

The lottery ticket



WORKBOOK

by
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The Lottery Ticket

Grammar The Gerund

1. The Verb as a Noun

The Gerund is the*ing* form of the verb:

e.g. *going eating sleeping flyingetc.*

We use the Gerund when the Verb is used as a **Noun**

Examples:

I like horses. ('horses' is a noun)

I don't like snakes. ('snakes' is a noun)

I enjoy swimmi**ng**. ('swimming' is a Gerund i.e. a verb used as a noun)

Exercise 1

Answer using Gerunds:

1. What are your hobbies?

My hobbies are _____

2. Write down 5 things that you enjoy doing.

I enjoy _____

3. Write down 5 things that you don't like doing.

I don't like _____

2. After Verbs

We use the Gerund after some verbs:

love	hate	don't mind	can't stand	dislike	detest	prefer
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All these verbs mean 'like' or 'don't like'

Exercise 2

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I hate (do) homework at the weekend.
2. I detest (go) to the dentist.
3. I love(receive) birthday presents.
4. I don't mind(cook), but I prefer (eat) out.
5. I can't stand (be) wet and cold.
7. I dislike(have) to get up early.
8. I prefer(play) football to (fly) kites.

We can also use the Gerund after these verbs:

begin	start	stop	give up	continue
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Examples:

*I **began learning** English when I was six years old.*

*She **stopped riding** her bicycle to school during the wet season.*

Exercise 3

Complete these sentences using the Gerund:

1. She started (play) the piano a year ago.
2. It stopped (rain) just before we began (cook).
3. He gave up (try) to mend the puncture and bought a new tyre.
4. I stopped (write) when the lights went out and continued (work) when they came on again.
5. She gave up (bite) her nails when she started (go) out with boys.

3. After Prepositions

Prepositions are words such as:

on	in	after	before	by	without	for
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We use the Gerund after prepositions:

- e.g. You have to concentrate **on winning** the race.
 I'm interested **in learning** how to make a kite.
After arriving at school, he went to class.
 Wash your hands **before eating**.
 She passed the exam **by working** very hard.
 They crossed the road **without looking**.
 I'm sorry **for breaking** the window. It was an accident.

Exercise 4

Complete the following sentences using gerunds where necessary:

1. She's not very interested in (use) email. She prefers (talk) to her friends on the phone.
2. He stayed awake by (sing) songs and (play) his guitar.
3. I'm not very keen on (cycle) to town. I prefer (take) the bus.
4. After (miss) the bus, they started (walk) home.
5. We use this cupboard for (keep) the food fresh.
6. I put on a coat to stop me from (feel) the cold.

Exercise 5

Join the following sentences using **after** / **before** / **without** :

Look at the examples:

- e.g. He crossed the road. He didn't look.
He crossed the road **without looking**.
- e.g. He arrived home. Then he turned on the television.
After arriving home, he turned on the television.
- e.g. I finished the book. Then I went to bed.
I finished the book **before going to bed**.

1. They fished all day.
They didn't catch anything. (without)

2. He finished his homework.
Then he went out to play soccer. (after)

3. She did the ironing.
Then she prepared dinner. (before)

4. They left the shop.
They didn't pay. (without)

5. She checked the oil.
She set off in the car. (before)

6. He gave the answer.
He didn't think about it properly. (without)

7. If I were you I would think about the problem.
Then I would do something about it. (before)

8. You go to the toilet.
Then you should wash your hands. (after)

9. The child ran onto the road.
He didn't look to see if anything was coming. (without)
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10. Make sure the meat is cooked.
Then you can eat it. (before)
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Exercise 6

Rewrite these sentences using the given cues:

1. We were going to eat at McDonalds but we went to Hungry Jacks instead.
Instead of
2. Robinson Crusoe sang songs to keep himself happy.
He kept happy by
3. The plane took off but crashed shortly afterwards.
Soon after
4. Mum was angry with me because I woke the kids up.
Mum was angry with me for
5. Sheila ate less so she lost weight.
Sheila lost weight by
6. The dog saw the cat and dashed across the road.
On
7. He could pick people's pockets. Nobody realised it.
He could pick people's pockets without
8. I don't intend to apologise to that woman.
I have no intention of

Vocabulary

Exercise 1 Find words from the story

1. What do we call the shop where you can buy newspapers and magazines?

2. What do we call the very big prize which people can win on the lottery?

3. What do we call the place where people walk next to the road?

4. Which word in the story means 'took hold of something very quickly'?

5. Which word means 'people who steal things'?

6. Which three words together in the story describe when people steal things quickly and unexpectedly e.g. when riding a motorcycle?

7. Which two words together means that you catch someone doing a crime?

8. What do the police put on people's hands to stop them from escaping?

9. Find another word for 'value' e.g. I value the work that you do.

10. Can you explain '**Crime doesn't pay**'?
It means that _____

Exercise 2

Wordsearch

Find 16 words from the story. Use the clues to help you..

B	A	B	E	H	I	N	D	B	A	R	S	C	O
R	T	F	I	N	A	L	W	E	E	K	L	Y	V
K	H	R	Q	Y	A	C	L	C	X	K	I	R	O
G	I	X	N	Y	I	W	O	Z	H	G	E	E	V
C	E	P	P	E	M	C	C	G	H	A	N	B	L
B	F	N	W	I	W	I	A	W	R	B	N	Y	H
H	I	D	E	O	A	S	L	S	X	A	A	C	Y
E	M	U	Y	Y	D	P	A	L	M	B	B	C	E
S	V	F	J	E	U	R	R	G	I	R	T	M	P
T	B	A	R	R	E	S	T	O	E	O	O	W	R
S	O	D	E	M	A	N	D	B	P	N	N	E	D
U	P	Z	P	A	V	E	M	E	N	T	T	U	P
W	C	T	D	E	L	I	G	H	T	E	D	T	M
M	A	C	O	R	N	E	R	E	L	Z	J	Y	K

- Someone who sells newspapers and magazines _____
- Where two walls or two roads meet _____
- It happens every week _____
- The last one _____
- 1,000,000 _____
- Where people walk along the street _____
- Take hold very quickly _____
- Someone who takes other people's things _____
- Possibility _____
- From that place, nearby _____
- Tell someone you want something _____
- Not the truth _____
- When the police take someone to prison _____
- You do this if you don't want anyone to see you _____
- In prison _____
- Very happy _____

Comprehension

1. How often does Mrs Fish buy a lottery ticket?

2. Which numbers does she choose?

3. Why does she choose those numbers?

4. How much did Mrs Fish pay for the ticket that week?

5. Why did she think she was going to win that week?

6. How much was the jackpot that week?

7. What happened as soon as she had put the ticket inside her bag?

8. Where did she go? Why?

9. What did she read in the newspaper that evening?

10. Where did the police arrest the thieves?

11. How did Mrs Fish feel to see the thieves in prison?

12. What did she do to show how happy she was?
