



SELF-DONE GRAMMAR WORK

GUARD

A B C D UA

КИЇВСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ
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SELF-DONE GRAMMAR WORK
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Навчальний посібник «Self-done grammar work» призначений для формування граматичної компетентності здобувачів вищої освіти 1 та 2 років навчання спеціальностей 251 «Державна безпека» та 081 «Право», що вивчають англійську мову як першу іноземну. Мета посібника – відпрацювання граматичних вправ та правил, які стосуються основних граматичних аспектів рівня CEF від A1 до B2.

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WORKSHEET 32**SUBJECT : Wishes or If Only****A) Write sentences with “I WISH.....” and “IF ONLY ”:****Example:** Ayşe isn't here.I wish Ayşe was here.

1. She lives in İstanbul (and she hates it).
She wishes
2. He can't give up smoking.
He wishes
If only
3. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity).
I wish
If only
4. They don't know anything about cars (and their car has just been broken down).
They wish
5. He has pneumonia.
He wishes
If only
6. She has to work tomorrow (but she'd like to stay in bed).
She wishes
7. There is going to be an examination tomorrow.
If only
8. My brother doesn't keep his room tidy.
I wish
9. Sue doesn't help with the housework.
Sue's mother wishes
10. Mary often plays the piano in the middle of the night.
Her neighbours wish

B) Write the correct forms of the verbs:**Example:** *I wish I ...had... (have) today off.**I wish I ...had had... (have) yesterday off.*

1. If only I (know) the answer now.
If only I (know) the answer a few minutes ago.
2. He wishes he (visit) them, but he can't.
3. She wishes she (clean) the refrigerator today.
She wishes she (clean) it yesterday.

4. If only he (not / eat) so much garlic!
If only he (not / eat) so much garlic last night!
5. She has to walk up the stairs.
She wishes her apartment building (have) an elevator.

C) Ann doesn't like her new house. Write what she WISHES:

"The house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn't have central heating. The kitchen is small."

Example: I wish the house wasn't so old and dirty.

1.
2.
3.

D) Kate wants things to be different in the future. Write what she WISHES:

"I want my father to give me more pocket money. I want my brothers to stop fighting. I don't want my mother to make me eat vegetables. I don't want my sister to wear my clothes."

Example: I wish my father would give me more pocket money.

1.
2.
3.

E) Ted regrets what he DID or DIDN'T DO. Write what he WISHES:

"He left his job. He didn't listen to his wife. He robbed a bank. He was sent to prison."

Example: I wish I hadn't left my job.

1.
2.
3.

F) Read what Hilda says and write what she WISHES:

"I didn't go to university. I didn't get any qualifications. I can't find a better job. The telephone never stops ringing. My boss doesn't like me. I'd like to be rich. I always feel tired. It was wrong of me to shout at Ann."

Example: *I wish I had gone to university.*

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

G) Write what these people wish they HAD or HADN'T DONE as in the example:

Example: *John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.*

*John: **I wish I hadn't driven my car so fast. I wouldn't have had an accident***

1. Julie was late and she missed the beginning of the film.
Julie:
2. Jack ate too much and he was sick.
Jack:
3. Claire was very nervous during her driving test and she didn't pass.
Claire:
4. Susan didn't take off her gold ring when she went swimming and she lost it in the sea.
Susan:
5. Terry and Jane didn't save money so they didn't go on holiday last summer.
Terry and Jane:

H) Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

Example: I wish I ... **had met** ... (meet) that actor when he was in town.

1. He wishes he (buy) that book last week – now he hasn't got enough money.
2. If only I (be) older, I could have a driving licence.
3. I wish I (can / remember) where that book is.
4. Tony wishes he (go) to Paris with his brother, but he has to work.
5. If only the dog (not / eat) the tickets – now we can't go to the show.
6. If only I (not / make) that mistake yesterday.
7. I wish this box (not / be) so heavy – I can't lift it.
8. We wish we (not / leave) the gate open. Now the dog has escaped.

9. Paula wishes she (have) more time for gardening, but she hasn't.
10. Mrs. Brown wishes she (write) those letters yesterday.

I) Write what the people WISH:

Example: *John ate too many cakes.*

John: I wish I hadn't eaten too many cakes.

1. Mr. Charles is not good-looking.
Mr. Charles:
2. Elizabeth broke her leg.
Elizabeth:
3. Alice's students don't work hard in her lesson.
Alice:
4. It's raining hard. Tom is wet and cold.
Tom:
5. Danny is smoking and Mary doesn't like it.
Mary:
6. Tommy was rude to his boss yesterday.
Tommy:
7. Mike crashed his dad's car last night.
Mike:
8. Barbara can't type fast. She won't get the job.
Barbara:
9. Jack's mother shouts at him all the time.
Jack:
10. Smith talks too much and his wife doesn't like it.
Smith's wife:

J) Using the bold type in the sentences, write WISHES as in the example:

Example: You left the radio on and now the batteries don't work.

You say, "I wish I hadn't left the radio on"

1. It's very dark outside and you can't find your torch.
You say, ""
2. You didn't do your homework and your teacher is angry.
You say, ""
3. You are looking at a beautiful flower. You don't know what it is called.
You say, ""
4. It's raining outside and you want it to stop.
You say, ""
5. You stayed up late last night and today you're very tired.
You say, ""

6. You are having a party **but nobody has come yet.**
You say, “
7. You have short, straight hair. **You would like long, curly hair.**
You say, “
8. You have just left your house and **left the keys inside.**
You say, “
9. It is Christmas Day and **it doesn't look like it is going to snow.**
You say, “
10. You live in the city. **You prefer the countryside.**
You say, “

WORKSHEET 33**SUBJECT : Tag questions****A) Put A QUESTION TAG at the end of each sentence:**

Example: Tom won't be late, ...will he...?

1. They were very angry, ?
2. Ann's on holiday, ?
3. You weren't listening, ?
4. Sue doesn't like onions, ?
5. Jack's applied for the job, ?
6. You've got a camera, ?
7. You can type, ?
8. He won't mind if I go early, ?
9. Tom could help you, ?
10. There are a lot of people here, ?

B) Write a sentence with A QUESTION TAG:

Example: *You are with a friend outside a restaurant. You are looking at the prices.*

It's very expensive. What do you say?

It's very expensive, isn't it?

1. You look out of the window. It's a beautiful day. What do you say to your friend? It's
2. You've just come out of the cinema with your friend. You both really enjoyed the film. You thought it was great. What do you say? The film
3. Tom's hair is much shorter. Clearly he has had his hair cut. What do you say to him? You
4. You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn't look very nice. What do you say to your friend? It
5. You are talking about Bill. You know that Bill works very hard. Everyone knows this. What do you say about Bill? Bill

C) Complete the conversation. Put in the QUESTION TAGS:

Mary : Let's go out somewhere tonight, ...shall we?...

Jeff : All right. Where?

Mary : You haven't got a local paper, Pass it over here, Thanks. Well, there's a disco at the Grand Hotel.

Jeff : Fine, but I haven't got any money. You couldn't lend me five pounds,

.....
 Mary : OK, I'll pay then. I'll meet you outside at eight o'clock. Don't be late,

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

Example: *You don't like this music, ...don't you...?*

1. Robert isn't at work today, ?
2. I'm too late, ?
3. You haven't seen the newspaper, ?
4. Lynne speaks French and German, ?
5. They didn't go to the concert, ?
6. You'd like to have something to eat, ?
7. We're leaving tomorrow, ?
8. You couldn't do me a favour, ?
9. You don't know where Sarah is, ?
10. Switch on the light for me, ?

E) Add TAG QUESTIONS to the following:

Example: *They want to come, ...don't they...?*

1. Elizabeth is a dentist, ?
2. They won't be here, ?
3. There aren't any problems, ?
4. That is your umbrella, ?
5. George is a student, ?
6. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years, ?
7. He has a bicycle, ?
8. Joan can't come with us, ?
9. She'll help us later, ?
10. Peggy would like to come with us to the party, ?

WORKSHEET 34**SUBJECT : Articles**

A) Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.

Example: *There was ...a... waiter standing at ...the... entrance of ...the... restaurant. I ordered him ...a... glass of ...a... vodka with some juice in it.*

1. There was question I wanted to ask biology teacher about kangaroo. She had said kangaroo carried her baby in kind of bag in front part of her body. I wanted to know how many baby kangaroos it could carry at..... time.
2. “Is that your wife?”
“No, my wife’s woman in.... red dress.”
3. I work with man and two women. man is quite nice, but women are not very friendly.
4. What’s in..... newspaper?
5. Can you show me that book, please?
6. What’s name of woman in blue dress?
7. water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
8. I like steak, but I don’t like.....eggs.
9. She lives in nice flat on fifth floor of old house.
10. It’s terrible - eggs are \$ 2 dozen.

B) Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.

Example: *Have you got ...a... camera?*

1. You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
2. When we reached the city center, shops were still open but most of them were already closed.
3. Jack has got very long legs, so he’s fast runner.
4. I’m looking for job. And did Ann get job she applied for?
5. Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
6. We went out for meal last night. restaurant we went to was excellent.
7. This morning I had boiled egg and toast for breakfast.
8. Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.
9. I went into the shop and asked to speak to ... manager.
10. There’s no need to buy any milk. milkman brings it every morning.

C) Put a suitable article into the blanks:

Example: *My neighbor is ...a... photographer; let's ask him for ...an... advice about colourfilms.*

1. I had very bad night; I didn't sleep... wink.
2. He is vegetarian; you won't get meat at his house.
3. youngest boy has just started going to school; eldest boy is at college.
4. I went to school to talk to headmistress. I persuaded her to let Anngive up gymnastics and take ballet lessons instead.
5. There was knock on door. I opened it and found small darkman in check overcoat and soft hat.
6. - Are John and Mary.....cousins?
- No, they aren't cousins; they are brother and sister.
7. postman's little boy says that he'd rather be dentist than doctor, because dentists don't get called out at night.
8. - Would you like to hear story about Englishman, Irishman and..... Scotsman?
- No. I've heard stories about Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen before and they are all same.
9. "..... modern burglars don't hide under beds." said her daughter.
- 10..... most of stories that people tell about Irish aren'ttrue.

D) Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articleswhere needed.

Example: *Tobacco is one of ...the... most important products of ...the... South.*

1. fresh air is needed by all people.
2. cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton which comes from.....Oklahoma.
3. air in this room is fresh.
4. important products which we ger from India are tea,cotton, and rice.
5. telephone seldom rings in our home.
6. silver is conductor of..... electricity.
7. I get on train at same place every day.
8. rain and sun are needed for raising of vegetables.
9. Mary is waving to us from across.....street.
- 10..... sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.

E) Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articleswhere needed.

Example: *He went to ...-... Spain last month.*

1. When you go to Spain, be sure to see.....Madrid.
2. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62nd St.
3. Tokyo is largest city in .. World.
4. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.
5. Miami is center oftobacco industry.
6. Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico.
7. rivers ofeastern part of United States flow toward East Coast.
8. largest river in America isMississippi.
9. New York subway trains are very comfortable.
- 10..... climate of southern Florida is very nice all year.

WORKSHEET 35**SUBJECT : Gerund or Infinitive****A) Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs:**

Example: *He gave up ...gambling...(gamble).*

1. . He told me (try) (come) early.
2. I advised him (ask) the bus conductor
..... (tell) him where (get) off.
3. We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
4. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
5. A: Did you remember (give) him the money?
B: No, I didn't. I still have it in my pocket; but I'll(see) him
tonight and I promise (not / forget) this time.
6. I saw the plane (crash) in to the hill and
..... (burst) into flames.
7. He is said (be) the best surgeon in the country.
8. We don't want anybody (know) we are here.
9. A: Why didn't you pay the bill for him?
B: I offered (pay), but he refused.
10. He was accused of (steal) the valuable vase.

B) Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs in brackets:

1. After she had decided ..to stay... (stay) in Turkey, she got used to
..... (eat) Turkish foods.
2. They seem (have) plenty of money.
3. I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise (not / be) late again.
4. I remember (go) to the cinema with my girl friend
when I was a teenager.
5. He is ashamed of (steal) that money.
6. I think we'd better (exchange) names and addresses.
7. Would you mind (show) me how (work)
the new machine?
8. She warned her child (not / touch) the wire.
9. Can you manage (finish) (pack) these
parcels alone?
10. His doctor advised him (give up) (sit)
up late at night?

C) Supply the appropriate form of the verbs:

Example: *I'm sorry for ...keeping... (keep) you late.*

1. She never admits (make) mistakes.
2. Please avoid (be) alone with him.
3. When you finish (do) your homework, call me.
4. She's considering (be) a member of T.E.D. Club.
5. On Sundays I always practise (talk) English with my aunt.
6. Do you fancy (play) tennis this afternoon?
7. I dislike (study) history.
8. Please try to escape (make) him angry.
9. I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
10. She can't afford (buy) a car.

D) Complete with GERUND or INFINITIVE:

Example: *He suggested ...having... dinner in a Chinese restaurant.*

1. I'll give it back when I finish..... it.
2. I remembered to the chemists for you. Here's your medicine.
3. I remember him last night.
4. Would you like to some music?
5. I regret that I won't be able to come to the meeting.

WORKSHEET 36

SUBJECT : Gerund or Infinitive

A) Use the GERUND to connect the following:

Example: *Peter's sometimes late. He can't help it.*

Peter can't help being late.

- 1. Gordon has to get up early. He dislikes it.
.....
- 2. Paul asked Mary to come home. He remembers it.
.....
- 3. Jill occasionally speaks Spanish. She can't avoid it.
.....
- 4. Jim didn't take his holiday until June. He delayed it.
.....
- 5. Jim was speaking French when Bob came in. He stopped.
.....
- 6. Jim wanted to see the race. He didn't want to miss it.
.....
- 7. You may have an accident if you drive that car. You risk it.
.....
- 8. I wouldn't like to work in an office. I don't fancy it.
.....
- 9. I spent all my money. I regret it, because I've got none left now.
.....
- 10. Henry has his lunch very late. He is used to it.
.....

B) Complete the sentences using the GERUND (after prepositions):

Example: *David is studying. He's bored.*

David is bored with studying.

- 1. Gordon likes to watch football. He's keen.
.....
- 2. Peter wants to learn English. He's interested.
.....
- 3. Sheila keeps her own room tidy. She's responsible.
.....
- 4. Sally will visit her aunt. She's excited.
.....
- 5. Swan will meet Gordon. She is looking forward.
.....
- 6. Paul doesn't want to be misunderstood. He's afraid.
.....

7. Jane has to do the housework by herself. She's tired.

8. John has to get up early. He is used.

C) Supply an appropriate form GERUND or INFINITIVE of the verbs in parentheses:

Example: *Mary reminded me ...of being... (be / not) late for the meeting.*

1. We went for a walk after we finished (clean) up the kitchen.
2. When do you expect (leave) on your trip?
3. The baby started (talk) when she was about eighteen months old.
4. I'm getting tired. I need..... (take) a break.
5. I've decided (stay) here over vacation and (paint) my room.
6. Sometimes students avoid (look) at the teacher if they don't want (answer) a question.
7. The travel agent advised us (not / wait) until August.
8. We're going out for dinner. Would you like (join) us?
9. Mrs. Allen promised (come) tomorrow.
10. My boss expects me (complete) this work as soon as possible.

WORKSHEET 37

SUBJECT : Adjectives and Adverbs

A) Write what the underlined word is; adjective or adverb:

- Example:** Fast runners win races. adjective
1. Mathematics is difficult.
 2. She's a good typist.
 3. She behaved rudely to her boss.
 4. You've done well in your test.
 5. The clowns are very funny.
 6. She's a pretty girl.
 7. He runs fast.
 8. Ann is very sad.
 9. She plays the piano beautifully.
 10. Father is very busy in his office.

B) Underline the correct item:

- Example:** He left the room quiet / quietly.
1. Jane works **hard / hardly**.
 2. He's a very **nice / nicely** man.
 3. The sun is shining **bright / brightly**.
 4. Smoking is **bad / badly** for your health.
 5. She behaves very **good / well**.
 6. He always dresses **smart / smartly**.
 7. He shouted **angry / angrily** at me.
 8. This chair is **comfortable / comfortably**.
 9. He smiled **sad / sadly**.
 10. You drive very **slow / slowly**.

C) Complete these sentences:

Example: *There was some heavy rain last night.*
 Yes, it rained very ...heavily...

1. Aren't the children **quiet**!
 Yes, they're working very
2. James has a **loud** voice.
 Yes, he always talks very
3. Isn't the teacher **angry**!
 Yes, he's shouting very
4. Angela's very **happy** today!
 Yes, she's laughing very

5. The telephone rang in the middle of the night. Nick was very **sleepy**.
He answered it very
6. Kate likes playing **slow** music.
Yes, she's playing this piece very

D) Complete the sentence with the correct word from the brackets:

Example: Mice move ...quietly... (quiet / quietly)

1. This exercise is(easy / easily)
2. These people are speaking (quiet / quietly)
3. Mr. Brown can speak English (good / well)
4. Tigers are animals. (brave / bravely)
5. The footballer is (tired / tiredly)
6. Cheetahs run (quick / quickly)
7. She is lifting the weight..... (easy / easily)
8. The children are playing (happy / happily)

E) Supply the proper form, ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:

Example: *He always does his homework ...carefully... (careful).*

1. He is a very (careful) student.
2. Come (quick). We need your help.
3. You should drive more (slow) along this road.
4. The old man walks very.....(slow).
5. Helen is a very (slow) student.
6. Her brother, on the other hand, learns.....(rapid).
7. Mr. Gonzales has a (permanent) visa.
8. He hopes to remain in this country (permanent).
9. This is an (easy) exercise.
10. I can do all of these exercises(easy).

WORKSHEET 38**SUBJECT : Adjectives ending -ing or -ed****A) Choose the correct form:**

Example: *I enjoyed the book. It was very interested / interesting.*

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

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

Example: *I find it quite ...embarrassed... to talk in front of a group of people.*
(embarrass)

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

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

Example: *The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)*

- a) *The film was ...disappointing...*
- b) *We were ...disappointed... with the film.*

1. Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
 - a) She enjoys her job but it's often
 - b) At the end of a day's work, she is often
2. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
 - a) This weather is
 - b) This weather makes me
 - c) It's silly to get
3. Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excite-)

- a) It will be an experience for her.
- b) Going to new places is always
- c) She is really about going to the United States.

D) Choose the correct word:

Example: I was *disappointing* / *disappointed* with the film. I had expected it to be better.

1. Are you *interesting* / *interested* in football?
2. The football match was quite *exciting* / *excited*. I enjoyed it.
3. It's sometimes *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* when you have to ask people for money.
4. Do you easily get *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* ?
5. I had never expected to get the job. I was really *amazing* / *amazed* when I was offered it.
6. She has really learnt very fast. She has made *astonishing* / *astonished* progress.
7. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not *amusing* / *amused*.
8. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very *shocking* / *shocked*.
9. Why do you always look so *boring* / *bored*? Is your life really so *boring* / *bored*?
10. He's one of the most *boring* / *bored* people I've ever met. He never stops talking and whenever says anything *interesting* / *interested*.

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

amusing / amused	confusing / confused	exhausting / exhausted
annoying / annoyed	disgusting / disgusted	interesting / interested
boring / bored	exciting / excited	surprising / surprised

Example: *He works very hard. It's not ...surprising... that he's always tired.*

1. I've got nothing to do. I'm
2. The teacher's explanation was Most of the students didn't understand it.
3. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
4. I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly in art.
5. There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
6. The lecture was I fell asleep.
7. I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't
8. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
9. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite about it.
10. Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very

WORKSHEET 39**SUBJECT : Comparatives and Superlatives****A) Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in brackets:****Example:** Tom is ...elder than... his brother. (old)

1. This problem is that problem. (easy)
2. John is boy in our class. (tall)
3. My friend is my sister. (fat)
4. My room is room in our house. (small)
5. Konya is city in Turkey. (large)
6. The Kızılırmak is river in Turkey. (long)
7. Madonna is Sandra. (popular)
8. My English is your English. (good)
9. The weather today is the weather yesterday. (bad)
10. This garden is that garden. (large)

B) Fill in the blanks as in the example:

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was ...smaller than... (small) the one in the photograph in the brochure. I think it was (small) room in the hotel. The weather was terrible too. It was (cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was (dirty) all the beaches on the island. The food was (expensive) I expected and I didn't have enough money. One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was (expensive) vase in the whole shop. But (bad) thing all was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home. It was (horrible) holiday all my life.

C) Complete the sentences:

	<u>DAVID</u>	<u>TOM</u>	<u>GEORGE</u>
Age	25	30	35
Weight	70 kgs	72 kgs	75 kgs
Height	1.68	1.72	1.80
Salary	\$800/month	\$1000/month	\$1500/month
House	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms

Example: (young) David is ...younger than... Tom and George.

1. (old) George and Tom are..... David.
2. (heavy) George is the all.
3. (light) Tom is..... George.
4. (tall) Tom is..... David.
5. (tall) George is all.
6. (old) George is Tom.
7. (little) David gets money..... Tom.
8. (much) George gets money..... Tom.
9. (small) David's house is..... Tom's.
- 10.(big) George's house is all.

Read the passage:

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

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

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

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

Miss Bennet: Yes, I am. Tina loves to eat very much.

Mrs. Smith : So do I. I hope it will be time for lunch soon.

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

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

Example: (Miss Bennet / tall / Tina Robbins)

Miss Bennet is taller than Tina Robbins.

1. (Miss Bennet / short / her brother James)
.....
2. (James / tall / her sister)
.....
3. (Miss Bennet / old / her best friend)
.....
4. (Her best friend / young / Miss Bennet)
.....

5. (Miss Bennet / short / her brother)

6. (Her brother / tall / Miss Bennet)

7. (Miss Bennet / fat / Tina)

8. (Tina / slim / Miss Bennet)

9. (Miss Bennet / slim / her brother)

10. (Her brother / fat / Miss Bennet)

E) Use “as..... as” in the blanks:

1. Jack’s English is worse than Sonia’s.

Jack’s English isn’t Sonia’s.

2. Alper’s bag is 3 kg. Ahmet’s bag is 5 kg.

Alper’s bag isn’t Ahmet’s bag.

3. An orange is sweeter than a lemon.

A lemon isn’t an orange.

4. Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.

Terry is Jason.

5. Chinese is more difficult than French.

French isn’t Chinese.

6. Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting.

Science fictions are..... soap operas.

7. Chemistry is more difficult than drawing.

Chemistry isn’t..... drawing.

8. Jane’s car is Mercedes, but Sue’s car is Opel.

Sue’s car isn’t Jane’s car.

9. July is hotter than May.

May isn’t..... July.

WORKSHEET 40**SUBJECT : Prepositions (at / in / on)****A) Fill in prepositions of time “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>on</u> ... Saturday | 7. 9 o'clock |
| 2. July | 8. Christmas |
| 3. 1984 | 9. September 28 th |
| 4. March 25 th | 10. 1991 |
| 5. Friday | 11. August 29 th |
| 6. summer | 12. winter |

B) Fill in “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ... <u>in</u> ... December | 7. February 8 th |
| 2. midnight | 8. noon |
| 3. 1982 | 9. 1964 |
| 4. April | 10. spring |
| 5. April 2 nd | 11. night |
| 6. a quarter past six | 12. Saturday night |

C) Fill in the blanks with “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

- We always go on holiday ...in...summer.
- My mother usually goes shopping Friday morning.
- I always do my homework the evening.
- The circus usually comes to our town spring.
- Sophia's birthday is May 16th .
- I usually get up seven o'clock.
- My favorite television programme begins 6:30 the evening.
- Sometimes it snows winter.
- My friend's birthday is June.
- Some birds and animals come out night.

D) Choose the correct answer:

- My lesson starts at five o'clock.
a) on b) at c) in
- My father usually buys a newspaper _____ the morning.
a) on b) at c) in

3. We wear warm clothes _____ winter.
a) on b) at c) in
4. We get presents _____ Christmas.
a) on b) at c) in
5. I usually visit my grandparents _____ Sunday afternoon.
a) on b) at c) in
6. John's birthday is _____ August 16th .
a) on b) at c) in
7. The film finishes _____ 9:30.
a) on b) at c) in
8. The supermarket is closed _____ Sunday.
a) on b) at c) in

E) Fill in "AT", "IN" or "ON":

My birthday is ...on... the 30th of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up 8 o'clock the morning and tidied the house. Then the afternoon I went intown with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started 7 o'clock the evening and didn't stop until very late night! the 31st of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early the evening.

F) Fill in the spaces in the invitation with "IN","ON" or "AT":

I'm going to have a party! I hope you can come!!

It's going to start ...at... 5 o'clock the afternoon the second Saturday August. We're going to have it in Tom's house on Wilton Avenue. There's a big garden and we're going to have the party inthe garden.

Did you know that my birthday is the eighth? But as you can see, the party is going to be the tenth. Why? Parties are better the weekend!

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS WELCOME ANYDAY!!!!

WORKSHEET 41

SUBJECT : Prepositions

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

Example: Columbus discovered America ...in...1492.

1. You can see the stars night, if the sky is clear.
2. Tom isn't here the moment. He'll be back five minutes.
3. The course begins 7 January and ends 10 March.
4. Tom's grandmother died 1977 the age of 79.
5. The price of electricity is going up October.
6. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax weekends.
7. I can't be at home the morning. Can you phone me..... the afternoon instead?
8. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
9. Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
10. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.

B) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

Example: Cenk lives ...at... 810 İstiklal Street.

1. The course begins 8 June and ends..... October.
2. Peter is class 2 B.
3. Peter goes to school Monday..... Friday.
4. Students haven't got any lessons the weekends.
5. Sheila gets up..... 6.30 every morning.
6. Mike and his family go for a walk the evenings.
7. Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures cars the wall his room.
8. I go to school bus, not..... foot.
9. I went to bed midnight and got up 10.00 the morning.
10. Mozart was born Salzburg 1756.

C) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

Example: I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book ...on... the top shelf.

1. sunny days we usually go on a picnic.
2. I usually listen pop music, because I'm interested...it.
3. Mary was born 20th March 1982.
4. We had to work everyday last summer.

5. Christmas I'd like to visit my relatives.
6. I last saw him last March.
7. Section 5 is the first floor of the Prep School.
8. You mustn't smoke.....a bus.
9. Ahmet's grandmother died 1990the age of 81.
10. Were there many peoplethe concert?

D) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

Example: *It was a short book and easy to read. I read it ...in... a day.*

1. Jimmy was getting ready for school. He was looking for his clothes. His mother said, "Your shirt is the chair. Your socks are the drawer. Your shoes are the bed."
2. Get the bus! It's about to go.
3. The car mine braked very hard and hit my car.
4. You walk very fast. You're always five steps.....me.
5. There are emergency telephones all the E-5 Motorway.
6. I will be very angry with you if I see your bicycle leaning the rose tree again.
7. There's a big dog you. Quick! Run away!
8. Someone parked his car of my gate. I can't go out.
9. There is a concert. A lot of people are the stadium.
10. Mary is sitting John and Sebastian.

WORKSHEET 42**SUBJECT : Relative Clauses****A) Put in WHO / WHICH :**

Example: *I met a woman ...who... can speak six languages.*

1. What's the name of the man lives next door?
2. What's the name of the river goes through the town?
3. Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
4. Do you know anybody want to buy a car?
5. Where is the picture was on the wall?
6. She always asks me questions are difficult to answer.
7. I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.
8. A coffee-maker is a machine makes coffee.

B) Make one sentence from two. Use WHO / THAT / WHICH :

Example: *A girl is now in hospital. She was injured in the accident.*

A girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

1. A man told me you were away. He answered the phone.
.....
2. A waitress was very impolite and impatient. She served us.
.....
3. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
.....
4. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
.....
5. I saw the man. He closed the door.
.....
6. The girl is happy. She won the race.
.....
7. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
.....
8. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
.....
9. The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.
.....
10. The woman was polite. She answered the phone.
.....

C) Construct sentences with the cue words. Use WHICH or WHO.

- 1. vase / costs \$500. Don't touch it! ... That's the vase which costs \$500.
- 2. girl / is always late. Don't wait for her! That's the girl who is always late.
- 3. letter / came for my father. Don't open it!
- 4. man / gave me the wrong directions. Don't listen to him!
- 5. dress / got dirty. Don't wear it!
- 6. bus / goes to New York. Don't get on it!
- 7. woman / told everyone my secret. Don't tell her!

D) Join the sentences using WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHICH or WHOSE:

Example: *She's the girl. She works in the library.*

She is the girl who works in the library.

- 1. Corfu is an island. It has many beautiful beaches.
.....
- 2. Here's the alarm clock. I bought it yesterday.
.....
- 3. I've spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday.
.....
- 4. That's the lady. Her jewellery was stolen.
.....
- 5. That is the radio. I won it in the competition.
.....
- 6. John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire.
.....
- 7. There is the hospital. I was born there.
.....
- 8. That was the summer. I met my wife then.
.....
- 9. That is Fiona Webb. She is a famous dancer.
.....
- 10. France is the country. The best wine is produced there.
.....

E) Complete the conversation using WHO, WHICH, WHOSE or WHERE:

Simon: Hi Nigel! Where did you go on holiday?
 Nigel : I went to Greece ... where... I had a nice time.
 Simon: Did you see anything exciting?
 Nigel : Yes. I went to the Acropolis, is very famous. I also went to the place the first Olympic Games were held.
 Simon : Did you meet anyone interesting there?
 Nigel : Yes. I met a girl was from England. She knew a Greek family..... lived in Athens and she took me to meet them. They were a very rich and kind family friendliness made me feel very

welcome.

Simon : It sounds like you enjoyed yourself!

Nigel : Yes, it's a place I would like to go back.

F) Match the phrases as in the example:

a blender	a path at the side of the road	you relax in it
a party	something	you mix things with it
an armchair	a machine	people walk along it
a pavement	a piece of furniture	people enjoy going to
a fork	an occasion	you eat with it

Example: *A blender is a machine you mix things with.*

1.
2.
3.
4.

G) Complete with WHO or WHICH:

Example: *“Bob Geldof is a singer and songwriter... was... was born in Ireland in 1954.”*

1. He is the famous pop musician organized charity pop concerts in the 1980s.
2. *“I don't like Mondays.”* is the name of one of his songs became a big hit.
3. *“Feed the World”* is the song raised \$8 million for famine relief in Ethiopia.
4. *“Bond Aid”* was the name of the group sang the number one hit.
5. Geldof traveled all over the world. He found a lot of famous people were willing to give money for his projects.
6. Before Bob became a pop star, he had many different jobs..... he didn't like.
7. Being a music journalist in Canada was a job he enjoyed.
8. *“The Boomtown Rats”* is the name of the group he formed in Dublin.
9. Geldof wrote a best-selling book about his life is called IS THAT IT?
10. People know Geldof say that he is a very kind person.

H) Fill in the correct RELATIVE PRONOUN:

Example: *Did you see the man ...who...stole her bag?*

1. The eggs you've bought are bad.
2. Please give me the keys..... are on the table.
3. Is that man we saw in the park yesterday?
4. What's the name of the lady babysits for you?
5. Tom is playing with the dog lives next door.
6. Have you eaten all the cakes I made yesterday?
7. How old is the man owns this shop?
8. Let's all look at the picture is on page 7.
9. Has Peter returned the money he borrowed from you?
10. What colour is the dress you're going to wear tonight?

I) Combine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

Example: *Bob bought the car from a man. The man was the owner of the gallery.*

Bob bought the car from a man who was the owner of the gallery.

1. The teacher asked me a question. It was taken from a story book.
.....
2. Have you employed the man? I recommend him to you last week.
.....
3. The book was very interesting. I borrowed it from the library yesterday.
.....
4. The girls are my classmates. We saw them at the cinema.
.....
5. Alex took the gun out of his pocket. He saw the robbers running down the street.
.....
6. The students missed the quiz. They came to class late.
.....
7. The flowers are still fresh. I picked them up this morning.
.....
8. There was a garden here. It was full of green trees. Now there are only two trees.(Relative Clause / Used to)
.....
9. They played basketball at home. They broke the vase. It was very valuable.(While / Relative Clause)
.....
10. Gerry works for a company. It makes typewriter.
.....

WORKSHEET 43**SUBJECT : Relative Clauses****A) Join these sentences using suitable RELATIVE PRONOUNS:**

Example: *We have a neighbor. His dog barks a lot.*

We have a neighbor whose dog barks a lot.

1. I don't know most of the people. You invited them for the party.
.....
2. My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting.
.....
3. That's the parcel. It came in the mail.
.....
4. Do you know the man? I asked him the address.
.....
5. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets.
.....
6. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six years.
.....
7. The horse came in last. You were telling me about it.
.....
8. I can't remember the town. I was born there.
.....
9. I apologized to the woman. I spilt her coffee.
.....
10. Did you mail the letters? They were on my table.
.....

B) Complete the sentences:

Example: *I need someone who speaks French*

1. I watched a football match which
2. My friends whombrought me nice presents.
3. Did you pass the exam which..... ?
4. Students who must study harder.
5. The postman whose is at the door.
6. That's the girl whose
7. Jim helped the old lady who
8. The police asked some questions to the boy who
9. I have a new camera which
10. A parrot is a bird that

C) Answer the questions using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

Example: *Who did she give the money to? (man / wait at the door)*

She gave the money to the man who is waiting outside the door.

1. Where did he take her? (restaurant / serve Chinese food)
.....
2. What kind of students are mostly successful?
.....
3. What kind of people do you like?
.....
4. What kind of people don't you like?
.....
5. Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)
.....
6. Who is a postman?
.....
7. What is a knife?
.....
8. What kind of place do you like?
.....

D) Complete the sentences with WHO / WHICH / WHERE / WHOSE:

My friend ...who... took me to a restaurant works in a big shop..... sells expensive shoes. The restaurant we had lunch was very modern. The food they served was excellent. The waiters shirts were silk were always busy with the customers wallets were full of money.

The table we had was near a window, so we could see the cars were parked by the rich customers outside the restaurant. They were being watched by a youngman in uniform.

After we had finished the meals, the waitermy friend called came with a small silver box he had already put the bill in. When my friend took the bill out of the box, he opened his eyes in surprise because he had never had to pay so much money before.

E) Rewrite the following story combining the sentences using a RELATIVE PRONOUN:

In 1956, a young sailor wrote a note. He felt very lonely. He put the note into a bottle. He threw the bottle into the ocean. In his note, he wanted any girl to write to him. A girl would find the bottle.

Two years later, a fisherman saw the sailor's bottle and picked it up. He was fishing on a shore in Sicily. As a joke, he gave it to his daughter. She wrote the sailor a letter. After more letters, the sailor married her in 1958. He visited Sicily.

Example: The young sailor who wrote the note in 1956 felt very lonely.

.....

.....

.....

F) Combine the following sentences using WHERE or WHEN:

Example: Here is the shop. I bought my new camera form this shop.

Here is the shop where I bought my new camera.

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

WORKSHEET 44

SUBJECT : Pronouns

A) Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:

Example: *This is Tim. ...His... car is very fast.*

1. Jane and I are in the garden. books are in the classroom.
2. Are you a driver? Where is car?
3. I am a driver? This is.....school.
4. She is my friend. name is Meltem.
5. These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's.....house.
6. Look at that cat. eyes are green.
7. Your friend and you are sad today. What'sproblem?
8. That's Mr. Green. He is drivingcar.
9. Ali's and Can's bags are heavybags are full.
10. Gökçe and Meltem are listening to pop music. mother is cooking in the kitchen.

B) Rewrite these sentences using HE, SHE, IT, THEY, WE, HIS, HER, THEIR, OUR, ITS:

Example: The students' books are in the classroom.

Their books are in the classroom.

1. Jane's father is very thin.
.....
2. Men's trousers are very expensive.
.....
3. Jim's shirt is very long.
.....
4. Is your brother a businessman?
.....
5. My mother and I would like some tea.
.....
6. These are Ayşe's and my books.
.....
7. Mrs. Brown's daughters are in the garden.
.....
8. Where is Gökçe's mother?
.....
9. My father's car is blue.
.....
10. That rabbit is grey. The rabbit's ears are long.
.....

C. Rewrite the underlined words using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:

Example: *This is Ayşe's coat.*

This coat is hers.

1. It is my chocolate. Don't eat!
.....
2. That red book is not Can's book. His book is blue.
.....
3. A: Look at these keys. Are they our keys?
.....
B: No, they are not your keys. They are my mother's keys.
.....
4. A: Are those your glasses or my glasses on the table?
.....
B: I think, they are your glasses. My glasses aren't on the table. They are in my bag.
.....

D. Fill in the blanks using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:

Example: A: *Is this John's tie?*

B: *Yes, it is ...his...*

1. My umbrella isn't black. is grey.
2. There is a car near your house. Is it?
3. That green shirt isn't Ayşe's. is blue.
4. Pass this ball to us. It is
5. They don't like sandwiches. These sandwiches are not
6. Don't take these keys. They are not
7. A: There is a pair of brown gloves here. Are they your gloves or my gloves?
B: I haven't got brown gloves. They aren't, they are
8. A: Is their house old?
B: No, is very old.

E. Fill in the blanks with ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:

Example: *We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with ...us...*

1. Are the lights on? Turn off!
2. Where is my book? I'm looking for
3. She is very tired. Help
4. I'm very thirsty. Give a glass of water.
5. This is Ahmet's pen. Give it to
6. Look at Are they your friends?
7. Are you John Brown? There is a letter for

F. Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, THEIR, ME, YOU, HIM, HER, IT, US, THEM, MINE, YOURS, HERS, HIS, OURS, THEIRS where necessary:

Example: *Is that Jim's tie? Show me... this tie.*

1. There is a pen on the table. Give.....to me.
2. Pass these books to your friends. They are
3. A: Is this my umbrella?
B: No, it isn't umbrella. is on the table.
4. Gökçe and I are in the classroom. bags are under the desk over there. Couldyou bring to ?
5. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at the door. This is key. Please giveto
6. A: Have you got a green pullover?
B: No, isn't green. It's blue.
7. Look at that man. name is John Brown. This psssport is.....Give to

G. Rewrite the underlined parts using ME, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:

Example: *There are some books on the desk. Look at these books.*

There are some books on the desk. Look at them.

1. She is turning the radio on.
.....
2. The teacher is asking Jane a question.
.....
3. Take your shoes off.
.....
4. The man is looking at Ali and me.
.....
5. Jim is giving his father some tea.
.....
6. This is the dog's meat. Give the meat to the dog.
.....
7. Is Tom eating any oranges?
.....
8. Give the milk to that cat.
.....

H) Complete the passage. Use these words.

my your his her its our their his

Hello. ...my...name is Patrick. I'm nine. I have got a brother. His name is Andy and he's eleven. We are on holiday in Spain. The hotel is very good and

swimming-pool is large.

Andy and I have got a sister. name is Liz. She's six years old.
..... mother and father are in the restaurant now. Their friends, Mr. and
Mrs. Bolton, are in the restaurant, too. two sons are in the pool.

Andy has got a girl-friend. girl-friend's name is Sandra. She's in
..... class at school.

Where is your family? Is family here, too?

WORKSHEET 45**SUBJECT : Pronouns****A) Choose the correct answers:**

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

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

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

1. Peter and I are going out this evening....We... 're going to the cinema. Would you like to come with
2. Where are my keys? I put on the table a moment ago, but no 've disappeared.
3. 's usually quite cold in New York in the winter.
4. A: What did you think of the film, Simon? B: enjoyed very much.
5. 's strange that Kate didn't come to the meeting.
6. A: What do the government plan to do about education?
B: say that 're going to build more schools.
7. aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until 're 17 years old.
8. If you have any problems, just tell someone and they 'll help you.
9. How far is from Madrid to Paris?
10. My sister and I are quite different. 's much more serious than am.

C) Choose the correct answers:

1. We know their/theirs telephone number, but they don't know our/ours.
2. My/Mine car wasn't as expensive as her/hers.
3. A: How are your/yours children?

B: Fine, thanks. How are *your / yours*?

4. Maria has got *her / hers* suitcase, but *her / hers* friends haven't got *their / theirs*.
5. *Our / Ours* flat isn't as big as *their / theirs*, but *our / ours* is much more comfortable.
6. Have you seen *my / mine* coat?

WORKSHEET 46**SUBJECT: Reflexive Pronouns****A) Complete the sentences using MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES:****Example:** *Sue's children are too young to look after ... themselves...*

1. An elephant hurt when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
2. I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it
3. I don't need any help. I can take care of
4. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
5. Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
6. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy at the disco last night?

B) Complete each sentence using BY + A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:**Example:** *A: Who did you go to the cinema with?**B: Nobody, I went ... by myself...*

1. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
2. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all
3. They need some help; they can't manage
4. The dog opened the door

C) Complete the sentences using a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:**Example:** *I didn't buy that cake from the shop. I made it ... by myself..*

1. A: Who built your swimming pool for you?
B: Nobody. We built it
2. Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him
3. A: Who told you they were moving?
B: They told me
4. Mr. Mason offered me the job.
5. Sally didn't buy that sweater, she made it

D) Finish the sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

Example: *I want to know more about you. Tell me about ...yourself...*

1. He looked at in the mirror.
2. I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
3. Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
4. My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed
5. I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
6. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about

E) Complete the answers to the questions using MYSELF, YOURSELF, ITSELF etc.

Example: *Who repaired the bicycle for you?*

Nobody. I repaired it myself.

1. Did Brian have his hair cut by a hairdresser?
No. He cut
2. Do you want me to post that letter for you?
No, I'll
3. Who told you that Linda was getting married?
Linda

WORKSHEET 47

SUBJECT : Possessive “apostrophe –s-“ or “of”

A) Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the POSSESSIVE ‘S or OF:

Example: *Have you seen Steven Spielberg’s new film? (the new film / Steven Spielberg)*

Have you repaired the wheel of the bicycle? (the wheel / the bicycle)

1. We had to leave the cinema early so we didn’t see
(the end / the film)
2. We met Sue and Frank at (the party / Sarah)
3. My flat is on (the top floor / the house)
4. The bus crashed into (the back / my car)
5. We heard the news from (a friend / the woman who works in the post office)
6. There’s a hospital at (the end / this road)
7. I’ve spoken to (the parents / the girls)
8. The police want to interview (the manager / the Black Cat Club)

B) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the POSSESSIVE ‘S:

Example: *What is your friend..’s... name?*

1. Sarah found somebody credit cards in the street.
2. The Eiffel Tower is Paris most famous landmark.
3. The boys bedroom has just been painted.
4. I read about a murder in this morning newspaper.
5. Can you borrow your parents car at the weekend?
6. I need to get some medicine. Is there a chemist near here?

C) Rewrite the following using the correct POSSESSIVE form:

Example: *the butterflies – the wings the butterflies’ wings*

1. the sea – the waves
2. the students – the books
3. drive – three hours
4. the department store – the staff
5. living – the cost
6. some friends – my brother
7. bread – the price
8. the baby – the pram

9. John and Paul – the wives
10. the men – the changing rooms

D) Answer the questions:

Example: *Is this your car?*

No, ...it isn't. It's Ben's...(Ben)

1. Are these your boots?
No,.....(Jim)
2. Are these Sue's glasses?
No,.....(Eric)
3. Is that your dress?
No,.....(Karen)
4. Is this my jacket?
No,..... (Mr. Jackson)
5. Are these your shirts?
No,..... (Mike)
6. Is that your grandmother's dress?
No, (my mother)

WORKSHEET 48**SUBJECT : Modals****A) Fill in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:**

1. She is a small baby. She ...can't... eat meat, but she drink milk.
2. That dress is not expensive. Ibuy it.
3. A cat climb up a tree, but a dog
4. I'm very tired today. I clean my room.
5. John is very short. He play basketball very well.
6. We are very hungry, so we eat a lot of sandwiches.
7. He is very fat. He run very fast.
8. We sleep in the bedroom but we sleep in the bathroom.

B) Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:

Example: *She is ill, so she ...must... see the doctor.*

1. It's raining heavily. You take your umbrella.
2. We (not / pick) the flowers in the park.
3. Mike is nine months old. He (not / eat) nuts.
4. I am very tall. So I play basketball.
5. I'm sorry but we (not / come) to your party tomorrow.
6. You are speaking very quietly. I (not / understand) you.
7. I use your phone?
8. We go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
9. My hands are dirty. I wash them.
10. It's late. I go now.

C) Use MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (NOT) HAVE TO:

Example: *I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ...must... work.*

1. Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
2. You forget what I told you. It's very important.
3. We leave yet. We've got plenty of time.
4. Ann was feeling ill last night. She leave the party early.
5. I go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
6. The windows are very dirty. I clean them.
7. The windows aren't dirty. You clean them.

8. We arrived home very late last night. We wait half an hour for a taxi.
9. These cakes are very nice. You have one.
10. We take an umbrella. It's not going to rain.

D) Fill in the blanks using (NOT) HAVE TO / MUST (NOT) / CAN / COULD:

Example: *George has traveled a lot. He ...can... speak four languages.*

1. I can't sing now but I sing very well when I was a child.
2. She will stay in bed till 10 o'clock this morning. Because she go to work.
3. Many students in Turkey wear uniform when they go to school.
4. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.
5. You've been coughing a lot recently. You smoke so much.
6. You have a bad headache. So you go to bed early.
7. I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I swim from one side of the lake to the other.
8. You see the sea from our bedroom window.

E) Fill in the blanks with MUST (NOT) / CAN (NOT) / (NOT) HAVE TO / NEEDN'T:

Example: *You've been travelling all day. You ...must... be tired.*

1. You park in that street. It is not permitted.
2. Look at George. He is working very well. He be ill.
3. There's someone at the door. I'm expecting Paul. It be Paul.
4. Ali's car is here. He be here.
5. The baby is asleep. You shout.
6. You've got plenty of time. You hurry.
7. A: "Do you want me to wait for you?"
B: "No, it's OK. You wait."
8. I can't get any answer from my telephone. It be out of order.
9. Ann stayed in bed this morning because she go to work.
10. Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.

F) Use a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:

Example: *He ...could... play chess when he was young.*

1. You drive a car when you are 18.
2. I ask you a question?
3. She be 25. She looks older than that.

4. His telephone doesn't answer. He..... (go) to the club.
5. She entered the room carrying a wet umbrella. She..... (walk) in the rain.
6. My car didn't work this morning. So I walk to the office.
7. He (be) home, but we didn't telephone him.
8. She (help) me a lot by giving me a little of his time, but she preferred to go out.
9. He doesn't know the answer. He (study).
10. I can't find the house. I (write) down the address.

G) Fill in the blanks with suitable MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS:

Example: He ...doesn't have to... wear a suit to work, but he usually does.

1. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he pay.
2. When I was a child, I understand adults, and now that I am an adult I understand children.
3. When I first went to England I read English but I understand it.
4. I see your passport, please?
5. He sees very badly, he wear glasses all the time.
6. Pedestrians either use the crosswalk or cross the street at the trafficlighs.
7. The buses were all full; I take a taxi.
8. You drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
9. we all go to the football match tonight?
10. You argue with your father, you obey him.

H) A mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about opening it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.

- Jill : ...May... I have a look at it? (permission)
 Tom : I think who it's from. (negative ability)
 Jill : It.....be important. (assumption)
 Tom : you read the postmark? (ability)
 Jill : It be from the taxman. (possibility)
 Tom : No, it be from him. He always uses a special envelope. (negative assumption)
 Jill : It be from your bank manager (possibility), so you open it immediately. (advice)
 Tom : Yes, I stop putting it off (obligation). Now, let's see. Is it good news or bad?

I) Draw conclusions using CAN'T / MUST / MIGHT:

Example: *He drives a very expensive car and owns a private plane. (rich)*

He must be very rich.

1. He spends all day walking round the town. (job)
.....
2. They are asking the way to the city center. (tourist)
.....
3. She works for a daily newspaper. She goes to the big football matches. (sports reporter)
.....
4. I thought he studied medicine, but she's going to an outdoor job now. (doctor)
.....
5. She teaches maths at the university. (stupid)
.....
6. A: What happened to your leg?
B: I slipped badly on the ice and broke it.
A: Oh! That hurt a lot.
B: It does.
7. A: Listen! Do you hear a noise like someone shouting?
B: Yes, I do. The new neighbors upstairs quarrel again.
8. A: I get a rise in my salary soon.
B: What makes you think so?
A: The boss seemed very pleased with my last project.

J) Fill in MUST or MUSTN'T:

Example: *It's cold. You ...mustn't... leave without your jacket.*

1. You eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
2. I go to the post office. I have a letter to send.
3. You speak rudely to your parents.
4. You park here – it's illegal.
5. We hurry or we'll miss the bus.

WORKSHEET 49**SUBJECT : Modals****A) Use a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:**

Example: *I can't find my book. I ...must have left... (leave) it on the bus.*

1. They don't answer their phone; they (go) away on their vacation.
2. John went to the movies last night, but he (stay) at home and (prepare) his lessons.
3. The lights have gone out. A fuse (blow).
4. She (go) to school. It's Saturday.
5. You were stupid to go skiing here. You (break) your leg.
6. She (sing) like an angel when she was a kid.
7. I make a suggestion?
8. You go and see "Batman". It's a great film.
9. He came home alone. You (let) him do that; he (get) lost.
10. He read the message but he (not) understand.

B) Fill in the blanks using MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD and PAST FORMS of them:

Example: *Sally looks sad and worried. She ...must have had... (have) a problem with something.*

1. Bob (be) at school because I haven't seen him today.
2. Mr. Treves hasn't come to work yet. He has never been late for work. He (miss) the bus.
3. Timmy is a very good boy. He isn't naughty, so he (break) that window. Someone else (break) it.
4. I'm sure that I dropped my key in the car. It (be) there at the moment.
5. The street is wet this morning. I'm not sure but it (rain) last night.
6. A: I talked to your science teacher at school yesterday.
B: You (talk) to her because she wasn't at school yesterday.
7. A: The man was being taken to hospital. He (have) an accident.
B: Yes, I'm sure he had an accident.

8. A: Will you come to my birthday party tomorrow?
 B: I (come) to your party because I have to look after my little sister.
9. A: I'm going to do a parachute jump next week.
 B: You are going to jump out of an airplane! But you're 73 years old! You (be) serious. You (be) mad.
 A: It really (be) wonderful looking down on everything. I've always wanted to try it.
 B: But anything could happen. You (be) injured, or even killed. I wouldn't take the risk.
 A: Well, your life (be) much fun if you never take risks. You ought to try it, too. You never know. You (enjoy) it.
 B: Enjoy it! You (be) joking.
10. She knew everything about our plans. She (listen) to our conversation.

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

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

1. *I must tidy my room.*
2. *I mustn't cheat on the exams.*
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**D) Complete the sentences with MUST / MUSTN'T or
NEEDN'T: Examples: I haven't got much time. I**

...must... hurry.

I have got plenty of time. I ...needn't... hurry.

1. "Do you want me to wait for you?"
"No, it's okay. You.....wait."
2. Smith gave me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
3. You come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
4. We have enough food at home so we go shopping today.
5. This book is very valuable. You look after it very carefully
and you lose it.
6. You have got a new skirt, so you..... buy another.
7. It's holiday tomorrow. You get up early.
8. He's ill, so he see the doctor.
9. It's snowing. You put on your coat.
10. You take too many aspirins in one day.

WORKSHEET 50**SUBJECT : Perfect Modals****A) Complete the sentences using PERFECT MODALS:**

Example: *We didn't go out last night. We ...could have gone... (go) to the cinema but we decided to stay at home.*

1. Jerry passed the examination. He didn't study very much for it. The exam (be) very difficult.
2. A: I wonder where Tom was going when you saw him.
B: He (go) to work.
3. Thank you for doing the washing-up but you(do) it really. I was going to do it later.
4. The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove in to the back of his car. It wasn't my fault. He (give) warning that he was going to stop.
5. A: How do you think the fire started?
B: Well, I suppose someone.....(drop) a cigarette.
6. A: What time is it?
B: Well, we came at seven, and I'm sure we've been here for at least an hour. So it (be) around eight o'clock.
7. A: Jack was absent yesterday afternoon. Where was he?
B: I don't know. He (go) to a movie or he (be) at home.
8. I had a test this morning. I didn't do well on the test because I didn't study for it last night. I (study) it.

B) Fill in the blanks using MUST (HAVE), CAN'T (HAVE), MAY-MIGHT-COULD(HAVE):

Example: *She knew everything about our plans. She ...must have listened... (listen) to our conversation.*

1. He (eat) the roasted beef when we were out. He is a vegetarian.
2. Mrs. White bought a new fur coat! She..... (win) a lottery.
3. John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He (forget) all about it.
4. It is possible that he wasn't taken to the cinema last weekend. He (not / take) to the cinema.
5. The children (study) in the library now, because they have a test tomorrow.
6. The singer has got a sore throat, so she (sing) at the concert.

C) Rewrite the following sentences using MUST / CAN'T / MAY / MIGHT with the suitable infinitive forms (+infinitive or +perfect infinitive) according to their tenses:

Example: *It is possible that they will not reach agreement.*

They may not reach agreement.

- 1. Perhaps you found you made a mistake.
.....
- 2. It is certain that our boss will give a rise in our salary.
.....
- 3. It is impossible that she won the beauty contest last year.
.....
- 4. Perhaps parents will find that they cannot understand the new teaching methods being introduced in primary schools.
.....
- 5. It is not impossible that the Government's policy will prove to be little short of disastrous.
.....
- 6. I'm sure Jane got 5 in her last exam.
.....
- 7. I'm sure you will catch the 5 o'clock train.
.....
- 8. It is possible that he changed his mind after I had offered him the job.
.....

D) Complete the responses to the statements, using MUST or CAN'T to suggest what seems to be most likely explanations:

Example: *His fiancée writes him everyday. She must love him a lot.*

- 1. I don't seem to have my key with me . I must
- 2. He drives a Rolls-Royce and his wife a Mercedes. They must
- 3. He has no idea what the book is about. He can't
- 4. He talks about going to the moon next year. He must
- 5. She didn't reply to his letter. She can't
- 6. He wears glasses all the time. His eyesight can't
- 7. He said he would ring, but he hasn't. He must
- 8. The last bus has already gone. It must than I thought.

WORKSHEET 51**SUBJECT : Certainty, Possibility, Impossibility and Advisability****A) Rewrite the sentences using the modals of CERTAINTY, IMPOSSIBILITY and POSSIBILITY:****Example:** *Perhaps Jane will lend Tom some money.***Jane may lend Tom some money.**

1. Perhaps Jane lent Tom some money.
.....
2. It is possible that she won't invite you to the party.
.....
3. It is possible that she didn't invite him to the party.
.....
4. Perhaps she is asleep.
.....
5. Perhaps she was asleep.
.....
6. I'm sure he isn't tired.
.....
7. I'm sure he wasn't tired.
.....
8. It is impossible that Mary knows my phone number.
.....
9. It is impossible that Mary knew his address.
.....
10. I'm sure she reads adventure books a lot.
.....

B) Rewrite using modals to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IMPOSSIBILITY:**Example:** *Perhaps Peter landed some money to Linda.***Peter may have been landed some money to Linda.**

1. It is impossible that Ken saw me because he wasn't wearing his glasses.
.....
2. Perhaps Martin didn't receive my letter because he didn't reply.
.....
3. I'm sure he knows about the new project.
.....
4. It's impossible that he forgot the meeting. Because I called him this morning.
.....
5. It's possible that she will move to her new flat next week.
.....

C) Fill in the blanks with the modal verbs to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IMPOSSIBILITY:

Example: *He drank two glasses of water, he ...must be... (be) thirsty.*

1. He isn't more than 15 years old, he(have) a driving license.
2. He (watch) TV in his room, because there isn't any noise coming.
3. The solution (be) correct, because I looked up the answer key.
4. A: Do you smell fish?
B: Yes. Someone cooking fish.
5. I'm not sure, he (be) an actor, he is very handsome and rich.

D) Make sentences using CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILITY:

Example: *She / not / work / yesterday, / it / Sunday.*

She must not have worked yesterday, it was Sunday.

1. They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.
.....
2. There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
.....
3. Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.
.....

E) Fill in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILITY:

Example: *Her face is red. She ...must... be telling a lie.*

1. He is working hard. He be ill.
2. A: Have you done this puzzle?
B: Yes, I've got the same answer as you. It be correct.
A: Well, the answer in the book is different. So we be right.
3. A: Are John and Mary married?
B: They be married. They have rings on their fingers.
4. You've been resting all day; you be tired.
5. I can hear Jane speaking but she's alone in the room. She be talking to a friend on the phone.
6. A: Tom has been in his room for over an hour. What do you suppose he is doing?
B: I don't know. He be reading a book or sleeping, but he be studying because it is too late.

- 7. A: I need to call Howard. Do you know which hotel he's staying at in Boston?
 B: Well, he (stay) at the Holiday Inn, but I'm not sure. I think he (stay) at the Hilton, because it's too faraway from the city center.
- 8. A: Do you smell smoke?
 B: I sure do. Something (burn).

F) Rewrite the following sentences using modal verbs used for expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILITY:

Example: *Tom gets excellent grades. I'm sure he is very intelligent.*
Tom gets excellent grades. He must be very intelligent.

- 1. Perhaps Tony is in the sports center.

- 2. It's possible that Liz won't come to the party.

- 3. It's possible that Rose is studying to be a lawyer.

- 4. It's impossible that he is Canadian; I've ever seen his identity card.

- 5. I'm sure he goes to the theatre a lot.

- 6. I'm sure long skirts aren't in fashion this year.

- 7. Perhaps she won't be here tomorrow.

- 8. Their baby-boy is ill. It is impossible that they are going to the party.

- 9. I'm sure he is taking the money to the bank.

- 10. Perhaps people will be living on the moon in the future.

WORKSHEET 52**SUBJECT: *Used to / Would / Be used to*****A) Complete the sentences using USED TO or BE USED TO:****Example:** *I ...used to live... (live) in Finland, but now I live in France.*

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

B) Rewrite the sentences using USED TO:**Example:** *When she was a child, she lived in a small village.***When she was a child, she used to live in a small village.**

1. When he was a young man, he enjoyed playing basketball.
.....
2. In ancient Rome, wall paintings were a popular form of advertising.
.....
3. Before she learned to read, her parents read stories to her.
.....
4. Before he came to Ankara, life was cheap in Turkey.
.....
5. Jim spoke German at school, but he has now forgotten.
.....
6. Susan was a nurse before she got married and raised a family.
.....

7. Sally played tennis when abroad, but she prefers swimming now.
.....
8. Before they bought their house, they lived in an apartment.
.....
9. While she was going to university, she worked in a doctor's office.
.....
10. Before he married his second wife, he was quite happy.
.....

C) Complete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T USE TO and the verbs in brackets:

I ...didn't use to have... (not have) many friends when I was a child so I (play) with my toys all day. I (worry) about things a lot but I (not bite) my nails or suck my thumb. I remember that I (cry) a lot and I (be) really afraid of the dark.

D) Complete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:

do give have learn read wear
--

School has changed since I was a student. ...We used to wear... school uniform and I didn't like that very much. We a lot of lessons and most of them were difficult. We homework every day. We lots of books and we everything by heart. And our teachers us a lot of tests and examinations. Some of them were impossible! I think school is easier now than it was 50 years ago.

E) Use USED TO / WOULD (a repeated action in the past):

Example: I ...used to be... (be) very shy. Whenever a stranger came to our house, I ...would hide... (hide) in a closet.

1. I remember my Aunt Susan very well. Every time she came to our house, she (give) me a big kiss and pinch my cheek.
2. I (be) afraid of flying. My heart (start) pounding every time I stepped on a plane. But now I'm used to flying and enjoy it.
3. I got a new bicycle when I was ten. My friends (ask) to ride it, but for years I (let / never) anyone else use it.
4. When my grandfather was a boy and had a cold, his mother (make) him go to bed. Then she

- (put) goose fat on his chest.
5. When I was a child, I (take) a flashlight to bed with me so that I could read comic books without my parents' knowing about it.
6. Last summer, my sister and I took a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains. It was a wonderful experience. Every morning, we (wake) up to the sound of singing birds. During the day, we (hike) through woods and along mountain streams.
7. I can remember Mrs. Sawyer's fifth grade class well. When we arrived each morning, she (sit) at her desk. She (smile / always) and (say) hello to each student as he or she entered. When the bell rang, she (stand) up and (clear) her throat. That was our signal to be quiet. Class was about to begin.

WORKSHEET 53

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

A) Fill in SOME or ANY as in the example:

Example: *Are there ...any... rabbits in the garden?*

1. Are there children in the class?
2. There aren't chairs in the room.
3. Are there birds in the tree?
4. There isn't money in the bag.
5. There is coffee in the cup.
6. There are policemen in the police station.
7. Are there fish in the water.
8. Are there oranges in the basket?
9. There isn't milk in the fridge.
10. I have tea, but I don't have sugar.

B) Write what they have got and what they haven't got:

	tomatoes	potatoes	meat	bread
Teresa	*		*	*
Richard + Jenny	*	*	*	
Mark		*	*	*
Sally	*		*	*

Example: 1. Teresa has got some tomatoes, some meat and some bread but she hasn't got any potatoes.

2. Richard and Jenny
3. Mark.....
4. Sally

C) Fill in HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, A FEW, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY:

Example: *A: ...How many... bananas would you like, sir?*

B: Just ...a few..., please.

1. A: Can I have..... milk?
B: Sorry, we haven't got.....milk.
2. A: bread would you like?
B: Just..... , please.

- 3. A: carrots do we have?
B: We have only
- 4. A: oranges do we need?
B: We don't need oranges.
- 5. A:sugar would you like in your coffee?
B: Just....., please.
- 6. A: Could I havetea, please?
B: Of course. Would you like biscuits, too?
- 7. A: Is there wine in the fridge?
B: No, we need to buy
- 8. A: flour does she need?
B: Just

D) Fill in SOME, ANY, MUCH or MANY:

- 1. A: I'd like ...some... eggs, please.
B: Of course. How would you like?
A: Six, please. Are there tomatoes?
B: Certainly. How do you need?
A: A kilo, please.
- 2. A: I'd like olive oil.
B: How do you need?
A: Half a bottle. Is there..... flour?
B: Certainly. How do you need?
A: A kilo, please.

E) Fill in HOW MUCH or HOW MANY:

Example: ...How many... potatoes do we need?

- 1. sugar would you like?
- 2. milk is there in the fridge?
- 3. eggs do you want?
- 4. ham do you need?

F) Write (C) for the correct sentences, as in the example:

- 1. a. There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.
b. There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge..... **C** ...
- 2. a. I'd like some soup, please.
b. I like some soup, please.
- 3. a. Would you like some orange juice?
b. Do you like some orange juice?
- 4. a. How much cherries do you need?
b. How many cherries do you need?

5. a. I'd like some rice for lunch.
b. I'd like a rice for lunch.
6. a. Would you like some bread?
b. Do you like some bread?
7. a. No thanks. I don't want any coffee.
b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.
8. a. "Here's your hamburger."
"How many is it?"
- b. "Here's your hamburger."
"How much is it?"
9. a. How much you want?
- b. How much do you want?
- 10.a. I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?
- b. I'm hungry. Is this anything to eat?

WORKSHEET 54**SUBJECT: SOME- / ANY- / EVERY- / NO- with -body / -one / -thing / -where**

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

Example: *Do you have ...anything... in your pocket?*

1. Bob doesn't have in his pocket.
2. My roommate is speaking to on the phone.
3. Ann didn't tell her secret.
4. I talked to at the phone company about my bill.
5. Jane gave me for my birthday.
6. Paul didn't give me for my birthday.
7. Did Paul give you for your birthday?
8. My brother is sitting at his desk, and he is writing a letter to
.....
9. A: The room is empty.
B: You're right. There is to talk to here.
10. A: What did you do last night?
B: I didn't do

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

Example: *The bus was completely empty. There was ...no one... on it.*

1. The party was very nice. enjoyed it.
2. Tom is very popular. likes him.
3. was very kind to us. They helped us too much.
4. can make her happy because she is very sad now.
5. I opened the door but there was there.
6. telephoned the police but he didn't give his name.
7. Is living in that house? It looks empty.
8. I heard falling down the stairs.
9. is here, no absentees.
10. Jane was very hungry, so she wanted to go to eat a hamburger.

C) Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:

Example: *There wasn't anyone in front of me in the cinema.*

There was no one in front of me in the cinema.

1. They don't know anyone in this town.
They know
2. She met no one at the bus-stop.
She didn't
3. You told nobody to go with you.
You
4. We ate nothing until dinner.
We didn't
5. She told no one nothing about last night.
She didn't
6. She didn't tell anybody about her plans.
She told
7. I didn't say anything.
I said
8. The station isn't anywhere near here.
The station is
9. I don't want anything to drink.
I want
10. We did nothing during our vacation.
We

D) Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box:

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
----------	---------	--------	-----------

- a) Woman : Hello. Can I speak to ...somebody... in the Accounts Office, please?
 Man : I'm sorry, madam. It's after 6:00. There isn't in the AccountsOffice now. has gone home.
 Woman : But I must speak to today.
 Man : I'm sorry. There's here. Can you phone back in themorning? There will be here then.

something	anything	nothing	everything
-----------	----------	---------	------------

- b) Mother : Would you like..... to eat?
 Daughter : No, thanks. I don't want at the moment, thank you.
 Mother : But you've had to eat all day. Is all right? Are you feeling ill?
 Daughter : No. Don't worry. is fine. I'm just not hungry. That's all.

somewhere anywhere nowhere everywhere

c) Man : I've got to stay. I need for two nights. I've tried all the hotels near here, but is full. I can't find a room

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

Example: *There isn't anything in the fridge. (nothing)*
There's nothing in the fridge.

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

WORKSHEET 55

SUBJECT : *Bothand.... / Either or / Neither nor / Not only but also*

A) Make sentences BOTHAND.... / EITHEROR / NEITHER NOR :

Examples: * *Tom was late. So was Ann. Both Tom and Ann were late.*
* *He didn't write. He didn't telephone. He neither wrote nor telephoned.*

1. The hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable.
The hotel was
2. It was a very boring movie. It was very long too.
The movie was
3. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two.
That man's name
4. I don't have the time to take a vacation. And I don't have the money.
I have
5. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow- whichever you prefer.
We
6. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low.
He gave up his job both
7. Laura doesn't smoke. And she doesn't eat meat.
.....
8. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.
.....

B) Answer the questions. Use paired conjunctions.

a) Use BOTH AND

Example: *You have met his father. Have you met his mother?*
Yes, I have met both his father and his mother.

1. The driver was injured in the accident. Was the passenger injured in the accident?
.....
2. Wheat is grown in Kansas. Is corn grown in Kansas?
.....
3. He buys used cars. Does he sell used cars?
.....
4. You had lunch with your friends. Did you have dinner with them?
.....
5. The city suffers from air pollution. Does it suffer from water pollution?
.....

b) Use NOT ONLY BUT ALSO

Example: *I know you are studying math. Are you studying chemistry too?*

Yes, I'm studying not only math but also chemistry.

1. I know his cousin is living with him. Is his mother-in-law living with him too?
.....

2. I know your country has good universities. Does the United States have good universities too?
.....

3. I know you lost your wallet. Did you lose your keys too?
.....

4. I know she goes to school. Does she have a full-time job too?
.....

5. I know he bought a coat. Did he buy a new pair of shoes too?
.....

c) Use EITHER OR

Example: *John has your book, or Mary has your book. Is that right?*

Yes, either John or Mary has my book.

1. You're going to give your friend a book for her birthday, or you're going to give her a pen. Is that right?
.....

2. Your sister will meet you at the airport, or your brother will meet you there. Right?
.....

3. They can go swimming, or they can play tennis. Is that right?
.....

4. You're going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you're going to vote for Mr. Jones. Right?
.....

5. You'll go to New Orleans for your vacation, or you'll go to Miami. Right?
.....

d) Use NEITHER NOR

Example: *He doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?*

No, he likes neither coffee nor tea.

1. Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?
.....

2. The students aren't wide awake today. Is the teacher wide awake today?
.....

3. They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?
.....

4. She doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?
.....

e) Combine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropriate paired conjunctions: BOTH...AND / NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO / EITHER... OR / NEITHER... NOR:

Example: *He does not have a pen. He does not have paper.*

He has neither a pen nor paper.

- 1. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding.
.....
- 2. You can have tea, or you can have coffee.
.....
- 3. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today.
.....
- 4. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent.
.....
- 5. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant.
.....
- 6. She wants to buy a Chevrolet, or she wants to buy a Toyota.
.....
- 7. The leopard faces extinction. The tiger faces extinction.
.....
- 8. The library does not have the book I need. The bookstore does not have the bookI need.
.....

C)Combine the following using BOTH...AND / NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO / EITHER... OR / NEITHER... NOR:

Example: *Paul must go to class. Jean must go to class.*

Both Paul and Jean must go to class.

- 1. Paul speaks English. Jean speaks English.
.....
- 2. Paul hasn't left yet. Jean hasn't left yet.
.....
- 3. Shall I go to by air, or shall I go by sea?
.....
- 4. Paul didn't stay long. Jean didn't stay long.
.....
- 5. Paul has a two-car garage. Jean has a two-car garage.
.....
- 6. Shall I work tonight, or shall I go out?
.....
- 7. Paul's house is very central. Jean's house is very central.
.....
- 8. Paul recognized the man. Jean recognized the man.
.....

WORKSHEET 56**SUBJECT : Enough / Too****A) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with one of these words:**

big eat fruit loud old practice sugar time tired

Example: *A: "Is there ...enough sugar... in your coffee?"

B: "Yes, thank you."

*Can you hear the radio? Is it ...loud enough... for you?

1. He can leave school if he wants – he's
2. Did you have to answer all the questions in the exam?
3. This house isn't for a large family.
4. Tina is very thin. She doesn't
5. You don't eat You should eat more – it's good for you.
6. It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not

B) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with the words in brackets:

Example: We haven't got ...enough money to buy... a car. (money / buy)

1. This knife isn't tomatoes. (sharp / cut)
2. The water wasn't a bath. (warm / have)
3. Have we got sandwiches? (bread make)
4. We played well but not the game. (well / win)
5. I don't have newspaper. (time / read)

C) Put in TOO or ENOUGH:

Example: You're always at home. You don't go out ...enough...

1. I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
2. You're always tired. I think you work hard.
3. A: Did you have to eat?
B: Yes, thank you.
4. You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
5. I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
6. The radio isn't loud Can you turn it up, please?
7. She speaks fast for me to understand.
8. Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't long

D) Complete the sentences. Use TOO or ENOUGH with the words in brackets:

Example: *I couldn't work. I...was too tired...* (tired)

Can you turn the radio up, please? It ...isn't loud enough... (loud)

1. I don't want to walk home. It's (far)
2. Don't buy anything in that shop. It(expensive)
3. You can't put all your things in this bag. It (big)
4. I couldn't do the exercise. It (difficult)
5. Your work needs to be better. It (good)
6. I can't talk to you now. I (busy)

E) Complete the sentences. Use TOO (+adj.) + TO (do something):

Example: *(I'm not going out / cold) ...It's too cold to go out...*

1. (I'm not going to bed / early) It's
2. (they're not getting married / young) They're
3. (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) It's
4. (don't phone Ann now / late) It's
5. (I didn't say anything / surprised) I was

WORKSHEET 57

SUBJECT : SO do I / NEITHER do I

A) Use SO / NEITHER Auxiliary verb + Subject:

Example: *I'm feeling tired. ...So am I...*

1. I don't like eggs.
2. I need a holiday.
3. I don't like milk.
4. I couldn't get up this morning.
5. I'd love a cup of tea.
6. I've never been to Africa.
7. I was ill yesterday.
8. I should smoke less.
9. I spent the whole evening watching television
10. I didn't know that Ann was in hospital.

B) Felix has just met Vicky at a party. They are finding out that they have a lot incommon. Put in the sentences with SO and NEITHER:

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

Vicky: ... Neither have I...I hate crowded rooms.

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

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

C) Look at the table and complete the sentences:

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

Example: **Mike can swim, and ...so can Lorna...*

**Marie isn't keen on tennis, and ...neither is Mike...*

1. Paul doesn't like swimming, and
2. Marie has got a bike, and
3. Mike can't play chess, and
4. Lorna isn't keen on cycling, and
5. Paul plays tennis, and
6. Marie is a chess player, and

WORKSHEET 58**SUBJECT : Purpose: So that / to / In order to / In Case****A) Combine the sentences using the words in brackets:**

Example: *Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money. (in order to)*
Jane gave up smoking in order to save money.

1. I came here so that I could see you. (in order to)

2. We put a fence. We want to prevent the rabbit escape.

3. She went shopping so she could buy herself a television. (to)

4. I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold. (in order to)

5. Jane saved money. She wanted to buy a present for Harry. (in order to)

6. Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus. (in order not to)

7. They will let the students use calculators in the exam. They don't want them
 to spend a lot of time. (so that)

8. The teacher tested the students. She wanted to see if they remembered the
 things they had learnt. (in order to)

9. She didn't leave her son home alone. She thought he might have an accident.
 (in case)

10. He tried to hide the broken vase. He didn't want to be punished. (so that)

B) Complete the following sentences:

Example: *He decided to take a taxi so that he could arrive on time.*

1. Mr. Brown booked his room at the hotel in case
2. Betsy studies her lessons regularly so that
3. Mark phoned his friend in order to
4. You'd better call Susan and remind her the date of the party in case
5. I need to buy some laundry detergent so that.....
6. I need a pen so that
7. I'm taking a bus instead of flying so that
8. Ralph borrowed some money from his friend so that
9. Martina is trying to improve her English so that

10. so that his children will have a better life.

C) Combine each pair of sentences using “ IN CASE “:

Example: *You'd better take a sweater. It might get cold.*

You'd better take a sweater in case it gets cold.

- 1. We'd better book a table. The restaurant might be full.
.....
- 2. You ought to insure your jewellery. It might get stolen.
.....
- 3. I'm watching this saucepan. The water might boil over.
.....
- 4. I'll leave you my phone number. You might want to contact me.
.....

D) Join the sentences:

Example: *He tried to find a car park. He wanted to park his car. (in order to)*

He tried to find parking in order to park his car.

- 1. Mrs. Brown hid the ball. She didn't Bill to play football. (so that)
.....
- 2. They got up early. They didn't want to miss the bus. (in case)
.....
- 3. Mary is wearing glasses. She wants to see better. (so that)
.....
- 4. My father often takes his car to the mechanic. He doesn't want it to break down. (in case)
.....
- 5. Molly is eating less bread. She doesn't want to put on weight. (in case)
.....
- 6. Sally usually wears a thick coat. She doesn't want to catch a cold. (in order not to)
.....
- 7. Mr. Short used a long ladder. He wanted to reach the high ceiling. (so that)
.....
- 8. My father gave me extra money. He didn't want me to borrow any from my friends.(in case)
.....
- 9. Andrew's friends visited him. They wanted to congratulate him on his graduation.(in order to)
.....
- 10. I'm learning English. I want to get a better job. (to)
.....

E) Complete the sentences:

Example: *Alec hurried in order not to miss the conference.*

1. She'll start on a diet so that
.....
2. They went to Migros so that
.....
3. Shee bought a new dress so that
.....
4. I'll give you a map so that
.....
5. Take your umbrella in case
.....
6. I left the key for you in case
.....
7. Take your torch with you in case
.....
8. Ian went to the bank in order to
.....
9. Jeremy is going to wear a suit in order to
.....
10. David put on the kettle in order to
.....

WORKSHEET 59

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

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

A

B

1. He phoned the police
2. I didn't have any lunch
3. Our plane was delayed
4. He went to Paris
5. I took an umbrella
6. He couldn't run very fast

- a) his bad leg
- b) I thought it might rain
- c) I wasn't hungry
- d) he'd lost his wallet
- e) the fog
- f) he wanted to learn French

Example: 1. He phoned the police because he'd lost his wallet.

2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

B) Choose the correct answers:

Example: As / As a result it was such a beautiful day, we decided to have a picnic.

1. It was his birthday **because / so** we decided to buy him a present.
2. **As a result / Since** all the seats on the train were taken, we had to stand.
3. The banks were closed and **as a result / because** we couldn't get any money.
4. I didn't find the book very interesting and **so / as** I didn't finish it.
5. We couldn't drive across the bridge **as a result / because** it was closed.
6. She had the best qualifications and she **so / therefore** got the job.

C) Join each pair of sentences using SO / SUCH (THAT):

Example: *It was a very warm evening. We had dinner outside in the garden.*

It was such a warm evening that we had dinner outside in the garden.

1. He was very nervous. He couldn't eat anything.
.....
2. Our neighbors' party was very noisy. We couldn't sleep.
.....
3. The restaurant was very crowded. They couldn't find anywhere to sit down.
.....

- 4. We were all having a good time. We didn't want to stop.
.....
- 5. He's got a very good memory. He never needs to write anything down.
.....

WORKSHEET 60

SUBJECT : *Contrast: although, even though, though, in spite of, despite, while, whereas, however*

A) Rephrase the sentences beginning with the words in brackets:

Example: *She has plenty of money, but she is very mean. (although)*
She has plenty of money, although she is very mean.

1. They have a car, but they rarely use it. **(though)**

2. He was innocent, but he was sent to prison. **(although)**

3. He was a number of relatives living nearby, but he never visits them. **(even though)**

4. She never takes any kind of exercise, but she is quite fit and healthy. **(even though)**

B) Rephrase the sentences using the words in brackets and a noun:

Example: *They went out for a walk, even though the weather was bad. (despite)*
They went out for a walk despite the bad weather.

1. She managed to write, even though her hand was injured. **(in spite of)**

2. All the trains were on time, even though the snow was heavy. **(despite)**

3. Our coach didn't arrive late, even though the traffic was terrible. **(in spite of)**

4. A lot of people buy those houses, even though the prices are high. **(despite)**

5. He stayed up late, even though he was very tired. **(despite)**

6. I didn't buy the car, even though I had the money. **(despite)**

7. He stayed outside in the cold weather, even though he felt ill. **(despite)**

8. People continue to smoke, even though they know the dangers. **(in spite of)**

C) Sally and Peter are good friends, but they are very different.

Compare Sally and Peter. Join each idea in A with the most suitable idea in B. Make sentences using WHILE / WHEREAS:

A

- 1. She likes hard work.
- 2. She likes jazz and pop music.
- 3. She likes going out a lot.
- 4. She's very practical.
- 5. She's very generous.

B

- a) He prefers classical music.
- b) He prefers staying at home.
- c) He can be rather mean.
- d) He's quite lazy.
- e) He's quite idealistic.

Example: 1. She likes hard work, while / whereas he's quite lazy.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

WORKSHEET 61**SUBJECT : Rewrite****A) Rewrite the following sentences:**

Example: **Perhaps** I will get a high mark.

I might get a high mark.

1. **Let's** go to the cinema tonight.
.....
2. **The last time** she phoned me was three months **ago**.
She
3. **No** school is **more successful than** Hill School.
.....
4. **Don't** use this pen.
You
5. They **grew** the best vegetables.
The best vegetables
6. The children were happy. They saw Micky Mouse. (so)
The children
7. He'll play with his friends. At first he'll finish watering the flowers. (Before)
.....
8. There is **nobody** at the door.
There is
9. **It is a month** since I visited them.
.....
10. It is **necessary** for him to go there.
He

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Для нотаток

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Self-done grammar work
Навчальний посібник

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Навчальний посібник призначений для самостійної роботи курсантів з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова (загальний, загальновійськовий та спеціальний курс)» у галузях знань 25 «Воєнні науки, національна безпека, безпека державного кордону» та 08 «Право», для формування лексичної та граматичної компетентностей здобувачів вищої освіти 1 – 4 років навчання.

Посібник складається з чотирьох змістових модулів: Змістовий модуль № 1. Професійна діяльність військового. Змістовий модуль № 2. Специфіка військової сфери. Змістовий номер № 3. Кар'єра військового. Змістовий модуль № 4. Військові завдання та операції.

КИЇВСЬКИЙ ІНСТИТУТ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ



КИЇВ
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