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SUBJECT: Subject Pronouns and Verb "To Be"

A) F	ill in	the	blanks	using	"HE,	SHE.	, IT.	, WE.	, THEY"	' :
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10. Mariah ... a beautiful girl. She ugly.

A) Fill in the blanks using	"HE, SHE, IT,	, WE, THEY'	':
cat and horse	Mary		Tom
Jack and I	books		sister
You and Dave	plane		sunshine
cheese	cactus		parents
Pamela	news	·••	scissors
geese	flowers	• • • • •	piano
school	daughter		milk
children	sugar		feet
bicycle	Ann and Kate		tennis
son	mice		sky
shop	buses	••••	papers
Mr. Green	brother-in-law		picture
friendship	dolphin	••••	The Riggs family
B) Fill in the blanks using	"AM, IS, ARE	, AM NOT, I	SN'T, AREN'T":
1. It an onion.	. (+)	11. İzmir	a city. (+)
2. Jasmine a stude			a postman. (+)
3. Wefriends. (+)			nine o'clock. (+)
4. I hungry. (-)		14. Manhatta	an an island. (-)
5. Mark 20 years o	ld. (+)	15. Mr. Rich	ards a lawyer. (+)
6. A bee a big inse	ect. (-)	16. I	ill. I happy. (+ / -)
7. Newsweek a n	nagazine. (+)	17. London.	
8. I a profession player. (-)	al football	18. Dave and brothers.	1 Adrian sisters. They (- / +)
9. I know you. You ii	n my class. (+)	19. New Yor	k near to New Jersey. (+)
10.Cows insects. The	hey		d I teachers. We
mammals. (- / +)		students.	(-/+)
C) Fill in the blanks using	"AM, IS, ARE	, AM NOT, I	SN'T, AREN'T":
1. Germany, England,	and Spain	cities.	
2. A lemon s	weet. It so	our.	
3. Copper che	eap. Diamonds.	expe	ensive.
4. Airplanes slo		fast.	
5. Ice cream and candy			
6. Today cloud	•		
7. My brother		_	
8. I from Turk	-		
9. Maths hard.	It easy	/.	

D) Rewrite the sentences by using "IS, Is	SN'T, AM, AM NOT":
1. London aren't a country.	London isn't a country
2. The United States aren't a city.	
3. An elephant am not a small animal.	
4. English and Turkish isn't sister lang	guages
5. Mercedes aren't a bike.	
6. Is I a student?	
7. Mrs. Stuart aren't a poor woman.	
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	g "AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT , ISN'T, AREN'T":
Hello! My nameis Jack, and thisis Su She my sister. Sue twelve year We adults. We students. We Americans. We from Chicago. Chicago	rs old and I sixteen Canadians. We
F) Write short sentences: Example: (Chris, 9, student, short, not ChineChris is nine years old. He is a	ese) student. He is short. He isn't Chinese
1. (Leonard and Mike, 25, firemen, tal	ll, 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,	
G) Build up sentences:	
1. Mike / drummer (-)	Mike isn't a drummer
2. Charlie and Chris / policemen(+)	
3. Danny and Rick / singers (-)	
4. Salem and Lucky / puppies (+)	
5. Rome / London / cities (+)	

H) Ch	oose the best answ	er:			
1.	Maggie and Carol a) am	•	d friends. c) is	d) isn't	
2.	Sue a scie a) are not		c) are	d) am	
3.		a student a	-	gh School. It a d) is / is	n old school.
4.	Margarita a) is / am	from Spain. I b) are / is			
5.	You and I		ne age. c) are	d) is	
I) Cha	ange the sentences	into questions:			
Examp	ple: I a	n an engineer.	••••	.Am I an engineer?	•••••
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	You are ill. Linda is a pretty g Belinda is a singer Nick is an actor. We are good frien He is an officer. It is an eraser. You and Eddie are Rosie is angry. Jack and I aren't g	ds. e partners. cood swimmers.			
Examp	ple:	Is it a car? What is it?		o, it isn't. is a house	
1) }	Is it a fish? What is it?		8)	Is it Saturn? What is it?	
2)	Is it a river? What is it?		9)	Is it a mount What is it?	

	Is it a radio?t is it?		10) WI	Is it a CD player?hat is it?	
• •	Are these tomatoes?t are they?		11) Wi	Are these farms?	
•	Are these pencils ?t are they?			Is this a motorcycle?hat is it?	
ŕ	Is it a school bus?is it?			Is it a bottle?	
*	Is it a horse?t is it?			Are these tables?	•
K) Give long	g answers:				
Example:	Are you a scientist? .	Yes, I a	am a scient	tist	
1. Are y 2. Is To 3. Is it a 4. Are N 5. Am I 6. Is Th 7. Are y 8. Is ice 9. Are I 10. Are A	you a student? om in the park? a poetry book? Mary and John friends? an executive? comas fifteen years old? your earrings expensive? e cream hot? emons yellow and sour? Andy and Jack girls?	Yes,		tist	
1. Are y 2. Is To 3. Is it a 4. Are N 5. Am I 6. Is Th 7. Are y 8. Is ice 9. Are I 10. Are A	you a student? om in the park? a poetry book? Mary and John friends? an executive? comas fifteen years old? your earrings expensive? e cream hot? emons yellow and sour? Andy and Jack girls? questions and give answ	Yes,			
1. Are y 2. Is To 3. Is it a 4. Are N 5. Am I 6. Is Th 7. Are y 8. Is ice 9. Are I 10. Are A	you a student? om in the park? a poetry book? Mary and John friends? an executive? comas fifteen years old? your earrings expensive? e cream hot? emons yellow and sour? Andy and Jack girls? questions and give answ	Yes,			
1. Are y 2. Is To 3. Is it a 4. Are N 5. Am I 6. Is Th 7. Are y 8. Is ice 9. Are I 10. Are A L) Build up Example: 1. good 2. lazy s 3. soup 4. the b	you a student? om in the park? a poetry book? Mary and John friends? an executive ? omas fifteen years old? your earrings expensive? e cream hot ? emons yellow and sour? Andy and Jack girls? questions and give answ engineer / William rider / Steve students / Mark and Lucy / hot aby / asleep	Yes,	engineer?)
1. Are y 2. Is To 3. Is it a 4. Are N 5. Am I 6. Is Th 7. Are y 8. Is ice 9. Are I 10. Are A L) Build up Example: 1. good 2. lazy s 3. soup 4. the b 5. baske	you a student? om in the park? a poetry book? Mary and John friends? an executive ? omas fifteen years old? your earrings expensive? e cream hot ? emons yellow and sour? Andy and Jack girls? questions and give answ engineer / William rider / Steve students / Mark and Lucy / hot aby / asleep	Yes,	engineer?	Yes, he is an engineer. (+)?(+?(?(+)

 4. Is it a sports car or a classic car? (classic) 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) 	rmy)
N) Read the passage and answer the questions:	
Sophia: I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Tur Jordan: Yes, I am. Are you English? Sophia: Hector is. I am French. Are you from the Jordan: Yes, I am. Hector, are you from London Hector: Yes, I am. Are you from California? Jordan: No, I am from New York City. Is London Hector: Yes, it is a big city. Sophia, are you from Sophia: Yes, I am from Lyon. Hector: Is Lyon near Florence? Sophia: No, it isn't. Florence is in Italy. Hector: Oh, isn't it in France? I am a real fool. Jordan: No, Hector. Of course you are not a fool Hector: I am a student. She is an actress in France Sophia: Are you a student, Jordan? Jordan: No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I a	e United States? ? on a big city? n Lyon? !! Are you and Sophia students? ce. We are tourists in the United States.
* Give long answers. If the answer is negative, t	then give the right answer:
Example: Is Sophia from Paris?No, she is	n't She is from Lyon
2. Is Florence in Italy?3. Are Sophia and Hector students?4. Is Hector from Manchester?	
Write True or False:	
 T Hector is English. Hector isn't from Manchester. London is not a big city. Hector is a student. Sophia is an actress in London. 	 6F Sophia is from the United States. 7 Jordan is from New York City. 8 Florence is in Italy. 9 Jordan is a teacher. 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 <u>usually</u> (drink) coffee, but he (drink) tea <u>ne</u>	ow.
14. We (go) to the disco <u>tonight.</u>	
15 (he / go) to work by bus everyday.	

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

Questions:	ALA	N

- 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?

- Alan's a lorry driver.
 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>
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1	1. secretary
2	-
3	
4	
5	
6	6. orange-juice
7	
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		Often		Sometimes		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	
L •	 • •
2.	
•	
5.	
1	
t.	

5				
6				
7 8				
9				
10				
10	•••••			
Now ask questions about the CHART: Example: How often does Tom buy fast food?	He <u>usually</u> buys fast food.			
Does Tom play tennis?	No, he doesn't play tennis.			
Boes Tom pray termis.	<u>ino</u> , ne doesn't play termis.			
1	He always watches TV.			
2	He sometimes plays tennis.			
3	No, he doesn't save money.			
4	Yes, he usually listens to cassettes.			
5				
	He often plays computer games.			
6	Yes, he always drinks fizzy drinks.			
7	He <u>usually</u> eats sweets.			
1. Susan usually	chool by bus, but now she train.			
 Susan usually	chool by bus, but now she train. ed, but today she is very tired and she le) their bikes to school. They			
1. Susan usually	chool by bus, but now she train. ed, but today she is very tired and she le) their bikes to school. They			
1. Susan usually	chool by bus, but now she train. ed, but today she is very tired and she le) their bikes to school. They			

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	2.	Tim can the guitar?
	3.	Sam is milk at the moment?
4	1.	"Who is that lady?"
5	5.	"I don't"
6	5.	Emma can
7	7.	I'm my homework now.
8	3.	" your name, please."
9).	"G-A-R-Y"
		Excuse me. Can I you a question?
		Please go to the supermarket and some cheese.
1	12.	He is water now because he is thirsty.
1	l3.	Every weekend they their thirsty.
		Listen! Jack is a song.
1	15.	Can you me, please? I can't carry these bags.
1	l 6.	My dog and his cat arenow. My dog doesn't like cats.
1	١7.	There is a party in Ann's house. They are playing music. and
J) U	se	the CORRECT TENSE:
1	Ι.	Look! Jane (sing) again. She often (sing)
		this song.
2	2.	My father(have) a lot of work to do every weekend.

	3.	_	rls (not / talk) now. All of them
			(watch) a film.
	5.		(usually / go) at 9:00 o'clock, but this morning
			(leave) home late.
	6.		(visit) my grandparents every Friday. My sister
	7		(often / visit) them.
	1.		oys (swim) in the pool now but they
	0		
			(write) a letter to her pen-friend at the moment.
	9.	•	(sometimes / have) lunch at work, but today
	10	•	(have) at a restaurant.
			n't talk to you. She
			re
	13.		nildren (play) the piano and (sing)
		_	g at the moment.
		-	other (always / cook) in the morning.
			(you / usually / do) at weekends?
	16.		(give) a party today because it
			(be) her birthday.
			sson (start) at 9 o'clock every morning.
	18.		is in his room now. He (write) a letter to his pen-
		friend.	. He (always / write) him a letter.
		2.	How often do you walk to school? What do you do after school? What can you eat in an Italian restaurant?
		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.	?
			George <u>often</u> has a bath.
		2.	
		2.	Mike eats <i>corn-flakes</i> for breakfast every morning.
		3	?
		٥.	The teacher is writing some examples on the board.
		4.	?
		т.	Tom is watching a film now.
		5	<u>*************************************</u>
		٦.	My parents <i>never</i> smoke cigarettes.
		6	?
			Peter and Rob go to school by service bus.
		7.	Sam is doing his homework <i>in his room</i> .

	9. I can't understand Hans because I don't know	German.
	10	
	ite a question word in each blank (For example: Wen match the questions with the answers:	hen, How, Why, How many)
2.	is your music lesson? is it? books are there in your bag?	a) Because, I'm hungry.b) Fine.c) Germany.
4. 5.	likes James?is your watch?	d) Mary.e) In the garden.
7. 8.	are you? are the children? your father's birthday?	f) In June.g) It is half past two.h) 5.
	do you want a sandwich? is she from?	I) Tuesday. j) Six.
N) Buil	d up sentences:	
1.	. He / like watching TV / but / he / not / watch / at the	e moment / because / he / sleep //
2.	. What / Wendy / do / at the moment / ? // She / clean	/ her teeth / bathroom //
3.	mother / can (-) / help me / now / because / she / co	ook / kitchen //
	• Where / your cousin / live / ? // She / live / Sydney /	
	Why/you/eat/sandwich/now/?//Because/I/	be / hungry //
	Tim / usually / go / work / bicycle //	
	. children / play / games / everyday // My brother / con () / play / tennis / because / be / y	not / hovo / rookst //
O	. My brother / can (-) / play / tennis / because / he / n	not / nave / nacket //
	• How often / mother / cook / pizza / ? //	

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:

- a. He *isn't* listening to the radio right now.
- b. He *doesn't* listen to the radio every evening.
- c. We watching a television program now.
- d. We watch television every day.
- e. They study their lessons after class.

	f.	, , ,
	g.	
	h.	, <u>,</u>
	i.	\mathcal{E}
	j.	, ,
		I see any students in that room.
	1.	I hear anyone in the hall now.
C) Comp	olete	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
cold e schoo Af dinne	ggs. l. The ter s r but	se. Mum makes breakfast at 5:30 and I'm not late for breakfast because I don't like After breakfast I help dad for an hour. Then I have a shower and get ready for ne school bus leaves at 8:15. I leave home at 8:00. chool I can watch TV for an hour. Then we have our dinner. We have chicken for I hate it. I eat it because mum gets angry. After dinner I do my homework. Then I diffed the horses. I go to bed early because I'm always very tired at the end of the
	1.	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:	
	 She doesn't like the farm. Kate doesn't work very hard. Kate has a shower before 8:15. Kate's mother doesn't like chicken. 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 birth 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? J your friend? How much your new tennis racket?	·
F) Circle	e the correct answer:	
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Look! Thomas is bringing / brings his little sister to clas My older sister is often listening / often listens to pop m We are writing / write an exercise now. Mmmm! Mum is making / makes a cake. Our teacher is giving / gives us a test every month. Listen! Dad is reading / reads a story to Ricky. Mr. Michael usually is growing / grows roses in his gard. They are building / build a new house on the hill now. Maria is drinking / drinks milk every morning. Look! Nick is running / runs down the hill.	usic.
G) Chan	ge the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIV	E and QUESTION form:
1.	You know the answer. (-)	
2.	(-)	
3.	(?)	
4.	Does she cut her husband's hair? (+)	
5.	She does her homework everyday.	

	(-)		
	(?)		
H) Supply	y PRESENT CONTINUOU	S TENSE in the b	lanks:
1.	He	(teach) his son to	ride a bike.
2.	A: Why Ann	(wear) her new dress?
	B: Because she	(have) a party tonight.
3.	Cindy usually does the shop	ping, but I	(do) it today
	because she is ill.		•
4.	She	(not / work), she	e(swim)
	in the river.		
5.	A: Ton	1	(clean) his shoes now?
	B: No, he	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 holid with the correct verbs.	lay in Jamaica.	Read her letter	r to Chilli and complete it
* invited * stopped * tal	ked * stayed	* travelled	* enjoyed
* didn't sleep * didn't get	* watched	* was	* listened
Dear Chilli,			
I had a fantastic holiday in Jo	ımaica. It was ho	ot and the sea v	vas blue and lovely.
Iby plane from Londo eight hours long but Ito mus the flight Ito mus to the girl in the seat next to me.	at all becaus	e I	so excited. During
I with my on a trip to Montego Bay. Welast night there I	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.	7. When did she go to bed on her last night?						
	8.	Where is Jam	naica?					
	9.	What do the t	courists do in	Jamaica?				
	10.	How is the li	fe for Jamaio	can people?				
Con	nplete thes	se sentences i	n the PAST	TENSE, us	ing the cor	rect verb:		
	* play	* enjoy	* watch	* listen	* talk	* phone		
	* stop	* walk	* travel	* like	* stay			
	I watch	ed the late fil	m on TV las	t night.				
D) (2. She 3. Italy 4. Her 5. I 6. We 7. She 8. The 9. I 10. The Complete t A: Whe B: I A: B: No, A: Oh, B: She A: No, B: How	he conversate were were you look you be she wonder	with fri wery w wyou four along t whe file to the r wo to the r with friends. V there? Why? ed. t with Nick.	iends in Brig yell in the las by train from times last ni the beach yes in but she did work at exact new Sting all about their to the beach yes new Sting all about their to	thton last sust World Cust World Cust Shangha ght but you sterday. It was like the sty one o'closum yesterday to Madager T / WERE but you at the I	mmer. p. ni to Moscow. were out. vas lovely. music.	interesting.	
E)	Complete	the man's sta	atement witl	h the PAST	SIMPLE fo	orm of the verbs	in brackets:	
	(leave)		t at about 11	o'clock. It		in West Street. I (be) a warm ever		
	(see) th	ree boys aged	l about eighte () me the time	een. One boy e. When I	/	(turn) and . (come) up to (look) down at the ground. Anoth	me and my watch,	

C)

(take) my wallet. I	(shout) for help. Then they
(run) away.	

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

Last year I went (go) on I	holiday. I (dri	ve) to the sea with my friend. On	
the first day we(1	look) at the beautiful building	s and (eat) in lots of	
restaurants. The next day	(be) very hot so we.	(drive) to the sea. We	e
(leave) our cloth	nes in the car and	(sunbathe) and	
(swim) all day. At six o'clock we	e (walk) to ou	ar car, but the car(be)	
there. We (buy) s	ome clothes and	(go) to the Police Station. The	
police (be) nice and	d we (sleep) in t	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.
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	b. The news.
last night?	
3. What did you do last weekend?	c. 6 th 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	g. John.

8. What was the month before last?

Carsten: I watch football on TV.

morning?

h. Toast and coffee.

J) Read about Lucian and Estelle and write the questions:

Lucian and Estelle are from London, but they live in Madrid. They work for Opel, the car factory. Lucian and Estelle like swimming and cooking. They don't have a car. They don't like driving!

driving!		
1. live / they / do / London? 2. Madrid / do / live / they? 3. Formari / they / work / do?	Do they live in London?	
 3. Ferrari / they / work / do? 4. work / Renault / do / they? 5. swimming / like / cooking / they / do? 6. swimming / they / like / traveling / do? 7. like / do / driving / they? 		
K) What does Ellie ask Carsten? Put the	words in order to make questions:	
Ellie: Sunday time What do get you What time do you get up on S Carsten: Ten o'clock. Ellie: you breakfast What do have f	Sunday?	
Carsten: Coffee, cheese and bread. Ellie: morning you in do the What of	do?	
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	the?	

L) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Father: Alice, what <i>are you doing</i> (you / do)?		
Alice: I (clean) the house. I usually (do) my		
homework but today I (not / go) to school.		
Father: Where's your mum?		
Alice: She (make) a cake. She usually (go) to		
the market but today my friends (come).		
M) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:		
1) Sarah Star is a singer. She <i>sings</i> (sing) and(dance) on TV. She(drive) a red Mercedes. At the moment she is with Nick Pear. They		
2) Ann is a doctor. She		

SUBJECT: Past form of Verb "To Be"

A) Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:	
 Mary and Susan were ill The weather ver The students at t Betty in My brother and I it cold yeste B) Put these sentences into the PAST. Use	by hot last Saturday. The theater last night. Germany last summer. The the football stadium on Saturday. The transfer of the stadium of Saturday. The transfer o
TODAY	YESTERDAY
Example: I'm at home.	I was at home
 Jane and Michael are tired. She's in the park. It's a sunny day. You're late. They aren't hungry. We aren't at work. I'm thirsty. You aren't at school. We're at the cinema. Paula isn't happy. Everyone is excited. I'm not afraid. 	
 Choose WAS or WERE and circle it: He was / were a policeman. We was / were very happy. Was / Were you happy? They wasn't / weren't interested in. I was / were at school. It wasn't / weren't expensive. Was / Were she your teacher? D) Complete the text with WAS or WERE 	:
in the army. We	me. I a young man, so I

young and theyv	erv frightened.
-----------------	-----------------

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.

<u>FALSE</u>- *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?

Bill : Oh yes, I was very happy, but I'm still happy now!

Interviewer: Tell me about your family.

Bill : Well, my father was a postman and my mother was a cook. We weren't rich,

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) Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using WAS or WERE: **Example:** (your hotel / good?) Was your hotel good?..... 1. (your room / comfortable?) 2. (the weather / nice?) 3. (the streets / full of people?) 4. (the shops / expensive?) 5. (the city / exciting at night?) 6. (the museums / interesting?) 7. (the people / friendly?) 8. (your flight / OK?) I) George and Sally have been married for 50 years. They are talking about their first house. Use WAS or WERE and a word from the box to complete their conversation: Italian big new green cold bad cheap **Example:** George: The house was warm. Sally : No, itwas cold. 1. George: The garden was small. Sally: No, it 2. Sally: The neighbors were French. George: No, they 3. George: The living-room was red. Sally: No, it 4. Sally : Our first chairs were expensive. George: No, they 5. George: The kitchen was old. Sally: No, it 6. George: The local shops were good. Sally: No, they J) Put WAS, WASN'T, WERE or WEREN'T in the gaps in these conversations: 1. Peter : Was Paul at work today? Julie : No, he in the office. I think he's sick. 2. Henry: you in South America last year?

Steve: Yes. I in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I

in Brazil for a holiday.

3.	Paula: Philip and I	vely there. Do you know Mike?
	Jane : Yes, I at Mike's p	party in Oxford in the summer.
	Paula : No, we weren't there. Philip and I	in Portugal in the summer.
K) M	ake questions using WAS / WERE:	
1.	Jim / at home / last night.	Was Jim at home last night??
	You / at school / on Monday.	?
	David / here / yesterday.	?
	the cinema / open / on Sunday.	?
	Kate and Jane / late / yesterday.	?
6.	you / in the football team / last year.	?
7.	all your friends / at your party.	?
8.	it / hot / last week.	?
L) Ma	ake negative sentences using WAS / WERE:	
1.	Kevin / at my party.	Kevin wasn't at my party
2.	Nick / in class yesterday.	
3.	It / warm / yesterday.	
4.	Tina and Jim / late.	
	Etty / on the bus.	
6.	We / at the match / yesterday.	
7.	Our teachers / pleased with us.	
8.	I / at the restaurant.	
N) Fi	ill in the blanks using WAS (NOT) / WERE	(NOT):
	I'm here today but I wasn't here Jennifer is tall now but she	3
3.	It is rainy today but it	• •
4.	Mr. Smith is angry now but he	•
5.	The shops are open today but they	
6.	My car is clean today but it	
7.	My father isn't at home now but he	an hour ago.
8.	The students are in class today but they	
9.	It isn't sunny now but it	
10	. We aren't hungry now but we	twenty minutes ago.

SUBJECT: Past form of Verb "To Be"

A) (Complete	the text	with the	e correct form	of TO	BE:
------	----------	----------	----------	----------------	-------	-----

	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 their lets	
Laurel and Hardy in their late	
	They funny because they were so
different. Laurel small and thin.	
in any serious films, only comedies.	(1937) and <i>Blockheads</i> (1938). They
in any serious inins, only concures.	
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	
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
111 (110 / 111) dauginos / in 11201010al,	170, 111 Guarginot Was in 17201120112011
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:

Example: (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 in Example: She's liking pop music. FALSE He's learning German. TRUE 1. They're enjoying the film.	6. She's eating a banana
 We're loving ice-cream. She's believing he's right. John's thinking about my idea. He's having lunch at the moment. 	7. I'm feeling sick.8. "Huge" is meaning "very big".9. Mick is knowing Jane.10. She's hating classical music.
C) Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in CONTINUOUS:	brackets () in the PRESENT
Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing? Steve:	nop)

Paul : No, it's OK. My father (help). Steve : Well, I hope you find a good racquet.
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>
I go
With best wishes, Anna
D) Write sentences. Use the PRESENT SIMPLE or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
Example: (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		
1. She				ice. n-tamer. noops.			
C) Write	C) Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:						
go shoppi clean the feed the c telephone watch a fi visit her g take them	house (-at (+) Mary (-alm on TV) mandpare	-) <u>/</u> (-) <u>nts</u> (+)		Jear	n didn't go	shopping yesterday.	
D) Fill in	the blan	ks with tl	he PAST f	form of the	e verbs:		

Benjamin Franklin was born (be born) in Boston in 1706. He (be)

the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor candlemaker. He(go) to
school only one year. He
the age of fourteen he (decide) to be a writer. He
(copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he (become) the
best known writer in his time.
When he
(arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He
(get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and (retire)
from business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he (spend) the next
forty years for his government. He (play) an important role in the
founding of the USA.
Franklin (be) also an important scientist and inventor. He (draw)
electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He (write) one of the first text
books on electricity. He (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other
practical tools. He (make) a study of water and
(discover) many principles of hydrodynamics. He even (invent) bifocal
glasses when he was seventy-eight and (need) them himself.
Franklin (do) all these things and many more because he
(believe) he (can).
E) Read the following story:
Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.
One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's
house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he
• • • •
comes back. 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
speaks three 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) Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:
Bob was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.
b) Answer the questions about the story:
b) Answer the questions about the story: 1. What was Bob?
1. What was Bob?
 What was Bob? He was a young sailor. What change did he find when he was back home?
1. What was Bob? He was a young sailor.
 What was Bob? He was a young sailor. What change did he find when he was back home?
 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 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 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?

7. Where is Capetown?	• • • • • • • •				
8. How many languages did to	the par	•			
9. What did the girl do with t	9. What did the girl do with the parrot?				
G) Rewrite the sentences using	the wo	ord and signs in parenthesis:			
(he)	(-)	1. We ate lunch at the cafeteria last night. 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.		
4.	Peter fell asleep while he	. (study).
5.	Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they	(dance) together.
6.	. I cut myself while I(sha	ive).
7.	Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they	(bake)
	cookies.	
8.	Tommy had a nightmare while he	(sleep) at a friend's house.
D) II-	J. J. 14 h 9	
В) Н 0	low did it happen?	
1.	. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)	
	She hurt herself while she was playing soci	ce r.
2.	How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)	
2	TI 1'111 1 10 / 1' ' ' \	
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.	` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `	
10	How did Mowths fall? (dance)	
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

Make dialogues as in the example:				
Example:	You	: Hi, Tina! What's the matter with your foot?		
		: I broke it.		
		: How did it happen?		
	Tina	: I fell on the ice while I was ice-skating.		
1.		:?		
		:		
		:?		
	Jack	:		
2.	. You	:?		
	Bob			
	You	:?		
	Bob	:		
3.	. You	:?		
	Ann	:		
	You	:?		
	Ann	:		
4	1. You	:?		
	Alice	:		
	You	:?		
	Alice	:		
D) Fill in tl	he blan	ks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:		
1. He .	•••••	(talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.		
2. They	y	(study) two hours last night.		
3. Jane		(sleep) when the telephone rang.		
4. As I		(walk) to the lab, I met my friend.		
		(watch) TV last night.		
		er(pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.		
7. The	barber .	(cut) my hair yesterday.		
		(dance) when she hurt her ankle.		
9. It		(rain) hard when I got up.		
10. It		(rain) hard last night.		

E) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:

1.	Sally (eat) dinner last night when someone
	(knock) on the door.
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.
W W 7	

E) What's the question?

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

? We talked about my job.
? She went to the beach.
? She met <u>her friend.</u>
? They spoke <u>Russian.</u>
? They swam in the ocean.
? He had dinner <u>at 8:00.</u>
? I baked an apple pie.
? She cried because her dog ran away.
? I stayed <u>for a week.</u>
? I came home <u>by train.</u>
? He ate <u>three</u> hamburgers.
? He left the restaurant <u>at 9:00.</u>
? She wrote a letter to her mother.
? They studied <u>all morning.</u>
? We took a <u>lot of</u> photographs.
? We sent a postcard to <u>our teacher.</u>
? He fell asleep <u>during the lecture.</u>
? I lost my wallet while I was skating.
? They covered their eyes because they were
<u>scared.</u>

SUBJECT: Simple Past and Past Continuous

(go) off.

(talk) to her.

the window.

(look) at an insect on the ceiling.

A) 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 (not / blow)
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	He was at home. He (watch) a movie on TV.
7.	He was getting worse. He (not / recover).
	We (travel) in the north of Turkey when we were on
٠.	holiday.
0	She
	· /
10). I(not / sleep) when you came in.
	omplete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:
1.	While they (travel) to China, Marco
	(keep) a diary.
2	Mrs. White
2.	· · · · · · ·
2	(see) the ground floor on fire.
3.	(),
	(see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
4.	The fireman (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he
	(hear) someone's shouts.

7. She (think) of something else while you

8. I (see) her while I (look) out of

9. While the teacher (talk), the students

SUBJECT: Present Perfect Tense

A) W :	rite a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:
1. 2. 3.	Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight)
3.	
4.	
5. 6.	Mary is on holiday in France. (go)
7.	Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)
8.	I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)
9. 10	Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)
10	. Tony needs a nonday. (work / hard / tins 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 <u>because she has caught a cold.</u>
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) Follow the example and do the same using ALREADY:

Example: Bring the milk in, please.

- I have ALREADY brought it in.

all match.
all match

	10. Hurry up! The class has started.	
	11. Be careful! They have painted the door.	
	12. Haven't you read the book?	
L) FO	ollow the example and do the same using JUST:	
Fv	Example: he / go out	
ĽA	- What has he JUST done?	
	- He has JUST gone out.	
	The mas so SI gone out.	
1.	. She / leave the room	
2.	. they / watch the news	
3.	. I / finish homework	
		•••••
4.	1 3	
_	1 / . 1 6 1	• • • • • •
5.	- V / - W W	
6	. he / call a taxi	• • • • • •
6.		
7.		•••••
7.	. your write a fetter	
8.		•••••
٠.	. the Burk court one court	
9.		
10.	0. the dog / see the cat	
11.	1. Jane / turn the TV off	
10		•••••
12.	2. the boys / eat dinner	
		• • • • • • •
7\ D	Dut the works in the connect tongs. Use the CIMDLE DACT on the DDECENT DEDI	TOT.
·) I t	Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERF	ECI
1	Tim (finish) his work yet?	
	he(finish) it ywsterday?	
	` ' '	
<i>4</i> .		
	The train (just / arrive).	
	0 (ever / be) in a TV studio?	
	1 you and Tom (enjoy) the party last nig	ght?
	2	
	3. I (lose) my dictionary. I can't find it anywher	
	4. His hair looks short. He	-
	5. When (he / give up) smoking?	
	6. Jane (buy) her car two weeks ago.	
	7. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody (take)	it.
	8 Why (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday	

	you (wash) it? ther (be) terrible.	
G) Ask questions with HOW LONG: Example: I am married HOW LONG have you bee	n 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.		
H) Rewrite the following sentences twice Example: I haven't seen you. (Christm		
a) I haven't seen you SINCI b) I haven't seen you FOR 3	E Christmas.	
1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clo	ck)	
	······································	
b)		
2. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks /	last week)	
a)		
3. They've lived in this street. (1970 /		
•		
4. I haven't had time to do it. (last Mo	nday / a few days)	
5. We haven't bought a new one. (ages		
,		

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 work	<i>ting</i> (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?
10. Elizabeth	(live) with Mike for three years.
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 bought / have been buying a new pair of shoes.
- 2. Have you finished / Have you been finishing reading that book yet?
- 3. They've eaten / have been eating 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 have danced / have been dancing 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.

SUBJECT: Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

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"?
	How many games (the team / win) so far this season?
	I don't know Carol's husband. I (never / meet) him.
	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?
9.	When we were on vacation, the weather (be) terrible.
	. In her whole lifetime, Mary (never / see) snow.
	. I don't know where Ammy is(you / see) her?
	. 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?
	. George (not / be) very well last week.
	. Mr. Clark (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
B) Us	e PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
to	fill in the blanks:
1	L'an territore to estude. I
1.	I'm trying to study. I
2	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
2	(play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
3.	1
	hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
4.	The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why
_	doesn't someone answer it?
	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.
	We
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) some onions.
10	
10.	Hello, Rob. I'm happy to see you again. I
	(not / see) you for weeks. What
11	ately?
11.	(not / be) able to reach my boss on the
	chone yet. I (try) for the last twenty
1.0	minutes, but the line busy.
12.	We (have) three major snowstorms so far this
	winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
13.	(write) them three times, but I still
	naven't received a reply.
14.	A: Dr. Harrison is a good teacher. How long he (be)
	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
10.	For three weeks and he's still not finished.
17	
1/.	The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They (travel)
	throughout North Africa since the middle of May. They'll return home in another month.
	THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS ll in the blanks:
to i	Il in the blanks: ('m tired. We
to 1	I'm tired. We
to 1	Il in the blanks: ('m tired. We
1. 2.	I'm tired. We
1. 2.	Il in the blanks: I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	If in the blanks: I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.	If in the blanks: I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.	I'm tired. We
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.	I'm tired. We

D) Us	se THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:
1.	The young man
2	
	A: Have some tea, please.
٥.	B: No, thank you. I
4.	Susan (do) her homework before 10 o'clock but Jane
	(not /write) a word until now.
5.	Her mother (buy) her a pair of new shoes yesterday.
	The Prime Minister (leave) for the USA an hour ago.
	A: (land)?
	B: Yes, it (land) ten minutes ago.
8.	It(not / rain) for a long time.
	you (see) my dog? It (run away)
	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: you (speak) to an Englishman?
	B: Yes, I (have) a short conversation with one last night.
16.	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) Re	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.	J. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
	We have
5.	I last saw my girlfriend five days ago.
	I haven't
6.	5
	(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.

	Istanbul since January.	(come)
	o Ankara two years ago.	two years
11. She hasn't bed	en to Rome before.	·

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. 2. I I didn't like the flat. It (be) much smaller than I (think) at first. 3. He told us he (shoot) a big tiger. 4. They (drink) tea after they (finish) 5. She just (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door (open) and Joe (enter). 6. The police wanted to know why he (bring) a gun to school. 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 London. 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.	<u> •</u>	(go) home after they	(finish)
2	their work.		1.1
2.		(just / go) out when I call	
3.	-	(eat) all the pie befor	_
4.	•	(no	*
5.		(alı	, ,
6.		(spread) to the	e next building before the
7	firemen	` /	(المادة المادة ا
7.	dinner.	fee, after they	(IIn1sn)
o	**	(av	otah) a yayına lian
		(ca	, ,
9.		(worry) a lo	ot about mm before sne
10		(hear) that he was asfe. (already / lear	m) English hafara ha
10.		(leave) for England, bu	
		(leave) for Eligiand, ou	
11	_	(go) swimming	
11.		(go) swimming (
	(call) her friend Judy.	(\$wiii)), sile
12	` '	(go) to the theatre with n	ny friends vesterday. I
12		. (not / go) to the theatre for a year.	
	(have) a very good time.	. (not i go) to the theatre for a year	. ,, 0
13.		(finish) their breakfast,	. thev
10.	(leave) for school.	(======================================	,
14.	· ·	(play) tennis after she	<u>)</u>
	(do) her homework.	1 3/	
15.	S. My father	(water) the flowers after	he
		(wate	
		(have) dinner.	
B) Co	ombine the following sentence	es by using AFTER / BEFORE:	
1.	My mother took her umbrella	. She went out.	
_			•••••
2.	Frank called me. I went to sch		
2	Toronto data distanto Torontolo		•••••
3.	I washed the dishes. I watche		
4.	She washed her hands. She ha	od lunch	•••••
4.	one washed her hands, one ha		
5.	The boys bought a ball. They	nlayed football	•••••
٦.	The boys bought a ban. They		
6.	My mother made a cake. The		

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	omplete the following sentences:
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	When I came home, my sister already
D) Re	ead the passage and answer the questions:
drove a lift. same Ex I h 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	ll in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1.	We (play) football for half an hour when
2.	it started to rain. I
	She
	I
7.	` '
8.	long time. He
9.	an accident. He was tired because he

10	He (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived.	
F) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:		
	I was tired because I	
3.	I didn't know about the earthquake because I	
4.	She was too fat because she	
	I took my car to the garage because the brakes	
6.	She had to go to the dentist because she	
7. 8.	He got bad marks because he	
	I thought I	

SUBJECT: Going to

A) Co	mplete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	
B) Re	write each sentence or question with GOING TO:
	Joe plans to buy a new computer next year Joe is going to buy a new computer next year. 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.
a)	
	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.	
1	
5	
6.	
7.	
0	

			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••
E) Us	e the words /	phrases from the	e list to compl	lete the sentences, as i	n the example:
* s * f	ell her car ix	* be late fo * lose wei		* make a cake	
2.3.4.	She is going The washing My father I bought son I Robert is on He Peter is still	machine isn't wo ne flour and some a diet.	rking. eggs.		
of 1.	things. Look move to the He is going sell his car	at the prompts a city center to move to the city	nd say what l	ne intends to do, as in	
3.	buy a bigge		•••••		
4.	marry Susa				
5. G) W	apply for a	job with a law fir	m	le:	
	1				
Fred	I	teacher	doctor *	singer	football player
	& Ben			*	
Joan		*			
Ted					*
You					
 2. 	No, I	he isn't. He isn't g s going to be a doc	oing to be a s etor	ı singer?inger.	
3.	Joan / docto	or?	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

......

· ·			
I) Make sentences, as i	in the example:		
* miss the train * shout at us * fall off	* make some tea * take some photos * sell his house	* change it * play in the snow * make a cake	* crash
 They are late. They	ooks angry! mera. a "For Sale" sign. flat tyre.		· .

SUBJECT: Future Continous

A) M	ake sentences with WILL BE –ING:
1.	I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9.30 I
2.	Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I
3.	
4.	We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning
5.	Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So at 8.30 this evening
6.	Don't phone me between 7 and 8 (we / finish) dinner then.
7.	
8.	B: Not in the afternoon. (I / work). Do you think
9.	If you need to contact me,
10	. A:
	A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?
B) As	k questions with WILL YOU BE –ING?
1.	You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening. (you / use / your bicycle this evening?)
2.	You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon. (you / see / Tom this afternoon?)
3.	You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening. (you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
4.	Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office. (you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)

C) A gang of criminals have a plan to steal millions of pounds from a London bank and leave the country. They're talking about what they will be doing a week from now, after the robbery.

We / relax / at our villa I / sit / by the pool The sun / shine	
The sun / shine	
We / enjoy / ourselves	
The police / look for us	
But / we / laugh / at them	
ake sentences with WILL BE	-ING:
I'm playing tennis now. (this at I'll be playing tennis the	fternoon) his afternoon.
He is sleeping now. (at eleven of	v
We're working very hard. (at the	his time next month)
They are traveling. (all night)	
She's doing the washing up. (ir	n an hour's time)
He's still mending his car. (at d	linner time)
I am driving a BMW. (in two y	
I'm studying English. (from 8 t	to 10)
I'm having an interview now. (at 2 o'clock this afternoon)
We're listening to pop music. (at this time tomorrow)
	But / we / laugh / at them Take sentences with WILL BE I'm playing tennis now. (this at

	IECT: Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous hat will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE +
	AST PARTICIPLE form:
E	xample: By 2100, the world's population will have increased (increase) to around 30.000 million.
	Life
4. 5.	The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas
B) Us	se 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.	
5.	Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived. Next Monday
6.	Next year is Ted and Amy's 25 th wedding anniversary. They
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	se FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:
1. 2.	By next February I
3. 4.	By next week we
5.	I hope I
6.	By the end of this year I
7.	I hope it (stop) raining before the match starts.

8. I (have) an operation when you turn back. 9. By this time next week I (marry).

	If nothing is done one million species that are alive today
Fil	l in the blanks using FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1.	By the end of June I
2.	I
3.	At this time next week I
4.	When the bell rings I
5.	I
	I
8.	At this time next year I
9.	At this time next year I(live) in Istanbul for ten years.
10.	By the time we get home they
	She
	11. Fil 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.

SUBJECT: Future in the Past

1,	O and the verbs in brackets.	n
4	A	B
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 mon so I decided to stay.
3.	She (drive) to Scotland last weekend,	c) but I didn't have enough money, so had to walk.
4.	We (play) tennis yesterday afternoon,	 d) but she had seen it before, so she v to bed early.
5.	She (watch) the film on TV last night,	e) but her car broke down, so she we by train.
6.	I (change) my job last year.	f) but we changed our minds and phothem instead.
1.	I was going to take a taxi home last night walk	at, but I didn't have enough money, so I h
2	<i>wui</i>	
6.		
) C (omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE	
) C (
) Co pi	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see:	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
) C o pi 1.	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see: The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
) Co pi 1. 2.	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see: The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3.	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see: The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
) Co pi 1. 2.	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see: The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / geton itin itit upa film
1. 2. 3. 4.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get on it. in it. it up. a film couldn't get in.
1. 2. 3. 4.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The train left just as Harold The shop closed as I The phone stopped ringing just as I We went to the cinema, where we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we also be had trouble parking. A car took the la into itse WAS / WERE GOING TO: Did you travel by train?	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Us	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2.	The train left just as Harold	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3.	The train left just as Harold The shop closed as I The phone stopped ringing just as I We went to the cinema, where we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we about the material back to be	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2.	The train left just as Harold The shop closed as I The phone stopped ringing just as I We went to the cinema, where we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we a Bob had trouble parking. A car took the la into i se WAS / WERE GOING TO: Did you travel by train? No, I was going to travel by train but I ch Did you buy that jacket you saw in the sho No, I Did Sue get married? No, she Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for the	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 4.	The train left just as Harold The shop closed as I The phone stopped ringing just as I We went to the cinema, where we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we about the Mafia, but it was so popular we about the material back to be	GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get

No,

	WORKSHEET 19
<u>JF</u>	ECT : Future Forms
	in the blanks with the correct FUTURE forms: ll / Going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present)
1.	A: What
9.	I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I
3.	A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.
	B: I (give) you some.
4.	I got the plane tickets. I(fly) on Sunday.
	A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
	B: Yes, we (go) to Italy in June.
6.	Don't play with those matches; you burn you
	A: Whose is that night dress?
	B: It's mine. I
8.	A: Why did you call your grandma? B: I
9.	If your passport isn't valid any more, you
10	O.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 (hurt) yourself with that k
	.A: I've got a terrible headache.
	B: Have you? Wait there and I(get) an asp
	for you.
15	Mother: Your face is dirty.
	Child: All right. I (wash) it.
16	6.A: What time
17	you(open) the door for me, please?
	8.We're early. The film
19	2.He (call) the police as soon as he gets home.
	D.A: What
_0	B: I

B)

- 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.
	The festival
	I
0.	(be) about ten of us.
7	Phil
7.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
0	(be) at the airport at 9:30.
8.	Why don't you come with us. I'm sure you (enjoy) the
	show.
	That (not / cost) more than \$50.
10.	The museum (open) at 9:00 everyday but tomorrow it
	. I(pay) it back to you as soon as I get my salary.
12.	. The manager said,"We (have) the meeting on
	Thursday."
C) Lo	ook at Tom and Sally's diary below. Then, use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form to
,	y 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
	turday - have a dinner party
	nday - go on a picnic
Su	inday - go on a picine
1	They've going to the sinema on Monday
	They're going to the cinema on Monday
7.	
D) Fil	ll 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!
	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?
٦.	B: Sorry, I didn't. I buy it when I go out again.
_	
0.	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.
Q	A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September

		B: Yes, I study French and German.
	9.	A: Why don't you tidy your room?
		B: I
	10.	A: How can we get all this home?
	10.	B: I ask James to come and help.
	11.	She has bought some wool. She knit a sweater.
		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. 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)) Pu	t 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.
	2	B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I
		Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it
	4.	A: I've got a terrible headache. B: Have you? Wait here and I
	5	A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
	3.	B: I (wash) the car.
	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?
		B: No, it looks as if it(fall) down.
	9.	A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
		B: Yes, I (buy) something for dinner.
	10.	A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
		B: It's quite easy. I (show) you.
		A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
		B: I (have) tea, please.
		A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?
		B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He
		for a few weeks and then he (start) a computer
		programming course.

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

	lete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS or ENT SIMPLE:
2. Th	ease be quiet. I
3. Jo	nn
4. W. 5. I.	hat
	e it(Karen and John / ever / write) to u?
	ENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE in context. Put in the right form of rb in brackets:
Laura Georg	: Hello, George! What
Laura Georg	: Me? Oh, I (work) at a Travel Agency until August.
Laura	: Yes, I do. I
Georg	e: Yes, I
Laura Georg	: You can do it, George. You (be) clever.
C) Put th	e verbs in brackets into PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE:
(snow) in	S winter and the snow
(throw) si	nowballs. They
(stay) in t Father	he house when it is cold. Mother usually
	(sit) if the fiving-room. Wother

D) Complete the dialogue using the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

A: Why <i>don't you finish</i> (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: And why
B: Well, he
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
·
3 helps with the housework. (never)
4. She plays cards. (rarely)
5. Does she visit his friends? (often)
6. They don't eat sweets. (often)
7. We a lot of vegetables. (usually)
8. You must tell lies. (never)
9. She can answer the teacher's questions. (always)
F) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
r) I ut the verbs in brackets into I RESENT Shvir LE of I RESENT CONTINUOUS.
Caller: Good morning <i>Is</i> (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?
Man: She
(do) the shopping on Thursday afternoons.
Caller: Where
Canel. Where (be) the children?
Man . They
Man: They (play) football. They always
(play) football after school.
(play) football after school. Caller: How
(play) football after school.
(play) football after school. Caller: How

11. She always	(go) to church on Sunday.
12. I	(buy) a new bicycle last week.
13. My family	(go) to the theatre yesterday.
14. Tom	(live) in London three years ago.
15. My mother	(make) some coffee now.
16. Sam	(go) to the circus yesterday.
17. I	(talk) on the telephone at the moment.
18. Sally always	(help) her mother in the house.
19. I	(have) dinner in a restaurant last Friday.
20. Listen! The birds	(sing) in the garden.
21. I often	(buy) fruit from the greengrocer's.
22. My mother	(drink) tea now.
23. Look at Tom and Jim! They	(walk) up the hill.
24. That man	(laugh) at the moment.
	(play) with a ball now.
26. We always	(wear) warm clothes in winter.
27. He often	(eat) a sandwich at lunchtime.

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.	
2	I amen's in the divine asset	* make dinner
3.	Larry's in the dining room.	* talk to a friend
4.	Sally's in the bathroom.	talk to a lifelia
		* set the table
5.	Dad's in the kitchen.	
_	Many's on the phane	* take a shower
0.	Mom's on the phone.	* run after the ball
7.	I'm at my desk.	ran area the ban

	* play baseball
J) Fill	the blanks to complete the movie review. Use the correct tense of the verbs given:
	E.T. by JOE BERNES
my sur (worry the she The earth i little A togeth (miss) his ret	right, I saw a good movie. The title of the movie was E.T. It was an excellent film. To rise. I laughed (laugh), I
K) Wı	te the questions. Use WHEN, WHERE, WHO or WHAT:
1.	A: We went to California on our vacation. B: Really? Where did you stay
2.	A: The children visited the usual tourist attractions. B: Oh, yeah?
3.	A: My wife played a lot of tennis. B:
4.	A: I really enjoyed the trip. We even stayed a few extra days. B:
L) Fill giv	n the blanks to complete the postcard. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs
	Dear Mom, I'm having a wonderful time. Last night Iwent (go) to the Hollywood Bowl with some friends. We

M) Fill in the blanks to complete the letter:

		Dear Betty, Thank you for dinner last night. We ate (eat) like Kings and
N) Co	omplete the	sentences. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs given:
1.	B: We	d I
2.	B: Last ye A: Last Ch	Uncle Tom
3.	B: I have t	
4.	(take) t	he dog with her. didn't. I just(see) him. He was swimming in the lake.
	_	sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, ONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.
2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Mark Mark Jim and I . We I	

9.	. Sue (write) a letter to her parents yesterday.	
	0. Sue (write) a letter to her parents every week.	
11	1. Sue is in her room right now. She (sit) at her desk. She	
1′	2. Marianne	
	3. Yesterday I (see) Dick at the library.	
14	4. I	
	about my friends. I (sleep) for eight hours.	
	5. Alice (smoke) a cigarette after class yesterday.	
	6. My wife (come) home around five every day.	
	7. Yesterday she (come) home at 5:15.	
	8. Our teacher (stand) in the middle of the room right no	w.
	9. Uor teacher (stand) in the front of the room yesterday.	
20	0. 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.	
D) (C.	LA AL AL II. AL II. CIMDI E DDECENTO	
	omplete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT,	
Ph	RESENT CONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.	
1	I(go / not) to a movie last night. I(sta	av)
1.	home.	·y)
2	Fred (come / not) to class every day.	
	Sue (read) a book right now. She	
٥.	(watch / not) TV.	• • • •
1	I (finish / not) my homework last night. I	
4.		• • • •
5	(go) to bed early.	
٥.	Jane (stand / not) up right now. She	• • • •
	(sit) down.	,
6.	It(rain / not) right now. The rain(sto	op)
_	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.
10). I (write) a letter to my girlfriend yesterday, but I	
	(write / not) a letter to her last week.	
11	. My husband (come / not) home for dinner last night. he	
	(stay) at his office.	
12	2. The children (go) to bed a half an hour ago. They	
	(sleep) now.	
13	3. We (be) late for the movie last night. The movie	
	(start) at 7:00, but we	
14	He	
	5. She usually (take) the bus to school.	
	5. Her husband never	
	We	
1/	. we (watch) a mini on televisison at the moment.	

SUBJECT : Tenses (Rewrite or Combine)

A)	Change	the	tense	οf	the	foll	owing:
	Change	\mathbf{u}	ulist	VI.	\mathbf{u}	IUI	UWIIIZ.

1.	They	often play cards.	
	b) c)	for two hours T While we were studyin	When I saw them, they were playing cardshey have been playing cards for two hoursg maths,
2.	John o	copies two cassettes eve	ryday.
3.	b) c) d) e) Kathy a) b) c) d) e)	at present next Saturday	
4.	He us	ually reads magazines.	
5.	b) c) d) e)	for an hour when I saw him every morning now yet 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."

1	?					
Janet went to Africa seven years ago.						
Janet was making a film in Tanzania.						
	The elephants were playing when they arrived.					
	Because Hekima was an intelligent elephant.					
5 It means "wisdom".	It means "wisdom".					
6. Hekima was in a zoo in the USA while Jan	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.					
() Match the sentences using WHILE and PAS	ST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE:					
${f A}$	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 cooking						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
Use the correct form of the verbs:						
1. The Bartons (go) to the mou						
ave) lunch, a man (fall) do						
m to the hospital in their car. They						
he hospital since that time. The man						
	-					

..... (be) very happy and (thank) them. Mr. Barton now

•	ne
accide	
acciu	ints.
	I (finish) school last month and I
	have) a job yet, but fortunately I
	y (get) up early so often (sleep) at around half en. I (be) a little excited last night and because of this I
	(be) a film about birds on TV and while I (sit)
	e sofa, I
	le dream? Well, I (have) one last night. In my dream I (be)
a parr	ot and my apartment flat (be) on the tenth floor of a big building. A big cat
	(want / catch) me so I
	n / fly). I (go) because the door
	(be) locked. Suddenly the cat
	(say), " you (see) my books? I can't hem." When I
	(see) my sister. Of course she
	stand) the reason but I (give) her a big kiss.
E) RI	EWRITE 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)
1./	
14	. 171y occ 15 terriory nate. I can t steep wen. (50 that)

looking at th	e sweets. (be allowed to)	en put their fingers on the	
	would rather cook than iro	on. (prefer)	
_	his house in 1990. (since)		
	e late. He will call us. (If)		
19. Paris isn't as	crowded as New York. (comparison)	
-		er than watch TV. (prefer)	
	rt and make sentences a	s in the examples:	
	YESTERDAY	TODAY	TOMORROW
people / travel	on horseback	by plane	in spaceships
children / play	hide-and-seak	computer games	with robots
man / explore	the poles	solar system	galaxies
we / live in	villages	modern cities	undersea cities
wives / use	handmade tools	electric appliances	intelligent robots
vehicles / run by	horses	petrol	water / electricity
People are tre People will tr	ed on horseback yesterda weling by plane today. avel in spaceships tomori	row.	
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
		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.	$\label{eq:continuous_section} If I \dots \qquad \qquad \text{(be) him, I} \qquad \qquad \text{(not / treat)}$
		my father like that. He will be sorry for that in the future.
	7.	If she (see) me, 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).
	11.	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 (not / wake up) on time unless 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
		A: A cyclist
		B: OK, then?
		A: Someone (call) an ambulance and the cyclist (take) to the City Hospital.
		B:
		(have to / stay) in hospital about two weeks.
		B:
		B:
		A: No, his friends
		They (wait) right in front of the hospital
		(hear) a piece of news, at the moment.

	4.	Before Christmas all the shops and houses
		relatives and friends.
	5	Linda (look) very happy now, because her boyfriend
	٠.	(just / give) her an engagement ring.
	6.	Dinner
	0.	(go) out.
	7	·C /
	7.	April 23 rd
	0	by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.
	8.	The old man (be) in prison for twenty years, by the time he
	_	(die) last year.
	9.	When Jane (arrive) late for the interview, she
		(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
	3.	My cousin, Tom (just / finish) his military service.
		He
		he (receive) a letter from his old boss. In his letter, he says he
		needs him again, but Tom (not / want / work) with
		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
	0.	(take) a photo of me.
	7	Steve
	,.	(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
		yet.
	O	They (live) in bad conditions since the war
	7.	(start).
	10	
	10.	Before I
	1 1	English in my own country.
		I
	12.	The building at the top of the hill (build) in 1920. A
	10	number of changes
	13.	When the boss (come) in the office, the letters
		(type) by the secretary.
	14.	Barbara is a writer. She
		A few years ago, she (give) the Pulitzer Prize.
	15.	Tom's father (go / swim) everyday. He says
		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	rrect Tense:
	1.	I
	2	
		David (drive) a taxi (earn) money.
	3.	A: Would you like
	4	B: Yes, of course. I
		Alice
		Tarkan (give) a concert next month.
	6.	A: Mmm. The cake (smell) delicious.
		B: Yes, my mother (just / make) it. We
		(like / have) tea at 5:00 pm everyday.
	7.	A: your uncle (work) that compamy?
		B: Yes, he
		years and (work) as an accountant. But now, 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
	2.	Where the cars (sell) in this town?
	3.	The trees
	4.	Wait a minute! I
	5.	This carpet
	J.	impound in the country of the countr

6.	Nobody(6	eat) breakfast yet.
7.	the car (ch	eck) by the mechanic yesterday?
8.	The helicopter(1	fly) to Izmir when it suddenly
	(crash) last month.	
9.	How many books	(sell) so far this month?
10.	O. 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	ve) in the same place since he
	(come) to London.	·
14.	4. The house(p	paint) when it began to rain yesterday.
15.	5. His shirt looks dirty. I think it	(not / clean)
	since last Tuesday.	
16.	5. Sally (not / be) at home now. S	he
	(just / go) out.	
17.	7. If you took these pills, you	(get) well.
	8 (Can /	=
	years old?	
19.	9. This hospital (b	ouild) in 1980.
	•	

SUBJECT: Passive Form

6. Hot water / supply – when?

7. Films / show – where and when?

A) Fill in the PASSIVE in the appropriate	tense:
 (TV / invent / Baird) (Pyramids / build / Egyptians) 	TV was invented by Baird
3. (milk / produce / cows)	
4. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)	
5. (chopsticks / use / in China)	
6. (plants / water / every day)	
7. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterd	• '
	now)
9. (the car / repair / tomorrow) 10. (the letter / send / last week)	
10. (the letter / send / last week)	
B) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESEN	TT SIMPLE PASSIVE:
every day by Michael Johnson himself. It	(keep) in his home. It
Hotel Informa	tion
Breakfast R	Rooms
	Maid Service daily
	lot water
•	4 hours a day
	Iotel Cinema Tilm every night at 10 pm
 Breakfast / serve – where and when? Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restart Dinner / serve – where and when? Newspapers / sell – where? Telephone calls / can make – where? 	urant between 7 and 9:30 am.
5. Rooms / clean – who by and how ofte	n?
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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.							
1. The gardener has planted some trees Some trees have been planted by	the gardener						
2. Doctor Brown will give you some adv	-						
3. A famous designer will redecorate the	e hotel.						
4. Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."							
5. Someone has broken the crystal vase.							
5. Someone has broken the crystal vase.							
6. His parents have brought him up to be	e polite.						
7. Fleming discovered penicillin.							
2							
8. They will advertise the product on tele	evision.						
9. Someone is remaking that film.	. 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 30 people 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 garage	e						
4. I have to return these books to the libr	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. The cleaner is going to mop the kitchen floor.
Н) Т	urn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:
1.	Someone is helping her with the hosework.
1	10. A pickpocket robbed me.
1	11. The mail-order company sent Mrs. Green a parcel.
1	12. A dog is chasing the cild.
1	13. My friend sent me an invitation.
1	14. The farmer is building a new barn.
1	15. The secretary has given Mrs. Jones some letters.
1	16. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.
1	17. Someone had broken our door down.
1	18. They chose him as the best actor of the year.
I) Tu	orn form ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:
1.	
	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)
_	b)
5.	Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.
	a) b)
6	Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.
٠.	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
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				
1	0. 8	a lot of paper / ι	use / for each issu	ıe	?
P) '	Wr	ite sentences in	n the PASSIVE.	Use these phrases:	
* in the sea * in Australia * in the cinema		n Australia	* 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. stamps / sell					
4. pandas / find					
	5.	Italian / speak	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	6.	confetti / throv	V		
	7.	lessons / teach			
	8.	sharks / find			

	ECT: Passive Form ad each sentence. Then make two new sentences in the PASSIVE:
1.	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
	People believe that he is living abroad. a) It

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

2.	People	say that the monument is over 2000 years old.
	a)	It
	b)	The monument
3.	People	expect that the president will resign.
	-	It
	,	The president
	,	1
4.	People	think the fire started at about 8 o'clock.
	-	It
		The fire
	,	
5.	Journa	lists reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.
		It
		Seven people
	- /	r
6.	People	say the bridge is unsafe.
	-	It
		The bridge
	- /	
C) R	EPORT	T 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.	Her fr	iends have reported that the newsreader Ann Slater is furious at losing her job.
		It
		The newsreader Ann Slater
	-/	
3.	Lots o	of people believe that The Prime Minister and his wife are getting divorced.
		It
		The Prime Minister and his wife
	3)	
4	Journs	alists have said that The footballer Gary Johnson earns \$ 1 million a year.
r.		It
		The footballer Gary Johnson
	U)	The footballer daily 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:
	1.	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.	Who invented the electric bulb?
	9.	People believe that they are secret agents.
	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 (bring) back to good health. I'm lucky because I
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 letterssince6. His bikelast week.
7. My car
F) Rewrite the following passage changing the suitable sentences into PASSIVE VOICE:
Jane Johnson 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

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

 2. 	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."
3.	He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."
4.	The doctor said, "Mr. Smith will improve quickly."
5.	William said to me, "I am leaving in the morning."
6.	The teacher said, "Everyone has to write a composition."
7.	John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."
8.	Helen said, "I have read that book."
9.	Mary said to John, "I cannot go to the movie with you."
10.	John said, "I have finished studying my lesson."
11.	Mary remarked, "John speaks English well."
12.	William said to me, "I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday."
13.	Mr. Smith said, "I will refuse their offer."
14.	John said, "I certainly hope it won't rain tomorrow."
15.	Henry said, "I can meet them later."
16.	The boy said, "I am only eight years old."
17.	She said to me, "The lights have gone out."
18.	The man said, "The telephone is out of order."
19.	He said, "I will never speak to her again."
20.	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. 2. Did you see the robbers?

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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	ırn the following dialogue into REPC	ORTED SPEECH:					
Diane Sally: Diane Sally: Diane	Have you applied for the job? E: Yes, I had an interview yesterday. How did it go? E: Fine, but I'm wondering if I want the job because I will have to move to Manchester. 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 1	rite what the family said at the dinne	r table:					
	Mother: "Does anyone want some mo <i>Mother asked if anyone wanted some</i> Father: "Pass me the wine, Beth."	e more potatoes.					
3.	Beth: "The chicken is very nice."						
4.	Grandfather: "I'm going to start my d	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.	Sam: "I'm very hungry because I only	•					
9.	Helen: "What are we having for desse						
10	. Bob: "I don't want anything else to ea	t."					
jol		xets for thirty years. He can still remember his ne can remember the questions that the interview					
1. 2.	"How did you hear about it?" She asked him	She asked him where he lived. She asked him if he had worked before.					
3.	"Are you fit?"						

4.	"Can you work on Saturdays?" She asked him
5.	"How will you travel to work?"
6.	"Have you got a bicycle?"
7.	"How much do you expect to earn?"
8.	"When can you start?"
G) W]	hat does the policeman want to know?
1	What's your name?
2.	The policeman wants to know what my name is. What's your job?
3.	Where do you work?
4.	Where do you live?
5.	Where were you yesterday?
6.	Why are you in London?
7.	When did you come?
8.	How did you come?
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?
H) Te	ll your family what the doctor said:
	"You really ought to stay in bed." He said I ought to stay in bed. "But you can get up for half an hour."
3.	"You can leave here on Thursday."
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) Statements:

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

	o 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.	, 3 2 3,3
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
ŕ	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>
	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."

).	The man to us: "Don't park here."
·.	Woman to her husband: "Don't forget to take your key."
3.	Mr. Smith to her son: "Don't put your books on this desk."
١.	Young man to the young woman: "Give me one of your photographs."
0.	The man to his son: "Hurry up! Don't miss the bus!"
1.	The woman to her daughter: "Tidy your room, don't waste your time."
	amples: * "What is the time?" he asked.
	He asked me what the time was. * "Where do you live?" he asked Mary.
	How wanted to know where Mary lived.
) o	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	How wanted to know where Mary lived.
•	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same:
•	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?"
). }.	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?"
	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?" She asked, "Why are you late, Tom?"
).).	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?" She asked, "Why are you late, Tom?" My mother asked me, "Where is your umbrella?" The secretary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?" The students asked, "What time does the bell ring?"
).).).	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?" She asked, "Why are you late, Tom?" My mother asked me, "Where is your umbrella?" The secretary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?"
).).).	How wanted to know where Mary lived. the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?" She asked, "Why are you late, Tom?" My mother asked me, "Where is your umbrella?" The secretary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?" The students asked, "What time does the bell ring?"
).).).	the same: He asked, "How long does it take you to have lunch?" He asked me, "What are you doing at the weekend?" She asked, "Why are you late, Tom?" My mother asked me, "Where is your umbrella?" The secretary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?" The students asked, "What time does the bell ring?" He asked Tom, "What kind of films do you like watching?"

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:

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?"
1.	Bob says, "I want to play tennis this afternoon."
1.	Bob says, "I want to play tennis this afternoon."
2.	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."
2.3.	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time." Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."
3.	Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."
3.4.	Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes." My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."
3.4.5.	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?"
3.4.5.6.	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?
3.4.5.6.7.8.	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?
3.4.5.6.7.8.9.	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)	Write	what	the ı	underl	ined	word	is; a	djective	or ad	verb:
----	-------	------	-------	--------	------	------	-------	----------	-------	-------

2.	Fast runners win races. Mathematics is difficult.	adjective
	She's a good typist.	•••••
	She behaved <u>rudely</u> to her boss. You've done <u>well</u> in your test.	•••••
	The clowns are very funny.	
	She's a pretty girl.	
	He runs fast.	
	Ann is very <u>sad.</u>	
	She plays the piano beautifully.	
	Father is very busy in his office.	
	The doctor arrived immediately.	
12.	ine doctor annied <u>interestator, je</u>	
B) Un	derline the correct item:	
1.	He left the room quiet / quietly.	
2.	<u> </u>	
	He's a very nice / nicely man.	
4.		
5.	• • • • •	
6.		
7.	He always dresses smart / smartly.	
	He shouted angry / angrily at me.	
9.		
10	. He smiled sad / sadly.	
	. You drive very slow / slowly.	
C) Co	emplete these sentences:	
1.	There was some heavy rain last night.	
	Yes, it rained very heavily	
2.	Aren't the children quiet!	
	Yes, they're working very	•••
3.	James has a loud voice.	
	Yes, he always talks very	•••
4.	Isn't the teacher angry !	
	Yes, he's shouting very	•••
5.	Angela's very happy today!	
	Yes, she's laughing very	•••
6.	The telephone rang in the middle of the night. N	
	He answered it very	•••
7.	Kate likes playing slow music.	
	Yes, she's playing this piece very	•••

	omplete the sentence with the correct word from the brackets: xample: Mice move quietly (quiet / quietly)
1.	3,
2.	
3.	
4.	8
5.	5,
	Cheetahs run (quick / quickly)
7. 8.	She is lifting the weight (easy / easily) The children are playing (happy / happily)
9.	
λ.	Tony is a skier. (good / wen)
E) S	ipply the proper form, ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:
1.	He always does his homework (careful).
2.	He is a very (careful) student.
	Come (quick). We need your help.
	You should drive more
	The old man walks very (slow).
	Helen is a very (slow) student.
	Her brother, on the other hand, learns (rapid).
	Mr. Gonzales has a (permanent) visa.
	He hopes to remain in this country (permanent).
). This is an (easy) exercise.
	1. I can do all of these exercises (easy). 2. Helen works very (hard) in her new job.
	B. You walk very (fast).
	l. They are both (serious) students.
	5. They both study English very (serious).
	5. I agree with you
	7. This apple is very (soft).
	3. She always speaks (soft) to the child.
	9. Helen is a(beautiful) girl.
). Her sister plays the violin (beautiful).

SUBJECT: Adjectives ending -ing or -ed

A)	Choose	the	correct	form:
4		uit	COLLECT	101111

- 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 <u>shocked / shocking</u> 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.	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 film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
 - a) The film was
 - 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:

amusing / amused confusing / confused exhausting / exhausted annoying / annoyed disgusting / disgusted interesting / interested surprising / surprised
--

- 4. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really

1. He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.

- 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	it:
--------------	--------	-----	---------	------	-----	-----------	-----

- 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:

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	If we go to London, we'll visit our cousin. If they their homework tonight, their teacher happy. If the weather good, George swimming this weekend. If he swimming this weekend, a wonderful time. If you don't eat your dinner tonight, hungry. If tired, they'll go to sleep early tonight. If it , she'll wear her new raincoat.
	If you too many cookies after dinner tonight, get a stomachache. If I get a headache.
	scramble the sentences:
1.	If / she / she'll / misses / bus / the / the / 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	mplete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:
	If the weather is bad tomorrow,
	If we hitchhike to work,
	If I don't sleep well tonight,
4. 5	If you don't fix the broken window,
	If,they'll go to a restaurant tonight.
	If, his mother will be happy.

	his mother will b
	, her boss will fire
	, their friends will be a
•	ekend,
14. If I go to London,	
Match the two halves of	the sentences:
Sam is thinking about his	camping holiday with Andy.
1. If it's sunny,	a) we'll make a fire.
2. If it rains,	b) we'll be able to see the stars.
3. If the sky is clear,	c) we'll go skating.
4. If the lake freezes,	d) we'll sit outside.
5. If the sea is clean,	e) we'll need an umbrella.
6. If we get cold,	f) we'll go swimming.
o. If we get cold,	i) we ii go swiiiiiiiig.
1 d 2 3	4 5 6
Complete the sentences v	with those phreses.
Complete the sentences v	of these phrases.
* If I had a motorbike	* If I lost all my money * your English would improve
* If Peter ate less	* I'm sure she'd tell me * If I were a famous model
* my uncle would stop too	* my English teacher would be surprised
my where would stop too	my angular revenier weare ee surprisee
1. If you practiced more,	your English would improve
	, it would be easier to go and visit my fri
	, I would feel mise
	try,
5	, he wouldn't be so
	omething wrong,, ne worldn't se se
•	, people would see my photo everyw.
,	my photo every war
Complete the sentences.	Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
Example: I'm not ill, but i	if I were ill, I wouldn't go to school. (be / go)
1 The viscother report cov	to those will be an exp to manner. If it
	s there will be snow tomorrow. If it
	at nome (snow / stay)
	` '
	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I
some, I	ney? Let me look in my pockets. If I

H) What would you do in each situation? Write UNREAL PRESENT situations. * call an ambulance * run away * complain to the manager * 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) 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:

	The teacher will be very angry if you (not do) your homework.
	If he (tell) me, I could help him.
	If you don't water the flowers, they (die).
	If you didn't water the flowers, they(die).
	I (come) if I had time.
	If you don't hurry, you (miss) the bus.
7.	If I(be) you, I wouldn't buy that car.
8.	He will play tennis if the weather(be) good.
	I would be very happy if she (be) my sister.
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?
	If she (wear) a necklace, her dress will look better.
	If you go near the dog, it(bite) you.
	Bodrum (be) ideal for a holiday if it weren't so crowded.
	He will be ill if he (eat) so much.
	If she (read) the book carefully, she will understand it.
	The children can stay up late if they (be) good.
	If the dinner isn't ready, I(go) out.
	We would die if the plane (crash).
L) Fin	ish these sentences:
1 7	
	f you drive very fast,
	Would you give me some money if
	f she were my sister,
	would spend every winter in Miami if
	f they have time tomorrow,
6. L	On't give him anything if
7. \	We would go to the cinema if
	f John worked harder,
	They would find me if
	f I had a lot of money,
	You could live more comfortably if
12. I	f she were a good girl,
13. I	f she goes to his office,
14. S	She would enjoy the party if
15. I	f I weren't busy,

SUBJECT: Conditionals

A) Use the correct tense:

	77
	He (not / live) in İstanbul if he (hate) it.
	If you (write) the letters, I (post) them.
3.	If you (not / leave) immediately, I
	(call) the police.
4.	If he (not / arrive) soon, we (have to)
	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
٠.	him.
10	The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen
10.	(come) in time.
11	People wouldn't cross the Bosphorus, if they
11.	(not / build) those bridges.
10	
12.	If the family had saved enough money, they(buy)
10	a new flat.
13.	If I had known that he was sleeping, I
	disturb) him.
	If I had lost all my money, I (be) very unhappy.
15.	If you had phoned me before you came, you(find)
	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) hadn	't been sleeping	y.
	_	c) wouldn't sleep		dn't have slept	
	5.	If he doesn't pay the bill, a) won't get			d) would have got
	6.	If the weather	good, we w	would go swimming. c) were	d) is
		a) was	b) would be	c) were	u) is
	7.	Your brother wouldn't hadiploma.	ave found such a nice	e job if he	a university
		a) didn't have	b) doesn't have	c) hadn't had	d) hadn't
	8.	You would have some ma) hadn't spent		if you c) couldn't spend	
		u) nuon t spent	o) didii t spelid	e) couldn't spond	a) don t spend
	9.	If you don't succeed in the	he test, you	the job.	
		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	<i>w</i> if we	in that airplar	ne crash.
		a) were	b) had been	*	d) had to be
F)	Co	omplete the following ser	ntences in column \underline{A}		ee from column <u>B.</u>
	1	A		B	o do 040 u
		Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't stop		a) If I had not been tob) if you had taken hir	
		If the climbers had found	-	c) if the plane had cras	
		I would be in a hospital n		d) she could have boug clothes.	
	5.	We would have got wet		e) so many people wou killed.	
	6.	If he had had enough time	e last summer,	f) he could have built he two days.	is small house in
	7.	I might have come to you	r help	g) if we hadn't taken o	ur umbrellas.
	8.	If the driver had not slept	,	h) they could have read	ched the top easily.
		The young boy would hav If her father had been ric		i) he would have gonej) if I had had time last	•

SUBJECT: Wishes or If Only

A) V	Vrite 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 don't know anything about cars (and their car has just been broken down).
_	They wish
6	6. He has pneumonia.
	He wishes
7	If only
/	. She has to work tomorrow (but she'd like to stay in bed).
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	I wish
1	Sue's mother wishes
1	1. Mary often plays the piano in the middle of the night.
1	Her neighbours wish
	Tier herghoodis wish
B) W	Vrite the correct forms of the verbs:
1) (The the correct forms of the version
1.	I wish I (have) today off.
	I wish I (have) yesterday off.
2.	If only I (know) the answer now.
	If only I (know) the answer a few minutes ago.
	•
3.	He wishes he (visit) them, but he can't.
4.	She wishes she (clean) the refrigerator today.
	She wishes she (clean) it yesterday.
5.	If only he (not / eat) so much garlic!
	If only he (not / eat) so much garlic last night!
6.	
	an elevator.

C) An	an 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.	
3.	
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.
3. 4.	
E) Te	d regrets what he DID or DIDN'T DO. Write what he WISHES:
" F	He 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) Re	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.	
4 . 5.	
<i>5</i> . 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.	

4.	Claire was very nervous during her driving test and she didn't pass. Claire:
5.	Susan didn't take off her gold ring when she went swimming and she lost it in the sea. Susan:
6.	
H) Fil	ll in the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
1.	I wish I had met (meet) that actor when he was in town.
	He wishes he (buy) that book last week – now he hasn't got
	enough money.
3.	If only I (be) older, I could have a driving licence.
	I wish I (can / remember) where that book is.
5.	
	has to work.
6.	If only the dog (not / eat) the tickets – now we can't
	go to the show.
7.	If only I (not / make) that mistake yesterday.
8.	I wish this box (not / be) so heavy – I can't lift it.
9.	We wish we(not / leave) the gate open. Now the
	dog has escaped.
10	D. Paula wishes she
	she hasn't.
11	. Mrs. Brown wishes she (write) those letters yesterday.
	ite what the people WISH:
1.	John ate too many cakes. John: I wish I hadn't eaten too many cakes
2	Mr. Charles is not good-looking.
2.	Mr. Charles:
3	Elizabeth broke her leg.
٥.	Elizabeth broke her leg.
4	Alice's students don't work hard in her lesson.
•••	Alice:
5.	
	Tom:
6.	
	Mary:
7.	•
	Tommy:
8.	
	Mike
9.	Barbara can't type fast. She won't get the job.
	Barbara:
10). Jack's mother shouts at him all the time.
	Jack:
11	. Smith talks too much and his wife doesn't like it.
	Smith's wife:
12	2. Luis's car is very old but he can't buy a new one.
	Luis:

13	. Mrs. Taylor stayed in the sun too long.
	Mrs. Taylor:
14	. Sally is sad because she is poor.
	Sally:
15	. Jackson drank too much last night.
	Jackson:
T) IIa:	mathabald tumain the genterios growth WICHEC agin the eventuals.
J) USI	ng 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.
	You say, " I wish I hadn't left the radio on"
2.	It's very dark outside and you can't find your torch.
	You say, "" "
3.	
	You say, "" "
4.	
	You say, "" "
5.	It's raining outside and you want it to stop.
	You say, "" "
6.	You stayed up late last night and today you're very tired.
	You say, "" "
7.	You are having a party but nobody has come yet.
	You say, "" "
8.	You have short, straight hair. You would like long, curly hair.
	You say, "" "
9.	You have just left your house and left the keys inside.
	You say, "" "
10	. It is Christmas Day and it doesn't look like it is going to snow.
	You say, "" "
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:

	<u>DAVID</u>	TOM	GEORGE
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)	\mathcal{E}		
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	ı her broth	er and her	best friend	Tina
Robbins:						

Example: (Miss Bennet / tall / Tina Robbins)

	Miss Bennet is taller 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
4.	Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.
	Terry is
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)

1.	<i>on</i> Saturday	8	9 o'clock	15 autumn
	July	9		16 half past two
	1984		September 28 th	17 Monday morning
	March 25 th	11		18 Easter
	Friday	12		1910 o'clock
	summer	13		20Thursday afternoo
	the morning		the evening	21 noon
B) Fil	l in "AT / IN / ON" as in	the example:		
1.	<i>in</i> December	6	February 8 th	11 a quarter past six
2.	midnight	7	noon	12 Saturday night
3.	1982	8	1964	13 Friday evening
	April	9		14 Monday
5.	April 2 nd	10	night	15 June 26 th
C) Fil	l in the blanks with "AT	/ IN / ON" as	in the example	:
1	We always go on holiday	in	cummar	
	My mother usually goes			morning
	I always do my homewor			morning.
	The circus usually comes			oring
5.	Sophia's birthday is			Jing.
	I usually get up	-		
				5:30 the evening.
	Sometimes it snows			neo
	My friend's birthday is			
	Some birds and animals of			
D) Cł	noose the correct answer	:		
1.	My lesson startsat	five o'cloc	k.	
	a) on b) at	c) in		
2.	My father usually buys a		the n	norning.
	a) on b) at			
3.	We wear warm clothes _	win	ter.	
4	a) on b) at			
4.	We get presents			
_	a) on b) at	,	C	
5.	I usually visit my grandp		Sunday afte	ernoon.
c	a) on b) at	C) III	16th	
0.	John's birthday isa) on b) at		10 .	
	44.00 101.41	V. J. 111		

7.	The fi	lm finishes	9:	9:30.
	a) on	b) at	c) in	
8.	The su	upermarket is clos	ed	Sunday.
		b) at	c) in	•
D) D'	11 • (()	T((((T)(9) ((O))	T 9.9	
E) Fi	II in "A	T", "IN" or "ON	l'' :	
M	v birthd	lav is <i>on</i> t	he 30 th of	of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up
				died the house. Then the afternoon I went into
			-	e party. The party started 7 o'clock
the ev	vening a	and didn't stop un	til very late	ite night! the 31 st of July I was
very 1	tired, so	I went to bed ear	ly	the evening.
F) Fi	ll in the	e spaces in the inv	vitation w	with "IN","ON" or "AT":
		I'm going to he		ty! I hope you can come!!
			ινε α ρατις	iy. I nope you can come::
		It's going to sta	art	5 o'clock the afternoon
				rday August. We're
		1	_	s house on Wilton Avenue.
		There's a big ga	rden and v	we're going to have the party in
		the garden.		
		Did you know	that my bi	oirthday is the eighth? But
		as you can see, t	he party is	is going to be the tenth.
		Why? Parties ar	e better	the weekend!
		BIRTHDAY PI	RESENTS	S WELCOME ANYDAY!!!!
		I		

SUBJECT: Prepositions

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

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 7 January and ends 10 March.
5	. Tom's grandmother died 1977 the age of 79.
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.
1	0 Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
1	1. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.
1	2. The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.
	3. I walk up a lot of stairs everyday. My flat is the third floor and there is no lift
	4. We went to the theatre last night. We had seats the front row.
	5. It can be dangerous when children play football the street.
	6. I can't find Tom in this photograph.
	7. Do you take sugar your coffee?
	8. You can find the sports results back page of the newspaper.
	9. Sue and Dave got married Manchester four years ago.
	0. Paris is the river Seine.
	1. Mr. Boyle's office is the first floor. When you come out of the lift, it's the
	third floor your left.
2	2. Turn left the traffic lights.
	3. In most countries people drive the right.
	4. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday the Swiss Alps.
	5. She spends all day sitting the window and watching what is happening
	outside.
B) Fi	ll in the blanks using correct prepositions:
1.	Cenk lives 810 İstiklal Street.
2.	The course begins
	Peter is class 2 B.
4.	Peter goes to school Monday Friday.
5.	
6.	Sheila gets up 6.30 every morning.
7.	Mike and his family go for a walk the evenings.
	Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures cars the wall his room.
9	I go to school bus, not foot.
	I went to bed midnight and got up 10.00 the morning.
	. Mozart was born
	There is a car in our house.
	. Who is sitting to you?
	J ,

14. ′	There is a light the table.
	Hurry up! We are going to the cinema five minutes.
	I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
	Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
C) Fill	in the blanks using correct prepositions:
1 .	I looked at the hookeness and saw an interesting story hook the top shalf
	I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book the top shelf.
	sunny days we usually go on a picnic. I usually listen pop music, because I'm interested it.
	Mary was born 20 th March 1982.
	We had to work everyday last summer.
	I last saw him last March.
	Section 5 is the first floor of the Prep School.
	You mustn't smoke a bus.
	Ahmet's grandmother died
	Were there many people the concert?
	He speaks quite good French. He studied Paris for a year.
12.	The speaks quite good French. The studied I alls for a year.
D) Fill	in the blanks using correct prepositions:
1.	Mr. Mailer: Where's Dr. Perez's office?
	Miss King: You need to go one floor. His office is on the third floor, not the
j	fourth floor.
2	Jimmy 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."
3.	Get the bus! It's about to go.
	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.
	I 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!
	Someone 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.
	The dog is swimming the river.
13.	Ali is <u>next to</u> Barış or Ali is Barış.

SUBJECT: Relative Clauses

A) Put in WHO / WHICH:

	1.	Thet 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?
		Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
	5.	Do you know anybody want to buy a car?
		Where is the picture was on the wall?
	7.	She always asks me questions are difficult to answer.
	8.	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?
B)) Ma	ake 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.
	6.	I saw the man. He closed the door.
	7.	The girl is happy. She won the race.
	8.	The student is from China. He sits next to me.
	9.	We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
	10.	The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.
	11.	The woman was polite. She answered the phone.
	12.	The man has a good voice. He sang at the concert.
	13.	We enjoyed the actors. They played the leading roles.
	14.	The girl is hurt. She fell down the stairs.
	15.	The student is in my class. He is walking with Ann.
	16.	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) Construct sentences with the cue words. Use WHICH or WHO.	
 vase / costs \$500. Don't touch it! That's the vase which costs \$500 girl / is always late. Don't wait for her! That's the girl who is always late letter / came for my father. Don't open it! man / gave me the wrong directions. Don't listen to him! 	•••
5. dress / got dirty. Don't wear it! 6. bus / goes to New York. Don't get on it! 7. woman / told everyone my secret. Don't tell her!	
D) Join 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 Greecewhere 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		
2				
1. He is the famous pop mu	HICH: d songwriter WHO was born in sician organiz			
1980s. 2. "I don't like Mondays." is the name of one of his songs became a big hit. 3. "Feed the World" is the song raised \$8 million for famine relief in Ei Eithiopia.				
 4. "Bond Aid" was the name of the group sang the number one hit. 5. Geldof traveled all over the world. He found a lot of famous people were willing to give money for his projects. 				
Before Bob became a pop like.	6. Before Bob became a pop star, he had many different jobs			
	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?
	2. The police have arrested the man murdered his wife.
13	3. The parcel is on the table is your birthday present.
	Have you met the man Jackie is going to marry?
	5. We will ask the man delivers our milk to leave an extra bottle.
	5. Is she the person gave you this record?
	We spent our holiday in a small town is near the sea.
	B. The man married Kate is a millionaire.
	O. Where are the shoes I bought this morning?
). I still write to that lady I met twenty years ago.
	in 1 sum write to that rady
I) Co	ombine 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.	There was a garden here. It was full of green trees. Now there are only two trees. (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.

B) Co	mplete the sentences:
1.	I watched a football match which
	My friends whombrought me nice presents.
	Did you pass the exam which?
	Students who must study harder.
	The postman whose
	That's the girl whose
	Jim helped the old lady who
	I have a new camera which
	A parrot is a bird that
	The children whom
11.	each other.
12.	Prof. Moore who will be our guest.
13.	The soup which was very salty.
14.	A kangaroo is an animal which
	Is that the same boy who?
	The present which was very interesting.
	I need someone who
18.	The actor whom
) An	swer 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)
3.	What kind of students are mostly successful?
4	
4.	What kind of people do you like?
5.	What kind of people don't you like?
6.	Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)
7.	Who is a postman?
7. 8.	Who is a postman? What is a knife?
8. 9.	What is a knife?

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 waitermy 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) Fil	l in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	She is a small baby. She
B) Fill	l in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	She is ill, so she
C) Use	e MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (NOT) HAVE TO:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I

	. This is a secret. You tell anybody You buy a newspaper. You can have mine.
	. This train doesn't go to London. You
	. In many countries men do military service.
	. Sarah is a nurse. 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.
8.	I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I swim from one side of the lake to the other.
9.	You see the sea from our bedroom window.
10.	It isn't permitted to speak Turkish during the lessons. So you speak
	Turkish.
Fill	in the blanks with MUST (NOT) / CAN (NOT) / (NOT) HAVE TO / NEEDN'T:
1.	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
	A: "Do you want me to wait for you?"
	B: "No, it's OK. You wait."
8.	I can't get any answer from my telephone. It be out of order.
	Ann stayed in bed this morning because she go to work.
	Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
Use	e a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:
1.	He play chess when he was young.
	You drive a car when you are 18.
	I ask you a question?
	She be 25. She looks older than that.
	His telephone doesn't answer. He
	She entered the room carrying a wet umbrella. She(walk) in the rain.
7.	My car didn't work this morning. So I walk to the office.
	He
	She (help) me a lot by giving me a little of his
10	time, but she preferred to go out.
	He doesn't know the answer. He
	I can't find the house. I
	She is very sleepy. She

14.	The ground is covered with snow. It(snow) last night.
15	She (be) in a great hurry to leave for the theater
13	because she left all the dinner dishes on the table.
16	That store has just gone bankrupt. I believe they (have) a
10	stricter policy about giving people credit.
17	. I'm afraid Mr. Smith is deaf. He
17	you say.
G) Fil	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 child, I understand adults, and now that I am an
۷.	adult I understand adults, and now that I am an
3	When I first went to England I read English but I
٥.	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.
8.	You drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
	we all go to the football match tonight?
	. You obey him.
	. I know she was in because I heard her radio, but she didn't open the door. She
	(hear) the bell.
12.	. A: I bought two bottles of milk.
	B: You (buy) milk; we have heaps in the house.
	. I carry this heavy pack myself. I think I will ask for help.
14.	. 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
1.0	is almost impossible.
16	. I can't find my keys. I (put) them somewhere in my
17	room.
1/.	. I don't know what all this noise about. It
10	father breaking wood in the backyard. I can't find my mother. She(go) shopping.
	The weather is overcast. It
	If you have finished your work, you
	. Emily (wear) glasses since she was eight.
	Deniz had no money, so she sold her car. A few days later she won a lot of money in a
	competition. She (sell) her car.
25.	. The accident happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. He
	(drive)on the right.
	mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about
openi	ng it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.
	:
To	m: Ithink who it's from, (negative ability)

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)
8. 9. 10.	A: What happened to your leg? B: I slipped badly on the ice and broke it. A: Oh! That
J) Fil	l 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
2.	They don't answer their phone; they
3.	John went to the movies last night, but he
4.	The lights have gone out. A fuse
	She(go) to school. It's Saturday.
6.	You were stupid to go skiing here. You (break)
7	your leg.
	She (sing) like an angel when she was a kid.
	You go and see "Batman". It's a great film. He came home alone. You (let) him do that; he
10.	(get) lost.
11.	He read the message but he
	I (lend) you the money. Why didn't you ask me?
	A: Can I have some sweets? I am hungry.
	B: You hungry. You have just had dinner.
14.	Tom (write) this, because it is in French and he
1.5	doesn't know French.
	He looked so tired. He
10.	He be a very clever boy. He has entered the university very easily.
B) Fil	I in the blanks using MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD and PAST FORMS of em:
1.	Sally looks sad and worried. She
2	with something.
	Bob
3.	Mr. Treves hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He (miss) the bus.
4.	Timmy is a very good boy. He isn't naughty, so he
	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
o	school yesterday.
٥.	A: The man was being taken to hospital. He
	B: Yes, I'm sure he had an accident.
	2. 2.0, 2.11 oute no mac an acceptable

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
	a vegeterian.
13.	Mrs. White bought a new fur coat! She(win)
10.	a lottery.
14.	John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He (forget)
	all about it.
15.	The children (study) in the library now because they have a
10.	test tomorrow.
16.	The singer has got a sore throath, so she
	at the concert.
17.	I (be) at home this evening, or I (be)
	out, I'm not sure.
18.	He drank three glasses of water. He (be) very thirsty.
	A: Where's the cat?
	B: It(go) out, the door is closed.
20.	The police arrested him right away. They (find)
	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.
	B: I
	this morning.
26.	My grandmother always has a rest at this time of the day, so she
	(take) a nap now.
27.	Mrs. Green wasn't good at ice-skating, but she insisted on and broke her leg. She
	(give) up doing that.
28	A: I'm afraid Ted is watching TV again.
_ 0.	B: He
	dark. He
29	That carpet was made by hand. 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:
Cu	implete the sentences with MOS17 MOS1N 1 of NEEDN 1.
Ex	amples: I haven't got much time. I must hurry.
	I have got plenty of time. I needn't hurry.
1.	"Do you want me to wait for you?"
	"No, it's okay. You wait."
	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.
4.	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.
40	You take too many aspirins in one day.

D)

SUBJECT : Used to / Would / Be used to

A) Complete the sentences using USED TO or BE USED TO:

	I (live) in Finland, but now I live in France.
2.	He (sit) in the back of the classroom, but now he prefers
_	to sit in the front row.
3.	When I was a child, I (play) games with my friends in a
	big field near my house after school every day.
4.	It's hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They
	(play) outside in the big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
5.	People (believe) that the world was flat.
6.	Trains (be) the main means of cross-continental travel.
	Today, most people take airplanes for long-distance travel.
7.	Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She
	(travel) by plane.
8.	You and I are from different cultures. You (have)
	fish for breakfast. I
	for breakfast.
9.	What(do) on summer days when you were a child?
	. Bill lives alone. He doesn't mind this. Because he
	(live) alone.
11.	. Tom (drink) a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
	. 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.
14	. When we were children, we (swim) every day.
1 1	. When we were children, we
15.	. I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We (go) a lot.
15.	
15. 16.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16.	. I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We (go) a lot.
15. 16. B) Re	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
15. 16. B) Re 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We

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.
	omplete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T EE TO and the verbs in brackets:
(play) I	with my toys all day. I
D) Co	omplete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:
	do give have learn read wear
that vodifficutions of the contraction of the contr	chool has changed since I was a student. We used to wear school uniform and I didn't like ery much. We
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(give) me a big kiss and pinch my cheek.
3.	I
4.	(start) pounding every time I stepped on a plane. But now I'm used to flying and enjoy it. I got a new bicycle when I was ten. My friends
5.	When my grandfather was a boy and had a cold, his mother
6.	When I was a child, I
7.	Last summer, my sister and I took a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains. It was a wonderful experience. Every morning, we
8.	I can remember Mrs. Sawyer's fifth grade class well. When we arrived each morning, she
	(smile / always) and

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

A) Fill in SOMI	or ک	ANY	as in	the	exam	ple:
-----------------	------	-----	-------	-----	------	------

e class? room. tree? e bag. e cup. n the police station. water. e basket? fridge							
room. tree? te bag. e cup. in the police station. water. te basket? fridge	1.	Are there ar	<i>y</i> rab	bits in the garder	1?		
tree? te bag. c cup. the police station. water. the basket? fridge. sugar. minute ago. table. post office. m't got: the ses meat bread * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2.	Are there	child	lren in the class?			
the bag. The coup. The the police station. The police station. The police station. The police station. The police station. The police station. The basket? The police sugar. The police ago. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post office. The post of post of the	3.	There aren't	cha	airs in the room.			
e cup. In the police station. In the police s	4.	Are there	bi:	rds in the tree?			
n the police station. water. water. we basket? fridge. sugar. minute ago. table. post office. m't got: bes meat bread * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5.	There isn't	mo	oney in the bag.			
water. ne basket? fridge	6.	There is	coi	ffee in the cup.			
ne basket? fridge	7.	There are	pol	icemen in the po	lice station.		
fridge	8.	Are there	fis	sh in the water.			
minute ago. table. post office. m't got: Des meat bread * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? milk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	9.	Are there	ora:	nges in the baske	et?		
minute ago. table. post office. n't got: Des meat bread * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? milk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	10	. There isn't	mi	ilk in the fridge.			
table. post office. n't got: Des meat bread * * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	11	. I have	. tea, but I don't	have	sugar.		
table. post office. n't got: Des meat bread * * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	12	. Is there	meat at h	ome?			
post office. n't got: Des meat bread * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	13	. There were	apple	es here a minute a	ago.		
m't got: Des meat bread * * * * * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? milk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	14	. There aren't	glasse	es on the table.			
nes meat bread * * * * * * * * * * * * *	15	. Please buy me	stan	nps at the post of	fice.		
nes meat bread * * * * * * * * * * * * *		·		-			
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	B) W	rite what they have	e got and what t	hey haven't got	:		
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			tomatoes	potatoes	meat	bread	
* * * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.		Teresa	*		*	*	
* * and some bread but she hasn't got any , A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.		Richard + Jenny	*	*	*		
and some bread but she hasn't got any A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? eed? ranges.		Mark		*	*	*	
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.		Sally	*		*	*	
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.							
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	1.	_	me tomatoes, soi	me meat and son	ne bread but	she hasn't got a	ny
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	_	potatoes.					
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	2.	=					
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	2						
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	3.	Mark		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY: uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.							
uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	4.	Sally	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
uld you like, sir? nilk? milk. bu like? e? eed? ranges.	(1)						
nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	C) Fi	III IN HOW MUCH	, HOW MANY,	, A FEW, A LII	TLE, SOM	E or ANY:	
nilk? milk. ou like? e? eed? ranges.	1	A .	1		1:1:-0		
milk. ou like? e? . eed? ranges.	1.			•	like, sir?		
milk. ou like? e? . eed? ranges.		B: Just		-			
e? . eed? ranges.	2.	A: Can I have			***		
e? eed? ranges.		B: Sorry, we have	•				
eed? ranges.	3.	A:		-	1		
eed? ranges.		B: Just					
eed? ranges.	4.	A:	carrots d	lo we have?			
ranges.		B: We have only.					
	_	A:					
	5.	B: We don't need		oranges			
om your correct	5.	D. We don't need		oranges.			
		A:					
on your conce:							

8. 9.	B: No, we need to buy	iscuits, too?
D) F1	ll in SOME, ANY, MUCH or MANY:	
	A: I'd like	es?
E) Fi	ll in HOW MUCH or HOW MANY:	
2. 3. 4. 5.	potatoes do we need? sugar would you like milk is there in the fr eggs do you want? ham do you need?	e?
F) W	rite (C) for the correct sentences, as in the example:	
1.	a. There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.	
	b. There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge.	C
2.	1 / 1	•••••
	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.	a. I'd like some rice for lunch.	•••••
	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.	•••••
0	b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.	•••••
8.	,	
	"How many is it?"	•••••
	b. "Here's your hamburger." "How much is it?"	
0	"How much is it?"	•••••
9.	a. How much you want?	•••••
10	b. How much do you want?	•••••
10	b. 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 / NOW	HERE / EVERYONE
/ EVERYTHING / EVERYWHERE:	

1.	Do you have in your pocket?
2.	Bob doesn't have in his pocket.
	My roommate is speaking to on the phone.
	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?
	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.
	There is at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
	HING / NOTHING / SOMEWHERE / ANYHWHERE / NOWHERE / EVERYONE
ANYT / EVE	RYTHING / EVERYWHERE:
ANYT / EVE:	RYTHING / EVERYWHERE: The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE: 1. 2.	RYTHING / EVERYWHERE: The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	The bus was completely empty. There was
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	The bus was completely empty. There was
ANYT / EVE 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	The bus was completely empty. There was

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
	۷.	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.
	_	She didn't
	0.	She didn't tell anybody about her plans. She told
	7	I didn't say anything.
	,.	I said
	8.	The station isn't anywhere near here.
		The station is
	9.	I don't want anything to drink.
	1.0	I want
	10.	We did nothing during our vacation.
		We
D)	Cor	mplete the sentences. Use the words in the box:
		somebody anybody nobody everybody
		somebody anybody nobody everybody
a)	Wo	oman: Hello. Can I speak tosomebody in the Accounts Office, please?
	Mai	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Office now has gone home.
	Wo	man: But I must speak to today.
	Ma	J 1
		morning? There will be here then.
		something anything nothing everything
b)	Mo	ther: Would you like to eat?
		ighter: No, thanks. I don't want at the moment, thank you.
	Mo	ther : But you've had to eat all day. Is all right?
		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)
б.	We've got nowhere to sit down. (anywhere)

SUBJECT: Tag questions

A)	P	ut	A	0	\mathbf{U}	ES	5 7	Γ	0	N	I	T	'A	(3	at	t	he	9	en	d	of	ea	ach	1	sen	ten	ce
----	---	----	---	---	--------------	----	------------	----------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	----	-----	---	-----	-----	----

1. Tom won't be late, <i>will he</i> ?
2. They were very angry,?
3. 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,?
8. You can type,?
9. He won't mind if I go early,?
10. Tom could help you,?
11. There are a lot of people here,?
12. Let's have dinner,?
13. This isn't very interesting,?
14. I'm too fat,?
15. You wouldn't tell anyone,?
16. Listen,?
17. I shouldn't have got angry,?
18. Don't drop it,?
19. They had to go home,?
20. He'd never seen you before,?
B) Write 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) Complete the conversation. Put in the QUESTION TAGS:
Mary: Let's go out somewhere tonight,
Mary :You haven't got a local paper,
Jeff: Fine, but I haven't got any money. You couldn't lend me five pounds,
1.2m., 1. 512, 1 in pay them 1 in meet you outstack at eight 6 clock. Don't be fatte,

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

	1.	You don't like this music,)
	2.	Robert isn't at work today,	?
	3.	I'm too late,)
	4.	You haven't seen the newspaper,	?
	5.	Lynne speaks French and German,	•
	6.	They didn't go to the concert,	•
	7.	You'd like to have something to eat,?	1
	8.	We're leaving tomorrow,	•
	9.	You couldn't do me a favour,	?
	10.	You don't know where Sarah is,	?
	11.	Switch on the light for me,	?
		Don't forget to lock the door,	
	13.	Nobody was watching the TV,	?
	14.	Everyone will be here soon,	?
		Nothing terrible has happened,?	
	16.	There's plenty of time,	•
		Pass me that magazine,?	
	18.	Let's have a cup of tea,?	•
		It's a good restaurant,	
	20.	You haven't seen my keys,	?
E)	Ad	d TAG QUESTIONS to the following:	
	1.	They want to come, don't they	?
	2.	Elizabeth is a dentist,	
	3.	They won't be here,	?
	4.	There aren't any problems,	?
	5.	That is your umbrella,	?
	6.	George is a student,	
	7.	He's learned a lot in the last couple of years,	?
	8.	He has a bicyce,	
	9.	Joan can't come with us,	.?
	10.	She'll help us later,	. ?
		Peggy would like to come with us to the party,	
		Those aren't Fred's books,	
	13.	You've never been to Paris,	. ?
	14.	Something is wrong with Jane today,	. ?
		Everyone can learn how to swim,	
	4 -	Nobody cheated on the exam,	9
	17.	Nothing went wrong while I was gone,	?

SUBJECT: Causatives

A) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses:

1.	The doctor made the	patient stay	in bed. (stay)	
2.	Mrs. Crane had her h	nouse <i>painted</i>	(paint)	
3.				l research paper. (write)
4.		1	the windows before he	could go outside to play.
_	(wash)	المحمولية والماحية والمراجع		out his sousse (slear)
5.	Don got some kids ii	in the neighborhood	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	out his garage. (clean)
				` '
7.		•	•	im
		teacher didn't know	,	
8.			eket he really liked. Af	ter he had the sleeves
		, it fit him perfec	· ·	
9.	•	•••••	my report because he	wasn't satisfied with it.
	(redo)			(211)
			e the tank	
11	•	me son	ne money so I could go	o to a movie last night.
	(lend)			
				(remove)
			(cry	
14	•			t to do it. He was a very
	•	•		* *
15	-		pi	ctures of everyone who
	participated in our w			
16	-	o sauce on my suit co	at. Now I need to get r	ny suit
	(clean)			
B) Ci	rcle the correct one:			
1.	She has to get her ha	ir		
	a) to do		c) done	d) did
2	′	′	a ta	
2.		b) listened to	-	d) listen
3	*		their summer house	
٦.			c) to paint	
4				
ъ.			c) wash	
5				
3.		b) to laugh		d) laughed
6	You can't get that m	,	,	d) laughed
0.	a) fix	b) to fix	•	d) fixing
7	I can never make her	<i>'</i>	<i>'</i>	u) lixing
/.				d) also asias
Ω	a) change	b) to change	,	d) changing
δ.	We had two pictures			1) 41-
0		b) taken		d) took
9.	, ,	<u>-</u>	a b	
	a) bought	b) to buy	c) buy	d) buying

10.	Please have the maid	l	my room.	
	a) clean	b) cleaned	c) to clean	d) cleaning
11.	I know he stole the n	noney. We'll get him		
	a) talk	b) talking	c) talked	d) to talk
12.	We had to hire a few	men to get the trees.		
	a) cut down	b) to cut down	c) cutting down	d) cutted down

<u>SUB</u> .	ΙE	<u>CT :</u> Bothand / Either or / Neither nor / Not only but also
A) M	ak	e sentences BOTHAND / EITHEROR / NEITHER NOR :
Ex	kan	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.		the hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable.
2.	It	the hotel was
3.	Is	The movie was
4.	I	don't have the time to take a vacation. And I don't have the money. have
5.	V	Ve can leave today or we can leave tomorrow- whichever you prefer.
6.	Н	We
7.		le gave up his job bothaura doesn't smoke. And she doesn't eat meat.
8.		The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.
D) A-		
		ver the questions. Use paired conjunctions.
a)	US	se BOTH AND
	1.	You have met his father. Have you met his mother?
	2.	Yes, I have met both his father and his mother. The driver was injured in the accident. Was the passenger injured in the accident?
	3.	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?
1. \ TT.		JOE ONLY BUT ALCO
b) Us	e r	NOT ONLY BUT ALSO
	1.	I know you are studying math. Are you studying chemistry too? Yes, I'm studying not only math but also chemistry.
	2.	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?

	4.	I know you lost your wallet. Did you lose your keys too?
	5.	I know she goes to school. Does she have a full-time job too?
	6.	I know he bought a coat. Did he buy a new pair of shoes too?
c)	Use I	EITHER OR
	1.	John has your book, or Mary has your book. Is that right? Yes, either John or Mary has my book.
	2.	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.	Your sister will meet you at the airport, or your brother will meet you there. Right?
	4.	They can go swimming, or they can play tennis. Is that right?
	5.	You're going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you're going to vote for Mr. Jones. Right?
	6.	You'll go to New Orleans for your vacation, or you'll go to Miami. Right?
d)	Use I	NEITHER NOR
/		He doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?
		No, he likes neither coffee nor tea. Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?
	3.	The students aren't wide awake today. Is the reacher wide awake today?
	4.	They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?
	5.	She doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?
	6.	The result wasn't good. Was the result bad?
pa	ired (bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropriate conjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR:
	1.	He does not have a pen. He does not have paper.
	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.	Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent.
	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.	The library does not have the book I need. The bookstore does not have the book I need.
10.	. We could fly, or we could take the train.
	nbine the following using BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / R 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.
9.	Paul recognized the man. Jean recognized the man.

SUBJECT: Articles

A) I	Pu 1	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?"
		"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.
		What's in newspaper?
		Can you show me that book, please?
		What's name of woman in blue dress?
		water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
		I like steak, but I don't like eggs.
		She lives in
		It's terrible eggs are \$ 2 dozen. There was boy and girl in the room boy was Japanese but
		girl looked foreign. She was wearing fur coat.
1	٥.	This morning I bought newspaper and magazine newspaper
1	1	is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is. "Have you got car?"
1	4.	"No, I've never had car in my life."
1	5	We don't go to cinema very much these days. In fact, in town where we
•	٠.	live there isn't cinema.
1	6.	Don't stay in that hotel beds are very uncomfortable.
		After I leave school, I want to go to university.
B) P	ut	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 "Times". Then he goes to work 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.
2		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.
5		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.
	- 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.
	" 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.
	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
	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.
	cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton
	which comes from Oklahoma.
4.	air in this room is fresh.

5	important products which we ger from India are tea,
	cotton, and rice.
	telephone seldom rings in our home.
	silver is conductor of electricity.
	get on train at same place every day.
	rain and sun are needed for raising of vegetables.
	Mary is waving to us from across street.
	sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.
	women use much make-up.
	Sometimes everyone must take medicine.
	coffee will keep you awake all night.
	medicine which doctor prescribed helped me.
	tea seems to keep some people awake.
	He likes to study French.
18	coffee is very strong.
19. I	n that course, we study history of all important countries of Asia.
20	coffee which comes from Brazil is best.
E) Some	e of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles
	re needed.
1 F	He went to Spain last month
	He went to Spain last month. When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid
2. V	When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid.
2. V 3. H	When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 nd St.
2. V 3. H 4	When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 nd St. Tokyo is largest city in World.
2. V 3. H 4 5	When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62 nd St. Tokyo is largest city in World. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.
2. V 3. H 4 5 6	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8	When you go to
2. N 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	When you go to
2. V 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 H	When you go to
2. N 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	When you go to
2. N 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 H 13	When you go to
2. N 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 H 13	When you go to
2. N 3. H 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 H 13	When you go to

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	I and a second deat
	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
1.0	better life.
12.	leave on time.
13	Mary hurried to get the child out of the road so that
	I took off my gloves in order to
	in order to erase a mistake in
	his composition.
16.	so that I could tell him the
1.7	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
1).	
20.	He always carries his umbrella in case
) 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.
) Jo i	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)
E) Co	mplete the sentences:
11	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	or BECAUSE	OF and	d an idea	from B
Use each idea in B only one.					

	•		
	\mathbf{A}	В	
1.	He phoned the police	a) his bad leg	
2.	I didn't have any lunch	b) I thought it might rain	
3.	Our plane was delayed	c) I wasn't hungry	
4.	He went to Paris	d) he'd lost his wallet	
5.	I took an umbrella	e) the fog	
6.	He couldn't run very fast	f) he wanted to learn French	
1.	He phoned the police because he	'd lost his wallet	
2.			
3.			
6.			
B) C !	hoose the correct answers:		
,			
1.	As / As a result it was such a beautifu	al day, we decided to have a picnic.	
2.	It was his birthday because / so we do	ecided to buy him a present.	
	As a result / Since all the seats on the		
4.			
5.	I didn't find the book very interesting	and so / as I didn't finish it.	
6.			
7.	She had the best qualifications and sh	e <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) Jo	oin each pair of sentences using SO /	SUCH (THAT):	
	•		
1.	It was a very warm evening. We had	dinner outside in the garden.	
2.	He was very nervous. He couldn't ear	anything	
	The was young mony substitute of an area		
3.	Our neighbours' party was very noisy	7. We couldn't sleep.	
4.	The restaurant was very crowded. Th	ey couldn't find anywhere to sit down.	
5.	We were all having a good time. We	didn't want to stop.	
٠.			
6.	He's got a very good memory. He ne	ver needs to write anythind down.	

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

A) Re	ephrase the sentences beginning wit	th the words in brackets:
1.	She has plenty of money, but she is	
2.	They have a car, but they rarely use	it. (though)
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 wor	
1.	They went out for a walk, even thou	gh the weather was bad. (despite)
2.	She managed to write, even though	her hand was injured. (in spite of)
3.	All the trains were on time, even the	ough the snow was heavy. (despite)
4.		ough the traffic was terrible. (in spite of)
5.	A lot of people buy those houses, ev	ren though the prices are high. (despite)
6.	, , ,	
7.	I didn't buy the car, even though I h	ad the money. (despite)
8.	He stayed outside in the cold weather	er, even though he felt ill. (despite)
9.	People continue to smoke, even thou	igh they know the dangers. (in spite of)
C	ally and Peter are good friends, but ompare Sally and Peter. Join each i lake sentences using WHILE / WHI	dea in A with the most suitable idea in B.
1	A She likes hard work.	B a) He prefers classical music
1. 2.		a) He prefers classical music.b) He prefers staying at home.
2. 3.	3 1 1	c) He can be rather mean.
	She's very practical.	d) He's quite lazy.
5.	* *	e) He's quite idealistic.
1.	She likes hard work, while	/ whereas he's quite lazy

2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

$\underline{\textbf{SUBJECT:}} \ \textit{Gerund or Infinitive}$

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 (crash) in to the hill and
(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 (steal) the valuable vase.
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 (not / go)
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
19. I suggest
20. I have no intention of
(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
(ring). 24. It is usually easier
books than by
25. Don't forget
26. I arranged (meet) them here.
27. He tried
28. I regret
29. Your windows need
(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
(40)

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)
20	and finally decided (set) out in the rain.
38	. I can hear the bell (ring), but nobody seem to be coming
20	
39	There are people who can't help
40	(slip) on a banana skin. They don't allow(smoke) here.
40	. They don't anow (smoke) here.
B) Us	e the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs in brackets:
1.	After she had decided (stay) in Turkey, she got used to
_	(eat) Turkish foods.
	They seem (have) plenty of money.
	I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise (not / be) late again.
4.	I remember
5	teenager.
	He is ashamed of (steal) that money.
	I think we'd better (exchange) names and addresses.
7.	Would you mind
0	the new machine?
	She warned her child
9.	Can you manage
10	parcels alone? His destar advised him (give up)
10	. His doctor advised him (give up) (sit) up late at night?
	up rate at night:
C) Su	apply the appropriate form of the verbs:
	She never admits (make) mistakes.
	Please avoid (be) alone with him.
	When you finish (do) your homework, call me.
	She's considering (be) a member of T.E.D. Club.
5.	On Sundays I always practise (talk) English with my aunt.
	Do you fancy (play) tennis this afternoon?
	I dislike (study) history.
8.	Please try to escape (make) him angry.
	I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
	. She can't afford (buy) a car.
	. 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.
16	
	. She seems (be) happy.
	. She seems (be) happy He waited (get) his salary.

18. He'll hire a man (kill) them.
19. He advised(study) hard.
20. I'm sorry for (keep) you late.
21. I'm interested in
22. Instead of
23. He apologized for
24. He succeeded in
25. I'm looking forward to
26. We're thinking of (travel) by train.
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
31. They reminded me
32. The children are excited about (go) to the movies.
33. She always puts off
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 (go / swim) this weekend.
40. I couldn't persuade him (come) with me.
41. Can you touch your toes without (bend) your knees?
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.
D) Complete with GERUND or INFINITIVE:
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 him last night.
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.
10.	Tom passed all his exams. He succeeded.
C) Su	pply an appropriate form GERUND or INFINITIVE of the verbs in parentheses:
1.	Mary reminded me (be / not) late for the meeting.
	We went for a walk after we finished (clean) up the kitchen.
	When do you expect (leave) on your trip?
4.	The baby started (talk) when she was about eighteen months old.
5.	I'm getting tired. I need (take) a break.
6.	I've decided (stay) here over vacation and
	(paint) my room.
7.	Sometimes students avoid
8.	The travel agent advised us (not / wait) until August.
9.	We're going out for dinner. Would you like(join) us?
10.	Mrs. Allen promised (come) tomorrow.
11.	My boss expects me (complete) this work as soon as possible.
	Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie (be) quiet, they kept (talk).
13.	Joan and David were considering
14.	He doesn't mind (be) alone.
15.	The teacher seems (be) in a good mood today.
16.	Mrs. Jackson warned her young son
17.	Jack advised me (rent) a new apartment.
	His teacher encourages him (study) harder.
	Lucy pretended (know) the answer to my question.
	Could you please stop (make) so much noise?
21.	He doesn't let anyone (smoke) in his office.

SUBJECT: Pronouns

A) Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:
1. This is Tim car is very fast.
2. Jane and I are in the garden books are in the classroom.
3. Are you a driver? Where is car?
4. I am a driver? This is school.
5. She is my friend name is Meltem.6. These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.
7. Look at that cat eyes are green.
8. Your friend and you are sad today. What's problem?
9. That's Mr. Green. He is driving car.
10. Ali's and Can's bags are heavy bags are full.
11. Gökçe and Meltem are listening to pop music mother is cooking in the kitchen.
12. The dog is eating a bone teeth are very sharp.
13. Are you and your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car. 14. A: What's job?
B: I'm a mechanic.
15. Madonna is a famous singer new records are great.
16. Robert has got a dog name is Bingo.
17. We have got a new house in İzmir new house is very large.
18. The boys are riding bicycles in the garden.
19. Ayşegül is going to school school is very far.
20. Sue and Mary are wearing ear-rings ear-rings are silver.
B) Rewrite these sentences using HE, SHE, IT, THEY, WE, HIS, HER, THEIR, OUR, ITS
1. Jane's father is very thin.
2. <u>Men's</u> trousers are very expensive.
3. <u>Jim's shirt</u> is very long.
4. Is <u>your brother</u> a businessman?
5. My mother and I would like some tea.
6. These are Ayşe's and my books.
7. Mrs. Brown's daughters are in the garden.
8. Where is Gökçe's mother?
9. My father's car is blue.
10. That rabbit is grey. The rabbit's ears are long.

	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.	This is Ayşe's coat.
	2.	It is my chocolate. Don't eat!
	3.	That red book is not <u>Can's book</u> . <u>His book</u> is blue.
	4.	A: Look at these keys. Are they our keys?
		B: No, they are not your keys . They are my mother's keys.
	5.	A: Are those <u>your glasses</u> or <u>my glasses</u> on the table?
		B: I think, they are <u>your glasses</u> . <u>My glasses</u> 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? B: Yes, it is
	2.	My umbrella isn't black is grey.
	3.	There is a car near your house. Is it?
	4. 5.	That green shirt isn't Ayşe's is blue. Pass this ball to us. It is
	5. 6.	They don't like sandwiches. These sandwiches are not
		Don't take these keys. They are not
		A: There is a pair of brown gloves here. Are they your gloves or my gloves?
		B: I haven't got brown gloves. They aren't, they are
	9.	A: Is their house old?
	10.	B: No, is very old. Can I take your pen? is at home.
E. 3	Fill	in the blanks with ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:
	1.	We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with
		Are the lights on? Turn off!
		Where is my book? I'm looking for
	4.	She is very tired. Help
		I'm very thirsty. Give
	6. 7	This is Ahmet's pen. Give it to
		Are you John Brown? There is a letter for
		. 9

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:
 Is that Jim's tie? Show this tie. There is a pen on the table. Give to me. Pass these books to your friends. They are A: Is this my umbrella? B: No, it isn't umbrella is on the table.
 5. Gökçe and I are in the classroom bags are under the desk over there. Coulous you bring? 6. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at the door. This is
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
G. Rewrite the underlined parts using ME, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:
1. There are some books on the desk. Look at these books.
2. She is turning the radio on.
3. The teacher is asking <u>Jane</u> a question.
4. Take your shoes 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 the dog.
8. Is Tom eating <u>any oranges?</u>
9. Give the milk to that cat.
10. Could you pass <u>the salt</u> to <u>your mother?</u>
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:re going to build more schools.
7.	aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until're 17 years old.
	If you have any problems, just tell someone and they'll help you.
9.	How far is from Madrid to Paris?
	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

		mplete the sentences using MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, RSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES:
	1.	Sue's children are too young to look after
		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
		Mr. Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
		Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
		Sarah and I didn't really enjoy
		I taught to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.
B)	Coı	mplete each sentence using BY + A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
	1.	A: Who did you go to the cinema with?
		B: Nobody, I went
		Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
	3.	Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all?
	5.	The dog opened the door
C)	Co	mplete 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.	Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him?
		A: Who told you they were moving?
		B: They told me
	5.	Mr. Mason offered me the job.
	6.	Sally didn't buy that sweater, she made it
D)	Fin	ish th sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
	1.	He looked at in the mirror.
	2.	I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
	3.	Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
	4.	My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed
	5.	I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
	6.	He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
	7.	I want to know more about you. Tell me about
	8.	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?

l.	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

	ewrite the sentences using the modals of CERTAINTY, IMPOSSIBILITY and OSSIBILTY:
1.	•
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.	1
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	2. I'm sure she wrote to the bank.
13	3. Maybe those children are lost.
14	. Maybe those children were lost.
15	5. Perhaps Mary is feeling comfortable.
16	5. I'm sure she is driving carefully.
17	'. It is impossible that Lucy is studying in her room.
18	3. I'm sure he isn't helping his father now.
19	2. It is possible that people will be traveling between the planets.
B) R (ewrite 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.
C)		ll in the blanks with the modal verbs to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IPOSSIBILTY:
		He drank two glasses of water, he
	2.	He isn't more than 15 years old, he(have) a driving licence.
	3.	He
	4.	The solution
	5.	A: Do you smell fish?
		B: Yes. Someone cooking fish.
	6.	I'm not sure, he
D)) M a	ake sentences using CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILTY:
	1.	She / not / work / yesterday, / it / Sunday.
	2.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.
	3.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
		There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.
E)	4.) Fil	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
E)	4. Fil IM 1.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. Fil IM 1. 2.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. l in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. Fil IM 1. 2.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. 1. 2. 3.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. 4. 1. 2. 3. 4.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. Fil IM 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. Fil IM 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. In the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She
E)	4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She be telling a lie. He is working hard. He be ill. A: Have you done this pozzle? B: Yes, I've got the same answer as you. It be correct. A: Well, the answer in the book is different. So we be right. A: Are John and Mary married? B: They be married. They have rings on their fingers. You've been resting all day; you be tired. I can hear Jane speaking but she's alone in the room. She be talking to a friend on the phone. A: Tom has been in his room for over an hour. What do you suppose he is doing?
E)	4. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly. I in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IPOSSIBILITY: Her face is red. She

8.	A: I need to call Howard. Do you know which hotel he's staying at in Boston?
	B: Well, he
	away from the city center.
9.	A: Do you smell smoke?
	B: I sure do. Something (burn).
1(). There
	ewrite the following sentences using modal verbs used for expressing CERTAINTY, DSSIBILITY 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.
12	. It is possible that it will rain this afternoon.

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. 4. Thank you for doing the washing-up but you(do) it 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. It wasn't my fault. He (give) warning that he was 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.

C) Rewrite the following sentences using MUST / CAN'T / MAY / MIGHT with the suitable 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.
D) Complete the responses to the statements, using MUST or CAN'T to suggest what seems to be most likely explanations:
1. His fiancée writes him everyday. She must
 I don't seem to have my key with me . I must
4. He has no idea what the book is about. He can't
5. He talks about going to the moon next year. He must
6. She didn't reply to his letter. She can't
7. He wears glasses all the time. His eyesight can't
9. The last bus has already gone. It must
10. I'm amazed that she married him so soon. She can't

SUB.	IECT: Possessive "apostrophe -s-" or "of"
A) C	omplete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the POSSESSIVE 'S or OF:
Ex	Kample: 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.	, in the second of the second
3.	My flat is on (the top floor / the house)
4.	` '
5.	We heard the news from
	woman who works in the post office)
6.	There's a hospital at (the end / this road)
7.	1
8.	i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	the Black Cat Club)
B) Co	omplete the sentences using the correct form of the POSSESSIVE 'S:
1.	What is your friend name?
2.	Sarah found somebody credit cards in the street.
3.	The Eiffel Tower is Paris most famous landmark.
4.	The boys bedroom has just been painted.
5.	I read about a murder in this morning newspaper.
6.	Can you borrow your parents car at the weekend?
7.	I need to get some medicine. Is there a chemist near here?
C) Ro	ewrite the following using the correct POSSESSIVE form:
1.	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.	7 1
9.	John and Paul – the wives
10	. the men – the changing rooms
	. the sea – the waves
	. a climb – two hundred metres
13	. Lucy and Emily – the mother
14	. the house – my father's closest friend
	. the president – the decisison
	. my physics professor – the report
17	. 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,(Mr. J	ackson)
6.	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 /	NEITHER	Auxiliary	verb +	Subject:
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1.	I'm feeling tired So am I
2.	I don't like eggs
	I need a holiday.
4.	I don't like milk.
5.	I couldn't get up this morning
6.	I'd love a cup of tea
7.	I've never been to Africa
8.	I was ill yesterday.
9.	I should smoke less
10.	I spent the whole evening watching television
11.	I didn't know that Ann was in hospital

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.

6. Felix: Oh,

C) Look at the table and complete the sentences:

	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 ENOUGH with one	e of these words:
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big	g eat	fruit	loud	old	practise	sugar	time	tired
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	A: "Is there . B: "Yes, thar Can you hear He can leave Did you have This house is Tina is very t You don't ea It's late but I	enough hk you." the radio? school if he common thin. She de to common don't wan ery good to	Is itlo ne wants oesn't t to go to ennis play Use ENOU	in you oud eno he's bed nover becan	r coffee?" ugh for a to answer all for a You w. I'm not use she does ith the word buy a comparent to the word	you? the questi large fami should eat 't	ons in the ly. more – it	e exam?
3. 4. 5. 6.	The water wa Have we got We played w I don't have	asn't rell but not			a	bath. andwiches' the game.		(snarp / cut) (warm / have) (bread make) (well / win) (time / read)
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	You're alway I can't wait f You're alway A: Did you h B: Yes, thank You don't ea I don't like th The radio isn She speaks Don't buy the	ys at home. or them. I leave	You don haven't gehink you here. It's fa	ot work to veget st for m it isn't	eat? ables. You sh Can you tur te to understa	time hard. nould eat m cold. n it up, ple nd.	ease?	
	I couldn't wo Can you turn I don't want Don't buy an You can't pu I couldn't do Your work no	ork. I the radio uto walk ho ything in t t all your to the exercise	was too t up, please me. It's hat shop. hings in the	ired? It It his bag.	isn't loud er	nough		(tired) (loud) (far)

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

SUBJECT: Rewrite

I (1	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>Don't</u> use this pen.
6	· •	You
7		The best vegetables
8	١.	The children
9	١.	There is <u>nobody</u> at the door.
1	0.	There is
1	1.	It is <u>necessary</u> for him to go there.
1	2.	He
1	3.	They
		You mustn't park here. There <i>isn't much</i> coffee in the cup.
		There is
		Do you want to go skiing with me? Would
		John's marks are <u>worse</u> than Jane's. Jane's
1	7.	Was it necessary for you to check?
1	8.	I have never eaten <i>such a bad pie</i> before. This is
1	9.	He knows <i>how to play</i> the piano. He
2	0.	There <u>can't be a more popular singer</u> than Madonna.
2	1.	My mother <u>doesn't let me go</u> to bed late.
2	2.	I'm not

23. I <u>would like</u>	g to buy a new dress.
I	-
	we go to the cinema?
	a to make a surprise for him.
26. <u>It is forbida</u>	<u>den</u> to walk on the railway.
You	
27. I don't knov	w the boys. They are <i>fighting</i> in the street. (gerund)
I don't	
28. I <i>prefer to a</i>	drive rather than travel by train.
I	
29. We <i>had bet</i>	tter stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty.
	
	was raining a lot, we didn't go out.
	he traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
	the further was out, I diffred on time.
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