

The hungry goat



WORKBOOK

by

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The Hungry Goat

Grammar:

1. *I want you to do something.*

Look at this:

e.g. Take the goat to market.

→ ***I want you to take the goat to market.***

e.g. Don't come home late.

→ ***I don't want you to come home late.***

Now you do it:

1. Get as much money as you can.

2. Don't spend all the money at the market.

3. Don't lose the money.

4. Buy some vegetables for dinner.

5. Don't buy any meat.

6. Don't take less than seventy dollars.

7. Put the money in your pocket.

8. Don't let anyone steal the money.

9. Keep the money in a safe place.

10. Come home before it gets dark.

2. Countable and uncountable nouns (*Much / many // only a few / only a little*)

Look at this:

Countable nouns can usually have a **plural** form (you can count them):

e.g. desk – desks; child – children; foot – feet

Uncountable nouns do not have a plural form (you can't count them):

e.g. water salt sugar music

What about words like **money**? Well, you can count the individual **coins** or **notes**, but money is uncountable.

And what about words like **coffee**? You can say: '**I'll have three coffees.**'

That's right, but when we use coffee in the plural, we mean '**cups of coffee**'.

We use '**many**' for countable nouns and '**much**' for uncountable nouns:

Exercise 1 Asking questions:

e.g. 1 eggs in the basket

How many eggs are there in the basket?

There are **only a few** eggs in the basket.

e.g. 2 bread in the pantry

How much bread is there in the pantry?

There is **only a little** bread in the pantry.

Now you do it:

1. prawns on the plate

2. people on the bus

3. coffee in the jar

4. elephants in the zoo

5. paper on the shelf

6. pages in the book

7. money in the bank

8. milk in the bottle

9. chocolate in the fridge

10. chocolates in the box

11. books in the bag

12. cheese in the packet

13. ice in the freezer

14. ice cream in the carton

15. oil in the bottle

16. beans in the basket

17. fish in the aquarium

18. fish in the fridge

Exercise 2 Negatives

e.g. There's a lot of money left, isn't there?
 No, there *isn't much money left.*

Now you do it:

1. There are a lot of people on the bus, aren't there?

2. There are a lot of eggs in the basket, aren't there?

3. There's a lot of coffee in the jar, isn't there?

4. There are a lot of books in the bag, aren't there?

5. There's a lot of wood on the fire, isn't there?

6. There's a lot of paper in the printer, isn't there?

7. There are a lot of animals in the zoo, aren't there?

8. There's a lot of petrol in the tank, isn't there?

Exercise 3 a little / a few

e.g. 1 A: Do you like the **food**?
 B: Yes, **it's** very nice.
 A: Would you like some more?
 B: Yes please, but only **a little**.

e.g. 2 A: Do you like the **apples**?
 B: Yes, **they're** very nice.
 A: Would you like some more?
 B: Yes please, but only **a few**.

Now you do it:

1. fish

5. lemonade

9. curry

2. cheese

6. bread

10. peanuts

3. carrots

7. coffee

11. sandwiches

4. potatoes

8. eggs

12. chicken

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Find words in the story which mean the following:

1. Baby plants _____
2. Not good for anything _____
3. To make music by blowing air from your mouth _____
4. To argue about the final price to pay _____
5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on _____
6. Rest from work, do nothing _____
7. A lot of things together e.g. bananas or grapes _____
8. Tastes good _____

Exercise 2 Collective nouns

We talk about a '**herd**' of cows when we mean a lot of cows together. We say a '**bunch**' of grapes when we talk about a lot of grapes together. Find the words for the following:

1. a _____ of birds
2. a _____ of cards (52 playing cards together)
3. a _____ of fish
4. a _____ of elephants
5. a _____ of people
6. a _____ of flowers
7. a _____ of bees
8. a _____ of puppies
9. a _____ of paper (500 sheets together)
10. a _____ of dogs

Comprehension

Answer these questions with **FULL** sentences:

1. Why did Rosdi's father want to sell the goat?

2. Why was the goat 'useless'?

3. How far from home was the market?

4. What was the first price that Rosdi asked for the goat?

5. How much did the old man offer the first time?

6. What price did they agree on?

7. Why was the old man happy to pay more than the goat was worth?

8. Why did the goat eat the money?

9. Who did the goat go home with?

10. How do you think Rosdi's father will feel when Rosdi tells him what happened?

Writing

Exercise 1 Gap-Fill: pronouns

Complete the passage with **pronouns**:

One day Rosdi's father called **1.**_____.

'Rosdi, come here. I need to talk to **2.**_____.'

'Yes, father?'

'Listen, Rosdi. It's almost time to plant the rice but **3.**_____ haven't got enough money to buy the seedlings. I want **4.**_____ to take the goat to market and sell **5.**_____. The old goat is useless. It does nothing all day but eat. It eats everything it can get into its mouth. **6.**_____ want you to get as much money as **7.**_____ can for **8.**_____.'

Exercise 2 Gap-fill: verbs

Complete the passage with the correct form of the verb (in brackets):

When they arrived at the market, Rosdi **1.**_____ (**meet**) an old man who **2.**_____ (**look**) for a goat.

'How much for the goat?' **3.**_____ (**ask**) the old man.

'One hundred dollars.' **4.**_____ (**reply**) Rosdi, but he **5.**_____ (**know**) the goat was worth less than half that amount.

'What? One hundred dollars for that old goat? I **6.**_____ (**give**) you thirty dollars!' said the old man.

Exercise 3 Dialogue

Write a short dialogue between Rosdi and his father to show what happened when Rosdi explained everything to his father.

Father: Well, Rosdi. How much did you get for the goat?

Rosdi: Hello, father. I've got some bad news.

Father: Why? What happened?

Rosdi: _____

Father: _____
