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## THE VERB “(to) BE”

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill the gaps with the suitable form of the verb “to be”.

*e.g. She is my friend Helen.*

1. Who.....he? He ..... my father.
2. Jimmy ..... a famous pop star.
3. Where ..... you from? We..... from Brazil.
4. My name ..... Catherine and yours?
5. .... she Italian? No, she ..... French.
6. Miss Jenkins ..... a doctor.
7. I ..... Italian, but ,my mother ..... Spanish.
8. Bob and Jane ..... in Rome now: they ..... there on holiday.
9. In front of my house there ..... a huge park.
10. The Trinity College ..... in Dublin.

### EXERCISE 2.

Re-write the following affirmative sentences in the negative form.

*e.g. There is a bag on the table  
There isn't a bag on the table.*

1. My mum is in hospital at the moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. There is a big garden around my house.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. I'm very sad.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. It's eleven o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. My mother and father-in-law are always friendly with me.  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Today is my birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. His name is Leo and he's Japanese.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mary's brother is 36 years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Dickens' *Oliver Twist* is famous all around the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## THE PRESENT SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 2.

What do the following characters do every day?

E.G.



Bob / 7.30

Bob wakes up at

1.



Jim / 8.00

---

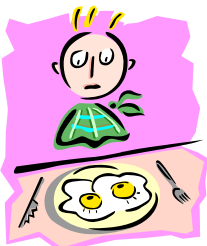
2.



Sue

---

3.



You / at 9.00

---

4.



Jimmy

---

5.



Sebastian

---

6.



Richard / with Thomas

---

7.



Sam

---

## PRESENT SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Read the following text and answer the questions:

Tom usually gets up at 7.30. He has a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast with his wife and his two children. Then he goes to work. He works in a hospital: he is a doctor. He starts at 9 a.m. and he finishes at 6 p.m. During the morning he visits his patients and he talks to them. At 1 o'clock he has lunch with his colleagues. When he finishes work he walks to the swimming pool, where he has a swim. Then he goes home and he plays with his children. They have dinner at 8 p.m. After dinner he listens to music or he watches TV. He usually goes to bed at 11.30.

1. What time does Tom usually get up?

---

2. Where does he work?

---

3. What time does he start work?

---

4. What does he usually do in the morning?

---

5. What does he do at 1 o'clock?

---

6. When does he go to the swimming pool?

---

7. What does he do when he goes home?

---

8. What time does he usually have dinner?

---

9. What does he do after dinner?

---

10. What time does he go to bed?

---

## EXERCISE 2.

Rewrite these sentences in the question form:

*e.g. I eat toast for breakfast. Do you eat toast for breakfast?*

1. I wake up at 7 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I have a shower. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have breakfast at 7.30. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I go to work. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bob likes pop music. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They want to eat an ice-cream. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tom has lunch with Meg. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Jim listens to music. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We get up at 8.30. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Meg goes to the theatre. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3.

Rewrite these sentences in the negative:

1. James works with Tom. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You listen to the radio. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We walk to the park. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I sleep from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They want to drink a coffee. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They go to bed at 11 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sam has lunch at 1 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I like dogs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I know the meaning of this word. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Richard cycles to work. \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 4.

Write questions using the prompts.

e.g. *What/ be / this?*

What is this?

1. where / you / from?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. who / she?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. you / be/ happy/ now ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. how / be/ Mary /today?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Alan / be / one of your school mates?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. this / be / Mike's kite ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 5.

Write questions related to the following answers.

e.g. *I am from Greece.*

Where are you from?

1. That is Joe, one of my best friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Yes, it is .

\_\_\_\_\_

3. No she isn't . My mother is a housewife.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The director of the company is 40 years old.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. No. I am not. I am from Oxford.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Her name is Lucy.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. This is a skipping rope.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. No, they aren't. They are from Brazil.

\_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1

Match the questions with the correct answer.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. What are you like? | I'm fine            |
| 2. What is he like?   | He's tall and thin  |
| 3. How is she?        | He's all right      |
| 4. How are you?       | She's short and fat |
| 5. What is she like?  | I'm slim and dark   |
| 6. How is he?         | She's tired         |

### EXERCISE 2

Read the dialogue and correct the mistakes, rewrite the correct version in the space provided.

"He has tall with white hairs. He's about 45 year old, and he do have three children.

He works to a shop. He get up at 7.00a.m. He a happy man, and he sing in the shower.

If his wife hear him, she want to kill he!"

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## PRESENT SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Make true sentences.

I	am	Italian/English/Spanish/other
My friend	is/isn't	swim/ski/dance/sing
My teacher	can/can't	old/young easy/difficult

*e.g. I am Italian.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2.

Match the questions and answers.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Can you describe him? | Yes, you can.        |
| 2. Can you hear me?      | He's tall and blond. |
| 3. Can I have a pizza?   | No, he can't         |
| 4. Can she swim?         | No, I can't          |
| 5. Can he ski?           | Yes, she can         |

### EXERCISE 3.

Fill in the gaps with a suitable form of the verb:

*e.g. My teacher says to me: Be quiet! (to be)*

1. My boss says to me: \_\_\_\_\_ to work late! (to not come)
2. My dancing partner says to me: \_\_\_\_\_ your head! (to not move)
3. My child says to me: \_\_\_\_\_ at me! (to look)
4. My friend says to me: \_\_\_\_\_ with me! (to come)

### EXERCISE 4.

Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

e.g. You smoke/eat/sleep a cigar.

1. He rides/catches/drives a bicycle.
  2. I climb/watch/see the Eiffel Tower.
  3. She sings/shouts/meets a song.
  4. I play/kill/sound the violin.
  5. You write/speak/hear letters.
  6. He sees/hears/watches television.
  7. She feels/wants/speaks ill.
  8. They kill/die/live people.
- She eats/walks/watches meat.

### EXERCISE 5.

Fill in the spaces with a suitable verb.

I get up at 7.30 A.M. and then I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower/bath. I \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, so I'm not hungry. I also \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of coffee. I \_\_\_\_\_ the car and \_\_\_\_\_ to work, but sometimes if the weather is nice I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ for four hours, and then \_\_\_\_\_ at 1 P.M. I \_\_\_\_\_ work at 6 P.M. , and then I \_\_\_\_\_ home.

### EXERCISE 6.

Correct the mistakes in the description about Michael.

"He name is Michael and he a Spanish teacher. He has 25 years old. His birthday is in 15<sup>th</sup> July. He live in Milan but his from Spain. He's two brothers. They called Julio and Christian. He family live in Barcelona."

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## SIMPLE PRESENT

### EXERCISE 1.

Look at Bob's timetable and answer the following questions:

TIME	ACTION
7.30 a.m.	<i>WAKES UP</i>
8:00 a.m.	<i>GETS UP, WASHES , GETS DRESSED</i>
8:30 a.m.	<i>HAS BACON AND EGGS FOR BREAKFAST</i>
9:00 a.m.	<i>DRIVES TO WORK</i>
9:30 a.m.	<i>STARTS WORKING</i>
11:00 a.m.	<i>GOES FOR A COFFEE WITH HIS COLLEAGUES</i>
1:00 p.m.	<i>HAS LUNCH AT THE IRISH PUB</i>
5:00 p.m.	<i>LEAVES OFFICE</i>
6:00 p.m.	<i>GOES JOGGING</i>
7:00 p.m.	<i>GOES OUT FOR DINNER WITH JANET</i>
10:00 p.m.	<i>WATCHES "HURLING" ON TV</i>
11:30 p.m.	<i>GOES SLEEPING</i>

1. What does Bob do at 8:00 a.m.?

---

2. What does Bob have for breakfast?

---

3. Does he go for lunch alone?

---

4. What does Bob usually do in the afternoon?

---

5. Does he go to bed very late at night?

---

6. Does he usually go jogging in the morning?

---

7. What time does he go out with Janet?

---

8. What does he like watching on TV?

---

## EXERCISE 2.

Read Bob's timetable again and then briefly describe a usual day in his life:

Bob usually wakes up at 7:30 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3

Read the dialogue and correct the mistakes.

John: Hey, Susan! How goes you?

Susan: Fine! I happy today, because it's weekend. I want go to cinema tonight, but I doesn't know if I can.

John: What not?

Susan: My grandparents and my cousins come to dinner in Saturday nights and so I have stay in home.

John: Oh well, mind never. Maybe you can goes tomorrow? We can goes together- there a good horror films on at the Odeon.

Susan: Oh, no, not a horror film! They is horrible- I don't likes bloods.

John: Really? I love!

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## LIKES & DISLIKES

### EXERCISE 1.

Look at the actions below and decide which you like and which you don't like. Then write a sentence about each of these actions, using the following verbs:

like; enjoy; love; dislike; hate; don't/doesn't mind

chat on the phone; go to the disco; read magazines; play tennis; go out with friends;  
get up early; do the washing up; do the shopping; clean up the house; do homework;  
play an instrument; cook; repair things; listen to the radio; do the shopping.

*e.g. I love cooking;*

*I don't mind preparing breakfast.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIBING PEOPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by writing the verb to be or have got in the spaces provided.

e.g. Sarah has got brown hair.

1. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.
2. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ green eyes and I \_\_\_\_\_ quite tall.
4. My brother and sister both \_\_\_\_\_ long blond hair.
5. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a very large nose.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.
7. All my sisters \_\_\_\_\_ dark skinned.
8. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ very long legs.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ long brown hair and I \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.
10. You and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ very long legs.

### EXERCISE 2.

Write a full description of these people.

e.g. David : tall, blond hair, quite fat, blue eyes.

David is tall. He has got blond hair and blue eyes. He is quite fat.

1. Sarah : Very short, black hair, blue eyes, very long legs.

---

2. Lucy : Long brown hair, very long arms, dark skin, 50kg.

---

3. Bill : Short hair, blue eyes, beard, 22 years old.

---

4. Claire : Tall, pale skin, 3 tattoos, big nose, 45 kg.

---

5. Richard : Handsome, small nose, big blue eyes, pale skin, quite short.

---



## THE SAXON GENITIVE

### EXERCISE 1.

Write phrases using the prompts

*e.g. These / be / Tom / gloves*

*These are Tom's gloves*

1. Bob / girlfriend / be / very / nice.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. This / not / Tom / book.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I / always / play / tennis / with / Marcus / parents.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My brothers / teacher / give / them / lots of / homework.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The children / toys / be / on / the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Joy / flat / be / very / big.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. James / sister / have / Italian / name

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Helen / car / be / red.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I / always / use / my brother / clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Paul / friends / have /

\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2.

Answer the questions using the prompts.

*e.g. What is this? John / computer*

*This is John's computer.*

1. What is this? James / telephone number

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What are those? Jane and Sue/apples

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is that? Ian / watch

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is this? Meg / map

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are those? My friends / cars

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are these? Peter/keys

\_\_\_\_\_

## SAXON GENITIVE & FAMILIES

### EXERCISE 1.

Match the two parts of the sentences:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. My aunt is        | my father's mother   |
| 2. My grandmother is | my uncle's children  |
| 3. My cousins are    | my mother's daughter |
| 4. My sister is      | my mother's sister   |
| 5. My uncle is       | my father's brother  |

### EXERCISE 2.

Fill in the gaps of the conversation with the words underneath.

<b>Grandfather</b>	<b>mother</b>	<b>father</b>	<b>cousins</b>
	<b>grandmother</b>	<b>brother</b>	

A:-It's my aunt's birthday today.

B:-How old is she?

A:-She's 45 years old.

B:-Does she have children?

A:-Yes, she has two children. They are my \_\_\_\_\_.

B:-Is you aunt your \_\_\_\_\_'s sister or your \_\_\_\_\_'s sister?

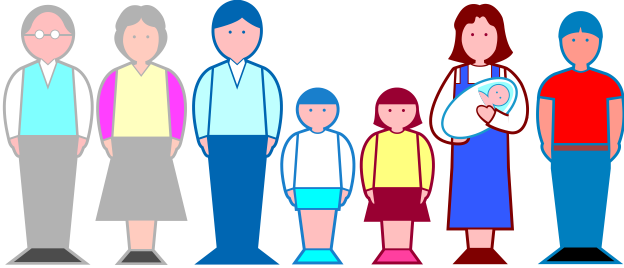
A:-No, my uncle is my mother's \_\_\_\_\_.

B:-Oh, how complicated! I don't have aunts, uncles, or cousins.

A:-Do you have grandparents?

B:-Yes, all four. I have two \_\_\_\_\_ and two \_\_\_\_\_.

### EXERCISE 3.



Fill in the gaps with *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*:

John: Are these people your friends?

Katy: Yes, and my family. \_\_\_\_\_ is my mother here, in the middle, and \_\_\_\_\_ are my grandparents on the left.

Katy: And \_\_\_\_\_ little girl in the middle?

John: She's my niece.

Katy: Ah, your brother has a daughter now?

John: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_'s him there on right.

Katy: It's a lovely photo!

## PRESENT TENSE PRACTICE "QUESTIONS"

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the spaces with what, how, when and why.

e.g. What is your name?

- \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you smiling?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you do. - \_\_\_\_\_ do you do.
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you do on Saturdays?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go on Friday nights?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to learn English?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you at work?

### EXERCISE 2.

Write the questions for the following answers.

e.g. What does she look like?  
*She's tall with blue eyes.*

- \_\_\_\_\_  
*He's old with white hair.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*He's foreign, I think.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*Yes, it's very interesting.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*Yes, I have.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*Yes, I do.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*I'm tired.*
- \_\_\_\_\_  
*I have three children, two girls and a boy.*

## PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION FORMS

### EXERCISE 1.

Create questions for the following answers.

E.g What's your name?  
*My name is Bob.*

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
I live in Milan.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
He is 45 years old.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
She is married.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
They have three children.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
He is Italian.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
He is an engineer.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
She likes her job.

❖ \_\_\_\_\_  
I speak English and French.

## SHORT ANSWERS

### EXERCISE 1.

Answer the following questions.

e.g. Can you play tennis?      Yes, I can/No, I can't  
Do you like watching TV?      Yes, I do/No, I don't  
Are you Italian?                Yes, I am/No, I'm not

1. Are you a doctor? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you work in a hospital? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can you cook? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Can you play tennis? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you speak any foreign languages? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you work on Saturdays? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Can you drive a car? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Are you Italian? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you have lunch at home? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you a good student? \_\_\_\_\_

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

### EXERCISE 1.

Re-write the following sentences putting the adverbs of frequency in the right place.

e.g. I do my homework. (after dinner usually)  
I usually do my homework after dinner.

6. She goes out with friends. (in the evening - often)

7. Mr. G. has a beer and some chips. (at lunch time - usually)

8. We have a picnic at the beach. (in the summer - often)

9. I have snacks. (before dinner - never)

10. They have lunch. (at one o'clock -always)

11. British students go to school. (on Saturdays - never)

7. I eat meat. (sometimes)

8. They go to the disco. (seldom)

9. She likes playing tennis. She plays it. (always)

10. He listens to the radio. (often)

## FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Frequency adverbs are used to demonstrate how many times a person or an object does something.

### EXERCISE 1.

E.g. Ben goes to the cinema twice a month.  
Angela always washes the dishes.

Use the table to answer the following questions.

	Week	Month	Year
Jennifer	Swim x 1	Shop x 4	Travel to London x 1
Henry	Watch TV x 2	Eat pizza x 6	Go to dentist x 3

- How often does Henry watch TV? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Jennifer travel to London? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Henry eat pizza? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Jennifer swim? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2.

	Study	Read	Play football	Visit a museum
Frank	Often	Usually	Always	seldom
Jessica	Always	Rarely	Never	sometimes

- How often does Frank study? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Jessica play football? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Frank read? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often does Jessica visit a museum? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### EXERCISE 1.

Write sentences that are true for you now!

*e.g. Wearing a suit*

*I'm not wearing a suit. or I'm wearing a suit.*

1. wearing jeans

2. standing up

3. sitting in my bedroom

---

4. working with a friend

---

5. raining

---

6. sun shining

7. listening to music

## EXERCISE 2.

Choose the correct tense!

One sentence is wrong. Choose the correct sentence. Put R (right) and W (wrong).

e.g. *I have a shower every morning.*      R  
*I'm having a shower every morning.*      W

1. It's a lovely day. The sun shines. \_\_\_\_\_  
It's a lovely day. The sun is shining. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What are you doing tonight? Are you going out? \_\_\_\_\_  
What do you do tonight? Do you go out? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What are we having for supper tonight? \_\_\_\_\_  
What do we have for supper tonight? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where are you usually going on holiday? \_\_\_\_\_  
Where do you usually go on holiday? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What are you doing on the floor? \_\_\_\_\_  
What do you do on the floor? \_\_\_\_\_
6. I'm looking for something. \_\_\_\_\_  
I look for something. \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the words in brackets.

e.g. I'm drinking a coffee at the bar, I'll call you later.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (the house/paint) at the moment.
2. Sorry, David \_\_\_\_\_ (have/shower), he can't come to the telephone right now.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have/dinner) at the moment.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) ?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at school with David.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have/chips), do you want some?
7. The jacket \_\_\_\_\_ (you/wear) is really beautiful!
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ (work men/do) in the garden?
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (a swimming pool/build).

### EXERCISE 2.

e.g. *Jane is at a restaurant. What is she doing?*  
She's having lunch and talking with friends.

1. Sarah is in a library. What is she doing?

---

2. Fred is at the gym. What is he doing?

---

3. Diane is at school. What is she doing?

---

4. Claire is at the beach. What is she doing?

---

5. John and Sue are at the cinema. What are they doing?

---

6. Emma is at the park. What is she doing?

---

7. Ronnie is at the stadium. What is he doing?

---

8. Jim is on the motorway. What is he doing?

---

## PAST SIMPLE (TO BE)

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the exercises by inserting the correct form of the verb 'to be'

*e.g. When you were ten years old, were you friendly with other children?*

1. When he \_\_\_\_\_ nine years old, \_\_\_\_\_ he clever?
2. When they \_\_\_\_\_ young, \_\_\_\_\_ they friends?
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ the last time you \_\_\_\_\_ in Milan?
4. When we \_\_\_\_\_ young, we \_\_\_\_\_ very athletic.
5. When she \_\_\_\_\_ twenty, she \_\_\_\_\_ very thin.

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences by inserting the correct pronoun.

*e.g. When they were young, they were very friendly.*

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ was ten years old, \_\_\_\_\_ was a good basketball player.
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ were young, \_\_\_\_\_ were always happy.
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ were seventeen, were \_\_\_\_\_ popular at school?

### EXERCISE 3.

Complete the following sentences by answering the questions using either the negative or the positive forms of the verb 'to be'.

1. When you were a child , were you good at playing football?
2. When your mother was young, was she an athletic person?
3. When your friends were children, were they happy?

## PAST SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the sentences by using the appropriate form of the Simple Past.

1. Where ..... you ..... (go) last night?
2. We ..... (be) very tired, so we ..... (not go) out for dinner.  
We ..... (stay) at home and ..... (watch) a movie on TV.
3. Who ..... (be) at the party with Sara last Sunday?
4. When ..... your parents ..... (arrive)?
5. They ..... (arrive) around half past 10 at the central station, then they ..... (take) the metro and ..... (visit) the town centre.
6. 'What ..... (happen) to Julie? She ..... (not be) at school yesterday.' 'Maybe she ..... (have) a cold.'
7. When you ..... (be) a child, where ..... you ..... (live)?
8. .... your friends ..... (have) a good time in Mexico last summer?
9. There ..... (not be) any wine at home, and so my mother ..... (go) to the supermarket to buy a bottle.
10. Yesterday Peter ..... (not do) his homework and this morning his teacher ..... (be) angry with him.
11. 'When ..... your parents ..... (be born)?' 'My father ..... (be born) in 1954 and my mother in 1955.'
12. Poor Michael! His wife ..... (die) last January. It ..... (be) a real shock for him and he ..... (go mad).
13. When her brother ..... (be) 6 years old, he ..... (be afraid) of the dark.
14. 'Oh, Gina! What a beautiful dress you're wearing today! When ..... you ..... (buy) it?'
15. 'Well, I ..... (not buy) it! It ..... (be) a present for my birthday!'
16. I think William is sick. Last night he ..... (not have) dinner and before going to bed he ..... (take) an aspirin.

## PAST SIMPLE WITH COULD

*Could* can be used to express a person's ability in the past. It is combined with the *past simple* to describe what a person was or was not able to do at a certain time in their life.

*E.g. When I was 10 years old, I couldn't drive a car.*

*When I was 6 years old, I could ride a bicycle.*

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the following situations using *could* or *couldn't* to express what you were or were not able to do when you were young.

e.g. When I was 15 years old I could play tennis very well.

1 year old (not speak)

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

5 years old (run)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ faster  
than my brother.

10 years old (build)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ model  
aeroplanes all by myself.

3 years old (not tie)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ my shoelace.

17 years old (eat)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ three  
hamburgers for dinner.

2 years old (not jump)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ over a puddle.

### EXERCISE 2.

Use your imagination to answer the following questions.

1. What could/couldn't you do when you were 4 years old?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What could/couldn't you do when you were 15 years old?

\_\_\_\_\_

## THE PAST CONTINUOUS

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Yesterday at 4:00 p m the inspector was looking for (to look for) the murderer.

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to look through) the magazine I found an interesting article.
2. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to look at) the departure board, the train arrived.
3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (to not feel) very well yesterday.
4. When the team of archaeologists \_\_\_\_\_ (to investigate) they found a mummy.
5. Last night when I knelt on the floor, I (to ask Kathy to marry) \_\_\_\_\_ me.

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. Inspector: "What were you doing on 17<sup>th</sup> May at 9:00 a.m.?"

Mr. Smith: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) my lorry I that day, I am a truck driver"

Inspector: "Where were you on the night of the crime?"

Mr. Smith : " I \_\_\_\_\_ (to have dinner) with my family."

Inspector: "And, what about yesterday at 6:00 p.m.?"

Mr. Smith: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) my bicycle".

Inspector: " Well! This morning we \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) for clues at the scene of the crime and we found your fingerprints all over the place!"

## PAST SIMPLE Vs PAST CONTINUOUS

### EXERCISE 1.

Write sentences joining ideas together and using the words given.

e.g. *I have a bath / the phone rings. (while)*  
*While I was having a bath, the phone rang.*

1. Paul has lunch / Jane arrives. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I listen to music / my mum calls me. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We go to our friends' house / our car breaks down. (while)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Jimmy and Sue wait for me / they meet Anna. (while)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I talk / she enters the room. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I don't hear you / I listen to the radio. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2.

Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous.

e.g. *I (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ when it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ raining.*  
*I was driving when it started raining*

1. While Matt (cook) \_\_\_\_\_, Jane (call) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend.

2. Where Sheila (go) \_\_\_\_\_ when you (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ her?

3. While we (work) \_\_\_\_\_, the children (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV

4. While I (study) \_\_\_\_\_, my brother (interrupt) \_\_\_\_\_ me.

5. James (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football when the storm (begin) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When she (come) \_\_\_\_\_ I (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for a taxi.



## PRESENT PERFECT WITH FOR AND SINCE

### EXPLANATION

We use for when we are interested in the duration of the action

e.g. *I have lived in New York for three years.*

We use since when we are interested in the exact moment in which the action started

e.g. *I haven't seen Bob since Christmas*

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the sentences below by using for or since.

e.g. *They have been painting that wall for three hours.*

1. I have worked here \_\_\_\_\_ last July.
2. They have lived in Madrid \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
3. Jim has waited for Eva \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.
4. I haven't talked to Laurie \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.
5. Nick and John have attended school together \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
6. I haven't seen Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ ages!
7. I have spoken to Katie \_\_\_\_\_ one hour.
8. I lived in Milan \_\_\_\_\_ six years.
9. My mother has been shopping \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock this morning.
10. Terry waited for the bus \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
11. Lisa was Matthew's girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ 5 years.
12. Sharon has studied Italian \_\_\_\_\_ she was 12 years old.
13. Joanna has been dancing \_\_\_\_\_ 2 hours.
14. Linda has been drinking \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
15. Andy has had his car \_\_\_\_\_ 1992.

## EXERCISE 2

When do we use for? When do we use since?

e.g. for 30 minutes

since 1999

\_\_\_\_\_ your birthday

\_\_\_\_\_ last month

\_\_\_\_\_ three months

\_\_\_\_\_ 1997

\_\_\_\_\_ a decade

\_\_\_\_\_ two centuries

\_\_\_\_\_ three weeks

\_\_\_\_\_ last Monday

\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas

\_\_\_\_\_ 10 minutes

\_\_\_\_\_ July, 3<sup>rd</sup> 2000

\_\_\_\_\_ 10 days

\_\_\_\_\_ 15 years

\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend

## HOW LONG...?

### EXPLANATION

When we use *how long...?* We are interested in the duration of a certain action.

e.g. *How long have you studied French?*

This means that I want to know for how many months, years, hours etc. this person has studied French.

In the answer you can use either *for* or *since*.

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the exercise by answering the following questions and using either *for* or *since*.

e.g. *How long have you lived in New York?*

*I have lived in New York for two years.*

1. How long have you studied English?

---

2. How long have you lived in your town?

---

3. How long have you worked in your field?

---

4. How long have you practised your favourite sport?

---

5. How long have you studied at university?

---

6. How long have you worked with your favourite colleague?

---

7. How long have you been married/engaged?

---

## THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH "JUST"

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the following sentences by using the verbs given. Use the Present Perfect tense + just.

drink / marry / arrive / wake up / buy / phone / eat / leave / correct / watch

e.g. Where are Jane and Marty? They are missing! We can't start without them!  
Look! They have just disappeared!

1. I wonder if our tests went well.

Look! The teacher \_\_\_\_\_

2. Last night my mother baked a delicious cake.

Look! My brother \_\_\_\_\_

3. It's 8.00 a.m. Is Jake at work?

No! He \_\_\_\_\_

4. What time is the Linda's train arriving?

Look! It \_\_\_\_\_

5. When is Jonathan leaving for France?

Look! He \_\_\_\_\_

6. My neighbours need a new car.

Look! They \_\_\_\_\_

7. Are David and Michelle still engaged?

No! They \_\_\_\_\_

8. Don't forget to call Andrew. It's important!

Don't worry! I \_\_\_\_\_

9. Would you like to see this film?

No thanks, we \_\_\_\_\_

10. Does your mum want a cup of coffee?

No thanks, she \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT PERFECT + JUST

### EXERCISE 1

Answer the questions with the words given

e.g. *Would you like a slice of chocolate cake?*

*(no/thanks/just/have/slice/vanilla cake)*

*No, thanks. I have just had a slice of vanilla cake.*

1) *Have you written to your friend David?*

*(Yes/just/finish/writing)*

---

2) *Why don't we go to the hairdresser's?*

*(No/just/wash/hair)*

---

3) *Let's go to a Chinese restaurant for lunch!*

*(No/just/cook/spaghetti)*

---

4) *Would you like a cigarette?*

*(No/thanks/just/put/one/out)*

---

5) *Has Sheila met her boyfriend?*

*(Yes/just/meet/him/at/supermarket)*

---

6) *Could you phone Henry to check if he has already arrived home?*

*(No/he/just/phone/to say/he/arrive/home)*

---

7) *Would you like to read my new autobiography?*

*(No/thanks/just/read/it)*

---

## EVER/NEVER

### EXERCISE 1

Make questions and invent answers

*e.g. You/ever/go/to Australia*

Have you ever been to Australia?

No, I have never been to Australia

1) She/ever/eat/frogs

---

---

2) He/ever/drink/Chinese beer

---

---

3) They/ever/be/in love

---

---

4) You/ever/spend/a holiday in the mountains

---

---

5) We/ever/meet/a famous person

---

---

6) She/ever/be/in prison

---

---

7) What is the most beautiful art exhibition/you/ever/visit

---

---

## PAST SIMPLE vs PRESENT PERFECT.

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using either the present perfect or past simple tense.

e.g. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandmother yesterday.  
I visited my grandmother yesterday.  
Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) abroad several times.  
Sandra has travelled abroad several times.

- A: Did you like did the movie "Star Wars"?  
B: I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see, never) that movie.
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
- My best friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for over fifteen years.
- Stinson is a fantastic writer. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (have, not) so much fun since I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a kid.
- Things \_\_\_\_\_ (change) a great deal at Coltech Inc. When we first \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working here three years ago, the company \_\_\_\_\_ (have, only) six employees. Since then, we \_\_\_\_\_ (expand) to include more than 2000 full-time workers.
- Listen Ann, I don't care if you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus this morning. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late to work too many times. You are fired.
- In the last hundred years, travelling \_\_\_\_\_ (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it \_\_\_\_\_ (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon.
- This tree \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) by the settlers who \_\_\_\_\_ (found) our city over four hundred years ago.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit, never) Africa, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to South America several times. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to South America I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Brazil and Peru. I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) 3 months there.
- Cyril and Charles \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an aunt who left them a huge amount of money in her will 6 years ago. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world together 3 times since then!
- Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an argument with her boyfriend. They still aren't speaking to each other.
- Several times last week I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) people talking about filling in their tax return forms. Even though I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it many times before, I still get confused!

## PRESENT PERFECT Vs PAST SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Put the verb in the correct form, present perfect (I have done) or past simple (I did)

e.g. I've drunk ten cups of coffee today.

I drank ten cups of coffee yesterday

1. Marion .....(buy) a new handbag last evening.
2. I.....(lose) my key. I can't find it anywhere.
3. The motorbike looks very clean. ....(you/wash) it?
4. Why .....(Tom/not(come) to our party yesterday?
5. Jim and Lucy are married. They.....(be) married for 30 years.
6. The weather.....(be) in the last few days, don't you think ?
7. Your hair is short.....(have) a haircut?
8. Tina lives in Italy. She .....(live) there all her life.
9. She doesn't know your sister. She.....(never/meet) her.
10. I.....(be) ill several times last winter.

### EXERCISE 2.

Answer the following questions using the words in brackets

e.g. *When did you last play tennis (for three months)*

I haven't played tennis for three months

1. When did it last snow? (for ages)

It.....

2. When did I last come here? (since Monday)

I.....

3. When did you last play rugby? (for two years)

I.....

4. When did you last drink Moscato? (for a long time)

I.....

5. When did you last study? (since last Winter)

I.....



## PRESENT PERFECT - PAST SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the verb .

Earn	buy	cost	meet	have	be	sell	lose	break
------	-----	------	------	------	----	------	------	-------

*e.g. I went to Manchester yesterday .*

1. My flat \_\_\_\_\_ £50.000 in 1976.
2. Last winter they \_\_\_\_\_ so much money that they \_\_\_\_\_ a boat.
3. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ very fine in the last few weeks.
4. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ all his paintings today.
5. I can't find my glasses. I \_\_\_\_\_ them.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ my leg.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it ?
7. It is the first time she \_\_\_\_\_ her boss outside the office.
8. (you/have) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday this year?

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the following questions by using the correct form of the verb in bracket.

*e.g. Have you ever been to Scotland ?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ doing the cleaning yet ? (finish)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents last summer ? (visit)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA ? (be)
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ he last \_\_\_\_\_ his brother ? (meet)
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in Rome last month ?

## THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

### EXERCISE 1.

Choose a verb from the box below and put it in the present perfect form

Study cook play visit work eat wait pass sing jump welcome wash

e.g. They have studied medicine at the University

1. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ spaghetti for dinner.
2. George and his friends \_\_\_\_\_ water polo once.
3. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ her little cousins this week.
4. My mother and father \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in their life.
5. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ all the lemon ice-cream which was in the fridge.
6. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ his coach for two hours but it \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
7. David, Peter and John \_\_\_\_\_ in a church choir up to now.
8. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ his French and English friends.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes.

### EXERCISE 2.

Add a sentence. Use the present perfect.

e.g. There are no biscuits left. (We/eat/all)  
We have eaten them all.

1. Sarah and Bill have a big new flat in the city centre. (They/recently/buy)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. She is happy now. (She/find/new job)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. I can speak five languages. (I/live/in different continents)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. It is really cold today. (It/rain/a lot)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Stephen has a bad headache. (He/drink/too much)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

### EXERCISE 1

Put in the verbs. Use the present perfect continuous.

*E.g. My head hurts. I have been studying English all morning!!*

- 1) I am very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work/hard) for two days.
- 2) Michael and Sandra feel bored. They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch/TV) all day.
- 3) Oh dear! We cannot go for a picnic this afternoon, it is all wet! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) all morning!
- 4) Mark is hot and feels really tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) for three hours.
- 5) Fiona is really angry. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a long time for her husband.
- 6) The two girls have made friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) for hours.
- 7) John and Sara are exhausted. They \_\_\_\_\_ (jog) in the park for one hour.

### EXERCISE 2

Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous?

Circle the right one

- 1) I am really satisfied. I (have found/have been finding) a very interesting job.
- 2) Susan has come back from France. She (has been touring/has toured) the country for one month.
- 3) Where are all my biscuits?! (Have you been eating/have you eaten) them all?
- 4) Maggie (has known/has been knowing) Paulette for a long period.
- 5) How many pages of that book (have you read/have you been reading)?
- 6) Michael (has had/has been having) flu these days but he (has not stayed/has not been staying) away from work.
- 7) Andy and Susan (have been looking/have looked) for a flat since they got married.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE MEANING

### EXERCISE 1

Here is a page taken from Pamela's diary for next week.

<b>Monday</b>	10.30	Dentist.
	1.00 pm	Lunch with Thomas.
<b>Tuesday</b>	Morning	Washing up.
	4.00 pm	Shopping with Diana.
<b>Wednesday</b>	morning	Visit mum in Piacenza.
	2.30 pm	Group Class at Opening.
<b>Thursday</b>	11.00	Tea with Sandra.
	afternoon	Clean the house.
<b>Friday</b>	morning	Ironing.
	afternoon	Buy a present for Thomas' birthday.
<b>Saturday</b>	10.00	Hairdresser's.
	8.30 pm	Dinner with Thomas.

Write sentences using the information from Pamela's diary in the Present Continuous.

E.g. On Monday, at 10.30 Pamela is going to the dentist.

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## WILL AND SHALL

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by writing will or shall in the correct spaces.

e.g. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

I will buy lunch today.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema tonight.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I cook the dinner tonight?
3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ buy the newspaper.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I open the window?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ get a taxi to work.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we go to Venice this weekend?.

## WILL

### EXERCISE 2.

What would your instant decision be in the following situations? Use the following verbs to help you write the answer: *answer, phone, wash, make, clean, drive, carry, lend*.

e.g. *The telephone rings. → I will answer it.*

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. This bag is very heavy.                | I will _____ |
| 2. Susan doesn't want to wash the dishes. | I will _____ |
| 3. I'm hungry.                            | I will _____ |
| 4. When will you phone me.                | I will _____ |
| 5. I don't want to drive.                 | I will _____ |
| 6. I don't have any money.                | I will _____ |
| 7. The window is very dirty.              | I will _____ |

## FUTURE: TO BE ABOUT TO + INFINITIVE

We use the fixed expression *to be about to + infinitive* to make statements about an action in the near future. The word *just* can be added to make the action even more immediate.

E.g. *My friend Daniel asks me to come and play football with him. I respond with the following statement:*

*"Sorry, I can't. I'm just about to drive my sister to the airport."*

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the following exercises with the correct form of *to be about to* and the correct verb from the list.

*Fall, sink, explode, leave.*

1. Tic, tic, tic. The bomb \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Hurry up! The train \_\_\_\_\_ the station!
3. Watch out! The glasses \_\_\_\_\_ off of the tray!
4. Abandon ship! The boat \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea!

### EXERCISE 2.

Answer the questions using *just* and the correct form of *be about to* with the clues provided.

1. Do you want to come to the swimming pool with us? (go home / have lunch)  
No thanks, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are Jeffrey and Anne going to help us carry the boxes? (go / cinema)  
No thanks, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you and Greg busy? (do our homework)  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is she going to the British Museum? (go / Buckingham Palace)  
No, \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT SIMPLE WITH FUTURE MEANING

The present simple can have a future meaning when used with verbs referring to a timetable, a schedule, or a programme.

E.g. *Tonight I will go to the cinema to see the film "Haunted House II". It starts at 9 pm and finishes at 11 pm..*

### EXERCISE 1.

Using the table and clues provided, write sentences with the present simple.

	Start/leave/depart/take off	Finish/arrive/land
Train London - Manchester	9:00	13:45
Plane Milan - Paris	20:00	21:30
Film "Big Ben Strikes Again"	18:30	20:20
Bus Reading - Bath	14:10	16:35
Opera "Flowers for Flora"	19:00	22:00

E.g. train / 9:00

*The train leaves London at 9:00 am. OR The train departs from London at 9:00 am.*

1. bus / in Bath / 16:35

---

2. film / 18:30

---

3. opera / 22:00

---

4. plane / in Paris / 21:30

---

5. bus / Reading / 14:10

---

6. plane / from Milan / 20:00

---

## FUTURE TENSE OF THE VERB "TO HAVE TO"

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the following sentences by using the future tense of "have to".

e.g. Tomorrow, if it is raining, I will have to take the bus to school.

1. After the party, you \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the whole house.
2. When we'll arrive at the hotel, we \_\_\_\_\_ (register) at the front desk.
3. The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the train on platform 2 tomorrow.
4. If you want to drive in Canada, you \_\_\_\_\_ (change) your driving licence.
5. During the cruise, we \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for extras.
6. This year, people who are travelling by plane with more than two bags \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) a surcharge.
7. Because of tomorrow's strike, trains \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus, because the trains are not running.
9. If you travel by bus in Italy, you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) your ticket in advance.

### EXERCISE 2.

Re-write the following letter using the future tense of the verb "to have to".

Dear Mary,

Tomorrow your plane leaves at 9 o'clock in the morning.

e.g. In order to catch it, you will have to wake Tim up at 6 o'clock, so that he can eat breakfast and check out from his hotel room.

My advice: you \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) him there! Outside the hotel you \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) for a taxi, and \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) the driver to take you to the International Airport. Remember that you \_\_\_\_\_ (to check in) one hour in advance! It is a two-hour flight. When you land in Paris, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the tourist office where you \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) for directions to the underground. Remember that you \_\_\_\_\_ (to change) your money at the airport. Once you get out at the Eiffel Tower, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) a ferry to Notre Dame. When you reach the cathedral, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) alongside the riverbank and at the 3<sup>rd</sup> set of traffic lights you \_\_\_\_\_ (to turn) left and continue to the end of the road. My house is the blue one. The bell is broken, so you \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) me on my mobile phone. Remember that I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to work at 2 o'clock, so if you are late, just walk straight along the road to the end. Go into the building on the right and you \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) the receptionist to call me.

See both of you tomorrow, Love Susan





### EXERCISE 3.

Re-write the following sentences by using the negative form of the future tense of the verb "to have to".

*e.g. Next Friday, I'll have to go out.*

*Next Friday, I will not have to go out / I won't have to go out.*

1. They (to go) to the cinema.
2. She (to marry) Tom.
3. We (to reserve) two hotel rooms.
4. You (to play) tennis next Wednesday.
5. He (to study) the whole book.
6. I (to go) to school on Sunday.
7. We (to call) our French friends every night.
8. She (to wear) a uniform in the office.
9. You (to change) your car soon.
10. He (to call) the airline to confirm the flight.

## EXERCISE 4.

Now, re-write the following sentences in the interrogative form.

e.g. *Next Friday, I will have to go out.*

*Next Friday, will you have to go out ?*

1. They (to go) to the cinema.

---

2. She (to marry) Tom.

---

3. We (to reserve) two hotel rooms.

---

4. You (to play) tennis next Wednesday.

---

5. He (to study) the whole book.

---

6. I (to go) to school on Sunday.

---

7. We (to call) our French friends every night.

---

8. She (to wear) a uniform in the office.

---

9. You (to change) your car soon.

---

10. He (to call) the airline to confirm the flight.

---

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

e.g. If he has a pay rise, he will buy a new car.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday.
2. If the flight \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late, the pilot \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not fasten) your seat belt, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a fine.
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the swimming pool, I \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) all afternoon.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in that new company, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) good career opportunities.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the English exam, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a better job.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (want to) become a doctor, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) study hard.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my best friend, if he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party tonight.
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurry), we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late!
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (look) fabulous tonight, if she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) that elegant dress.
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) work really hard, if they \_\_\_\_\_ (want to) finish the report on time!
12. If Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (not ask) Julia to marry him soon, I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) him.
13. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (not decide) quickly, they \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the opportunity of buying that house so cheaply.
14. Richard \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in Rome for six months, if he \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the Erasmus scholarship.

## EXERCISE 2.

Re-write the sentences using the prompts.

e.g. You/promise to do it/I/help you  
*If you promise to do it, I'll help you.*

1. You/put/your hand on the fire/it/burn.

---

2. You/turn on the light/she/not/sleep.

---

3. It/not/rain/the air pollution/increase.

---

4. You/not study/you/not pass/ the exam.

---

5. You/look in the mirror/you find/some white hair.

---

6. There/not be ink/ the printer/not print.

---

7. I/give her/everything/she ask me.

---

8. The school/expands/the number of students/increase.

---

9. You/smoke too many cigarettes/you/get ill.

---

10. It/rain/I/ stay at home.

---

11. He/drink/too much coffee/he/not/sleep.

---

12. She/call you/tell her to leave a message.

---

13. John/get a sun tan/he lie/on the beach all day?

---

14. We/arrive/on time/we wait/for the others?

---

15. Samantha/fail the exam/she/not/study?

---

## SECOND CONDITIONAL

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the following sentences.

e.g. *If I had enough money, I would buy a new car*

1. If I ( to have ) .....more money, I (to buy) .....a bigger flat
2. If they ( to find ) .....a better job, they (to leave ) .....their parents' home
3. If I ( to know ) .....their number, I (to phone ) .....them
4. If we ( to have ) .....the choice we ( to live) .....in the USA
5. What (to happen )..... if I pressed that button ?
6. If she ( to stop )..... shouting I (to be able to) .....study
7. What (you/ to do ).....if you ( to go ) .....to New York?
8. What would you do if you.....(to be) in my position?
9. If it ( not to be ).....raining, we .....(to go) to the seaside
10. It's always my fault. If I ( to be ) .....more careful I ..... have less problems

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences by using your own ideas

e.g. *I would travel more if I could speak English*

1. We would go out if.....
2. If you told me the truth .....
3. She would always be late if.....
4. I'd be surprised if.....
5. If there was no telephone .....

## 3<sup>RD</sup> CONDITIONAL

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

*e.g. I'm sure they would have bought that cottage if it hadn't been so expensive*

- 1) What \_\_\_\_\_ if he \_\_\_\_\_ you? (you/do-not pay)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ if the coach \_\_\_\_\_. (leave-stop)
- 3) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ him her moped if he \_\_\_\_\_ her more politely. (lend-ask)
- 4) If she \_\_\_\_\_ smoking, she \_\_\_\_\_ much better. (give up-feel)
- 5) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ you to dinner if they \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number. (invite-have)
- 6) If I \_\_\_\_\_ work early, I \_\_\_\_\_ my girlfriend out. (finish-take)
- 7) It \_\_\_\_\_ if she \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the door. (not happen-not forget)
- 8) If Brenda \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test. (study-not fail)
- 9) If there \_\_\_\_\_ fog at Malpensa airport, the plane to New York \_\_\_\_\_. (be-not take off)
- 10) He \_\_\_\_\_ his project if he \_\_\_\_\_ his time. (carry on-not waste)
- 11) The Robinsons \_\_\_\_\_ to another town if Mr Robinson \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting job. (not move-not find)
- 12) She \_\_\_\_\_ a barbecue party in the garden if it \_\_\_\_\_. (organise-not rain)
- 13) I \_\_\_\_\_ him a present if I \_\_\_\_\_ the date of his birthday. (send-know)
- 14) If there \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, we \_\_\_\_\_ the tube. (not be-take)
- 15) If I \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I \_\_\_\_\_ a yoga course. (have-follow)

## I WISH...

### EXERCISE 1.

Choose the right answer.

*e.g. I am cold. I wish I had/had had a sweater.*

1. I must get in touch with Andrea. I wish I **had/would have** her phone number.
2. This bus is really slow. I wish I **took/had taken** the train!
3. I'd like to go out. I wish it **would stop/stopped** raining!
4. Mary can swim very well. I wish I **had swum/could swim** as well as her.
5. I didn't study French at school but I wish I **had studied/studied** it.
6. I don't like Jimmy. I wish he **didn't sit/doesn't sit** next to me.

### EXERCISE 2.

Choose the right answer

*e.g. I am tired and I want to sleep.*

1. *I wish he would stop singing. →correct*
2. *I wish he had stopped singing.*

I am sunburnt

1. I wish I didn't sunbathe so long
2. I wish I hadn't sunbathed so long

I would like to go to the seaside

1. I wish I wouldn't go to work
2. I wish I didn't have to work

I bought a new skirt but now I don't like it anymore

1. I wish I hadn't bought it
2. I wish I didn't buy it

I have to do the housework

1. I wish you had helped me
2. I wish you could help me

I am leaving next week

1. I wish you had come with me
2. I wish you could come with me



## CAN

### EXERCISE 1.

Write questions using "can"

e.g. *Where are my glasses?*

*Can you see my glasses?*

1. Where's my car?
2. Where's the cat?
3. Where's the door?
4. Where are the flowers?
5. Where are my shoes?

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### EXERCISE 2.

Write questions using the prompt

e.g. *a cup of coffee*

*Can I have a cup of coffee, please?*

1. a beer
2. some butter
3. some fruit
4. some salt
5. a sausage
6. some sugar

---

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### EXERCISE 3.

Write sentences using the prompt

e.g. *drink coffee / smoke*

*I can drink coffee but I cannot smoke*

1. eat some fruit / eat this sausage
2. remember his face / remember his name
3. drive a car / drive a bus
4. ride a bicycle / drive a car
5. have a shower / have a bath

---

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---

---

## EXERCISE 4.

Write short answers with can

e.g. *Can you come alone? No, ...*  
No, I can't

1. Can I read this book? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can they use the computer? No, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Can I ask you a question? No, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Can you hear me? Yes. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can I have your telephone number? No, \_\_\_\_\_
6. Can he spell his name? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 5.

Write true sentences about yourself using the following information.

Speak English	run fast	swim 1km	<del>drive a car</del>
	<del>Ride a motorbike</del>	ride a horse	play the piano

e.g. I can drive a car  
I can't ride a motorbike.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## CAN + VERB OF SENSE

The human body has 5 senses; touch, taste, sight, hearing, and smell. The corresponding verbs are *to feel*, *to taste*, *to see*, *to hear*, and *to smell*. These verbs are combined with *can* to tell another person what our senses are doing.

### EXERCISE 1.

Use *can* and a verb of sense to complete the following sentences.

e.g. *I can smell gas! The oven hasn't been turned off properly.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my eyes.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my nose.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my ears.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my tongue.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ something when I touch it or it touches me.

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the following sentences by using *can/can't* and the correct verb of sense.

e.g. *I can taste salt when I swim in the sea.*

1. When I sit in Hyde Park, I \_\_\_\_\_ the birds chirping in the trees.
2. If Trevor walks in the dark he \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
3. From the top of the Empire State building I \_\_\_\_\_ the skyline of New York.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ the roses because she is ill and has a runny nose.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the heat of the sun on your skin?
6. This apple pie is very good! I \_\_\_\_\_ the cinnamon in it.
7. There is so much noise here that I \_\_\_\_\_ what you are saying.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ burning! Is the cake still baking in the oven?
9. Her arm is asleep. She \_\_\_\_\_ anything in her fingers.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the rosemary I put in this recipe?

## MAYBE + WILL

### EXPLANATION

*Maybe* is an adverb and it can be considered a synonym of *perhaps*. It transmits the idea of possibility, the idea that something is probable, that something can happen.

### EXERCISE 1

e.g. They (to like) her.

Maybe they'll like her, maybe they won't.

1. She (to tell) her.

---

2. He (to ask) her out.

---

3. They (to go) to the seaside.

---

4. She (to marry) Peter.

---

5. It (to explode).

---

6. We (to sing) together.

---

7. You (to go) to London next week.

---

8. They (to have) children.

---

9. Steve (to win) the race.

---

10. You (to pass) your Level Test.

---

## MIGHT AND MUST

We use **must** when we are sure that something is true.

*e.g. That French restaurant over there must be very good. It's always full of people.*

We use **might** when we are sure that something is possible.

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences with "must" or "might".

*e.g. She might have arrived. I'm not sure.*

*The doorbell has just rung. I'm expecting my mother now, so it must be her.*

1. We haven't got enough food, we \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping.
2. I don't have any plans for tonight, so I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the theatre this evening.
3. My room is dirty. I \_\_\_\_\_ clean it.
4. Paul is not at home, he \_\_\_\_\_ be working.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ see you tomorrow, but I'm not sure, because I \_\_\_\_\_ have to go to Frankfurt on business.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank today. She hasn't got any money.
7. I'm not sure but for my holiday I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Spain.
8. It's a fantastic movie. You \_\_\_\_\_ see it!
9. It's cloudy. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
10. If you want to go to university you \_\_\_\_\_ pass the last exam!
11. Where is Ann? We have a meeting now! She \_\_\_\_\_ be in her office.
12. What happened to Peter? I thought he would be at home by now, he promised that he would be here by 8.30. He \_\_\_\_\_ have had an accident!

## MUST/CAN'T/MIGHT

### EXERCISE 1.

Use **MUST CAN'T** or **MIGHT**

e.g. *She speaks Italian with English accent. She might be Irish*

1. She has been studying all day. She.....be very tired.
2. Your pub .....be good. It's usually full of people.
3. You haven't lived in Rome for long . You.....know many people.
4. He always wears a uniform. He ..... be a nurse
5. Mark isn't at work today. He.....be sleeping.
6. Jim knows a lot about literature. He.....read a lot.
7. Robert is in a very difficult situation. It.....be easy for him.
8. Their restaurant .....be very good. It's often empty.
9. Mary failed her exam. She ..... have studied very much
10. Robert is a little pale. He ..... have health problems

### EXERCISE 2.

Use the words in brackets to write sentences with **MUST HAVE**

1. I haven't seen my neighbours for ages. (They / go away)  
.....
2. I can't find my glasses. (I /leave/them in my office yesterday)  
.....
3. They knew everything about our holiday in France. ( They / listen / to our conversation)  
.....
4. Tom has rung the doorbell several times but nobody has answered . (They/ go out)  
.....
5. I've lost my keys. (I / drop / them somewhere)  
.....

## COULD - BE ABLE TO

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the correct form of *could* or *be able to*.

*e.g. I could run very fast when I was a schoolboy.*

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ play football very well some years ago.
2. Jenny was an excellent player but that day Susan \_\_\_\_\_ beat her.
3. Ask me about your problem. I should \_\_\_\_\_ give you a hand.
4. My secretary \_\_\_\_\_ type 100 words a minute .
5. His father \_\_\_\_\_ speak five languages.
6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ sing very well and studied to become an opera singer.
7. During the flight, the pilot had a heart attack. None of the passengers \_\_\_\_\_ pilot a plane but Mary \_\_\_\_\_ land safely.
8. Did you enjoy the concert? Oh... unfortunately I \_\_\_\_\_ hear very well.
9. Jodie \_\_\_\_\_ repair cars, so she \_\_\_\_\_ start the engine again after the accident.
10. As a child, Sally \_\_\_\_\_ write with her left hand.

## DEDUCTIONS ABOUT PRESENT AND PAST ACTIONS

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by putting in *must*, *may* or *might*.

*e.g.* You've been working all day. You must be very tired.

1. James isn't answering the phone. He \_\_\_\_\_ be out.
2. "I can't find Tom. Have you seen him?" - "He \_\_\_\_\_ be in the canteen".
3. It's very cloudy. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
4. "Whose pen is this?" - "I don't know. It \_\_\_\_\_ belong to Maggie".
5. That pub \_\_\_\_\_ be very good. It's always full of people.
6. "Where's Jack?" - "He \_\_\_\_\_ be in his office".
7. Don't make too much noise. You \_\_\_\_\_ wake the baby.
8. You didn't have lunch. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.
9. Jim's work \_\_\_\_\_ be very boring. He does the same things every day.
10. "Who is that girl with Bob?" - "Ask Sheila. She \_\_\_\_\_ know.

### EXERCISE 2.

Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write sentences with *must have*, *may have* and *might have*.

*e.g.* I can't find my keys anywhere.  
(I / leave / them / at work). I might have left them at work.

1. It's 6.30. Sarah was supposed to meet us at 6.00.  
(Something / delay / her). \_\_\_\_\_
2. Susan and Paul are not at home.  
(They / go / away / for the weekend). \_\_\_\_\_
3. A woman phoned for you, but she didn't give her name.  
(She / be / Emma). \_\_\_\_\_



## RELATIVE CLAUSES

### EXERCISE 1.

Use **who** or **that** in these sentences

*e.g I like people who tell jokes all the time  
I can't find the book that you gave me*

1. I've already read the book ..... was in my handbag
2. An architect is someone ..... designs buildings
3. What was the name of the man .....lent you the money?
4. Arthur works for a company .....makes computers
5. Where is the butter .....was in the fridge?
6. Do you know the man ..... lives near my granny's house
7. The flowers ..... were picked up are very nice
8. I don't like stories ..... have unhappy endings
9. Anyone ..... wants to become a professor needs a degree
10. The dog .....lives next door is always barking at me

### EXERCISE 2.

Now you have to read two sentences and then write one sentence with the same meaning. Use a relative clause in your sentence.

*e.g. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital  
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital*

1. A woman opened the door. She told me you had moved some weeks before  
.....
2. A man answered the phone. He told me you were sleeping  
.....
3. Some people were killed in the movie. They were really good actors  
.....
4. A nurse put a plaster on my leg. She was really a sweet person  
.....
5. A young boy tried to steal my bag. He looked really aggressive  
.....

## REPORTED SPEECH

### EXERCISE 1

Put the following sentences into reported speech.

e.g. "I travel with Roy". He said (that) he travelled with Roy.

1. "I work with Peter."

---

2. "She lives with me."

---

3. "They love each other."

---

4. "We need some food."

---

5. "They are leaving for Paris."

---

6. "We are buying a new car."

---

7. "She is working as a model."

---

8. "Leo is listening to some music."

---

9. "Tom has found the key."

---

10. "She has translated the whole book."

---

## REPORTED SPEECH

### EXERCISE 1.

Put the following sentences in the reported speech.

e.g. *I saw my sister in my room and I asked: "What are you doing?" . She answered: "I'm looking for my book but I can't find it"*

*I saw my sister in my room and I asked her what she was doing. She answered that she was looking for her book but she couldn't find it.*

1. The teacher came into the classroom and saw the students talking to one another. So he asked: "What are you talking about?"

---

2. I came back home and found my mother watching a film. I asked: "Do you know the title of this film?". She answered: "I don't know, but it is very interesting. It tells the story of a fisherman and his family".

---

3. There was a book on my desk and I asked: "What is this?". My secretary said: It is mine. I forgot it on your desk. I'm sorry."

---

4. I met an old friend last night. When I saw him I said: "Hi, John! How are you? I'm so happy to see you".

---

5. Yesterday my mother told me how to make a cake. But I asked her: "Is it difficult to make muffins?". She said: "I will tell you later. Let's make the cake now."

---

6. "I can't come to your birthday party tonight. I'm sorry. I will give you my present tomorrow." I said.

---

7. The teacher said: "It will be very easy. Don't worry". But I asked: "Will the Exercises be about what you explained yesterday?". The teacher answered: "Yes, of course."

---

## PASSIVE VOICE

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the gaps with the correct passive voice of the verb given.

e.g. My car \_\_\_\_\_ (to borrow) by Jim.

My car was borrowed by Jim.

1. The cake (to eat) \_\_\_\_\_ by the children.
2. The book (to read) \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
3. The house (to destroy) \_\_\_\_\_ by the flames.
4. The children (to watch) \_\_\_\_\_ by Suzy.
5. The invalid (to cure) \_\_\_\_\_ by Dr. Hayes.
6. The treasure (to steal) \_\_\_\_\_ by the pirates.
7. The sailor (to rescue) \_\_\_\_\_ by a surfer.
8. The park (to close) \_\_\_\_\_ by the guardian at 8 o'clock.
9. An important jewel (to find) \_\_\_\_\_ on the underground.
10. The door (to shut) \_\_\_\_\_ by the wind.
11. The ballroom (to clean) \_\_\_\_\_ every night.
12. The bank (to rob) \_\_\_\_\_ at noon.
13. She (to frighten) \_\_\_\_\_ by the snake.
14. The suspect (to interrogate) \_\_\_\_\_ by the policeman.
15. The tram (to suspend) \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
16. The ferry (to delay) \_\_\_\_\_ because of the storm.
17. The sportsman (to hit) \_\_\_\_\_ on the playing field.
18. The first prize in the lottery (to win) \_\_\_\_\_ by a child.
19. The film (to shoot) \_\_\_\_\_ in England.
20. The tourists (to take) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Tate Gallery.

## EXERCISE 2.

Re-write the following sentences in the correct passive form.

e.g. *Mr. White teaches maths.*

*Maths. is taught by Mr. White.*

1. His parents took him to the museum.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The train station opens at 6 o'clock every morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The baker makes fabulous chocolate cakes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The guide always gives a map to the tourists.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. S. King wrote Dolores Clairbone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The police asked each witness what happened.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The jury judges suspected criminals.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Janet always finds her cat under her bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Someone told him to go to Nice on holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Scientists find cures for diseases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The builders built more than 10,000 houses last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. The tornado destroyed the bridge.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. They offered a meal to the homeless man.  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. The students sent him a Christmas gift.  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. The postman leaves the mail in the mailbox.  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. Nobody drives on this road because it is dangerous.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3.

Are the following sentences passive or active?

e.g. *The boy dropped the ball.* ACTIVE

*The sky is covered by clouds.* PASSIVE

1. Who was arrested? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Smiths are out of the country. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The train has been delayed. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The tourists got lost in the park. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Today, buses are on strike. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You will burn your hands if you play with fire. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Will the entire workforce be punished for this? \_\_\_\_\_
8. I booked a single room for tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The old paintings will be transported to the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Yesterday, my English teacher helped me with some exercises. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The baby-sitter takes care of Tom. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Tom and Mary are building a new house. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The luggage was found in the laundry room. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Letters of protest are being sent to the director. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The king will be crowned in the cathedral. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The town centre is hidden by Mount Rainer. \_\_\_\_\_
17. The baker bakes the bread every morning at 4 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The children covered the cake with cream. \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT PASSIVE

The passive verb is used to say what happens to the subject.

### EXERCISE 1.

Put the verb into the simple present passive (subject + verb to be + past participle).

e.g. The porter opens the door every day.

*The door is opened by the porter every day.*

1. The school \_\_\_\_\_ (open) at 8 o' clock every morning.
2. That old airport \_\_\_\_\_ (close) on Mondays.
3. My husband is very important. He \_\_\_\_\_ (invite/always) to congresses.
4. Our receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ (call/often) by our students.
5. The kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/clean) by the chef in the evening.
6. The princess \_\_\_\_\_ (given) a royal welcome wherever she goes.
7. The bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) by the porter when a person arrives.
8. The exams \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) by all the teachers.
9. The sky \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) by many clouds.
10. Governments \_\_\_\_\_ (vote) for by the electors.
11. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) at 7.30 p.m..
12. My car \_\_\_\_\_ (service) by the mechanic who works down the road.
13. Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) especially for the Chelsea Flower Show.
14. Budget calculations \_\_\_\_\_ (make) before the end of April for the new fiscal year.
15. All the men in our office \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) to wear ties to work. It's obligatory.
16. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (say) to believe in the new revolution.
17. Fiona \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to every day by her boyfriend!
18. Michelle \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) flowers by a mystery man.

## PASSIVE TENSES

### EXERCISE 1.

Write sentences using the passive tenses.

e.g. *The director solved the problem yesterday.*

*The problem was solved by the director yesterday.*

1. My friend phoned while I was making a cake.

---

3. My boss gave me a new task.

---

4. Your parents have already invited their friends.

---

5. Will the children eat the cake?

---

6. Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest".

---

7. My brother had already repaired the car when I arrived.

---



## INTERROGATIVE WORDS AS SUBJECTS

### EXERCISE 1.

The interrogative words *who*, *what*, and *which* are sometimes the subject of a question. Compare the following;

John helped *Andy*.



*Who* did John help?

- In the first example *who* is the object of the original sentence.
- In the second example *who* is the subject of the original sentence.

*John* helped Andy.



*Who* helped Andy?

Using the statements provided, form a question using *who*, *which*, or *what*.

1. Peter is very friendly.

---

2. The tree fell on the car.

---

3. Bus 65A goes to Manchester.

---

4. Sheila is afraid of spiders.

---

5. That music is very loud.

---

6. Team C is better than Team E.

---

7. I don't live at home.

---

8. The tower is 576 meters tall.

---

## TAG QUESTIONS

*Tag questions* are small questions that we put at the end of a sentence. They can be formed using the present or past simple of the auxiliary verb found in the main sentence.

- When the first part of the question is positive, the tag is negative.

E.g. *Andrew was sick, wasn't he?* - (auxiliary verb = *to be* in the past simple)

*She studies maths, doesn't she?* - (auxiliary verb = *to do* in present simple)

- When the first part of the question is negative, the tag is positive.

E.g. *He didn't break the window, did he?* - (auxiliary verb = *to do* in past simple)

*They aren't at home, are they?* - (auxiliary verb = *to be* in the present simple)

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the following questions inserting the correct vocabulary and the correct tag questions in the spaces provided.

foggy / exist / peaceful / reach / box / light blue / pilot / lesson / basketball

1. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. You're an aeroplane \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. They didn't buy a house, \_\_\_\_\_?

4. The countryside is very \_\_\_\_\_ and relaxing, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. You've finished your Open Class \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

6. We weren't the last to arrive, \_\_\_\_\_?

7. Neil likes \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. That shirt is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

9. You can \_\_\_\_\_ the top shelf, \_\_\_\_\_?

10. You didn't clean your room, \_\_\_\_\_?

11. UFOs don't really \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

12. Samantha gave Richard a gift, \_\_\_\_\_?

13. Richard was very happy, \_\_\_\_\_?

## WHOSE- WHO- WHAT-WHY-WHERE

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the questions with the correct one of the above words.

e.g. Whose keys are these?

Who are you?

What are you doing this weekend?

Why aren't you fastening your seat-belt?

Where is the laundrette, please?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did you meet at the party?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to visit?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ did you see in Paris?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy that dictionary?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the centre of the town?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ did you see at the cinema?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are they leaving?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ does Peter live?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the President of Peru?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is Paul taking a taxi?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is your personal teacher?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was Peter last week?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ bags are these?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is Ann angry?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the bank every day?

## QUESTIONS WITH "HOW"

### EXERCISE 1.

Form questions by using the following adjectives, as shown in the example.

Good      annoying      little      silly      surprised      frightening      nice      impressed  
   boring      similar      dangerous

*e.g. How GOOD are you at driving?*

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## WHOSE...?

### EXERCISE 1

Make questions with WHOSE and answer as in the examples

e.g. *Book/my*  
*Whose book is this?*  
*It's my book*

1) Office/your

---

---

2) CD/Helen's

---

---

3) Children/their

---

---

4) Video games/his

---

---

5) Harley Davidson/John's

---

---

6) Scottish castle/Mr Mc Farland's

---

---

7) Cat/my

---

---

## THERE IS/ARE

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the sentences with "there is" or "there are".

e.g. There's a bathroom on the ground floor.  
There are two bathrooms in the house.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ eight rooms in the house.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a kitchen on the ground floor.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a bathroom upstairs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ two armchairs in the living room.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ an old mirror in the bedroom.

### EXERCISE 2.

Rewrite the affirmative sentences in exercise 1 to make questions.

e.g. Is there a bathroom on the ground floor?  
Are there two bathrooms in the house?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3.

Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 in the negative form.

e.g. There isn't a bathroom on the ground floor.  
There aren't two bathrooms in the house.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 4.

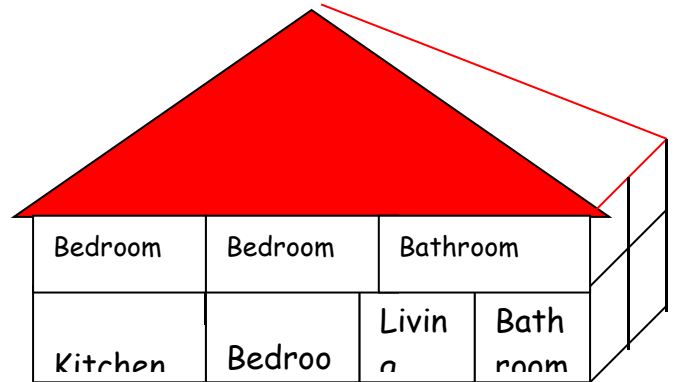
Answer the questions with short answers.

- e.g. *Is there a bathroom downstairs?*      *Yes, there is.*  
*Is there a bedroom downstairs?*      *No, there isn't.*  
*Are there three bedrooms upstairs?*      *Yes, there are.*  
*Are there two kitchens downstairs?*      *No, there aren't.*

1. Is there a kitchen upstairs?      No, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there three sofas in the living room?      No, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are there two armchairs?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is there a garden?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there a dog in the garden?      No, \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 5

Look at the pictures of the house and answer the questions with short answers.



1. Is there a sofa in the living room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there three bedrooms in the house?      \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a kitchen upstairs?      \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there two bathrooms upstairs?      \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there a table downstairs?      \_\_\_\_\_

## THERE WAS/ THERE WERE

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the blanks using there was/wasn't or there were/weren't

E.g. *There were many dead bodies in the scene of the crime.*

1. At the station \_\_\_\_\_ only one direct train.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a bank robbery yesterday.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints all over the place.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ any fingerprints in the knife.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ an inspector who interviewed all the suspects.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ any wounds on the victim's body.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the underground yesterday.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a special offer on first class tickets.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to hear the suspects alibi.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a winner in last night's lottery.



## PRESENT PERFECT OF THERE IS/THERE ARE

### EXERCISE 1.

Correct the following sentences, using the present perfect.

e.g. There is a lot of interest in the stock exchange since the 1920's.  
There has been a lot of interest in the stock exchange since the 1920's.

1. There are many accidents in the underground since 1995.

---

2. In the last 50 years, there is an increase in the price of train tickets.

3. There are many changes in my timetable since I started working.

---

4. There are some special offers in the mall since last summer.

---

5. In my neighbourhood there are some robberies lately.

## USED TO/ THERE USED TO

### EXERCISE 1.

In this exercise you have to complete the sentence with **used to + verb**

*e.g. When my granny was younger she used to travel a lot.*

1. My mother ..... in a factory when she was younger. Now she doesn't.
2. We ..... to the cinema but now we prefer to stay home.
3. Now I have a big house but I ..... in small flats when I was a student.
4. When I was a child I didn't .....ice-creams but now I love them.
5. When my brother was a teenager he ..... 40 cigarettes a day.
6. Now I live in Italy but in the past I .....in Spain.
7. My sister ..... one book every day but now she has no time.
8. My neighbour .....tennis when she was young but know she doesn't feel like it.
9. When I was child .....very shy but now I love meeting new people.
10. Now I live with my girlfriend but I ..... with my parents before.

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences using **USED TO** or **THERE USED TO BE**

*e.g. When I was a child I used to eat a lot of chocolates*

1. Some years ago ..... be lot of cinemas in the city.
2. When he was a child he ..... be extremely shy.
3. Before this school .....be a big bar.
4. My mother .....cook me delicious cakes.
5. When my father was younger, he .....play tennis.

## COMPARATIVES

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by writing the correct adjective in the comparative form in the spaces provided.

cold	tall	expensive	good	sweet	young	bad	fast
------	------	-----------	------	-------	-------	-----	------

e.g. *England is 10 degrees in the summer. Italy is 25 degrees in the summer .*

*England is colder than Italy.*

1. Helen is 1m 80cm. Dave is 1m 50cm.

---

2. A pair of shoes costs £40. A pair of sunglasses costs £10.

---

3. Dave is 60 years old. Jane is 79 years old.

---

4. Sarah got 40% in her English exam. Tom got 67% in his English exam.

---

5. A Mercedes has a speed of 200mph. A BMW has a speed of 170mph.

---

6. Jane's sister is 10 years old. Helen's sister is 5 years old.

---

7. Laura has 2 sugars in her coffee. Sonia has 5 sugars in her coffee.

---

8. I speak excellent English. Tom speaks terrible English.

---

## THE SUPERLATIVE

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by writing the superlative of the given adjectives.

*E.g. This is the best restaurant in town.*

1. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_ city in the world? (**big**)
2. Mary is the \_\_\_\_\_ student at school. (**clever**)
3. I want the \_\_\_\_\_ house you have. (**beautiful**)
4. That's the \_\_\_\_\_ book I have. (**funny**)
5. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in the world? (**tall**)
6. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ video I have. (**frightening**)

### EXERCISE 2.

Answer the questions.

1. John is 1 metre 75 tall; Sarah is 1 metre 60 tall; Mary is 1 metre 55 tall.

Who is the tallest? \_\_\_\_\_.

Who is the shortest? \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Madrid is 30 degrees; Rome is 25 degrees; Dublin is 23 degrees.

Which is the hottest? \_\_\_\_\_.

Which is the coldest? \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Bob is 24 years old; Patricia is 30 years old; Nick is 28 years old.

Who is the oldest? \_\_\_\_\_.

Who is the youngest? \_\_\_\_\_.

4. London tourist guide costs £ 10.00; Paris tourist guide costs £ 5.00; Rome tourist guide costs £ 4.00.

Which is the most expensive? \_\_\_\_\_.

Which is the cheapest? \_\_\_\_\_.

## COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

### EXERCISE 1.

e.g. *Typing is as easy as*  
*Speaking English is easier than speaking Italian.*  
*Joan is the tallest girl in the class.*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ I study the \_\_\_\_\_ I know. (more/less)
2. This exercise is \_\_\_\_\_ than the previous. (hard)
3. Riding a horse is not \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) riding bike.
4. These computers are \_\_\_\_\_ (new) than those.
5. You are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) teacher I've ever had.
6. The world problems are getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (more/more) difficult to solve.
7. John is \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) student in his class. All the girls want to date him.
8. Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ (shy) than his brother.
9. This time he's made \_\_\_\_\_ (few) mistakes.
10. All the poems you selected are good, but only the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) one will get the prize.
11. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty), Mary or Jane?
12. Excuse me, where is the \_\_\_\_\_ (near) drugstore?
13. Are you sure that Sydney is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) than Anchorage?
14. Your glasses are \_\_\_\_\_ (ugly) mine.

## TIME CLAUSES

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in using the following conjunctions.

**When      before      after      until      as soon as      since**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ I saw that movie, I have fallen in love with the main actor.
- 2) She waited for him \_\_\_\_\_ midnight but then she decided to go back home.
- 3) Remember to make your bed \_\_\_\_\_ you go to school!
- 4) Please, send me a fax \_\_\_\_\_ you can! It is really urgent!
- 5) Roger was really angry and \_\_\_\_\_ smashing all the objects he found in the room left, he left, slamming the door behind him.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ I was a child all the tourists I met at the seaside thought I was not Italian.

### EXERCISE 2

Match sentences from column A to B

#### A

- 1) I will send my apologies
- 2) The burglar escaped
- 3) Brush your teeth
- 4) Brian was not allowed to go to the disco
- 5) She will travel around the world
- 6) I have been in bed for a week

#### B

- a) until he was 20
- b) after she gets the money she's won
- c) since I got that terrible cold
- d) as soon as I can
- e) when we arrived home
- f) before going to bed!

## ADVERBS OF TIME AND FREQUENCY

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the gaps with one of the following:

Still yet just already never ever always sometimes usually often

*e.g. Have you ever been to China?*

1. I haven't booked my tickets \_\_\_\_\_. Do you think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in time?
2. I like it here. That's why I come here quite \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ wear your wedding ring?
4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ seen anything like that!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer to go somewhere else.
6. My brother bought the T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_ before the shop closed.
7. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ like action films, but I quite like this one.
8. It's only five o'clock, but she's \_\_\_\_\_ here.

### EXERCISE 2.

Put the adverbs in the right places.

*e.g. You are right. (always) → You are always right.*

1. My father has been to Iceland. (never)
2. I come here after the football match. (always)
3. Have you posted the letter? (yet)
4. I prefer to go to work on foot. (sometimes)
5. Is your husband working for the furniture firm? (still)
6. His children have been vaccinated. (already)
7. You don't get such an opportunity. (often)
8. I come in the evenings. (usually)

## QUANTIFIERS

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by putting **some** or **any** into each gap.

1. Have you got .....brothers or sisters?
2. We don't need .....butter.
3. There are .....books on the table.
4. I want .....flour because I'm going to bake a cake.
5. Is there .....petrol in the car?
6. There's .....salt, but there isn't .....pepper.
7. I haven't got .....compact discs.
8. Can I have .....cereal?
9. Is there .....fruit in the fridge?
10. Would you like .....chocolate cake?
11. Have we got .....stamps?
12. I'd like .....mineral water.
13. I don't eat .....cakes. I'm on a diet.
14. I'd like an omelette. Have we got .....eggs?
15. Can I have .....more milk, please?



## ADVERBS MUCH AND MANY

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the questions with *How much...?* or *How many...?*

Eg. How much homework do you get?

\_\_\_\_\_ English books do you have?

\_\_\_\_\_ does a cup of coffee cost?

\_\_\_\_\_ languages do you speak?

\_\_\_\_\_ people are there in your family?

\_\_\_\_\_ weeks' holiday do you have in summer?

\_\_\_\_\_ coffee do you drink a day?

## MUCH/MANY

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the words in brackets.

We use *much* with singular (uncountable) nouns and *many* with plurals. *Much* and *many* are most common in questions and negatives.

*e.g. How many people will be there? How much information do you have?*

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ time have we got?
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ tickets do we need?
3. There are too \_\_\_\_\_ people here.
4. I love you so \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ poems.
6. Not \_\_\_\_\_ people understand his ideas.
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ milk is there?
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ chairs are there?
9. Did you drink \_\_\_\_\_ beer last night.
10. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ opera houses in London?

### EXERCISE 2.

Look at the words in the box. Using these words write at least five sentences about yourself.

*Example: I haven't got many cousins      Have you got much time?*

books	problems	ideas	apples	nice clothes	free time	chocolate
-------	----------	-------	--------	--------------	-----------	-----------

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## SOME/ANY

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences using *some* or *any*.

We use *some* mostly in affirmative sentences. We use *any* instead of *some* in negative and interrogative sentences.

*e.g. I have some bread. I haven't got any bread. Do you have any bread?*

1. She's got \_\_\_\_\_ interesting ideas.
2. There' \_\_\_\_\_ mud on the carpet.
3. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ good jokes?
4. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
5. I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
6. Laura has got \_\_\_\_\_ old pictures to show us.
7. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ buses on Sunday.
8. I cant find \_\_\_\_\_ butter, but we've got \_\_\_\_\_ margarine.
9. Virginia has got \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful jewellery.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia's friends were at the party last night.

### EXERCISE 2.

Choose the right word.

1. Have you got (some/any) free time on Friday?
2. I've just made (some/any) coffee.
3. I haven't done (some/any) revision for the exam - I know I'll fail.
4. Has Eve got (some/any) brothers and sisters, do you know?
5. Sarah has got (some/any) beautiful jewellery but she never wears it.

## SOME-ALL-NONE OF

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the correct form.

some	any	none
------	-----	------

e.g. Some of the guests at the party were really funny.

1. I haven't received \_\_\_\_\_ news from my French friend yet.
2. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ good news ?  
No, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ .
16. My mum usually gives me \_\_\_\_\_ good advice.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ of us left you a message on the answering machine.
18. There haven't been \_\_\_\_\_ elections since 1995.
19. She didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ dresses because \_\_\_\_\_ of them fitted her.
20. Can I have some more sugar ,please?  
I'm sorry, there isn' t \_\_\_\_\_ left.

### EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences by using *all* or *none*.

e.g. *We were all tired last night.*

1. These clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the passengers had fastened their seat-belts.
3. When we were children, we \_\_\_\_\_ used to play football in that place.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers were asked to pass through the metal detector.
5. Don't think you can get \_\_\_\_\_ you want in life.
6. We need a technician to fix the computer : \_\_\_\_\_ of us can do it.
7. Here are \_\_\_\_\_ the best books I have.

## MUCH/MANY/A LOT OF/VERY

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form.

1. He had got \_\_\_\_\_ books to read.
2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ envelopes in the drawer?
3. Lucia can speak Danish \_\_\_\_\_ well.
4. Are you studying \_\_\_\_\_ for your next exam?
5. They do not drink \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol at the weekend.
6. She does not earn \_\_\_\_\_ money with that new job.
7. Susan will receive \_\_\_\_\_ presents for her birthday.
8. My father smokes \_\_\_\_\_.

## VERBS + INFINITIVE

### EXPLANATION

Some verbs can be followed by both a noun or an infinitive of one verb.

### EXERCISE 1.

Use the hints given to form correct sentences with a verb in its infinitive form or with the verb followed by a noun.

e.g. I want / beer  
I want some beer.  
I want to drink a beer.

1. She wants / money.

---

---

2. They need / a bath

---

---

3. We need / a doctor

---

---

4. She would like / a coke

---

---

5. You need / a beautiful dress

---

---

## INFINITIVE WITH OR WITHOUT TO

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete each sentence with a suitable word from the box:

Forget refuse promise hope pretend manage agree decide seem tend

e.g. *I tried to do my best but it was useless*

1. I was very tired, I ..... to take a taxi home
2. I..... to pass my exam. I really want to go on holiday
3. The thief got into the house because I .....to close the window
4. At the beginning she wasn't very sure but in the end she ..... to buy the car
5. Jim ..... to lend me any money
6. Tom is always very sad. He .....to be worried about something
7. We got lost in the middle of the city but in the end we ..... to find the House.
8. I am really worry for my daughter. She .....not to be late
9. My dog is very fat because he .....to eat too much
10. I shouted to her. She ..... not to see me but I am sure she did

### EXERCISE 2.

Now you have to decide if the infinitive is with or without to.

1. I must .....go to the doctor. I am not feeling very well in these days
2. When I was 18 I learnt how .....drive a car
3. You don't need .....clean this carpet. It's perfect!
4. Ann offered .....look after our children while we were out
5. I can't .....speak German

## IN ORDER TO - SO AS TO

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using *in order to* or *so as to*.

e.g. *The thief had grown a beard. He didn't want to be recognised.*  
*The thief had grown a beard so as not to be recognised.*

1. Jim is studying English . He wants to get a better job.  
Jim is studying English \_\_\_\_\_
2. Anna is flying to Rome. She wants to be in time for the meeting.  
Anna is flying to Rome \_\_\_\_\_
21. They are working hard. They want to be successful .  
They are working hard \_\_\_\_\_
22. She is marrying a very famous man. She wants to make a career.
23. She is marrying a very famous man \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the following sentences by using *in order not to* or *so as not to*.

e.g. *I always get up early so as not to arrive late at the office.*

1. Sara walked on tiptoe \_\_\_\_\_ wake her children.
2. I hurried \_\_\_\_\_ miss the train.
3. I usually make a list of what I need before doing the shopping \_\_\_\_\_ forget anything.
4. We suggest you to study hard \_\_\_\_\_ fail your exam.
5. I'll take an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ get wet.



## FOR / FOR+GERUND

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the correct verb .

Pay	look	wait	care	ask	search
-----	------	------	------	-----	--------

*e.g. Would you care for a glass of milk?*

- 1 I don't \_\_\_\_\_ for French food.
- 2 I've lost my glasses. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ for them?
- 3 We are really sorry but we don't have enough money to \_\_\_\_\_ for the bill.
- 4 They are \_\_\_\_\_ for Tom. Have you seen him ?
- 5 The police have \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere for that thief and they still can't find him.
- 6 How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ for her to arrive ?
- 7 He is always \_\_\_\_\_ for cigarettes!

### EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I'm very sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ (come) late.
- 2 We apologised to them for \_\_\_\_\_ (make) that mistake.
- 3 They were so angry with me for not \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) them to the party.
- 4 There's no reason for \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) patience with her.
- 5 The bicycle is used for \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle).

## THE GERUND

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

stay    cook    disturb    feel    go    go out    leave  
paint    pass    pay    watch

e.g. I am fed up with staying at home. I want to go out!

1. I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ I'm a bad cook.
2. How about \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
3. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ TV I prefer listening to music.
4. If you don't study hard you won't have any chances of \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
5. She left the restaurant without \_\_\_\_\_ her bill.
6. My favourite hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Before \_\_\_\_\_ to bed, I like to watch TV.
8. I need to study without people \_\_\_\_\_ me.
9. What did you do after \_\_\_\_\_ work?
10. Last night I went to the disco in spite of \_\_\_\_\_ ill.

### EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the correct form, *-ing* or *to...*  
Sometimes either form is possible.

e.g. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.  
I like playing tennis.

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evenings.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the weekend with us?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Thanks, I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ (come).  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) early!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## ALTHOUGH - EVEN THOUGH

### EXERCISE 1.

Complete the sentences by using the correct conjunction .

*e.g. Although he drinks too much, he is very fit.*

*Even though he was terribly tired, he finished doing his homework.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he had a terrible headache, he studied hard.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was very bad, we arrived in time for the party.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't speak German, she managed to understand her German friend easily.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't visit many places , he took lots of photos.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she is not very famous, a lot of people wave to her in the street.
6. I arrived late \_\_\_\_\_ I had promised to be on time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ she had a broken arm, she managed to sign the contract.
8. You didn't wear a sweater \_\_\_\_\_ it was terribly cold.
9. We didn't invite them to our dinner \_\_\_\_\_ they were old friends.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ she had never seen us before, she was extremely nice.

## -ING AND -ED ADJECTIVES

### EXERCISE 1.

Choose the right form of the adjective:

e.g. I am tired / I am tiring.

1. This music is relaxed / relaxing.
2. I am interested / interesting in pop music.
3. My friend knows some very interested / interesting stories.
4. Mike is such an interested / interesting person.
5. The lesson is too long. We are all getting boring / bored.
6. The results of the test were surprising / surprised.

### EXERCISE 2.

Fill in the gaps with an adjective ending in -ed or -ing

e.g. I like this book. I think it is very interesting.

1. I have worked the whole day. Now I am \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I need to relax. Have you got some \_\_\_\_\_ music for me?
3. I don't like this program. I don't think it is very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. How can you stand always doing the same thing? I would get \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that he had gone away. I really didn't expect it.

## TELL & SAY

### EXERCISE 1

Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of either **TELL** or **SAY** (sentences will be either in the Simple Present or Simple Past).

1. I always ..... you: don't water the plants when they're under the sun! Do it in the late afternoon when it's cooler!
2. People often ..... that they are satisfied with their job when they aren't.
3. 'Are you busy at the moment? I've got to ..... something important to you.' 'No, I'm not. Please, ..... me now.'
4. Patrick came back from Egypt last week and he ..... that he had a really great time there.
5. 'Do you know anything about John?' 'Yes, I do. I saw him yesterday at the night club and he ..... me that he is working very hard in this period.'
6. 'What does William do?' 'He ..... he is a policeman.'
7. Pam phoned five minutes ago. She ..... me that she's sick today. She will be back at work tomorrow.
8. My parents are worried about my brother Sam. He ..... them he was on his way home but he hasn't arrived yet.
9. 'Is Marta coming to my party tomorrow?' 'No, I'm sorry she is not. I met her yesterday at school and she ..... she had something else to do.'
10. Who ..... you to open the window? It's freezing in here!!!
11. Jim was a bit depressed because of his results in the last Group Class and so I ..... him not to worry about it: learning a language is not so easy.
12. '..... Mark ..... you what happened at the Post office?' 'No, he ..... anything to me.'

## SUCH and SO

### EXERCISE 1.

Put *such* or *so* in the spaces in the following sentences.

*e.g.* It's such a beautiful day today.

1. She spoke \_\_\_\_\_ quietly I could hardly hear her.
2. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ bad that all the flights were cancelled.
3. The party was great. We had \_\_\_\_\_ a good time!
4. I like Jane. She's \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely person.
5. The film was \_\_\_\_\_ boring that I couldn't keep my eyes open.
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a horrible weather we had to stay at home.
7. Your room is so untidy. I've never seen \_\_\_\_\_ a mess!
8. How is your mother? It's \_\_\_\_\_ a long time since I saw her.

### EXERCISE 2.

Write each pair of sentences as one sentence using *such* or *so* as in the example.

*e.g.* The message was complex. I couldn't understand it.  
The message was so complex that I couldn't understand it.

1. The music was loud. It kept all the neighbours awake.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I had a big breakfast. I didn't eat anything for the rest of the day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. There was a long queue. We decided to come back another time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They have much money. They don't know what to do with it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It was a beautiful ring. I bought it.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## BOTH - NEITHER - NOR

### EXERCISE 1.

Re-write the following sentences using Both..... / Neither..... Nor.....

e.g. Mary and I want to go to the movies.

Both Mary and I want to go to the movies.

1. The subway is slow and so is the tram.

---

2. I can afford a return ticket. I can't afford a single ticket.

---

3. The soup was delicious and the cake was too.

---

4. My dad isn't very strict and neither is my mum.

---

5. Robin Hood is innocent but he is also guilty.

---

## NEITHER OF / BOTH OF

### EXERCISE 1.

Using either neither of or both of to fill in the gaps.

e.g. Both of the Chinese chefs can speak Chinese.

Neither of the Chinese chefs can speak English.

1. The Ritz and the Hilton are two of the most famous hotels in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ the hotels are famous.
2. Linate and Malpensa were closed. \_\_\_\_\_ the airports was open.
3. The blue coat and the brown coat are really expensive. \_\_\_\_\_ the coats are expensive.
4. I asked the air hostesses to help me, but they were busy. \_\_\_\_\_ them could help me.
5. John and Mike can play football. \_\_\_\_\_ them are very good.
6. I've got two Australian friends. \_\_\_\_\_ are from Melbourne.
7. There were two receptionists. \_\_\_\_\_ them could speak Russian.
8. I could pass \_\_\_\_\_ the exams if I studied hard enough.
9. Jackie and Sam want to go to the beach this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_ them want to go.
10. Sandra and Cecilia didn't know about your party last night. \_\_\_\_\_ them knew about the party.
11. You and I love eating pasta. \_\_\_\_\_ us love eating pasta.
12. We haven't seen Paul for ages. \_\_\_\_\_ us have seen Paul for ages.



## SO / NEITHER

We can use auxiliary verbs with so and neither when we don't want to repeat something.

e.g. I passed the exam and so did Tom.  
I can't remember his name. Neither do I.

### EXERCISE 1.

Give the correct response to the sentences below using either so or neither.

e.g. I can swim. So can I.  
John can't cook. Neither can I.

1. I'm hungry. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He can't go to the party. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We've just had lunch. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I can't go to the theatre. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They are not Japanese. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I often go to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I've never been to Jamaica. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She likes swimming. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I don't like hot weather. \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Tom can't type. \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I'm not married. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The children are happy. \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I haven't studied very hard. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. We really enjoy horse riding at the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Margaret is very shy. \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Juliet and Janet are going to the beach this summer. \_\_\_\_\_.
17. We have just come back from Rome. \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Penny often finds it difficult to understand French. \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHAT + NOUN

### EXERCISE 1.

Re-write the following sentences by using what + noun, as shown in the example.

*e.g. Yesterday, I missed the train so I had to take a bus.  
What a nightmare!*

1. We spent 2 hours queuing for tickets for the theatre, and they sold out just as we reached the ticket office!
2. We decided to spend our summer holiday on a Nile cruise.
3. Mary's son is a genius.
4. The price of a cruise around NYC harbour is \$100.00.
5. Their new house has got 20 rooms.
6. She missed her flight, because her car broke down.
7. This tree is 200 years old.
8. Tom has bought a new jaguar.
9. While I was watching the film "Message in a Bottle" I fell asleep twice.
10. Bob put odd socks on this morning.

## WHAT A.../HOW...

### EXERCISE 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct exclamatory form.

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_ funny it is!

How funny it is!

\_\_\_\_\_ lovely bunch of flowers!

What a lovely bunch of flowers!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ fine necklaces!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ exciting the flight was!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ breathtaking view!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ pretty she is!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ delicious pudding!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ funny story!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ smooth the sea was yesterday!
8. \_\_\_\_\_ smart dresses!