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**Learning ENGLISH through  
THINKING**

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Buxoro muhandislik-texnologiya instituti “Xorijiy tillar” kafedrası  
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Bayonnoma: №

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## FOREWORD

The development of skills to use basic grammatical constructions is one of the main tasks of the first stage of language learning. These skills will allow, on the one hand, to lay the foundations of oral speech, on the other hand, it is possible to switch to working with the original text in a short time.

The proposed collection contains grammar exercises, assignments, as well as tests for self-consolidation on the main topics of English grammar: *present progressive tense, future simple tense, expression “to be going to”, present simple tense, gerund, special question, numbers, past simple tense, past progressive tense, present perfect tense, indefinite pronouns and etc.*

The collection is intended for learners of the English language, regardless of their profile, and can also be used when working with adults. With the currently existing wide variety of curricula and textbooks, it does not seem advisable to coordinate lexical and grammatical material with any specific textbook. Within each section of the collection, the exercises are arranged as the difficulties increase, which makes it possible for the teacher to select exercises in accordance with the language level of the students.

The purpose of teachers should not be only teaching students factual knowledge, but also the skills to think and learn. While some theoretical ideas about thinking are outlined, the emphasis is on suggesting practical ways to develop students' thinking skills, so as to enhance effective learning.

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## UNIT 1



### SOME – ANY – A(AN) – NOT ANY = NO

#### I. In affirmative sentences

- a. Some + uncountable noun
- b. Some + plural noun

e.g. There is **some** milk in the glass.

e.g. There are **some** books on the desk.

#### II. In questions and negative sentences

- a. Any + uncountable noun
- b. Any + plural noun

e.g. Is there **any** tea in the teapot?

There isn't **any** water in the bottle.

e.g. Have you **any** matches?

I haven't got **any** friends in Liverpool.

#### III. Not any = no

e.g. There **isn't any** milk in the glass.

There is **no** milk in the glass, e.g.

e.g. There **aren't any** birds in this picture.

There are **no** birds in this picture.

#### 1. Put in **SOME**, **ANY** or A (AN):

1. Paul hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ wine
2. Peter has got \_\_\_\_\_ money in his pocket.
3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ glasses on the shelf?
4. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
5. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
6. Has Mary got \_\_\_\_\_ red dress?

7. There's \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the basket.
8. She hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ butter
9. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cinemas in this town.
10. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ tea for me?
11. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ cows in the field?
12. There are \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the sky.
13. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts.
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ balls on the floor.
15. John hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish books.
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_ keys on the table.
17. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ pencils on your desk?
18. There are \_\_\_\_\_ trees near the church.
19. There is \_\_\_\_\_ salt in the cupboard.
20. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ horses in this picture?

**2. Write sentences with *SOME*, *ANY*, as in the example:**

*Example:* Are there any pens in the house? (pencils)

**No, there aren't any pens but there are some pencils.**

1. Are there any oranges in the kitchen? (apples)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is there any green salad on the plate? (tomato salad)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is there any wine in the fridge? (beer)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Have you got any German books at home? (English books)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is there any jam in the cupboard? (sugar)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Have you got any cigarettes? (matches)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Has Diana got any T-shirts? (sweaters)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Has Ann got any green blouses? (green skirts)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Has Carol got any bananas? (pears)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Have you got any coke? (mineral water)

---

**3. Make the following sentences a) interrogative b) negative as in the example:**

*Example:* Paul has got some stamps, (coins)

***Has Paul got any coins?***

***Paul hasn't got any coins.***

1. Mary's got some records, (cassettes)

---

---

2. There's some bread on the table, (butter)

---

---

3. She's got some bananas in the basket, (apples)

4. There are some plates on the table, (glasses)

---

---

5. There are some glasses in the cupboard, (cups)

---

---

**NOT ANY = NO**

**4. Write as in the example:**

*Example:* There isn't any milk in the jug.

***There is no milk in the jug.***

1. I haven't got any tea.

---

---

2. George hasn't got any beer.

---

---

3. There isn't any red wine in the bottle.

---

---

4. There aren't any good theatres in this town.

---

---

5. There aren't any knives on the table.

---

---

6. I haven't got any money in my pocket.

---

---

7. There aren't any chairs in this room.

---

8. There isn't any coffee for you.

---

9. There aren't any pictures on the wall.

---

10. There aren't any words on the blackboard.

---

**5. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. The bottle is full \_\_\_\_\_ orange squash.

A of      B from      C with      D in

2. There are millions of stars \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.

A at      B of      C in      D on

3. The man \_\_\_\_\_ the right is a doctor.

A in      B on      C at      D by

4. There are two cups \_\_\_\_\_ tea on the tray.

A at      B of      C with      D in

5. There's a carpet \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.

A on      B to      C in      D at

6. The fireplace is \_\_\_\_\_ the left of the room.

A from      B of      C in      D on

7. There are two rooms \_\_\_\_\_ the top floor.

A in      B on      C to      D of



## UNIT 2



## ADJECTIVES

### 1. Change the sentences as in the example:

*Example:* Mr West is a man. He's old.

***He's an old man.***

1. It's a car. It's new.

---

2. Judy is a girl. She's stupid.

---

3. Mrs Miller is a woman. She's good.

---

4. Susan is a girl. She's little.

---

5. Ted is a boy. He's clever.

---

6. It's a dress. It's smart.

---

7. It's a house. It's new.

---

8. Linda is a girl. She's beautiful.

---

9. It's a table. It's round.

---

10. Ben is a boy. He's tall.

---

**2. Change the sentences as in the example:**

*Example:*      This boy is strong.

***He's a strong boy.***

1. This picture is old.

---

2. This cupboard is green.

---

3. This television is new.

---

4. This girl is pretty.

---

5. This book is easy.

---

6. This film is long.

---

7. This country is beautiful.

---

8. This city is big.

---

9. This woman is kind.

---

10. This chair is heavy.

---

**3. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:*      Helen is a thin girl.

***Helen is thin.***

1. James is a strong boy.

---

2. Colin is a young man.

---

3. Mrs Smith is a fat woman.

---

4. Brenda is a smart girl.

---

5. My father is a tall man.

---

---

6. Jenny is a nice girl.

---

7. Cliff is a short man.

---

8. Mrs Thompson is an ugly woman.

---

9. Brian is a kind man.

---

10. Kelly is a pretty girl.

---

**4. Change the sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* This car isn't old.

***It isn't an old car.***

1. This programme isn't interesting.

---

2. This train isn't fast

---

3. This man isn't rich.

---

4. This dress isn't smart.

---

5. This girl isn't clever.

---

6. This watch isn't cheap.

---

7. This woman isn't poor.

---

8. This blouse isn't expensive.

---

9. This street isn't long.

---

10. This exercise isn't difficult.

---

## **PLURAL NUMBER**

*Note:* Adjectives do not change in the plural.

### **5. Write the following sentences in the plural:**

*Example:* This car is red.

***These cars are red.***

1. The round table is in the kitchen.

---

2. This girl is clever.

---

3. This old woman is ugly.

---

4. That girl is short.

---

5. Is that woman thin?

---

6. This door is not closed.

---

7. The black cat is under the chair.

---

8. This is an old church.

---

9. This record is new.

---

10. This girl is thirsty.

---

### **6. Write the following sentences from plural to singular:**

*Example:* These cars are new.

***This car is new.***

1. These stamps are old.

---

2. They are cheap watches.

---

3. The white towels are in the drawer.

---

4. Those blouses aren't expensive.

---

5. Those boys aren't good.

---

6. These young men are hungry.

---

7. These trains aren't fast; they're slow.

---

8. Those windows are open.

---

9. These boys are strong.

---

10. The old women are not in the park.

---

**7. Write as in the example:**

*Example:* Is Peter tall? (short)

***No, he isn't tall; he's short.***

1. Is this cup of tea hot? (cold)

---

2. Is the door open? (closed)

---

3. Is that car large? (small)

---

4. Is this drawer full? (empty)

---

5. Is this room dark? (light)

---

6. Is this ship slow? (fast)

---

7. Is that table heavy? (light)

---

### UNIT 3



## POSSESSIVES - POSSESSIVE CASE

*Possessive adjectives:* my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

*Possessive pronouns:* mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs

### 1. Fill the blanks with Possessive Adjectives:

1. We've got a beautiful garden. \_\_\_\_\_ garden is beautiful.
2. Mary and Peter have a new TV set. \_\_\_\_\_ TV set is new.
3. Helen has got a nice hat. \_\_\_\_\_ hat is nice.
4. The Millers have got a pretty daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is pretty.
5. Paul has an old bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle is old.
6. You've got a young teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is young.
7. This cat has a black tail. \_\_\_\_\_ tail is black.
8. Tony has got a red sports car. \_\_\_\_\_ sports car is red.
9. I've got a long ladder. \_\_\_\_\_ ladder is long.
10. My grandmother has white hair. \_\_\_\_\_ hair is white.

### 2. Fill the blanks with Possessive Pronouns.

1. This is my car. This car is \_\_\_\_\_
2. That isn't your coat. That coat isn't \_\_\_\_\_
3. This isn't her bag. This bag isn't \_\_\_\_\_
4. These are our keys. These keys are \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is that his camera? Is that camera \_\_\_\_\_
6. These are their books. These books are \_\_\_\_\_

7. These aren't my shoes. These shoes aren't \_\_\_\_\_
8. This is our house. This house is \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is this your dog? Is this dog \_\_\_\_\_
10. These are her gloves. These gloves are \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Fill the blanks with either a Possessive Adjective or a Possessive Pronoun:**

1. Have you got any money in \_\_\_\_\_ pocket?
2. We've got a green car. \_\_\_\_\_ car is green.
3. Betty and Peter have some red wine on \_\_\_\_\_ table.
4. This is my umbrella. This umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are these her shoes? Yes, they are \_\_\_\_\_
6. Martin has got a new tie. \_\_\_\_\_ tie is new.
7. I've got two telephones on \_\_\_\_\_ desk.
8. This is his pullover. This pullover is \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is that their garden? Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_
10. Are these her sun-glasses? Yes, they are \_\_\_\_\_

**POSSESSIVE CASE**

**4. Rewrite the following as in the example:**

*Example:*    this/John/book/is

***This is John's book.***

1. father/my/coat/on a hook/is

\_\_\_\_\_

2. shoes/are/Peter/old

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Helen/brown/are/eyes

\_\_\_\_\_

4. baker/the/mother/is/at/my

\_\_\_\_\_

5. ugly/Liz/is/dog

\_\_\_\_\_

6. books/children/on the floor/are/the

\_\_\_\_\_

7. teacher/car/our/is/the street/in

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mr Brown/fat/is/wife

\_\_\_\_\_

9. friends/clothes/my/clean/always/ar

---

10. blue/brother/my/bicycle/is

---

**5. Use Possessive Pronouns:**

1. This cat is Mrs Smith's. It's \_\_\_\_\_
2. This is Mr Green's telephone. It's \_\_\_\_\_
3. These are the policeman's gloves. They are \_\_\_\_\_
4. This is Mr and Mrs Stove's house. It's \_\_\_\_\_
5. This isn't my umbrella. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is that the Burtons' car? Yes, that car is \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is this Louise's hat? Yes, this hat is \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are these Mary's rings? Yes, they're \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is this Steve's book? Yes, this book is \_\_\_\_\_
10. Are these your sun-glasses? Yes, they're \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write questions and answers as in the example:**

*Example:* hat/John

***Whose hat is this? It's John's.***

1. watch/Paul
2. pipe/Ben
3. gloves/Ted
4. dog/Mr Black
5. vase/Mrs Brown

**7. Use a Possessive Adjective instead of a Possessive Pronoun:**

*Example:* This house is mine.

***This is my house.***

1. This T-shirt is his.
- 

2. That house is ours.
- 

3. This bicycle is mine.
- 

4. That jacket is his.
-



5. These stamps are hers.

---

6. Those shoes are mine.

---

7. This cat is ours.

---

8. That dress is hers.

---

9. These toys are theirs.

---

10. That doll is hers.

---

## UNIT 4



### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### 1. Write full sentences in the Present Continuous:

*Example:* Mary/read/book

***Mary is reading a book.***

1. Jack and Jill/listen/pop records
2. Carol/drive/sports car
3. Eddy/wear/T-shirt
4. John/sit/armchair
5. Mrs Simpson/drink/cup/tea

#### 2. Choose the right verb for each sentence and write it in the Present Continuous Tense:

listen – ride – watch – play – swim – smoke – wear – make – read – walk

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper.
2. Liz is \_\_\_\_\_ a horse.
3. Susan is \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus station.
4. Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.
5. Mrs Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ television.
6. Mrs Miller is \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.
7. Ken is \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of shorts.
8. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette.
9. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ cricket.
10. Kelly and Betty are \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.

#### 3. Write questions and answers as in the example:

*Example:* You/listen to the radio

***What are you doing? I'm listening to the radio.***

1. Mary/drink coffee

---

2. Peter/drive a car

---

3. Mrs Brown/make an omelette

---

4. Paul/play tennis

---

5. Those children/go to school

---

6. Mrs Stuart/cook

---

7. Helen/eat an ice-cream

---

8. John/study his lessons

---

9. Liz/carry a tray

---

10. Kate/sit on a chair

---

11. Those girls/dance

---

12. You/write a letter

---

***4. Write the answers to the questions as in the example:***

Example: Is Peter eating an apple? (smoke a cigarette)

***No, he isn't; he is smoking a cigarette.***

1. Is Mary cleaning the room? (read a comic)

---

2. Is Liz drinking tea? (coffee)

---

3. Is Paul singing? (play a record)

---

4. Are the children going to church? (to school)

---

5. Is Mary sleeping? (watch television)

---

6. Is it raining? (snow)

---

7. Is Brenda driving a red car? (a blue car)

---

8. Are you writing a letter? (read a book)

---

9. Is Sophie opening the window? (the door)

---

10. Are you going to work by bus? (by train)

---

11. Is Julia doing her homework? (read a newspaper)

---

12. Is John playing football? (tennis)

---

13. Are you eating fish and chips? (eggs)

---

14. Is Ann making a cake? (breakfast)

---

15. Are these girls wearing skirts? (jeans)

---

**5. Write sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Paul/play golf/cricket

Paul isn't playing golf; he is playing cricket.

1. The girls/watch TV/listen to records

---

---

2. Rick/eat a steak/an egg

---

---

3. Brenda/sleep/write a letter

---

---

4. The boys/play tennis/swim

---

---

5. Helen/wash up/work in the garden

---

---

**6. Make questions to which the words in heavy type are the answers:**

*Example:* David is playing ***golf***.

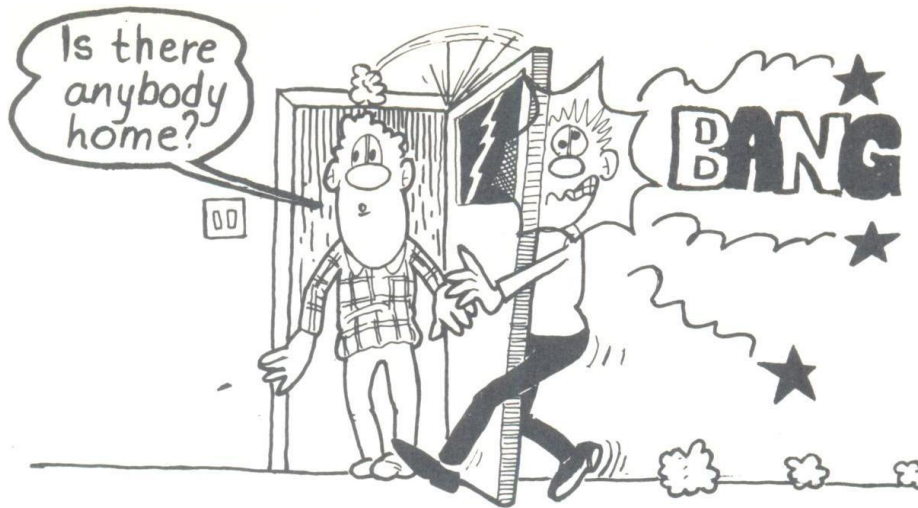
***What is David playing?***

1. Mary is wearing ***a white blouse***.
2. Ben is practising ***the piano***.
3. We are ***drinking milk***.
4. ***Yes***, the sun is shining.
5. Bill is ***carrying a basket***.
6. Helen is drinking ***milk***.
7. ***No***, it isn't raining.
8. George and Ann are ***playing tennis***.
9. ***Yes***, I'm making an omelette.
10. ***No***, Tom isn't riding a bicycle.

**7. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. We are going \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre.  
A at      B in              C to              D for
2. Mrs Jackson is standing \_\_\_\_\_ the garden gate.  
A in      B to              C for              D at
3. Philip is talking \_\_\_\_\_ a pretty girl.  
A to      B at              C of              D in
4. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ the street.  
A at      B in              C to              D with
5. Cliff is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at the bus-stop.  
A from    B for              C at              D on
6. Mr Elliot is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ an armchair near the window.  
A at      B in              C to              D for
7. Penny is looking \_\_\_\_\_ a red blouse in the shop window.  
A to      B in              C at              D with

## UNIT 5



### COMPOUNDS OF SOME, ANY, NO

- I. *somebody*  
*something*  
*somewhere* } + affirmative sentences

e.g. There's **somebody** near the door.  
I've got **something** in my hands.  
The book is **somewhere** in the room.

- II. *anybody*  
*anything*  
*anywhere* } + negative/interrogative sentences

e.g. Is there **anybody** in the classroom?  
There isn't **anything** on the table.  
My books aren't **anywhere** in the room.

- III. *nobody*  
*nothing*  
*nowhere* } + negative, instead of *not + anybody*  
*not + anything*  
*not + anywhere*

e.g. There isn't **anybody** in the street.  
There is **nobody** in the street,  
e.g. There isn't **anything** on the floor.  
There is **nothing** on the floor,

e.g. The cat *isn't anywhere* in the house.

----The cat is *nowhere* in the house.

**1. Choose the right word:**

1. She's got \_\_\_\_\_ in her bag.  
a) something      b) anything      c) anybody      d) somebody
2. Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?  
a) anything      b) something      c) anywhere      d) anybody
3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the living-room.  
a) anything      b) anybody      c) somebody      d) anywhere
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the box.  
a) anything      b) nothing      c) anybody      d) somewhere
5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge?  
a) anything      b) something      c) nobody      d) nothing
6. Is there a ladder \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden?  
a) anywhere      b) nowhere      c) anything      d) nothing
7. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ interesting on TV tonight?  
a) anything      b) nothing      c) nobody      d) anybody
8. The fridge is empty. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
a) something      b) anything      c) nothing      d) nobody
9. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ in my pocket.  
a) something      b) anything      c) nothing      d) nobody
10. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the supermarket. It's a policeman.  
a) something      b) anybody      c) somebody      d) nothing

**2. Put in *SOMEBODY, SOMETHING, SOMEWHERE, ANYBODY, ANYTHING, ANYWHERE, NOBODY, NOTHING, NOWHERE*:**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the street; it's Helen.
2. The case is empty. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
3. She hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ in her bag.
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ in my hand. Look! It's a small ball.
5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ on the table? No, there isn't.
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ at home? No, there isn't.
7. The school yard is empty. There's \_\_\_\_\_ there.
8. Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday?
9. I am very tired. I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
10. There's \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for you.

11. There's a pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_ in the drawer.  
12. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in Betty's bag.  
13. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast?  
14. I'm sorry but I've got \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
15. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the restaurant but it isn't Tom.

**3. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* There isn't **anybody** in the street.

There is **nobody** in the street.

1. There isn't anything on the floor.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I haven't got anything in my hand.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. There isn't anybody in the next room.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I'm not going anywhere tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. There isn't anybody at the door.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. There isn't anything in the basket.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. My gloves aren't anywhere in the drawer.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. There isn't anything on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. There isn't anybody with Liz.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. We haven't got anything for breakfast.

\_\_\_\_\_

**PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

**4. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Get the keys.

**Get them.**

1. Put out your cigarette. Put \_\_\_\_\_ out.

2. Hold this box. Hold \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fix the lights. Fix \_\_\_\_\_



4. Look at those birds. Look at \_\_\_\_\_
5. Push the car. Push \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hold my hands. Hold \_\_\_\_\_
7. Put this hat on. Put \_\_\_\_\_ on.
8. Stop these boys. Stop \_\_\_\_\_
9. Talk to Michael. Talk to \_\_\_\_\_
10. Drink this tea. Drink \_\_\_\_\_
11. Follow Mr Smith. Follow \_\_\_\_\_
12. Go with Liz. Go with \_\_\_\_\_
13. Write this letter out. Write \_\_\_\_\_ out.
14. Eat this sandwich. Eat \_\_\_\_\_
15. Switch on the TV. Switch \_\_\_\_\_ on.
16. Answer the telephone. Answer \_\_\_\_\_
17. Stand behind Louise. Stand behind \_\_\_\_\_
18. Listen to father. Listen to \_\_\_\_\_
19. Help mother with the washing up. Help \_\_\_\_\_ with it.
20. Take these pills. Take \_\_\_\_\_
21. Don't laugh at grandmother. Don't laugh at \_\_\_\_\_
22. Don't touch my new video. Don't touch \_\_\_\_\_
23. Don't fill up the glasses. Don't fill \_\_\_\_\_ up.
24. Don't lend your umbrella to John. Don't lend it to \_\_\_\_\_
25. Don't point to the conductor. Don't point to \_\_\_\_\_
26. Don't sit in my new armchair. Don't sit in \_\_\_\_\_
27. Don't go away without Susan. Don't go away without \_\_\_\_\_
28. Don't turn on the lights. Don't turn \_\_\_\_\_ on.
29. Don't lean out of the window. Don't lean out of \_\_\_\_\_
30. Add up your money. Add \_\_\_\_\_ up.
31. Type these letters. Type \_\_\_\_\_
32. Don't think of Sarah any longer. Don't think of any \_\_\_\_\_ longer.
33. Take the children to the zoo. Take \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
34. Don't cut your hair so short. Don't cut \_\_\_\_\_ so short.
35. Don't throw stones at the dog. Don't throw stones at \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 6



### MUCH – MANY – A LOT OF (LOTS OF)

#### ***I. Much + uncountable nouns in negative and interrogative sentences***

e.g. Is there **much** sugar in this bag?

There isn't **much** money in my pocket.

#### ***II. Many + countable nouns in the plural in negative and interrogative sentences***

e.g. Are there **many** pupils in this school?

There aren't **many** flowers in this garden.

#### ***III. A lot of (lots of) + countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences***

e.g. There's **a lot of (lots of)** milk in this jug.

There are **a lot of (lots of)** English books on this shelf.

#### ***1. Use MUCH, MANY or A LOT:***

1. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in that bowl? Yes, there's \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this village? No, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ money have you got? I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ bread have we got? We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ cinemas in this town? Yes, there are \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the pot? Yes, there's \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ friends in this school? No, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_

8. How \_\_\_\_\_ mountains are there in your country? There are \_\_\_\_\_
9. How \_\_\_\_\_ pop records have you got? We've got \_\_\_\_\_
10. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in the basket? No, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Use MUCH, MANY or A LOT (OF):**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ American stamps have you got?
2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ cheese in the fridge?
3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate biscuits on the plate?
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in this town.
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ snow in the mountains.
6. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money in my wallet.
7. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the jug.
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ museums in London.
9. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ cheese sandwiches.
10. There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in this vase.

**3. Write sentences with MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF as in the example:**

*Example:* bread/butter

*I've got a lot of bread but I haven't got much butter.*

1. sugar/coffee

\_\_\_\_\_

2. books/stamps

\_\_\_\_\_

3. cassettes/records

\_\_\_\_\_

4. wine/beer

\_\_\_\_\_

5. salt/pepper

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Write questions and answers with MUCH, MANY, or A LOT OF as in the example:**

*Example:* milk/fridge/butter

*a) Is there much milk in the fridge?*

*b) There's a lot of milk but there isn't much butter.*

1. cups/cupboard/glasses

a) \_\_\_\_\_

- b) \_\_\_\_\_
2. tea/home/milk
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
3. records/shelf/cassettes
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
4. trees/garden/flowers
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
5. flour/home/baking powder
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Fill in the blanks using MUCH, MANY or A LOT OF:**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people on the beach.
2. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ cassettes at home?
3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ oil in Mexico.
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ butter is there in that dish?
5. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ glasses are there in the cupboard?
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ people are there in Athens?
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ bananas in this stall.
9. My sister's got \_\_\_\_\_ dresses.
10. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ sweaters in this catalogue.
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cameras in the shop window.
12. There are \_\_\_\_\_ leaves on this tree.
13. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ rice in this bag?
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ roses in my garden.
15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars in this car park.

## UNIT 7



### LITTLE (A LITTLE) - FEW (A FEW)

*Little = not much*  
*A little = some* } + *uncountable nouns*

*Few = not many*  
*A few = some* } + *countable nouns in the plural*

#### 1. Choose the right item:

1. There's very \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the bottle.  
 a) a little                  b) little                  c) few                  d) a few
2. It's snowing. There are very \_\_\_\_\_ people in the streets.  
 a) a little                  b) few                  c) a few                  d) little
3. There is only \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in the bowl.  
 a) a little                  b) few                  c) a few                  d) little
4. Look! There are \_\_\_\_\_ nice pictures on the wall.  
 a) a little                  b) little                  c) a few                  d) few
5. The box is not quite empty. There are \_\_\_\_\_ matches in it.  
 a) a little                  b) little                  c) a few                  d) few
6. It's very cold this afternoon. There are very \_\_\_\_\_ children in the park.  
 a) a few                  b) a little                  c) little                  d) few
7. I'm very tired and I still have \_\_\_\_\_ letters to write.  
 a) a few                  b) a little                  c) few                  d) little
8. Go and buy \_\_\_\_\_ more cigarettes.

a) few

b) a few

c) little

d) a little

**2. Give short answers as in the examples:**

*Examples:* a) How **many** books are there on the shelf?

Only **a few**

b) How **much** beer is there in the fridge?

Only **a little**.

1. How many flowers are there in this vase?

---

2. How much money have you got in your pocket?

---

3. How many peanuts are there in this bag?

---

4. How many glasses are there in the cupboard?

---

5. How much time have you got?

---

6. How many stamps have you got?

---

7. How many trees are there in the garden?

---

8. How many friends have you got?

---

9. How much orange squash is there in the bottle?

---

10. How much is this pen?

---

**3. Ask questions with HOW MUCH - HOW MANY and give answers with A LITTLE - A FEW as in the examples:**

*Examples:* a) **How much** tea **have you got?** Only **a little**.

b) **How many** bananas **have you got?** Only **a few**.

1. coffee

---

2. tomatoes

---

3. butter

---

4. oranges

---

5. apples

---

6. chickens

---

7. pepper

---

8. bottles of beer

---

9. wine

---

10. bread

---

**4. Choose the right word(s) from those in brackets and underline it (them):**

1. Please give me some more cream. I'm sorry but there's only very (little, a little).
2. There isn't much wine in this bottle. In fact, there's very (little, a little).
3. You have (few, a few) flowers in your garden. Please pick some for me.
4. Are you still hungry? Well, there's (little, a little) bread and butter on the table.
5. Look! There are very (few, a few) people at church.
6. He is still thirsty. Give him (a little, little) more water.
7. There is (little, a little) tea in the kitchen but there isn't any milk.
8. Is there any sugar in the box? Yes, but there is very (little, a little).
9. Please ask him for (little, a little) more paper. I haven't much in my drawer.
10. Please give me (few, a few) more chips.

**5. Answer the following questions as in the examples:**

*Examples:* a) How many boys are there in the playground? (girls)

***There are a lot of boys but only a few girls.***

b) How much butter is there in the fridge? (cheese)

***There is a lot of butter but only a little cheese.***

1. How much flour is there in the cupboard? (honey)

- 
2. How many oranges are there in the basket? (lemons)

---

3. How much meat is there in the fridge? (fish)

---

4. How much bread have you got? (cake)

---

5. How many matches are there? (cigarettes)

---

6. How much whisky is there? (ice)

---

7. How many English books have you got? (French books)

---

8. How many records have you got? (cassettes)

---

9. How much paper is there on the desk? (ink)

---

10. How many pears are there? (apples)

---



## UNIT 8



### NUMBERS - DATES-TIME

#### 1. Write in words as in the example:

*Example: 265 Two hundred and sixty-five.*

1. 352 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 593 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 114 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 489 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 116 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 912 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 631 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 3,528 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 6,440 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 12,885 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Write in words as in the example:

*Example: 1-2-1976 The first of February nineteen seventy-six.*

1. 23-3-1821 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 28-4-1932 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 17-11-1953 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 20-8-1960 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 10-6-1982 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Write the telephone numbers in words as in the example

Example: *eight, six, one, four, double three, five*

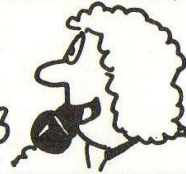
Hello.  
8614 335



Hello.  
2773 920



Hello.  
5312 728



Hello.  
9245 916



Hello.  
7254 600



Hello.  
2525 941



Hello.  
4165 339



Hello.  
8013 748



---

---



**4. Write sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* NICK 15th January

*Nick's birthday is on the fifteenth of January.*

1. PETER 27th February

---

2. MICHAEL 22nd March

---

3. ANDY 26th April

---

4. GEORGE 24th May

---

5. TED 7th June

---

6. HELEN 3rd July

---

7. JENNY 21st August

---

8. CAROL 9th September

---

9. JOHN 12th October

---

10. BETTY 15th November

---

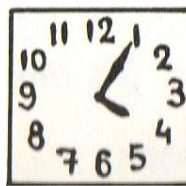
11. MARY 29th December

---

**5. What's the time?**



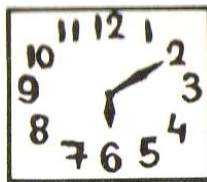
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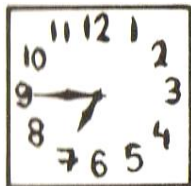
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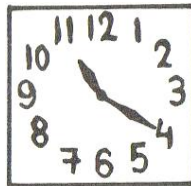
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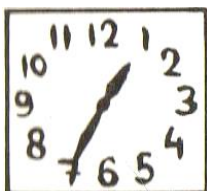
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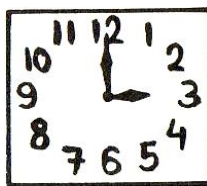
\_\_\_\_\_



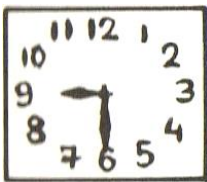
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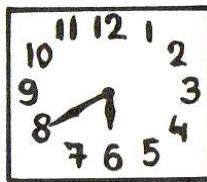
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



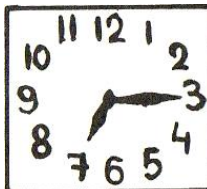
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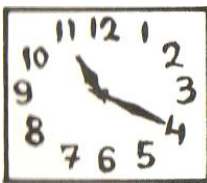
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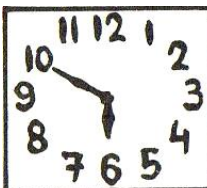
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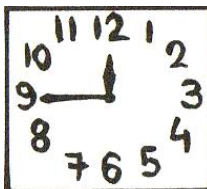
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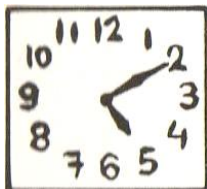
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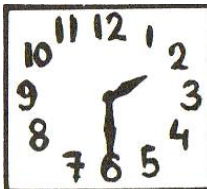
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## ***RADIO TELEVISION***

***6. Write the time and the programme as in the example***

### **PROGRAMME**

*Example: 1.30 Cricket    It's half past one.*

*It's time for cricket.*

- |         |                                     |             |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. 2.30 | 30 Years of Rock                    | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 2. 3.45 | The Sky at Night                    | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 3. 4.15 | The Saturday Film:<br>Oxford Street | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 4. 6.00 | The Six O'Clock News                | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 5. 6.30 | Tom and Jerry                       | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 6. 7.10 | The Archers                         | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 7. 7.40 | The Big City                        | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 8. 8.00 | Jazz Music                          | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 9. 8.15 | The Good Life                       | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 10.9.00 | The Nine O'Clock News               | <hr/> <hr/> |
| 11.9.35 | The Sports News                     | <hr/>       |

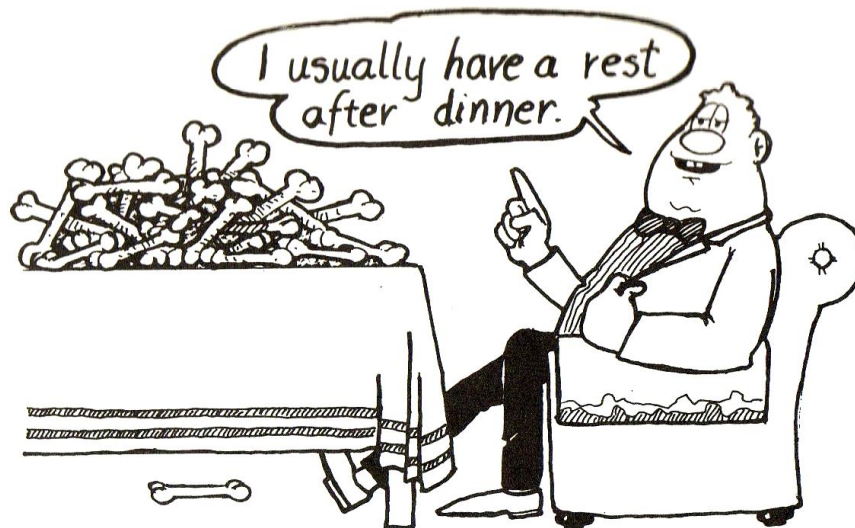
12.10.05 The Saturday Picture Show

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## UNIT 9



### SIMPLE PRESENT

#### 1. Put the following sentences into the Simple Present as in the example:

*Example:* Paul is cleaning his teeth now.

***He cleans his teeth every day.***

1. Mrs Chester is going to the shops now.

---

2. Kelly is cooking now.

---

3. Harold is buying a newspaper now.

---

4. Thomas is playing golf now.

---

5. Mary is walking to the station now.

---

6. Peter is wearing a tie now.

---

7. Jenny is washing up now.

---

8. Diana is listening to records now.

---

9. Mr Brown is drinking beer now.

---

10. Linda is making the beds now.

---

**2. Fill in the blanks with Simple Present or Present Continuous:**

1. Sandra (brush) \_\_\_\_\_ her hair every morning.
2. Look! Brian (get) \_\_\_\_\_ on a bus.
3. The Millers (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in Liverpool.
4. Chris (paint) \_\_\_\_\_ the windows now.
5. I usually (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a rest after lunch.
6. Where are the children? They (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
7. I always (get up) \_\_\_\_\_ at half past seven.
8. Where's Jane? She (still lie) \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.
9. Englishmen always (carry) \_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas.
10. Liz (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress.

**3. Change the following sentences into questions as in the example:**

*Example:* Paul likes Chinese food. (Indian food)

***Does he like Indian food, too?***

1. Susan loves dogs, (cats)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Roger plays the piano, (the guitar)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. John gets up late on Sundays, (on Mondays)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It often rains in Athens, (in Rome)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Louise often visits her parents. (her grandparents)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Colin often goes to the pictures, (to the theatre)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mr Smith reads *The Mirror*. (*The Times*)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mary speaks English. (German)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Peter drives a car. (a lorry)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Liz likes cakes, (peanuts)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Change the following sentences using Simple Present + Adverb as in the example:**



*Example:* It's Sunday. My father is working in the garden, (often)

***My father often works in the garden on Sundays.***

1. It's Wednesday afternoon. Patrick is visiting his grandmother, (usually)

---

2. It's Sunday morning. Betty is washing the car. (sometimes)

---

3. It's Saturday afternoon. Bob and Susan are playing tennis, (often)

---

4. It's Monday morning. Bill is going to College by bus. (always)

---

5. It's Saturday night. We are watching TV. (usually)

---

6. It's Monday morning. Mother is doing the washing, (always)

---

7. It's Sunday morning. Ann is wearing a hat. (always)

---

8. It's Tuesday afternoon. Grandfather is taking the dog out. (sometimes)

---

9. It's Thursday morning. Sophie is going to the hairdresser's, (usually)

---

**5. Make the following sentences negative as in the example:**

*Example:* I work in a shop. (Jennifer)

***Jennifer doesn't work in a shop.***

1. Harry lives in Holland. (Susan)

---

2. Peter works in a department store. (I)

---

3. I come from Greece. (Carol)

---

4. I walk to work. (Jane)

---

5. I live in a small town. (David)

---

6. My brother likes crisps. (Aunt Mary)

---

7. The Browns watch television every evening. (We)

---

8. John and Richard go to the cinema every week. (Jenny and Betty)

---

9. Andrew has a shave every morning. (Father)

---

10. I take exercise three times a week. (Bill)

---

**6. Write the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Ask Brenda if she likes fish and chips.

***Do you like fish and chips, Brenda?***

1. Ask Alan how much he earns.

---

2. Ask Ian how he goes to work.

---

3. Ask Sandra if she wants coffee or coke.

---

4. Ask Thomas if he needs any money.

---

5. Ask Harry if he ever reads the sports pages.

---

6. Ask Lynn if the Ford Cortina belongs to her.

---

7. Ask Ross if he often buys the local paper.

---

8. Ask James what time the supermarket opens.

---

9. Ask Robert how often the trains leave London for Brighton.

---

10. Ask Cliff if he usually goes to work by bus.

---

**7. Answer these questions as in the example:**

*Example:* Does George like milk or tea?

***He doesn't like milk; he likes tea.***

1. Does your father work in a shop or in a factory?

---

2. Does Barbara like jogging or swimming?

---

3. Does Mary go out every evening or on Saturday evenings?

---

4. Does John get up early on Sundays or on Mondays?

---

5. Does Steve buy a magazine every day or on Sunday mornings?

---

6. Does Andrew collect coins or stamps?

---

7. Does Kevin go to the library every afternoon or on Wednesday afternoons?

---

8. Does Robert smoke cigars or cigarettes?

---

9. Does Jim play cricket or tennis?

---

10. Does Ann clean the windows every day or once a week?

---

## UNIT 10



### PRESENT CONTINUOUS v PRESENT SIMPLE

#### 1. Make questions as in the example:

*Example:* My father is listening to the news.

*Does he listen to the news every day?*

1. David is watching TV.

---

2. Mary is wearing a raincoat.

---

3. Andrew is carrying an umbrella.

---

4. Susan is having lunch in the park.

---

5. Peter is walking to the station.

---

6. Ann is washing her hair.

---

7. Paul is cleaning the car.

---

8. Mother is washing up.

---

9. Mr Smith is helping Louise with her homework.

---

10. Father is playing golf.

---

11. Roger is telephoning George.

---

12. Kevin is playing pop records.

---

13. Uncle Jim is drinking beer.

---

14. Jack is having a shower.

---

15. Tom is running to the station.

---

**2. Change the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Helen is wearing sun-glasses. (in summer)

***She always wears sun-glasses in summer.***

1. Miss Smith is typing some letters, (in the mornings)

---

2. Steve is having breakfast, (at 8 in the morning)

---

3. Paul is going to the pictures, (on Sunday evenings)

---

4. It is raining, (in winter)

---

5. Sheila is preparing dinner, (every afternoon)

---

6. John is travelling by train, (in the mornings)

---

7. Joan is going to church, (every Sunday)

---

8. Peter is waiting for the bus. (every day)

---

9. Terence is going for a walk, (on Sunday mornings)

---

10. Richard is having a shave, (at 7.30)

---

11. Steve is cleaning his shoes, (on Saturdays)

---

12. Jill is going to bed. (at ten o'clock)

---

13. Mary is doing the shopping in the supermarket, (on Tuesdays and Thursdays)

---

14. Harry is having lunch at the Chinese restaurant, (once a month)

---

15. Michael is playing cards, (at Christmas)

---

### 3. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE?**

*Choose the correct tense from the verbs in brackets:*

1. She (get off) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
2. He (like) \_\_\_\_\_ boiled eggs for breakfast.
3. She (brush) \_\_\_\_\_ her hair every night.
4. Mary (not work) \_\_\_\_\_. She (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool.
5. What (you usually do) \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoons?
6. John (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ his new suit.
7. What (you read) \_\_\_\_\_? I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ Robinson Crusoe.
8. My parents usually (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV on Saturday evenings
9. Liz (come) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the water.
10. We (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in London.

### 4. **Make questions to which the words in heavy type are the answers as in the examples:**

*Examples:*     a) Ann is wearing **jeans**.

**What is Ann wearing?**

b) Peter goes to work **by bus**.

**How does Peter go to work?**

1. **Yes**, they are watching TV.
2. Barbara is holding **an empty basket**.
3. Uncle Jim plays cricket **on Sundays**.
4. **No**, I do **n't** like crisps.
5. Mrs Smith is preparing **the meal**.
6. Jill is **looking for her gloves**.
7. Roger works **in the bank**.

8. *No*, I ***don't*** get up early on Sundays.
9. We are going ***to the pictures***.
10. We usually go ***to the seaside*** on Saturdays.

## 2. Add tail-questions:

- Examples:
- a) Ronald is still sleeping, ***isn't he?***
  - b) Kelly isn't doing her homework, ***is she?***
  - c) Bob lives in York, ***doesn't he?***
  - d) John doesn't like you, ***does he?***

1. She's still in the bathroom, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Tony works in a supermarket, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You like ice-cream, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. He's coming with us, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Judy doesn't cook well, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. That's a good idea, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Ann is late for work, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. You don't know them, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. There's a phone box over there, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. He is still reading his newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. She is very busy, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. You don't have a shave every day, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. This car isn't very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. These boys are very clever, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. He doesn't get up early, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. You aren't very tired, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. He walks to the station every day, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. You play the guitar, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. He speaks English well, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. Robert collects butterflies, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. Joanna is making a cake, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. He isn't listening to us, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. Mother is doing the washing, \_\_\_\_\_?
24. You work very hard, \_\_\_\_\_?
25. The train leaves at one o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_?
26. This dog is ugly, \_\_\_\_\_?
27. Children usually make a lot of noise, \_\_\_\_\_?
28. You're waiting for the bus, \_\_\_\_\_?

29. You don't like spaghetti, \_\_\_\_\_?
30. It isn't raining, \_\_\_\_\_?
31. John's grandparents live in Liverpool, \_\_\_\_\_?
32. The children are doing their homework, \_\_\_\_\_?
33. My shoes don't go with my dress, \_\_\_\_\_?
34. Robert never travels by train, \_\_\_\_\_?
35. Your aunt Sally doesn't often visit you, \_\_\_\_\_?



## UNIT 11



### TWO OBJECTS

Give someone something

e.g. *Give Paul this book.*

Give something to someone

e.g. *Give this book to Paul.*

#### 1. Change the position of the objects as in the example:

*Example:* Helen is showing Robert her stamps.

***Helen is showing her stamps to Robert.***

1. Louise is giving her husband a cup of tea.

---

2. Colin is giving his wife some money.

---

3. Peter is showing Glenda his car.

---

4. Liz is sending her mother a postcard.

---

5. Bill is giving Andrew his telephone number.

---

6. Ann is showing Brenda her new house.

---

7. Jane is offering the old lady her seat.

---

8. Roger is showing Bill his new bicycle.

---

9. John is sending his father a telegram.

---

10. Brian is giving Susan an ice-cream.

---

**2. Write as in the example:**

*Example:* Please give these flowers to Ann.

***Please give Ann these flowers.***

1. Please hand these records to Catherine.

---

2. Please give some water to the dog.

---

3. Please show your new cassettes to Martin.

---

4. Please send these letters to aunt Myra.

---

5. Please bring that box to Liz.

---

6. Please lend your camera to my brother.

---

7. Please give this pencil to Jane.

---

8. Please offer a drink to Gloria.

---

9. Please pass the sugar to Bob.

---

10. Please show your new blouse to mother.

---

**3. Change the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Please show this paper to me.

***Please show me this paper.***

1. Please show your books to her.

---

2. Please take this tray to her.

---

3. Please show your hands to me.

---

4. Please give your address to me.

---

5. Please lend your umbrella to me.

---

6. Please give some food to him.

---

7. Please bring that box to me.

---

8. Please lend some money to us.

---

9. Please sell your old car to me.

---

10. Please send this letter to him.

---

**4. Add tail-questions:**

1. He's got an expensive car, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. Mary is never late for work, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. The Smiths don't live in London, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. Paul and Peter aren't at school now, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. You don't like parties, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. You know my sister, \_\_\_\_\_?

7. It's the end of the month, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. It's still quite warm, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. Liz cooks well, \_\_\_\_\_?

10. Liz is a good cook, \_\_\_\_\_?

11. You always have breakfast at 7.00, \_\_\_\_\_?

12. Ann's uncle plays cricket, \_\_\_\_\_?

13. Louise is still in York, \_\_\_\_\_?

14. There is nothing wrong with that, \_\_\_\_\_?

15. They've got a nice house, \_\_\_\_\_?

**5. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. Kevin Smith is British. He's \_\_\_\_\_ Sheffield.  
A for    B from    C at    D to
2. My baby often cries \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
A at    B in    C on    D for
3. Mrs Leech lives \_\_\_\_\_ the centre of London.  
A in    B on    C at    D to
4. Many thanks \_\_\_\_\_ your help.  
A from    B to    C for    D with
5. I usually go to work \_\_\_\_\_ underground.  
A in    B by    C to    D at
6. Does this car belong \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A to    B with    C at    D in
7. We have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ school every day.  
A for    B by    C at    D on
8. We usually listen \_\_\_\_\_ the nine o'clock news.  
A in    B at    C for    D to
9. Do you go \_\_\_\_\_ a walk every afternoon?  
A for    B to    C at    D by
10. The Waltons go \_\_\_\_\_ church every Sunday.  
A at    B to    C for    D in

## UNIT 12



### MUST – CAN – MAY

**MUST** = obligation

e.g. *You must do your homework.*

**MUSTN'T** = prohibition

e.g. *You mustn't talk during the lesson.*

**CAN** = a) ability

e.g. *He can drive a car.*

b) permission

e.g. *Can I come with you?*

**MAY** = a) possibility

e.g. *She may come tonight.*

b) permission

e.g. *May I go out?*

#### 1. Write sentences as in the example:

*Example:* He usually gets up at 7.00 every morning, (at 6.00 tomorrow morning)

***He must get up at 6.00 tomorrow morning.***

1. He usually goes to Liverpool on Thursdays, (this Tuesday)

---

2. He usually pays his bill at the end of the month, (on Monday)

---

3. Mrs Miller usually wakes the boys up at 7.30 every morning, (at 7.00 tomorrow morning)

---

4. He usually comes back home at 8.00 in the evening, (at 7.00 this evening)

---

5. She usually does the washing after dinner. (now)

---

**2. Write as in the example:**

*Example:* It's very late, (go now)

***You must go now.***

1. It's raining, (take a taxi)

2. This road is very dangerous, (drive slowly)

3. You look ill. (go to a doctor)

4. It's very cold, (put on a heavy coat)

5. The bath is dirty, (clean it)

**3. Write as in the example:**

*Example:* Don't smoke in the bedroom!

***You mustn't smoke in the bedroom.***

1. Don't drive so fast!

2. Don't play in the street!

3. Don't sit on this bench!

4. Don't make that noise!

5. Don't speak so quickly!

6. Don't play with my records!

7. Don't be so lazy!

8. Don't walk on the grass!

9. Don't pick any flowers!

10. Don't leave your bicycle here!

**4. Make sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Mary/speak English/French

***Mary can speak English but she can't speak French.***

1. Paul/ride a bicycle/a horse

2. Tim/play the guitar/the piano

3. Liz/make coffee/a cake

---

4. George/lift this chair/the bookcase

---

5. Kevin/play tennis/cricket

---

**5. Write questions as in the example:**

*Example:* smoke

***May I smoke?***

1. borrow your umbrella

---

2. turn on the TV

---

3. ask a question

---

4. open the window

---

5. leave the room

---

**6. Write questions as in the example:**

*Example:* invite Jim and Paul

***Can I invite Jim and Paul?***

1. go back to my seat

---

2. play a record

---

3. go to the cinema

---

4. have some more cake

---

5. come this evening

---

**7. Answer as in the example:**

*Example:* Is father at home?

***He may be at home; I'm not sure.***

1. Are my gloves in that drawer?

---

2. Is my sweater in your room?

---

3. Is it cold outside?

---

4. Are the children still in the park?

---

5. Is the supermarket open?

---

**8. Use CAN, CAN'T, MUST, MUSTN'T, MAY:**

1. This car is very expensive; we \_\_\_\_\_ buy it.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car without a licence.
3. Jane is very busy; she \_\_\_\_\_ come with us.
4. It's raining; we \_\_\_\_\_ close the windows.
5. I've got some eggs and cheese; I \_\_\_\_\_ make an omelette.
6. She's got a lot of money; she \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new car.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ leave immediately. I'm not feeling well.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ be wrong but I don't think she is.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ open the door; I haven't got a key.
10. Hurry up! You \_\_\_\_\_ be late for work.
11. Peter is quite clever; he \_\_\_\_\_ win the prize.
12. I'm not sure; I \_\_\_\_\_ come tonight.
13. She's got a bad cold. She \_\_\_\_\_ go out in the rain.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ see without my glasses.
15. The baby is sleeping; you \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet.

**9. Add tail-questions:**

1. Our teacher can't drive, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We can go home now, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You mustn't be very late, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You must work hard, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You mustn't bite your nails, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Sally can't pay the telephone bill, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You mustn't pull the cat's tail, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mrs Hamilton can't hear us, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. We can paint the kitchen in one day, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. We must wait for Susan, \_\_\_\_\_?



## UNIT 13



### GOING TO – FUTURE

#### 1. Write as in the example:

*Example:* Roger/have a shave

***Roger is going to have a shave.***

1. We/have a picnic

---

2. Helen/go shopping

---

3. John/do his homework

---

4. Mother/clean the windows

---

5. My sister/make a cake

---

6. Paul/run home

---

7. Liz/brush her hair

---

8. Ann/type some letters

---

9. George/have a bath

---

10. Peter/climb up the tree

---

**2. Write the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Brian/buy a newspaper

a) ***Brian is going to buy a newspaper.***

b) ***Brian is buying a newspaper now.***

1. Peter/watch TV

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Glenda/draw a picture

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mary/go to the dentist's

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

4. George/read a book

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Andrew/swim in the river

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

6. John/buy some stamps

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Paul/play tennis

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

8. Mrs Brown/cook some vegetables

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Louise/put on her new dress

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Mother/have a coffee

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Make the following sentences a) interrogative b) negative as in the example:**

*Example:* Peter is going to wash his face, (hands)

a) ***Is he going to wash his hands?***

b) ***No, he isn't going to wash his hands.***

1. Father is going to drive home, (to his office)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

2. John is going to visit his uncle, (his aunt)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

3. David is going to get up early, (late)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Carol is going to fly to London. (Paris)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Andrew is going to dig the garden, (water the garden)

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

#### ***4. Put the verb in brackets in the Simple Future Tense:***

*Example:* Paul (give) \_\_\_\_\_ us the money tomorrow.

***Paul will give us the money tomorrow.***

1. Grandmother (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ us on Sunday.

2. Peter (telephone) \_\_\_\_\_ at five o'clock.

3. John (be) \_\_\_\_\_ back at three o'clock.

4. Mr Smith (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the children to the park in the afternoon.

5. Liz (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Gloria Hotel.

6. They (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks in the mountains.

7. Colin (park) \_\_\_\_\_ the car near the station.

8. George (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new camera next week.

9. Father (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to London next month.

10. Mary (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ the office at five o'clock.

#### ***5. Make the following sentences a) interrogative b) negative:***

*Example:* The children will go to school tomorrow morning, (the dentist's)

a) ***Will they go to the dentist's tomorrow morning?***

b) *No, they won't; they'll go to school.*

1. Aunt Myra will come round next Saturday, (next Sunday)  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Grandmother will buy a new hat for Christmas, (a new pair of gloves)  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Barbara will start Spanish lessons next week. (Italian lessons)  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Philip will go to New York next month. (Los Angeles)  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Brian will null his camera, (television)  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Perhaps Mary will phone you later.

***Mary may phone you later.***

1. Perhaps it will rain this afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Perhaps John will be late tonight.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Perhaps Mary will fly to Paris.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Perhaps they will lend us the money.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Perhaps Paul will telephone us later.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Perhaps they will leave tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Perhaps the Millers will buy a colour TV set.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Perhaps Mr Smith will be back by noon.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Perhaps they will go to Scotland this summer.

---

10. Perhaps Jane will help you with the housework.

---

**7. Write the following sentences using Simple Future instead of Going to:**

*Example:* John is going to buy a new flat.

***John will buy a new flat.***

1. Liz is going to write a letter.

---

2. Steve is going to wash the car on Sunday morning.

---

3. Peter is going to post a parcel.

---

4. Tony is going to come with us.

---

5. George is going to have dinner out tonight.

---

6. Kevin is going to visit his friends.

---

7. Louise is going to take the dogs for a walk.

---

8. Ronald is going to play golf on Saturday.

---

9. Ross is going to meet Pam at six o'clock.

---

10. Mother is going to sweep the stairs in the afternoon.

---

**8. Ask questions as in the example:**

*Example:* Ask Lynn if she will come to the party.

***Will you come to the party, Lynn?***

1. Ask Tim if the train will leave on time.

---

2. Ask Rick if he will buy the tickets.

---

3. Ask Ben how long he will stay in Rome.

---

4. Ask Diana if she's going to buy a new car.

---

5. Ask Ted if he will send Brenda any flowers.

---

6. Ask Joanna if she will play the piano for us.

---

7. Ask Linda if she's going to invite the Browns.

---

8. Ask Bob if he'll stay at home tonight.

---

9. Ask Patricia where she'll go for holidays.

---

10. Ask Jennifer what she's going to buy in Paris.

---

**9. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. Susan will meet us \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

A in      B at      C on      D to

2. The Browns will travel across France \_\_\_\_\_ car.

A with      B on      C by      D in

3. Where will you go \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day?

A on      B at      C in      D for

4. I'll give you £ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ your old bicycle.

A to      B at      C for      D in

5. We're going to buy a new car \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.

A on      B at      C in      D of

6. My parents will come back \_\_\_\_\_ Easter Sunday.

A in      B on      C at      D with

7. I'll be busy from nine o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ twelve o'clock.

A at      B by      C for      D to

## UNIT 14



### PRESENT PERFECT I Have + past participle

#### 1. Write sentences in the Present Perfect as in the example:

Example: Ben/go out

***Ben has just gone out.***

1. Helen/have breakfast

---

2. Liz/make coffee

---

3. I/listen to the news

---

4. Father/come back

---

5. John/have an accident

---

6. Louise/drive home

---

7. Ann/go to bed

---

8. Mother/do the shopping

---

9. Aunt Mary/telephone

---

10. Jane/write a letter

---

**2. Write the following sentences in the Present Perfect with JUST as in the example:**

*Example:* I'm going to have a drink.

***I've just had a drink.***

1. Paul is going to buy a newspaper.

---

2. We're going to watch TV.

---

3. Peter is going to leave the office.

---

4. I'm going to have a bath.

---

5. Catherine is going to do the washing.

---

6. Kevin is going to post a letter.

---

7. Mary is going to make the beds.

---

8. Roger is going to wash his car.

---

9. George is going to water the garden.

10. Brian is going to repair his bicycle.

---

**3. Write the following sentences as in the example: Write the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* I'm going to have a driving lesson.

***I've already had a driving lesson.***

1. The children are going to visit the Cathedral.

---

2. She is going to invite Tom.

---

3. Glenda is going to give a party.

---



4. I'm going to buy a new car.

---

5. I'm going to take a driving test.

---

6. The Millers are going to move to another house.

---

7. Irene is going to iron her red dress.

---

8. Roger is going to paint the kitchen.

---

9. I'm going to have dinner.

---

10. I'm going to wash my hair.

---

**4. Answer as in the example:**

*Example:* Has the film started yet?

***No, it hasn't started yet.***

1. Has the train left yet?

---

2. Has father got up yet?

---

3. Have you answered John's letter yet?

---

4. Have you cut the grass yet?

---

5. Have you met the manager yet?

---

6. Has Peter repaired the telephone yet?

---

7. Has the postman arrived yet?

---

8. Have the children come back from school yet?

---

9. Have you listened to the news yet?

---

10. Have they finished their game yet?

---

**5. Answer as in the example:**

*Example:* You must do your homework.

***I've already done it.***

1. You must pay the bill.

---

2. You must wash your hair.

---

3. You must lock the door.

---

4. You must do the washing.

---

5. You must ask John.

---

6. You must telephone the doctor.

---

7. You must type these letters.

---

8. You must post the Christmas cards.

---

9. You must turn the oven on.

---

10. You must clean the floor.

---

**6. Make questions to which the words in heavy type are the answers:**

*Example:* I've bought **five** records.

***How many records have you bought?***

1. **No**, I haven't read *War and Peace*.

---

2. Sheila has lost **her umbrella**.

---

3. Tony has just **counted the money**.

---

4. **Yes**, I've put away my toys.

---

5. Thomas has sent Mollie *a present*.

---

6. Sally has gone *to the supermarket*.

---

7. The Dales have just *left the country*.

---

8. I've thrown away *the old magazines*.

---

9. She's just *put the children to bed*.

---

10. Alec has just visited *Mrs Black*.

---

## UNIT 15



### PRESENT PERFECT II

#### 1. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

*Example:* He's going to play football.

a) *He's playing football.*

b) *He's just played football.*

1. He's going to park the car.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

2. She's going to bake a cake.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

3. He's going to read a magazine.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

4. She's going to wash the windows.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5. He's going to eat an ice-cream.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

6. She's going to brush her hair.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Make questions as in the example:**

*Example:* I've just had a shave.

***Have you had a shave already?***

1. Bill has just painted the door.

---

2. I've just cut the tree down.

---

3. Colin has just finished breakfast.

---

4. Mother has just prepared dinner.

---

5. I've just made tea.

---

**3. Make questions to which the words in heavy type are the answers:**

*Example:* Carol has just bought **a video recorder**.

***What has Carol just bought?***

1. **The manager** has just arrived.

---

2. I've just had **breakfast**.

---

3. **No**, I haven't had a bath yet.

---

4. He has just met **Susan**.

---

5. Peter has just broken **his arm**.

---

6. Yes, I've already painted the kitchen door.

---

7. Roy has just gone **to the cinema**.

---

8. Robert has already **mended the puncture**.

---

9. **Bob** has just painted the windows white.

---

10. Susan has gone **to bed**.

---

**4. Make questions using Present Perfect with EVER:**

*Example:* visit a museum

***Have you ever visited a museum?***

- |                          |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. play golf             | _____ | _____ |
| 2. smoke a cigar         | _____ | _____ |
| 3. see an elephant       | _____ | _____ |
| 4. paint a picture       | _____ | _____ |
| 5. eat a hamburger       | _____ | _____ |
| 6. repair your bicycle   | _____ | _____ |
| 7. watch an English play | _____ | _____ |
| 8. travel by plane       | _____ | _____ |
| 9. climb a mountain      | _____ | _____ |
| 10. visit a gallery      | _____ | _____ |

**5. Ask questions as in the example:**

*Example:* Ask Roy what he has just written.

***What have you just written, Roy?***

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Ask Bill if he has done any cooking before.         | _____ |
| 2. Ask Jill if she has had lunch yet.                  | _____ |
| 3. Ask Linda if she has phoned her husband.            | _____ |
| 4. Ask Tony if he has ever visited Spain.              | _____ |
| 5. Ask Kelly if her father has come back from Austria. | _____ |
| 6. Ask Colin if he has seen this film.                 | _____ |
| 7. Ask Rick if his mother has got up.                  | _____ |
| 8. Ask James where his brother has gone.               | _____ |
| 9. Ask Sandra if she has cleaned the bath.             | _____ |
| 10. Ask Cliff if he has ever met Elisabeth Williams.   | _____ |

**6. Add tail-questions as in the examples:**

*Examples:* a) Paul has just got up, ***hasn't he?***

b) Ann hasn't finished yet, *has she?*

1. You haven't had lunch yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Liz has just bought a camera, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Susan has just had a bath, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You've already cooked the meal, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. The children have gone to bed, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Mrs Brown has just cleaned the windows, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You've never visited the Art Gallery, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. The train hasn't come yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Tim has broken the window, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Thomas hasn't gone to the bank yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The Smiths have just gone to the theatre, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. Linda hasn't dressed yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. Carol has sent you a postcard, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. The lesson has just started, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. You haven't met my parents, \_\_\_\_\_?

## UNIT 16



### SIMPLE PAST I

#### 1. Write questions and answers as in the example:

*Example:* You/yesterday/home

*Where were you yesterday? I was at home.*

1. Peter/yesterday evening/theatre

---

---

2. Colin/half past nine this morning/office

---

---

3. Mr Black/last Monday/hospital

---

---

4. Kevin/yesterday evening/Italian restaurant

---

---

5. The children/this morning/school

---

---

6. Louise/last summer/Rome

---

---

7. The Smiths/last year/Germany

---



---

8. Andrew/last Easter/London

---

---

9. Paul/on Thursday evening/cinema

---

---

10. Your brother/in March/Paris

---

---

**2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Simple Past Tense:**

1. Brenda (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new blouse yesterday.
2. Robert (water) \_\_\_\_\_ his garden this morning.
3. Father (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre last night.
4. The Browns (come) \_\_\_\_\_ back last week.
5. I (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework an hour ago.
6. Bill (get) \_\_\_\_\_ up early on Sunday morning.
7. Tim (rent) \_\_\_\_\_ a car three days ago.
8. Uncle George (take) \_\_\_\_\_ me to the zoo on Saturday afternoon.
9. Aunt Myra (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ us on Wednesday.
10. Carol (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a driving lesson yesterday.

**3. Make sentences using Simple Past as in the example:**

Example: Ann/get up/7.00

***Ann got up at 7 o'clock.***

1. go/jogging/7.15

---

2. have breakfast/8.00

---

3. drive/work/8.30

---

4. arrive/office/9.00

---

5. have lunch/restaurant/1.30

---

6. leave/office/5.00

---

7. visit/aunt Sylvia/6.00

---

8. return/home/8.00

---

9. have/bath/8.30

---

10. go/bed/11.00

---

**4. Rewrite these sentences as in the example:**

Example: Susan got up at 7.00.

***What time did Susan get up?***

1. She had breakfast at 7.15.

---

2. She left the house at 8.00.

---

3. She took the train to work at 8.15.

---

4. She got to the office at 9.00.

---

5. She had a coffee break at 11.00

---

6. She had lunch at 1.00.

---

7. She went to the pictures at 7.00.

---

8. She came back home at 10.00.

---

9. She switched on the TV at 10.30.

---

10. She went to bed at 11.30.

---

**5. Make the following sentences a) interrogative and b) negative as in the examples:**

Example: a) Tom/be in London/yesterday (in Leeds)

***Was Tom in London yesterday? No, he wasn't; he was in Leeds.***

Example: b) Paul/buy a new bicycle/last year (a new camera)

***Did Paul buy a new bicycle last year?***

***No, he didn't; he bought a new camera.***

1. Bob/be at school/this morning (at home)

---

---

2. The children/be in the garden/a few minutes ago (in the library)

---

---

3. You/have a bath/this morning (last night)

---

---

4. David/play tennis/on Saturday afternoon (football)

---

---

5. Betty /sell her old car/last week (her old bicycle)

---

---

6. Glenda/meet Peter/yesterday (Alec)

---

---

7. Liz/go out with Bill/last night (George)

---

---

8. You/be in the bathroom/an hour ago (in the kitchen)

---

---

9. You/go to a party/last Saturday (to the theatre)

---

---

10. Carol/telephone her sister/this morning (her brother)

---

---

**6. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. Who was the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the red dress?  
A from    B of            C in            D at
2. Robert travelled to Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ air.  
A in        B for            C with        D by
3. Margaret stayed \_\_\_\_\_ bed all day.  
A by        B in            C for        D at
4. Jenny's father paid \_\_\_\_\_ the records.  
A for        B with            C to            D on
5. Lynn filled her trolley \_\_\_\_\_ tins of food.  
A of        B on            C in            D with
6. When did Kate return \_\_\_\_\_ Venice?  
A for        B at            C in            D from

## UNIT 17



### SIMPLE PAST II

#### 1. Write questions and give short answers as in the examples:

Examples: a) see/Mary/yesterday (Yes)

*Did you see Mary yesterday? Yes, I did.*

b) be/in the library/this morning (No)

*Were you in the library this morning? No, I wasn't.*

1. have a bath/this morning (Yes)

---

2. go shopping/yesterday (No)

---

3. be/in Paris/last year (No)

---

4. play/football/on Sunday afternoon (Yes)

---

5. buy/a new suit/last week (Yes)

---

6. have a swim/this morning (No)

---

7. watch/TV/last night (No)

---

8. be/at school/on Friday morning (Yes)

---

9. meet/Michael/last week (No)

---

10. walk/to the station/this morning (Yes)

---

**2. Make questions to which the words in heavy type are the answers as in the example:**

*Example:* Peter got up late **on Monday morning**.

**When did Peter get up late?**

1. Mary was late for school **this morning**.

---

2. Paul had **an omelette** for breakfast.

---

3. Louise went to bed **at ten o'clock** last night.

---

4. Uncle Tom **drank a lot of beer** at the party last night.

---

5. The boys played cricket **on Saturday afternoon**.

---

6. Liz bought **a new dress** last month.

---

7. They went **to the seaside** last Sunday.

---

8. I met Betty **outside the bank** yesterday.

---

9. He won **£20** at the races.

---

10. I borrowed **some money** from Kevin.

---

**3. Make sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Ask Patricia where she stayed in Paris.

**Where did you stay in Paris, Patricia?**

1. Ask Rick where he went after lunch.

---

2. Ask Harold how he travelled to Milan.

---

3. Ask Judy how long she stayed in Rome.

---

4. Ask Linda what she bought in Paris.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ask James if he had a good time in Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ask Sandra when she lost her gloves.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Ask Cliff if he practised his French in Paris.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Ask Kelly when she moved into her new house.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Ask Ben how much he paid for his new car.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Ask Lynn how she spent the day.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Add tail-questions:

Example: a) Peter didn't come to school yesterday, **did he?**

b) Paul went to a restaurant for lunch, **didn't he?**

1. It was cold yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. George lost his wallet, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Bill went to church on Sunday morning, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. You didn't like the concert, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. Ann found her watch, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. Roger wasn't late for dinner, \_\_\_\_\_?

7. You didn't keep the money, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. It rained last night, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. Michael didn't lend you the money, \_\_\_\_\_?

10. The boys ran home, \_\_\_\_\_?

11. You didn't forget to post the letters, \_\_\_\_\_?

12. Liz got home very early, \_\_\_\_\_?

13. The farmer cut the tree down, \_\_\_\_\_?

14. Louise went to a dance last Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_?

15. You didn't answer all the questions, \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 5. Write questions and answers as in the example:

Example: Ann/a few hours ago (make a cake)

**What did Ann do a few hours ago? She made a cake.**

1. Peter/at eight (have a shave)

---

2. Mother/this morning (wash the windows)

---

3. Father/at two (have lunch)

---

4. Mr Sullivan/after lunch (write a letter)

---

5. Helen/this morning (go to the supermarket)

---

6. Mr Scott/last night (go to a Greek restaurant)

---

7. Roger/a few hours ago (buy a shirt)

---

8. Mrs Jones/a few minutes ago (make an omelette)

---

9. Arthur/after work (clean the car)

---

10.Susan /yesterday (type some letters)

---



## UNIT 18



### BOTH – ALL – NEITHER – NONE

**Both** = for two persons or things + interrogative/affirmative sentences

**All** = for more than two persons or things + interrogative/affirmative sentences

**Neither** = for two persons or things + negative sentences (*Note: Neither + verb in the singular*)

**None** = for more than two persons or things + negative sentences

#### 1. Rewrite the following sentences as in the examples:

Examples: a) **All** these books are mine.

These books are **all** mine,

b) **Both** these women are teachers.

These women are **both** teachers.

1. Both the cars are in the car park.

---

2. All these bottles are empty.

---

3. Both these girls have long hair.

---

4. All the envelopes are in the drawer.

---

5. Both my cousins are clever.

---

6. All the children have gone upstairs.

---

7. Both the girls can start work tomorrow.

---

8. All these boys can speak French.

---

9. Both the boys are quite fat.

---

10. Both the girls have got new jobs.

---

11. Both my parents are on holiday.

---

12. All the Smiths have gone to Italy.

---

13. Both the girls have broken their legs.

---

14. All the boys can play tennis.

---

15. Both my brothers are good at games.

---

16. Both these singers are very rich.

---

17. All these boys will go to a pop concert.

---

18. Both the boys are wearing raincoats.

---

## 2. Rewrite as in the examples:

Examples: a) Are these **four men** carrying umbrellas?

Yes, **all of them** are carrying umbrellas,

b) Are these **two records** yours?

Yes, **both of them** are mine.

c) Do **all these girls** work in an office?

No, **none of them** work[s] in an office.

d) Are these **two men** policemen?

No, **neither of them** is a policeman.

1. Do these two girls come from Germany?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Have Chris and Tony gone to church?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can all four of you play tennis?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you all like Western films?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did you both watch TV last night?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

6. Are all these stamps German?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

7. Have you two got any old coins?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you both like classical music?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

9. Did you all go to the dentist's yesterday?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

10. Have these two men long hair?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

11. Are you both going to join the tennis club?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

12. Do you both know how to make a cake?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

13. Are these two women teachers?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you both listen to the sports news?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

15. Are all these shops in Carnaby Street?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

16. Do you both like Indian food?

No, \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Rewrite as in the example:

*Example:* Are **both of you** waiting for the bus?

Yes, **we are both** waiting for the bus.

1. Are all of them students?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Have all of you tickets?

---

3. Are both of you going away next weekend?

---

4. Were all of them late?

---

5. Will all of them be here tomorrow?

---

6. Must all of you go?

---

7. Can both of you drive a car?

---

8. Have both of you driving licences?

---

9. Can all of you answer this question?

---

10. Have all of them done their homework?

---

**4. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:**

*Example:* Did ***all of you*** like the film?

***Yes, we all liked the film.***

1. Do both of you do your own cooking?

---

2. Did all of them play tennis?

---

3. Did all of you see the accident?

---

4. Do both of them live in Fulham Road?

---

5. Did all of them lose their way?

---

6. Do all of you go away at the weekends?

---

7. Did both of them miss the train?

---

8. Did all of you go to Sally's party?

---

9. Do both of you work in a bank?

---

10. Did all of you watch the football match?

You are fatter than me.

## UNIT 19



### COMPARISON

**COMPARATIVE:** a) *-er + than*

b) *more + adjective + than* (for long adjectives)

**SUPERLATIVE:** a) *the -est + noun + of (or in)*

b) *the most + adjective + noun + of (in)* (for long adjectives)

**1. Put the adjectives in the Comparative with *THAN* as in the example:**

*Example:* Pat/old/Brenda

***Pat is older than Brenda.***

1. Mrs Stuart/young/Mrs Brown

---

2. A Jaguar/fast/ a Skoda

---

3. This dress/long/my coat

---

4. Ann's hair/dark/mine

---

5. My mother/thin/Mrs Lambert

---

6. Chris/big/Harold

---

7. Tony/strong/Tom

---

8. George/heavy/Peter

---

9. Today/hot/yesterday

---

10. My aunt Carol/fat/your aunt Moira

---

**2. Put the adjectives in the Comparative with *THAN* as in the example:**

*Example:* This problem/difficult/that one

***This problem is more difficult than that one.***

1. Liz/beautiful/Jane

---

2. S.P./popular/L.K.

---

3. That armchair/comfortable/this one

---

4. Miss Thompson/attractive/Miss Morris

---

5. This girl/intelligent/your niece

---

6. This book/useful/that one

---

7. This question/important/the others

---

8. Women drivers/careful/men drivers

---

9. Whisky/expensive/beer

---

10. Chinese/difficult/English

---

**3. Put the adjectives in the Superlative with *OF* or *IN* as in the example**

*Example:* London/large city/England

***London is the largest city in England.***

1. Frank/good boy/the village

---

2. J.P./poor man/them all

---

3. Paul/tall boy/us all

---

4. Richard/clever student/our class

---

5. This/quick horse/them all

---

6. Jonathan/bad student/Bradford College

---

7. Our boss/busy man/the office

---

8. This/deep lake/the country

---

9. This/high building/London

---

10. Judy/silly girl/Elton Street

---

**4. Rewrite as in the example:**

*Example:* Linda is a nice girl.

***She is the nicest girl I've ever seen.***

1. Mr Black is a young manager.

---

2. The Race is an exciting film.

---

3. This is a short dress.

---

4. That's a good restaurant.

---

5. That's an ugly station.

---

6. That's a dirty place.

---

7. That's a small hotel.

---

8. Samantha is a rude girl.

---

9. Mr Gray is a polite man.



---

10. That's a silly hat.

---

**5. Rewrite as in the example:**

*Example:* The shelf is high. The cupboard is high, too.

***The shelf is as high as the cupboard.***

1. Susan is slim. Jane is slim, too.

---

2. June is stupid. Alfred is stupid, too.

---

3. Fleet Street is noisy. Baker Street is noisy, too.

---

4. Louise is lucky. Her sister is lucky, too.

---

5. This hill is low. That hill is low, too.

---

6. Oliver is funny. Stan is funny, too.

---

7. Ruth is miserable. David is miserable, too.

---

8. Mr Collin's car is slow. Yours is slow, too.

---

9. Mr Taylor is rich. Mr Stern is rich, too.

---

10. This river is wide. That river is wide, too.

---

**6. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate Comparative Adjective with *THAN* as in the example:**

*Example:* My father is 6 feet tall. My mother is 5 feet 5 inches tall.

***My father is taller than my mother.***

1. Ben weighs 60 Kgs. Brian weighs 52 kgs.

Ben is \_\_\_\_\_ Brian.

2. My grandfather is 72 years old. My grandmother is 66 years old.

My grandfather is \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother.

3. This car costs £5,000. That car costs £4,500.

This car is \_\_\_\_\_ that car.

4. Miss Jones is young. Miss Parker isn't very young.

Miss Jones is \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Parker.

5. The Bay Hotel is comfortable. The Jamaica Hotel isn't very comfortable.

The Bay Hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ the Jamaica Hotel.

**7. Rewrite as in the example:**

*Example:* Susan is not as pretty as Mary.

***Mary is prettier than Susan.***

1. This exercise is not as easy as that exercise.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Brenda is not as ugly as Glenda.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A Mini is not as fast as a Porsche.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. John's hair is not as long as Bob's hair.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A Fiat is not as expensive as a Mercedes.

\_\_\_\_\_

**8. Put the adjectives in the Comparative or the Superlative:**

1. It's (cold) \_\_\_\_\_ today than it was yesterday.

2. My father smokes (few) \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes than George.

3. It's the (good) \_\_\_\_\_ song of the year.

4. That's the (little) \_\_\_\_\_ I can do for you.

5. My party was (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

6. This is the (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper I've ever read.

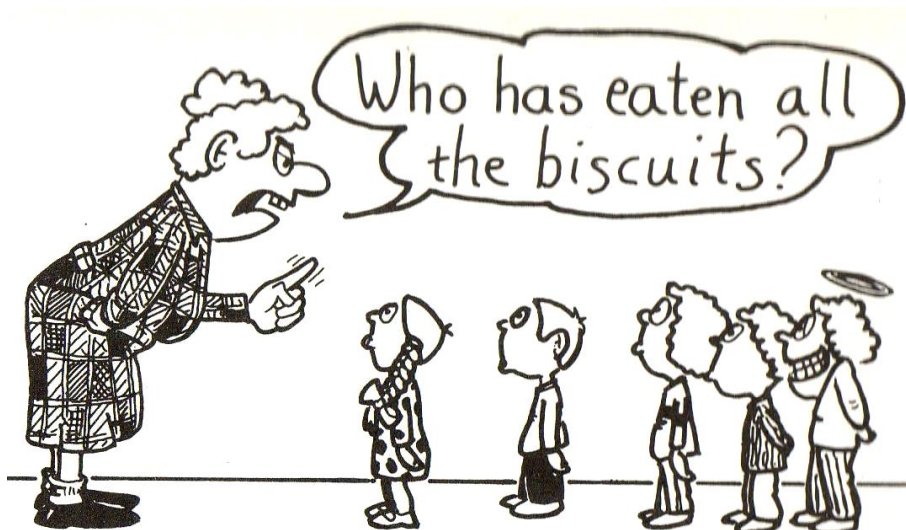
7. My camera is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

8. The Park Hotel is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ than the Victoria Hotel.

9. Vicky was the (attractive) \_\_\_\_\_ girl at the party.

10. Mt. Everest is the (high) \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in the world.

## UNIT 20



### SUBJECT QUESTIONS

**Who** = for persons

**What** = for things

**Which** = for restricted persons or things

**How many** — for persons and things (countable nouns in the plural)

**How much** = for things (uncountable nouns)

#### 1. Put in **WHO** — **WHAT** — **WHICH** as in the examples:

Examples: a) **Who** likes ice-cream?

b) **What** fell on the floor just now?

c) **Which** of you will help me?

d) **Which** of these books is yours?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the TV tonight?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of these cars belongs to your father?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of you have seen this film?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ has happened?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ asked you to come here?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong with Louise?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the matter?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ has taken my glasses?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ of those young girls is your daughter?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ will prepare lunch today?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is your teacher?

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is going to stay for dinner?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the way to the bus-stop?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ of you can answer this question?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ of these records is your favourite?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ of you went to Liz's party last week?

**2. Put in WHO-HOW MANY-HOW MUCH as in the examples:**

*Examples: Who was with you a moment ago?*

*How many of you can drive a car?*

*How many of these books are yours?*

*How much of this money is Peter's?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ dares to fight with me?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of you can speak French well?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is crying over there?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ likes travelling by air?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of these girls go to school?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ has finished the test?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of you can play tennis?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ of this wine is from France?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ gave you my telephone number?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of these houses are new?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of this coffee is from Brazil?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ has drunk my beer?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ of you will come to the party?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ of you know the answer?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ took Mr Mason to hospital?

**3. Write questions and answers as in the examples:**

*Examples: a) make/tea/now (Mary)*

*Who is making tea now? Mary is.*

*b) watch/TV/yesterday evening (Mother)*

*Who watched TV yesterday evening? Mother did.*

1. be/your hairdresser (Ann)

---

2. give/your son/piano lessons/last year (Mr Benohr)

---

3. spill/the milk/just now (the baby)

---

4. want/a glass of beer (I)

---

5. arrive last/yesterday (Peter)

---

6. leave/the window open/last night (Andrew)

---

7. be/your family doctor (Dr Black)

---

8. just leave (the teacher)

---

9. type/the letters/at the moment (Miss Thompson)

---

10. break/the window/this morning (Ronald)

---

**4. Give short answers as in the example:**

*Example:* Who is shouting?

***Mary is.***

1. Who wrote *King Lear*? Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who died last night? George's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_

3. Which of you must help the teacher? All of us \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many of you can solve this problem? None of us \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who answered the telephone? Kevin \_\_\_\_\_

6. What frightened you? A terrible noise \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which of these seats is mine? Number 3 \_\_\_\_\_

8. Which of these boys is the strongest? Roger \_\_\_\_\_

9. Who came in just now? Aunt Myra \_\_\_\_\_

10. Who went to Paris with Kevin? Kate \_\_\_\_\_

11. What kept you awake last night? The party upstairs \_\_\_\_\_

12. Which of you can drive a car? All of us \_\_\_\_\_

13. How many of you answered all the questions? Three of us \_\_\_\_\_

14. Who has just told them about the accident? The policeman \_\_\_\_\_

15. Who has brought in these letters? The postman \_\_\_\_\_

16. How many of you will have a driving test next week? Four of us \_\_\_\_\_

17. Who will take the children to the museum? The teacher \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which of you can ride a horse? I \_\_\_\_\_

19. Who drove to the airport yesterday? Peter and Kate \_\_\_\_\_

20. Who bought a colour TV set last week? Michael \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Fill in the blanks with WHO or WHICH:**

21. \_\_\_\_\_ would like to come with me?

22. \_\_\_\_\_ of these trains is the fastest?

23. \_\_\_\_\_ bought you this ring?

24. \_\_\_\_\_ of these hotels is the most expensive?

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most interesting language to learn English or French?

26. \_\_\_\_\_ of these sandwiches is fresh?

27. \_\_\_\_\_ of you like climbing?

28. \_\_\_\_\_ of these horses is going to win the race?

29. \_\_\_\_\_ examined your mother yesterday?

30. \_\_\_\_\_ of these houses belongs to you?

31. \_\_\_\_\_ has just come back?

32. \_\_\_\_\_ of you is going to pay for the tickets?

33. \_\_\_\_\_ made you cry?

34. \_\_\_\_\_ made this noise?

35. \_\_\_\_\_ woke you up this morning?

36. \_\_\_\_\_ of you will take me to the dance?

37. \_\_\_\_\_ of you will go on holiday this summer?

38. \_\_\_\_\_ sold John a car last month?

39. \_\_\_\_\_ of you met Ann yesterday afternoon?

40. \_\_\_\_\_ of these skirts is the cheapest?

**6. Ask Questions beginning with WHO as in the examples:**

Examples: a) **Tim** has telephoned the police.

**Who has telephoned the police?**

b) Rick met **Liz** at the bus-stop.

**Who did Rick meet at the bus stop?**

1. **Harold** will post the letters.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Richard** has had an accident.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Linda married **David**.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Maggie** told me to come back.

---

5. Eddy took *Jill* to the concert.

---

**7. Choose the correct Preposition:**

1. Who was the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the red dress?

A from    B of                    C in                    D at

2. Robert travelled to Tokyo \_\_\_\_\_ air.

A in        B for                    C with                D by

3. Margaret stayed \_\_\_\_\_ bed all day.

A by        B in                    C for                    D at

4. Jenny's father paid \_\_\_\_\_ the records.

A for        B with                    C to                    D on

5. Lynn filled her trolley \_\_\_\_\_ tins of food.

A of        B on                    C in                    D with

6. When did Kate return \_\_\_\_\_ Venice?

A for        B at                    C in                    D from

## GRAMMAR REFERENCE

### 1. *a / an / the*, the verb *be*

#### *a / an*

We use *a* and *an* to talk about something in general.

We use *a* + singular noun that begins with a consonant.

*a pipeline, a team, a department*

We use *an* + singular noun that begins with a vowel.

*an* oil rig. *an* effect, *an* idea

However, we use *a* before nouns that begin with a “y” sound, e.g. *a* university.

#### *the*

We use *the* before singular and plural nouns to talk about:

- a specific example of something  
*Muktar is a manager.* (= one of several)  
*Muktar is **the** manager of this department* (= there is only one manager)
- something that is known to everyone present  
*He works at **the** university* (= everyone understands which university it is)
- something that has been mentioned earlier  
*A new plant has just opened. We will visit **the** plant next week.*
- some countries, regions, rivers, seas, and oceans  
***the** UAE, **the** US, **the** UK, **the** Middle East, **the** Danube, **the** North Sea, **the** Pacific Ocean*

#### The verb *be*

##### Positive

I	<b>am</b> ('m) late.
He/She/It	<b>is</b> ('s) late.
We/You/They	<b>are</b> ('re) late.

= subject + *am/is/are*

##### Negative

I	<b>am not</b> ('m not) late.
He/She/It	<b>is not</b> (isn't) late.
We/You/They	<b>are not</b> (aren't) late.

= subject + *am/is/are* + *not* ('m not / isn't/ aren't)

##### Questions

##### Short answers

**Am** I late?                      Yes, **I am**. No. **I'm not**.

**Is** he /she /it late?

**Are** we / you / they late?

= *Am /Is/ Are* + subject

We can use question words such as *What* or *How* if we want more specific information than a yes / no answer will give.

***What is** your job? ~ I'm a radio operator.*

We can use the verb *be* for:



- nationalities and places of origin

*The team manager is from Dublin.* (= subject + *am / is / are* + *from* + place)

*Mr. Beyrand and Ms. Gougelot are French.* (= subject + *am / is / are* + adjective)

*Gazprom is a Russian company.* (subject + *am / is / are* + *a / an* + adjective + noun)

- introductions and occupations

*My name's Don Bradman.*

*This is Ranjit Chatterjee. He's your new manager.*

- personal information

*Your employee number is 2173. What is your address ?*

### ***there is, there are***

We use *there is, there are* to say that something exists. We often use this phrase when describing the contents of an item or a building's facilities.

We use *there is* + *a / an*, and *there are* + *some or a number*.

***There is a glossary at the back of this book.***

***There are three restaurants on this site.***

Note that there is no contracted form for *there are*.

not ~~*There 're three restaurants...*~~

In questions, we change the order to *is there...? / Are there...?*

***Is there a glossary at the back of the book?***

***Are there two or three restaurants on this level?***

We can also use a question word before *Is there / Are there*.

***How many restaurants are there? ~ There are three.***

## **2. *do and does, and Wh- questions***

We use *do* and *does* to form the negative and questions in the Present Simple.

### **Negative**

I / You / We / You / They **do not (don't)** work here.

He / She / It **does not (doesn't)** work here.

= subject + **do / does** + **not (don't / doesn't)** + infinitive

### **Questions**

### **Short answers**

**Do** I / you / we / you / they

work here?

Yes, I **do**.

**Does** he / she / it work here? No, he **doesn't**

= auxiliary **do / does** + subject + infinitive

We use a question beginning with *do* or *does* to ask a question that requires a yes / no answer

If we want to find out specific information, we can put a question word before *do* or *does*.

Question words include *who, what, which, when, where, how*.

***Where do you work?***

***What does a well test operator do?***

### 3. Present Continuous

#### Positive

I **am talking.**  
He /She /It **is ('s) talking.**  
We/You/They **are ('re) talking**  
= subject + **am / is / are** + **-ing** form

#### Negative

I **am not ('m not) talking.**  
He/She/It **is not (isn't) talking**  
We/You/They **are not (aren't) talking**  
= subject + **am / is / are** + **not ('m not / isn't / aren't)** + **-ing** form

#### Questions

#### Short answers

**Am I talking?** Yes, **I am.** No. **I'm not.**

**Is he /she/ it talking?**

**Are we / you / they talking?**

= **Am / Is / Are** + subject + **-ing** form

We use the Present Continuous to talk about what we are doing at the moment. We do not use this tense to talk about routines, jobs, or to give facts about ourselves. For those functions we use the Present Simple.

*We're **having** trouble with one of the control panels.*

*This machine **isn't working** properly.*

*Why is the warning light **flashing**?*

We often use time expressions such as (right) now, at the moment, currently.

*George is giving a talk **right now**.*

*The team is having a meeting **at the moment**.*

#### **-ing form**

The rules for forming the **-ing** form are as follows:

- verb + **-ing**  
*talk → talking      work → working*
- verbs ending in **-e**:  
*live → living      take → taking*  
*not ~~liveing~~, ~~takeing~~*
- short verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant:  
*get → getting      stop → stopping*

#### 4. Modal verbs can and must

Modal verbs never change their form and are always followed by the infinitive.

##### **can**

We use can to talk about ability

##### **Positive**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **can lift** this.

= subject + **can** + infinitive

##### **Negative**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **cannot**  
(**can't**) lift this.

= subject + **cannot (can't)** + infinitive

##### **Questions**

##### **Short answers**

**Can** I / you / he / she / it /

we / you / they lift this?

Yes. I **can**. No, he **can't**.

= **Can** + subject + infinitive

*Can / can't* often refer to something that is (not) possible in the circumstances.

*One of the hazards is that the load **can** fall on you.*

*I wear a safety harness, so I **can't** fall very far*

We also use the question form of can to ask for permission and to make a request or ask for help.

***Can** we accompany you on the tour? →*

*Yes, of course. /No, I'm afraid not.*

***Can** you explain the process to me?*

***Can** I ask a question?*

***Can** you help me prepare this load?*

##### **must**

We use must to talk about obligation, instructions, and rules.

##### **Positive**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **must listen** carefully.

= subject + **must** + infinitive

##### **Negative**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They **mustn't** come  
into this area without shoes.

= subject + **must** + **not (mustn't)** + infinitive

We often use **must** and **mustn't** when giving spoken instructions.

*One man **must** always have radio contact with the crane operator.*

*We **mustn't** go beyond this line.*

#### 5. Words in sentences

There are three kinds of sentences: statements, questions, and imperatives.

In statements, the word order is as follows:

subject + verb

In questions, the word order is usually:

verb + subject

In imperatives, there is no subject.

**Take this to the drilling platform.**

**Don't do anything yet.**

There are other words that we can use in a sentence, such as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

## Nouns and pronouns

Nouns are the names of things, e.g. *drill, platforms*. Pronouns are words such as *he, it, they* which can be used instead of nouns. We do not use both together.

not ~~*The GPS it tells you exact position*~~

Nouns and pronouns can be either the subject or the object of the sentence.

*The **job** is hard work. I haven't got a **job**.*

***It** is on the chair. You're sitting on **it**.*

*We work with **them**.*

***He** is in the same team as **me**.*

but

***It's** a GPS receiver. You use **it** to find your exact position on the Earth.*

## Adjectives

These are words that describe nouns. They go before nouns or after the verb be.

*This a **heavy** piece of equipment.*

*The equipment is **heavy**.*

## Adverbs

These are words that describe a verb. The position of adverbs varies within the sentence. Adverbs of frequency (*usually, never, sometimes*, etc.) go before most verbs but after be and modal verbs. Other adverbs, such as *carefully, well*, often go after the object. Adverbs never go between the verb and the object.

***It usually** takes a few seconds to do this.*

*You read the data from the GPS unit **carefully** to get the position right.*

Sentences often include phrases using prepositions such as *in, on, at*, to say when or where something happened or to talk about conditions.

***It's** hard work because you're carrying things in **hot weather**.*

*I prefer working **at night**.*

## 6. Adjective forms

We can change adjective forms to modify the meaning of the adjective.

### **too, not... enough**

We use *too + adjective* and *not + adjective + enough* to talk about qualities in a different way.

*The liquid is **too thick**. (= it needs to be less thick)*

*The liquid is **not thick enough**. (= it needs to be thicker)*

We can use these expressions with adjectives that have opposite meanings to make them mean the same thing.

*too thin = not thick enough*  
*too dark = not light enough*

### **-er, -est and more, most**

We can add *-er* to the end of an adjective or put *more* in front of the adjective to make a comparison between two things or people. We add *-est* or put *the* *most* in front of the adjective to make a comparison between more than two things or people. The rules are as follows:

		<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Short adjective	+ <b>-er/-est</b>	tall	taller	the tallest
Adjective ending in <i>-e</i>	+ <b>-r/-st</b>	large	larger	the largest
Short adjective ending in consonant + vowel + consonant	double the consonant + <b>-er/-est</b>	big	bigger	the biggest
Adjective of two or more syllables	<b>more/the most</b> + adjective	modern important	<b>more</b> modern <b>more</b> important	<b>the most</b> modern <b>the most</b> important
Adjective ending in consonant + <i>-y</i>	change <i>-y</i> to <b>-i</b> + <b>er/-est</b>	heavy	heavier	the heaviest

*Let's make the mud **thicker**.*

*The problem with the pump is getting **more serious**.*

## **7. Countable and uncountable nouns**

Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Both types can be used with *the*.

### **Countable nouns**

These can be singular or plural. In the singular, they are used with *a /an* or *one*. In the plural, they can be used with numbers or other expressions such as *some* or *many*.

*a pipe                      three instruments*

*an inspector              several fittings*

*one litre*

The verb agrees with the countable noun.

*The **pipe** carries the oil.*

*Some **sparks** are coming out of the machinery.*

### **Uncountable nouns**

These have no plural form. They are used with expressions such as *some* or *much*, but not *a/an* or numbers. Examples include *safety*, *smoke*, and *petrol*.

not *a smoke, two petrols*

Uncountable nouns always have a singular verb form.

*There **is** smoke inside.*  
*Is there much smoke?*

## 8. Comparative sentences

There are several ways of making comparisons.

- comparative form of the adjective + **than**

*Helicopters are **faster than** boats.*

*Offshore work is **more hazardous than** onshore work.*

Note that some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>further</i>	<i>the furthest</i>

*I think offshore work is **better** than onshore work.*

*The platform was **further** from land than I realized.*

Note that the comparative form of the adjective is followed by **than**, not **that**.

not ~~*bigger that*~~

- as + adjective + as

We use **as ... as** to talk about two things or people that are equal in some way.

*The platform is **as big as** a football field.*

*The rooms are great. They're **as comfortable as** they are at home.*

- not as + adjective + as

We use **not as ... as** to say that one thing or person has less of a particular quality than another.

*The food **isn't as good as** it is at home.*

*Onshore work is **not as hazardous as** offshore work.*

## 9. Past Simple be

We use the Past Simple of be to talk about states and conditions in the past.

### Positive

I/He/She/It                      **was** late.

You/We/You/They    **were** late.

= subject + **was/were**

### Negative

I/He/She/It                      **was not (wasn't)** late.

You/We/You/They    **were not (weren't)** late.

= subject + **am/is/are** + **not** (' *m not / isn't / aren't*)

### Questions

**Was** I / he/ she / it late?

### Short answers

Yes, I **was**. No, I **wasn't**.

**Were** you / we / you /

they late?

Yes, we **were**.

No. we **weren't**.

= **Am / Is / Are** + subject

We can use question words such as *What* or *How* if we want more specific information than a yes / no answer will give.

**What was the meeting about?** ~ *It was about the Introduction of a new computer system.*

We often use the Past Simple of *be* with past time expressions such as *yesterday* and *last...*

*I wasn't at the meeting yesterday.*

*We were at the refinery last month.*

## 10. Past Simple

We use the Past Simple to talk about completed actions in the past.

### Positive

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **cleaned** the spill right away.

= subject + Past Simple

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **didn't clean** the spill right away.

= subject + **did** + **not (didn't)** + infinitive

### Questions

### Short answers

**Did** I/you/he/she/it/

Yes, they **did**.

we / you / they **clean** the  
spill right away?

No. they **didn't**.

= **Did** + subject + infinitive

To form the Past Simple in the positive, we add *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive.

*live* → *lived*

*want* → *wanted*

*I waited all day for the delivery.*

*He closed the main valve to make it safe.*

Some common verbs, such as *do*, *go*, or *have*, are irregular.

*do* → *did*

*have* → *had*

*go* → *went*

*make* → *made*

Note the use of the infinitive in the negative.

*It didn't arrive on time.*

not ~~*It didn't arrived on time.*~~

We often use time expressions with the Past Simple. These can go at the beginning or end of a sentence.

*They completed the refinery in 1995.*

*The whole team went to the meeting on Thursday.*

*Last week I worked on a risk assessment with the operations team.*

## 11. Present Perfect

### Positive

I/You/We/You/They

**have ('ve) checked** the pressure.

He/She/It

**has ('s) checked** the pressure.

= subject + **have / has** + past participle

### Negative

I/You/We/You/They

**have not (haven't) checked** the pressure.

He/She/It

**has not (hasn't) checked** the pressure.

= subject + **have / has** + **not (haven't / hasn't)** + past participle



## Questions

## Short answers

**Have** I/you/we/you/they Yes, I **have**.

**checked** the pressure? No, I **haven't**.

**Has** he/she/it Yes, I **has**.

**checked** the pressure? No, I **hasn't**.

= **Have / Has** + subject + past participle

Many past participle forms are irregular and need to be learned individually. For example, *be*, *go*, and *take*.

### Verb

### Past Simple

### Past participle

be

was, were

been

go

went

been, gone

take

took

taken

We use the Present Perfect to talk about:

- recent actions

*We've **taken** out the old switch and put a new one in.*

*They **haven't repaired** the faulty lights.*

*Have you done the maintenance check ?*

- our lives up to now, often with *ever* in the question form:

***Have you ever worked** in Kuwait? ~ Yes, I have.*

*I worked there last year. /No, I **haven't**.*

We don't use the Present Perfect to talk about a completed action. With the Present Perfect, there is always a link with the present.

## 12. *will*

### Positive

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **will ('ll)** **check** the reports.

= subject + **will ('ll)** + infinitive

### Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They **will not (won't)** **check** the reports.

= subject + **will** + **not (won't)** + infinitive

### Questions

### Short answers

**Will** I/you/he/she/it/we/ Yes, they **will**.

you /they **check** the reports? No, they **won't**

= **Will** + subject + infinitive

We use *will* when we.

- decide what to do, often in response to a particular situation:

*This belt is noisy. ~ OK. I'll tighten it.*

*The mechanic's coming to look at that part. ~ I **won't** touch it until he gets here, then.*

- talk about the future in general:

*The new bearing **will** arrive tomorrow.*

***Will** you be here for the meeting?*

We often use *will* with future time expressions, such as *later*, *tomorrow*, *next...*

*I'll check the part again **later**.*

*We'll reinstall the pump **tomorrow afternoon**.*



### 13. The Passive

We use the Passive to explain actions or processes. It generally isn't important who does the action. It is the action that is the most important element.

#### Passive

The crude oil **is stored** in these tanks. (= this is the process; it doesn't matter who stores them)

The refinery and pipes **are hidden** from the village by trees.

= subject + present simple of *be* + past participle

#### Active

We use the Active when we know who or what does an action, and we feel that it is relevant or important to give this information.

The crude oil **travels** along these pipes into the tanks. The refinery **uses** river water for cooling the machinery.

= subject + verb

When describing a process, we can sometimes choose to use either the Active or the Passive. In this case, we often use *by* with the Pass we to say who does the action.

*A bridge **connects** the refinery to the main road.*

*Tankers **bring** crude oil to the refinery.*

The refinery **is connected** to the main road **by** a bridge.

Crude oil **is brought** to the refinery **by** tankers.

### 14. if/ when / in case, Past Continuous

#### *if, when*

We use *if* and *when* to talk about situations that we expect to happen. Of the two, *when* indicates greater probability.

**When** *someone is sick or injured. I take care of them.* (= this is a situation that is quite common)

**If** *there's a fire, we follow a fire-fighting plan.* (=this situation doesn't happen on a regular basis)

#### *in case*

We use *in case* when making plans for situations that happen more infrequently, such as an emergency.

*We have an evacuation plan **in case** we need to get everyone off the rig quickly.*

#### Past Continuous

##### Positive

I/He/She/It

**was working.**

You/We/You/ They

**were working.**

= subject + **was/were** + **-ing** form

##### Negative

I/He/She/It

**was not (wasn't) working.**

You/We/You/They

**were not (weren't) working.**

= subject + **was / were** + **not (wasn't / weren't)** + **-ing** form

## Questions

**Was I/he/she/it working?**

**Were you/we/you/they working?**

= **Was / Were** + subject + **-ing** form

## Short answers

**Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.**

**Yes, we were.**

**No, we weren't**

We use the Past Continuous to describe something that was happening over a period of time in the past.

*The fire **was burning** fiercely.*

*I'm sorry. I **wasn't listening**.*

***Were you training** to be a medic at the time of your accident?*

We often use the Past Continuous with the Past Simple to describe something that was happening when another action interrupted it.

*He **was working** on a ladder **when** he **fell** off.*

*Fortunately, I **wasn't walking** near the ladder **when** he **dropped** the toolbox.*

***Were they working** at the refinery **when** the explosion **happened**?*

## 15. *and, but, because*

We can use *and*, *but*, and *because* to join two sentences. The linkers *and*, *but*, and *because* have different meaning\*.

### *and*

We use *and* to give additional information.

Compare:

*Polyethylene is the most commonly used polymer in the world. It is used as a packaging material.*

and:

*Polyethylene is the most commonly used polymer in the world **and** it is used as a packaging material.*

### *but*

We use *but* to contrast two ideas or to show that the second idea is unexpected.

Compare:

*Polypropylene is also used in packaging. It is used in many other products too.*

and:

*Polypropylene is also used in packaging, **but** (it) is used in many other products too*

### *because*

We use *because* to explain why something happened or why something is true.

Compare:

*Polyethylene is important. It is the most commonly used polymer in the world.*

and:

*Polyethylene is important **because** it is the most commonly used polymer in the world.*

## NOTO`G`RI FE'LLAR JADVALI

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Tarjimasi
Arise	arose	arisen	Vujudga kelmoq
Awake	awoke awaked	awoke awake	Uyg'otmoq Uyg'onmoq
Be	was, were	been	Bo'lmoq,joylashmoq
Bear	bore	born	Tug'il'moq
Bear	bore	borne	Bor bo'lmoq
Beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
Become	became	become	Bo'lmoq,o'zgarmoq
Begin	began	begun	Boshlamoq,boshlanmoq
Bend	bent	bent	Egmoq,egilmoq
Bind	bound	bound	Bog'lamoq
Bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
Blow	blew	blown	puflamoq
Break	broke	broken	Sinmoq,sindirmoq
Breed	bred	bred	Ko'paytirmoq
Bring	brought	brought	Olib kelmoq,keltirmoq
Burst	burst	burst	Portlamoq,yorilmoq
Buy	bought	bought	Sotib olmoq
Build	built	built	Ko'rmoq
Burn	burnt	burnt	Yonmoq,yondirmoq
Cast	cast	cast	Tashlamoq,otib yubormoq
Catch	caught	caught	Tutib olmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
Cling	clung	clung	Yopishib qolmoq
Come	came	come	kelmoq
Cost	cost	cost	Turmoq(bahoga oid)
Creep	crept	crept	O'rmalamoq,chirmashmoq
Cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
Deal	dealt	dealt	Shug'ullanmoq,aloqador bo'lmoq
Dig	dug	dug	Qazimoq,kovlamoq
do	did	done	Qilmoq,bajarmoq
Draw	drew	drawn	Rasm solmoq,chizmoq
Drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
Eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
Fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
Feed	fed	fed	Boqmoq,boqilmoq
Feel	felt	felt	sezmoq
Fight	fought	fought	Kurashmoq,urushmoq
Find	found	found	topmoq

Fly	flew	flown	uchmoq
Forbid	forbade	forbidden	Man qilmoq
Forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
Freeze	froze	frozen	Muzlamoq,muzlatmoq
Get	got	got	Olmoq,yetib olmoq
Give	gave	given	bermoq
go	went	gone	bormoq
Grow	grew	grown	O'smoq,o'stirmoq
Hang	hung hanged	hung hanged	Osmoq,osilib turmoq
Have	had	had	Bor bo'lmoq
Hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
Hide	hid	hid hidden	Yashirmoq,yashirinmoq
Hit	hit	hit	(nishonga) urmoq
Hold	held	held	ushlamoq
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Shikast yetkazmoq
Keep	kept	kept	saqlamoq
Know	knew	known	bilmoq
Lay	laid	laid	yoqmoq (dasturxon) joyiga qo'ymoq
Learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	O'qimoq,o'rganmoq
Leave	left	left	qol(dir)moq, ketmoq
Let	let	let	Ruxsat bermoq
Lie	lay	lain	yotmoq
Light	lit lighted	lit lighted	Yoritmoq,nur sochmoq,yoqmoq
Lose	lost	lost	Yo'qotmoq
Make	made	made	Qilmoq,yasamoq,majbur etmoq
Mean	meant	meant	Nazarda tutmoq
Meet	met	met	uchratmoq
Pay	paid	paid	To'lamoq
Put	put	put	Quymoq,solmoq
Read	read	read	O'qimoq
Ride	rode	ridden	(otda) yurmoq,bormoq
Ring	rang	rung	Qo'ng'iroq chalmoq,chalinmoq
Rise	rose	risen	Ko'tarilmoq,turmoq
Run	ran	run	Yugurmoq,chopmoq,yurmoq
Saw	sawed	sawn	arralamoq
Say	said	said	Aytmoq,gapirmoq
See	saw	seen	Ko'rmoq
Sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
Send	sent	sent	yubormoq
Set	set	set	Joylashtirmoq,botmoq (kun)
Shake	shook	shaken	Silkitmoq,qo'l siqib ko'rishmoq
Shine	shone	shone	Nur sochmoq
Shoot	shot	shot	otmoq

Show	showed	shown	Ko'rsatmoq
Shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
Sing	sang	sung	Qo'shiq aytmoq
Sink	sank	sunk	Cho'kmoq,cho'ktirmoq
Sit	sat	sat	O'tirmoq
Sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
Slide	slid	slid	Sirg'anmoq
Smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	Hidlamoq,hidi kelmoq
Sow	sowed	sown	ekmoq
Speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
Speed	sped	sped	tezlashtirmoq
Spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	So'zni harfma-harf aytmoq yoki yozmoq
Spend	spent	spent	O'tkazmoq,sarf qilmoq
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	To'kmoq,quymoq
Spin	span, spun	spun	yigirmoq
Split	split	split	Qizib ketmoq,qizitmoq
Spoil	spoilt spoiled	spoilt spoiled	Buzmoq,buzilmoq
spread	spread	spread	tarqalmoq
Stand	stood	stood	turmoq
Stick	stuck	stuck	Yopishmoq,yopishtirmoq
Sting	stung	stung	Chaqib olmoq
Strike	struck	struck	Ish tashlamoq,urmoq
Strive	strove	striven	Tirishib harakat qilmoq
sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
Swell	swelled	swollen	shishmoq
Swim	swam	swum	suzmoq (suvda)
Swing	swung	swung	tebranmoq
Take	took	taken	olmoq
Teach	taught	taught	O'qitmoq
Tear	tore	torn	yirtmoq
Tell	told	told	aytmoq
Think	thought	thought	O'ylamoq
Throw	threw	thrown	tashlamoq
understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
Wake	woke waked	woken waked	Uyg'otmoq,uyg'onmoq
Wear	wore	Worn	kiymoq
Win	won	Won	Yutmoq,g'olib chiqmoq
Wind	wound	wound	buramoq (soatni) buralmoq
Write	Wrote	written	yoymoq

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