

ENGLISH-4U.DE'S

GRAMMAR BOOK 2

Intermediate level (CEFR A2)

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SOME – ANY

We use some und any with uncountable things or when we cannot specify or do not need or want to specify a number or an exact amount.

SOME 1. In sentences when you expect a **positive answer** and with **demands**.

Examples: I bought some very nice postcards. Give me some orange juice, please.

2. In **polite questions** or requests or if we expect the **answer "YES"**.

Examples: Would you like some more coffee? Do we have some time to go to the cinema?

ANY 1. In **questions** Have you got any blue shoes?

2. In **negations** No, I haven't got any.

3. In **conditional clauses** If I had any, I would wear them.

Compound uses of some and any:

We can combine some and any with other words:

Something – anything

Somewhere – anywhere

Someone – anyone

Somebody – anybody

Examples:

Is **someone** at home?

I would like to go **somewhere** this summer.

We don't have **anything** to eat.

SOME OR ANY

Fill in some or any into the gaps.

1. I'm going to buy _____ posters.
2. They didn't have _____ hair clasps.
3. There aren't _____ shops in this part of the town.
4. Have you got _____ brothers or sisters? No, I haven't.
5. There are _____ beautiful leather jackets in the shop window.
6. I haven't got _____ stamps, but Ann has got _____.
7. I can pay. I've got _____ money.
8. Are there _____ letters for me this morning? No, there aren't.
9. We saw _____ punks in Hyde Park.
10. Do you know _____ good hotels in London?
11. Would you like _____ tea? Yes, please.
12. We haven't got _____ bread. I am going to buy _____.
13. When we were in London, we visited _____ very interesting places.
14. If I had _____ sweets, I would give you _____.
15. I went out to buy _____ milk, but they didn't have _____ in the shop.
16. Sorry, we're late. We had _____ problems with the car.
17. Why isn't the radio working? Are there _____ batteries in it?
18. Would you like _____ cheese? No, thank you. I'm not hungry _____
more.
19. Everybody was standing because there weren't _____ chairs in the hall.
20. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got _____ money.

SOME OR ANY

1. I'm going to buy **some** posters.
2. They didn't have **any** hair clasps.
3. There aren't **any** shops in this part of the town.
4. Have you got **any** brothers or sisters? No, I haven't.
5. There are **some** beautiful leather jackets in the shop window.
6. I haven't got **any** stamps, but Ann has got **some**.
7. I can pay. I've got **some** money.
8. Are there **any** letters for me this morning? No, there aren't.
9. We saw **some** punks in Hyde Park.
10. Do you know **some** good hotels in London?
11. Would you like **some** tea? Yes, please.
12. We haven't got **any** bread. I am going to buy **some**.
13. When we were in London, we visited **some** very interesting places.
14. If I had **any** sweets, I would give you **some**.
15. I went out to buy **some** milk, but they didn't have **any** in the shop.
16. Sorry, we're late. We had **some** problems with the car.
17. Why isn't the radio working? Are there **any** batteries in it?
18. Would you like **some** cheese? No, thank you. I'm not hungry any more.
19. Everybody was standing because there weren't **any** chairs in the hall.
20. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got **any** money.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 1

Fill in some – any – something – anything – someone – anyone – somewhere.

1. Tell me _____ exciting.
2. There wasn't _____ who was angry.
3. She started to do _____ experiments.
4. There isn't _____ milk in the bottle.
5. I didn't say _____.
6. I don't have _____ time for you.
7. Did you do _____ sports?
8. He sometimes has _____ good ideas.
9. I haven't got _____ money left.
10. Does _____ know the answer?
11. _____ helped them.
12. I think _____ gave me some wrong information.
13. I haven't done _____ diving yet.
14. He didn't have _____ ideas.
15. There wasn't _____ on the beach.
16. _____ was wrong with the car.
17. They live _____ near the shopping mall.
18. After _____ time he began to play better.
19. She wanted to do _____ to help them.
20. I think _____ had made a mistake.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 2

Fill in some – any – something – anything – someone – anyone.

1. We had to look for _____ else.
2. They didn't like _____ to eat.
3. There's _____ at the door.
4. We don't have _____ news for her.
5. Was there _____ at the door?
6. I think _____ made a mistake.
7. We didn't find _____ useful in the house.
8. There wasn't _____ in the woods.
9. I've _____ really good friends.
10. Tom hasn't done _____ madness skiing yet.
11. There isn't _____ soup in the bowl.
12. Why aren't there _____ children in the classroom?
13. I can hear _____.
14. There is _____ at the door.
15. He usually does his homework without _____ help.
16. Would you like _____ more orange juice?
17. There was hardly _____ rain last month.
18. It's easy. Almost _____ can do it.
19. We have _____ cake left from yesterday.
20. I have never met _____ as friendly as her.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 3

Fill in **something / anything – somebody / anybody – somewhere / anywhere**.

1. She said _____, but I didn't understand _____.
2. Has _____ found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
3. Would _____ help me, please? Yes, I can help you.
4. Have you got _____ to eat? No, I haven't.
5. Tom, can you give me _____ to drink, please?
6. Is there _____ in the house? No, it's deserted.
7. Do you know _____ about London transport? No, I don't.
8. What's wrong? There's _____ in my eye.
9. Do you like _____ to drink? Yes, please.
10. _____ has broken the window. I don't know who.
11. He didn't tell me _____.
12. Have you seen my key? I can't find it _____.
13. I'm looking for my keys. Has _____ seen them? No, I'm sorry.
14. Teach me _____ exciting.
15. I didn't eat _____ because I wasn't hungry.
16. Dad, can we go _____ on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?
17. He lives _____ near the city centre.
18. Where's Dad? – In the garage. He is repairing _____.
19. She wanted to do _____ to help me.
20. Sorry, I can't see _____. It's too dark.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 4

Fill in **some** or **any** - **something** or **anything** - **someone** or **anyone**.

1. Look, there is _____ sitting under the tree.
2. The children want to have _____ crisps for their party, but we don't have _____.
3. I can't find my bag. – Is there _____ in it? – Yes, of course, _____ popcorn, _____ chocolate but not _____ money.
4. Where is Tom? - He is at the shop. He is buying _____ for lunch.
5. I'd like _____ milk for breakfast. - Sorry, but we haven't got _____ milk. But you can have _____ orange juice.
6. Yesterday I found a box in the street. - Was there _____ in it? - Yes, there were _____ old magazines in it.
7. Look, there is someone in the garden. - Where? I can't see _____.
8. I didn't need _____ to help me.
9. She bought _____ new skirts.
10. He never does _____ homework.
11. We have _____ to eat for dinner.
12. I cannot hear _____ because it's too loud.
13. I have _____ questions.
14. There wasn't _____ at home.
15. _____ broke the window.
16. He didn't want to eat _____.
17. Would you like _____ tea?
18. I haven't got _____ more questions.
19. I saw _____ at the window.
20. I saw them _____ minutes ago.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 1

1. Tell me **something** exciting.
2. There wasn't **anyone** who was angry.
3. She started to do **some** experiments.
4. There isn't **any** milk in the bottle.
5. I didn't say **anything**.
6. I don't have **any** time for you.
7. Did you do **any** sports?
8. He sometimes has **some** good ideas.
9. I haven't got **any** money left.
10. Does **anyone** know the answer?
11. **Someone** helped them.
12. I think **someone** gave me some wrong information.
13. I haven't done **any** diving yet.
14. He didn't have **any** ideas.
15. There wasn't **anyone** on the beach.
16. **Something** was wrong with the car.
17. They live **somewhere** near the shopping mall.
18. After **some** time he began to play better.
19. She wanted to do **something** to help them.
20. I think **someone** had made a mistake.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 2

1. We had to look for **something / someone** else.
2. They didn't like **anything** to eat.
3. There's **someone** at the door.
4. We don't have **any** news for her.
5. Was there **anyone** at the door?
6. I think **someone** made a mistake.
7. We didn't find **anything** useful in the house.
8. There wasn't **anyone** in the woods.
9. I've **some** really good friends.
10. Tom hasn't done **any** madness skiing yet.
11. There isn't **any** soup in the bowl.
12. Why aren't there **any** children in the classroom?
13. I can hear **something**.
14. There is **someone** at the door.
15. He usually does his homework without **any** help.
16. Would you like **some** more orange juice?
17. There was hardly **any** rain last month.
18. It's easy. Almost **anyone** can do it.
19. We have **some** cake left from yesterday.
20. I have never met **anyone** as friendly as her.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 3

1. She said **something**, but I didn't understand **anything**.
2. Has **anybody** found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
3. Would **somebody** help me, please? Yes, I can help you.
4. Have you got **anything** to eat? No, I haven't.
5. Tom, can you give me **something** to drink, please?
6. Is there **anybody** in the house? No, it's deserted.
7. Do you know **anything** about London transport? No, I don't.
8. What's wrong? There's **something** in my eye.
9. Do you like **something** to drink? Yes, please.
10. **Somebody** has broken the window. I don't know who.
11. He didn't tell me **anything**.
12. Have you seen my key? I can't find it **anywhere**.
13. I'm looking for my keys. Has **anybody** seen them? No, I'm sorry.
14. Teach me **something** exciting.
15. I didn't eat **anything** because I wasn't hungry.
16. Dad, can we go **somewhere** on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?
17. He lives **somewhere** near the city centre.
18. Where's Dad? – In the garage. He is repairing **something**.
19. She wanted to do **something** to help me.
20. Sorry, I can't see **anything**. It's too dark.

SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 4

1. Look, there is **someone** sitting under the tree.
2. The children want to have **some** crisps for their party, but we don't have **any**.
3. I can't find my bag. – Is there **anything** in it? – Yes, of course, **some** popcorn, **some** chocolate but not **any** money.
4. Where is Tom? - He is at the shop. He is buying **something** for lunch.
5. I'd like **some** milk for breakfast. - Sorry, but we haven't got **any** milk. But you can have **some** orange juice.
6. Yesterday I found a box in the street. - Was there **anything** in it? - Yes, there were **some** old magazines in it.
7. Look, there is someone in the garden. - Where? I can't see **anyone**.
8. I didn't need **anyone** to help me.
9. She bought **some** new skirts.
10. He never does **any** homework.
11. We have **something** to eat for dinner.
12. I cannot hear **anything** because it's too loud.
13. I have **some** questions.
14. There wasn't **anyone** at home.
15. **Someone** broke the window.
16. He didn't want to eat **anything**.
17. Would you like **some** tea?
18. I haven't got **any** more questions.
19. I saw **someone** at the window.
20. I saw them **some** minutes ago.

PAST SIMPLE

We use the past tense to talk about something that happened in the past.

Regular verbs

How to form: **Infinitive** (=1st form) + **ed** = 2nd form

Examples:	walk + ed	walked
	laugh + ed	laughed
	want + ed	wanted

Note:	cry / carry	cried / carried	y → i
	love / hope	loved / hoped	Add only a "d" if there is an "e" at the end of the word
	stop / drop	stopped / dropped	if you speak a short vowel → doubling

Key words: yesterday, last week (month, Monday, October...), in 1984, ago

Irregular verbs

1 st form	2 nd form	1 st form	2 nd form
am, is	was	do	did
are	were	take	took
get	got	find	found
go	went	run	ran
see	saw	tell	told

Negation: How to form: didn't (= did not) + infinitive

He **didn't go** to her last party.

They **didn't like** his story.

BUT: **was not** (wasn't), **were not** (weren't), **could not** (couldn't)

Question: How to form: did + infinitive

Did he **go** to her last party?

Did they **like** his story?

BUT: **Was** he angry? **Were** they late? **Could** they swim?

PAST SIMPLE 1

Put the sentences into past tense.

1. She wins the money. She _____ the money.
2. They can eat. They _____ eat.
3. She must go. She _____ go.
4. We go shopping. We _____ shopping.
5. She runs to school. She _____ to school.
6. I can walk. I _____ walk.
7. We buy a new car. We _____ a new car.
8. They leave the party. They _____ the party.
9. We collect coins. We _____ coins.
10. You are allowed to eat. You _____ allowed to eat.
11. Peter eats a hamburger. Peter _____ a hamburger.
12. She has to wash it. She _____ to wash it.
13. They want to go home. They _____ to go home.
14. I close the windows. I _____ the windows.
15. She studies for a test. She _____ for a test.
16. They can drive. They _____ drive.
17. Sam likes to laugh. Sam _____ to laugh.
18. Mary goes home. Mary _____ home.
19. We write a letter. We _____ a letter.
20. She opens the window. She _____ the window.

PAST SIMPLE 1

1. She wins the money. She **won** the money.
2. They can eat. They **could** eat.
3. She must go. She **had to** go.
4. We go shopping. We **went** shopping.
5. She runs to school. She **ran** to school.
6. I can walk. I **could** walk.
7. We buy a new car. We **bought** a new car.
8. They leave the party. They **left** the party.
9. We collect coins. We **collected** coins.
10. You are allowed to eat. You **were** allowed to eat.
11. Peter eats a hamburger. Peter **ate** a hamburger.
12. She has to wash it. She **had** to wash it.
13. They want to go home. They **wanted** to go home.
14. I close the windows. I **closed** the windows.
15. She studies for a test. She **studied** for a test.
16. They can drive. They **could** drive.
17. Sam likes to laugh. Sam **liked** to laugh.
18. Mary goes home. Mary **went** home.
19. We write a letter. We **wrote** a letter.
20. She opens the window. She **opened** the window.

PAST SIMPLE 2

1. Fill in the past simple tense to tell the story.

On Friday, the children _____ (talk) about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they _____ (go) to the country with their two dogs and _____ (play) together. Ben and Dave _____ (have) some kites. Some time later the dogs _____ (be) not there. So, they _____ (call) them and _____ (look) for them in the forest. After half an hour the children _____ (find) them and _____ (take) them back. Charlie _____ (be) very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick _____ (go) to the bikes and _____ (fetch) the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they _____ (play) football. Nick and Dave _____ (win). In the evening they _____ (ride) home.

2. Fill in the correct simple past forms into the text.

The pupils of class 8B _____ (do) a project last week. First the pupils _____ (choose) what they wanted to do. Then they _____ (get) information from books and brochures, and they _____ (talk) to a lot of people. They _____ (find) some interesting photos in the library. Their teacher _____ (help) them when they _____ (ask) her. Then they _____ (make) a poster and a video, and _____ (tell) the other groups about their project.

3. A project about Cornwall. Fill in the correct word in the past simple.

arrange • bring • choose • decide • find • get • go • say • start

Last month Jenny, Nick and Ben _____ to do a project together. They _____ Cornwall. First Jenny _____ to a travel agency and _____ some brochures. Nick and Ben _____ some interesting books in the library. Then they _____ working. A week later they _____ all their material to school and _____ it on a poster." Your presentation is interesting ", _____ Miss Hunt.

PAST SIMPLE 2

1. Fill in the past simple tense to tell the story.

On Friday, the children **talked** (talk) about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they **went** (go) to the country with their two dogs and **played** (play) together. Ben and Dave **had** (have) some kites. Some time later the dogs **were** (be) not there. So, they **called** (call) them and **looked** (look) for them in the forest. After half an hour the children **found** (find) them and **took** (take) them back. Charlie **was** (be) very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick **went** (go) to the bikes and **fetches** (fetch) the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they **played** (play) football. Nick and Dave **won** (win). In the evening they **rode** (ride) home.

2. Fill in the correct simple past forms into the text.

The pupils of class 8B **did** (do) a project last week. First the pupils **chose** (choose) what they wanted to do. Then they **got** (get) information from books and brochures, and they **talked** (talk) to a lot of people. They **found** (find) some interesting photos in the library. Their teacher **helped** (help) them when they **asked** (ask) her. Then they **made** (make) a poster and a video and **told** (tell) the other groups about their project.

3. A project about Cornwall. Fill in the correct word in the past simple.

arrange • bring • choose • decide • find • get • go • say • start

Last month Jenny, Nick and Ben **decided** to do a project together. They **chose** Cornwall. First Jenny **went** to a travel agency and **got** some brochures. Nick and Ben **found** some interesting books in the library. Then they **started** working. A week later they **brought** all their material to school and **arranged** it on a poster. "Your presentation is interesting", **said** Miss Hunt.

PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 1

Use the first verb and write down the past simple negation.

1. Paula wrote back. Paula _____ back.
2. We arrived late. We _____ late.
3. He played football. He _____ football.
4. I forgot her birthday. I _____ her birthday.
5. He washed the car. He _____ the car.
6. She hurt her leg. She _____ her leg.
7. Sam was tired. Sam _____ tired.
8. I found the keys. I _____ the keys.
9. She tidied her room. She _____ her room.
10. He jumped high. He _____ high.
11. He drove very fast. He _____ very fast.
12. Nicole found her ring. Nicole _____ her ring.
13. They watched TV. They _____ TV.
14. We met Sally, but we _____ Frank.
15. He was in town. He _____ in town.
16. She made breakfast, but she _____ lunch.
17. He bought jeans, but he _____ any T-shirts.
18. She liked Chris, but she _____ Robert.
19. She talked to us, but she _____ to Mr Brown.
20. They played tennis, but they _____ football.

PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 2

Use the first verb and write down the past simple negation.

1. They were at the party yesterday. They _____ at the party yesterday.
2. Martin visited his grandparents. Martin _____ his grandparents.
3. Steve left the hotel three days ago. Steve _____ the hotel.
4. She was in Italy last summer. She _____ in Italy last summer.
5. They went to work by train. They _____ to work by train.
6. Daniel opened a new restaurant. Daniel _____ a new restaurant.
7. We saw Bill last Saturday. We _____ Bill yesterday evening.
8. They did their English homework, but they _____ their maths homework.
9. Mr Brown read my essay. Mr Brown _____ my essay.
10. I ordered a bacon sandwich. I _____ ham and eggs.
11. The twins were at the party. The twins _____ at the party.
12. The girls visited the Tower, but they _____ Westminster Abbey.
13. We watched the news, but we _____ the weather report.
14. We read chapter 1 to 4, but we _____ the last chapter.
15. They were in Boston, but they _____ in New York.
16. Paula sang well, but Christina _____ well.
17. We gave her an expensive watch. We _____ her an expensive watch.
18. They invited Linda to their party, but they _____ Carol.
19. She got up early but he _____ early.
20. We worked last Tuesday, but we _____ last Monday.

PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 1

1. Paula wrote back. Paula **didn't write** back.
2. We arrived late. We **didn't arrive** late.
3. He played football. He **didn't play** football.
4. I forgot her birthday. I **didn't forget** her birthday.
5. He washed the car. He **didn't wash** the car.
6. She hurt her leg. She **didn't hurt** her leg.
7. Sam was tired. Sam **wasn't** tired.
8. I found the keys. I **didn't find** the keys.
9. She tidied her room. She **didn't tidy** her room.
10. He jumped high. He **didn't jump** high.
11. He drove very fast. He **didn't drive** very fast.
12. Nicole found her ring. Nicole **didn't find** her ring.
13. They watched TV. They **didn't watch** TV.
14. We met Sally, but we **didn't meet** Frank.
15. He was in town. He **wasn't** in town.
16. She made breakfast, but she **didn't make** lunch.
17. He bought jeans, but he **didn't buy** any T-shirts.
18. She liked Chris, but she **didn't like** Robert.
19. She talked to us, but she **didn't talk** to Mr Brown.
20. They played tennis, but they **didn't play** football.

PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 2

1. They were at the party yesterday. They **weren't** at the party yesterday.
2. Martin visited his grandparents. Martin **didn't visit** his grandparents.
3. Steve left the hotel three days ago. Steve **didn't leave** the hotel.
4. She was in Italy last summer. She **wasn't** in Italy last summer.
5. They went to work by train. They **didn't go** to work by train.
6. Daniel opened a new restaurant. Daniel **didn't open** a new restaurant.
7. We saw Bill last Saturday. We **didn't see** Bill yesterday evening.
8. They did their English homework, but they **didn't do** their maths homework.
9. Mr Brown read my essay. Mr Brown **didn't read** my essay.
10. I ordered a bacon sandwich. I **didn't order** ham and eggs.
11. The twins were at the party. The twins **weren't** at the party.
12. The girls visited the Tower, but they **didn't visit** Westminster Abbey.
13. We watched the news, but we **didn't watch** the weather report.
14. We read chapter 1 to 4, but we **didn't read** the last chapter.
15. They were in Boston, but they **weren't** in New York.
16. Paula sang well, but Christina **didn't sing** well.
17. We gave her an expensive watch. We **didn't give** her an expensive watch.
18. They invited Linda to their party, but they **didn't invite** Carol.
19. She got up early, but he **didn't get up** early.
20. We worked last Tuesday, but we **didn't work** last Monday.

PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 1

Write down the negation.

1. She came to my party. _____
2. The weather was nice. _____
3. He wrote an email. _____
4. They came home late. _____
5. He ran fast. _____
6. She bought a new car. _____
7. They were angry. _____
8. She found her ring. _____
9. He was late. _____
10. They sang beautifully. _____

Form questions.

1. She went to the cinema yesterday. → and you?
_____ to the cinema yesterday?
2. I was late last Monday. → and you?
_____ late last Monday?
3. He was at home yesterday evening. → and Pam?
_____?
4. She learned for the test. → and you?
_____?
5. Linda got up early. → and you?
_____?
6. I watched TV yesterday → and you?
_____?

PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 2

Write down the negation.

1. He came back in the night. _____
2. They went to the cinema. _____
3. He collected a lot of coins. _____
4. He watched TV yesterday. _____
5. She had breakfast yesterday. _____
6. They played in the park. _____
7. She called her grandma. _____
8. They met him yesterday. _____
9. He learned for the test. _____
10. They made a lot of noise. _____

Form questions.

1. He went shopping yesterday. → and you?
_____ shopping yesterday?
2. He drove to London yesterday. → and you?
_____ to London yesterday?
3. They wrote a postcard. → and you?
_____?
4. They stayed there for a long time. → and Paul?
_____?
5. Bill got a good mark. → and Sam?
_____?
6. He swam very fast → and your brother?
_____?

PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 1

1. She **didn't come** to my party.
2. The weather **wasn't** nice.
3. He **didn't write** an email.
4. They **didn't come** home late.
5. He **didn't run** fast.
6. She **didn't buy** a new car.
7. They **weren't** angry.
8. She **didn't find** her ring.
9. He **wasn't** late.
10. They **didn't sing** beautifully.

1. **Did you go** to the cinema yesterday?
2. **Were you** late last Monday?
3. **Was Pam at home yesterday evening?**
4. **Did you learn for the test?**
5. **Did you get up early?**
6. **Did you watch TV yesterday?**

PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 2

1. He **didn't come** back in the night.
2. They **didn't go** to the cinema.
3. He **didn't collect** a lot of coins.
4. He **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
5. She **didn't have** breakfast yesterday.
6. They **didn't play** in the park.
7. She **didn't call** her grandma.
8. They **didn't meet** him yesterday.
9. He **didn't learn** for the test.
10. They **didn't make** a lot of noise.

1. **Did you go** shopping yesterday?
2. **Did you drive** to London yesterday?
3. **Did you write** a postcard?
4. **Did Paul stay there for a long time?**
5. **Did Sam get a good mark?**
6. **Did your brother swim very fast?**

PAST TENSE – NEGATION & QUESTION 3

Write down negations (N) and questions (Q).

1. She met him at my party. N: _____
Q: _____
2. It was sunny last week. N: _____
Q: _____
3. He phoned me yesterday. N: _____
Q: _____
4. They read a book. N: _____
Q: _____
5. He did his homework. N: _____
Q: _____
6. She helped me a lot. N: _____
Q: _____
7. He was scared. N: _____
Q: _____
8. They left in the afternoon. N: _____
Q: _____
9. Bill was hungry. N: _____
Q: _____
10. They ran to the church. N: _____
Q: _____
11. He visited his uncle. N: _____
Q: _____
12. Pam read a book. N: _____
Q: _____

PAST TENSE – NEGATION & QUESTION 3

Write down negations (N) and questions (Q).

1. N: She **didn't meet** him at my party.

Q: **Did she meet** him at my party?

2. N: It **wasn't** sunny last week.

Q: **Was** it sunny last week?

3. N: He **didn't phone** me yesterday

Q: **Did he phone** me yesterday?

4. N: They **didn't read** a book.

Q: **Did they read** a book?

5. N: He **didn't do** his homework.

Q: **Did he do** his homework?

6. N: She **didn't help** me a lot.

Q: **Did she help** me a lot?

7. N: He **wasn't** (was not) scared.

Q: **Was he** scared?

8. N: They **didn't leave** in the afternoon.

Q: **Did they leave** in the afternoon?

9. N: They **weren't** (were not) hungry.

Q: **Were they** hungry?

10. N: They **didn't run** to the church.

Q: **Did they run** to the church?

11. N: He **didn't visit** his uncle.

Q: **Did he visit** his uncle?

12. N: Pam **didn't read** a book.

Q: **Did Pam read** a book?

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

How to form: **will + infinitive** Short form: will = 'll Negation: **will not = won't**

Key words: **tomorrow, next week (month, year, summer, Monday, weekend...), in 2020...**

Examples: I think I **will meet** her tomorrow.
 I hope he **will be** back before 9.30.
 I think I'll **be** there at five.
 I'm sure she **won't come** to our meeting.

How to use the going to future:

1. It is used to talk about future actions we **can't influence or control**.
2. It is used to foretell future actions or to express **hopes, expectations, fears, offers, promises and refusals**.
Key words: I'm sure, I believe, I expect, I hope, I suppose, I think, I'm afraid, I wonder, I fear, I worry, I promise, I guess or perhaps, possibly, surely, probably, maybe
3. It is used with I / we for **spontaneous reactions or making promises**.

THE “GOING TO” FUTURE

How to form: **form of to be + going to + infinitive**

Examples: I **am going to play** football with my friends.
 He **is going to finish** his homework in the evening.
 She **is going to travel** to New Zealand.
 We **are going to meet** our friends in the park.
 They **are going to give** a party next Saturday.

How to use the going to future:

1. It is used to talk about future things you **intend to do, plan or decided to do**.
Example: Did you know that Sarah is in hospital?
 Yes, I'm **going to visit** her next month. (planned action »»» going to - future)
2. It is used **to foretell future** actions for which we have **proofs** that they are going to happen.

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 1

Fill in the will-future of the words in the box.

have – go – meet – visit – walk – have – buy – not be – have – be

Tomorrow _____ a great day. In the morning I _____ my friend George. We _____ around and we _____ a look at the shops. Maybe I _____ new jeans. Then we _____ George's uncle and play football in his garden. In the afternoon we _____ to the movies and then we _____ dinner at the new fast – food place. We _____ back before ten o'clock. I think we _____ a great day.

When I'm older I will

1. stay out late – When I'm older, I **will stay out late**.
2. watch TV as long as I like – When I'm older, _____
3. go to parties – When _____
4. have two children - _____
5. buy a car - _____
6. go to the cinema - _____
7. buy a lot of sweets - _____

When I'm older I won't....

1. do any homework – When I'm older, I **won't do any homework**.
2. make my bed in the morning - _____
3. go for a walk with my parents - _____
4. wash my father's car - _____
5. go to school - _____
6. write so much - _____
7. live in my parent's house - _____

THE “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

Fill in the “going to” future tense. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They _____ to Dublin. (drive)
3. He _____ to the football match. (go)
4. They promised that it _____ tomorrow. (not rain)
5. She _____ her aunt. (visit)
6. We _____ a test. (write)
7. They _____ them tea. (offer)
8. We have decided that we _____ dinner at a restaurant. (not have)
9. My friends _____ their holidays in Wales. (spend)
10. My uncle _____ a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
11. I _____ the rabbits. (feed)
12. I studied a lot for the exam. I _____. (not fail)
13. My father _____ his car. (wash)
14. Tom _____ you with the homework. (help)
15. There _____ a meeting at our school. (be)
16. He _____ us in English next year. (not teach)
17. Winter holidays _____ in the first week of February. (be)
18. I _____ it for you. (repair)
19. They _____ Japanese. (learn)
20. Eva told me that she _____ him anymore. (not date)

THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 1

Tomorrow I **will meet** my friend George. We **will go** to the movies and then we **will have** our dinner at the new fast – food place. In the afternoon we **will visit** George's uncle and play table tennis in his garden. Then we **will walk** around in the shopping mall where we **will have** a look at the shops. Maybe I **will buy** new jeans. We **will not be (won't be)** back before 6 o'clock. I think we **will have** a great day.

1. stay out late – When I'm older, I **will stay out late**.
2. When I'm older, I **will watch TV as long as I like**.
3. When I'm older, I **will go to parties**.
4. **When I'm older, I will have two children**.
5. **When I'm older, I will buy a car**.
6. **When I'm older, I will go to the cinema**.
7. **When I'm older, I will buy a lot of sweets**.

When I'm older I won't...

1. do any homework – When I'm older, I **won't do any homework**.
2. When I'm older, I **won't make** my bed in the morning.
3. When I'm older, I **won't go** for a walk with my parents.
4. When I'm older, I **won't wash** my father's car.
5. When I'm older, I **won't go** to school.
6. When I'm older, I **won't write** so much.
7. When I'm older, I **won't live** in my parent's house.

THE “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

1. I **am going to meet** him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They **are going to drive** to Dublin. (drive)
3. He **is going to go** to the football match. (go)
4. They promised that it **isn't going to rain** tomorrow. (not rain)
5. She **is going to visit** her aunt. (visit)
6. We **are going to write** a test. (write)
7. They **are going to offer** them tea. (offer)
8. We have decided that we **aren't going to have** dinner at a restaurant tomorrow. (not have)
9. My friends **are going to spend** their holidays in Wales. (spend)
10. My uncle **is going to buy** a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
11. I **am going to feed** the rabbits. (feed)
12. I studied a lot for the exam. I **am not going to fail**. (not fail)
13. My father **is going to wash** his car. (wash)
14. Tom **is going to help** you with the homework. (help)
15. There **is going to be** a meeting at our school. (be)
16. He **isn't going to teach** us in English next year. (not teach)
17. Winter holidays **are going to be** in the first week of February. (be)
18. I **am going to repair** it for you. (repair)
19. They **are going to learn** Japanese. (learn)
20. Eva told me that she **isn't going to date** him anymore. (not date)

SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

Fill in the correct future tense – simple future tense or “going to” future.

1. The weather report said that it _____ sunny tomorrow. (be)
2. They are hungry. I _____ some milk and cornflakes for breakfast. (get)
3. We _____ some money to his charity organization. (probably donate)
4. It's a beautiful day today. I think I _____ to the beach today. (go)
5. I feel very tired. I _____ to bed early. (possibly go)
6. I'm not sure if he _____ enough money to buy a new car next year. (have)
7. Tom, _____ with us next Saturday? (you hike)
8. I think Susan _____ in love with Mike. (fall)
9. John _____ to his new CD all evening. (listen)
10. It's late. I hope we _____ the bus. (not miss)
11. I think the police _____ the burglars. (arrest)
12. _____ the new words this time, Peter? (you learn)
13. Jane and Sue _____ a present for mum's birthday. (buy)
14. I expect that you _____ me with the dishes, Julie. (help)
15. Next summer we _____ at a campsite near a lake. (probably stay)
16. We _____ to Scotland this summer. (go)
17. I promise, I _____ you tomorrow. (phone)
18. Maybe he _____ any time next weekend. (not have)
19. She _____ a baby next April. (have)
20. I hope the train _____ delayed. (not be)

SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 2

Fill in the correct future tense – simple future tense or “going to” future.

1. I guess they _____ the exam. (pass)
2. The sky is cloudy and grey. It _____ (rain)
3. When the weather is fine, we _____ a picnic in our garden.
(probably have)
4. _____ him for help? (you ask)
5. Susan _____ the bathroom next weekend. (paint)
6. I'm sure he _____ her name. (find out)
7. I _____ a walk in the garden this evening. (take)
8. Let's hope that the wind _____ away the clouds. (blow)
9. Mary _____ a good mark because she has studied hard. (get)
10. Are you sure, you _____ in a tent in your holidays? (sleep)
11. Peter _____ his new bike in the park. (ride)
12. I think Jane _____ me to her party. (invite)
13. I _____ dad's car tomorrow afternoon. (wash)
14. Mum thinks dad _____ home early tonight. (come)
15. It _____ very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with
you. (probably be)
16. We _____ our bikes in the park. Can you come with us? (ride)
17. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum _____ a cake. (bake)
18. I offered him this job. I think he _____ it. (take)
19. They _____ cards this evening. (play)
20. You don't need an umbrella. It _____. (not rain)

SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

1. The weather report said that it **is going to be** sunny tomorrow.
2. They are hungry. I **will get** some milk and cornflakes for breakfast.
3. We **will probably donate** some money to his charity organization.
4. It's a beautiful day today. I think I **will go** to the beach today.
5. I feel very tired. I **will possibly go** to bed early.
6. I'm not sure if he **will have** enough money to buy a new car next year.
7. Tom, **will you hike** with us next Saturday?
8. I think Susan **will fall** in love with Mike.
9. John **is going to listen** to his new CD all evening.
10. It's late. I hope we **will not miss** the bus.
11. I think the police **will arrest** the burglars.
12. **Are you going to learn** the new words this time, Peter?
13. Jane and Sue **are going to buy** a present for mum's birthday.
14. I expect that you **will help** me with the dishes, Julie.
15. Next summer we **will probably stay** at a campsite near a lake.
16. We **are going to go** to Scotland this summer.
17. I promise, I **will phone** you tomorrow.
18. Maybe he **will not have** any time next weekend.
19. She **is going to have** a baby next April.
20. I hope the train **will not be** delayed.

SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 2

1. I guess they **will pass** the exam.
2. The sky is cloudy and grey. It **is going to rain**.
3. When the weather is fine, we **will probably have** a picnic in our garden.
4. **Are you going to ask** him for help?
5. Susan **is going to paint** the bathroom next weekend.
6. I'm sure he **will find out** her name.
7. I **am going to take** a walk in the garden this evening.
8. Let's hope that the wind **will blow** away the clouds.
9. Mary **is going to get** a good mark because she has studied hard.
10. Are you sure, you **will sleep** in a tent in your holidays?
11. Peter **is going to ride** his new bike in the park.
12. I think Jane **will invite** me to her party.
13. I **am going to wash** dad's car tomorrow afternoon.
14. Mum thinks dad **will come** home early tonight.
15. It **will probably be** very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with you.
16. We **are going to ride** our bikes in the park. Can you come with us?
17. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum **is going to bake** a cake.
18. I offered him this job. I think he **will take** it.
19. They **are going to play** cards this evening.
20. You don't need an umbrella. It **isn't going to rain**.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Monosyllabic adjectives are compared with **-er, -est**.

positive	comparative	superlative
strong	stronger	strongest
small	smaller	smallest
late	later	latest
nice	nicer	nicest
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest

Disyllabic adjectives ending with **y, er, ow, le** are compared with **-er, -est**.

positive	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

All the other adjectives are compared with **more, most**.

positive	comparative	superlative
careful	more careful	most careful
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
tired	more tired	most tired
terrible	more terrible	most terrible

Examples:

Paris is **bigger than** Vienna.

London is **the biggest** city.

Which dress is **more expensive**?

Which dress is **the most expensive**?

This exercise is **easier than** the first one.

What is **the easiest** exercise?

Disyllabic adjectives which can be compared with **-er, -est** or **more, most**.

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasanteest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
quiet	quieter / more quiet	quietest / most quiet
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest / most subtle
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

Irregular forms

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less	least

(not) as ... as – telling that someone / something is the same.

Ann is **as tall as** Mary.

I think tomorrow it will be **as hot as** today.

This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 1

Fill in the missing forms.

positive	comparative	superlative
bad		
regular		
exciting		
happy		
wonderful		
narrow		
clever		
friendly		
beautiful		
clear		
few		
empty		
good		
famous		
little		
popular		
strong		

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 1

Fill in the missing forms.

positive	comparative	superlative
bad	worse	worst
regular	more regular	most regular
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
happy	happier	happiest
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
narrow	narrower	narrowest
clever	more clever / cleverer	most clever / cleverest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
clear	clearer	clearest
few	fewer	fewest
empty	emptier	emptiest
good	better	best
famous	more famous	most famous
little	less	least
popular	more popular	most popular
strong	stronger	strongest

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 2

Fill in the missing comparative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a _____ car. (big)
2. This house isn't very modern. I like _____ houses. (modern)
3. You're not very tall. Your brother is _____ (tall)
4. Bill doesn't work very hard. I work _____. (hard)
5. My chair isn't very comfortable. Your chair is _____. (comfortable)
6. Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was _____. (good)
7. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are _____. (nice)
8. My case isn't very heavy. Your case is _____. (heavy)
9. I'm not very interested in sports. I'm _____ in reading. (interested)
10. It isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was _____. (warm)
11. These tomatoes aren't very good. The other ones taste _____. (good)
12. Ireland isn't very big. France is _____. (big)
13. Liverpool isn't very beautiful. London is _____. (beautiful)
14. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a _____ one? (sharp)
15. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were _____. (polite)
16. Dad's car is much _____ (fast) than mine.
17. I think scuba diving is _____ (fascinating) than climbing.
18. His thirst grew _____ (big) and _____ (big).
19. He thinks this test was _____ (difficult) than the last one.
20. This suitcase is _____ (heavy) than the others.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 3

Fill in the missing superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The moon is the _____ planet to earth. (close)
2. Jupiter is the _____ planet in our solar system. (large)
3. Sirius is the _____ star we can see from earth. (brilliant)
4. Venus is the _____ planet in our solar system. (hot)
5. Ceres is the _____ asteroid in our solar system. (big)
6. The Energya is the _____ rocket. (powerful)
7. Karl Henize was the _____ man in space. He was 58 years old. (old)
8. Saturn is the _____ planet. (beautiful)
9. Venus is the _____ planet in our solar system. (bright)
10. The Apollo project was the _____ space programme. (expensive)
11. Mercury is the _____ planet in our solar system. (small)
12. Romenko is the _____ man in space. He spent over 420 days in space.
(experienced)
13. Pluto is the _____ planet in our solar system. (cold)
14. Venus is the second _____ object in the solar system. (bright)
15. Jupiter has the _____ day of all planets. (short)
16. Uranus hits the _____ temperatures of any planet. (cold)
17. Mercury is the _____ planet in the solar system. (cratered)
18. Saturn has the _____ rings in the solar system. (extensive)
19. The _____ Uranian moon is Miranda. It has ice canyons and terraces.
(interesting)
20. With winds up to 1500 mph, Neptune has the _____ winds recorded
in the solar system. (strong)

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 2

Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a **bigger** car.
This house isn't very modern. I like **more modern** houses.
You're not very tall. Your brother is **taller**.
Bill doesn't work very hard. I work **harder**.
My chair isn't very comfortable. Your chair is **more comfortable**.
Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was **better**.
These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are **nicer**.
My case isn't very heavy. Your case is **heavier**.
I'm not very interested in sports. I'm **more interested** in reading.
It isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was **warmer**.
These tomatoes aren't very good. The other ones taste **better**.
Ireland isn't very big. France is **bigger**.
Liverpool isn't very beautiful. London is **more beautiful**.
This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a **sharper** one?
People today aren't very polite. In the past they were **more polite**.
Dad's car is much **faster** than mine.
I think scuba diving is **more fascinating** than climbing.
His thirst grew **bigger** and **bigger**.
He thinks this test was **more difficult** than the last one.
This suitcase is **heavier** than the others.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 3

1. The moon is the **closest** planet to earth.
2. Jupiter is the **largest** planet in our solar system.
3. Sirius is the **most brilliant** star we can see from earth.
4. Venus is the **hottest** planet in our solar system.
5. Ceres is the **biggest** asteroid in our solar system.
6. The Energya is the **most powerful** rocket.
7. Karl Henize was the **oldest** man in space. He was 58 years old.
8. Saturn is the **most beautiful** planet.
9. Venus is the **brightest** planet in our solar system.
10. The Apollo project was the **most expensive** space programme.
11. Mercury is the **smallest** planet in our solar system.
12. Romenko is the **most experienced** man in space. He spent over 420 days in space.
13. Pluto is the **coldest** planet in our solar system.
14. Venus is the second **brightest** object in the solar system.
15. Jupiter has the **shortest** day of all planets.
16. Uranus hits the **coldest** temperatures of any planet.
17. Mercury is the **most cratered** planet in the solar system.
18. Saturn has the **most extensive** rings in the solar system.
19. The **most interesting** Uranian moon is Miranda. It has ice canyons and terraces.
20. With winds up to 1500 mph, Neptune has the **strongest** winds recorded in the solar system.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 4

Fill in the missing forms of the adjectives in brackets – positive, comparative or superlative.

1. A cheetah is _____ than a horse. (fast)
2. Susan's hair is _____ than Betty's. (short)
3. The Mt Everest is the _____ mountain. (high)
4. June is _____ than May, but July is the _____. (hot)
5. Table tennis is _____ than tennis. (easy)
6. Chinese is one of the _____ languages. (difficult)
7. "Air Force One" is the _____ film I have ever seen. (interesting)
8. No, I don't think so. "Contact" is _____ than "Air Force One". (interesting)
9. Hot dogs are _____ than hamburgers. (good)
10. This is the _____ chocolate cake I have ever eaten. (good)
11. Skiing is as _____ as riding a bike. (easy)
12. Carol sings as _____ as Mary. (beautiful)
13. Tennis is _____ than skiing, but football is the _____ sport. (popular)
14. Detective films are as _____ as western films. (boring)
15. No, I don't think so! Romantic films are _____ than western films, but nature films are the _____ films. (boring)
16. The United States are _____ than Mexico, but Russia is the _____ country. (large)
17. A rat is _____ than a mouse. (clever)
18. A canary is _____ than an eagle. (colourful)
19. Peter is as _____ as George. (smart)
20. January is usually as _____ as February. (cold)

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 4

1. A cheetah is **faster** than a horse.
2. Susan's hair is **shorter** than Betty's.
3. The Mt Blanc is **higher** than the Großglockner, the Mt Everest is the **highest** mountain.
4. June is **hotter** than May, but July is the **hottest**.
5. Table tennis is **easier** than tennis but badminton is the **easiest**.
6. French is **more difficult** than English, but Chinese is the **most difficult** language.
7. "Air Force One" is the **most interesting** film I have ever seen.
8. No, I don't think so. "Contact" is **more interesting** than "Air Force One".
9. Hot dogs are **better** than hamburgers.
10. This is the **best** chocolate cake I have ever eaten.
11. Skiing is as **easy** as riding a bike.
12. Carol sings as **beautiful** as Mary, but Cindy sings the **most beautiful**.
13. Tennis is **more popular** than skiing, but football is the **most popular** sport.
14. Detective films are as **boring** as western films.
15. No, I don't think so! Romantic films are **more boring** than western films, but nature films are the **most boring** films.
16. The United States are **larger** than Mexico, but Russia is the **largest** country.
17. A mouse is as **clever** as a hamster, but a rat is **cleverer/more clever** than a mouse.
18. A canary is **more colourful** than an eagle, but a parrot is the **most colourful** bird.
19. Peter is as **smart** as George.
20. January is usually as **cold** as February.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

1) AT

- We use at for a **point**: at the window - at the entrance - at the door - at the end of the street - at the station - at the top
Example: Bill is waiting for you at the bus stop.
- We say that someone is at an **event**: at a party - at a pop concert - at a conference - at a meeting
Example: Tom is at a party.
- We say at with buildings when we say **where the event** (film, concert,...) **takes place**:
Example: Where were you yesterday? We were at the cinema.
- We say **at someone's house**:
Example: We were at Bill's house last Thursday.
- We say at for a **place which is a part of our journey**:
Example: We stopped at a very nice village.

Note these expressions:

at home - at work - at school - at university - at college - at the station - at an airport - at the seaside - at sea (on a voyage) - at reception - at the corner of a street - at the back / front of a building / cinema / group of people, etc. - arrive at with other places or events

2) ON

- We use on for a **surface**: on the wall - on the ceiling - on the floor - on a page - on a cover
Example: Have you seen the notice on the notice board?
- We use on with **small islands**:
Example: She spent her holiday on a small island.
- We say that a place is **on the coast / on a river / on a road**:
Example: Portsmouth is on the south coast of England.

Note these expressions:

on a farm - on the left - on the right - on the ground floor - on the first, second,... floor - on the way - on the chair (sit) - on the radio - on television - on a horse - on the corner of a street - on the back / front of a letter / piece of paper etc.

3) IN

- We use in for an **enclosed space**: in the garden - in the house - in London - in the water - in her bag - in a row - in a town
Examples: There is nobody in the room. She lives in a small village.
- We say in when we talk about **a building itself**.
Example: The rooms in Tom's house are small.
- We usually say in with **towns and villages**:
Example: His parents live in York.

Note these expressions:

in the newspaper - in bed - in hospital - in prison - in the street - in the sky - in an armchair (sit) - in a photograph - in a picture - in a mirror - in the corner of a room - in the back / front of a car - arrive in a country or town

4) TO – INTO – BY

- We say **go / come / travel / fly / walk / return / drive / have been etc. to a place or event**:
Examples: Last year we flew to London. We went to work at seven.
- We say go into / come into etc. = **enter** a room / building etc.:
Example: He opened the door and went into the room.
- We say by to say **how we travel**:
Example: We went to Paris by plane. I usually go to work by bike / by car / by underground / by bus

BUT:

- we say **on foot**
- we cannot use by if you say **my car / the train / a taxi**
- Then use **in** for taxis and cars.
- Then use **on** for bike / public transport.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 1

Fill in at, on or in.

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is _____ New York.
2. In the most countries, people drive _____ the right.
3. I usually buy a newspaper _____ my way to work.
4. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday _____ the Swiss Alps.
5. San Francisco is _____ the west coast of the United States.
6. She spends most of the day sitting _____ the window.
7. The report about the accident was _____ the front page of the newspaper.
8. In the theatre we had seats _____ the front row.
9. I saw Ken _____ Dave's wedding.
10. It's dangerous to play football _____ the streets.
11. I'll meet you at the corner of the street _____ 10.
12. We got stuck in a traffic jam _____ the way to the airport.
13. Look at the horses _____ that field.
14. _____ the end of the street is a path to our house.
15. Do you want sugar _____ your coffee?
16. The exhibition _____ the art gallery finished last Sunday.
17. She studied _____ Paris for two weeks.
18. I saw Bill this morning. He was _____ a bus which passed me.
19. Linda is a student _____ Cambridge University.
20. Turn left _____ the traffic lights.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 2

Complete with **at**, **on** or **in**.

1. Her brother lives _____ a small town _____ the south coast of Spain.
2. The train arrives _____ platform 3.
3. The sports results are _____ the back page of the paper.
4. They got married _____ Birmingham.
5. Vienna is _____ the river Danube.
6. His office is _____ the third floor.
7. What time did you arrive _____ the hotel?
8. Tom is sitting _____ an armchair.
9. The picture is _____ the wall.
10. We meet _____ the station at 7.
11. She was ill and stayed _____ bed.
12. Are there any good films _____ the cinema this week?
13. We went to see a play _____ the National Theatre.
14. She is still _____ hospital and recovers from her holiday.
15. We were _____ sea for ten weeks.
16. Because of delay we had to wait for three hours _____ the airport.
17. I didn't see her _____ the party.
18. Write the name and address _____ the front page of the envelope.
19. After some years he arrived back _____ Scotland.
20. The train stopped _____ every station.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 3

Fill in at, on, in, to, into or by

1. I must go _____ the bank today to change money.
2. The easiest way to go there is _____ underground.
3. He was tired and went _____ bed.
4. He has just returned _____ France.
5. She arrived _____ the airport at 6.
6. Have you ever been _____ Ireland?
7. They got _____ the car and drove off.
8. We drove _____ the party _____ Tom's car.
9. Get _____ the train. It's going to leave.
10. The man chased by the police ran _____ the shop.
11. The bird flew _____ the room through the window.
12. He has never been _____ a football match.
13. We usually go to work _____ car.
14. We drove to the cinema _____ a taxi.
15. They like to travel _____ plane.
16. Does the train stop _____ York?
17. When are you going _____ Greece?
18. I missed the bus and had to go _____ foot.
19. We decided not to go _____ car.
20. What time did you arrive _____ school?

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 4

Fill in to, at, on or in.

1. They were standing _____ the corner of the street.
2. Are the kids still _____ bed?
3. In her room there are a lot of paintings _____ the wall.
4. He always goes _____ work by bus.
5. The girls were playing _____ the streets.
6. They love skiing _____ the mountains.
7. Sam is studying Japanese _____ university.
8. We saw some dolphins swimming _____ the ocean.
9. The kids were swimming _____ the lake.
10. The sandwiches are _____ the table _____ the kitchen.
11. There were several tourist boats _____ the Thames.
12. I had to stand _____ line for half an hour.
13. There are a lot of expensive shops _____ Fifth Avenue.
14. We met _____ the station yesterday evening.
15. There were dark clouds _____ the sky.
16. They were stuck _____ a traffic jam for hours.
17. She wasn't _____ home when I called her.
18. Come _____ my house this evening.
19. Paula was _____ the computer surfing the net.
20. He had an accident and is _____ the hospital.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 1

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is **in** New York.
2. In the most countries, people drive **on** the right.
3. I usually buy a newspaper **on** my way to work.
4. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday **in** the Swiss Alps.
5. San Francisco is **on** the west coast of the United States.
6. She spends most of the day sitting **at** the window.
7. The report about the accident was **on** the front page of the newspaper.
8. In the theatre we had seats **in** the front row.
9. I saw Ken **at** Dave's wedding.
10. It's dangerous to play football **in** the streets.
11. I'll meet you at the corner of the street **at** 10.
12. We got stuck in a traffic jam **on** the way to the airport.
13. Look at the horses **in** that field.
14. **At** the end of the street is a path to our house.
15. Do you want sugar **in** your coffee?
16. The exhibition **at** the art gallery finished last Sunday.
17. She studied **in** Paris for two weeks.
18. I saw Bill this morning. He was **on** a bus which passed me.
19. Linda is a student **at** Cambridge University.
20. Turn left **at** the traffic lights.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 2

1. Her brother lives **in** a small town **on** the south coast of Spain.
2. The train arrives **at** platform 3.
3. The sports results are **on** the back page of the paper.
4. They got married **in** Birmingham.
5. Vienna is **on** the river Danube.
6. His office is **on** the third floor.
7. What time did you arrive **at** the hotel?
8. Tom is sitting **in** an armchair.
9. The picture is **on** the wall.
10. We meet **at** the station at 7.
11. She was ill and stayed **in** bed.
12. Are there any good films **at** the cinema this week?
13. We went to see a play **at** the National Theatre.
14. She is still **in** hospital and recovers from her holiday.
15. We were **at** sea for ten weeks.
16. Because of delay we had to wait for three hours **at** the airport.
17. I didn't see her **at** the party.
18. Write the name and address **on** the front page of the envelope.
19. After some years he arrived back **in** Scotland.
20. The train stopped **at** every station.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 3

1. I must go **to** the bank today to change money.
2. The easiest way to go there is **by** underground.
3. He was tired and went **to** bed.
4. He has just returned **to** France.
5. She arrived **at** the airport at 6.
6. Have you ever been **to** Ireland?
7. They got **into** the car and drove off.
8. We drove **to** the party **in** Tom's car.
9. Get **on** the train. It's going to leave.
10. The man chased by the police ran **into** the shop.
11. The bird flew **into** the room through the window.
12. He has never been **to** a football match.
13. We usually go to work **by** car.
14. We drove **to** the cinema **in** a taxi.
15. They like to travel **by** plane.
16. Does the train stop **at** York?
17. When are you going **to** Greece?
18. I missed the bus and had to go **on** foot.
19. We decided not to go **by** car.
20. What time did you arrive **at** school?

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 4

1. They were standing **at** the corner of the street.
2. Are the kids still **in** bed?
3. In her room there are a lot of paintings **on** the wall.
4. He always goes **to** work by bus.
5. The girls were playing **in** the streets.
6. They love skiing **in** the mountains.
7. Sam is studying Japanese **at** university.
8. We saw some dolphins swimming **in** the ocean.
9. The kids were swimming **in** the lake.
10. The sandwiches are **on** the table **in** the kitchen.
11. There were several tourist boats **on** the Thames.
12. I had to stand **in** line for half an hour.
13. There are a lot of expensive shops **on** Fifth Avenue.
14. We met **at** the station yesterday evening.
15. There were dark clouds **in** the sky.
16. They were stuck **in** a traffic jam for hours.
17. She wasn't **at** home when I called her.
18. Come **to** my house this evening.
19. Paula was **at** the computer surfing the net.
20. He had an accident and is **in** the hospital.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

1) AT

- We use at with **times**: at 5 o'clock - at 11.45 - at midnight - at lunchtime
Example: Tom usually gets up at 7 o'clock.
- We use at with these **expressions**: at night - at Christmas - at the moment / at present - at the same time - at weekends - at the age of...

2) ON

- We use on with **days and dates**: on March 12th - on Friday(s) - on Friday morning(s) on Sunday afternoon(s) - on Saturday night(s) on Christmas Day (but at Christmas)
Example: Her birthday is on a Tuesday this year. It's on May 16th.

3) IN

- We use in for **longer periods of time**: in April - in 1986 - in winter - in the 19th century - in the 1970s - in the morning(s) / in the afternoon(s) / in the evening(s)
Example: We usually go on holidays in August.
- In + **a period of time** = a time in the future.
Examples: Jack will be back in a week. The train will leave in a few minutes.
- In + **how long it takes to do something**:
Example: I learned to drive in four weeks.

4) DURING

- We use during + **noun to say when something happens**: during the film - during our holiday - during the night
Examples: I fell asleep during the film. We met a lot of interesting people during our holiday.

5) UNTIL

- We use until/till to say **how long a situation continues**: during the film - during our holiday - during the night
Examples: Let's wait until it stops raining. I stayed in bed until half past nine.

6) FROM - TO

- We use from - to + **beginning and end of a period**:
Example: Last evening we watched TV from 5 to 8 o' clock.

7) FOR

- We use for + **a period of time**: for six years - for two hours - for a week
Examples: I've lived in this house for six years. They have been watching TV for two hours.

8) SINCE

- We use since + **a point in time**: since April - since 1992 - since 8 o' clock
Examples: It has been raining since one o' clock. They've known each other since they were at school.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 1

Fill in **at, on, for, during** or **in**.

1. The course begins _____ 7 January and ends _____ 10 March.
2. I went to bed _____ midnight.
3. We arrived _____ 5 o'clock _____ the morning.
4. Mozart was born in Salzburg _____ 1756.
5. Are you doing anything special _____ weekends?
6. Hurry up! We've to go _____ five minutes.
7. I met him _____ the evening.
8. He has lived in India _____ two years.
9. I'll phone you _____ Tuesday morning _____ about 10.
10. Tom's grandmother died _____ 1987 _____ the age of 81.
11. Jack's brother is out of work _____ the moment.
12. The price of electricity is going up _____ October.
13. I haven't seen him _____ Christmas.
14. _____ Sunday afternoons I always get up late.
15. There are usually a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.
16. I like walking around the town _____ night.
17. Are you going to the cinema _____ Friday night?
18. I've been waiting _____ an hour.
19. Ann works hard _____ the week, so she likes to relax _____ weekends.
20. I've been invited to a wedding _____ 14 February.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 2

Fill in **at, on, for, during, until, from-to** or **in**.

1. I think I'll have to work _____ 7 o'clock.
2. I suddenly felt ill _____ the examination.
3. They were working in the garden _____ 3 o'clock _____ seven o'clock.
4. Carol got married _____ 1994.
5. The book was easy to read. So I read it _____ a day.
6. They have lived there _____ 20 years.
7. We were at the party _____ midnight.
8. They were at school _____ 2 o'clock.
9. I saw Ann _____ Tuesday.
10. I did my homework _____ the evening.
11. She started dancing _____ 6 and now she's a great star.
12. He learned driving a lorry _____ three weeks.
13. He waited _____ they were quiet.
14. _____ summer he always goes jogging _____ Sundays.
15. _____ the age of twelve he wrote his first play.
16. We have to leave _____ five minutes.
17. I've been waiting for her _____ an hour.
18. He works hard _____ the week, so he likes to relax _____ weekends.
19. The prize of coffee is going up _____ April.
20. I'll be back _____ half an hour.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 3

Fill in **on**, **at** or **in**.

1. Can you help me _____ the afternoon?
2. It gets cold _____ night.
3. What are you going to do _____ Saturday?
4. It often snows _____ December.
5. They will be back _____ ten minutes.
6. They are leaving _____ the afternoon _____ four o'clock.
7. I'll be back _____ a moment.
8. Her birthday is _____ 7th August.
9. We were in Australia _____ 2006.
10. Let's meet again _____ the weekend.
11. I have to get up early _____ the morning.
12. They play chess _____ Tuesday evenings.
13. I'm going on holiday _____ two weeks.
14. He's always tired _____ the end of the week.
15. I saw them _____ 5:30 pm.
16. I'll call her _____ the evening.
17. I watched a thrilling movie _____ Friday.
18. I like going to the beach _____ summer.
19. Let's meet again _____ two days.
20. We don't have any plans _____ Sunday.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 1

1. The course begins **on** 7 January and ends **on** 10 March.
2. I went to bed **at** midnight.
3. We arrived **at** 5 o' clock **in** the morning.
4. Mozart was born in Salzburg **in** 1756.
5. Are you doing anything special **at** weekends?
6. Hurry up! We've to go **in** five minutes.
7. I met him **in** the evening.
8. He has lived in India **for** two years.
9. I'll phone you **on** Tuesday morning **at** about 10.
10. Tom's grandmother died **in** 1987 **at** the age of 81.
11. Jack's brother is out of work **at** the moment.
12. The price of electricity is going up **in** October.
13. I haven't seen him **at** Christmas.
14. **On** Sunday afternoons I always get up late.
15. There are usually a lot of parties **on** New Year's Eve.
16. I like walking around the town **at** night.
17. Are you going to the cinema **on** Friday night?
18. I've been waiting **for** an hour.
19. Ann works hard **during** the week, so she likes to relax **at** weekends.
20. I've been invited to a wedding **on** 14 February.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 2

1. I think I'll have to work **until** 7 o' clock.
2. I suddenly felt ill **during** the examination.
3. They were working in the garden **from** three o'clock **to** seven o'clock.
4. Carol got married **in** 1994.
5. The book was easy to read. So I read it **in** a day.
6. They have lived there **for** 20 years.
7. We were at the party **until** midnight.
8. They were at school **at** 2 o' clock.
9. I saw Ann **on** Tuesday.
10. I did my homework **in** the evening.
11. She started dancing **at** six and now she's a great star.
12. He learned driving a lorry **in** three weeks.
13. He waited **until** they were quiet.
14. **In** summer he always goes jogging **on** Sundays.
15. **At** the age of twelve he wrote his first play.
16. We have to leave **in** five minutes.
17. I've been waiting for her **for** an hour.
18. He works hard **during** the week, so he likes to relax **at** weekends.
19. The prize of coffee is going up **in** April.
20. I'll be back **in** half an hour.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 3

Fill in **on**, **at** or **in**.

1. Can you help me **in** the afternoon?
2. It gets cold **at** night.
3. What are you going to do **on** Saturday?
4. It often snows **in** December.
5. They will be back **in** ten minutes.
6. They are leaving **in** the afternoon **at** four o'clock.
7. I'll be back **in** a moment.
8. Her birthday is **on** 7th August.
9. We were in Australia **in** 2006.
10. Let's meet again **at** the weekend.
11. I have to get up early **in** the morning.
12. They play chess **on** Tuesday evenings.
13. I'm going on holiday **in** two weeks.
14. He's always tired **at** the end of the week.
15. I saw them **at** 5:30 pm.
16. I'll call her **in** the evening.
17. I watched a thrilling movie **on** Friday.
18. I like going to the beach **in** summer.
19. Let's meet again **in** two days.
20. We don't have any plans **on** Sunday.

ADJECTIVE – ADVERB

An **adjective** tells us more about a **noun**. Examples: an expensive car, a clever girl

An **adverb** tells us more about a **verb**. Example: He talked nervously.

THE ADVERB

Adjective + ly

sad	sadly	quiet	quietly
nervous	nervously	soft	softly

Adjectives ending in -y → ily

happy	happily	angry	angrily
-------	---------	-------	---------

Adjectives ending in le → ly

terrible	terribly	capable	capably
----------	----------	---------	---------

Adjectives ending in ly

friendly	in a friendly way / manner	daily	daily
lively	in a lively way / manner	early	early
lonely	in a lonely way / manner	monthly	monthly
lovely	in a lovely way / manner	weekly	weekly
silly	in a silly way / manner	yearly	yearly

Irregular forms

good	well	low	low
fast	fast	straight	straight
hard	hard	extra	extra
long	long	doubtless	doubtless

Double forms (The adverbs have a different meaning)

hard	hard	hardly = kaum
near	near	nearly = beinahe
late	late	lately = in letzter Zeit

HOW TO USE THE ADVERB

Verb + adverb

The adverb describes a **verb**.

Examples: My friend drove us home carefully.
 She could sell her house quickly.
 The girls talked to each other quietly.

Adjective + adverb

The adverb describes an **adjective**.

Examples: Her necklace she bought in Paris was horribly expensive.
 My brother was terribly sorry that he came late to the meeting.
 That was an absolutely good experience for all of us.

Adverb + adverb

The adverb describes an **adverb**.

Examples: They played terribly badly.
 He usually does his homework absolutely correctly.
 They did extremely well in their last test.

No adverb with the following verbs:

forms of to be:	am, is, are, was, were, will be, have been, had been
seem	get turn grow sound
look*	feel taste become smell

* You look great in your new dress. **BUT** She looked at me happily.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 1

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. He is a _____ boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked _____. (hard)
3. He isn't tired because he has _____ worked. (hard)
4. She is a _____ girl. (quiet)
5. She went to bed _____. (quiet)
6. He is not a good student but he writes _____. (good)
7. You should speak more _____. (soft)
8. The children behaved _____. (bad)
9. The brave men fought _____. (brave)
10. They lived together _____. (happy)
11. She looks _____. (pretty)
12. That milk tastes _____. (sour)
13. I don't know _____ where they live. (exact)
14. She turned _____. (pale)
15. This brown fur feels _____. (soft)
16. These children are _____ at English. (good)
17. Your brother _____ works at all. (hard)
18. Ann _____ had an accident last Sunday. (near)
19. Have you been to the cinema _____? (late)
20. Mary always dresses _____. (beautiful)

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 2

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. Yes, it was raining _____ for two hours. (heavy)
2. He has painted it _____. (nice)
3. What a _____ worker he is! (quick)
4. He is always very _____. (polite)
5. He is often _____. (nervous)
6. Arthur _____ rode back to the inn. (quick)
7. They saw a _____ butterfly on a rose. (beautiful)
8. When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said _____, "You should be more careful." (angry)
9. When he told him the truth, he was _____. (quiet)
10. "This wound looks _____," the doctor said. (bad)
11. The boys played so _____ that they won the tournament. (good)
12. He was so busy with his new computer that he _____ had time to help his mother. (hard)
13. "Go and have a rest. You shouldn't work so _____." (hard)
14. From the top of the mountain he could see _____ across the countryside. (far)
15. What a _____ picture! (beautiful)
16. Arthur fought _____ and they won the battle. (good)
17. "I love you," Camilla said in a _____ voice. (soft)
18. The maid shut the door _____. (quiet)
19. They could hear a _____ cry. (terrible)
20. Suddenly he woke up because the phone rang _____. (loud)

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 3

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. Jane opened the door _____. (careful)
2. I like driving _____. (fast)
3. She spoke to me very _____. (soft)
4. Paul lay in bed _____. (quiet)
5. He tasted the various kinds of tea _____. (careful)
6. Peter _____ had an accident. (near)
7. Jim turned the book upside down _____. (quick)
8. It is raining _____. (heavy)
9. She dresses _____. (beautiful)
10. Tom looked at my lunch _____. (hungry)
11. Please, drive _____. (careful)
12. He didn't sleep _____. (good)
13. We didn't hurry. So we walked _____. (slow)
14. New York is a _____ city. (big)
15. He won the race because he drove _____. (good)
16. It was _____ for me to come. (impossible)
17. Mary jumped up _____. (happy)
18. She worked all the day. She feels _____. (tired)
19. She dresses _____. (pretty)
20. She came home _____. (late)

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 4

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. He didn't have an accident because he's an _____ driver. (excellent)
2. Sam is good at sports. He always runs _____. (fast)
3. Sandra stayed at home because she felt _____. (ill)
4. The weather was _____. It was cold all the time. (bad)
5. The exercise wasn't difficult. So we did it _____. (easy)
6. The soup is great. It tastes _____. (wonderful)
7. The house seems to be so _____ without you. (empty)
8. She is a nice girl. She always answers _____. (polite)
9. I worked a lot yesterday and now I'm _____ tired. (terrible)
10. We had to run to school _____ yesterday. (quick)
11. I have learned very _____ to pass the exam. (hard)
12. Five cars were _____ damaged in the accident. (heavy)
13. Please read the instructions _____. (careful)
14. He was very _____ that he won the race. (happy)
15. Paul is a policeman. He has a _____ job (dangerous).
16. She doesn't like sports. So, she _____ does any sports (hard).
17. She phoned me once a week. But _____ she didn't (late).
18. I don't like her pictures. She paints _____. (terrible)
19. She is a _____ tennis player, but her brother plays _____.
(bad / good)
20. The dog looked _____, so we gave him some food. (hungry)

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 1

1. He is a **clever** boy.
2. He is tired because he has worked **hard**.
3. He isn't tired because he has **hardly** worked.
4. She is a **quiet** girl.
5. She went to bed **quietly**.
6. He is not a good student but he writes **well**.
7. You should speak more **softly**.
8. The children behaved **badly**.
9. The brave men fought **bravely**.
10. They lived together **happily**.
11. She looks **pretty**.
12. That milk tastes **sour**.
13. I don't know **exactly** where they live.
14. She turned **pale**.
15. This brown fur feels **soft**.
16. These children are **good** at English.
17. Your brother **hardly** works at all.
18. Ann **nearly** had an accident last Sunday.
19. Have you been to the cinema **lately**?
20. Mary always dresses **beautifully**.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 2

1. Yes, it was raining **heavily** for two hours.
2. He has painted it **nicely**.
3. What a **quick** worker he is!
4. He is always very **polite**.
5. He is often **nervous**.
6. Arthur **quickly** rode back to the inn.
7. They saw a **beautiful** butterfly on a rose.
8. When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said **angrily**, "You should be more careful."
9. When he told him the truth, he was **quiet**.
10. "This wound looks **bad**," the doctor said.
11. The boys played so **well** that they won the tournament.
12. He was so busy with his new computer that he **hardly** had time to help his mother.
13. "Go and have a rest. You shouldn't work so **hard**."
14. From the top of the mountain he could see **far** across the countryside.
15. What a **beautiful** picture!
16. Arthur fought **well** and they won the battle.
17. "I love you," Camilla said in a **soft** voice.
18. The maid shut the door **quietly**.
19. They could hear a **terrible** cry.
20. Suddenly he woke up because the phone rang **loudly**.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 3

1. Jane opened the door **carefully**.
2. I like driving **fast**.
3. She spoke to me very **softly**.
4. Paul lay in bed **quietly**.
5. He tasted the various kinds of tea **careful**.
6. Peter **nearly** had an accident.
7. Jim turned the book upside down **quickly**.
8. It is raining **heavily**.
9. She dresses **beautifully**.
10. Tom looked at my lunch **hungrily**.
11. Please, drive **carefully**.
12. He didn't sleep **well**.
13. We didn't hurry. So we walked **slowly**.
14. New York is a **big** city.
15. He won the race because he drove **well**.
16. It was **impossible** for me to come.
17. Mary jumped up **happily**.
18. She worked all the day. She feels **tired**.
19. She dresses **prettily**.
20. She came home **late**.

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 4

1. He didn't have an accident because he's an **excellent** driver.
2. Sam is good at sports. He always runs **fast**.
3. Sandra stayed at home because she felt **ill**.
4. The weather was **bad**. It was cold all the time.
5. The exercise wasn't difficult. So we did it **easily**.
6. The soup is great. It tastes **wonderful**.
7. The house seems to be so **empty** without you.
8. She is a nice girl. She always answers **politely**.
9. I worked a lot yesterday and now I'm **terribly** tired.
10. We had to run to school **quickly** yesterday.
11. I have learned very **hard** to pass the exam.
12. Five cars were **heavily** damaged in the accident.
13. Please read the instructions **carefully**.
14. He was very **happy** that he won the race.
15. Paul is a policeman. He has a **dangerous** job.
16. She doesn't like sports. So, she **hardly** does any sports.
17. She phoned me once a week. But **lately** she didn't.
18. I don't like her pictures. She paints **terribly**.
19. She is a **bad** tennis player, but her brother plays **well**.
20. The dog looked **hungry**, so we gave him some food.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A possessive pronoun expresses that someone owns something. It replaces a possessive adjective + a noun and is used to avoid repeating information that is already known.

Example: This laptop is **hers**, not **yours**. = This is her laptop, not your laptop.

Subject	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I have a house.	This is my house.	No, it's mine .
You have a bike.	Is this your bike?	No, it's yours .
He has a book.	This is his book.	Yes, it's his .
She has a pullover.	Her pullover is green.	No, hers is brown.
It looks for a ball.	Here is its ball.	-----*
We have a dog.	We like our dog.	This dog is ours .
Do you have a car?	Is this your car?	Yes, it's yours .
They have an iPhone.	Is it their iPhone?	No, it isn't theirs .

* We do not use **its** as a possessive pronoun.

Examples:

Is this Peter's bike?	No, it's my bike. or No, it's mine .
Are these her keys?	No, hers are on the table.
His pet is a cat.	Her pet is a hamster, mine is a dog.
Is this car your neighbours'?	Yes, it's theirs .
Whose umbrella is this?	Is it yours ?

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete the gaps with the correct possessive pronoun.

1. A: Is this my book?

B: No, it's _____. Yours is over there on the desk.

2. A: Do you really think that it was my fault?

B: Yes, of course it was _____.

3. A: Is this our neighbour's dog digging in our garden?

B: Yes, it's _____.

4. A: Who left that mobile phone on the shelf? Is it my brother's?

B: Yes, I'm sure it's _____.

5. A: Is this my glass?

B: No, it's not _____. It's mine.

6. A: Those are your kids' bikes, aren't they?

B: Yes, they are. They are _____.

7. A: Whose sunglasses are these?

B: They are _____. I was looking for them for some time.

8. A: Is that your car in the driveway?

B: No. We parked _____ on the street.

9. A: Linda is looking for her keys. Are these _____?

B: Yes, those are _____.

10. A: This is your parents' car, isn't it?

B: No, it's my _____. I bought it last Tuesday.

11. A: Someone forgot this umbrella? Is it your brother's?

B: Yes, I think it's _____.

12. A: Does that red SUV belong to your parents?

B: Yes, it's _____.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 2

Complete the sentences with a possessive pronoun.

1. "Dorothy, don't use this towel, please. It isn't _____."
2. We gave them our phone number, and they gave us _____.
3. Your dog isn't brown, _____ is black.
4. Where is my coat? This one isn't _____.
5. The white laptop is mine, the black one is _____. (my brother's)
6. My brother has got his ticket, but I can't find _____.
7. They say that this picture is _____.
8. I can't find my eraser. Can I borrow _____?
9. I know Peter well. He's a friend of _____.
10. Which one is your sister's bag? The bigger one is _____.
11. He claims this mobile phone to be _____.
12. This is not my parents' car. _____ is blue and much bigger.
13. This isn't our son's bike. _____ is in the garage.
14. I don't think this umbrella is _____. (my sister's)
15. Dad, we can't find our passports. Have you got _____?
16. The books belong to me and my sister. It is _____.
17. The car belongs to my uncle. It is _____.
18. This ball belongs to those girls. It is _____.
19. This laptop belongs to my brother. It is _____.
20. These books belong to my sister. They are _____.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 3

Complete the sentences with a possessive pronoun.

1. That motorcycle belongs to her brothers. It is _____.
2. This cat belongs to our neighbour's daughters. It is _____.
3. This house belongs to me and my brother. It is _____.
4. The shoes belong to my sister. They're _____.
5. The tennis rackets belong to me. They are _____.
6. The mobile phone belongs to you. It is _____.
7. The bikes belong to my friends. They are _____.
8. This coat belongs to my aunt Deborah. It is _____.
9. This truck belongs to my neighbour Bill. It is _____.
10. The ball belongs to me and my sister. It is _____.
11. This book belongs to Peter. It's _____.
12. Those glasses on the table belong to me. They're _____.
13. Those shoes belong to my friend and me? They're _____.
14. The yellow car belongs to Laura. It is _____.
15. The computer belongs to my parents. It's _____.
16. The wallet Sarah found yesterday belongs to me. It is _____.
17. The parcel belongs to my mother. It is _____.
18. These gloves belong to you. They are _____.
19. This room belongs to my sister and me. It's _____.
20. This pen belongs to my girlfriend. It's _____.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. B: No, it's **mine**. Yours is over there on the desk.
2. B: Yes, of course it was **yours**.
3. B: Yes, it's **theirs**.
4. B: Yes, I'm sure it's **his**.
5. B: No, it's not **yours**. It's mine.
6. B: Yes, they are. They are **theirs**.
7. B: They are **mine**. I was looking for them for some time.
8. B: No. We parked **ours** on the street.
9. B: Yes, those are **hers**.
10. B: No, it's my **mine**. I bought it last Tuesday.
11. B: Yes, I think it's **his**.
12. B: Yes, it's **theirs**.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. "Dorothy, don't use this towel, please. It isn't **yours**."
2. We gave them our phone number, and they gave us **theirs**.
3. Your dog isn't brown, **yours** is black.
4. Where is my coat? This one isn't **mine**.
5. The white laptop is mine, the black one is **his**.
6. My brother has got his ticket, but I can't find **mine**.
7. They say that this picture is **theirs**.
8. I can't find my eraser. Can I borrow **yours**?
9. I know Peter well. He's a friend of **mine**.
10. Which one is your sister's bag? The bigger one is **hers**.
11. He claims this mobile phone to be **his**.
12. This is not my parents' car. **Theirs** is blue and much bigger.
13. This isn't our son's bike. **His** is in the garage.
14. I don't think this umbrella is **hers**.
15. Dad, we can't find our passports. Have you got **ours**?
16. The books belong to me and my sister. It is **ours**.
17. The car belongs to my uncle. It is **his**.
18. This ball belongs to those girls. It is **theirs**.
19. This laptop belongs to my brother. It is **his**.
20. These books belong to my sister. They are **hers**.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 3

1. That motorcycle belongs to her brothers. It is **theirs**.
2. This cat belongs to our neighbour's daughters. It is **theirs**.
3. This house belongs to me and my brother. It is **ours**.
4. The shoes belong to my sister. They're **hers**.
5. The tennis rackets belong to me. They are **mine**.
6. The mobile phone belongs to you. It is **yours**.
7. The bikes belong to my friends. They are **theirs**.
8. This coat belongs to my aunt Deborah. It is **hers**.
9. This truck belongs to my neighbour Bill. It is **his**.
10. The ball belongs to me and my sister. It is **ours**.
11. This book belongs to Peter. It's **his**.
12. Those glasses on the table belong to me. They're **mine**.
13. Those shoes belong to my friend and me? They're **ours**.
14. The yellow car belongs to Laura. It is **hers**.
15. The computer belongs to my parents. It's **theirs**.
16. The wallet Sarah found yesterday belongs to me. It is **mine**.
17. The parcel belongs to my mother. It is **hers**.
18. These gloves belong to you. They are **yours**.
19. This room belongs to my sister and me. It's **ours**.
20. This pen belongs to my girlfriend. It's **hers**.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The Present Perfect Simple is used, if an action happened in the past and there is a connection to the present. This action has just stopped or is still going on. We do not use an exact expression of time when the action happened.

Key words: already, just, yet, ever, never, for, since, so far, up to now, not yet, lately, recently

How to form the Present Perfect Simple

I, you, we, they	have + 3rd form
He, she, it	has + 3rd form

Examples: They **have visited** her uncle recently. - She **has** just **baked** an apple pie.

Short forms

I've never **been** there before. - We've **studied** a lot so far.
He's **worked** in this shop lately. - He's **found** his wallet.

Negation

I, you, we, they	have not (haven't) + 3rd form
He, she, it	has not (hasn't) + 3rd form

Examples: They **haven't tidied** up their room so far. - He **hasn't finished** his homework yet.

Questions

Have **you** already **done** your homework?

Have/Has - **subject** - **verb**

How long have **you** **been** there?

Question word - have/has - **subject** – **verb**

How to use the present perfect

Here are some examples which show the connection to the present.

PAST

Nick **has gone** on holidays.

result

Have you **ever been** to Italy?

connection with the present

He **has already met** Sue.

connection with the present

He **has just eaten** something bad.

connection with the present

He **has been** in Spain **for** ten days.

connection with the present

He **has been** in Spain **since** Friday.

connection with the present

PRESENT

He is not in the office.

Do you know Italy? No, I **have never been** there.

He likes her.

He feels bad now.

He is still there.

He is still there.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct present perfect forms.

1. My sister _____ a fantastic cake. (make)
2. What _____ you _____ for lunch today, Mum? (make)
3. I _____ my little dog yet. (not feed)
4. Sally and Jenny _____ a new CD player. (get)
5. Chris _____ wood for a raft. (not find)
6. The students _____ their homework. (not do)
7. Nick can't play football. He _____ an accident with his bike. (have)
8. Liz _____ her homework yet. (not finish)
9. _____ Julia _____ to school today? (be)
10. Bill _____ his room, but he _____ the dishes yet.
(tidy up, not wash)

Write down the sentences. Use the present perfect simple.

Example: Snoopy / climb / onto his house. Snoopy has climbed onto his house.

1. Brian / play / football _____
2. Susan / read / her new book _____
3. I / find / some money in the street _____
4. Mr and Mrs Baker / have / an accident _____
5. Tom Davis / win / the volleyball match _____
6. Alison Brown / lose / the tennis match _____
7. Mr Martin / make / breakfast for us _____
8. The girls / bring / some wood for the fire _____
9. They / buy / a van for their holidays _____
10. Mrs Black / wash / the dishes _____

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 2

Fill in the gaps using the present perfect tense of the words in the box.

not write – buy – tell – not be – do – fly – not see – reach – meet – show

1. I _____ to Italy for five years.
2. They _____ their highest speed since their start.
3. He _____ many friends there.
4. Mary _____ a lot this morning.
5. He _____ an email to his parents since May.
6. I _____ him since Monday.
7. The taxi driver _____ them the way.
8. She _____ them a nice story.
9. The birds _____ to the south.
10. Their parents _____ a new car.

take – visit – drive – eat – see – have – not go – buy – be – become

1. They _____ her a new bike.
2. She _____ to Southampton.
3. A dream _____ true.
4. They _____ a conference since nine in the morning.
5. I'm hungry because I _____ anything since breakfast.
6. He _____ the bus to get there.
7. They _____ in Cornwall since Friday.
8. Peter _____ many countries.
9. The children _____ to bed.
10. He _____ his aunt for a month.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 1

1. My sister **has made** a fantastic cake.
2. What **have** you **made** for lunch today, Mum?
3. I **have not fed (haven't fed)** my little dog yet.
4. Sally and Jenny **have got** a new CD player.
5. Chris **has not found (haven't found)** wood for a raft.
6. The students **have not done (haven't done)** their homework.
7. Nick can't play football. He **has had** an accident with his bike.
8. Liz **has not finished (hasn't finished)** her homework yet.
9. **Has** Julia **been** to school today?
10. Bill **has tidied up** his room, but he **has not washed (hasn't washed)** the dishes yet.

1. Brian has played football.
2. Susan has read her new book.
3. I have found some money in the street.
4. Mr and Mrs Baker have had an accident.
5. Tom Davis has won the volleyball match.
6. Alison Brown has lost the tennis match.
7. Mr Martin has made breakfast for us.
8. The girls have brought some wood for the fire.
9. They have bought a van for their holidays.
10. Mrs Black has washed the dishes.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 2

1. I **haven't been** to Italy for five years.
 2. They **have reached** their highest speed since their start.
 3. He **has met** many friends there.
 4. Mary **has done** a lot this morning.
 5. He **hasn't written** an email to his parents since May.
 6. I **haven't seen** him since Monday.
 7. The taxi driver **has shown** them the way.
 8. She **has told** them a nice story.
 9. The birds **have flown** to the south.
 10. Their parents **have bought** a new car.
-
1. They **have bought** her a new bike.
 2. She **has driven** to Southampton.
 3. A dream **has become** true.
 4. They **have had** a conference since nine in the morning.
 5. I'm hungry because I **haven't eaten** anything since breakfast.
 6. He **has taken** the bus to get there.
 7. They **have been** in Cornwall since Friday.
 8. Peter **has seen** many countries.
 9. The children **haven't gone** to bed.
 10. He **hasn't visited** his aunt for a month.

PRESENT PERFECT – FOR OR SINCE

1. I haven't been to Italy _____ July 2005.
2. She has lived in Paris _____ January.
3. Jim has studied _____ three hours. Now he is tired.
4. My friend has been ill _____ a long time.
5. It has been raining _____ more than four days.
6. I haven't seen him _____ Eastern.
7. He hasn't had a holiday _____ last summer.
8. He hasn't done any work _____ a month.
9. We have had this car _____ 1998.
10. We have been here _____ two hours.
11. She hasn't written _____ Christmas.
12. Carol hasn't eaten meat _____ ages.
13. We have been working in his office _____ three years.
14. It has been snowing _____ yesterday morning.
15. I haven't spoken to her _____ our quarrel.
16. Nobody has seen him _____ last Friday.
17. It has been foggy _____ some days.
18. He has been fishing _____ six o'clock.
19. They've been living in France _____ eight years.
20. The pilots have been on strike _____ two months.
21. We've had terrible weather _____ Saturday.
22. I've known Tom _____ 1990.
23. We have been waiting for the bus _____ half an hour.
24. She hasn't lost a match _____ April.
25. Things have changed _____ she's become headmaster.

PRESENT PERFECT – FOR OR SINCE

1. I haven't been to Italy **since** July 2005.
2. She has lived in Paris **since** January.
3. Jim has studied **for** three hours. Now he is tired.
4. My friend has been ill **for** a long time.
5. It has been raining **for** more than four days.
6. I haven't seen him **since** Eastern.
7. He hasn't had a holiday **since** last summer.
8. He hasn't done any work **for** a month.
9. We have had this car **since** 1998.
10. We have been here **for** two hours.
11. She hasn't written **since** Christmas.
12. Carol hasn't eaten meat **for** ages.
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20. The pilots have been on strike **for** two months.
21. We've had terrible weather **since** Saturday.
22. I've known Tom **since** 1990.
23. We have been waiting for the bus **for** half an hour.
24. She hasn't lost a match **since** April.
25. Things have changed **since** she's become headmaster.

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 1

Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. I _____ a great film yesterday evening. (watch)
2. _____ a new car? (you ever buy)
3. Sue _____ the flu last winter. (have)
4. A few days ago, we _____ to his uncle. (drive)
5. They _____ bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
6. He _____ the bus to get there. (already take)
7. Last week my rabbit _____ away. (run)
8. We _____ a lot last Sunday. (do)
9. _____ to India? (she ever be)
10. I _____ him last Monday. (meet)
11. She _____ yet. (not wake up)
12. I _____ her since last Thursday. (not meet)
13. Bob _____ well last night. (sleep)
14. I _____ a letter from her two days ago. (get)
15. They _____ in Germany. (already arrive)
16. I _____ in Seattle for five years. (live)
17. Someone _____ my bike! Now I'll have to walk home. (steal)
18. When Bob was young, he _____ in London. (live)
19. I would like to visit Berlin sometime. Unfortunately, I _____
there. (never be)
20. Tim _____ to Scotland last year. (go)

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 2

Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. I'm afraid I'm not hungry anymore. I _____. (already eat)
2. They don't live here anymore. They _____ two years ago. (leave)
3. _____ reading the newspaper yet? (you finish)
4. We _____ football yesterday afternoon. (play)
5. The weather _____ very good last week. (not be)
6. Where are the girls? They _____ yet. (not arrive)
7. Her friend is an actor. He _____ in many movies. (play)
8. We _____ our vacation in Florida last summer. (spend)
9. His grandfather _____ in April last year. (die)
10. I'm ready to go shopping. I _____ my homework. (just finish)
11. Sam _____ a new cell phone a few months ago. (buy)
12. I didn't know that he bought a new bike. Yes, he _____ it for a few months now. (have)
13. Last year we _____ to Scotland for our holidays. (go)
14. You look relaxed! Yes, I _____ on vacation. (just been)
15. I can't join you now because I _____ my homework yet. (not do)
16. I _____ all my homework yesterday afternoon. (do)
17. I _____ very well the last nights. (not sleep)
18. Are you tired? Yes, I _____ a hard day. (have)
19. Here is the news. There _____ an accident on the M1 near Nottingham. (be)
20. I _____ my keys. Did you take them with you this morning? (lose)

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 3

Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. _____ an accident? No, never. (you ever have)
2. My sister is going to Italy in the summer. That's why she _____ to learn Italian. (start)
3. I _____ a cold last year. (not have)
4. It _____ very dry this month, but it _____ a lot last week. (be / rain)
5. Last July, I _____ to visit my relatives in Barcelona. (go)
6. I think I _____ her once before. (meet)
7. I _____ there last year, but I _____ there lately. (be / not be)
8. I can't contact her because she _____ me her email address. (not give)
9. I love this movie. It's the third time I _____ it. (watch)
10. _____ her today's paper article? (you read)
11. We _____ our suitcases yesterday evening. (pack)
12. They _____ home from their summer vacation. (just come)
13. I think he can't work because he _____ his leg last Friday. (break)
14. In 2012, they _____ their house in the country and _____ to a flat in the city. (sell / move)
15. She _____ as a lawyer since I _____ her eight years ago. (work / meet)
16. They _____ since last Monday. (phone)
17. _____ the late-night show yesterday? (you watch)
18. We _____ at the hotel at about eight, and _____ our friends two hours later. (arrive / meet)
19. _____ lived in a foreign country? (live)
20. _____ tennis last weekend? (play)

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 1

1. I **watched** a great film yesterday evening.
2. **Have you ever bought** a new car?
3. Sue **had** the flu last winter.
4. A few days ago, we **drove** to his uncle.
5. They **played** bingo on Wednesday afternoon.
6. He **has already taken** the bus to get there.
7. Last week my rabbit **ran** away.
8. We **did** a lot last Sunday.
9. **Has she ever been** to India?
10. I **met** him last Monday.
11. She **hasn't woken up** yet.
12. I **have not met** her since last Thursday.
13. Bob **slept** well last night.
14. I **got** a letter from her two days ago.
15. They **have already arrived** in Germany.
16. I **have lived** in Seattle for five years.
17. Someone **has stolen** my bike! Now I'll have to walk home.
18. When Bob was young, he **lived** in London.
19. I would like to visit Berlin sometime. Unfortunately, I **have never been** there.
20. Tim **went** to Scotland last year.

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 2

1. I'm afraid I'm not hungry anymore. I **have already eaten**.
2. They don't live here anymore. They **left** two years ago.
3. **Have you finished** reading the newspaper yet?
4. We **played** football yesterday afternoon.
5. The weather **wasn't** very good last week.
6. Where are the girls? They **haven't arrived** yet.
7. Her friend is an actor. He **has played** in many movies.
8. We **spent** our vacation in Florida last summer.
9. His grandfather **died** in April last year.
10. I'm ready to go shopping. I **have just finished** my homework.
11. Sam **bought** a new cell phone a few months ago.
12. I didn't know that he bought a new bike. Yes, he **has had** it for a few months now.
13. Last year we **went** to Scotland for our holidays.
14. You look relaxed! Yes, I **have just been** on vacation.
15. I can't join you now because I **haven't done** my homework yet.
16. I **did** all my homework yesterday afternoon.
17. I **didn't sleep** very well the last nights.
18. Are you tired? Yes, I **have had** a hard day.
19. Here is the news. There **has been** an accident on the M1 near Nottingham.
20. I **have lost** my keys. Did you take them with you this morning?

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 3

1. **Have you ever had** an accident? No, never.
2. My sister is going to Italy in the summer. That's why she **has started** to learn Italian.
3. I **didn't have** a cold last year.
4. It **has been** very dry this month, but it **rained** a lot last week.
5. Last July, I **went** to visit my relatives in Barcelona.
6. I think I **have met** her once before.
7. I **was** there last year, but I **haven't been** there lately.
8. I can't contact her because she **didn't give** me her email address.
9. I love this movie. It's the third time I **have watched** it.
10. **Have you read** her today's paper article?
11. We **packed** our suitcases yesterday evening.
12. They **have just come** home from their summer vacation.
13. I think he can't work because he **broke** his leg last Friday.
14. In 2012, they **sold** their house in the country and **moved** to a flat in the city.
15. She **has worked** as a lawyer since I **met** her eight years ago.
16. They **have not phoned** since last Monday.
17. **Did you watch** the late night show yesterday?
18. We **arrived** at the hotel at about eight, and **met** our friends two hours later.
19. **Has she ever** lived in a foreign country?
20. **Did you play** tennis last weekend?

PAST PROGRESSIVE

How to form: I, he, she, it **was + ing-form** I was working.
You, we, they **were + ing-form** They were working.

Negation: I **wasn't working** yesterday. He **was not mowing** the lawn.
We **weren't reading** the paper. They **were not studying** for the test.

Questions: **Was** he **watching** the new series?
Were you **cleaning** your flat last weekend?

Key words: while, when

How to use:

- We use it when an action in the past lasted a long time.
Example: What **were** they **doing** yesterday?
- If an action happened while another action took place. We use the past simple for the short action and the past progressive for the long action.
Example: When Tom **was cooking**, he **burnt** his hand.
- Two long past actions happen at the same time.
Examples: While I **was repairing** my bike, she **was watering** the flowers.
He **was watching** TV while she **was reading** a book.

PAST PROGRESSIVE 1

Fill in the past progressive tense into the gaps.

1. The girls _____ cards in the living room. (play)
2. Greg _____ for his wallet. (look)
3. Mr Miller _____ his car. (not wash)
4. Susan _____ her English homework. (do)
5. They _____ football yesterday afternoon. (not play)
6. I _____ for her in the park. (wait)
7. Carol and I _____ dinner when he arrived. (have)
8. Tom _____ in the pool. (not swim)
9. The boys _____ home from school. (cycle)
10. She _____ in her office. (work)
11. I _____ the new words. (not learn)
12. Ann _____ on the beach. (lie)
13. We _____ on the bench for a long time. (sit)
14. He _____ his aunt. (phone)
15. We _____ the essay together. (write)
16. Frank _____ breakfast. (prepare)
17. Mrs Summers _____ to him. (not listen)
18. Daniel _____ the shopping. (do)
19. They _____ the book. (not read)
20. They _____ their house. (decorate)

PAST PROGRESSIVE 2

Complete the sentences with the past progressive tense.

1. _____ on the beach? (he relax)
2. He _____ TV. (not watch)
3. Tom and I _____ the castle. (visit)
4. The sun _____. (shine)
5. She _____ the windows. (clean)
6. I _____ them most of the sights. (show)
7. Ann _____ a lot of photos. (not take)
8. We _____ volleyball on the beach. (play)
9. They _____ to their neighbours. (talk)
10. The siblings _____ cards. (play)
11. My sister and I _____ the floor. (sweep)
12. Sam _____ the newspaper. (read)
13. A lot of children _____ at the station. (wait)
14. Mum _____ in her office. (work)
15. He _____ to school. (walk)
16. The boys _____ their favourite TV series. (watch)
17. I _____ yesterday afternoon. (not work)
18. Tim and Maggie _____ in the sun. (sit)
19. _____ in the sea? (you swim)
20. Nora _____ out leaflets. (hand out)

PAST PROGRESSIVE 1

Fill in the past progressive tense into the gaps.

1. The girls **were playing** cards in the living room. (play)
2. Greg **was looking** for his wallet. (look)
3. Mr Miller **wasn't washing** his car. (not wash)
4. Susan **was doing** her English homework. (do)
5. They **weren't playing** football yesterday afternoon. (not play)
6. I **was waiting** for her in the park. (wait)
7. Carol and I **were having** dinner when he arrived. (have)
8. Tom **wasn't swimming** in the pool. (not swim)
9. The boys **were cycling** home from school. (cycle)
10. She **was working** in her office. (work)
11. I **wasn't learning** the new words. (not learn)
12. Ann **was lying** on the beach. (lie)
13. We **were sitting** on the bench for a long time. (sit)
14. He **was phoning** his aunt. (phone)
15. We **were writing** the essay together. (write)
16. Frank **was preparing** breakfast. (prepare)
17. Mrs Summers **wasn't listening** to him. (not listen)
18. Daniel **was doing** the shopping. (do)
19. They **weren't reading** the book. (not read)
20. They **were decorating** their house. (decorate)

PAST PROGRESSIVE 2

1. **Was he relaxing** on the beach? (he relax)
2. He **wasn't watching** TV. (not watch)
3. Tom and I **were visiting** the castle. (visit)
4. The sun **was shining**. (shine)
5. She **was cleaning** the windows. (clean)
6. I **was showing** them most of the sights. (show)
7. Ann **wasn't taking** a lot of photos. (not take)
8. We **were playing** volleyball on the beach. (play)
9. They **were talking** to their neighbours. (talk)
10. The siblings **were playing** cards. (play)
11. My sister and I **were sweeping** the floor. (sweep)
12. Sam **was reading** the newspaper. (read)
13. A lot of children **were waiting** at the station. (wait)
14. Mum **was working** in her office. (work)
15. He **was walking** to school. (walk)
16. The boys **were watching** their favourite TV series. (watch)
17. I **was not working** yesterday afternoon. (not work)
18. Tim and Maggie **were sitting** in the sun. (sit)
19. **Were you swimming** in the sea? (you swim)
20. Nora **was handing** out leaflets. (hand out)

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 1

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past progressive.

1. When I _____ to school, I _____ John. (walk / see)
2. When he _____ in the kitchen, Mary _____. (help / come)
3. While she _____ the soup, the children _____. (cook / play)
4. When I _____ in the garden, my uncle _____. (work / call)
5. Carol _____ TV while Bob and Peter _____ football. (watch / play)
6. When she _____ her hair, the baby _____ to cry. (wash / begin)
7. A strong wind _____ when the plane _____. (blow / land)
8. When she _____ tennis, it _____ to rain. (play / began)
9. When I _____ TV, the lights _____ out. (watch / go)
10. While he _____ the piano, she _____ to him. (play / listen)
11. While she _____ up her room, he _____ his car. (tidy / wash)
12. The boys _____ in the garden while she _____ the flowers.
(help / water)
13. He _____ Mary when he _____ through the park. (meet / walk)
14. We _____ computer games while she _____ a book. (play / read)
15. My mother _____ in the living room when someone _____ into our garage. (sit / break)

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 2

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past progressive.

1. Someone _____ poison into the glass while we _____ in the kitchen. (put / talk)
2. I _____ to the radio when the fire _____. (listen / break out)
3. I _____ the window because it _____ to rain. (close / start)
4. First she _____ the lawn and then she _____ shopping. (cut / go)
5. She _____ while I _____ in the sun. (surf / lie)
6. In the middle of the night the phone _____. (ring)
7. They _____ back yesterday at nine in the evening. (come)
8. I _____ the housework when you _____ at work. (do / be)
9. When they _____ at her, she _____. (look / smile)
10. They _____ tea when the doorbell _____. (have / ring)
11. Father _____ his pipe while mother _____ a magazine. (smoke / read)
12. While he _____ the lawn, it _____ to rain. (mow / start)
13. He _____ breakfast when the toaster _____ up. (have / blow)
14. When I _____ into the office, my boss _____ for me. (come / wait)
15. When we _____ Brian, he _____ a taxi. (see / drive)

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 3

Fill in the past simple or the past progressive.

1. Father _____ in the car while mother _____ the shopping.
(wait / do)
2. When he _____, we _____ dinner. (arrive / have)
3. While they _____ chess, we _____ shopping. (play / go)
4. They _____ a party while he _____. (have / sleep)
5. He _____ a photo when I _____ the ducks. (take / feed)
6. They _____ football when the lights in the stadium _____
out. (play / go)
7. While George and John _____ their room, she _____ the
ironing. (clean / do)
8. We _____ at Victoria Station when the train _____. (wait /
arrive)
9. I _____ out of the window and _____ John. (look / see)
10. I _____ to peel the potatoes when Mary _____ in. (help /
came)
11. The sun _____ when we _____ the hill. (rise / reach)
12. He _____ and _____ his hand. (laugh / clap)
13. While they _____, he _____ the piano. (sing / play)
14. A heavy wind _____ when the helicopter _____. (blow /
land)
15. We _____ to the church when the bell _____ to ring. (go /
start)

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 4

Fill in the past simple or the past progressive.

1. While the police _____ to the house, the burglars _____ the paintings into their bags. (drive / put)
2. The baby _____ to cry when she _____ on the radio. (start / turn)
3. While he _____ through the park, he _____ Phil. (walk / meet)
4. When they _____ through the wood, they _____ the stolen car. (walk / see)
5. Although the pianist _____ wonderfully, a guest _____ asleep. (play / fall)
6. She _____ her hair while he _____ on his clothes. (brush / put)
7. When they _____ through the shopping centre, he _____ to buy her a ring. (walk / promise)
8. While they _____ cards, the baby _____. (play / sleep)
9. Sam _____ the ironing when Jack _____ her. (do / phone)
10. While mother _____ up the clothes, her two daughters _____ the dishes. (hang / wash)
11. Ann _____ the floor while John _____ the beds. (sweep / make)
12. What _____ yesterday morning? I _____ for an exam. (you do / study)
13. George _____ off the ladder while he _____. (fall / paint)
14. Ann _____ for me when I _____. (wait / arrive).
15. I _____ Carol at the party. She _____ a new dress. (see / wear)

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 1

1. When I **was walking** to school, I **saw** John.
2. When he **was helping** in the kitchen, Mary **came**.
3. While she **was cooking** the soup, the children **were playing**.
4. When I **was working** in the garden, my uncle **called**.
5. Carol **was watching** TV while Bob and Peter **were playing** football.
6. When she **was washing** her hair, the baby **began** to cry.
7. A strong wind **was blowing** when the plane **landed**.
8. When she **was playing** tennis, it **began** to rain.
9. When I **was watching** TV, the lights **went** out.
10. While he **was playing** the piano, she **was listening** to him.
11. While she **was tidying** up her room, he **was washing** his car.
12. The boys **were helping** in the garden while she **was watering** the flowers.
13. He **met** Mary when he **was walking** through the park.
14. We **were playing** computer games while she **was reading** a book.
15. My mother **was sitting** in the living room when someone **broke** into our garage.

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 2

1. Someone **put** poison into the glass while we **were talking** in the kitchen.
2. I **was listening** to the radio when the fire **broke out**.
3. I **closed** the window because it **started** to rain.
4. First she **cut** the lawn and then she **went** shopping.
5. She **was surfing** while I **was lying** in the sun.
6. In the middle of the night the phone **rang**.
7. They **came** back yesterday at nine in the evening.
8. I **did** the housework when you **were** at work.
9. When they **looked** at her, she **was smiling**.
10. They **were having** tea when the doorbell **rang**.
11. Father **was smoking** his pipe while mother **was reading** a magazine.
12. While he **was mowing** the lawn, it **started** to rain.
13. He **was having** breakfast when the toaster **blew** up.
14. When I **came** into the office, my boss **was waiting** for me.
15. When we **saw** Brian, he **was driving** a taxi.

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 3

1. Father **was waiting** in the car while mother **was doing** the shopping.
2. When he **arrived**, we **were having** dinner. (arrive / have)
3. While they **were playing** chess, we **were going** shopping.
4. They **were having** a party while he **was sleeping**.
5. He **took** a photo when I **was feeding** the ducks.
6. They **were playing** football when the lights in the stadium **went** out.
7. While George and John **were cleaning** their room, she **was doing** the ironing.
8. We **were waiting** at Victoria Station when the train **arrived**.
9. I **looked** out of the window and **saw** John.
10. I **was helping** to peel the potatoes when Mary **came** in.
11. The sun **was rising** when we **reached** the hill.
12. He **laughed** and **clapped** his hand.
13. While they **were singing**, he **was playing** the piano.
14. A heavy wind **was blowing** when the helicopter **landed**.
15. We **were going** to the church when the bell **started** to ring.

PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 4

1. While the police **were driving (was driving)** to the house, the burglars **were putting** the paintings into their bags.
2. The baby **started** to cry when she **turned** on the radio.
3. While he **was walking** through the park, he **met** Phil.
4. When they **were walking** through the wood, they **saw** the stolen car.
5. Although the pianist **was playing** wonderfully, a guest **fell** asleep.
6. She **was brushing** her hair while he **was putting** on his clothes.
7. When they **were walking** through the shopping centre, he **promised** to buy her a ring.
8. While they **were playing** cards, the baby **was sleeping**.
9. Sam **was doing** the ironing when Jack **phoned** her.
10. While mother **was hanging** up the clothes, her two daughters **were washing** the dishes.
11. Ann **was sweeping** the floor while John **was making** the beds.
12. What **were you doing** yesterday morning? I **was studying** for an exam.
13. George **fell** off the ladder while he **was painting**.
14. Ann **was waiting** for me when I **arrived**.
15. I **saw** Carol at the party. She **was wearing** a new dress.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative pronouns in English are **who**, **which**, **whose** and **that**. **Whom** is also sometimes used, but very formal.

Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause. They link two main clauses:

I dated a girl. She lives next door.

I dated a girl **who** lives next door.

I dated a girl **that** lives next door.

This is my new laptop. I bought it two days ago.

This is my new laptop **which** I bought two days ago.

This is my new laptop **that** I bought two days ago.

I was invited by Peter. I met him last Monday.

I was invited by Peter **whom** I met last Monday.

I was invited by Peter **who** I met last Monday.

I have a friend. His brother is a mechanic.

I have a friend **whose** brother is a mechanic.

Whose bike is it? It's Susan's.

We use:

Who – when we talk about people

Which – when we talk about things or animals

Whose – when we talk about possessions.

That – when we talk about people, things or animals

Whom – when we talk about people (object) – very formal

Further information:

There are also non-defining relative clauses. We use them to give extra information about the person or thing that is not important. We use **commas** in non-defining relative clauses, but we **don't use that**.

Sarah, **who** I met yesterday, worked at my father's company.

Do you know that woman, **who** is standing at the corner?

My motorbike, **which** is very old, broke down last weekend.

The relative pronoun can be left out when the pronoun refers to the object of a sentence.

This is the watch her parents bought her for her birthday.

The girls we met yesterday are very smart.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete the sentences with **who**, **whose** or **which**.

1. The man _____ spoke is my father.
2. The car _____ he bought last Thursday was very cheap.
3. Tom _____ is my brother won the match.
4. The waiter _____ we gave the tip was very pleased.
5. That's the man _____ house was destroyed by a tornado.
6. The man over there _____ face is dirty saved the child.
7. The chair on _____ I was sitting broke down.
8. The pupils _____ he was speaking to were very noisy.
9. _____ are you talking to?
10. The crowd _____ was very angry began to shout.
11. The man _____ you saw yesterday is my uncle.
12. The cupboard _____ we bought last Saturday was expensive.
13. This is the bike _____ I told you about last Sunday.
14. My friend _____ I have been waiting for two hours hasn't returned.
15. Thank you for the present _____ you sent me.
16. Do you talk about the girl _____ brother is my friend?
17. I sent an email to my sister _____ lives in Norway.
18. This test is for students _____ native language is not English.
19. Is there a shop nearby _____ sells fruit?
20. The man _____ lost his key is waiting in the office.
21. They want to buy a car _____ is cheaper.
22. The Euro is the currency _____ is used in a lot of European countries.
23. This is the man _____ sold me the watch.
24. There's a picture of the fire _____ destroyed their house.
25. The laptop _____ I bought last month doesn't work anymore.
26. This is Mr Miller _____ works for our company.
27. I called my friend _____ lives nearby.
28. I have a problem _____ worries me.
29. That's the player _____ career was ruined by health problems.
30. Do you know someone _____ speaks Italian?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 2

Fill in **who** or **which** into the gaps.

1. The newspaper _____ I read yesterday was the Times.
2. A butcher is a man _____ sells meat.
3. The man _____ was arrested stole my bike.
4. The book _____ is lying on the table is very old.
5. The snow _____ fell last night caused a traffic jam.
6. Can you help the boy _____ has lost his glasses?
7. The hat _____ is made of straw belongs to my father.
8. I don't like pudding _____ is too sweet.
9. The train to London _____ arrives at 10.30 is late.
10. This is the pen _____ I was looking for.
11. Where is the shop _____ sells Chinese food?
12. The old lady _____ is crossing the street lives next to me.
13. The house _____ they had lived in was sold.
14. People _____ live in cities are sometimes lonely.
15. Have you taken the tablets _____ the doctor gave you?
16. Did you like the meal _____ you had in the restaurant?
17. Is this the policeman _____ helped you?
18. I like people _____ are nice and friendly.
19. Can you see the rabbits _____ are hopping in the grass?
20. What's the name of the film star _____ plays the main part in "The Green Card"?
21. Have you seen the column _____ is in the middle of the square?
22. Is there someone _____ can lend me a pen?
23. The driver _____ had caused a terrible accident was arrested.
24. The woman _____ we helped yesterday is Nancy's mother.
25. The shirt _____ you are wearing today is very trendy.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. The man **who** spoke is my father.
2. The car **which** he bought last Thursday was very cheap.
3. Tom **who** is my brother won the match.
4. The waiter **who** we gave the tip was very pleased.
5. That's the man **whose** house was destroyed by a tornado.
6. The man over there **whose** face is dirty saved the child.
7. The chair on **which** I was sitting broke down.
8. The pupils **who** he was speaking to were very noisy.
9. **Who** are you talking to?
10. The crowd **which** was very angry began to shout.
11. The man **who** you saw yesterday is my uncle.
12. The cupboard **which** we bought last Saturday was expensive.
13. This is the bike **which** I told you about last Sunday.
14. My friend **who** I have been waiting for two hours hasn't returned.
15. Thank you for the present **which** you sent me.
16. Do you talk about the girl **whose** brother is my friend?
17. I sent an email to my sister **who** lives in Norway.
18. This test is for students **whose** native language is not English.
19. Is there a shop nearby **which** sells fruit?
20. The man **who** lost his key is waiting in the office.
21. They want to buy a car **which** is cheaper.
22. The Euro is the currency **which** is used in a lot of European countries.
23. This is the man **who** sold me the watch.
24. There's a picture of the fire **which** destroyed their house.
25. The laptop **which** I bought last month doesn't work anymore.
26. This is Mr Miller **who** works for our company.
27. I called my friend **who** lives nearby.
28. I have a problem **which** worries me.
29. That's the player **whose** career was ruined by health problems.
30. Do you know someone **who** speaks Italian?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. The newspaper **which** I read yesterday was the Times.
2. A butcher is a man **who** sells meat.
3. The man **who** was arrested stole my bike.
4. The book **which** is lying on the table is very old.
5. The snow **which** fell last night caused a traffic jam.
6. Can you help the boy **who** has lost his glasses?
7. The hat **which** is made of straw belongs to my father.
8. I don't like pudding **which** is too sweet.
9. The train to London **which** arrives at 10.30 is late.
10. This is the pen **which** I was looking for.
11. Where is the shop **which** sells Chinese food?
12. The old lady **who** is crossing the street lives next to me.
13. The house **which** they had lived in was sold.
14. People **who** live in cities are sometimes lonely.
15. Have you taken the tablets **which** the doctor gave you?
16. Did you like the meal **which** you had in the restaurant?
17. Is this the policeman **who** helped you?
18. I like people **who** are nice and friendly.
19. Can you see the rabbits **which** are hopping in the grass?
20. What's the name of the film star **who** plays the main part in "The Green Card"?
21. Have you seen the column **which** is in the middle of the square?
22. Is there someone **who** can lend me a pen?
23. The driver **who** had caused a terrible accident was arrested.
24. The woman **who** we helped yesterday is Nancy's mother.
25. The shirt **which** you are wearing today is very trendy.

MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are types of auxiliary verbs which express necessity, ability, permission or possibility. We also use them to make requests and offers. The most common modal verbs are can, may and must. Modal verbs don't have a past form (except can) and a past participle (3rd form). You can only use them with the present tense. When you use other tenses you have to replace them.

CAN - MAY - MUST

No -s after he, she, it

He can speak English. - She may go there. - It must sleep now. - My sister can juggle.

No do, does in questions and negation

Can you come? Sorry, I cannot. - May he come to your party? No, he must not.

She cannot come at 10.

REPLACEMENTS

CAN – TO BE ABLE TO

I can drive. = I am able to drive.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will - future
I	am able to drive.	was able to	have been able to	will be able to
He, she, it	is able to drive.	was able to	has been able to	will be able to
You, we, they	are able to drive.	were able to	have been able to	will be able to

MUST – HAVE TO

I must learn. = I have to learn.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will – future
I, you, we, they	have to learn.	had to learn.	have had to learn.	will have to learn.
He, she, it	has to learn.	had to learn.	has had to learn.	will have to learn.

MAY – BE ALLOWED TO

I may go out. = I am allowed to go out.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will – future
I	am allowed to	was allowed to	have been allowed to	will be allowed to
he, she, it	is allowed to	was allowed to	has been allowed to	will be allowed to
you, we, they	are allowed to	were allowed to	have been allowed to	will be allowed to

MODAL VERBS 1

Put the modal verbs into the tenses.

Present simple: I can speak English.

Past simple: _____

Present perfect simple: _____

Will-Future: _____

Present simple: He must learn for the test.

Past simple: _____

Present perfect simple: _____

Will-Future: _____

Present simple: I may go to the party.

Past simple: _____

Present perfect simple: _____

Will-Future: _____

Present simple: We can help you in the garden.

Past simple: _____

Present perfect simple: _____

Will-Future: _____

Present simple: She may invite friends.

Past simple: _____

Present perfect simple: _____

Will-Future: _____

MODAL VERBS 2

Fill in can, cannot, must, may, might or need.

1. George has travelled a lot. He _____ speak many languages.
2. I'm not sure where I'll go for my holidays, but I _____ go to Italy.
3. She _____ not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for her figure.
4. It's later than I thought. I _____ go now.
5. You _____ a better trainer if you want to improve yourself.
6. Talk to Ann about your problems. I'm sure she _____ help you.
7. You _____ not vacuum the carpets because Carol has already done it.
8. He _____ come to my party because he is ill.
9. It's not very important. You _____ not do it now. You _____ do it tomorrow.
10. I don't know what I'm doing this weekend, but I _____ go to London.
11. Smoking is very unhealthy. You _____ stop it.
12. You have got plenty of time. You _____ not hurry.
13. You _____ have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
14. Many children in Britain _____ wear school uniforms.
15. I'm not sure but Jane _____ come to visit me this afternoon.
16. This test will be very difficult. So you _____ learn a lot.
17. I don't _____ the car. You can take it.
18. He does everything himself. He _____ no help.
19. It's going to rain. You _____ shut the window.
20. You _____ start a fire in the forest.

MODAL VERBS 3

Fill in can, could, must, may, might or should.

1. Are they ready? I'm not sure. They _____ need some more minutes.
2. You _____ be tired because you have worked very hard.
3. _____ I come in? Yes, please.
4. You _____ eat more vegetables because they are healthy.
5. I can't find Grace. She _____ have gone out.
6. Bill isn't at work today. I suppose he _____ be ill.
7. Peter _____ drive, but he hasn't got a car.
8. _____ we invite her to our party? Yes, I think we should.
9. Frank hurt his leg, so he _____ not walk very well.
10. It's later than I thought. I _____ go now.
11. He _____ play golf very well.
12. They have been working all day. They _____ be hungry.
13. Where is Sandra? She _____ be in her office.
14. You _____ drive on the right in Britain.
15. I think we _____ take a travel insurance.
16. The weather forecast is not good. It _____ rain today.
17. He _____ go to the dentist when he has toothache.
18. _____ you speak many languages?
19. Where will you spent your next holidays? I _____ go to France.
20. I looked everywhere, but I _____ not find it.

MODAL VERBS 4

Fill in can, cannot, need, must or should.

1. Andrea demanded that I _____ apologize to her.
2. Susan has travelled a lot. She _____ speak five languages.
3. We have plenty of time. We _____ not hurry.
4. I _____ understand him. He should speak louder.
5. My doctor recommended that I _____ see a specialist.
6. You _____ drive with an international licence for a year.
7. It's top secret. You _____ not tell anybody else.
8. Rome is a wonderful city. You _____ go there, too.
9. I watered the plants yesterday. You _____ not water them today.
10. He _____ go skating because he broke his leg.
11. _____ I offer you a seat? Yes, that's very kind of you.
12. You _____ have a passport to visit foreign countries.
13. He is a good boxer. You _____ be careful.
14. When you come to Madrid again you _____ come and see us.
15. I'm not very busy today. I _____ visit you.
16. I can hear you quite well. You _____ not shout.
17. We don't have much time. We _____ hurry.
18. You need not go to the supermarket. You _____ go tomorrow.
19. The restaurant is usually frequented well. We _____ reserve a table.
20. He speaks a lot of languages, but he _____ speak Chinese.

MODAL VERBS 1

Present simple:	I can speak English.
Past simple:	I could speak English.
Present perfect simple:	I have been able to speak English.
Will-Future:	I will be able to speak English.

Present simple:	He must learn for the test.
Past simple:	He had to learn for the test.
Present perfect simple:	He has had to learn for the test.
Will-Future:	He will have to learn for the test.

Present simple:	I may go to the party.
Past simple:	I was allowed to go to the party.
Present perfect simple:	I have been allowed to go to the party.
Will-Future:	I will be allowed to go to the party.

Present simple:	We can help you in the garden.
Past simple:	We were able to help you in the garden.
Present perfect simple:	We have been able to help you in the garden.
Will-Future:	We will be able to help you in the garden.

Present simple:	She may invite friends.
Past simple:	She was allowed to invite friends.
Present perfect simple:	She has been allowed to invite friends.
Will-Future:	She will be allowed to invite friends.

MODAL VERBS 2

1. George has travelled a lot. He **can** speak many languages.
2. I'm not sure where I'll go for my holidays, but I **may** go to Italy.
3. She **should** not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for her figure.
4. It's later than I thought. I **must / have to / should** go now.
5. You **need** a better trainer if you want to improve yourself.
6. Talk to Ann about your problems. I'm sure she **can** help you.
7. You **need** not vacuum the carpets because Carol has already done it.
8. He **cannot** come to my party because he is ill.
9. It's not very important. You **need** not do it now. You **can** do it tomorrow.
10. I don't know what I'm doing this weekend, but I **may** go to London.
11. Smoking is very unhealthy. You **should** stop it.
12. You have got plenty of time. You **need** not hurry.
13. You **must** have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
14. Many children in Britain **must / have to** wear school uniforms.
15. I'm not sure but Jane **may** come to visit me this afternoon.
16. This test will be very difficult. So you **must** learn a lot.
17. I don't **need** the car. You can take it.
18. He does everything himself. He **needs** no help.
19. It's going to rain. You **should** shut the window.
20. You **must not** start a fire in the forest.

MODAL VERBS 3

1. Are they ready? I'm not sure. They **might** need some more minutes.
2. You **must** be tired because you have worked very hard.
3. **May** I come in? Yes, please.
4. You **should** eat more vegetables because they are healthy.
5. I can't find Grace. She **might / may** have gone out.
6. Bill isn't at work today. I suppose he **must** be ill.
7. Peter **can** drive, but he hasn't got a car.
8. **Should** we invite her to our party? Yes, I think we should.
9. Frank hurt his leg, so he **could** not walk very well.
10. It's later than I thought. I **must** go now.
11. He **can** play golf very well.
12. They have been working all day. They **must** be hungry.
13. Where is Sandra? She **might** be in her office.
14. You **must not** drive on the right in Britain.
15. I think we **should** take out travel insurance.
16. The weather forecast is not good. It **might** rain today.
17. He **should / must** go to the dentist when he has toothache.
18. **Can** you speak many languages?
19. Where will you spent your next holidays? I **might** go to France.
20. I looked everywhere, but I **could** not find it.

MODAL VERBS 4

1. Andrea demanded that I **should** apologize to her.
2. Susan has travelled a lot. She **can** speak five languages.
3. We have plenty of time. We **need** not hurry.
4. I **cannot** understand him. He should speak louder.
5. My doctor recommended that I **should** see a specialist.
6. You **can** drive with an international licence for a year.
7. It's top secret. You **must** not tell anybody else.
8. Rome is a wonderful city. You **should** go there, too.
9. I watered the plants yesterday. You **need** not water them today.
10. He **cannot** go skating because he broke his leg.
11. **Can** I offer you a seat? Yes, that's very kind of you.
12. You **must** have a passport to visit foreign countries.
13. He is a good boxer. You **should** be careful.
14. When you come to Madrid again you **must** come and see us.
15. I'm not very busy today. I **can** visit you.
16. I can hear you quite well. You **need** not shout.
17. We don't have much time. We **must** hurry.
18. You need not go to the supermarket. You **can** go tomorrow.
19. The restaurant is usually frequented well. We **should** reserve a table.
20. He speaks a lot of languages, but he **cannot** speak Chinese.

CONJUNCTIONS

Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join different kinds of grammatical structures. They connect words, phrases or sentences and are used to give more information about time, place, persons and things, but also give reasons, conditions and express contrast.

Conjunctions of Time

when, as, until, till, after, before, since, while, at first, but then

Janet was in her room when her mother called.

He waited until she came.

After Peter had had dinner, he read a book.

Conjunctions of Place

where

He didn't know where he had put his purse.

Conjunctions of Reason

because, therefore / that's why, why, in order (that)

He couldn't help them because he didn't have any time.

She was ill, and that's why she couldn't go to the party.

Conjunctions of Contrast

but

This city is nice to visit, but I wouldn't like to live there.

Conjunctions of Condition

if, unless, even if, in case (that)

Take your umbrella with you in case it starts raining.

Relative Clauses

who (persons), **which** (animals, things), **that**, **whose**

This is the man who / that won the race.

Is this the car which / that he bought last summer?

CONJUNCTIONS 1

Complete with **and**, **because** and **but**.

Don't forget to add a comma when you use "but".

1. They stayed at home _____ it was raining heavily.
2. She had breakfast _____ then she left.
3. I wanted to help him _____ he said he could do it himself.
4. I like Sally _____ I don't like Bob.
5. She is happy _____ her cake tastes good.
6. I cannot come _____ I don't have time.
7. You can climb up the tree _____ you must be careful.
8. She came in _____ sat down.
9. I laughed _____ Tom had told me a joke.
10. We had dinner, watched TV _____ then we went to bed.
11. The exam was difficult _____ Bob passed it easily.
12. I can't buy a new car _____ I haven't got enough money.
13. It is very late _____ I'm very tired.
14. I wanted to visit her _____ I didn't have any time.
15. He listened to her carefully _____ then he told her what she could do.
16. I can't help you, _____ you should ask Mary.
17. She went to bed early _____ she was tired.
18. In the morning I always have coffee _____ toast.
19. She likes her _____ she is always friendly.
20. She wanted to open the door _____ she couldn't find the key.

CONJUNCTIONS 2

Complete with **when, why, what** and **where**.

1. Linda's father always watches TV _____ he comes home from work.
2. Tommy decided to leave _____ it was dark outside.
3. Is this the hotel _____ we stayed last year?
4. We were playing tennis _____ it started to rain.
5. Do you know _____ he started playing chess?
6. Tim knew _____ he will work in his holidays.
7. I can't understand _____ she hasn't phoned yet.
8. He broke his arm _____ he fell down the tree.
9. Tell me _____ you want to know.
10. I don't know _____ he lives.
11. _____ the squirrel saw me, it ran away.
12. This is the house _____ I've lived for nine years.
13. Did you understand _____ he told you that story?
14. I was not really interested in _____ he was talking about.
15. I didn't know _____ to go.
16. _____ I have a test I'm always very nervous.
17. He didn't know _____ time they left the party.
18. That's not _____ I asked for.
19. She always greets friendly _____ I meet her.
20. I found out _____ they are living.

CONJUNCTIONS 3

Complete with a **proper conjunction**.

1. Tommy went to his friends _____ he had had lunch.
2. They were very proud _____ they won.
3. Is that the story _____ was written by him?
4. That's the boy _____ mother is in hospital.
5. First it was sunny, _____ then it started to rain.
6. Do you know _____ they will drive to Spain next summer holidays?
7. I thought _____ he was ill.
8. _____ we had gone to the cinema, we went to a restaurant.
9. She learned a lot _____ her stay in England.
10. Is there anything _____ we can do for you?
11. That's my English friend _____ helped me with my homework.
12. That's the painting _____ my father bought last year.
13. In our house lives a man _____ is a detective.
14. Tell me _____ you can come.
15. He always thinks _____ he is so clever.
16. That's the longest test _____ we have ever written.
17. The police arrested the thief _____ had stolen the money.
18. _____ we had had dinner, we watched TV.
19. _____ we went to the shopping centre, and then we went to the park.
20. _____ you cross the street, you must look carefully.
21. It was very cold outside. _____, we didn't go out.
22. We visited Mr Smith _____ has two dogs.
23. He waited _____ she woke up.
24. We stayed at home _____ it was raining heavily.
25. We were having dinner _____ he arrived.

CONJUNCTIONS 1

1. They stayed at home **because** it was raining heavily.
2. She had breakfast **and** then she left.
3. I wanted to help him, **but** he said he could do it himself.
4. I like Sally, **but** I don't like Bob.
5. She is happy **because** her cake tastes good.
6. I cannot come **because** I don't have any time.
7. You can climb up the tree, **but** you must be careful.
8. She came in **and** sat down.
9. I laughed **because** Tom had told me a joke.
10. We had dinner, watched TV **and** then we went to bed.
11. The exam was difficult, **but** Bob passed it easily.
12. I can't buy a new car **because** I haven't got enough money.
13. It is very late **and** I'm very tired.
14. I wanted to visit her, **but** I didn't have any time.
15. He listened to her carefully, **and** then he told her what she could do.
16. I can't help you, **but** you should ask Mary.
17. She went to bed early **because** she was tired.
18. In the morning I always have coffee **and** toast.
19. She likes her **because** she is always friendly.
20. She wanted to open the door, **but** she couldn't find the key.

CONJUNCTIONS 2

1. Linda's father always watches TV **when** he comes home from work.
2. Tommy decided to leave **when** it was dark outside.
3. Is this the hotel **where** we stayed last year?
4. We were playing tennis **when** it started to rain.
5. Do you know **when / why** he started playing chess?
6. Tim knew **when / that / what** he will work in his holidays.
7. I can't understand **why** she hasn't phoned yet.
8. He broke his arm **when** he fell down the tree.
9. Tell me **what** you want to know.
10. I don't know **where** he lives.
11. **When** the squirrel saw me, it ran away.
12. This is the house **where** I've lived for nine years.
13. Did you understand **why** he told you that story?
14. I was not really interested in **what** he was talking about.
15. I didn't know **where** to go.
16. **When** I have a test, I'm always very nervous.
17. He didn't know **what** time they left the party.
18. That's not **what** I asked for.
19. She always greets friendly **when** I meet her.
20. I found out **where** they are living.

CONJUNCTIONS 3

1. Tommy went to his friends **after** he had had lunch.
2. They were very proud **that / because** they won.
3. Is that the story **which / that** was written by him?
4. That's the boy **whose** mother is in hospital.
5. First it was sunny, **but /and** then it started to rain.
6. Do you know **if** they will drive to Spain next summer holidays?
7. I thought **that** he was ill.
8. **After** we had gone to the cinema, we went to a restaurant.
9. She learned a lot **during** her stay in England.
10. Is there anything **that** we can do for you?
11. That's my English friend **who** helped me with my homework.
12. That's the painting **which / that** my father bought last year.
13. In our house lives a man **who** is a detective.
14. Tell me **if / when** you can come.
15. He always thinks **that** he is so clever.
16. That's the longest test **which / that** we have ever written.
17. The police arrested the thief **who** had stolen the money.
18. **After** we had had dinner, we watched TV.
19. **First** we went to the shopping centre, and then we went to the park.
20. **Before** you cross the street, you must look carefully.
21. It was very cold outside. **So**, we didn't go out.
22. We visited Mr Smith **who** has two dogs.
23. He waited **until / till** she woke up.
24. We stayed at home **because** it was raining heavily.
25. We were having dinner **when** he arrived.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used to express that someone is doing something on his/her own. These pronouns always refer back to the subject of the sentence. They end in -self in the singular, and in -selves in the plural.

How to form the reflexive pronouns

Personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
------------------	-------------------

I	myself
---	---------------

you	yourself
-----	-----------------

he	himself
----	----------------

she	herself
-----	----------------

it	itself
----	---------------

we	ourselves
----	------------------

you	yourselves
-----	-------------------

they	themselves
------	-------------------

Examples:

He killed **himself** with poison.

I can do it **myself**.

The parents blamed **themselves**.

Sandra talked to **herself**.

Please help **yourself** to some cake.

We can do the exercise **ourselves**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. Tom cut _____ while he was shaving this morning.
2. We really enjoyed _____ very much.
3. I repaired my bike _____.
4. Why don't you clean the windows _____?
5. Jack and I met _____ at the party five years ago.
6. At Christmas friends often give _____ presents.
7. The film _____ wasn't very good, but I liked the music.
8. The old woman sat at the park bench talking to _____.
9. Let's paint the house _____.
10. Did you write it _____?
11. The children cleaned their room _____.
12. Ann baked the cake _____.
13. The cat caught the mouse _____.
14. Sally saw _____ in the mirror.
15. Tom can paint the picture _____ because he's good at painting.
16. I like to watch _____ in a video film.
17. Simon and George did their homework _____.
18. Sue, did you bake the cake _____?
19. The boys opened the parcels _____.
20. Susan made a video film about cats _____.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 2

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. Bob, can you find the way to the cinema _____?
2. My father built the tree house _____.
3. The Millers drew all the paintings _____.
4. "Did Sue's dad write the story?" No, she did it _____.
5. "Shall I cook the soup?" No, I can do it _____.
6. "Your face is dirty! Look at _____ in the mirror."
7. Jack's brother painted the bike _____.
8. Tell me a little about _____.
9. He never talks about _____.
10. She did all the work by _____.
11. They were concerned for _____ in such an unsafe situation.
12. He has to fix that _____.
13. I want him to do the job _____.
14. The players clean the field _____.
15. She asked _____ some questions.
16. I always find the way _____.
17. Elizabeth sang quietly to _____.
18. John hurt _____ while he was repairing his car.
19. Mrs Miller planted the roses _____.
20. I went to the shop to buy _____ some lunch.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 3

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. The dog had fleas. He always scratched _____.
2. I shave _____ every morning before I go to work.
3. Tom usually cuts his hair _____.
4. Carol dresses _____ very well.
5. My computer system is damaged. It turns _____ off.
6. I'm not going to do that for you. You can do it _____.
7. Mike's son is old enough to put on the clothes _____.
8. Susan and I walked to the store by _____.
9. They stood in front of the mirror and looked at _____.
10. When we go to the restaurant, I'll pay for my food and you can pay for yours
_____.
11. Mary doesn't like to drive _____ to work. So, she usually takes the
underground.
12. The book was on the floor. It fell off the shelf by _____.
13. I asked him for a glass of water, and he told me to get it _____.
14. Rick and Maria are able to look after _____.
15. Ingrid, Paul! Please behave _____.
16. The pop star _____ attended the wedding ceremony, as she had promised.
17. You can do the washing up _____.
18. I told _____ that I could do it.
19. We looked at _____ in amazement, but we didn't say anything.
20. Make _____ at home, John. I'll be right back.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 4

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...)

1. We've known _____ since we were kids. We even were at school together.
2. I made a fool of _____ by saying that stupid thing.
3. He hurt _____ when he was playing soccer.
4. Bob repaired the car _____.
5. I went swimming in the sea by _____.
6. We usually play alone, by _____.
7. Look! There's a little bird washing _____ in the river.
8. I kept the secret by _____.
9. He decided by _____ not to go to the party.
10. I will do it by _____.
11. The man in the news accidentally shot _____ in the foot.
12. We enjoyed _____ at the seaside.
13. He went to the airport yesterday _____.
14. It is exciting for Peter to see _____ on television.
15. I spoke to the Prime Minister _____.
16. He decided to go to Spain by _____.
17. All of our family caught a cold. So we had to take care of _____.
18. My sister lives in London by _____.
19. Did all of you go to Paris by _____?
20. He surprised _____ by waking up so early, but then he went back to sleep!

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. Tom cut **himself** while he was shaving this morning.
2. We really enjoyed **ourselves** very much.
3. I repaired my bike **myself**.
4. Why don't you clean the windows **yourself**?
5. Jack and I met **ourselves** at the party five years ago.
6. At Christmas friends often give **themselves** presents.
7. The film **itself** wasn't very good, but I liked the music.
8. The old woman sat at the park bench talking to **herself**.
9. Let's paint the house **ourselves**.
10. Did you write it **yourself**?
11. The children cleaned their room **themselves**.
12. Ann baked the cake **herself**.
13. The cat caught the mouse **itself**.
14. Sally saw **herself** in the mirror.
15. Tom can paint the picture **himself** because he's good at painting.
16. I like to watch **myself** in a video film.
17. Simon and George did their homework **themselves**.
18. Sue, did you bake the cake **yourself**?
19. The boys opened the parcels **themselves**.
20. Susan made a video film about cats **herself**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. Bob, can you find the way to the cinema **yourself**?
2. My father built the tree house **himself**.
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4. "Did Sue's dad write the story?" No, she did it **herself**.
5. "Shall I cook the soup?" No, I can do it **myself**.
6. "Your face is dirty! Look at **yourself** in the mirror."
7. Jack's brother painted the bike **himself**.
8. Tell me a little about **yourself**.
9. He never talks about **himself**.
10. She did all the work by **herself**.
11. They were concerned for **themselves** in such an unsafe situation.
12. He has to fix that **himself**.
13. I want him to do the job **himself**.
14. The players clean the field **themselves**.
15. She asked **herself** some questions.
16. I always find the way **myself**.
17. Elizabeth sang quietly to **herself**.
18. John hurt **himself** while he was repairing his car.
19. Mrs Miller planted the roses **herself**.
20. I went to the shop to buy **myself** some lunch.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 3

1. The dog had fleas. He always scratched **itself**.
2. I shave **myself** every morning before I go to work.
3. Tom usually cuts his hair **himself**.
4. Carol dresses **herself** very well.
5. My computer system is damaged. It turns **itself** off.
6. I'm not going to do that for you. You can do it **yourself**.
7. Mike's son is old enough to put on the clothes **himself**.
8. Susan and I walked to the store by **ourselves**.
9. They stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**.
10. When we go to the restaurant, I'll pay for my food and you can pay for yours **yourself**.
11. Mary doesn't like to drive **herself** to work. So, she usually takes the underground.
12. The book was on the floor. It fell off the shelf by **itself**.
13. I asked him for a glass of water, and he told me to get it **myself**.
14. Rick and Maria are able to look after **themselves**.
15. Ingrid, Paul! Please behave **yourselves**.
16. The pop star **herself** attended the wedding ceremony, as she had promised.
17. You can do the washing up **yourself**.
18. I told **myself** that I could do it.
19. We looked at **ourselves** in amazement, but we didn't say anything.
20. Make **yourself** at home, John. I'll be right back.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 4

1. We've known **ourselves** since we were kids. We even were at school together.
2. I made a fool of **myself** by saying that stupid thing.
3. He hurt **himself** when he was playing soccer.
4. Bob repaired the car **himself**.
5. I went swimming in the sea by **myself**.
6. We usually play alone, by **ourselves**.
7. Look! There's a little bird washing **itself** in the river.
8. I kept the secret by **myself**.
9. He decided by **himself** not to go to the party.
10. I will do it by **myself**.
11. The man in the news accidentally shot **himself** in the foot.
12. We enjoyed **ourselves** at the seaside.
13. He went to the airport yesterday **himself**.
14. It is exciting for Peter to see **himself** on television.
15. I spoke to the Prime Minister **myself**.
16. He decided to go to Spain by **himself**.
17. All of our family caught a cold. So we had to take care of **ourselves**.
18. My sister lives in London by **herself**.
19. Did all of you go to Paris by **yourselves**?
20. He surprised **himself** by waking up so early, but then he went back to sleep!

NO PROGRESSIVE FORM

We do not use the following verbs in the progressive (continuous) form.

love	see	know	remember
like	look ¹	understand	forgive
hate	smell	realize	belong
dislike	hear	recognize	forget
be	prefer	think	notice
want	refuse	last	own
wish	desire	possess	feel
need	adore	mean	believe
care			

1 only in the meaning of look like

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Infinitive (1 st form)	Past simple (2 nd form)	Past participle (3 rd form)	Translation
(to) be	(I)was, (you) were	been	
am is	was	been	
are	were	been	
beat	beat	beaten	
become	became	become	
begin	began	begun	
blow	blew	blown	
break	broke	broken	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	
buy	bought	bought	
catch	caught	caught	
choose	chose	chosen	
come	came	come	
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
dig	dug	dug	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	
drink	drank	drunk	
drive	drove	driven	
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
feed	fed	fed	
feel	felt	felt	

fight	fought	fought	
find	found	found	
fly	flew	flown	
forget	forgot	forgotten	
forgive	forgave	forgiven	
freeze	froze	frozen	
get	got	got/gotten	
give	gave	given	
go	went	gone	
grow	grew	grown	
hang	hung	hung	
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hide	hid	hidden	
hit	hit	hit	
hold	held	held	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
keep	kept	kept	
know	knew	known	
lead	led	led	
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	
leave	left	left	
lend	lent	lent	
let	let	let	
lie	lay	lain	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	
overtake	overtook	overtaken	

pay	paid	paid	
put	put	put	
quit	quit	quit	
read	read	read	
ride	rode	ridden	
ring	rang	rung	
rise	rose	risen	
run	ran	run	
say	said	said	
see	saw	seen	
sell	sold	sold	
send	sent	sent	
set	set	set	
shake	shook	shaken	
shine	shone	shone	
shoot	shot	shot	
show	showed	shown	
shut	shut	shut	
sing	sang	sung	
sink	sank	sunk	
sit	sat	sat	
sleep	slept	slept	
smell	smelt	smelt	
speak	spoke	spoken	
spell	spelt	spelt	
spend	spent	spent	
split	split	split	
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	
spread	spread	spread	
stand	stood	stood	
steal	stole	stolen	

swim	swam	swum	
take (away)	took	taken	
teach	taught	taught	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
throw	threw	thrown	
understand	understood	understood	
upset	upset	upset	
wake up	woke up	woken up	
wear	wore	worn	
win	won	won	
write	wrote	written	