</li> <li>I'm not afraid.</li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>C) Choose WAS or WERE and circle it:         <ol> <li>He was / were a policeman.</li> <li>We was / were very happy.</li> <li>Was / Were you happy?</li> <li>They wasn't / weren't interested in.</li> <li>I was / were at school.</li> <li>It wasn't / weren't expensive.</li> <li>Was / Were she your teacher?</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
in the army. We	ring the First World War, Bill?  ne. I

## E) Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T or WEREN'T:

**Example:** a) Bill was an old man during the First World War. FALSE- Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War. b) Bill was in the army. TRUE c) Bill was in Poland. d) Bill's wife and children were in Italy. e) It was dangerous in London. f) There was a lot of food in London. g) The children were quite old. h) The children were frightened. F) Make questions about the text using WAS or WERE: **Example:** a) How old / Bill / during the First World War? How old was Bill during the First World War? b) / Bill / in the army? .....? c) Where / Bill? .....? d) Where / Bill's wife and children? .....? e) / It dangerous in London? .....? f) / there bombs? .....? g) / there a lot of food? .....? h) How old / the children? .....? I) / the children frightened? .....? G) Read the interview and answer the questions: Bill Jenkins is 100 today. Interviewer: Bill, I expect life is very different today than a hundred years ago. What was it like? Bill : Yes, it is very different. Life was much quieter then. There are so many cars now. There weren't any cars when I was a boy. Interviewer: **Were** you happy as a child? : Oh yes, I was very happy, but I'm still happy now! Interviewer: Tell me about your family. : Well, my father was a postman and my mother was a cook. We weren't rich, Bill but we weren't poor either. There were five children. My brothers and sisters were all younger than me but I'm the only one still here. 1. Were there any cars when he was a boy? 2. Was he happy or sad when he was a child? 3. What was his mother's job?

4. How many children were there in his family?

5. How old is Bill Jenkins?

H) Mar	ry spent la	ıst weekei	nd in Mad	lrid. Ask l	ner some questions using WAS or WERE:
Exa	mple: (yo	ur hotel / g	good?)		Was your hotel good?
2. (tl 3. (tl 4. (tl 5. (tl 6. (tl 7. (tl 8. (y	_	/ nice?) full of pe expensive aciting at r ns / interest friendly? / OK?)	ople?) ?) night?) sting?) ) been mar		) years. They are talking about their first
hou	new	/AS or W	ERE and big	green	om the box to complete their conversation:
	cheap	cold	bad		
2. Sa G 3. G Sa 4. Sa	ally : The eorge: No eorge: Th ally : No ally : Ou	e neighbor o, they e living-ro o, it	oom was re	ench.  ed.  xpensive.	
5. G	eorge: Th	ne kitchen	was old.		
	_		ops were §	-	
J) Put \	WAS, WA	ASN'T, W	ERE or V	VEREN'T	in the gaps in these conversations:
				nt work tod in the of	ay? fice. I think he's sick.
	eve : Y	es. I	•	in Bolivi	nerica last year? a on business, and then my wife and I

Mike's house in C Jane : Yes, I	at home in London last week. We
K) Make questions using WAS /	WERE:
<ol> <li>Jim / at home / last night.</li> <li>You / at school / on Monday</li> <li>David / here / yesterday.</li> <li>the cinema / open / on Sund</li> <li>Kate and Jane / late / yester</li> <li>you / in the football team / in th</li></ol>	?   ?   ?   ?   ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?       ?       ?       ?       ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?     ?       ?       ?       ?       ?       ?       ?       ?       ?       ?             ?
<ol> <li>It is rainy today but it</li> <li>Mr. Smith is angry now but</li> <li>The shops are open today b</li> <li>My car is clean today but it</li> <li>My father isn't at home now</li> <li>The students are in class to</li> <li>It isn't sunny now but it</li> </ol>	

**SUBJECT:** Past form of Verb "To Be"

$\mathbf{A}$	) (	Comp	lete	the	text	with	the	correct	form	of	T	0	BI	Ξ:
--------------	-----	------	------	-----	------	------	-----	---------	------	----	---	---	----	----

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	wo of the most popular film comedians of all
time. They were born in 1890 and 1892 respecti	
	nur Jefferson. He form England.
Oliver Hardy English, he was from	
	e 30s when they met. Their first film together
	They funny because they were so
different. Laurel small and thin.	
•	(1937) and <i>Blockheads</i> (1938). They
in any serious films, only comedies.	
B) Use the text to help you write questions for	r the answers:
Example: Who was Oliver Hardy's famous Stan Laurel.	comic partner?
1	
In 1890 and 1892 respectively.	
2 I ss	
Arthur Jefferson.	
3	
England. 4	
No, he wasn't. He was American.	
5  Putting Pants on Philip.	
6	
Because they were so different.	
C) Write questions and answers. Use the past	tense of BE:
1. A: We had a nice holiday.	
B: (you / with your whole family?)	Were you with your whole family?
A: (no / my daughter / in Montreal)	No, my daughter was in Montreal
· ( · · )g · · · · · ·	
2. A: I bought these new shoes yesterday.	
B: (they / on sale ?)	
A: (yes / they / only \$25)	
3. A: (you / at home / last night ?)	
B: (no / I / at the library)	
· ( · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4. A: (the guests / late for the party?)  B: (no / they / all on time)	

### **SUBJECT :** Present Simple and Present Continuous Tense

#### A) Make questions and answers. Use THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

<b>Example:</b> (she / work / in Peru / this year?)  Is she working in Peru this year?	(No, she / study / in Mexico) No. She's studying in Mexico.
1. (you / study / English / at the moment?)	(Yes, I / work / hard.)
2. (they / listen / to the radio?)	(No, they / play / CDs.)
3. (Peter / wash / now?)	(Yes, he / have / a bath.)
4. (they / live / in Madrid / at the moment?)	(Yes, they / learn / Spanish.)
5. (David / sing / in a group / this year?)	(No, he / work / in a restaurant.)
B) Write TRUE next to a correct sentence, and  Example: She's liking pop music. FALSE  He's learning German. TRUE	FALSE next to a wrong sentence:
1. They're enjoying the film. 2. We're loving ice-cream. 3. She's believing he's right. 4. John's thinking about my idea. 5. He's having lunch at the moment.  C) Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in CONTINUOUS:	6. She's eating a banana. 7. I'm feeling sick. 8. "Huge" is meaning "very big". 9. Mick is knowing Jane. 10. She's hating classical music.  a brackets ( ) in the PRESENT
moment, and I need a new racquet.  Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?  Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the mome in Germany for a month.  Steve: What	hop)
Paul:(T library at the moment.  Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?  Paul: Yes, she's fine, but she's tiredliving-room. It's hard work.  Steve: Can I help you?  Paul: No, it's OK. My father  Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racquet.	(We / paint) the

C) This is Anna's first letter in English to David. There are some mistakes. Rewrite wrong verb forms . Underline if the verb form is correct:
Dear David, I <u>live</u> in a large flat in Rome. I'm having have two sisters. They are called Rosa and Maria. We are getting up
every morning, and we <b>have</b> coffee and a small breakfast. I <b>leave</b>
the flat at eight and walk to the university. I <b>am finishing</b> classes at five every day, and I <b>arrive</b> home at six. This month I <b>work</b> very hard for my exams.  At the moment, I <b>eat</b> breakfast in the kitchen of our flat, my
mother drinks
Please write to me soon.
With best wishes, Anna
D) Write sentences. Use the PRESENT SIMPLE or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
<b>Example:</b> (Usually she / work / at the office, but this week she / work / at home.)  Usually she works at the office, but this week she's working at home.
1. (You / not / eat / very much at the moment. Are you ill?)
2. (She / know / three words in Italian!)
3. (I / take / the bus to work this week, but usually I / walk)
4. (I / study / Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)
5. (you / watch / the television at the moment?)
6. (I / not / remember / the name of the hotel.)
7. (She / speak / three languages.)
8. (The sun / shine /. It's a beautiful day!)

#### **SUBJECT**: Simple Past Tense

#### A) Fill in the blanks with a verb from the box in the SIMPLE PAST:

	break	swim	have	make	sit	write	
	spend	buy	drink	lose	wash		
Last Sa lots of thin  We The lions A girl a wonderf	2. She 3. The 4. The 5. The 6. She 7. He 8. She 9. He 10. She 11. She the blan aturday m ngs. My f	ks with the state of the control of	he SIMPI took e popcorn ugh) at the (do) tric (ride) ar	in the s a lot of C ner arm last . all his mo . a bath tw . his wallet on the old the clothes  LE PAST o . (take) my (buy) and e funny clo	veek. r yesterday ea for an he coke last nig week. oney last we o minutes a clast night. chair a min s yesterday.  of the verbs r friends and us some po wwns. There	our. ght. eek. ago. nute ago. s in brackets: d me to the circupcorn and oran(jun	us. We(see) ge juice. We the orange juice (be) a lion-tamer mp) through hoops (have)
go shoppi clean the l feed the catelephone watch a fi visit her g take them	ng (-) house (+ at (+) Mary (- lm on TV randpare	-) -) -) -) -) -) -) -) -))			n didn't go		rday.
D) Fill in	the blan	ks with t	he PAST	form of the	e verbs:		
the fifteen school on	oth of the ly one ye	seventeer ar. He	children	of a poor c	andlemake (begin	r. He) to work when	(be)(go ) to he was twelve. At

	great stories of famous writers and later he (become) the
	n writer in his time.
	he (be) seventeen, he (leave) Boston and
	(arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He
	(get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and (retire)
	ness as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he (spend) the next
	s for his government. He (play) an important role in the
_	of the USA.
	in
	from a cloud on a kite string. He
	electricity. He (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other ools. He (make) a study of water and
	many principles of hydrodynamics. He even (invent) bifocal
	hen he was seventy-eight and (need) them himself.
	lin (do) all these things and many more because he
	he(can).
,	
E) Read	the following story:
Bob is	a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.
	ammer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's
	ey have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he
	ck. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.
Bob's	first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot
	ree languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The
letter says	", "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."
a) Wı	ite the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:
	rite the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:  vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:
Bob v	vas a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?
b) An  1. 2.	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.  What change did he find when he was back home?
Bob v b) An 1.	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.
b) An  1. 2.	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.  What change did he find when he was back home?
b) An  1.  2.  3.	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.  What change did he find when he was back home?  How was their daughter?  How did Bob feel about the girl?  What did Bob tell the girl?
b) An  1.  2.  3.  4.	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.  What change did he find when he was back home?  How was their daughter?  How did Bob feel about the girl?
Bob v	was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.  swer the questions about the story:  What was Bob?  He was a young sailor.  What change did he find when he was back home?  How was their daughter?  How did Bob feel about the girl?  What did Bob tell the girl?

8. How many languages di	id the pari	ot speak?
9. What did the girl do wit	•	
G) Rewrite the sentences using		ord and signs in parenthesis:
		1. We ate lunch at the cafeteria last night.
(he)	(-)	2. He didn't eat lunch at the cafeteria last night.
(yesterday)	(?)	3
(study in the library)	(-?)	4
(we)	(-)	5
(play tennis)	(+)	6
(I)	(-)	7
(get a present)	(+)	8
(you)	(-?)	9
(go shopping)	(?)	10
(last week)	(-)	11
(she)	(+)	12
(stay home)	(?)	13
(last night)	(-?)	14
(they)	(-)	15
(get into trouble)	(+)	16
(you)	(?)	17
(see him)	(-?)	18
(yesterday afternoon)	(?)	19
(I)	(+)	20

### **SUBJECT:** Simple Past and Past Continuous

#### A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

1.	Alice hurt herself while she	(skate).
2.	I met my neighbor while I	(walk) home from work.
3.	Sally saw a friend while she	(ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4.	Peter fell asleep while he	(study).
5.	Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they	(dance) together.
6.	I cut myself while I	
7.	Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they cookies.	(bake)
8.	Tommy had a nightmare while he	(sleep) at a friend's house.
B) Ho	ow did it happen?	
1.	How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)	accer
2.	How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)	
3.	How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)	
4.	How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)	
5.	How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)	
6.	How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)	
7.	How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)	
8.	How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)	
9.	`	st)
10.	How did Martha fall? (dance)	

### C) What's the matter?

	What was he / she doing?	What happened?	What's the result?
Tina	ice-skate	fall on the ice	break foot
Jack	play football	kick the goalpost	break leg
Bob	cycle	fall off the bike	injure hand
Ann	skate	fall over	break arm
Alice	dance	trip over the carpet	sprain ankle

	3110			
Alice	dar	nce	trip over the carpet	sprain ankle
Make dialogues as in the example:				
Example:	Tina You	: Hi, Tina! What's the matte : I broke it. : How did it happen? : I fell on the ice while I was	, ,	
1.	You Jack You Jack	: : :		?
2.	You Bob You Bob	: : :		?
3.	You Ann You Ann	: : :		?
4	You	: : :		?
1. He 2. They 3. Jane 4. As I 5. We . 6. The c 7. The t 8. She . 9. It 10. It	eustome	ks with a correct form, the F	AST SIMPLE or the Part of the Part of the Mary, when Mrs. ady) two hours last night the polyment is the polyment of the lab, I met my state that the lab is	PAST CONTINUOUS: Smith came in. rang. friend. dropped his credit card. ay. le.
1. Sally		(eat) din he door.	ner last night when som	eone

2.	I began to study at seven last night. Fred (come) at seven-
	thirty. I (study) when Fred (come).
3.	While I (study) last night, Fred
	(drop by) to visit me.
4.	My roommate's parents (call) him last night while we
	(watch) TV.
5.	My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he
	(come) home, I (talk) to
	my mother on the phone.
6.	Yesterday Tom and Janice (go) to the zoo around one. They
	(see) many kinds of animals. They stayed at the zoo for two
	hours. While they (walk) home, it (begin)
	to rain, so they (stop) at a small café and
	(have) a cup of coffee.
7.	Yesterday afternoon I (go) to visit the Parker family. When I
	(get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker (be)
	in the yard. She (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker
	(be) in the garage. He(work) on
	their car. He (change) the oil.

### E) What's the question?

how	what	where
how long	what kind of	who
how many	when	why

1.	
2.	? We talked about my job.
3.	? She went to the beach.
4.	? She met <u>her friend.</u>
5.	? They spoke <u>Russian.</u>
6.	? They swam in the ocean.
7.	? He had dinner <u>at 8:00.</u>
8.	? I baked an <u>apple</u> pie.
9.	? She cried <u>because her dog ran away.</u>
10.	? I stayed <u>for a week.</u>
11.	? I came home by train.
12.	? He ate <u>three</u> hamburgers.
13.	? He left the restaurant <u>at 9:00.</u>
14.	? She wrote a letter to <u>her mother.</u>
	? They studied <u>all morning.</u>
16.	? We took a <u>lot of</u> photographs.
17.	? We sent a postcard to <u>our teacher.</u>
18.	
19.	? I lost my wallet while I was skating.
20.	? They covered their eyes <u>because they were</u>
	scared.

#### **SUBJECT:** Simple Past and Past Continuous

B)

the window.

(look) at an insect on the ceiling.

<i>)</i> I I	) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:		
1	It was very cold. The sun was not shining (not / shine)		
	It wasn't a stormy night. The wind		
3.			
4.	They were having a rest. They		
<del>4</del> . 5.	They were very happy. They (enjoy) the party.		
<i>5</i> .	He was at home. He (watch) a movie on TV.		
	He was getting worse. He		
8.	We (travel) in the north of Turkey when we were on		
	holiday.		
	She		
10	. I(not / sleep) when you came in.		
Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:			
un	PASI PROGRESSIVE:		
	While they (travel) to China, Marco		
1.	While they (travel) to China, Marco (keep) a diary.		
1.	While they (travel) to China, Marco (keep) a diary.		
1.	While they		
<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>	While they		
<ol> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>	While they		

9. While the teacher ...... (talk), the students ......

## **SUBJECT:** Present Perfect Tense

<b>A) W</b> 1	rite a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:
1. 2. 3.	Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)
4. 5. 6.	My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)  Mary is on holiday in France. (go)  Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be)
8. 9.	Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)  I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)  Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)  Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)
B) Us	e PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:
Ex	ample: She can't go to the party. (catch a cold) She can't go to the party because she has caught a cold.
1.	He can't walk very fast. (hurt / leg)
2.	I can't get in. (lose / key)
3.	I know this story very well. (see the film)
4.	I can't post the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)
5.	He can't stand up. (eat too much)
6.	They can't go on holiday. (not save / money)
7.	I know him. (meet him before)
8.	We don't know how he is. (not hear from him)
9.	He won't take a cigarette. (give up smoking)
10.	She can't get in. (he / lock the door)
C) Fo	llow the example and do the same using ALREADY:
Ex	ample: Bring the milk in, please.  - I have ALREADY brought it in.
1. 2.	You must find the tickets soon.  Turn the radio down, please.

4. 5.	Tidy your room.  Could you post the letters, please?  Why don't you see a doctor?  You have a bad cough. I think you should stop smoking.
7. 8. 9.	Brush your teeth, will you? We have guests today. Shall we make a cake?
10	. We should invite Mary to the party
<b>D</b> ) <b>F</b> 0	ollow the example and do the same using YET:
Ex	<ul><li>cample: She has been in the shop. (buy anything)</li><li>She has been in the shop but she hasn't bought anything YET.</li></ul>
1.	I've written to them three times. (not reply)
2.	, , ,
3.	```
4.	
5.	He borrowed my book last year. (not give it back)
6.	She went to New York six months ago. (not return it)
7.	She gave me \$2 a week ago. (not return it)
8.	I finished reading my library books a long time ago. (not change them)
	She went to the bus-stop half an hour ago. (the bus / not come)
10	). He's still studying that lesson. (not learn it)
D) Fi	ll in the blanks with ALREADY or YET:
9. 10 11	They have sent the letter.  John has bought the tickets for the football match.  We have been to Mexico three times.  You haven't visited Tokyo Has John bought a new car The plane has left. Has she done it ? No, not A: Haven't they arrived ? B: Oh, yes. They have arrived.  D. Hurry up! The class has started.  Be careful! They have painted the door.
12	2. Haven't you read the book?

### E) Follow the example and do the same using JUST:

Example: he / go out

		<ul><li>What has he JUST done?</li><li>He has JUST gone out.</li></ul>
	1.	She / leave the room
	2.	they / watch the news
	3.	I / finish homework
	4.	he / put on the jacket
	5.	she / catch a fish
	6.	he / call a taxi
	7.	you / write a letter
	8.	the girl / burn the cake
	9.	the teacher / walk out
	10.	. the dog / see the cat
	11.	. Jane / turn the TV off
	12.	. the boys / eat dinner
F)	Ρυ	it the verbs in the correct tense. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT
	2.	he (finish) it ywsterday?
	3.	They (just / go) out.
		They (go) out a minute ago.
		you (send) the letters yet?
		she (call) him a week ago?
	8.	They (not / see) the film yet.
		The train
		you (ever / be) in a TV studio?
		you and Tom (enjoy) the party last night?
		you
		. I
		. His hair looks short. He
	15.	. Jane
		. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody (take) it.
		. Why (lake) it Why (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday?
		The car looks cleanyou
		. When we were on holiday, the weather (be) terrible.

G) Ask questions with HOW LONG: Example: I am married HOW LONG have you been married?		
1. I know Bob.		
2. Sue and Alan are married.		
3. George is unemployed.		
4. Those books are here.		
5. Mary is at the airport.		
6. My sister is ill.		
7. She has got a bad cold.		
8. Jan has long hair.		
9. I have a yacht.		
10. They are in the restaurant.		
11.My parents are in London.		
12. The cat is under the table.		
a) I haven't seen you SINC b) I haven't seen you FOR		
1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clo	ock)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	
2. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks	/ last week)	
a)	•••••	
b)		
3. They've lived in this street. (1970 /	a long time)	
a)		
4. I haven't had time to do it. (last Mo	onday / a few days)	
a)		
b)		
5. We haven't bought a new one. (age	es / many years)	
,		
b)		

#### **SUBJECT:** Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

#### A) Use PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE to fill in the blanks:

1.	I'm tired, because I have been works	ing (work) very hard.
2.	He	(write) letters all morning.
3.	Catherina is getting fatter because she	(eat) too much
4.	My mother	(peel) the potatoes all afternoon.
5.	Cathy	(attend) a cookery course since March.
6.	How long you	(learn) English?
7.	Where are my eye-glasses? I	(look) for them
	for an hour.	
8.	Charles	(escape) from the police for years.
9.	How long you	(use) a computer?
	Elizabeth	
11.	She	(earn) quite a lot of money for the last
	two years.	· · · ·
12.	It	(rain) fro six hours.

# B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I've <u>bought / have been buying</u> a new pair of shoes.
- 2. Have you finished / Have you been finishing reading that book yet?
- 3. <u>They've eaten / have been eating</u> fruit all afternoon, ever since they came from school.
- 4. *I've been reading / have read* this book now, so you can have it back.
- 5. I've been writing / have written eight pages already.
- 6. Your exam paper is completely blank! What have you been doing / have you done?
- 7. Oh, no! There's nothing to eat. My sister <u>has been eating / has eaten</u> everything I left in the kitchen.
- 8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They <u>have drunk / have been drinking</u> all the wine.
- 9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You'<u>ve been playing / have played</u> computer games ever since you had your breakfast.
- 10. *I haven't seen / haven't been seeing* you for ages.
- 11. God! Hakan has scored / has been scoring.
- 12. They <u>have danced / have been dancing</u> for an hour.
- 13. I have been waiting / have waited for you for ages.
- 14. I've finished / 've been finishing my work.
- 15. I've been writing / have written this letter for an hour.
- 16. He *has visited / has been visiting* ten museums this week.
- 17. I'm very tired. Because I have travelled / have been travelling around Istanbul all day.
- 18. She has found / has been finding a good job.
- 19. I'm hot because I have been running / have run.
- 20. I have written / have been writing letters for weeks.

#### <u>SUBJECT</u>: Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

some onions.

### A) Use THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks: 1. What ...... (you / learn) since you ...... (come) here? How many friends ...... (you / make)? I hope you ...... (already / meet) a lot of interesting people. 2. Last night my roommate and I ..... (have) some free time, so we .....(go) to a show. 3. I ...... (just / have) lunch, but I ..... (not / have) lunch yesterday. 4. Who ...... (write) the play "Hamlet"? 5. How many games ...... (the team / win) so far this season? 6. I don't know Carol's husband. I ...... (never / meet) him. 7. It ...... (rain) a lot last week, but it ..... (not / rain) much so far this week. 8. How many letters ...... (you / write) since the beginning of the month? 10. In her whole lifetime, Mary ...... (never / see) snow. 11. I don't know where Ammy is. .....(you / see) her? 12. When I ...... (get) home last night, I ..... (be) very tired and I ......(go) straight to bed. 13. Your car looks very clean. ..... (you / wash) it? 14. George ...... (not / be) very well last week. 15. Mr. Clark ...... (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up. B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to fill in the blanks: 1. I'm trying to study. I ...... (try) to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library. 2. The children are playing basketball right now. They ...... (play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired. 3. The telephone ...... (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate. 4. The telephone ...... (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it? 5. It ...... (rain) all day. I wonder when it will stop. 6. We ...... (have) three accidents so far this week. I wonder how many more we will have if you keep using the tools carelessly. 8. My little son is dirty from head to foot because he ..... (play) in the mud. 9. What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. I hope you ...... (not / cry). Oh, now I understand. You ...... (peel)

	10.	Hello, Rob. I'm happy to see you again. I
		lately?
	11.	I
		phone yet. I (try) for the last twenty
		minutes, but the line busy.
	12.	We
		winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
	13.	I
	14.	A: Dr. Harrison is a good teacher. How long
		at the university?
		B: He (teach) here for almost 25 years.
	15.	A: What are you going to order for dinner?
		B: Well, I (have / have) pizza. So I think, I'll
		order that.
	16.	My uncle (paint) the outside of his house
		for three weeks and he's still not finished.
	17.	The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They (travel)
		throughout North Africa since the middle of May. They'll return home in another month.
C	) Us	e THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
		fill in the blanks:
	1	I'm tired. We (walk) for over an hour. Let's
	1.	stop and rest for a while.
	2	The zoo isn't far from here. I
	۷.	many times.
	3	I
	3.	letters since I left home and come home.
	4	Sally is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She
	٠.	(write) it since she got home from class. It's going to be a long letter.
	5.	The telephone (ring) four times in the last
	٠.	hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
	6.	The telephone
		Why doesn't someone answer it?
	7.	She is 80 and she (never / read) a book in her life.
	8.	The secretary is very tired. She
	0	morning.  Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is an page 52. He
	9.	Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is on page 53. He (read) for two hours.
	10.	Hello! I (clean) the windows. So far I
		(clean) five of them and there are two more to do.
	11.	My grandfather (died) 30 years ago. I
		(never / meet) him.
	12.	A: Is your father at home?
		B: No, I'm afraid he (go) out.
		A: When exactly (he / go) out?
		B: About ten minutes ago.

D) U	se THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:
1.	The young man
2.	you (decide) where to go yet?
	A: Have some tea, please.
	B: No, thank you. I (just / have) two cups of tea.
4.	Susan
5.	Her mother (buy) her a pair of new shoes yesterday.
	The Prime Minister (leave) for the USA an hour ago.
	A: the plane
, ,	B: Yes, it
Q	It
9.	you (run away)
10	this morning.
10	. We (meet) at a party a long time ago, but I
	(not / see) her since then.
11	. I (see) an interesting book in a bookshop yesterday, but I
	(not / buy) it.
12	. My friend (fall) from the bicycle because he
	(not / ride) one for ages.
13	. His father (die) in 1970, but he
	(never / visit) his father's grave since that time.
14	They (go) to America years ago, but none of them
	(come) back since then.
15	. A:
13	
1.6	B: Yes, I
10	. A: you ever (be) to Tatilya?
	B: Yes, I (go) there two years ago.
17	. A: you (see) Jane recently?
	B: No, I (see) her for a long time.
E) D	'A. A
E) K	ewrite the sentences using SIMPLE PAST or PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:
1.	I haven't seen her for a long time.
	It's ages since I saw her
2.	I last met George two weeks ago.
	I haven't
3.	They have been here for three months.
	They arrived
4.	
	We have
5	I last saw my girlfriend five days ago.
٥.	I haven't
6	
0.	Is this the first time you have tasted a kivi?
_	(not) you one before?
7.	I last smoked a cigarette ten years ago.
	I haven't
8.	I last drank wine two weeks ago.
	It's two weeks wine.
9.	I have lived in Istanbul since January.
	T ( )

two years.
••••

#### **SUBJECT:** Past Perfect Tense

### A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE: 1. I ...... (worry) a lot about her before I ...... (hear) that she was safe. (think) at first. 3. He told us he ...... (shoot) a big tiger. 4. They ...... (drink) tea after they ...... (finish) dinner. 5. She ...... just ...... (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door ...... (open) and Joe ...... (enter). 7. After he ...... (work) at the hospital for two years he ..... (decide) to give up the job. (go) home. 9. We ..... (wait) until the match ..... (finish). 10. They ...... (leave) the room before the meeting ...... (finish). 11. I ...... (buy) a new camera before I ..... (go) to 12. I ...... just ...... (turn off) the lights when the telephone ....... (ring). B) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE: (get) married? 2. He ...... (drive) down the hotel where they ..... (spend) their honeymoon years ago. 3. When we ..... (get) to the station the train ..... (already / leave). 4. He ......(sit) at a table by the window where he ..... (have) a meal with Jane. 5. Why ...... he ..... (not / ask) her to wait and think again before she ...... (leave) Paris. 7. He knew he ...... (earn) that money with a great difficulty. 8. After they ...... (go), he ..... (sit) down and .....(light) a cigarette. 9. He ...... (have to) go to work by bus because his car ..... (break) down.

10. He ...... (angry) before he ...... (hear) my offer.

### **SUBJECT:** Past Perfect Tense & Past Perfect Continuous

### A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:

1.	They (go) home after they (finish) their work.
2	
2.	She
3.	My brother (eat) all the pie before we got back.
4.	He wondered why I (not / visit) him before.
5.	She said that she
6.	The fire(spread) to the next building before the
	firemen (arrive).
7.	They drank small cups of coffee, after they (finish)
, ,	dinner.
Q	He told me he
	· / ·
9.	His mother (worry) a lot about him before she
	(hear) that he was asfe.
10.	He
	(leave) for England, but before he arrived in
	England, he (forget) some.
11.	Mary (go) swimming after she
	(come) home. After she
	(call) her friend Judy.
10	
12.	I (go) to the theatre with my friends yesterday. I
	(not / go) to the theatre for a year. We
	(have) a very good time.
13.	After they (finish) their breakfast, they
	(leave) for school.
14.	Linda (play) tennis after she
	(do) her homework.
15	My father (water) the flowers after he
13.	
	(clean) the car. After he (water) the flowers, he
	(have) dinner.
B) Co	mbine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE:
1.	My mother took her umbrella. She went out.
	•
2.	Frank called me. I went to school.
2	I washed the dishes. I watched TV.
3.	
4.	She washed her hands. She had lunch.
5.	The boys bought a ball. They played football.
6.	My mother made a cake. The guests came.
٠.	
7	
7.	He put sugar in his tea. He drank it.

8.	I got up. I had breakfast.
9.	The children ran away. They broke the window.
10.	I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off.
C) Co	mplete the following sentences:
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	After I had watched that horror film, I She finished her homework after When I came home, my sister
D) Re	ad the passage and answer the questions:
drove a lift. same l Exc I ha speak	ad an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I on to the next town. On the way a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for After he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the language. Cept a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. ad nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you English?"  I soon learned, he was English himself!
1.	When did the writer drive on to the next town?
2.	When did he say good morning to the man in French?
3.	When did the young man say, "Do you speak English?"
E) Fil	l in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1.	We
2.	it started to rain.  I
3. 4.	She
	in the garden.  I
7.	sixteen hours.  They were out of breath. They
8.	He
9.	an accident.  He was tired because he
10.	morning.  He

## F) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

1.	I was tired because I (type) for a long time.
2.	Her boss was very angry with her because she
	(come) to work very late.
3.	I didn't know about the earthquake because I (not /
	watch) television.
4.	She was too fat because she
	doctor's advice.
5.	I took my car to the garage because the brakes
	(not / work).
6.	She had to go to the dentist because she
	her teeth.
7.	He got bad marks because he (not / study) hard.
8.	She wasn't at home. She
	boyfriend.
9.	I thought I (behave) like an ididot.
	. He (study) English) very hard for the last
	few days.

### **SUBJECT**: Going to

ŕ	
	Tom (not / be) a doctor
	I
5.	( ) 11 8
6. 7.	
7. 8.	
	Where
	). I
B) Re	write each sentence or question with GOING TO:
1.	Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.
	Joe is going to buy a new computer next year
2.	We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.
3.	Does Nick plan to join the sports club?
4.	What are your plans for next summer?
5.	Look! That tree is about to fall over!
6.	Do you plan to work hard this year?
7.	I don't intend to get a new car.
8.	The forecast for tomorrow is rain.
9.	Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?
10	. I think it's about to snow.
C) W	hat are you going to do next summer? Write sentences:
	Next summer I'm going to have a great holiday. I'm going to
•••	
•••	
•••	

D) Rob Brown and Molly Gould are opera singers. A reporter has interviewed them about their summer plans. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using prompts, as in the example.

	Rob Brown	Molly Gould	
1. give / concerts	*	*	
2. go / to India	*		
3. appear / in a TV show		*	
4. go on / holiday in August	*	*	
5. take part / in charity events	*	*	
6. sing / at the Queen's party			
7. make / a record	*		
8. sing / in a rock opera		*	

Example: 1.	Student 1: Is Rob going to give any concerts in the summer?
	Student 2: Yes, he is. Is Molly going to give any concerts in the summer?
	Student 1: Yes, she is.

2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6	
υ.	
_	
/.	
8.	

E) Use	e the words / ]	phrases from the	e list to comple	te the sentences, as in	the example:	
* se * fi	ell her car x	* be late fo * lose wei		* make a cake		
2.	She <i>is going i</i> . The washing	machine isn't wo				
3.	My father					
4.	Robert is on a	diet.				
5.	Peter is still in	n bed.				
				has already decided intends to do, as in t	9	
	move to the of the is going to sell his car	•	center			
3.	buy a bigger	house				
4.	marry Susan	l				
5.	apply for a j	ob with a law fir	m			
G) Wı		and answers as				
		teacher	doctor	singer	football player	
Fred	0 D		*	*		
Joan	& Ben	*		*		
Ted		<u> </u>			*	
You						
	No, ho	e isn't. He isn't g going to be a doc	toing to be a sinter	singer?		
3.	Joan / doctor	?				

5.				
I) M	ake sentences, as i	in the example:		
* s	niss the train hout at us all off	* make some tea * take some photos * sell his house	* change it * play in the snow * make a cake	* crash
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> <li>9.</li> </ol>	They are late. They The headmaster let He Jim has got his can He Mick's putting up He The car has got a He Mum's looking at She Look! The ladder Oh no, he They're putting the They Kevin's putting the state of	ooks angry!  mera.  o a "For Sale" sign.  flat tyre.  t a recipe.  is broken.  neir hats and gloves on.		

### **SUBJECT :** Future Continous

A) M	ake sentences with WILL BE –II	NG:
1.	I'm going to watch television from	
2	So at 9.30 I	1 4
2.	So at A o'clock tomorrow I	o play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30.
3.		
4.		norrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.
5.	Tom is a football fan and there is begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15.	a football match on television this evening. The match
_		
6.	Don't phone me between 7 and 8 dinner then.	(we / finish)
7	A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon	oon?
,.		(I / work).
8.	Do you think	(you / still / do) the same
Q	job in ten years' time?  If you need to contact me	(I / stay) at
٦.	the Hilton Hotel until Friday.	(17 stay) at
10	•	(you / see) Laura tomorrow?
	B: Yes, probably. Why?	
	A: I borrowed this book from her	. Can you give it back to her?
B) As	sk questions with WILL YOU B	E –ING?
1.	You want to borrow your friend's (you / use / your bicycle this ever	ning?)
2.		n a message this afternoon.
3	You want to use your friend's typ	newriter tomorrow evening
٥.	(you / use / your typewriter tomor	
4.	post office.	ou want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the
	(you / pass / the post office when	•
lea	_	steal millions of pounds from a London bank and about what they will be doing a week from now, after
1.	We / live / in luxury	We'll be living in luxury
	We / relax / at our villa	
3.	I / sit / by the pool	

4. 5. 6. 7.	The sun / shine We / enjoy / ourselves The police / look for us But / we / laugh / at them	
<b>D</b> ) M	ake sentences with WILL BE –ING	:
1.	I'm playing tennis now. (this afternoon this afternoon the same tennis t	,
2.	He is sleeping now. (at eleven o'cloc	t <b>ernoon.</b> k)
3.	We're working very hard. (at this time	
4.	They are traveling. (all night)	
5.	She's doing the washing up. (in an ho	,
6.	He's still mending his car. (at dinner	time)
7.	I am driving a BMW. (in two years'	
8.	I'm studying English. (from 8 to 10)	
9.	I'm having an interview now. (at 2 o	clock this afternoon)
10	We're listening to pop music. (at this	time tomorrow)

### **SUBJECT :** Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous

A)		nat will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + AST PARTICIPLE form:
	Ex	cample: By 2100, the world's population will have increased (increase) to around 30.000 million.
		Life
	4.	The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas
		How
B)	Use	e WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:
	1.	Tom and Ann are going to the cinema. The film begins at 7.30 and it is already 7.20. And it will take them 20 minutes to get there.
	2.	When they get there,
	3.	Tom is on holiday. He has very little money and he is spending too much too quickly.  Before the end of his holiday,
	5.	Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived.
	6.	Next Monday
	7.	Jane is from New Zealand. She is traveling around Europe at the moment. So far she has traveled about 1.000 miles. By the end of the trip,
C)	Us	e FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:
		By next February I
	2.	I hope you
	3.	By next week we
		Next July she
	5.	I hope I (not / make) a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
	6.	By the end of this year I
	7.	I hope it
		I
	9.	By this time next week I (marry).
	10.	If nothing is done one million species that are alive today

11.	. The tropical rain forests years.	(disappear) in thirty
D) Fil	ll in the blanks using FUTURE PER	FECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1.		(live) in this flat for
2.		(fly) to London for an hour at this time
3.	tomorrow. At this time next week I company for 20 years.	(work) for this
4.	± • •	(teach) for eight hours
5.	Inext week.	(wear) these glasses for five years
		(drive) this car for six years tomorrow (take) a test for an
8.	At this time next year I	(have) a holiday in
9.		(live) in Istanbul for
10.	By the time we get home they football for half an hour.	(play)
		(dance) for an hour at nine o'clock (learn) English for ten years by the end of this

### **SUBJECT**: Future in the Past

	in each idea in A with an idea from B. Ma D and the verbs in brackets.	ake sentences using WAS / WERE GOING
1	A	В
1.	I (take) a taxi home last night,	a) but it rained all afternoon, so we stayed at home.
2.	We (write) to them when we were on holiday,	b) but my boss offered me more money, so I decided to stay.
3.	•	c) but I didn't have enough money, so I
4.	We (play) tennis yesterday afternoon,	had to walk. d) but she had seen it before, so she went
5.	She (watch) the film on TV last night,	to bed early.  e) but her car broke down, so she went
6.	I (change) my job last year.	<ul><li>by train.</li><li>f) but we changed our minds and phoned them instead.</li></ul>
1.	I was going to take a taxi home last night walk	at, but I didn't have enough money, so I had to
4.		
5.		
6.		
	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see:	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get / go
1.	The train left just as Harold	on it.
2.	The shop closed as I	
3.	The phone stopped ringing just as I	
4.	We went to the cinema, where we	
	about the Mafia, but it was so popular we d	couldn't get in.
5.	Bob had trouble parking. A car took the last	
	into it	
C) Us	se WAS / WERE GOING TO:	
1.	Did you travel by train?  No. I was going to travel by train but I ch	anged my mind
2.	Did you buy that jacket you saw in the sho	- ·
		but I changed my mind.
3.	Did Sue get married?	
	•	but she
4.	Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for th	
5.	Did you play tennis yesterday?	
	No,	
6.	Did you invite Ann to the party?	

### **SUBJECT :** Future Forms

A)	Fill in	the blanks	with the	e correct Fl	UTURE	E forms:	
	(Will /	Going to /	<b>Present</b>	Continuou	ıs / Sim <sub>l</sub>	ple Present	)

	1. A: What you (do) when you grow up?
	B: I (be) an acrobat in a circus.
	9. I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I
	(recognize) him.
	3. A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.
	B: I (give) you some.
	4. I got the plane tickets. I
	5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
	B: Yes, we
	6. Don't play with those matches; you
	7. A: Whose is that night dress? B: It's mine. I
	party. 8. A: Why did you call your grandma?
	B: I(visit) her at the weekend.
	9. If your passport isn't valid any more, you
	(not / be able to) go abroad this month.
	10.A: What are you doing with that brush?
	B: I (paint) my room.
	11.A: Why are you wearing your anorak?
	B: I (go) out.
	12.I don't know the meaning of this word so I
	(look) it up in the dictionary.
	13.Look out! You
	14.A: I've got a terrible headache.
	B: Have you? Wait there and I (get) an aspirin
	for you.
	15.Mother: Your face is dirty.
	Child: All right. I
	16.A: What time
	B: 13 minutes later.
	17
	and have something to drink?
	19.He (call) the police as soon as he gets home.
	20.A: What
	B: I
B)	Use the correct form of the FUTURE TENSE:
	1. A: Oh! You've got a ticket for the party.
	B: Yes. I (see) it on Friday.
	2. A: Tea or coffee?
	B: I (have) coffee, please.
	3. There isn't any cloud in the sky. It(be) a lovely day.

		we (win) the match. We re playing really well.
	5.	The festival (last) for ten days.
	6.	I (have) a meal with a few friends. There
		(be) about ten of us.
	7	Phil (come) round us tomorrow. We
	<i>,</i> .	(be) at the airport at 9:30.
	0	Why don't you come with us. I'm sure you (enjoy) the
	0.	
		show.
		That
	10.	The museum (open) at 9:00 everyday but tomorrow it
		(not / be) opened at 9:00.
	11.	I(pay) it back to you as soon as I get my salary.
		The manager said,"We
	12.	Thursday."
		Thursday.
~		A THE RESIDENCE CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE CO
Ľ		ok at Tom and Sally's diary below. Then, use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form to
	say	what their arrangements are for this week, as in the example:
	Mo	onday - go to the cinema
		esday - visit Sally's parents
		ednesday - take the car to a mechanic
		ursday - buy a computer
		day - clean the house
		surday - have a dinner party
	Sui	nday - go on a picnic
	1.	They're going to the cinema on Monday
	7.	
D	) Fil	l in WILL or BE GOING TO:
	1.	A: Why do you need so much sugar?
		B: I make a cake.
	2	A: Oh no! I've left my purse at home and I haven't got any money on me!
	۷.	
	•	B: Don'y worry. I lend you some.
	3.	A: I don't know how to use this mixer.
		B: That's OK. I show you.
	4.	A: Why are all these people gathered here?
		B: The Prime Minister open the new hospital ward.
	5	A: Did you remember to buy the magazine I asked for?
	٥.	D. Comy I didn't I
		B: Sorry, I didn't. I buy it when I go out again.
	6.	A: What's that on your curtains?
		B: It's a stain. I take them to the dry cleaner's
		tomorrow.
	7.	A: These bags are very heavy. I can't lift them.
		B: I carry them for you.
	8	A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September.
	υ.	R. Vas. I study French and Garman

9.	A: Why don't you tidy your room?
	B: I
10	time.
10	. A: How can we get all this home?
1.1	B: I ask James to come and help.
	. She has bought some wool. She knit a sweater.
12	. A: This problem is very difficult.
	B: I help you to solve it.
13	. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?
	B: I paint the room.
	. I climb that mountain one day.
	. Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He faint.
16	. A: Why are buying that spade?
	B: I plant some trees in my garden at the back of the house.
	. She get better. There are positive signs.
18	. I'm hungry. I have something to eat.
19	. I be 38 years old next week.
E) D-	Addressed in As the comment forms with WILL as COING TO
E) Pu	at the verb in to the correct from using WILL or GOING TO:
1.	A: Why are you turning on the television?
	B: I (watch) the news.
2.	A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
	B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I
3.	Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it (rain).
	A: I've got a terrible headache.
	B: Have you? Wait here and I (get) an aspirin for you.
5.	A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
	B: I
6	A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
0.	B: Oh, have you? What colour
7	A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
, .	B: Good heavens! I call the fire-brigade immediately.
8	A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
0.	B: No, it looks as if it(fall) down.
Q	A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
).	B: Yes, I
10	A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
10	B: It's quite easy. I
11	A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
11	B: I
12	
12	A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?  R: Oh yes, Everything is planned. He (have) a holiday.
	B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He
	for a few weeks and then he
	programming course.

### <u>SUBJECT</u>: Tense Review (Present Simple / Present Continuous / Simple Past)

A) Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE:		
	se be quiet. I (try) to read the paper. is a very quiet town. Where (people / go) in the	
even	ings? (drink) milk every night, but now he	
4. Wha 5. I	t(you / do) with all that paper and glue?(not / use) the computer at the moment so you can	
use i 6 you?		
	NT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE in context. Put in the right form of in brackets:	
Laura George	: Hello, George! What	
Laura	: Me? Oh, I (work) at a Travel Agency until August.	
George Laura	:	
George	: Yes, I (work) hard too at the moment.It (become) more and more difficult to get a job using languages. They (ask) for higher and higher exam grades all the time.	
Laura George	: You can do it, George. You (be) clever. : Thanks. Laura.	
C) Put the	verbs in brackets into PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE:	
(snow) in Ja	winter and the snow	
(throw) sno	wballs. They	
(stay) in the Father At the mom	e house when it is cold. Mother usually	
	(write) a letter and Father (read) a book.	

### D) Complete the dialogue using the verbs in brackets in the correct form: A: Why ... don't you finish .... (you / not / finish) your homework and come and watch TV? B: Because I ...... (not / understand) it. It is too difficult. A: Why ...... (you / not / ask) your teacher to explain it? B: Because I ..... (not / like) him. A: Why ...... (he / shout) at you? B: Well, I ...... (not / work) in class and I ..... ..... (not / do) my homework. A: Well, no wonder he ...... (shout) at you. Give me your book now. We'll try and do it together. E) Put the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences: 1. I .... always.... keep ..... my room tidy. (always) 2. Do you ...... go ...... on holiday in winter? (sometimes) 3. ..... he ..... helps with the housework. (never) 4. She ...... plays ..... cards. (rarely) 5. Does she ...... visit ...... his friends? (often) 6. They ...... eat sweets. (often) 8. You ..... tell lies. (never) 9. She ...... can ...... answer the teacher's questions. (always) F) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS: Caller: Good morning. ... Is..... (be) Mr. Green there? Man: No, he ...... (not / be) here. He ..... (work) at the moment. He usually ...... (work) until 4 p.m. Caller: What about Mrs. Green? Where ...... (be) she? (do) the shopping on Thursday afternoons. Caller: Where ...... (be) the children? Man: They ...... (play) football. They always ..... (play) football after school. Caller: How ...... (you / know) all this? Who are you? Man: I.....(be) the burglar! G) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: 1. He often ...... brings ..... (bring) me flowers. 2. (you / meet) Paul yesterday? 3. Father ..... (work) in the garden now. 4. What ...... (you / do) at the moment? 5. Mr. Jones ...... (paint) his house last month. 6. She ...... (go) to school on foot every day. 7. It ...... (be) hot yesterday. 8. The baby ...... (not / sleep) now. 10. She ...... (leave) Paris in 1987.

11. She always ...... (go) to church on Sunday.

12. I ...... (buy) a new bicycle last week.

(go) to the theatre yesterday.
(live) in London three years ago.
(make) some coffee now.
(go) to the circus yesterday.
(talk) on the telephone at the moment.
(help) her mother in the house.
. (have) dinner in a restaurant last Friday.
(sing) in the garden.
(buy) fruit from the greengrocer's.
(drink) tea now.
(walk) up the hill.
(laugh) at the moment.
(play) with a ball now.
(wear) warm clothes in winter.
(eat) a sandwich at lunchtime.

## $\boldsymbol{H})$ Fill in the postcard with the correct form of the verbs.:

Dear Joe,		
,		
Hello from Hawaii We're having (have) a great time.		
The sun (shine) and we		
(enjoy) every minute of our vacation. Jack		
(sit) on the beach. He (watch) the		
children. The water (be) warm, but I'm lazy. So		
I (sit) on the sand and		
(write) this postcard to you. We (get)		
very tan. Oh, and Jack (learn) to		
surf. Are you surprised? I am.		
Wish you were here.		
Love, Jane, Jack, Billy and Sue		

### I) Write sentences using the verbs at the right:

### Where is everybody?

1.	Harry and Jennifer are outside.	
		* do homework
2.	The dog's outside too.	
		* make dinner
3.	Larry's in the dining room.	
		* talk to a friend
4.	Sally's in the bathroom.	
		* set the table
5.	Dad's in the kitchen.	
		* take a shower
6.	Mom's on the phone.	
	-	* run after the ball
7.	I'm at my desk.	
	-	* play baseball
		• •

### J) Fill in the blanks to complete the movie review. Use the correct tense of the verbs given:

#### E.T. by JOE BERNES

Last night, I saw a good movie. The title of the movie was <b>E.T.</b> It was an excellent film. To my surprise. I laughed (laugh), I
X) Write the questions. Use WHEN, WHERE, WHO or WHAT:
<ol> <li>A: We went to California on our vacation.</li> <li>B: Really? Where did you stay</li></ol>
<ul> <li>2. A: The children visited the usual tourist attractions.</li> <li>B: Oh, yeah?</li></ul>
3. A: My wife played a lot of tennis.  B:
<ul> <li>4. A: I really enjoyed the trip. We even stayed a few extra days.</li> <li>B:</li></ul>
L) Fill in the blanks to complete the postcard. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs given:

## M) Fill in the blanks to complete the letter:

	Dear Betty, Thank you for dinner last night. We ate (eat) like Kings and		
	the sunrise. It was spectacular. We (get) back to the hotel around 7:00.		
	Again, many thanks. Linda and Jim		
	omplete the sentences. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs give		
1.	A: Tom and I		
2.	A: Look, Uncle Tom	Japan.	
3.	3. A: I		
4.	A: Mom		
	omplete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE RESENT CONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.	_	
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	( ) 1 &	ght. now. day. ngo. v.	

11	. Sue is in her room right now. She (sit) at her desk. She	
	(write) a letter to her boyfriend.	
	. Marianne (do) her homework last night.	
13. Yesterday I (see) Dick at the library.		
14	. I (have) a dream last night.I (dream)	
	about my friends. I (sleep) for eight hours.	
15	. Alice (smoke) a cigarette after class yesterday.	
	. My wife (come) home around five every day.	
	. Yesterday she (come) home at 5:15.	
	. Our teacher (stand) in the middle of the room right now.	
	. Uor teacher (stand) in the front of the room yesterday.	
	. John usually (sit) in the back of the room, but yesterday he	
	(sit) in the front row. Today he(be) absent.	
	He(be) absent two days ago too.	
	mplete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, ESENT CONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.	
1.	I(go / not) to a movie last night. I(stay) home.	
2.	Fred (come / not) to class every day.	
	Sue (read) a book right now. She	
	(watch / not) TV.	
4.	I (finish / not) my homework last night. I (go) to bed early.	
5.	Jane (stand / not) up right now. She (sit) down.	
6.	It(stop) a few minutes ago.	
7.	The weather (be / not) cold today, but it (be) cold yesterday.	
8.	Mary and I (go / not) shopping yesterday. We (go) shopping last Monday.	
9.	I(go) to a movie last night, but I(enjot / not) it.	
	I	
11.	My husband	
12.	The children (go) to bed a half an hour ago. They (sleep) now.	
13.	We	
14.	He(dance) with Mary now.	
	She usually (take) the bus to school.	
	Her husband never (remember) her birthday.	
	We	

### **SUBJECT**: Tenses (Rewrite or Combine)

### A) Change the tense of the following:

1.	1. They often play cards.		
	b) c) d)	for two hours The While we were studying three hours ago	When I saw them, they were playing cards
2.	John	copies two cassettes eve	eryday.
	b) c) d)	since 8 o'clock at present next Saturday already yesterday	
3. Kathy is writing a letter now.		•	
	b) c) d) e)	every two weeks while we were playing when she is alone just next month last week	
4. He usually reads magazines.			
	b) c) d)	for an hour when I saw him every morning now yet	
5.	The cl	hildren are doing their	homework.
	b) c)	yet just every evening when she came	

#### B) Read the passage and ask questions:

Janet Johnson is a film actress. She made several animal films. She is talking about an elephant called HEKIMA.

"I met Hekima when I went to Africa seven years ago. We were in Tanzania and we were making a film about elephants. When we arrived, we saw three young elephants. They were playing together. Hekima was small, friendly and intelligent. We called her Hekima because it means "wisdom". Hekima was a great actress, and the film made her famous. After we finished the film we left Africa. I thought I'd never see Hekima again. But she left Africa, too. She came to a zoo in the USA. I was working in New York when I heard about that. She was happy when she saw me. She was playing happily. I think she remembered me."

Janet went to Africa seven years ago. 2.	9	
Janet was making a film in Tanzania.		
The elephants were playing when they		
4Because Hekima was an intelligent elep	9	
It means "wisdom".		
6. Hekima was in a zoo in the USA while Janet was working in New York. 7. Hekima was playing when Janet went to see her.		
A	B	
1. I (burn) my finger.	I (drive) to work.	
2. I (break) a cup.	I (eat) a nut.	
3. My car (break down).	I (cook) the dinner.	
4. I (see) a shark.	I (do) the washing up.	
5. My clothes (get) dirty.	I (swim) in the sea.	
6. I (break) a tooth.	I (clean) my room.	
1I burnt my finger while I was cooki		
2		
3		
ł		
5		
5		
Use the correct form of the verbs:		
<b>1.</b> The Bartons (go) to the 1	mountains last weekend. While they	
	) down the tree. They (take)	
	(visit) him twice in	
hospital since that time. The man	(be) better now and the doctors say he	
	nospital soon. When The Bartons	
(be) very happy and	(thank) them. Mr. Barton now	
vs he(si	pend) the next weekend at the seaside and he	

(not / be) any more
accidents.
2. I
understand) the reason but I (give) her a big kiss.
E) REWRITE or COMBINE the following:
1. It rained this morning. The children played in the garden. (while)
2. What did you do? The doorbell rang. (when)
3. I walked along Main Street. I realized a man behind me. (when)
4. I started to play football when I was five. (since)
5. The windows are dirty. I last cleaned them last month. (since)
6. He last shaved a week ago. (for)
7. Maybe the train leaves at six. I don't catch it. (If)
8. We slept last night. The robber stole all the jewellery. (as)
9. Tom prefers learning French to learning Japanese. (would rather)
10. Angela looks after many children. It keeps her busy. (Gerund)
11. He went to London. He wanted to work there. (to)
12. They had a picnic. The forest caught fire. (as)
13. No sound could be heard. The walls were very thick. (because)
14. My bed is terribly hard. I can't sleep well. (so that)

•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
16. My mother w	ould rather cook than ire	on. (prefer)	
17. We bought th	is house in 1990. (since)		•••••
	late. He will call us. (If	·····)	
19. Paris isn't as	crowded as New York. (		
20. My father wo	uld rather read newspape	er than watch TV. (prefer)	
20. My father wo	uld rather read newspape	er than watch TV. (prefer)	
	uld rather read newspape t and make sentences a		
	t and make sentences a	s in the examples:	
			TOMORROW
') Look at the char	t and make sentences a	s in the examples:	
cople / travel	t and make sentences a	TODAY	TOMORROW
eople / travel	YESTERDAY on horseback	TODAY by plane	TOMORROW in spaceships
eople / travel	YESTERDAY on horseback hide-and-seak	TODAY by plane computer games	TOMORROW in spaceships with robots
	YESTERDAY on horseback hide-and-seak the poles	TODAY by plane computer games solar system	TOMORROW in spaceships with robots galaxies

1.	People traveled on norseback yesterday.  People are traveling by plane today.  People will travel in spaceships tomorrow.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

# **SUBJECT :** Correct Tense or Voice

## A) Fill in the blanks using the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:

	1.	Listen! An old tune (play) on the radio.	
	2.	Nobody (help) Mr. Green while the garage	
		(paint).	
	3.	Mary (have) a bath before she	
		(call) by one of her friends yesterday.	
	4.	The accountant (look) sad because the bills	
		(pay) yet.	
	5.	He felt sorry when he (realize) that his stamp collection	
		(steal).	
	6.	If I (be) him, I (not / treat)	
	my father like that. He will be sorry for that in the future.		
	7. If she		
	(get) angry with me, because I had promised to call her out but I didn't.		
	8.	He(stop / smoke) since he(have)	
		a heart attack.	
	9.	As soon as she (finish / change) the baby's	
		nappy, she (take) the children to school.	
	10.	He said his car already (mend).	
		She said she (open) her first exhibition the following	
		month.	
	12.	Mary and Joe want (go) to the shore which	
		(sound) like a good idea to me.	
	13.	He	
		(use) an alarm clock.	
B)	Su	apply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:	
	1.	I (play) the piano since I (be) six.	
	2.	(not / look) behind you. I think, someone	
		(follow) us.	
	3.	A: Did you hear the accident?	
		B: No, what (happen)?	
		A: A cyclist (hit) by a taxi driver in front of the post office.	
		B: OK, then?	
		A: Someone (call) an ambulance and the cyclist	
		(take) to the City Hospital.	
		B: he (have) an operation?	
		A: No, he but it (say) that he	
		(have to / stay) in hospital about two weeks.	
		B: (inform) about the accident yet?	
		A: They (already / phone) from the hospital.	
		B:(be) his friends in hospital now?	
		A: No, his friends	
		They (wait) right in front of the hospital	

	4.	Before Christmas all the shops and houses
		relatives and friends.
	5.	Linda (look) very happy now, because her boyfriend
		(just / give) her an engagement ring.
	6.	Dinner (must / cook) before we
		(go) out.
	7.	April 23 <sup>rd</sup> (give) as a holiday to the Turkish children
		by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.
	8	The old man (be) in prison for twenty years, by the time he
	ο.	
	0	(die) last year.
	9.	When Jane
	1.0	(realize) that the Director (leave).
		you (see) Ann this morning? (It's still morning.)
		you (see) Ann this morning? (It's evening.)
	12.	I (try) to learn English for three years but I
		(not / succeed).
C)	Su	pply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:
	1.	After he (decide / give up) smoking, he
		(begin / carry) a pocket of sweets in his pocket
		(prevent) him from smoking.
	2	He must have a break. He
		My cousin, Tom
	٥.	He
		he
		needs him again, but Tom
		him. Because they (have) some problems before he
		(leave) his job.
	4.	After they (learn) the new words last term, they
		(start) the course book.
	5.	Please don't disturb us, we (record) the Director's
		conversation.
	6.	Just as I (get up) my brother
		(take) a photo of me.
	7.	Steve (have) a lot of girlfriends by the time he
		(get) married.
	8.	We are quite anxious about Jane now. She (leave) home a fortnight
	0.	ago to spend her vacation with her friends but she (write) to us
	0	yet. There (live) in had any distance since the year.
	9.	They (live) in bad conditions since the war
		(start).
	10.	Before I (come) to the USA, I (study)
		English in my own country.
		I (not / have) any trouble with my car so far.
	12.	The building at the top of the hill (build) in 1920. A
		number of changes (make) since then.
	13.	When the boss (come) in the office, the letters
		(type) by the secretary.
	14	Barbara is a writer. She
	- 11	A few years ago, she
	15	Tom's father
	13.	swimming (be) really good to keep fit.

	16.	Everybody
	17.	A: What is the crowd?
		B: A little boy
		All dinner (eat) before they (finish) the conersation.
		As it
		The bills (pay) yet.
		The tourits
		Most of the houses
	23.	He
D)	Co	orrect Tense:
	1.	I
		now for reservations.
	2.	David (drive) a taxi (earn) money.
	3.	A: Would you like (listen) to music?
		B: Yes, of course. I (want / hear) Sting's latest cassette.
	4.	Alice (be) upset last night because her father (not / let) her (give) a party at home.
	5.	Tarkan (give) a concert next month.
	6.	A: Mmm. The cake
		(like / have) tea at 5:00 pm everyday.
	7	A:
	7.	B: Yes, he
		years and
		(look for) another job at present. He
	8.	How long
	9.	A: Where(be) your friends?
		B: They (sit) at the café (wait) for us.
E)	Su	pply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:
	1.	These magazines (read) by 1.000.000 people every week.
	2.	Where the cars (sell) in this town?
	3.	The trees
	<i>3</i> . 4.	Wait a minute! I
	4. 5.	
	J.	This carpet (already / clean).

6.	. Nobody(e	eat) breakfast yet.
7.	the car (cho	eck) by the mechanic yesterday?
	. The helicopter(f	
	(crash) last month.	•
9.	. How many books	(sell) so far this month?
10.	0. Your watch	(mend) at the moment.
11.	1. While Mr. Jackson	(cross) the road yesterday, she
	(hit) by a truck.	
12.	2. A new school	(build) next to the bank next
	month.	
13.	3. Mike(liv	re) in the same place since he
	(come) to London.	· -
14.	4. The house (p	aint) when it began to rain yesterday.
	5. His shirt looks dirty. I think it	
	since last Tuesday.	
16.	6. Sally (not / be) at home now. Sl	ne
	(just / go) out.	
17.	7. If you took these pills, you	(get) well.
	8 (Can /	
	years old?	1 •
19.	9. This hospital (b	ouild) in 1980.
	•	<i>'</i>

### **SUBJECT**: Passive Form

sterday) al / now) SENT SIMPLE PASSIVE:
SERVI SIMI EL TRISSIVE.
(keep) in his home. It
e and write sentences as in the example:
e and write sentences as in the example:
rmation
rmation Rooms
rmation Rooms Maid Service daily
rmation  Rooms  Maid Service daily  Hot water
rmation  Rooms  Maid Service daily  Hot water  24 hours a day

5. Rooms / clean – who by and how often?
6. Hot water / supply – when?
7. Films / show – where and when?

......

## D) Put the verbs in brackets into PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE:

	king into a house in my street last night. The police
	ved very quickly. One man
	take) to the police station where they
	by a police officer. The two men
(question) separately(charge) with burglar	• •
E) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:	
1. The gardener has planted some trees.	
<ul><li> <i>Some trees have been planted by</i></li><li>2. Doctor Brown will give you some adv</li></ul>	•
3. A famous designer will redecorate the	
_	
4. Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."	
5. Someone has broken the crystal vase.	
6. His parents have brought him up to be	e polite.
7. Fleming discovered penicillin.	
8. They will advertise the product on tele	evision.
9. Someone is remaking that film.	
10. Picasso painted that picture.	
F) Using the PASSIVE, ask questions to v	which the bold type words are answers:
1. <u>Columbus</u> discovered America.	Who was America discovered by?
2. We keep money in a safe.	
3. A bee stung him.	?
4. They speak <u>Italian</u> in Italy.	
5. They have taken <u>his aunt</u> to hospital.	
6. The boys damaged the television.	?
7. <u>Da Vinci</u> painted the Mona Lisa.	?
8. He invited <u>30 people</u> to his party.	?
9. They grow bananas in Africa.	?
G) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:	
1. You must leave the bathroom tidy.	The bathroom must be left tidy
2. You should water this plant daily.	
3. Our neighbor ought to paint the garag	
	ary
5. You must extinguish your cigarettes.	
6. You must dry-clean this shirt.	
7. Someone will pay you in ten days.	

8.	You can improve your health with more exercise.
	People must obey the law.  O.The cleaner is going to mop the kitchen floor.
Н) Т	Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:
1.	Someone is helping her with the hosework.
	10. A pickpocket robbed me.
	11. The mail-order company sent Mrs. Green a parcel.
	12. A dog is chasing the cild.
	13. My friend sent me an invitation.
	14. The farmer is building a new barn.
	15. The secretary has given Mrs. Jones some letters.
	16. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.
	17. Someone had broken our door down.
	18. They chose him as the best actor of the year.
I) T	urn form ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:
1.	He gave me a present.
	a) I was given a present.
2.	b) A present was given to me.  The waiter will bring us the bill.
2.	a)
	b)
3.	The Queen presented him with a medal.
	a)
	b)
4.	Her mother bought Mary some sweets.
	a)
5.	b) Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.
٦.	a)
	b)
6.	Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.
	a)
	b)

### J) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Some peoplem saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking ar them now.

### **K**) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Somebody has stolen a bus from outside the school. Some children saw the thief. The police are searching for the bus now. They will use the children's descriptions to catch the thief.

### L) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Someone broke into a local jewellery shop yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun threatened him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied him up. The police have organized a search for the robber. They hope they will find him in a few days. Doctors are treating the owner of the shop for shock.

### M) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him the money he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking!

### N) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Our school is organizing a contest. The teachers will choose the best project about the environment. The students must include pictures and drawings in their projects. The students will also have to do all the writing themselves. The school will give the winner a set of encyclopaedias.

### O) Make questions in the PASSIVE from these cues:

**Example:** Where / our local newspaper / print *Where is our local newspaper printed?* 

1.	How many / photos / store / in the photo library?
2.	photographs / develop / in the photo library
3.	Where / messages / receive
4.	the Daily Mirror / print / in Manchester ?
5.	this magazine / sell / in Spain ?
6.	Why / newspapers / send abroad
7.	When / the newspaper / print
8.	How / newspapers / deliver ?

9.	9. Where / stories / write				
10	? 10. a lot of paper / use / for each issue?				
<b>P</b> ) <b>V</b>	Vrite sentences ir	the PASSIVE.	Use these phrases:		
;	in the sea in Australia in the cinema	* at school * in Italy	* in the kitchen * at weddings	* at the post office * in Mediterranean countries	
]	Example: olives / grow  Olives are grown in Mediterranean countries.				
1. films / show					
	2. meals / cook				
3	3. stamps / sell				
	4. pandas / find				
4	5. Italian / speak				
(	6. confetti / throw				
7	7. lessons / teach				
8	3. sharks / find				
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			

	ad each sentence. Then make two new sentences in the PASSIVE:
·	People say Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.  a) <i>It is said that</i> Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.  b) Tom Cruise <i>is said to be</i> the richest movie star.
2.	Everybody thinks that Hakan is a good football player.  a) It
3.	They say that his books are still popular.  a) It
4.	They report that at least 10.000 dolphins are caught in the nets of tuna fishers every year.  a) It
5.	They estimate that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.  a) It
6.	We knew that pencil lead is made from graphite, clay, water and wax.  a) It
7.	They reported that the railway line was buried under tons of rock and earth.  a) It
8.	People don't think that inflation will go down.  a) It
9.	People expect that the third bridge will be built over the Bosphorus Strait.  a) It
10	People believe that he is living abroad.  a) It

## B) Read each sentence. Then make two new sentences in the PASSIVE:

1.	People	expect that taxes will be reduced soon.
	a)	It
		Taxes

2.		say that the monument is over 2000 years old.
		It
	b)	The monument
3.	People	expect that the president will resign.
	-	It
	,	The president
4.	-	think the fire started at about 8 o'clock.
		It
	b)	The fire
5.	Journa	lists reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.
	a)	It
	b)	Seven people
6	People	say the bridge is unsafe.
0.	-	It
		The bridge
	-,	
C) R	<b>EPOR</b> T	Γ these rumours:
1.	People	e say that the actress Tania Revesky has refused a part in the film <i>Volcano</i> .
	_	It is said
		The actress Tania Revesky
2	Hon fu	ianda haya mamantad that the navyamaadan Ann Slatania funiaya at lasing han ish
۷.		iends have reported that the newsreader Ann Slater is furious at losing her job.
		It The newsreader Ann Slater
	U)	The newsteader Aim States
3.	Lots o	of people believe that The Prime Minister and his wife are getting divorced.
		It
	b)	The Prime Minister and his wife
4.	Journa	alists have said that The footballer Gary Johnson earns \$ 1 million a year.
.,		It
		The footballer Gary Johnson
	,	•

### **SUBJECT**: Passive Form

## A) Put the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE: 1. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work. ..... 2. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary. ..... 3. When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank. ..... 4. A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting. ..... 5. A young woman asked the rest of us to be there at eight o'clock. ..... 6. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation. ..... 7. Who wrote it? ..... 8. The author has written a special edition for children. ..... 9. Did the idea interest you? 10. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell in? ..... 11. The burglars had cut a huge hole in the steel door. ..... 12. The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month. ..... 13. When did they ring the church bells? ..... 14. Does listening to music disturb you? B) Read the following sentences and write another one with the same meaning: 1. It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York. ..... 2. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods. ..... 3. It is expected that the government will lose this election. ..... 4. It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law. ..... 5. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window. ...... 6. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.

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7. It is claimed that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour.

	8.	It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident.
	9.	It is said that three men were arrested after the explosion.
	10.	It is believed that Maria will not win the prize.
	11.	It is considered that the 2008 Olimpic Games will be held in Turkey.
	12.	It is said that our teacher is 55 years old.
	13.	It is thought that Tom didn't steal their rings.
	14.	It is claimed that this examination will be the most difficult one.
	15.	It is believed that John will marry Ann at the end of this month.
	16.	It is expected that people will live in Mars in 2050.
C)	Ch	ange these sentences into PASSIVE FORM:
<i>C)</i>		
		People believe that the strike will end soon.
	2.	People believe that the thieves got through the kitchen window.
	3.	People say that the company is loosing a lot of money.
	4.	When is he going to pay the taxes?
	5.	Who has designed these buildings?
	6.	How much do they spend on these activities?
	7.	They broke a lot of plates while they were dancing?
	8.	
	9.	1
	10	. People think that he takes harmful drugs.
	11.	. Did they give you a great reception?
	12	. Nobody sends her a card at Christmas.
	13.	. Did anyone call an ambulance after the accident?
	14.	. Will you pay the fine?

D) Write the correct tense or voice:
Hospitals are places where people (examine) and
E) Complete the sentences using PASSIVE FORMS:
1. The classrooman hour ago.2. The blackboardnow.3. Englishin the world.4. This unitnext week.5. No letterssince
6. His bike
9. She is believed
F) Rewrite the following passage changing the suitable sentences into PASSIVE VOICE:
<b>Jane Johnson</b> has been worried all last week. Last Monday, she received a letter from the police. In the letter they asked her to call the police station. Jane wondered why the police wanted her, and nothing worried her anymore. There, they told her that they had found her bike. They picked it up in a small village a week ago. Somebody stole it 10 years ago, when she was a girl of fifteen. Now, they are sending it to her.

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## **SUBJECT**: Reported Speech

## $\boldsymbol{A)} \ \boldsymbol{Change} \ the \ following \ sentences \ from \ \boldsymbol{DIRECT} \ to \ \boldsymbol{INDIRECT} \ \boldsymbol{SPEECH:}$

He said, "I will be here at noon."  He said that he would be here at noon.  Mary said, "The train will probably arrive on time."
He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."
The doctor said, "Mr. Smith will improve quickly."
William said to me, "I am leaving in the morning."
1
John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."
Helen said, "I have read that book."
Mary said to John, "I cannot go to the movie with you."
John said, "I have finished studying my lesson."
Mary remarked, "John speaks English well."
William said to me, "I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday."
Mr. Smith said, "I will refuse their offer."
John said, "I certainly hope it won't rain tomorrow."
Henry said, "I can meet them later."
The boy said, "I am only eight years old."
She said to me, "The lights have gone out."
The man said, "The telephone is out of order."
He said, "I will never speak to her again."
I said to the clerk clearly, "I have already paid that bill."

## B) REPORT what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday: 1. Miss Moore: "They'll make a lovely couple." Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple. 2. Mr. Smith: "They're going to live in Brighton." ..... 3. Mrs.Jones: "The bride and the groom are very nice young people." ..... 4. Mr. Roberts: "The bride is wearing a beautiful wedding dress." ..... 5. Mr. Clarke: "The couple's parents look happy." ..... 6. Miss Mayall: "The bride's father has bought them a big flat." ..... C) Write sentences about Jane's trip to Paris: 1. We're taking the nine o'clock plane. Jane told me they were taking the nine o'clock plane. 2. I'll have to get up early. She said ..... 3. I don't really like traveling by air. She told me ..... 4. But it's the easiest way to travel. But she decided ..... 5. We're going to spend a week in Paris. She told me ..... 6. I want to go up the Eiffel Tower. She said ..... 7. We've been to Paris before. She told me ..... 8. But we didn't see everything. But she said ..... 9. I'll send you a postcard. She said ..... 10. But I won't write you a letter. But she told me ..... 11. I'm very excited! She said ..... 12. We'll be in Paris tomorrow! The last thing she said was that ..... D) REPORT the police-officer's questions to the shop owner: 1. What's your name?

	The police-officer asked him what was his name was. Did you see the robbers?
3.	What were they wearing?
4.	How do you think they got in?

5.	5. What did they take?				
6.	Has this ever happened before?				
D) Tu	arn the following dialogue into REPC	ORTED SPEECH:			
Diano Sally Diano Sally	e: Have you applied for the job? e: Yes, I had an interview yesterday. e: How did it go? e: Fine, but I'm wondering if I want the job because I will have to move to Manchester. e: What will you do then? e: If they offer me the job, I can't accept it.	Sally asked Diane if she had applied for the job Diane told her			
E) W	rite what the family said at the dinne	er table:			
	Mother: "Does anyone want some mo <i>Mother asked if anyone wanted some</i> Father: "Pass me the wine, Beth."	<del>-</del>			
3.	Beth: "The chicken is very nice."				
4.	iet tomorrow."				
5.	Grandmother: "Don't eat with your m				
6.	Tim: "This is the best dinner I've had				
7.	Jean: "Is there any more salad, Mum?"				
8.					
9.	Helen: "What are we having for desse	ert, Mum?"			
10	Bob: "I don't want anything else to ea	t."			
jo	_	kets for thirty years. He can still remember his ne can remember the questions that the interview			
1. 2.	She asked him	She asked him where he lived. She asked him if he had worked before.			

4		"Can you work on Saturdays?" She asked him
5	í.	"How will you travel to work?"
6	).	"Have you got a bicycle?"
7	<b>'</b> .	"How much do you expect to earn?"
8	3.	"When can you start?"
<b>G</b> ) <b>V</b>	Wł	nat does the policeman want to know?
	1.	What's your name?  The policeman wants to know what my name is.
4	2.	What's your job?
3	3.	Where do you work?
4	4.	Where do you live?
	5.	Where were you yesterday?
(	6.	Why are you in London?
,	7.	When did you come?
8	8.	How did you come?
ģ	9.	Where's your ticket?
-	10.	. Have you ever been in London?
	11.	. Do you know anyone in London?
	12.	. Were you in London last month?
	13.	. Are you telling the truth?
U) T	ΓωΙ	ll your family what the doctor said:
	1.	"You really ought to stay in bed."  He said I ought to stay in bed.
4	2.	"But you can get up for half an hour."
2	3.	"You can leave here on Thursday."
4	4.	"You ought to take some exercise."
	5.	"But you shouldn't walk too much."
(	6.	"You mustn't run at all."

## **SUBJECT**: Reported Speech

A)	) Statement	ts:
$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$	, Diatemen	$\cdot$

B)

Example: The boy said, "My name is Mark."
The boy said (that) his name was Mark.

<b>Do</b> 1.	the same: Mary said, "I like Turkish pop music."
2.	The woman said, "It's not my umbrella, mine is red."
3.	Tom said, "I have a sports car. It is red."
4.	Mr. Brown said, "I don't drive a car in the rush hour."
5.	Terry said, "I eat toasts for breakfast. They are made by my mother.
6.	Sue said, "The boy is looking at us. I don't know him."
7.	John said, "I can swim well but I don't have enough time to swim."
8.	My brother said to me, "I don't want to carry your books!"
9.	The teacher said, "If you don't study regularly, you'll fail."
10.	Mr. Green said, "I have to water my flowers twice a week."
11.	Alice said, "I used to swim well but now I don't."
12.	Mr. Miller said, "I know your parents. I've met them in the meeting
Im	peratives:
Ex	amples: * The teacher always says to us, "Study very hard."  The teacher always tells us <u>TO study hard.</u>
	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us <u>NOT TO talk in the class.</u>
	the same:
1.	Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases."
2.	Policeman to a man: "Describe your car."
3.	Mother to the boy: "Don't hurt yourself."
4.	The robber to the man: "Give me your money."

5	5. Teacher to the student: "Give me your book."				
6. The man to us: "Don't park here."					
7. Woman to her husband: "Don't forget to take yo			to her husband: "Don't forget to take your key."		
8	3.	Mr. Smi	th to her son: "Don't put your books on this desk."		
			nan to the young woman: "Give me one of your photographs."		
1	0.	The man	to his son: "Hurry up! Don't miss the bus!"		
1	1.		nan to her daughter: "Tidy your room, don't waste your time."		
C) <b>V</b>	Wl	h- questi	ons:		
I	Ξx	amples:	* "What is the time?" he asked. He asked me <u>what the time was.</u>		
			* "Where do you live?" he asked Mary. How wanted to know <u>where Mary lived.</u>		
Ι	)o	the same	e <b>:</b>		
1		He asked	d, "How long does it take you to have lunch?"		
2	2.	He asked	d me, "What are you doing at the weekend?"		
3	3.	She aske	ed, "Why are you late, Tom?"		
4	l.	My moth	ner asked me, "Where is your umbrella?"		
5	5.	The secr	etary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?"		
$\epsilon$	ó.	The stud	ents asked, "What time does the bell ring?"		
7	7.	He asked	d Tom, "What kind of films do you like watching?"		
8	3.	The teac	her asked the girl, "When do you have to be home?"		
9	).	They alv	vays asked, "Why don't you let my cat in?"		
1	0.	The pass	sengers asked, "When did the last train leave?"		
1	1.	He asked	d, "What will you do tomorrow, Jane?"		
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			

## D) Yes / No questions:

Examples: \* "Are you busy?" he asked me. He asked me <u>IF I was busy.</u>

> \* "Do you like banana?" he asked his friends. He asked his friends <u>IF they liked banana.</u>

## Do the same:

E)

1.	She asked, "Do you live with your family, Helen?"
2.	He asked, "Can I borrow your pen, Linda?"
3.	He asked me, "Does your uncle live in England?"
4.	Mary asked Lucy, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"
5.	Mark asked, "Did you phone me last night, John?"
6.	He asked, "Is this yours or mine, David?"
7.	She always asked me, "Must you always ask me what I'm doing?"
8.	The teacher asked, "Are you listening to me?"
9.	Mary asked, "Do you want me to help you, Larry?"
10.	The officer asked, "Are you a foreigner? Can you spell your name?"
Ch	ange into INDIRECT SPEECH:
1.	Bob says, "I want to play tennis this afternoon."
	Bob says, "I want to play tennis this afternoon."  John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."
2.	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."  My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."  My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."  "Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean table cloth." says his mother "When does the bell ring?" asks John.  Sandy asks Danny, "Why didn't you tell her the truth?"
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."  My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."  "Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean table cloth." says his mother "When does the bell ring?" asks John.  Sandy asks Danny, "Why didn't you tell her the truth?"  "How long have you waited for me?"  What does Charles ask Fiona?
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."  My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."  "Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean table cloth." says his mother "When does the bell ring?" asks John.  Sandy asks Danny, "Why didn't you tell her the truth?"  "How long have you waited for me?" What does Charles ask Fiona?  "Does it rain in winter in Somali?" What does the teacher ask?
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> </ol>	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."  Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."  My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."  "Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean table cloth." says his mother "When does the bell ring?" asks John.  Sandy asks Danny, "Why didn't you tell her the truth?"  "How long have you waited for me?"  What does Charles ask Fiona?  "Does it rain in winter in Somali?"

F) Change into INDIRECT SPEECH: You can use AND, BUT, BECAUSE, ADD to join the sentences.

1.	Brenda said to Jimmy, "Please, turn off the TV. The film is boring."
2.	"Wash your face and say GOOD MORNING to everybody." says his mother.
3.	"Do your homework again. There are a lot of mistakes." says the teacher to Kate.
4.	"Don't waste your time! Finish studying." says Mrs. Dawson to Barbara.
5.	"Brush your teeth. They look very dirty." Her mother says to her.
6.	"Look out! There is a truck coming." Kevin said to his daughter.
7.	Janet told David, "This book looks boring. Give me another, please."
8.	Mrs. Abbot told Jack, "Your hair is very long. Go and have a hair cut."
9.	Mrs. Denman says to her son, "It is very hot. Don't play in the sun."
10.	Mr. Newman said to Nicky, "Don't make a lot of noise. I want to listen to the news."
11.	"Don't turn it up. I have a headache." says the mother.
12.	Sue told Andy, "Don't shout! I'm not a deaf."
13.	Terry said to Ashley, "Don't speak German. Speak English. They can't understand you.
14.	"Please, be quiet! The baby is sleeping." says Mrs. Newton to the children.
15.	"Will you please move aisde? I can't watch television." says John.
16.	Mark said, "I want to buy a new car. Ours is very old and spends a lot of petrol."
17.	Tom said to Carol, "Can I borrow your dictionary. Mine is at home."
18.	"Your hands are very dirty. Go to the bathroom and wash them." says her mother.
19.	Sandy said to Danny, "Does your mother work? I see her on the bus everyday."
20.	Tom told Jane, "I'm bored. Can we go to the cinema?"
21.	Sam said to Kate, "I'm broke. Can you lend me some money?"
22.	Mother said to her son, "Your friends are playing in the garden. Don't you want to play with them?"
23.	Jim says to his son, "When will you go? You are very late for school."
24.	"What have you cooked? I feel very hungry." Tony said to his mother.
25.	"Why don't you wash your car? It looks very dirty." Mrs. Dawson said to John.

SUBJECT: Adjectives and Adverbs					
A) W	A) Write what the underlined word is; adjective or adverb:				
1.	Fast runners win races.	adjective			
	Mathematics is <b>difficult</b> .				
	She's a <b>good</b> typist.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
	She behaved <b>rudely</b> to her boss.				
5.	You've done well in your test.				
6.	The clowns are very <b>funny.</b>				
7.	She's a <b>pretty</b> girl.				
8.	He runs <b>fast.</b>				
9.	Ann is very <b>sad.</b>				
10	. She plays the piano <b>beautifully.</b>				
11	. Father is very <b>busy</b> in his office.				
12	. The doctor arrived <u>immediately.</u>				
B) Ur	nderline the correct item:				
1.	He left the room quiet / quietly.				
2.	Jane works hard / hardly.				
3.	He's a very <b>nice / nicely</b> man.				
4.	The sun is shining <b>bright</b> / <b>brightly</b> .				
5.	Smoking is <b>bad / badly</b> for your health.				
6.	She behaves very <b>good / well.</b>				
7.	He always dresses <b>smart / smartly.</b>				
	He shouted <b>angry / angrily</b> at me.				
9.	This chair is <b>comfortable / comfortably.</b>				
10	). He smiled <b>sad / sadly.</b>				
11	. You drive very <b>slow / slowly.</b>				
C) Co	omplete these sentences:				
1.	There was some <b>heavy</b> rain last night.				
	Yes, it rained very heavily	••			
2.	Aren't the children quiet!				
	Yes, they're working very	•••			
3.	James has a <b>loud</b> voice.				
	Yes, he always talks very	•••			
4.	Isn't the teacher <b>angry</b> !				
	Yes, he's shouting very	•••			
5.					
	Yes, she's laughing very	•••			

6. The telephone rang in the middle of the night. Nick was very **sleepy.** 

He answered it very .....

Yes, she's playing this piece very .....

7. Kate likes playing **slow** music.

D) Complete the sentence with the correct word from the brackets: Example: Mice move quietly (quiet / quietly)	
1. This exercise is	
E) Supply the proper form, ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:	
1. He always does his homework	1).

### **SUBJECT**: Adjectives ending -ing or -ed

<b>A</b> ) (	Choose	the	correct	form:
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- 1. I enjoyed the book. It was very *interested / interesting*.
- 2. Are you *interested / interesting* in art?
- 3. I thought the story was quite <u>amused / amusing.</u>
- 4. They were *shocked / shocking* when they heard the news.
- 5. We were all very *worried / worrying* when he didn't come home.
- 6. It was *surprised / surprising* that she didn't come to the meeting.
- 7. I usually find football rather **bored / boring**.
- 8. Are you *frightened* / *frightening* of spiders?

### B) Complete the sentences. Use adjectives formed by adding *-ING* or *-ED* to the words in brackets.

1.	I find it quite to talk in front of a group of people. (embarrass)
2.	I think reading newspapers is (depress)
3.	I'm in all kinds of sport. (interest)
4.	I find walking in the countryside very (relax)
5.	I think learning a language is very (interest)
6.	I get when people smoke in restaurants. (annoy)
7.	I don't normally get when I watch horror films. (frighten)
8.	I don't get very easily. (embarrass)

### C) Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ING or - ED:

1.	The fil	m wasn't as go	od as we had	expected. (disap	point-)
	a)	The film was			
		117		:41, 41, - £:1.	

- b) We were ..... with the film.
- 2. Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
  - a) She enjoys her job but it's often ......
  - b) At the end of a day's work, she is often ......
- 3. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
  - a) This weather is .....
  - b) This weather makes me ......
  - c) It's silly to get .....
- 4. Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excit-)
  - a) It will be an ..... experience for her.
  - b) Going to new places is always ......
  - c) She is really ...... about going to the United States.

### **D.** Choose the correct word:

- 1. I was <u>disappointing / disappointed</u> with the film. I had expected it to be better.
- 2. Are you *interesting / interested* in football?
- 3. The football match was quite *exciting / excited*. I enjoyed it.
- 4. It's sometimes *embarrassing / embarrassed* when you have to ask people for money.
- 5. Do you easily get *embarrassing / embarrassed*?

- 6. I had never expected to get the job. I was really *amazing* / *amazed* when I was offered it.
- 7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made *astonishing / astonished* progress.
- 8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not *amusing / amused*.
- 9. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very **shocking** / **shocked**.
- 10. Why do you always look so **boring / bored**? Is your life really so **boring / bored**?
- 11. He's one of the most <u>boring / bored</u> people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything <u>interesting / interested.</u>

### E) Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box:

- 1. He works very hard. It's not ..... *surprising* ..... that he's always tired.
- 2. I've got nothing to do. I'm .....
- 4. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really ......
- 5. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly ...... in art.
- 6. There's no need to get ...... just because I'm a few minutes late.
- 7. The lecture was ...... I fell asleep.
- 8. I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't ......
- 9. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm .....
- 10. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite ...... about it.
- 11. Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very ......
- 12. Liz is a very ...... person. She knows a lot, she's traveled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

### **SUBJECT**: Conditionals

A) Choose the correct item and underline	noose the correct item and under	me	ΙL
--	----------------------------------	----	----

- 1. If <u>I move</u> / I'll move to Boston, I live / <u>I'll live</u> on Main Street.
- 2. If you call / you'll call your mother, she'll be very happy.
- 3. If the mechanic fixes our car on time, we **drive / we'll drive** to Center ville.
- 4. If it rains / it'll rain today, we won't go to the park.
- 5. If I'm not in a hurry tonight, I write / I'll write to her.
- 6. If she isn't / won't be sick, she'll go to school.
- 7. If they're / they'll be tired tomorrow, they don't go / won't go to work.
- 8. If John doesn't buy a new car, he buys / he'll buy a motorcycle.

### B) Find correct items and complete the following sentences:

	If we go to London, we'll visit our cousin.
2.	If they their homework tonight, their teacher happy.
3.	·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	If he swimming this weekend, a wonderful time.
	If you don't eat your dinner tonight, hungry.
	Iftired, they'll go to sleep early tonight.
	If it, she'll wear her new raincoat.
8.	If you too many cookies after dinner tonight,
	get a stomachache.
9.	If I get a headache.
C) Dis	scramble the sentences:
1.	If / she / she'll / misses / bus / the / the / walk
2	If she misses the bus, she'll walk
2.	If / he / he'll / concert / goes / his / suit / the / to / wear
3.	If / she / she'll / cook / isn't / dinner / tired
4.	If / I'm / I'll / busy / not / you / visit
5.	If / you / you'll / be / don't / school / finish / sorry
6.	If / he / he'll / a / get / good / hard / job / works
D) Co	implete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:
1.	If the weather is bad tomorrow,
	If we hitchhike to work,
3.	If I don't sleep well tonight,
4.	If you don't fix the broken window,
	If he doesn't cut his hair,
	If,they'll go to a restaurant tonight.
	If, his mother will be happy.
	110

		, his mother will be
		, her boss will fire h
		, their friends will be an
	•	xend,
13	3. If I become rich,	
14	I. If I go to London,	
E) Ma	atch the two halves of the	e sentences:
Sa	m is thinking about his co	amping holiday with Andy.
1.	If it's sunny,	a) we'll make a fire.
	If it rains,	b) we'll be able to see the stars.
	If the sky is clear,	c) we'll go skating.
	If the lake freezes,	d) we'll sit outside.
	If the sea is clean,	e) we'll need an umbrella.
υ.	If we get cold,	f) we'll go swimming.
1.	<b>d</b> 2 3	4 5 6
F) Co	omplete the sentences wit	th these phrases:
ψ Т	CT1 1 4 1'1	*ICI1
		* If I lost all my money * your English would improve
		* I'm sure she'd tell me  * If I were a famous model
* r	ny uncle would stop too	* my English teacher would be surprised
1	If you practiced more	your English would improve
		, it would be easier to go and visit my frie
		, I would feel miser
		y,
		, he wouldn't be so
		nething wrong,
7.	•••••	, people would see my photo everywh
G) Co	omplete the sentences. Us	se the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
Ex	<b>cample:</b> I'm not ill, but if	I were ill, I wouldn't go to school. (be / go)
1.	The weather report says	there will be snow tomorrow. If it
		at home. (snow / stay)
2.		ey? Let me look in my pockets. If I
۷.		you some. (have / lend)
2	No sorry I haven't got o	any money with me. But you know I
3.		
4	•	
4.		the test next week if you
		nard. (pass / study)
_	TT7 11 111	4 ' 0.70
5.		the cinema? If you to go, I with you. (want / come)

## H) What would you do in each situation? Write UNREAL PRESENT situations. \* call an ambulance \* complain to the manager \* run away \* ring the police \* try to catch it \* walk to the nearest garage to get some 1. You find a fly in your soup. If I found a fly in my soup, I would complain to the manager. 2. You see a burglar breaking into your house. ..... 3. You see a mouse in your kitchen. ..... 4. Your car runs out of petrol. ..... 5. You see an accident. ..... 6. You see a ghost in your room. ..... I) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: **Sarah** is a bored teenager. If she .... *joined*... (join) a club, she ...... (make) more friends. She ...... (enjoy) herself if she ...... (go) out more. Her schoolwork is suffering too. If she .............................. (study) more, fitter if she ...... (start) swimming, and she ...... (get) thinner if she ...... (stop) eating so much chocolate. J) Read these situations. Say how you would feel: **Example:** your boy / girlfriend leaves you If my girlfriend left me I would feel miserable. 1. you have nothing to do ..... 2. you are lost in a foreign country ..... 3. your pet dies ..... 4. you see an enormous spider in the bathroom ..... 5. you split your jeans in the street ..... 6. someone steals your coat ..... 7. you fail an important test ...... 8. you win some money in a competition

.....

## **K)** Use the correct tense:

1. The teacher will be very angry if you (not do) y	your homework.
2. If he (tell) me, I could help him.	(4. )
3. If you don't water the flowers, they	
4. If you didn't water the flowers, they	(die).
5. I (come) if I had time.	
6. If you don't hurry, you (miss) the b	ous.
7. If I (be) you, I wouldn't buy that car.	
8. He will play tennis if the weather (be) go	
9. I would be very happy if she (be) my siste	er.
10. She could win the race if she (try).	
11. If he (go) to bed early, he will get up early.	
12. If he touches this wire, he (get) a shock.	
13. You will get wet if it (rain).	
14. If I knew, I (come) earlier.	
15. I wouldn't say it if I (be) you.	
16. What will you do if you (get) a bad mark?	
17. If she (wear) a necklace, her dress will look bett	er.
18. If you go near the dog, it (bite) you.	
19. Bodrum (be) ideal for a holiday if it weren't so crow	vded.
20. He will be ill if he (eat) so much.	
21. If she (read) the book carefully, she will under	stand it.
22. The children can stay up late if they (be) good.	
23. If the dinner isn't ready, I (go) out.	
24. We would die if the plane (crash).	
I) Finish these contanges	
L) Finish these sentences:	
1. If you drive very fast,	
2. Would you give me some money if	
3. If she were my sister,	
4. I would spend every winter in Miami if	
5. If they have time tomorrow,	
6. Don't give him anything if	
7. We would go to the cinema if	
8. If John worked harder,	
9. They would find me if	
10. If I had a lot of money,	
11. You could live more comfortably if	
12. If she were a good girl,	
13. If she goes to his office,	
13. If she goes to his office,  14. She would enjoy the party if  15. If I weren't busy,	

### **SUBJECT**: Conditionals

### A) Use the correct tense:

	He (not / live) in İstanbul if he (hate) it.
2.	If you (write) the letters, I (post) them.
3.	If you (not / leave) immediately, I
	(call) the police.
4.	If he
	have dinner without him.
5.	I (not / have to) borrow any money from you if I
	(get) my salary tomorrow.
6.	If you (invite) her to the dance, she(be)
	very pleased.
7.	If you (retire) soon, you (make
	yourself ill.
8.	If you (write) him a letter, he
	(know) our address.
9.	If the policeman had seen the thief, he
	him.
10.	The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen
	(come) in time.
11.	People wouldn't cross the Bosphorus, if they
	(not / build) those bridges.
12.	If the family had saved enough money, they(buy)
	a new flat.
13.	If I had known that he was sleeping, I (not /
	disturb) him.
14.	If I had lost all my money, I
	If you had phoned me before you came, you(find)
10.	me at home.

### B) Complete the following sentences in column $\underline{A}$ using the correct choice from column $\underline{B}$ .

## A

В

- 1. You'll get tired
- 2. If you go to a football match,
- 3. You can't hear the teacher
- 4. I'll help you with your lesson,
- 5. If the soup is too hot,
- 6. If it rains,
- 7. His family may go on holiday
- 8. A man can't buy what he needs
- 9. If you're on a crowded bus,
- 10. We'll come to visit you
- 11. If they haven't seen Topkapý Palace,
- 12. If I get a driving licence,

- a) If you can't have it.
- b) If students make a lot of noise.
- c) you must take your umbrella with you.
- d) If you stand up for a long time.
- e) If you're at home tonight.
- f) If you want to study.
- g) you won't find a seat.
- h) If they save enough money.
- i) If he doesn't have enough money.
- j) I'll buy a car.
- k) we'd better go there this afternoon.
- 1) I'll come with you.

### 1. If you write me from England, ..... 2. She can learn English if ..... 3. We can catch the bus if ..... 4. If it doesn't rain this afternoon, ..... 5. His family will be hungry if ...... 6. Your room will become untidy if ..... 7. A baby cries if ...... 8. If my girlfriend comes early, ..... 9. If he doesn't smoke, ..... 10. You can't sleep well if ..... D) Rewrite the sentences using UNLESS: 1. If you don't go to Venice, you will never ride in a gondola. ..... 2. If it doesn't rain, we will go to the cinema. ..... 3. If you don't go to a Chinese restaurant, you'll never taste a Peking Duck. ..... 4. If you don't go to Bursa, you'll never climb Uludag. ..... 5. If you don't go to India, you'll never see Taj Mahal. ..... 6. If you don't answer my question, I won't go anywhere. ..... 7. I won't let you go if you don't give me my money back. ..... 8. I'll call the police if you don't go away. ..... 9. If you don't complain the manager, you'll always get bad service. ..... 10. If you don't have enough money, you can't buy this car. ..... 11. If he doesn't work hard, he can't pass his class. ..... 12. You won't catch the bus if you don't leave immediately. ..... E) Choose the best one: 1. I ..... very unhappy if my friends didn't come to my party. b) will be a) would have been d) would be 2. If the old man ..... some money, he would hire a taxi. a) have c) would have b) had d) had had 3. If you had come in time, you ...... the lesson. a) wouldn't miss b) would miss c) would have missed d) wouldn't have missed

C) Complete the following sentences:

	4.	I could have heard the te a) didn't sleep	b) ha	adn't been sleeping	piy.
	_	c) wouldn't sleep	,	ouldn't have slept	
	5.	If he doesn't pay the bill a) won't get			d) would have got
	6.	If the weather	_		
		a) was	b) would be	c) were	d) is
	7.	Your brother wouldn't hadiploma.		•	·
		a) didn't have	b) doesn't have	c) hadn't had	d) hadn't
	8.	You would have some ma) hadn't spent		ket if you c) couldn't spend	
		, 1	, 1	, 1	, 1
	9.	If you don't succeed in the			
		a) were not going to get	b) wouldn't get	c) won't get	d) didn't get
	10.	We wouldn't be here nov	w if we	in that airp	lane crash.
		a) were	b) had been	c) are	d) had to be
<b>F</b> )	) Co	omplete the following ser	ntences in colum	n $\underline{A}$ using the correct cho	oice from column <u>B.</u>
		$\mathbf{A}$		В	
	1.	Everyone on board the pl	ane would have d	ind a) If I had not been	to a doctor
	2. If the officials hadn't stopped the poor man,			ied a) If I had not been t	io a doctor.
	3.		pped the poor man	, b) if you had taken h	nim to the fun-fair.
		If the climbers had found	oped the poor man an easy way,	<ul><li>b) if you had taken h</li><li>c) if the plane had cr</li></ul>	nim to the fun-fair.
			oped the poor man an easy way,	<ul><li>b) if you had taken h</li><li>c) if the plane had cr</li></ul>	nim to the fun-fair.
	4.	If the climbers had found	oped the poor man an easy way,	<ul><li>b) if you had taken h</li><li>c) if the plane had cr</li><li>d) she could have bo</li></ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rashed sught some expensive
	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital n	oped the poor man an easy way, ow	<ul> <li>b) if you had taken h</li> <li>c) if the plane had cr</li> <li>d) she could have bo clothes.</li> <li>e) so many people we killed.</li> <li>f) he could have buil</li> </ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rught some expensive ouldn't have been
	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital n We would have got wet	oped the poor man an easy way, ow e last summer,	<ul> <li>b) if you had taken h</li> <li>c) if the plane had cr</li> <li>d) she could have bo clothes.</li> <li>e) so many people we killed.</li> </ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rught some expensive ouldn't have been t his small house in
	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li></ul>	If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital n We would have got wet If he had had enough time	oped the poor man an easy way, ow e last summer, or help	<ul> <li>b) if you had taken he</li> <li>c) if the plane had or</li> <li>d) she could have bo</li> <li>clothes.</li> <li>e) so many people we</li> <li>killed.</li> <li>f) he could have builted</li> <li>two days.</li> <li>g) if we hadn't taken</li> </ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rught some expensive ouldn't have been t his small house in
	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li></ul>	If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital n We would have got wet If he had had enough time I might have come to you	oped the poor man an easy way, ow e last summer, ar help	<ul> <li>b) if you had taken h</li> <li>c) if the plane had cr</li> <li>d) she could have bo clothes.</li> <li>e) so many people we killed.</li> <li>f) he could have builtwo days.</li> <li>g) if we hadn't taken h) they could have re</li> </ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rught some expensive ouldn't have been t his small house in our umbrellas. eached the top easily.
	<ul><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li><li>9.</li></ul>	If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital n We would have got wet If he had had enough time I might have come to you If the driver had not slept	e last summer, r help we been very happ	<ul> <li>b) if you had taken h</li> <li>c) if the plane had cr</li> <li>d) she could have bo clothes.</li> <li>e) so many people we killed.</li> <li>f) he could have builtwo days.</li> <li>g) if we hadn't taken h) they could have re</li> </ul>	nim to the fun-fair. rashed. rught some expensive ouldn't have been t his small house in our umbrellas. eached the top easily. ne on a holiday.

# **SUBJECT**: Wishes or If Only

A) W	rite sentences with "I WISH" and "IF ONLY":
1.	Ayşe isn't here.
	I wish
2.	She lives in İstanbul (and she hates it).
	She wishes
3.	He can't give up smoking.
	He wishes
	If only
4.	I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity).
	I wish
	If only
5.	
_	They wish
6.	He has pneumonia.
	He wishes
_	If only
7.	
0	She wishes
8.	There is going to be an examination tomorrow.
0	If only
9.	My brother doesn't keep his room tidy.
1.0	I wish
10	). Sue doesn't help with the housework.
1 1	Sue's mother wishes
11	. Mary often plays the piano in the middle of the night.
	Her neighbours wish
R) W	rite the correct forms of the verbs:
<b>D) W</b>	The the correct forms of the verbs.
1	I wish I (have) today off.
1.	I wish I
	1 Wish 1 (have) yesterday off.
2	If only I (know) the answer now.
۷.	If only I(know) the answer a few minutes ago.
	if only 1 (know) the unswer a few finitates ago.
3	He wishes he (visit) them, but he can't.
٥.	The wishes he (visit) them, but he can t.
4	She wishes she (clean) the refrigerator today.
••	She wishes she
	She wishes she (crean) is justefaily.
5.	If only he (not / eat) so much garlic!
٠.	If only he (not / eat) so much garlic last night!
	, (meer early so makes guine morninging
6.	She has to walk up the stairs. She wishes her apartment building (have)
	an elevator.
	W. 626 ( W. 627 )

C) An	in doesn't like her new house. Write what she WISHES:
	The house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn't have central ating. The kitchen is small. "
1.	I wish the house wasn't so old and dirty
2.	
4.	
D) Ka	te wants things to be different in the future. Write what she WISHES:
Id	want my father to give me more pocket money. I want my brothers to stop fighting. lon't want my mother to make me eat vegetables. I don't want my sister to wear my othes. "
	I wish my father would give me more pocket money.
4.	
E) Te	d regrets what he DID or DIDN'T DO. Write what he WISHES:
" F	Ie left his job. He didn't listen to his wife. He robbed a bank. He was sent to prison."
	I wish I hadn't left my job.
4.	
F) Rea	ad what Hilda says and write what she WISHES:
tel	didn't go to university. I didn't get any qualifications. I can't find a better job. The lephone never stops ringing. My boss doesn't like me. I'd like to be rich. I always el tired. It was wrong of me to shout at Ann. "
	I wish I had gone to university.
2.	
3. 4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
G) W	rite what these people wish they HAD or HADN'T DONE as in the example:
1.	John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.
	John: I wish I hadn't driven my car so fast. I wouldn't have had an accident
2.	Julie was late and she missed the beginning of the film.  Julie:
3.	Jack ate too much and he was sick.

4.	Claire was very nervous during her driving test and she didn't pass.
5	Claire:
3.	Susan:Susan: didn't take on her gold ring when she went swimining and she lost it in the sea.
6.	Terry and Jane didn't save money so they didn't go on holiday last summer.  Terry and Jane:
H) Fill	l in the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
1	I will I had made (made) that a thought to be a significant.
	I wish I had met (meet) that actor when he was in town.
2.	He wishes he
2	enough money.
	If only I
4. 5.	I wish I (can / remember) where that book is.  Tony wishes he
3.	has to work.
6.	If only the dog (not / eat) the tickets – now we can't
0.	go to the show.
7	If only I (not / make) that mistake yesterday.
	I wish this box
	We wish we
7.	dog has escaped.
10	Paula wishes she
10.	she hasn't.
11.	. Mrs. Brown wishes she
I) Wri	te what the people WISH:
ŕ	
1.	John ate too many cakes.
	John: I wish I hadn't eaten too many cakes.
2.	Mr. Charles is not good-looking.
	Mr. Charles:
3.	Elizabeth broke her leg.
	Elizabeth:
4.	Alice's students don't work hard in her lesson.
	Alice:
5.	It's raining hard. Tom is wet and cold.
	Tom:
6.	Danny is smoking and Mary doesn't like it.
_	Mary:
7.	Tommy was rude to his boss yesterday.
0	Tommy:
8.	Mike crashed his dad's car last night.
0	Mike
9.	Barbara can't type fast. She won't get the job.
10	Barbara:
10.	Jack's mother shouts at him all the time.
1.1	Jack:
11.	Smith talks too much and his wife doesn't like it.
10	Smith's wife:
12.	Luis's car is very old but he can't buy a new one.
	Luis:

13	3. Mrs. Taylor stayed in the sun too long.
	Mrs. Taylor:
14	l. Sally is sad because she is poor.
	Sally:
15	5. Jackson drank too much last night.
	Jackson:
J) Usi	ing the bold type in the sentences, write WISHES as in the example:
1	You left the radio on and now the batteries don't work.
1.	You say, " I wish I hadn't left the radio on"
2.	
	You say, ""
3.	•
٥.	You say, ""
4.	
т.	You say, ""
5.	
٥.	You say, ""
6	You stayed up late last night and today you're very tired.
0.	You say, ""
7.	
/.	You say, "" "
8.	
0.	You say, ""  ""
9.	•
9.	You say, "" "
16	
10	). It is Christmas Day and <u>it doesn't look like it is going to snow.</u> You say, ""  "
1 1	
11	You live in the city. You prefer the countryside.
	You say, ""

#### **SUBJECT:** Comparatives and Superlatives

#### A) Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in brackets:

1.	Tom is	his brother. (old)
2.	This problem is	that problem. (easy)
3.	John is	boy in our class. (tall)
4.	My friend is	my sister. (fat)
5.	My room is	room in our house. (small)
6.	Konya is	city in Turkey. (large)
7.	The Kızılırmak is	river in Turkey. (long)
8.	Madonna is	Sandra. (popular)
9.	My English is	your English. (good)
10.	The weather today is	the weather yesterday. (bad)
11.	This garden is	that garden. (large)
12.	Elizabeth is	girl in our group. (beautiful)
13.	I am	girl in the class. (short)
14.	What is	film on TV today? (funny)
15.	Who is	girl in your class? (pretty)

#### B) Fill in the blanks as in the example:

#### **C)** Complete the sentences:

	DAVID	<u>TOM</u>	<b>GEORGE</b>
Age Weight	25 70 kgs	30 72 kgs	35 75 kgs
Height	1.68	1.72	1.80
Salary	\$800/month	\$1000/month	\$1500/month
House	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms
2. (old)	David is younger than George and Tom are		
3. (heavy)	$\varepsilon$		
4. (light)	Tom is		
5. (tall)	Tom is		
6. (tall)	George is		
7. (old)	George is		. Tom.

8. (little)	David gets	money	Tom.
9. (much)	George gets	money	Tom.
10. (small)	David's house is		Tom's.
11. (big)	George's house is		all.
12. (big)	Tom's house is		David's.

#### Read the passage:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now flying to Canada. Miss Bennet is their stewardess. She is very talkative and friendly. She is showing Mr. and Mrs. Smith some pictures of her family and her best friend.

Miss Bennet: This is my best friend. Her name is Tina.

Mrs. Smith: She is very pretty. Is she older or younger than you?

Miss Bennet: She is one year younger.

Mrs. Smith: Aren't you thinner than she is?

Miss Bennet: Yes, I am. Tina loves to eat very much. Mrs. Smith: So do I. I hope it will be time for lunch soon.

	Age	<u>Height</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Miss Bennet	21	1.73	57 kg
James Bennet	23	1.82	76 kg
Tina Robbins	20	1.68	61 kg

# D) Look at chart. Compare Miss Bennet with her brother and her best friend Tina Robbins:

**Example:** (Miss Bennet / tall / Tina Robbins)

Miss Rennet is taller than Tina Robbins

	Miss Dennet is unter than Tina Robbins.
1.	(Miss Bennet / short / her brother James)
2.	(James / tall / her sister)
3.	(Miss Bennet / old / her best friend)
4.	(Her best friend / young / Miss Bennet)
5.	(Miss Bennet / short / her brother)
6.	(Her brother / tall / Miss Bennet)
7.	(Miss Bennet / fat / Tina)
8.	(Tina / slim / Miss Bennet)
9.	(Miss Bennet / slim / her brother)
10.	(Her brother / fat / Miss Bennet)

1.	Jack's English is worse than Sonia's.
	Jack's English isn't Sonia's.
2.	Alper's bag is 3 kg. Ahmet's bag is 5 kg.
	Alper's bag isn't Ahmet's bag.
3.	An orange is sweeter than a lemon.
	A lemon isn't an orange.
4.	Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.
	Terry is Jason.
5.	Chinese is more difficult than French.
	French isn't
6.	Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting.
	Science fictions are soap operas.
7.	Chemistry is more difficult than drawing.
	Chemistry isn't drawing.
8.	Jane's car is Mercedes, but Sue's car is Opel.
	Sue's car isn't Jane's car.
9.	July is hotter than May.
	May isn't July.

E) Use "as ...... as" in the blanks:

## **SUBJECT**: Prepositions (at / in / on)

A) Fil	l in prepositions of time	"AT / IN / ON	N" as in the exar	mple:
2	. on Saturday July 1984 March 25 <sup>th</sup> Friday summer the morning	8	Christmas September 28 <sup>th</sup> 1991 August 29 <sup>th</sup> winter	15.       autumn         16.       half past two         17.       Monday morning         18.       Easter         19.       10 o'clock         20.       Thursday afternoor         21.       noon
B) Fil	l in "AT / IN / ON" as in	the example:		
2 3 4	in December midnight 1982 April April 2 <sup>nd</sup>	6	1964 spring	11 a quarter past six 12 Saturday night 13 Friday evening 14 Monday 15 June 26 <sup>th</sup>
C) Fil	l in the blanks with "AT	/ IN / ON" as	in the example	:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Sophia's birthday is I usually get up	shoppingk	Friday the evening sp 16 <sup>th</sup> . o'clock. ns	oring.  5:30 the evening.
D) Ch	oose the correct answer:	:		
1.	My lesson startsat a) on b) at		ek.	
2.	My father usually buys a	newspaper	the n	norning.
3.	a) on b) at We wear warm clothes _	win	ter.	
4.	a) on b) at We get presents a) on b) at	_Christmas.		
	I usually visit my grandpeat on b) at	arents		ernoon.
6.	John's birthday is	August	16 <sup>th</sup> .	

7. 7	The film	n finishes	9	9:30.		
;	a) on	b) at	c) in			
8.	The sup	ermarket is clo			_ Sunday.	
;	a) on	b) at	c) in			
E) Fill	in "AT	", "IN" or "O	N":			
8 o'clootown withe every tir	ck  with my thening and red, so I in the s	the morr friend to buy for d didn't stop up went to bed ear paces in the in  I'm going to have the going to have the going to have the going to so the going to go the going to so the going to go the go the going to go the go the going to go the go the going to go the go th	ning and ti bood for the ntil very la arly nvitation v	died to party te the with "  ty! I h 5 o'	The party started	the afternoon I went into 7 o'clock the 31 <sup>st</sup> of July I was
		going to have i	t in Tom's	hous	August. We're e on Wilton Avenue. e going to have the party	in
		as you can see,	the party	is goi	ay is the eighth? B ng to be the tent the weekend!	
		BIRTHDAY P	PRESENTS	S WEL	COME ANYDAY!!!!	

#### **SUBJECT :** Prepositions

#### A) Put in the correct prepositions AT / ON / IN:

12. There is a car in ..... our house.

13. Who is sitting ..... to you?

11) I do in the correct propositions 111 / Orty 110
1. Columbos discovered America 1492.
2. You can see the stars night, if the sky is clear.
3. Tom isn't here the moment. He'll be back five minutes.
4. The course begins
5. Tom's grandmother died
6. The price of electricity is going up October.
7. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax weekends.
8. I can't be at home the morning. Can you phone me the afternoon
instead?
9. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
10 Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
11. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.
12. The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.
13. I walk up a lot of stairs everyday. My flat is the third floor and there is no lif
14. We went to the theatre last night. We had seats the front row.
15. It can be dangerous when children play football the street.
16. I can't find Tom in this photograph.
17. Do you take sugar your coffee?
18. You can find the sports results back page of the newspaper.
19. Sue and Dave got married Manchester four years ago.
20. Paris is the river Seine.
21. Mr. Boyle's office is the first floor. When you come out of the lift, it's the third floor your left.
22. Turn left the traffic lights.
23. In most countries people drive the right.
24. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday the Swiss Alps.
25. She spends all day sitting the window and watching what is happening
outside.
B) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:
1. Cenk lives
2. The course begins
3. Peter is class 2 B.
4. Peter goes to school Monday Friday.
5. Students haven't got any lessons the weekends.
6. Sheila gets up 6.30 every morning.
7. Mike and his family go for a walk the evenings.
8. Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures cars the wall h room.
9. I go to school bus, not foot.
10. I went to bed midnight and got up
11. Mozart was born Salzburg 1756.
υ : · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

14. T	There is a light the table.
	Iurry up! We are going to the cinema five minutes.
	haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
17. J	ack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
C) Fill i	n the blanks using correct prepositions:
1. I	looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book the top shelf.
2	sunny days we usually go on a picnic.
	usually listen pop music, because I'm interested it.
	Mary was born 20 <sup>th</sup> March 1982.
	Ve had to work everyday last summer.
	last saw him last March.
	dection 5 is the first floor of the Prep School.
	You mustn't smoke a bus. Ahmet's grandmother died 1990 the age of 81.
	Vere there many people the concert?
	He speaks quite good French. He studied Paris for a year.
	in the blanks using correct prepositions:
	Ar. Mailer: Where's Dr. Perez's office?
fe	Aiss King: You need to go one floor. His office is on the third floor, not the ourth floor.
"	immy was getting ready for school. He was looking for his clothes. His mother said, Your shirt is the chair. Your socks are the drawer. Your shoes are the bed."
	Get the bus! It's about to go.
4. T	The car mine braked very hard and hit my car.
	You walk very fast. You're always five steps me.
	There are emergency telephones all the E-5 Motorway.
	will be very angry with you if I see your bicycle leaning the rose tree again.
	There's a big dog you. Quick! Run away!
	omeone parked his car of my gate. I can't go out. There is a concert. A lot of people are the stadium.
	Mary is sitting John and Sebastian.
12. T	The dog is swimming the river.
	Ali is next to Barış or Ali is Barış.

#### **SUBJECT**: Relative Clauses

## A) Put in WHO / WHICH:

	1.	I met a womanwho can speak six languages.
	2.	What's the name of the man lives next door?
	3.	What's the name of the river goes through the town?
	4.	Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
	5.	Do you know anybody want to buy a car?
	6.	Where is the picture was on the wall?
	7.	She always asks me questions are difficult to answer.
		I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.
		A coffee-maker is a machine makes coffee.
		Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?
	10.	with does he always wear clothes are too sman for min?
B)	Ma	ke one sentence from two. Use WHO / THAT / WHICH:
	1.	A girl is now in hospital. She was injured in the accident.
		A girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital
	2.	A man told me you were away. He answered the phone.
	3.	A waitress was very impolite and impatient. She served us.
	4.	A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
	_	
	5.	A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
	_	T 4 TT 1 14 1
	6.	I saw the man. He closed the door.
	7	TDI 11:1 01 4
	1.	The girl is happy. She won the race.
	0	The student is from Chine He site newt to me
	δ.	The student is from China. He sits next to me.
	0	We are studying containing. They contain adjusting alonger
	9.	We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
	10	The dead delicery and Color the III and a second delication of
	10.	The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.
	11	Th
	11.	The woman was polite. She answered the phone.
	10	The second section II was at the second
	12.	The man has a good voice. He sang at the concert.
	10	XX ' 1.1 ' 771 1 1.1 1 1' 1
	13.	We enjoyed the actors. They played the leading roles.
	1.4	TDI 11.1 4.01 0.11.1 4.4.4.
	14.	The girl is hurt. She fell down the stairs.
	15	The student is in my class. He is well-in a with A an
	13.	The student is in my class. He is walking with Ann.
	16	The police cought the third He stell the manay
	10.	The police caught the thief. He stole the money.

	17.	. Is the river very large? It flows through that town.
	18.	There is a new house in our neighborhood. It has a swimming pool.
	19.	. The man is at the bus stop. He fixed our refrigerator.
	20.	. Who are those students? They are talking to Mrs. Hinton.
	21.	. This is the package. It came in the mail today.
	22.	. I like the songs. They tell about life in the country.
C	) Co	onstruct sentences with the cue words. Use WHICH or WHO.
	2. 3.	vase / costs \$500. Don't touch it! <i>That's the vase which costs \$500</i> girl / is always late. Don't wait for her! <i>That's the girl who is always late.</i> letter / came for my father. Don't open it! man / gave me the wrong directions. Don't listen to him!
	6.	dress / got dirty. Don't wear it!
D	) Jo	in the sentences using WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHICH or WHOSE:
	1.	She's the girl. She works in the library.
	2.	Corfu is an island. It has many beautiful beaches.
	3.	Here's the alarm clock. I bought it yesterday.
	4.	I've spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday.
	5.	That's the lady. Her jewellery was stolen.
	6.	That is the radio. I won it in the competition.
	7.	John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire.
	8.	There is the hospital. I was born there.
	9.	That was the summer. I met my wife then.
	10.	. That is Fiona Webb. She is a famous dancer.
	11.	France is the country. The best wine is produced there.
	12.	. 1945 was the year. The Second World War ended then.
	13.	. That's the hotel. I stayed there last summer.

14. August is the month. Most people go on holiday then.				
E) Complete the conversation using WHO, WHICH, WHOSE or WHERE:				
Simon: Hi Nigel! Where did you go on holiday? Nigel: I went to Greece where I had a nice time. Simon: Did you see anything exciting? Nigel: Yes. I went to the Acropolis,				
a blender	a path at the side of the road	you relax in it		
a party	something	you mix things with it		
an armchair	a machine	people walk along it		
a pavement	a piece of furniture	people enjoy going to		
a fork	an occasion	you eat with it		
3				
	THICH:  d songwriter WHO was born in sician organiz			
<ol> <li>"I don't like Mondays." is the name of one of his songs became a big hit.</li> <li>"Feed the World" is the song raised \$8 million for famine relief in Ei Eithiopia.</li> </ol>				
<ul><li>4. "Bond Aid" was the name of the group sang the number one hit.</li><li>5. Geldof traveled all over the world. He found a lot of famous people were willing to give money for his projects.</li></ul>				
6. Before Bob became a poplike.	p star, he had many different job	s he didn't		
	<ol> <li>Being a music journalist in Canada was a job</li></ol>			
9. Geldof wrote a best-selling	9. Geldof wrote a best-selling book about his life is called IS THAT IT? 10. People know Geldof say that he is a very kind person.			

## H) Fill in the correct RELATIVE PRONOUN:

1.	Did you see the man WHO stole her bag?
2.	The eggs you've bought are bad.
3.	Please give me the keys are on the table.
4.	Is that man we saw in the park yesterday?
5.	What's the name of the lady babysits for you?
6.	Tom is playing with the dog lives next door.
7.	Have you eaten all the cakes I made yesterday?
8.	How old is the man owns this shop?
9.	Let's all look at the picture is on page 7.
	. Has Peter returned the money he borrowed from you?
	. What colour is the dress you're going to wear tonight?
	. The police have arrested the man murdered his wife.
13	The parcel is on the table is your birthday present.
	. Have you met the man Jackie is going to marry?
	. We will ask the man delivers our milk to leave an extra bottle.
	. Is she the person gave you this record?
	. We spent our holiday in a small town is near the sea.
	The man married Kate is a millionaire.
	. Where are the shoes I bought this morning?
	I still write to that lady I met twenty years ago.
20	. I still write to that lady I met twenty years ago.
I) Co	mbine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:
1.	Bob bought the car from a man. The man was the owner of the gallery.
2.	The teacher asked me a question. It was taken from a story book.
3.	Have you employed the man? I recommend him to you last week.
4.	The book was very interesting. I borrowed it from the library yesterday.
5.	The girls are my classmates. We saw them at the cinema.
6.	Alex took the gun out of his pocket. He saw the robbers running down the street.
7.	The students missed the quiz. They came to class late.
8.	The flowers are still fresh. I picked them up this morning.
9.	(Relative Clause / Used to)
10.	They played basketball at home. They broke the vase. It was very valuable. (While / Relative Clause)
11.	Gerry works for a company. It makes typewriter.
12.	This is Mrs. Green. Her daughter got married to a drummer.
13.	That man is an artist. I forgot his name.

## **SUBJECT :** Relative Clauses

## A) Join these sentences using suitable RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

1.	We have a neighbour. His dog barks a lot.
2.	I don't know most of the people. You invited them for the party.
3.	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting.
4.	That's the parcel. It came in the mail.
5.	Do you know the man? I asked him the address.
6.	The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets.
7.	The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six years.
8.	The horse came in last. You were telling me about it.
9.	I can't remember the town. I was born there.
10.	I apologized to the woman. I spilt her coffee.
11.	Did you mail the letters? They were on my table.
12.	The man teaches at the university. You met his daughter last night.
13.	We're studying science. It helps us to find out a lot about the world around us.
14.	The man was very rich. He left a big tip for the waiter.
15.	The subject interested everyone. You wrote about it last week.
16.	Mrs. Fox belongs to an organization. It assista hospitals.
17.	You should go to Dr. Anderson. He'll give you a common exam.
18.	We met a girl. Her name was unusual.
19.	The story can't possibly be true. He told it to us.
20.	Did you buy the dress? It was very smart and expensive.
21.	That's the dog. It can understand everything.
22.	My friend invited a lot of visitors. His house is very large.
23.	The bus was very crowded. I took it this morning.

) Co	omplete the sentences:
1.	I watched a football match which
2.	My friends whombrought me nice presents
3.	Did you pass the exam which?
4.	Students who must study harder.
5.	The postman whose is at the door
6.	That's the girl whose
7.	Jim helped the old lady who
8. 0	The police asked some questions to the boy who
	A parrot is a bird that
	The children whom were arguing with
11.	each other.
12	Prof. Moore who will be our guest.
	The soup which was very salty.
	. A kangaroo is an animal which
	Is that the same boy who?
	. The present which was very interesting
17.	. I need someone who
18.	. The actor whom was very famous.
) An	nswer the questions using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:
1.	Who did she give the money to? (man / wait at the door)
2	Where did he take her? (restaurant / serve Chinese food)
2.	
<ol> <li>3.</li> </ol>	What kind of students are mostly successful?
3.	
_	What kind of people do you like?
3.	What kind of people do you like?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li></ul>	What kind of people do you like?  What kind of people don't you like?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	What kind of people do you like? What kind of people don't you like? Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	What kind of people do you like?  What kind of people don't you like?  Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ul>	What kind of people don't you like?  Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)  Who is a postman?  What is a knife?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li></ul>	What kind of people don't you like?  Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)  Who is a postman?  What is a knife?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li><li>9.</li></ul>	What kind of people do you like?  What kind of people don't you like?  Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)  Who is a postman?  What is a knife?  What kind of place do you like?
<ul><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li><li>9.</li></ul>	What kind of people do you like?  What kind of people don't you like?  Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)  Who is a postman?  What is a knife?  What kind of place do you like?

## D) Complete the sentences with WHO / WHICH / WHERE / WHOSE: My friend ...... took me to a restaurant works in a big shop ..... sells expensive shoes. The restaurant ...... we had lunch was very modern. The food ..... they served was excellent. The waiters ...... shirts were silk were always busy with the customers ...... wallets were full of money. The table ...... we had was near a window, so we could see the cars ...... were parked by the rich customers ourside the restaurant. They were being watched by a young man in uniform. After we had finished the meals, the waiter ......my friend called came with a small silver box ...... he had already put the bill in. When my friend took the bill out of the box, he opened his eyes in surprise because he had never had to pay so much money before. E) Rewrite the following story combining the sentences using a RELATIVE PRONOUN: In 1956, a young sailor wrote a note. He felt very lonely. He put the note into a bottle. He threw the bottle into the ocean. In his note, he wanted any girl to write to him. A girl would find the bottle. Two years later, a fisherman saw the sailor's bottle and picked it up. He was fishing on a shore in Sicily. As a joke, he gave it to his daughter. She wrote the sailor a letter. After more letters, the sailor married her in 1958. He visited Sicily. F) Combine the following sentences using WHERE or WHEN:

#### 1. Here is the shop. I bought my new camera form this shop. ..... 2. We will spend our holiday in the same village. We have had a lot of joyful days there so far. ..... 3. We enjoyed Marmaris. We spent our summer holiday there this year. ..... 4. The library is quite far from the city center. I go and work there twice a month. ...... 5. I'll never forget the day. I met my wife on this day. ..... 6. I'm looking forward to the Fifteenth of next month. I'll get married then. ..... 7. Do you know the restaurant? We will meet you there tomorrow. ..... 8. John visited me last Friday. A few other friends also called me up last Friday. ...... 9. Last week I went to see the country town. I used to live in that town. ...... 10. Abant is a beautiful place. There are many lakes there. .....

## **SUBJECT**: Modals

A) Fill in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:			
<ol> <li>She is a small baby. She</li></ol>			
B) Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:			
1. She is ill, so she			
C) Use MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (NOT) HAVE TO:			
<ol> <li>I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I</li></ol>			

	. This train doesn't go to London. You
	Sarah is a nurse. Sometimes she work at weekends.
10	. Suran is a naise. Sometimes she work at weekends.
) Fil	l in the blanks using (NOT) HAVE TO / MUST (NOT) / CAN / COULD:
	George has traveled a lot. He speak four languages.
	I can't sing now but I sing very well when I was a child.
3.	She will stay in bed till 10 o'clock this morning. Because she
	go to work.
	Many students in Turkey wear uniform when they go to school.
	I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.
6.	You've been coughing a lot recently. You smoke so much.
	You have a bad headache. So you go to bed early.
	I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I swim from one side of the lake to the other.
	You see the sea from our bedroom window.
10.	It isn't permitted to speak Turkish during the lessons. So you speak
	Turkish.
) Fil	l in the blanks with MUST (NOT) / CAN (NOT) / (NOT) HAVE TO / NEEDN'T:
	You park in that street. It is not permitted.
	Look at George. He is working very well. He be ill.
	There's someone at the door. I'm expecting Paul. It be Paul.
	Ali's car is here. He be here.
	The baby is asleep. You shout.
	You've got plenty of time. You
7.	A: "Do you want me to wait for you?"
	B: "No, it's OK. You wait."
	I can't get any answer from my telephone. It be out of order.
	Ann stayed in bed this morning because she
10.	Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
Us	e a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:
1.	He play chess when he was young.
	You drive a car when you are 18.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	I ask you a question?
<ol> <li>3.</li> </ol>	I ask you a question?  She be 25. She looks older than that.
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	She be 25. She looks older than that.
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	She be 25. She looks older than that. His telephone doesn't answer. He (go) to the club.
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	She be 25. She looks older than that. His telephone doesn't answer. He (go) to the club.
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> </ol>	She
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> </ol>	She
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> </ol>	She
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> </ol>	She
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>6.</li> <li>8.</li> <li>9.</li> </ol>	She
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She

14	. The ground is covered with snow. It
15	She(be) in a great hurry to leave for the theater
	because she left all the dinner dishes on the table.
16	. That store has just gone bankrupt. I believe they (have) a
	stricter policy about giving people credit.
17	. I'm afraid Mr. Smith is deaf. He (not / hear) what
	you say.
G) Fi	ll in the blanks with suitable MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS:
1.	At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he
2	When I was a shild I understand adults, and now that I am an
۷.	When I was a child, I understand adults, and now that I am an adult I understand children.
3	When I first went to England I read English but I
3.	understand it.
4.	I see your passport, please?
	He sees very badly, he wear glasses all the time.
	Pedestrians either use the crosswalk or cross the street at the traffic
	lights.
7.	The buses were all full; I take a taxi.
	You drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
	we all go to the football match tonight?
	. You obey him.
11	. I know she was in because I heard her radio, but she didn't open the door. She
12	. A: I bought two bottles of milk.
13	B: You
	. When I woke up this morning, the light was on. I (forget)
	to turn it off.
15	. I saw her at the office half an hour ago. She(be) at home now. It
	is almost impossible.
16	. I can't find my keys. I (put) them somewhere in my room.
17	I don't know what all this noise about. It(be) my
	father breaking wood in the backyard.
18	. I can't find my mother. She(go) shopping.
	. The weather is overcast. It (rain) in the afternoon.
20	. If you have finished your work, you (leave).
	I come in?
	. Emily (wear) glasses since she was eight.
24	Deniz had no money, so she sold her car. A few days later she won a lot of money in a
25	competition. She
23	. The accident happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. He
	(dirve)on the right.
	mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about ng it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.
T*1	
	I :
10	THE A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY

To Ji To Jil	l: It
I) Dr	aw conclutions using CAN'T / MUST / MIGHT:
1.	He drives a very expensive car and owns a private plane. (rich)
2.	He spends all day walking round the town. (job)
3.	They are asking the way to the city center. (tourist)
4.	She works for a daily newspaper. She goes to the big football matches. (sports reporter)
5.	I thought he studied medicine, but she's going to an outdoor job now. (doctor)
6.	She teaches maths at the university. (stupid)
7.	A: What happened to your leg? B: I slipped badly on the ice and broke it. A: Oh! That
8.	A: Listen! Do you hear a noise like someone shouting?  B: Yes, I do. The new neighbours upstairs
9.	A: I get a rise in my salary soon.  B: What makes you think so?
10	A: The boss seemed very pleased with my last project.  A: That man over there looks like our district manager.
10.	B: No, he be him. He went to the USA three days ago and hasn't returned yet.
J) Fil	ll in MUST or MUSTN'T:
2. 3. 4. 5.	It's cold. You       leave without your jacket.         You       eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.         I       go to the post office. I have a letter to send.         You       speak rudely to your parents.         You       park here – it's illegal.         We       hurry or we'll miss the bus.

#### **SUBJECT**: *Modals*

## A) Use a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:

1.	I can't find my book. I (leave) it on the
2.	bus. They don't answer their phone; they(go) away on
	their vacation.
3.	John went to the movies last night, but he
4. 5.	
	You were stupid to go skiing here. You
	your leg.
7.	She(sing) like an angel when she was a kid.
	I make a suggestion?
	You go and see "Batman". It's a great film.
10	). He came home alone. You
	(get) lost.
	. He read the message but he (not) understand.
	2. I
13	3. A: Can I have some sweets? I am hungry.
	B: You hungry. You have just had dinner.
14	1. Tom
	doesn't know French.
	5. He looked so tired. He
16	6. He be a very clever boy. He has entered the university very easily.
	ill in the blanks using MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD and PAST FORMS of tem:
1.	Sally looks sad and worried. She
2	Bob
	Mr. Treves hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He
٥.	(miss) the bus.
4.	
	that window. Someone else
5.	I'm sure that I dropped my key in the car. It(be)
	there at the moment.
6.	The street is wet this morning. I'm not sure but it
	(rain) last night.
7.	A: I talked to your science teacher at school yesterday.
	B: You (talk) to her because she wasn't at
	school yesterday.
8.	A: The man was being taken to hospital. He
	(have) an accident.
	B: Yes, I'm sure he had an accident.

9.	A: Will you come to my birthday party tomorrow?
	B: I (come) to your party because I have to look after my
	little sister.
10.	A: I'm going to do a parachute jump next week.
	B: You are going to jump out of an aeroplane! But you're 73 years old! You
	(be) serious. You (be) mad.
	A: It really (be) wonderful looking down on everything. I've
	always wanted to try it.
	B: But anything could happen. You (be) injured, or even killed. I
	wouldn't take the risk.
	A: Well, your life(be) much fun if you never take risks. You
	ought to try it, too. You never know. You (enjoy) it.
	B: Enjoy it! You (be) joking.
11.	She knew everything about our plans. She
	to our conversation.
12.	He (eat) the roasted beef when we were out. He is
12.	a vegeterian.
13	Mrs. White bought a new fur coat! She(win)
13.	a lottery.
14	John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He(forget)
1	all about it.
15	The children (study) in the library now because they have a
15.	test tomorrow.
16	The singer has got a sore throath, so she
10.	at the concert.
17	I(be) at home this evening, or I(be)
1,,	out, I'm not sure.
18	He drank three glasses of water. He (be) very thirsty.
	A: Where's the cat?
1).	B: It
20	The police arrested him right away. They
20.	enough evidence.
21	He had no money, so he
	We can't wait any longer. Something
	They all shouted in fear. They
	A: Your dog bit me as I was standing in the hall.
∠¬.	B: It
25	A: I phoned you at 9 o'clock this morning and got no answer.
23.	B: I
	this morning.
26	My grandmother always has a rest at this time of the day, so she
20.	(take) a nap now.
27	Mrs. Green wasn't good at ice-skating, but she insisted on and broke her leg. She
21.	(give) up doing that.
20	A: I'm afraid Ted is watching TV again.
∠o.	B: He
	dark. He
20	That carpet was made by hand. It
<b>∠</b> J.	time to make it.
	time to make it.

# C) Put an asterisk (\*) for what you MUST, MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T do and then write them down as in the examples:

	MUST	MUSTN'T	NEEDN'T
tidy your room			
cheat on the exams			
do your homework regularly			
listen to the teacher			
visit the teacher			
run in the halls			
talk during the test			
wake up early at weekends			
get to class late			
wash your hand before meal			
wear a tie at the parties			

1.	I must tidy my room.
2.	I mustn't cheat on the exams.
3.	
-	
10	
Co	mplete the sentences with MUST / MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T:
	•
Ex	amples: I haven't got much time. I must hurry.
	I have got plenty of time. I needn't hurry.
	That e got premy of time. I woods t hung.
1	"Do you want me to wait for you?"
1.	"No, it's okay. You wait."
2	
	Smith gave me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
	You come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
	We have enough food at home so we go shopping today.
5.	This book is very valuable. You look after it very carefully and you
	lose it.
6.	You have got a new skirt, so you buy another.
	It's holiday tomorrow. You get up early.
	He's ill, so he see the doctor.
	It's snowing. You put on your coat.
IU.	You take too many aspirins in one day.

D)

## **SUBJECT :** Used to / Would / Be used to

A) Co	mplete the sentences using USED TO or BE USED TO:
	I
3.	When I was a child, I
4.	It's hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They
	People (believe) that the world was flat.
6.	Trains
7.	Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She
8.	You and I are from different cultures. You
	What
10.	Bill lives alone. He doesn't mind this. Because he
	Tom (drink) a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
12.	I have to work hard. This is not a problem for me. I have always worked hard. So I(work) hard.
13.	Some friends of yours have just moved into a flat on a busy street. It is very noisy. They will noise.
	When we were children, we
	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
B) Re	write the sentences using USED TO:
1.	When she was a child, she lived in a small village.
2.	When she was a child, she used to live in a small village.  When he was a young man, he enjoyed playing basketball.
3.	In ancient Rome, wall paintings were a popular form of advertising.
4.	Before she learned to read, her parents read stories to her.
5.	Before he came to Ankara, life was cheap in Turkey.
6.	Jim spoke German ar school, but he has now forgotten.
7.	Susan was a nurse before she got married and raised a family.
8.	Sally played tennis when abroad, but she prefers swimming now.
9.	Before they bought their house, they lived in an apartment.

10	. While she was going to university, she worked in a doctor's office.
11	. Before he married his second wife, he was quite happy.
US I d	omplete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T SE TO and the verbs in brackets:  idn't use to have (not have) many friends when I was a child so I
(piay) I	with my toys all day. I
	(cry) a lot and I (be) really afraid of
the da	ırk.
D) Co	omplete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:
	do sive base learn mad seem
	do give have learn read wear
	chool has changed since I was a student. We used to wear school uniform and I didn't like
	ery much. We
	f books and we everything by heart. And our teachers
impos	ssible! I think school is easier now than it was 50 years ago.
E) II.	a LICED TO / WOLLD (a repeated action in the most)
E) US	e USED TO / WOULD (a repeated action in the past:
1.	I used to be (be) very shy. Whenever a stranger came to our house, Iwould
_	hide(hide) in a closet.
2.	I remember my Aunt Susan very well. Every time she came to our house, she
3	(give) me a big kiss and pinch my cheek. I(be) afraid of flying. My heart
٥.	(start) pounding every time I stepped on a plane. But now I'm used to flying and enjoy it.
4.	I got a new bicycle when I was ten. My friends
	to ride it, but for years I
	else use it.
5.	When my grandfather was a boy and had a cold, his mother
	(make) him go to bed. Then she
6.	his chest.  When I was a shild I (take) a flashlight to had
0.	When I was a child, I (take) a flashlight to bed with me so that I could read comic books without my parents' knowing about it.
7.	Last summer, my sister and I took a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains. It was a
	wonderful experience. Every morning, we
	to the sound of singing birds. During the day, we (hike)
	through woods and along mountain streams.
8.	I can remember Mrs. Sawyer's fifth grade class well. When we arrived each morning, she
	(smile / always) and (sit) at her desk. She (say) hello to each student
	as he or she entered. When the bell rang, she(say) hero to each student
	up and(clear) her throat. That was our signal to be
	quiet. Class was about to begin.

## SUBJECT: Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / (a) Few / (a) Little

A) Fill in SOME or ANY as in the exam	pie:
---------------------------------------	------

B: Just ....., please.

			_			
1	Are there an	w rah	hits in the garder	n?		
	Are there					
	There aren't					
	Are there					
5.	There isn't	mo	oney in the bag.			
6.	There is	co	ffee in the cup.			
7.	There are	pol	icemen in the po	olice station.		
	Are there	-	-			
	Are there			et?		
	There isn't		-	<i>.</i>		
			_	23122#		
	. I have	•		sugar.		
	. Is there					
	There were			ago.		
	. There aren't					
15.	. Please buy me	stan	nps at the post of	ffice.		
<b>B) W</b> 1	rite what they have	got and what t	hey haven't got	•		
•	•					
		tomatoes	potatoes	meat	bread	
	Teresa	*	1	*	*	
	Richard + Jenny	*	*	*		
	Mark		*	*	*	
		*	•	*	*	
	Sally	*		~	*	
1	70 1 .		, 1		1 1 9, ,	
1.	Teresa has got son	ne tomatoes, soi	me meat ana son	ne breaa but	sne nasn't got	any
_	potatoes.					
2.	Richard and Jenny	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
3.	Mark					
4.	Sally					
C) Fi	ill in HOW MUCH,	HOW MANY	A FEW A LIT	TLE SOM	Eor ANV	
C) 11		, HOW WHITE	,	TEL, SOM		
1	A:	hai	nanac would vou	like sir?		
1,			•	i iike, sii :		
2	B: Just					
2.	A: Can I have					
	B: Sorry, we haver					
3.	A:	bread	would you like?	•		
	B: Just	, p	lease.			
4.	A:	-				
	B: We have only					
5	A:					
٦.						
	B: We don't need	1	oranges.			
6.	A:	sugar woul	ia you like in yoi	ur coffee?		

8. 9.	A: Could I have	piscuits, too?
<i>D)</i> 11		
	A: I'd like	oes?
E) Fi	ll in HOW MUCH or HOW MANY:	
2. 3. 4.	potatoes do we need sugar would you lik milk is there in the f eggs do you want? ham do you need?	te?
F) W	rite ( C ) for the correct sentences, as in the example:	
1.	a. There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.	
1.	b. There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge.	<b>C</b>
2.	~	
2.	b. I like some soup, please.	
3.	a. Would you like some orange juice?	
	b. Do you like some orange juice?	
4.	a. How much cherries do you need?	
	b. How many cherries do you need?	
5.		
	b. I'd like a rice for lunch.	
6.	a. Would you like some bread?	
	b. Do you like some bread?	*******
7.	a. No thanks. I don't want any coffee.	
	b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.	•••••
8.	a. "Here's your hamburger."	
	"How many is it?"	
	b. "Here's your hamburger."	
	"How much is it?"	
9.	a. How much you want?	
	b. How much do you want?	
10	a. I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?	•••••
	b. I'm hungry. Is this anything to eat?	

SUBJECT: SOME-/ANY-/EVERY-/NO- with -body/-one/-thing/-where

A) Complete the sentences using SOMEONE / ANYONE / NO ONE / SOMETHING / ANYTHING / NOTHING / SOMEWHERE / ANYHWHERE / NOWHERE / EVERYONE / EVERYTHING / EVERYWHERE:

1.	Do you have in your pocket?
2.	Bob doesn't have in his pocket.
3.	My roommate is speaking to on the phone.
4.	Ann didn't tell her secret.
5.	I talked to at the phone company about my bill.
6.	Jane gave me for my birthday.
7.	Paul didn't give me for my birthday.
	Did Paul give you for your birthday?
9.	My brother is sitting at his desk, and he is writing a letter to
	. A: The room is empty.
	B: You're right. There is to talk to here.
11	. A: What did you do last night?
	B: I didn't do
12	. They won't go after dark.
	. A: Does have a red pen?
	B: Yes. Betty does.
14	. If wants to leave early, he or she can.
15	. There is at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
	RYTHING / EVERYWHERE:
	The bus was completely empty. There was on it.
2.	1 5 5
	Tom is very popular likes him.
	was very kind to us. They helped us too much.
	can make her happy because she is very sad now.
	I opened the door but there was there.
	telephoned the police but he didn't give his name.
	Is
	I heard falling down the stairs.
10.	is here, no absentees.
	Jane was very hungry, so she wanted to go
12. 12	John went exciting last week.  She stayed in İstanbul for a month and visited in this city.
13. 11	What's wrong? Have you got in your eye?
1 <del>4</del> . 15	Does mind if I smoke?
	A: Where did you go for your holidays?
10.	B: I stayed at home.
17	The accident looked serious but fortunately was injured.
10.	A: What did you have for breakfast?
	A: What did you have for breakfast?  B:

## C) Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:

Example: There was *n't anyone* in front of me in the cinema. There was *no one* in front of me in the cinema.

	1.	They don't know anyone in this town.
	2	They know
	2.	She met no one at the bus-stop. She didn't
	3.	You told nobody to go with you.
		You
	4.	We ate nothing until dinner.
		We didn't
	5.	She told no one nothing about last night.
	6	She didn't
	0.	She told
	7.	I didn't say anything.
		I said
	8.	The station isn't anywhere near here.
	0	The station is
	9.	I don't want anything to drink.  I want
	10.	We did nothing during our vacation.
		We
D)	Coı	mplete the sentences. Use the words in the box:
		somebody anybody nobody everybody
-		man: Hello. Can I speak tosomebody in the Accounts Office, please?
	Ma	
	Wo	Office now
	Mai	
	1114	morning? There will be here then.
		something anything nothing everything
		sometiming uniforming treatment of the same
<b>b</b> )	Mo	ther: Would you like to eat?
		ighter: No, thanks. I don't want at the moment, thank you.
		ther : But you've had to eat all day. Is
		Are you feeling ill?
	Dau	ighter: No. Don't worry is fine. I'm just not hungry. That's all.
		somewhere anywhere nowhere everywhere
c)	Ma	n: I've got for two nights.
		I've tried all the hotels near here, but is full. I can't find a room

#### E) Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets:

1.	There isn's anything in the fridge. (nothing)
2.	I've got nothing to say. (anything)
3.	There's nobody at home. (anybody)
4.	They haven't got anywhere to live. (nowhere)
5.	There isn't anyone outside. (no one)
5.	We've got nowhere to sit down. (anywhere)

## **SUBJECT**: Tag questions

A)	Put A	A Q	UES	TION	<b>TAG</b>	at the	end o	of each	sentence:
----	-------	-----	-----	------	------------	--------	-------	---------	-----------

	1.	Tom won't be late, will he?
		They were very angry,?
		Ann's on holiday,?
	4.	You weren't listening,?
	5.	Sue doesn't like onions,?
	6.	Jack's applied for the job,?
	7.	You've got a camera,?
		You can type,?
		He won't mind if I go early,?
	10.	Tom could help you,?
	11.	There are a lot of people here,?
		Let's have dinner,?
		This isn't very interesting,?
	14.	I'm too fat,?
		You wouldn't tell anyone,?
	16.	Listen,?
	17.	I shouldn't have got angry,?
		Don't drop it,?
		They had to go home,?
	20.	He'd never seen you before,?
B)	Wı	rite a sentence with A QUESTION TAG:
	1.	You are with a friend outside a restaurant. You are looking at the prices. It's very
		expensive. What do you say? It's very expensive, isn't it?
	2.	You look out of the window. It's a beautiful day. What do you say to your friend?
		It's
	3.	You've just come out of the cinema with your friend. You both really enjoyed the film.
		You thought it was great. What do you say? The film
	4.	Tom's hair is much shorter. Clearly he has had his hair cut. What do you sat to him?
		You
	5.	You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn't look very
		nice. What do you say to your friend? It
	6.	You are talking about Bill. You know that <u>Bill works very hard.</u> Everyone knows this.
		What do you say about Bill? Bill
C)	Co	mplete the conversation. Put in the QUESTION TAGS:
		ry: Let's go out somewhere tonight,
		f : All right. Where?
	Ma	ry:You haven't got a local paper,
	T ^	
		f: Fine, but I haven't got any money. You couldn't lend me five pounds,
	Ma	ry: OK. I'll pay then. I'll meet you outside at eight o'clock. Don't be late

## D) Put A QUESTION TAG at the end of each sentence:

-	1.	You don't like this music,	?
2	2.	Robert isn't at work today,	?
3	3.	I'm too late,	?
4	4.	You haven't seen the newspaper,	?
4	5.	Lynne speaks French and German,	?
(	5.	They didn't go to the concert,	
7	7.	You'd like to have something to eat,	?
8		We're leaving tomorrow,	
Ç	€.	You couldn't do me a favour,	?
	10.	You don't know where Sarah is,	?
	11.	Switch on the light for me,	?
	12.	Don't forget to lock the door,	?
	13.	Nobody was watching the TV,	?
-	14.	Everyone will be here soon,	?
-	15.	Nothing terrible has happened,	?
-	16.	There's plenty of time,	?
-	17.	Pass me that magazine,	?
-	18.	Let's have a cup of tea,	?
-	19.	It's a good restaurant,	?
	20.	You haven't seen my keys,	9
-		1 ou haven a seen my negs,	•
		d TAG QUESTIONS to the following:	•
<b>E</b> ) A	<b>Ad</b> (	d TAG QUESTIONS to the following:  They want to come, don't they	. ?
<b>E</b> ) A	<b>Ad</b> 1. 2.	d TAG QUESTIONS to the following:  They want to come, don't they	. ? . ?
<b>E</b> ) 2	<b>Ad</b> 1. 2. 3.	They want to come, don't they	. ? . ? . ?
<b>E</b> ) <i>A</i>	<b>Ad</b> 1. 2. 3.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ?
<b>E</b> ) A	<b>Ad</b> 1. 2. 3.	They want to come, don't they	. ? . ? . ? . ?
E) 4	<b>Ad</b> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? . ?
E) 4	<b>Add</b> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? . ? ?
E) 2	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? . ? ? ?
E) 2	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? ? ? ?
E) 2	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? . ? ? ?
E) 2	Add. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? . ? ? ? ?
E) 2	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 11.	They want to come,	.? .? .? .? .? ? ?
E) 2	1. 22. 33. 44. 55. 65. 71. 111. 112. 113.	They want to come,	.? .? .? .? .? ? ? ?
E) 2	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 13. 14.	They want to come,	. ? . ? . ? . ? ? ? ? ? ?
E) 2	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 113. 114. 115.	They want to come,	.? .? .? .? .? ? ? ? ?
E) 4	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	They want to come,	.? .? .? .? .? ? ? ? ? ?
E) 2	Add 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	They want to come,	.? .? .? .? .? ? ? ? ? ?

## **SUBJECT**: Causatives

#### A) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses:

1.	The doctor made the	e patient stay	in bed. (stay)	
2.	Mrs. Crane had her l	house painted	<i>l</i> (paint)	
3.	The teacher had the	class	a 2000-word	d research paper. (write)
4.	I made my son		the windows before he	e could go outside to play.
	(wash)			
5.	Don got some kids i	n the neighborhood		out his garage. (clean)
7.	Tom had a bad head	ache yesterday, so he	got his twin brother T	im
		teacher didn't know	_	
8.	When Scott went she	opping, he found a jac	cket he really liked. Af	ter he had the sleeves
		, it fit him perfec	•	
9.		-	• •	wasn't satisfied with it.
	(redo)		• •	
10	. Alice stopped at the	service station to hav	e the tank	(fill)
				o to a movie last night.
	(lend)		, .	
12	, ,	doctor to have the wa	art on his nose	(remove)
			(cry	,
		=	` · ·	t to do it. He was a very
	<del>-</del>			<del>-</del>
15	. We had a profession	al photographer	pi	ictures of everyone who
	participated in our w		1	•
16		<b>O</b> , ,	at. Now I need to get 1	my suit
	(clean)	-	_	•
B) Ci	rcle the correct one:			
1.	_	ir		
	a) to do	,	c) done	d) did
2.			a ta	-
	· ·	b) listened to		d) listen
3.			their summer house	
			c) to paint	
4.				
			c) wash	
5.				
	a) laughing	,	c) laugh	d) laughed
6.	You can't get that m	an	•	
	a) fix	b) to fix	,	d) fixing
7.	I can never make her	r		
	a) change	,		d) changing
8.		3		
	a) take	b) taken	c) to take	d) took
9.			a b	ook?
	a) bought	b) to buy	c) buy	d) buying

a) clean	maidb) cleaned	c) to clean	d) cleaning
,	the money. We'll get hi	,	, ,
a) talk	b) talking	c) talked	d) to talk
2. We had to hire a	a few men to get the tree	es	
a) cut down	b) to cut down	c) cutting down	d) cutted down

<u>SUB</u>	JE	CT: Bothand / Either or / Neither nor / Not only but also
<b>A)</b> N	Ial	ke sentences BOTHAND / EITHEROR / NEITHER NOR :
E	xa	mples: * Tom was late. So was Ann. Both Tom and Ann were late.  * He didn't write. He didn't telephone. He neither wrote nor telephoned.
1.		Γhe hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable.  Γhe hotel was
2.	]	t was a very boring movie. It was very long too.  The movie was
3.	1	s that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
4.	I	Γhat man's name
5.	•	We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow- whichever you prefer.
6.	1	We He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low. He gave up his job both
7.		Laura doesn't smoke. And she doesn't eat meat.
8.	,	The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.
<b>a</b> )		se BOTH AND
		You have met his father. Have you met his mother?  Yes, I have met both his father and his mother.  The driver was injured in the accident. Was the passenger injured in the accident?
		Wheat is grown in Kansas. Is corn grown in Kansas?
	4.	He buys used cars. Does he sell used cars?
	5.	You had lunch with your friends. Did you have dinner with them?
	6.	The city suffers from air pollution. Does it suffer from water pollution?
<b>b)</b> U	se	NOT ONLY BUT ALSO
	1.	I know you are studying math. Are you studying chemistry too?
	2.	Yes, I'm studying not only math but also chemistry. I know his cousin is living with him. Is his mother-in-low living with him too?
	3.	I know your country has good universities. Does the United States have good universities too?

۷	. I know you lost your wallet. Did you lose your keys too?
5	6. I know she goes to school. Does she have a full-time job too?
6	5. I know he bought a coat. Did he buy a new pair of shoes too?
c) Use	EITHER OR
1	. John has your book, or Mary has your book. Is that right?
2	Yes, either John or Mary has my book. You're going to give your friend a book for her birthday, or you're going to give her a pen. Is that right?
3	3. Your sister will meet you at the airport, or your brother will meet you there. Right?
۷	They can go swimming, or they can play tennis. Is that right?
5	5. You're going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you're going to vote for Mr. Jones. Right?
ć	5. You'll go to New Orleans for your vacation, or you'll go to Miami. Right?
1 2 3	No, he likes neither coffee nor tea.  Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?  The students aren't wide awake today. Is the reacher wide awake today?
4 5	
6	
paired	nbine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropriate conjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / HER NOR:
1	1 1
2	He has neither a pen nor paper.  Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding.
3	You can have tea, or you can have coffee.
4	Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today.
5	
6	. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant.

7.	She wants to buy a Chevrolet, or she wants to buy a Toyota.
8.	The leopard faces extinction. The tiger faces extinction.
9.	I need.
10	. We could fly, or we could take the train.
	nbine the following using BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / CR OR / NEITHER NOR:
1.	Paul must go to class. Jean must go to class.
2.	Both Paul and Jean must go to class. Paul speaks English. Jean speaks English.
3.	Paul hasn't left yet. Jean hasn't left yet.
4.	Shall I go to by air, or shall I go by sea?
5.	Paul didn't stay long. Jean didn't stay long.
6.	Paul has a two-car garage. Jean has a two-car garage.
7.	Shall I work tonight, or shall I go out?
8.	
	Paul's house is very central. Jean's house is very central.
	Paul's house is very central. Jean's house is very central.  Paul recognized the man. Jean recognized the man.

### $\underline{\textbf{SUBJECT:}} \textit{Articles}$

A) Pu	t in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.
1.	There was waiter standing at entrance of restaurant. I
	ordered him glass of vodka with some juice in it.
2.	There was question I wanted to ask biology teacher about cangroo. She had said cangroo carried her baby in kind of bag in
	front part of her body. I wanted to know how many baby cangroos it could carry at time.
3.	"Is that your wife?"
٥.	"No, my wife's woman in red dress."
4.	I work with man and two women man is quite nice, but women
	are not very friendly.
5.	What's in newspaper?
6.	Can you show me that book, please?
	What's name of blue dress?
8.	water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
	I like steak, but I don't like eggs.
	She lives in nice flat on fifth floor of old house.
	It's terrible eggs are \$ 2 dozen.
12.	There was boy and girl in the room boy was Japanese but girl looked foreign. She was wearing fur coat.
13	This morning I bought newspaper and magazine newspaper
13.	is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is.
14	"Have you got car?"
17.	"No, I've never had car in my life."
15	We don't go to cinema very much these days. In fact, in town where we
10.	live there isn't cinema.
16.	Don't stay in that hotel beds are very uncomfortable.
	After I leave school, I want to go to university.
B) Pu	t in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.
1.	John Colloway is bank manager. He works in bank in center of London. Every morning he gets up at seven o'clock, has breakfast and
	cup of coffee, and reads
	by bus. In morning, he usually makes telephone calls, sees
	customers and dictates letters. He has lunch at
	restaurant near bank. In afternoon he works until five or five-
	thirty, and then goes home. He doesn't work on Saturdays or Sundays;
	he goes to cinema or reads. He likes novels and history. He
	is not married. He has sister in Oxford and brother in
	London.
	Have you got camera?
	You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
4.	When we reached the city center, shops were still open but most of them were
	already closed.
	Jack has got very long legs, so he's fast runner.
6.	I'm looking for job. And did Ann get job she applied for?

8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	Did police find person who stole your bicycle?  We went out for meal last night. restaurant we went to was excellent.  This morning I had boiled egg and toast for breakfast.  Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.  I went into the shop and asked to speak to manager.  There's no need to buy any milk milkman brings it every morning.  It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in garden.  Jane is teacher. Her parents were teachers too.  Bill's got big feet.  Would you like to be actor?
C) Put	a suitable article into the blanks:
	My neighbour is photographer; let's ask him for advice about colour films.
	I had very bad night; I didn't sleep wink.
	He is vegeterian; you won't get meat at his house.
4.	youngest boy has just started going to school; eldest boy is at college.
	I went to school to talk to headmistress. I persuaded her to let Ann give up gymnastics and take ballet lessons instead.
	There was knock on door. I opened it and found small dark man in check overcoat and soft hat.
7.	- Are John and Mary cousins?
	- No, they aren't cousins; they are brother and sister.
	postman's little boy says that he'd rather be dentist than
	doctor, because dentists don't get called out at night.
	- Would you like to hear story about Englishman, Irishman
	and Scotsman?
	- No. I've heard stories about Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen before and they are all same.
	" beds." said they are an sainc. " modern burglars don't hide under beds." said her daughter.
	most of stories that people tell about Irish aren't
	true.
	Like many women, she loves tea parties and gossip.
	On Sundays my father stays in bed till ten o'clock, reading
	Sunday papers.
14.	I have little money left; let's have dinner in restaurant.
	- I hope you have lovely time and good weather.
	- But I'm not going for holiday; I'm going on business.
	During meal he gives her instructions about garden and she tells him village gossip.
	My mother goes to
	goes to visit friends.
	ne of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles ere needed.
1.	Tobacco is one of most important products of South.
	fresh air is needed by all people.
3.	cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton
	which comes from Oklahoma.
4.	air in this room is fresh.

3	important products which we ger from India are tea,
	cotton, and rice.
	telephone seldom rings in our home.
	silver is conductor of electricity.
	. I get on train at same place every day.
	rain and sun are needed for raising of vegetables.
	0. Mary is waving to us from across street.
	1 sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.
	2 women use much make-up.
	3. Sometimes everyone must take medicine.
	4 coffee will keep you awake all night.
	5 medicine which doctor prescribed helped me.
	6 tea seems to keep some people awake.
	7. He likes to study French.
	8 coffee is very strong.
	9. In that course, we study history of all important countries of Asia.
2	0 coffee which comes from Brazil is best.
E) S	ome of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles
	here needed.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1	. He went to Spain last month.
	. When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid.
3	. When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St.
	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St.
4	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and $62^{nd}$ St Tokyo is largest city in World.
4 5	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.
5 6	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry.
4 5 6 7	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico.
4 5 6 7	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry.
4 5 6 7 8	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast.
4 5 6 7 8	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward
4 5 6 7 8 9	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast largest river in America is Mississippi.
4 5 6 7 8 9 1	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World world Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast largest river in America is Mississippi. 0 New York subway trains are very comfortable.
4 5 6 7 8 9 1	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St Tokyo is largest city in World traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy Miami is center of tobacco industry Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast largest river in America is Mississippi. 0 New York subway trains are very comfortable. 1 climate of southern Florida is very nice all year.
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1	. He works in
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1	. He works in
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1	. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 <sup>nd</sup> St
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1	He works in
4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1	He works in

**SUBJECT:** Purpose: So that / to / In order to / In Case

A) Co	ombine the sentences using the words in brackets:
	Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money. (in order to)
3.	We put a fence. We want to prevent the rabbit escape.
4.	She went shopping so she could buy herself a television. (to)
5.	I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold. (in order to)
6.	Jane saved money. She wanted to buy a present for Harry. (in order to)
7.	Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus. (in order not to)
8.	They will let the students use calculators in the exam. They don't want them to spend a lot of time. (so that)
9.	The teacher tested the students. She wanted to see if they remembered the things they had learnt. (in order to)
10	. She didn't leave her son home alone. She thought he might have an accident. (in case)
11	. He tried to hide the broken vase. He didn't want to be punished. (so that)
12	. She wants to sign a contact. She doesn't want them to change their minds. (in case)
13	. I turned up the radio. I wanted to listen to the news. (so that)
14	. Sue lowered the volume on the TV set. She didn't want to disturb her roommate. (so that)
15	. I'll be in my office until late this evening. You may need to get in touch with me. (in case)
16	. I'll give you my phone number. You may need to speak to me. (in case)
17	. Tom signed his friend's birthday on the calender. He thought he might forget it. (in case)
B) Co	omplete the following sentences:
1. 2.	He decided to take a taxi so that
3.	Betsy studies her lessons regularly so that

5.	You'd better call Susan and remind her the date of the party in case
6.	I need to buy some laundry detergent so that
7. 8.	I need a pen so that
9.	Ralph borrowed some money from his friend so that
	Martina is trying to improve her English so that
12.	so that you can be ready to
13.	leave on time.  Mary hurried to get the child out of the road so that
14.	. I took off my gloves in order to
15.	in order to erase a mistake in his composition.
16.	so that I could tell him the
17	news in person.
	I think I'd better clean up my flat in case
	The teacher reminded the students the common test dates in case
20.	
C) Co	ombine each pair of sentences using " IN CASE ":
1.	You'd better take a sweater. It might get cold.
2.	We'd better book a table. The restaurant might be full.
3.	You ought to insure your jewellery. It might get stolen.
4.	I'm watching this saucepan. The water might boil over.
5.	I'll leave you my phone number. You might want to contact me.
D) Joi	in the sentences:
1.	He tried to find a car park. He wanted to park his car. (in order to)
2.	Mrs. Brown hid the ball. She didn't Bill to play football. (so that)
3.	They got up early. They didn't want to miss the bus. (in case)
4.	Mary is wearing glasses. She wants to see better. (so that)
5.	My father often takes his car to the mechanic. He doesn't want it to break down. (in case)
6.	Molly is eating less bread. She doesn't want to put on weight. (in case)
7.	Sally usually wears a thick coat. She doesn't want to catch a cold. (in order not to)

8.	Mr. Short used a long ladder. He wanted to reach the high ceiling. (so that)
9.	My father gave me extra money. He didn't want me to borrow any from my friends. (in case)
10.	Andrew's friends visited him. They wanted to congratulate him on his graduation. (in order to)
11.	I'm learning English. I want to get a better job. (to)
12.	The driver stopped. Then the children could cross the road. (so that)
13.	Tom put the cream in the fridge. That would keep it cool. (to)
14.	Mark is going to repair the roof. Then the rain won't come in. (so that)
15.	We often switch off the heating. It saves money. (in order to)
16.	Pamela wore boots. Her feet wouldn't get wet. (so that)
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case Take your torch with you in case Ian went to the bank in order to Jeremy is going to wear a suit in order to David put on the kettle in order to Alec hurried in order not to
	I closed the door of my room in order not to

<u>SUBJECT</u>: Reason and Result: because (of), as, since, so, as a result, therefore, so / such ...... (that)

A) Complete the sentences in A using	BECAUSE of	or BECAUSE	OF and	l an idea	from B
Use each idea in B only one.					

2. 3. 4. 5.	A He phoned the police I didn't have any lunch Our plane was delayed He went to Paris I took an umbrella He couldn't run very fast	B a) his bad leg b) I thought it might rain c) I wasn't hungry d) he'd lost his wallet e) the fog f) he wanted to learn French		
	He phoned the police because he'd lost his wo			
6.				
<b>B</b> ) <b>C</b> !	hoose the correct answers:			
	As / As a result it was such a beautiful day, we ded			
	As a result / Since all the seats on the train were taken, we had to stand.			
	The banks were closed and <u>as a result / because</u> we couldn't get any money.			
	I didn't find the book very interesting and <u>so / as</u> I didn't finish it.  We couldn't drive across the bridge <u>as a result / because</u> it was closed.			
	She had the best qualifications and she <u>so / therefore</u> got the job.			
	I haven't got much money <u>as / so</u> I can't afford a new car.			
C) Join each pair of sentences using SO / SUCH (THAT):				
1.	It was a very warm evening. We had dinner outsid	•		
2.	He was very nervous. He couldn't eat anything.			
3.	Our neighbours' party was very noisy. We couldn'			
4.	The restaurant was very crowded. They couldn't fi	nd anywhere to sit down.		
5.	We were all having a good time. We didn't want to	o stop.		
6.	He's got a very good memory. He never needs to v	vrite anythind down.		

<u>SUBJECT</u>: Contrast: although, even though, though, in spite of, despite, while, whereas, however

A) Rephrase the sentences beginning with the words in brackets:			
1.	She has plenty of money, but she is	very mean. (although)	
2.	They have a car, but they rarely use		
3.	He was innocent, but he was sent to		
4.		nearby, but he never visits them. (even though)	
5.	•	e, but she is quite fit and healthy. (even though)	
B) R	ephrase the sentences using the wo	rds in brackets and a noun:	
1.	They went out for a walk, even thou	igh the weather was bad. (despite)	
2.	θ , ε		
3.	All the trains were on time, even the	• • •	
4.		nough the traffic was terrible. (in spite of)	
5.	A lot of people buy those houses, ex	ven though the prices are high. (despite)	
6.	He stayed up late, even though he w	•	
7.	I didn't buy the car, even though I h		
8.	He stayed outside in the cold weather	er, even though he felt ill. (despite)	
9.	People continue to smoke, even thou	ugh they know the dangers. (in spite of)	
C) Sally and Peter are good friends, but they are very different.  Compare Sally and Peter. Join each idea in A with the most suitable idea in B.  Make sentences using WHILE / WHEREAS:			
2. 3. 4.	A She likes hard work. She likes jazz and pop music. She likes going out a lot. She's very practical. She's very generous.	B a) He prefers classical music. b) He prefers staying at home. c) He can be rather mean. d) He's quite lazy. e) He's quite idealistic.	

2.	
3.	
5.	

### **SUBJECT**: Gerund or Infinitive

### A) Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs:

1. He gave up (gamble).
2. He told me (try) (come) early.
3. I advised him (ask) the bus conductor (tell) him
where (get) off.
4. We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
5. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
6. A: Did you remember (give) him the money?
B: No, I didn't. I still have it in my pocket; but I'll (see) him
tonight and I promise (not / forget) this time.
7. I saw the plane
(burst) into flames.
8. He is said (be) the best surgeon in the country.
9. We don't want anybody (know) we are here.
10. A: Why didn't you pay the bill for him?
B: I offered (pay), but he refused.
11. He was accused of
12. I don't feel like (work); what about (go)
to a disco instead?
13. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk).
14. A: Do the boys tidy their own rooms?
B: They are supposed (tidy), but they don't always.
15. I hope the children won't go near the water. I warned them
near it.
16. Try to avoid (make) him angry.
17. Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of
the cheque?
18. After (read) this article, will you give up (smoke)?
19. I suggest (hold) another meeting next week.
20. I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear
(see) my favorite actress in such a dreadful part.
21. Try (forget) it; it's not worth (worry) about.
22. I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once.
23. He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it
(ring).
24. It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read)
books than by(listen) to lectures.
25. Don't forget
26. I arranged (meet) them here.
27. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
28. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me
(do) them for you?
30. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from
(sit) in a draught.
31. I absolutely remember (pay) him. I gave him \$20.
32. You'll never regret (do) a kind action.

33	. A: Did you remember (lock) the door?
	B: No, I didn't. I'd better (go) and (do) it now.
34	. I'm very sorry for (be) late; it was good of you
	(wait) for me.
35	. You don't need (ask) his permission every time you want
	(leave) the room.
	. I except him (apologize) to me.
37	. We got tired of (clear)
	and finally decided (set) out in the rain.
38	. I can hear the bell (ring), but nobody seem to be coming
	(open) the door.
39	. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone
	(slip) on a banana skin.
40	. They don't allow (smoke) here.
B) Us	e the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs in brackets:
1	
1.	After she had decided (stay) in Turkey, she got used to
2	(eat) Turkish foods.
	They seem (have) plenty of money.
	I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise
4.	I remember
_	teenager.
	He is ashamed of
	I think we'd better (exchange) names and addresses.
7.	Would you mind (show) me how (work) the new machine?
0	
	She warned her child
9.	parcels alone? (missi)
10	. His doctor advised him (give up) (sit)
10	up late at night?
	up face at hight:
C) Su	apply the appropriate form of the verbs:
0,20	PP-)
1.	She never admits (make) mistakes.
2.	Please avoid (be) alone with him.
	When you finish (do) your homework, call me.
4.	She's considering (be) a member of T.E.D. Club.
5.	On Sundays I always practise (talk) English with my aunt.
6.	Do you fancy (play) tennis this afternoon?
7.	I dislike (study) history.
8.	Please try to escape (make) him angry.
9.	I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
10	. She can't afford (buy) a car.
11	. I decided (go) on Saturday.
	. Don't forget (tell) him the news.
	. They managed (pass) their exams.
	. He refused (see) me again.
	. Remember(post) the letters.
	. She seems (be) happy.
17	. He waited (get) his salary.

18. He'll hire a man
19. He advised (study) hard.
20. I'm sorry for (keep) you late.
21. I'm interested in (play) tennis.
22. Instead of (study) Alice watched TV.
23. He apologized for (come) late.
24. He succeeded in (pass) his exam.
25. I'm looking forward to (go) to London.
26. We're thinking of
27. Do you feel like
28. Do you have any good reason for
29. Thank you for (help) me carry the goods.
30. The little boy's mother warned him (not / eat) so many apples.
31. They reminded me (do) my assignment.
32. The children are excited about (go) to the movies.
33. She always puts off(do) the laundry.
34. Bob refused (talk) about his problems.
35. Cindy told him (not / wait) for her.
36. He suggested (go) home when he got sick.
37. Who is responsible for (tidy) the room?
38. Henry is quite good at (make up) stories.
39. We're planning on
40. I couldn't persuade him (come) with me.
41. Can you touch your toes without
42. I can't help (look) at her.
43. Do you have any difficulty in (speak) English?
44. Please remind me (take) my photo.
45. I persuaded my mother (give) me permission to go out.
46. He will arrange (meet) me at the airport.
47. He waited (get) his salary.
48. I regret (say) you that he is ill.
49. Jim can't stand (be) interrupted.
50. When Sam got tired, he stopped (work).
51. I remember (play) with dolls when I was a child.
52. I regret (not / listen) to my father's advice. He was right.
53. The thief was accused of (steal) a woman purse.
cer man man man accept of manner man (count) at montain parties.
D) Complete with GERUND or INFINITIVE:
b) complete with oblicity of high little.
1. He suggested dinner in a Chinese restaurant.
2. I'll give it back when I finish it.
3. I remembered to the chemists for you. Here's your medicine.
4. I remember
5. Would you like to some music?
6. I regret that I won't be able to come to the meeting.

#### **SUBJECT:** Gerund or Infinitive

#### A) Use the GERUND to connect the following: 1. Peter's sometimes late. He can't help it. .....Peter can't help being late. 2. Gordon has to get up early. He dislikes it. ..... 3. Paul asked Mary to come home. He remembers it. ..... 4. Jill occasionally speaks Spanish. She can't avoid it. ..... 5. Jim didn't take his holiday until June. He delayed it. ..... 6. Jim was speaking French when Bob came in. He stopped. ..... 7. Jim wanted to see the race. He didn't want to miss it. ..... 8. You may have an accident if you drive that car. You risk it. ..... 9. I wouldn't like to work in an office. I don't fancy it. ..... 10. I spent all my money. I regret it, because I've got none left now. ..... 11. Henry has his lunch very late. He is used to it. ..... 12. John saw the girl. He denies it. ..... 13. I had dinner with a film star. I'll never forget it. ..... 14. Richard took the books home with him. He admitted it. ..... 15. Mary wanted to have dinner at a restaurant. She suggested it. ..... 16. You should speak English all the time. You should practise it. ..... B) Complete the sentences using the GERUND (after prepositions): 1. David is studying. He's bored. ..... 2. Gordon likes to watch football. He's keen. ..... 3. Peter wants to learn English. He's interested. ..... 4. Sheila keeps her own room tidy. She's responsible. ..... 5. Sally will visit her aunt. She's excited.

......

6.	Swan will meet Gordon. She is looking forward.
7.	Paul doesn't want to be misunderstood. He's afraid.
8.	Jane has to do the housework by herself. She's tired.
9.	John has to get up early. He is used.
	Tom passed all his exams. He succeeded.
	oply an appropriate form GERUND or INFINITIVE of the verbs in parentheses:
2.	Mary reminded me
4. 5.	The baby started (talk) when she was about eighteen months old. I'm getting tired. I need (take) a break.
	I've decided
	(answer) a question.  The travel agent advised us
9.	We're going out for dinner. Would you like
11. 12.	My boss expects me
13.	Joan and David were considering (get) married in June, but they finally decided (wait) until August.
15.	He doesn't mind
	Mrs. Jackson warned her young son
18.	Jack advised me
20.	Lucy pretended

#### **SUBJECT**: Pronouns

A) Fill in the blan	ks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:
<ol> <li>This is Tim.</li> <li>Jane and I at</li> <li>Are you a drive.</li> <li>She is my fr</li> <li>These are M</li> <li>Look at that</li> <li>Your friend</li> <li>That's Mr. C</li> <li>Ali's and Ca</li> <li>Gökçe and M</li> <li>kitchen.</li> <li>The dog is e</li> </ol>	car is very fast.  ie in the garden books are in the classroom.  iver? Where is car?  This is school.  iend name is Meltem.  r. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.  cat eyes are green.  and you are sad today. What's problem?  Green. He is driving car.  n's bags are heavy bags are full.  Meltem are listening to pop music mother is cooking in the  ating a bone teeth are very sharp.  your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car.
14. A: What's . B: I'm a me 15. Madonna is 16. Robert has g 17. We have go 18. The boys are 19. Ayşegül is g 20. Sue and Man	chanic. a famous singer
1. Jane's fathe	
2. <u>Men's</u> trous	ers are very expensive.
3. <u>Jim's shirt</u>	• •
4. Is <u>your bro</u> t	her a businessman?
5. My mother	and I would like some tea.
6. These are <u>A</u>	y <mark>se's and my</mark> books.
7. Mrs. Brown	's daughters are in the garden.
8. Where is <b>G</b> o	ekçe's mother?
9. My father's	car is blue.

	11.	The students' books are in the classroom.
	12.	This is Mrs. Brown's coat, but these are the children's coats.
C.	Re	write the underlined words using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:
	1.	
	2.	It is my chocolate. Don't eat!
	3.	That red book is not <b>Can's book</b> . <b>His book</b> is blue.
	4.	A: Look at these keys. Are they our keys?
		B: No, they are not <b>your keys</b> . They are <b>my mother's keys.</b>
	5.	A: Are those <b><u>your glasses</u></b> or <b><u>my glasses</u></b> on the table?
		B: I think, they are <b>your glasses</b> . <b>My glasses</b> aren't on the table. They are in my bag.
D.	Fil	l in the blanks using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:
	1.	A: Is this John's tie?
	2.	B: Yes, it is
	3.	There is a car near your house. Is it?
	4.	That green shirt isn't Ayşe's is blue.
	5. 6.	Pass this ball to us. It is
		Don't take these keys. They are not
		A: There is a pair of brown gloves here. Are they your gloves or my gloves?
	0	B: I haven't got brown gloves. They aren't, they are
	9.	B: No, is very old.
	10.	Can I take your pen? is at home.
Ε.	Fil	I in the blanks with ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:
	1.	We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with
	2.	e
	3. 4.	Where is my book? I'm looking for
		I'm very thirsty. Give a glass of water.
	6.	This is Ahmet's pen. Give it to
		Look at Are they your friends?
	8.	Are you John Brown? There is a letter for

F. Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, THEIR, ME, YOU, HIM, HER, IT, US, THEM, MINE, YOURS, HERS, HIS, OURS, THEIRS where necessary:
<ol> <li>Is that Jim's tie? Show to me.</li> <li>There is a pen on the table. Give</li></ol>
7. A: Have you got a green pullover? B: No, isn't green. It's blue. 8. Look at that man name is John Brown. This psssport is Give to
G. Rewrite the underlined parts using ME, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:
1. There are some books on the desk. Look at <b>these books.</b>
2. She is turning <u>the radio</u> on.
3. The teacher is asking <u>Jane</u> a question.
4. Take <u>your shoes</u> off.
5. The man is looking at Ali and me.
6. Jim is giving <u>his father</u> some tea.
7. This is the dog's meat. Give the meat to <b>the dog.</b>
8. Is Tom eating <u>any oranges?</u>
9. Give the milk to that cat.
10. Could you pass <b>the salt</b> to <b>your mother?</b>
H) Complete the passage. Use these words.
my your his her its our their his
Hello
Where is your family? Is family here, too?

#### **SUBJECT:** Pronouns

#### A) Choose the correct answers:

- 1. We / Us met Sally yesterday afternoon. She / Her came to the cinema with we / us.
- 2. I phoned Sarah last night and gave she / her the message.
- 3. My brother is older than I/me, but he/him isn't as tall as I/me am.
- 4. "Who wants a cup of coffee?" "I/Me."
- 5. A: Have you seen Simon today?"
  - B: Yes. I/Me saw he/him this morning. He/Him was going to the swimming pool.
- 6. A: What did those people want?
  - B: *They / Them* asked I / me to help *they / them*.

#### B) Complete the sentences using the pronouns in the box:

I	you	he	she	it	we	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	them

1.	Peter and I are going out this eveningre going to the cinema. Would you like
	to come with?
2.	Where are my keys? I put on the table a moment ago, but now've
	disappeared.
3.	's usually quite cold in New York in the winter.
4.	A: What did you think of the film, Simon?
	B: enjoyed very much.
5.	's strange that Kate didn't come to the meeting.
6.	A: What do the government plan to do about education?
	B: say that're going to build more schools.
7.	aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until're 17 years old.
8.	If you have any problems, just tell someone and they'll help you.
	How far is from Madrid to Paris?

10. My sister and I are quite different. ...........'s much more serious than ........... am.

#### C) Choose the correct answers:

- 1. We know their / theirs telephone number, but they don't know our / ours.
- 2. My/Mine car wasn't as expensive as her/hers.
- 3. A: How are *your / yours* children? B: Fine, thanks. How are *your / yours?*
- 4. Maria has got her / hers suitcase, but her / hers friends haven't got their / theirs.
- 5. Our / Ours flat isn't as big as their / theirs, but our / ours is much more comfortable.
- 6. Have you seen my / mine coat?

### **SUBJECT :** Reflexive Pronouns

	Complete the sentences using MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, DURSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES:
1	. Sue's children are too young to look after
	2. An elephant hurt when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
	3. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it
	I don't need any help. I can take care of
	5. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
	6. Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
	7. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy
	3. I taught to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.
C	s. I taught to play the guitar, I ve hever had lessons.
<b>B</b> ) <b>C</b>	Complete each sentence using BY + A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1	. A: Who did you go to the cinema with?
	B: Nobody, I went
	2. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
3	3. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all?
	I. They need some help; they can't manage
5	5. The dog opened the door
<b>C</b> ) <b>C</b>	Complete the sentences using a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1	. I didn't buy that cake from the shop. I made it
	2. A: Who built your swimming pool for you?
	B: Nobody. We built it
3	3. Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him?
	A: Who told you they were moving?
	B: They told me
5	5. Mr. Mason offered me the job.
	5. Sally didn't buy that sweater, she made it
D) F	inish th sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1	. He looked at in the mirror.
2	2. I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
3	3. Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
4	
5	5. I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
6	6. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
7	7. I want to know more about you. Tell me about
8	3. Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after!

E) Complete the answers to the questions using MYSELF, YOURSELF, ITSELF etc.
1 Who repaired the bicycle for you?

1.	Who repaired the bicycle for you?
	Nobody. I repaired it myself
2.	Did Brian have his hair cut by a hairdresser?
	No. He cut
3.	Do you want me to post that letter for you?
	No, I'll
4.	Who told you that Linda was getting married?
	Linda

### **SUBJECT:** Certainty, Possibility, Impossibility and Advisability

<b>A</b> )		write the sentences using the modals of CERTAINTY, IMPOSSIBILITY and SSIBILTY:
	1.	Perhaps Jane will lend Tom some money.
	2.	Perhaps Jane lent Tom some money.
	3.	It is possible that she won't invite you to the party.
	4.	It is possible that she didn't invite him to the party.
	5.	Perhaps she is asleep.
	6.	Perhaps she was asleep.
	7.	I'm sure he isn't tired.
	8.	I'm sure he wasn't tired.
	9.	It is impossible that Mary knows my phone number.
	10.	It is impossible that Mary knew his address.
	11.	I'm sure she reads adventure books a lot.
	12.	I'm sure she wrote to the bank.
	13.	Maybe those children are lost.
	14.	Maybe those children were lost.
	15.	Perhaps Mary is feeling comfortable.
	16.	I'm sure she is driving carefully.
	17.	It is impossible that Lucy is studying in her room.
	18.	I'm sure he isn't helping his father now.
	19.	It is possible that people will be traveling between the planets.
B)	Re	write using modals to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IMPOSSIBILITY:
	1.	Perhaps Peter lended some money to Linda.
	2	It is impossible that Ken saw me because he wasn't wearing his glasses.

3.	Perhaps Martin didn't receive my letter because he didn't reply.
4.	I'm sure he knows about the new project.
5.	It's impossible that he forgot the meeting. Because I called him this morning.
6.	It's possible that she will move to her new flat next week.
	ll in the blanks with the modal verbs to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IPOSSIBILTY:
1. 2.	He drank two glasses of water, he
۷.	licence.
3.	He (watch) TV in his room, because there isn't any noise coming.
4.	The solution
5.	A: Do you smell fish?
6	B: Yes. Someone
0.	I'm not sure, he
D) M	ake sentences using CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILTY:
1.	She / not / work / yesterday, / it / Sunday.
<ol> <li>2.</li> </ol>	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.
2.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
<ul><li>2.</li><li>3.</li></ul>	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.
2. 3. 4. <b>E) Fi</b> l	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
2. 3. 4. E) Fill IM 1.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fill IM 1. 2.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fill IM 1. 2. 3.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fill IM 1. 2. 3.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fill 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fil IM 1. 2. 3.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  Il in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
2. 3. 4. E) Fil IM 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.  There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.  Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.  It in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY:  Her face is red. She
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8.	A: I need to call Howard. Do you know which hotel he's staying at in Boston?  B: Well, he
	sure. I think he
	away from the city center.
9.	A: Do you smell smoke?
1.0	B: I sure do. Something (burn).
10	). There
	ewrite the following sentences using modal verbs used for expressing CERTAINTY, OSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILITY:
1.	Tom gets excellent grades. I'm sure he is very intelligent.
2.	Perhaps Tony is in the sports center.
3.	It's possible that Liz won't come to the party.
4.	It's possible that Rose is studying to be a lawyer.
5.	It's impossible that he is Canadian; I've ever seen his identity card.
6.	I'm sure he goes to the theatre a lot.
7.	I'm sure long skirts aren't in fashion this year.
8.	Perhaps she won't be here tomorrow.
9.	Their baby-boy is ill. It is impossible that they are going to the party.
10	. I'm sure he is taking the money to the bank.
11	. Perhaps people will be living on the moon in the future.
12	. It is possible that it will rain this afternoon.
	<u> </u>

#### **SUBJECT**: Perfect Modals

A) Complete the sentences using PERFECT MODALS:

### 1. We didn't go out last night. We ......(go) to the cinema but we decided to stay at home. 2. Jerry passed the examination. He didn't study very much for it. The exam ...... .....(be) very difficult. 3. A: I wonder where Tom was going when you saw him. B: He ...... (go) to work. really. I was going to do it later. 5. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove in to the back of his car. going to stop. 6. A: How do you think the fire started? 7. A: What time is it? B: Well, we came at seven, and I'm sure we've been here for at least an hour. So it .....(be) around eight o'clock. 8. A: Jack was absent yesterday afternoon. Where was he? B: I don't know. He ...... (go) to a movie or he ..... (be) at home. 9. I had a test this morning. I didn't do well on the test because I didn't study for it last night. I ..... (study) it. B) Fill in the blanks using MUST (HAVE), CAN'T (HAVE), MAY-MIGHT-COULD (HAVE): 1. She knew everything about our plans. She ......(listen) to our conversation. 2. He ...... (eat) the roasted beef when we were out. He is a vegeterian. 3. Mrs. White bought a new fur coat! She ...... (win) a lottery. 4. John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He ......(forget) all about it. 5. It is possible that he wasn't taken to the cinema last weekend. He ...... ..... (not / take) to the cinema. 6. The children ..... (study) in the library now, because they have a test tomorrow. 7. The singer has got a sore throat, so she .......(sing) at the concert. ..... (be) but I'm not sure.

,	write the following sentences using MUST / CAN'T / MAY / MIGHT with the table infinitive forms (+infinitive or +perfect infinitive) according to their tenses:
1.	It is possible that they will not reach agreement.
2.	Perhaps you found you made a mistake.
3.	It is certain that our boss will give a rise in our salary.
4.	It is impossible that she won the beauty contest last year.
	Perhaps parents will find that they cannot understand the new teaching methods being introduced in primary schools.
6.	It is not impossible that the Government's policy will prove to be little short of disastrous.
7.	I'm sure Jane got 5 in her last exam.
8.	I'm sure you will catch the 5 o'clock train.
9.	It is possible that he changed his mind after I had offered him the job.
10.	I'm sure Tom didn't visit his parents last year because he was abroad and very busy.
	mplete the responses to the statements, using MUST or CAN'T to suggest what seems be most likely explanations:
	His fiancée writes him everyday. She must
	He drives a Rolls-Royce and his wife a Mercedes. They must
4.	He has no idea what the book is about. He can't
	He talks about going to the moon next year. He must
	She didn't reply to his letter. She can't
	He said he would ring, but he hasn't. He must
	The last bus has already gone. It must than I thought.
	I'm amazed that she married him so soon. She can't

# SUBJECT: Possessive "apostrophe -s-" or "of"

<u>SUBJ</u>	ECT: Possessive "apostrophe -s-" or "of"
A) Co	mplete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the POSSESSIVE 'S or OF:
Exa	Have you seen <i>Steven Spielberg's new film?</i> (the new film / Steven Spielberg) Have you repaired <i>the wheel of the bicycle?</i> (the wheel / the bicycle)
1.	We had to leave the cinema early so we didn't see
	(the end / the film)
2.	We met Sue and Frank at
	My flat is on (the top floor / the house)
	The bus crashed into (the back / my car)
	We heard the news from
	woman who works in the post office)
6.	There's a hospital at (the end / this road)
	I've spoken to (the parents / the girls)
	The police want to interview (the manager /
	the Black Cat Club)
B) Co	mplete the sentences using the correct form of the POSSESSIVE 'S:
1	What is your friend name?
	Sarah found somebody credit cards in the street.
	The Eiffel Tower is Paris most famous landmark.
	The boys bedroom has just been painted.
	I read about a murder in this morning newspaper.
	Can you borrow your parents car at the weekend?
	I need to get some medicine. Is there a chemist near here?
C) Do	white the following using the compact DOSSESSIVE forms
C) Re	write the following using the correct POSSESSIVE form:
	the butterflies – the wings the butterflies' wings
2.	the students – the books
3.	drive – three hours
4.	the department store – the staff
5.	living – the cost
6.	some friends – my brother
7.	bread – the price
8.	the baby – the pram
9.	John and Paul – the wives
	the men – the changing rooms
	the sea – the waves
	a climb – two hundred metres
	Lucy and Emily – the mother
	the house – my father's closest friend
	the president – the decisison
	my physics professor – the report
	the park – the playground
18.	the Smiths – the car

19. my mother-in-law – the garden .....

### **D**) Answer the questions:

1.	Is this your car?
	No, it isn't. It's Ben's (Ben)
2.	Are these your boots?
	No,(Jim)
3.	Are these Sue's glasses?
	No, (Eric)
4.	Is that your dress?
	No,(Karen)
5.	Is this my jacket?
	No,
6.	Are these your shirts?
	No,(Mike)
7.	Is that your grandmother's dress?
	No, (my mother)

#### **SUBJECT:** SO do I / NEITHER do I

A)	Use	SO /	<b>NEITHER</b>	Auxiliary	verb +	<b>Subject:</b>
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# B) Felix has just met Vicky at a party. They are finding out that they have a lot in common. Put in the sentences with SO and NEITHER:

Felix: I haven't been to a party for ages.

Vicky: Neither have I. I hate crowded rooms.

Felix: So do I. I'm not a party-goer, really.

1. Vicky: I can't make conversation.
2. Felix: I'm a quiet sort of person.
3. Vicky: I live alone in a bedsitter.
4. Felix: I haven't got many friends.
5. Vicky: And I would really like a good friend.

#### C) Look at the table and complete the sentences:

6. Felix: Oh, .....

	Mike	Lorna	Paul	Marie
Swimming	*	*		
Tennis		*	*	
Cycling	*			*
Chess			*	*

1.	Mike can swim, and so can Lorna
2.	Marie isn't keen on tennis, and neither is Mike
3.	Paul doesn't like swimming, and
4.	Marie has got a bike, and
5.	Mike can't play chess, and
6.	Lorna isn't keen on cycling, and
7.	Paul plays tennis, and
8.	Marie is a chess player, and

### **SUBJECT**: Enough / Too

A) Complete the sentences.	Use	<b>ENOUGH</b>	with	one of	these	words:
----------------------------	-----	---------------	------	--------	-------	--------

	big	g eat	fruit	loud	old	practise	sugar	time	tired
	1.	A: "Is there		gh sugar	in yo	ur coffee?"			
	2.	B: "Yes, thank you." Can you hear the radio? Is itloud enough for you?							
		•					•		
						to answer al			e exam?
	5.					for a			
	6.	Tina is very	thin. She	doesn't.					
									s's good for you.
				_		ow. I'm not			
	٦.	Lisa isii ta	very good	i tellilis pi	ayer bee	ause she does	11 t	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
B)	Co	mplete the s	entences.	. Use ENC	OUGH v	with the word	ls in brack	ets:	
	1.	We haven't	got	enough i	noney to	o <b>buy</b> a	car.		(money / buy)
						to			(sharp / cut)
	3.								(warm / have)
		_				s			(bread make)
							_	•	(well / win)
	0.	I don't nave	•••••		• • • • • • • • •	n	ewspaper.		(time / read)
C)	Pu	t in TOO or	<b>ENOUG</b>	H:					
	1.	You're alwa	vs at hon	ne. You do	on't go c	out <i>enoug</i>	h		
			-		_				
							hard.		
	4.	A: Did you			t	o eat?			
	_	B: Yes, than				. 1.1 37	1 11 .		
						etables. You s		iore.	
						Can you tu		ase?	
						me to understa	1 . 1	asc:	
						t long			
<b>D</b> )	Co	mplete the s	entences	. Use TO	O or EN	OUGH with	the words	in brack	ets:
	1	I 1 J - 24	aule I		المسال				(4: no d)
	1. 2.	I couldn't w				isn't loud e	mouah		(tired) (loud)
	3.					ish i iouu e			(far)
	4.								` /
	5.	•				g. It			(big)
	6.	I couldn't de	o the exer	cise. It					(difficult)
	7.	Your work 1	needs to b	e better. I	t				(good)

	I can't talk to you now. I	
E) Co	omplete the sentences. Use TOO (+adj.) +	TO (do something):
2. 3. 4. 5.	(I'm not going out / cold) (I'm not going to bed / early) (they're not getting married / young) (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) (don't phone Ann now / late (I didn't say anything / surprised)	It's too cold to go out.  It's  They're  It's  It's  It was

### **SUBJECT**: Rewrite

) Re	write the following sentences:
1.	<u>Perhaps</u> I will get a high mark.
2.	I
3.	The last time she phoned me was three months ago.
4.	She
5.	<u><b>Don't</b></u> use this pen. You
6.	They <i>grew</i> the best vegetables.
7.	The best vegetables  The children were happy. They saw Micky Mouse. (so)  The children
8.	He'll play with his friends. At first he'll finish watering the flowers. (Before)
9.	There is <u>nobody</u> at the door.
10.	There is
11.	It is <u>necessary</u> for him to go there.
12.	He
13.	They
14.	You mustn't park here. There <i>isn't much</i> coffee in the cup.
15	There is
	Would
16.	John's marks are <u>worse</u> than Jane's.  Jane's
17.	Was it necessary for you to check?
18.	I have never eaten <u>such a bad pie</u> before.
19.	This is  He knows <i>how to play</i> the piano.  He
20.	There <i>can't be a more popular singer</i> than Madonna.
21.	Madonna is
22.	I'm not

	would like to buy a new dress.
24. <u>И</u>	Why don't we go to the cinema?
25. I	advise you to make a surprise for him.
26. <u>It</u>	tis forbidden to walk on the railway.
27. I	don't know the boys. They are <i>fighting</i> in the street. (gerund) don't
28. I	<i>prefer to drive rather than</i> travel by train.
29. W	We <u>had better</u> stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty.
	ecause it was raining a lot, we didn't go out.
31. <u>A</u>	<u>Ithough</u> the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
••	