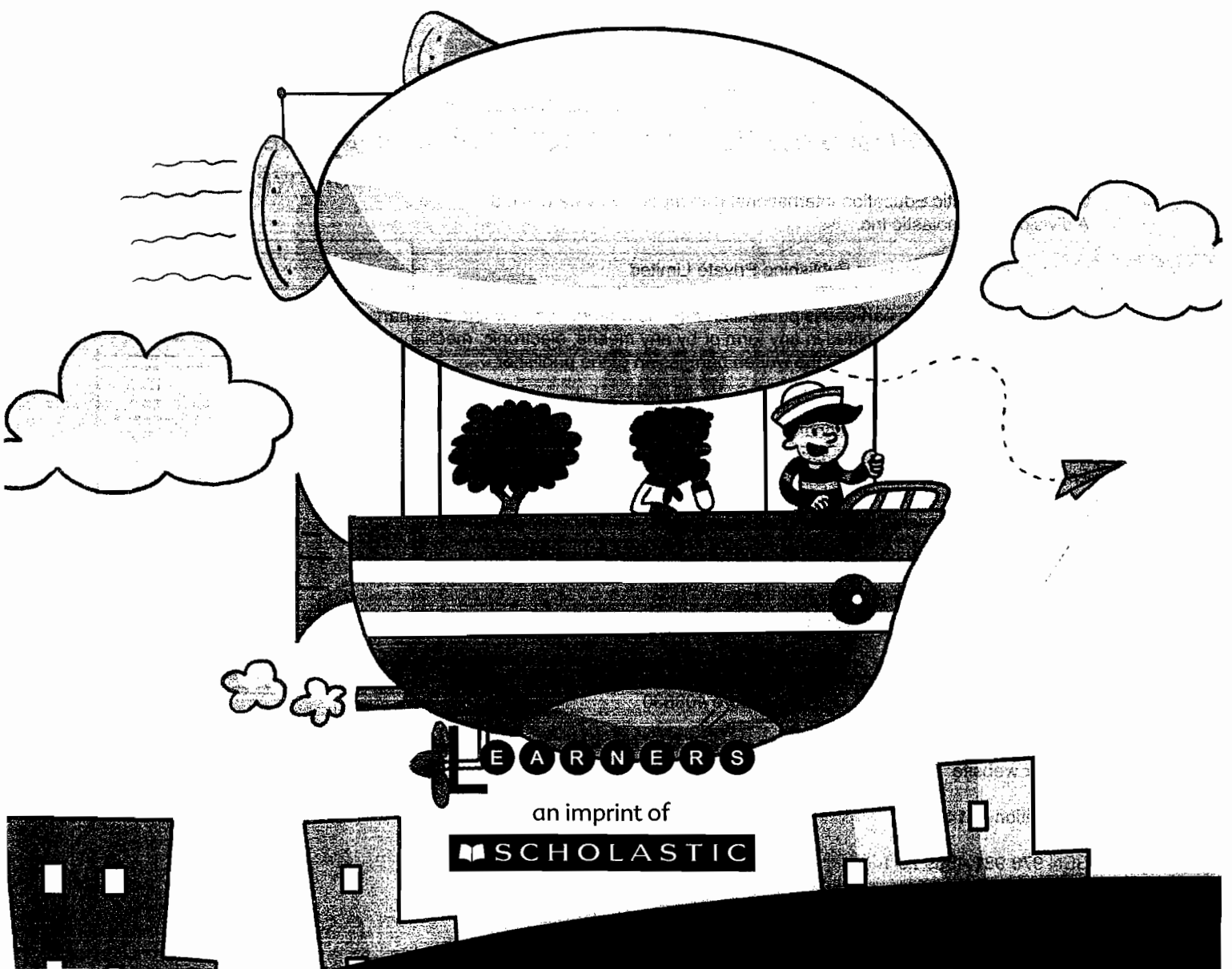


Topical GRAMMAR Practice

Sarah Philpot • Lesley Curnick

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LEARNERS

an imprint of

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First published by Learners Publishing Private Limited

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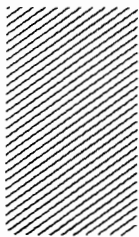
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This edition 2014

ISBN 978 981 4559 20 1



Preface

Topical GRAMMAR Practice is a series of six workbooks for primary students. The series provides comprehensive practice through varied exercise formats to help students build a strong foundation in grammar concepts and structure.

Each book is organised topically and each unit features one grammar topic. The units are designed to provide practice in each grammar topic at progressive levels of difficulty enabling the student to become proficient in the grammar topic and to use it with confidence and accuracy.

This series features:

- topics that are carefully sequenced and scaffolded
- varied formats that include MCQs (multiple-choice questions), cloze passages, synthesis and transformation

UNIT 5 Quantifying Determiners

Exercise A

Choose the correct quantifying determiner and write its number in the brackets.

1 Would you like _____ laptop with your chips?
(1) some
(2) plenty
(3) much
(4) many ()

2 I haven't got _____ pocket money left.
(1) some
(2) any
(3) a little
(4) many ()

3 How _____ people are there in your family?
(1) much
(2) many
(3) plenty
(4) more ()

4 How _____ does a new mountain bike cost?
(1) much
(2) many
(3) plenty
(4) more ()


5 Henry's very popular. He's got _____ friends.
(1) much (2) a few
(3) plenty (4) lots of ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifying determiner in brackets.

Multi-racial life

These days, (1) _____ (more / much) people are travelling than ever before, and (2) _____ (more / much) people are going to different countries to live and work there. (3) _____ (much / Many) cities have people from countries from all around the world. In some countries, the local people are from (4) _____ (much / a lot of) different origins too. This makes life very interesting. If we live in a city or country with different people, we can learn (5) _____ (much / enough) of their language to say simple things like "hello" and "Thank you". Even speaking only (6) _____ (a little / a few) words helps people get along together. There are (7) _____ (many / plenty) of ways we can do this. We can learn from our friends or at school. Or we can find out about different languages and cultures from books or the Internet. (8) _____ (Some / Any) people who live in a multi-racial society are brought up to speak two or even (9) _____ (more / less) languages. This is very helpful for their education. Life is more interesting when we have (10) _____ (any / some) ideas about how people live. Do you have (11) _____ (much / some) friends from different countries or cultures? Can you speak (12) _____ (some / much) words of their language? If you can, well done!



Exercise C

Rewrite the pronouns and verb in bold in the correct reported form to fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

An Interview: Mistaken Identity

The police arrested a man **they thought** was a robber. They took him to the police station and questioned him. One policeman wrote down what the man said as a record of the interview.


Policeman 1: Why were you at the jewellery shop?
Man: I always go to the shop in the morning.
Policeman 2: He said that (1) **he** always **went** to the shop in the morning.
Policeman 1: Why were you waiting at the door?
Man: I usually wait for the others to come.
Policeman 2: He said that (2) _____ usually _____ for the others to come.
Policeman 1: Okay, then who are the others? A gang?
Man: No, they are my friends.
Policeman 2: He told us they (3) _____ friends.
Policeman 1: Friends? What friends?
Man: They are people I work with.
Policeman 2: He said (4) _____ people (5) _____ with.
Policeman 1: Exactly, a gang!
Man: No, they are just my colleagues!

This series enables parents and teachers to easily identify units that complement topics taught in the classroom.




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Exercise A

Choose the correct *indefinite pronoun* and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Has _____ got my pen?
(1) nothing
(2) something
(3) everything
(4) somebody ()
- 2 My penfriend has sent me _____ by post. I wonder what it is!
(1) everything
(2) anything
(3) something
(4) nothing ()
- 3 I went to my friend's house, but there was _____ there. So, I came home.
(1) everybody
(2) anybody
(3) nothing
(4) nobody ()
- 4 I know I have to phone _____, but I can't remember who!
(1) someone
(2) something
(3) no one
(4) everyone ()
- 5 Sorry, what did you say?
_____, I didn't say a word!
(1) Everything (2) Nobody
(3) Nothing (4) Something ()

6 Oh! I've got _____ in my eye. It hurts!

- (1) someone
- (2) something
- (3) anything
- (4) nothing

()

7 _____ of the answers are correct.

- (1) None
- (2) Nobody
- (3) Something
- (4) Everything

()

8 _____ wants to be happy.

- (1) No one
- (2) Everything
- (3) Everyone
- (4) Nothing

()

9 Children, make sure you take _____ home with you this afternoon.
Remember to take all your work and all your other belongings.

- (1) anything
- (2) nothing
- (3) none
- (4) everything

()

10 Dad, _____ phoned for you, but I don't know who it was.

- (1) no one
- (2) someone
- (3) everyone
- (4) something

()

11 _____ is going out to play until you have all finished the exercises!

- (1) Everybody
- (2) Somebody
- (3) Nobody
- (4) Nothing

()

12 Jill : Shh!

Katy : What?

Jill : I thought I heard _____ .

- (1) something
- (2) nothing
- (3) everything
- (4) anyone

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **indefinite pronoun** in brackets.

The rescue attempt

Last year, the town where my aunt and uncle live was flooded. The river had burst its banks and the news said that a lot of the town was under a metre of water! The news presenter also said, "If you know (1) _____ (no one / someone) who lives in the town, please ring the emergency helpline numbers." I rang one of the numbers but (2) _____ (nobody / somebody) answered. So, I decided to do (3) _____ (something / everything) on my own to help. I thought that if (4) _____ (everybody / everything) did a little (5) _____ (nothing / something) to help, it would help (6) _____ (someone / everyone). I thought about the things that my aunt and uncle would need and put (7) _____ (everything / nothing) into a big backpack: a torch, food, some bottled water and a warm blanket. I also took my mobile phone in case I might need to call (8) _____ (everyone / someone). I started walking towards the town. It was dark and very quiet, and I saw (9) _____ (nobody / everybody) in the streets. When I got to the outskirts of the town, the police and ambulances were already there. (10) _____ (Anyone / Everyone) was trying to help in the best way they could. I started to look for my aunt and uncle and even asked some people, but (11) _____ (no one / none) of them seemed to have seen my aunt and uncle. Suddenly, my phone rang. It was my father, and he wanted to know where I was. I told him (12) _____ (nothing / everything). Then he said, "Well done, son, but you can come home now. Your aunt and uncle are safe with us!"

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **indefinite pronoun** in brackets.

A lucky day

One day, Alan Smith, the policeman, had finished work and was walking home when he thought he heard (1) _____ (something / nothing). He turned around but could see (2) _____ (something / nothing). "That's funny!" he thought. He carried on walking and then he heard a noise again. He turned around quickly to see where that noise had come from. "Yes," he thought. "I did hear (3) _____ (something / nothing). I think (4) _____ (someone / everyone) is following me." He looked around but he could see (5) _____ (somebody / nobody). He continued walking and heard the noise again. "I must do (6) _____ (everything / something)," he thought. He looked around for a place to hide but there was (7) _____ (nothing / none). Then, he saw a man walking towards him. "He looks familiar," said the policeman to himself. "But (8) _____ (nobody / none) of my friends would be following me at this time of the night." The man came up to the policeman and stopped. The policeman looked at him and tried hard to think which (9) _____ (one / someone) of his friends he was. He was quite sure that it was (10) _____ (someone / anyone) he had seen before. He asked the man, "Are you (11) _____ (someone / anyone) I've met before? Do I know you?"

The man replied, "But (12) _____ (somebody / everybody) knows me! I present the *It's Your Lucky Day* programme on TV. And today, Inspector Smith, it's *your* lucky day!"

Exercise A

Choose the correct **abstract noun** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Everyone knows the _____ of learning English.
(1) import
(2) important
(3) importantly
(4) importance ()
- 2 People should always tell the _____ .
(1) truth (2) truthfully
(3) truthful (4) truthfulness ()
- 3 My teacher shows a lot of _____ with us.
(1) patient (2) patients
(3) patience (4) patiently ()
- 4 My parents were full of _____ when I won the competition.
(1) proud (2) proudly
(3) pride (4) prideful ()
- 5 I love the _____ and quiet of the countryside.
(1) peace (2) peaceful
(3) peacefully (4) peacefulness ()
- 6 Having a good _____ is very important.
(1) educator (2) education
(3) educate (4) educating ()
- 7 Being rich doesn't always bring _____ .
(1) happy (2) happily
(3) happiest (4) happiness ()

- 8 All children need their parents' _____ .
 (1) lovely (2) love
 (3) loving (4) loved ()
- 9 Some _____ made at school can last all our lives.
 (1) friendly (2) friend
 (3) friendships (4) friendliness ()
- 10 Fire officers show great _____ when they fight fires.
 (1) courage (2) courageous
 (3) courageously (4) encourage ()
- 11 Please show _____ towards your teachers and classmates.
 (1) respectful (2) respects
 (3) respect (4) respectfully ()
- 12 _____ is always best.
 (1) Honest (2) Honestly
 (3) Dishonesty (4) Honesty ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the **abstract noun** form of the word in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

A beautiful world

What sort of things makes the world a better place? I think (1) love
 (love) and (2) _____ (kind) are very important in one's life. If a young
 person has a happy (3) _____ (child), he or she will grow up to be a
 better person. A good (4) _____ (educate) is important because it
 helps to bring you respect and (5) _____ (succeed) in life. We all
 have the (6) _____ (hopeful) that everyone in the world has the

(7) _____ (free) to be educated, but for some children this is not possible. So, we should show (8) _____ (grateful) if we have the (9) _____ (lucky) to go to school. People who don't go to school often live in (10) _____ (poor). Lastly, I think that (11) _____ (honest) and (12) _____ (loyal) are very important, too. What do you think makes the world a better place?

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **abstract noun** form of the word in brackets.

What do animals mean to us?

Animals have been an important part of our lives since the beginning of time, and many of them represent values that are important to us.

In some cultures, for example, dogs represent (1) _____ (loyal) and (2) _____ (friend), while cats are seen showing (3) _____ (independent) and (4) _____ (curious). The lion, for some people, shows (5) _____ (proud), while the elephant represents (6) _____ (strong). Monkeys are often seen as symbols of (7) _____ (playful).

Birds, too, represent different values. For example, the dove is often seen as a symbol of (8) _____ (peaceful) and (9) _____ (love), while the owl is a sign of (10) _____ (wise). And, the beautiful swan represents (11) _____ (graceful) for many people.

Lastly, let us not forget the common insects, especially the little ant that is a strong symbol of (12) _____ (cooperate).

Do these animals represent these values for you, or are they different?

Exercise A

Choose the correct **quantifying determiner** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Would you like _____ ketchup with your chips?
(1) some
(2) plenty
(3) much
(4) many ()
- 2 I haven't got _____ pocket money left.
(1) some
(2) any
(3) a little
(4) many ()
- 3 How _____ people are there in your family?
(1) much
(2) many
(3) plenty
(4) more ()
- 4 How _____ does a new mountain bike cost?
(1) much
(2) many
(3) plenty
(4) more ()
- 5 Henry's very popular. He's got _____ friends.
(1) much (2) a few
(3) plenty (4) lots of ()

6 Jane : Are we going to be late?

Betty : No, we've got _____ of time.

- (1) much
- (2) many
- (3) plenty
- (4) more

()

7 Mum, you gave her _____ meat than me! It's not fair!

- (1) much
- (2) more
- (3) a lot of
- (4) plenty

()

8 I don't have _____ time to talk now.

- (1) plenty
- (2) less
- (3) a few
- (4) enough

()

9 I can speak _____ Malay.

- (1) much
- (2) a little
- (3) a few
- (4) any

()

10 Have you got _____ rice?

- (1) many
- (2) a few
- (3) plenty
- (4) enough

()

11 I don't want _____ noodles, thank you.

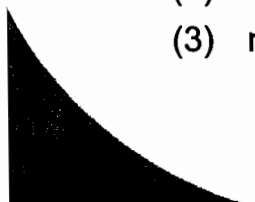
- (1) a little
- (2) any
- (3) plenty
- (4) a few

()

12 We need extra chairs because there are _____ people here than I thought.

- (1) more
- (2) less
- (3) many
- (4) much

()

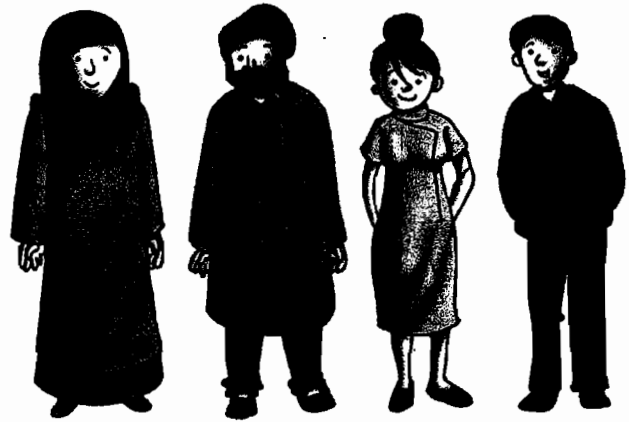


Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **quantifying determiner** in brackets.

Multi-racial life

These days, (1) _____ (more / much) people are travelling than ever before, and (2) _____ (more / much) people are going to different countries to live and work there. (3) _____ (Much / Many) cities have people from countries from all

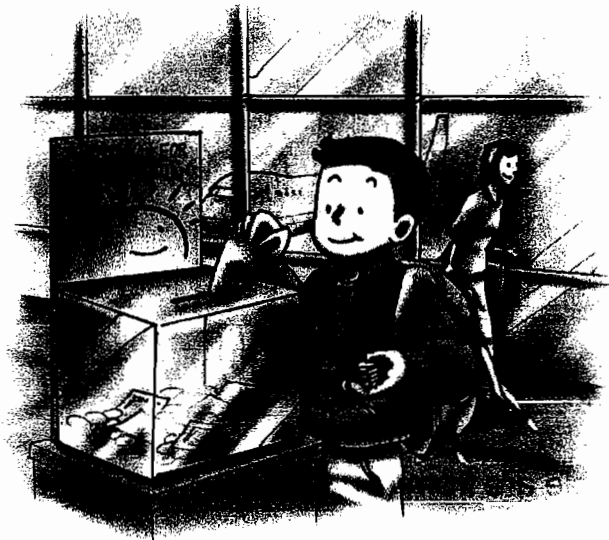


around the world. In some countries, the local people are from (4) _____ (much / a lot of) different origins too. This makes life very interesting. If we live in a city or country with different people, we can learn (5) _____ (much / enough) of their language to say simple things like 'Hello' and 'Thank you'! Even speaking only (6) _____ (a little / a few) words helps people get along together. There are (7) _____ (many / plenty) of ways we can do this. We can learn from our friends or at school. Or we can find out about different languages and cultures from books or the Internet. (8) _____ (Some / Any) people who live in a multi-racial society are brought up to speak two or even (9) _____ (more / less) languages. This is very helpful for their education. Life is more interesting when we have (10) _____ (any / some) idea about how people live. Do you have (11) _____ (much / some) friends from different countries or cultures? Can you speak (12) _____ (some / much) words of their language? If you can, well done!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **quantifying determiner** in brackets.

Helping others to help themselves



There are (1) _____
(many / much) ways of helping other
people. Some people don't have as
(2) _____ (many / much)
money as we do. There are people who
live in countries where there isn't
(3) _____ (many / enough)
rain or there are (4) _____

(plenty / a lot of) diseases. There are (5) _____ (plenty / a lot of) of
organisations that try to help people who have (6) _____ (more / less)
than us. And we can help those organisations. If we have (7) _____
(a few / a little) foreign coins left after a holiday in another country, we can put
them in a special collection box at almost (8) _____ (some / any)
international airport. There would be (9) _____ (enough / much) money
to help lots of people if everyone did this. We can go on sponsored walks or
swims with (10) _____ (a few / a little) friends or our family and raise
(11) _____ (any / some) money that way. Even (12) _____
(a little / a few) bit of money helps. The more people there are who help, the less other
people will go hungry or die from diseases.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **article** or the answer '**no article**', and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Linda's got _____ uncle who lives in Hong Kong.
(1) an
(2) a
(3) the
(4) *no article* ()
- 2 I got _____ new mountain bike for my birthday.
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()
- 3 I am going to _____ post office.
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()
- 4 I like _____ shirt you're wearing.
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()
- 5 Where are _____ shoes I bought yesterday?
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()
- 6 Is there _____ university in your town?
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()
- 7 Do you like _____ songs on this CD?
(1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

8 Where are your parents?

They're at _____ work.

- (1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

9 Tomorrow, we are visiting _____ Museum of Natural History.

- (1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

10 Ann isn't at _____ school today because she is not very well.

- (1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

11 Let's go to _____ cinema this weekend.

- (1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

12 Do you think _____ Science is easy or difficult?

- (1) an (2) a
(3) the (4) *no article* ()

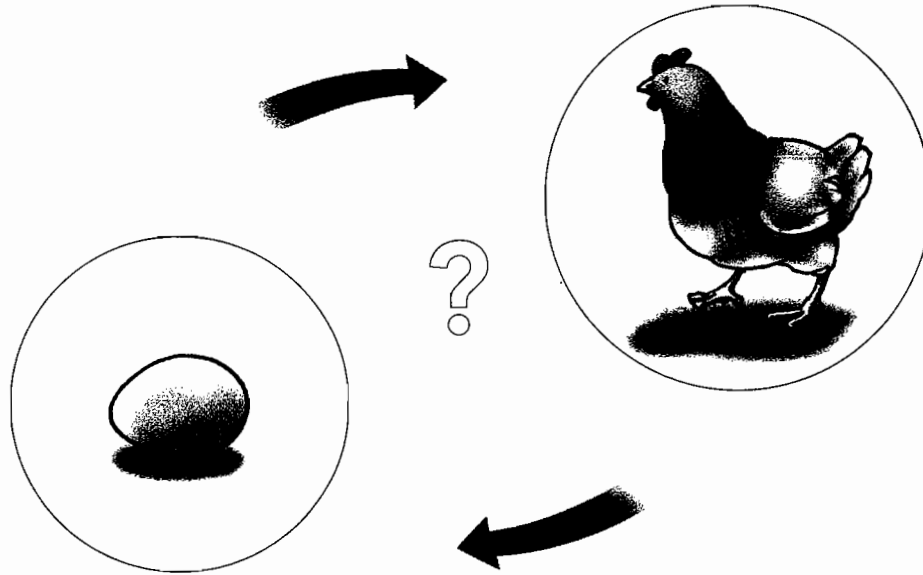
Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**, or leave it empty if it doesn't need an article.

Chickens

(1) _____ chicken is (2) _____ interesting creature. It is (3) _____ bird but it cannot fly far. (4) _____ adult female is called (5) _____ hen and the adult male is (6) _____ rooster or cock. There are lots of different types of chickens. (7) _____ chickens eat (8) _____ lot of different things, such as (9) _____ insects, fruit, seeds and worms. However, they are also eaten by (10) _____ other animals,

for example, by (11) _____ foxes, hawks, snakes and, of course, by people. And everyone always wants to know: which came first (12) _____ chicken or the egg?



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**, or leave it empty if it doesn't need an article.

The place where Mandy lives

Mandy lives in (1) _____ very beautiful area about 10 km away from the city centre. It is (2) _____ small village, but it is (3) _____ attractive and peaceful place to live. There is (4) _____ river running through (5) _____ middle of it. Mandy likes (6) _____ rivers a lot, especially (7) _____ one that runs through her village, which is very pretty.

Mandy goes to (8) _____ local school, and when she is in (9) _____ classroom, she can see (10) _____ village green from the window. There are some shops and (11) _____ little café, which sells (12) _____ wonderful ice cream. Everyone in her family loves the village, and they all miss it when they are away.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **pronoun** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Who gave _____ that lovely ring?
(1) we
(2) she
(3) you
(4) they ()
- 2 I rang Daisy and she told _____ the news.
(1) myself
(2) I
(3) she
(4) me ()
- 3 Can _____ help you to more food?
(1) I
(2) them
(3) you
(4) they ()
- 4 It was my cousin's birthday, so I sent _____ a card.
(1) him
(2) himself
(3) he
(4) them ()
- 5 Dolphins live in the sea but _____ are mammals.
(1) them (2) he
(3) they (4) themselves ()

- 6 Here's an important letter for parents. Please give it to _____ as soon as you get home.
- (1) themselves
 - (2) they
 - (3) you
 - (4) them
- ()
- 7 I emailed my friend and told _____ all my news.
- (1) she
 - (2) her
 - (3) you
 - (4) them
- ()
- 8 Mum, can you pass _____ a banana, please?
- (1) me
 - (2) I
 - (3) myself
 - (4) you
- ()
- 9 The boy kicked the ball, and _____ broke the window.
- (1) them
 - (2) I
 - (3) it
 - (4) she
- ()
- 10 There's a school trip tomorrow. _____ are going to the zoo.
- (1) We
 - (2) He
 - (3) She
 - (4) I
- ()
- 11 My dentist is very gentle. He never hurts _____ .
- (1) I
 - (2) her
 - (3) him
 - (4) me
- ()
- 12 Tell _____ all about your holiday.
- (1) our
 - (2) us
 - (3) you
 - (4) ourselves
- ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **pronoun** from the box. You may use some pronouns more than once.

he

her

him

it

she

them

they

Treasure Island (1)

Treasure Island is a great book. (1) _____ tells the story about a boy called Jim Hawkins. (2) _____ lives alone with his mother. Mrs Hawkins is a busy lady as (3) _____ owns an inn, a place for travellers to stay. One day, an old sailor, Billy Bones, comes to stay at her inn. He tells Jim lots of stories about adventures and tells (4) _____ about pirates too! But this old man has a secret that he keeps to himself. Billy dies and after his death, pirates arrive at the inn. (5) _____ have come because they want to know Billy's secret. But, just before they arrived, Jim had taken some papers from Billy's chest. Jim and his mother hide (6) _____ until the pirates have left, and then (7) _____ go to see Dr Livesey. Jim gives (8) _____ the papers. Dr Livesey and his friend, Squire Trelawney, look at the papers and discover a map. It is a map of an island and (9) _____ shows where treasure is buried. Dr Livesey and his friend decide to go to find the treasure. They buy a ship and hire sailors to sail (10) _____. Jim is curious about the treasure and so, asks his mother if he can go with (11) _____. Dr Livesey promises (12) _____ that he will look after Jim. So, Mrs Hawkins lets Jim go with the men. Jim is very excited about the journey and sets off to find the hidden treasure.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **pronoun** from the box. You may use some pronouns more than once.

him them they she her he it you I

Treasure Island (2)

Long John Silver is one of the sailors working on Dr Livesey's ship. (1) _____ has a wooden leg and carries a parrot around on his shoulder. Jim and Long John Silver become friends. Then, the ship sails for Treasure Island. One day, Jim hears some sailors whispering about the treasure. (2) _____ hides in a barrel and listens as Long John Silver tries to persuade other sailors to take over the ship once the treasure is on (3) _____. Jim rushes off to find Dr Livesey and Squire Trelawney to tell (4) _____. After a long voyage, they arrive at the island. After many adventures, Jim and his friends find the treasure and (5) _____ hide (6) _____ away from the pirates. The pirates want the treasure and so there is a battle. In the end, the pirates are beaten. Jim and the others get back to the ship. (7) _____ set sail and return home. Jim is reunited with his mother. (8) _____ is overjoyed to see (9) _____ safely home again. He promises (10) _____ that he will never go to sea again. *Treasure Island* is a really exciting book. I enjoyed it and (11) _____ think (12) _____ will too!

Exercise A

Arrange the words in the correct order to make a sentence. End the sentence with the correct punctuation mark.

- 1 to the children / a story / She read

- 2 the picture / the old man / She showed / of her dog

- 3 it / They sent / by post / to their grandparents

- 4 us / My parents took / to the cinema

- 5 for her birthday / for my mother / some chocolates / I bought

6 Science / Year 3 children / Mrs Clark teaches

7 a litre of milk, please / Can you get / me

8 our teacher / We gave / a present / to say goodbye

9 to his brother / John lent / his bicycle

10 Mary told / about the money / her parents / the truth



Exercise B

*Underline 10 nouns which are **direct objects**.*

The lost game

Last weekend, my younger brother lent his friend, Tom, a new computer game called Sky Gazer. It was mine! My aunt had given it to me for my birthday. He said he just wanted to show Tom the game and that he was going to return it. Unfortunately, he left the game at Tom's house, and Tom lent it to another friend. That friend didn't return it to Tom. My brother gave me his promise that he would get it back. I wanted to teach my brother a lesson. I told him that he owed me a new game and that he must give his pocket money to me. So, he did.

That morning, the postman arrived with a parcel for me.

Inside was my game and a letter.

I showed the letter to my brother.

Tom was sick and couldn't leave

the house, so his parents had

sent the game back. I was sorry

for Tom but happy to have

my game back. And, of course, my brother was happy when I gave him his pocket money back!



Exercise C

Look at the underlined nouns and pronouns. Write (D) in the brackets for **direct objects**, and (I) for **indirect objects**. The first one has been done for you.

My birthday

On my birthday, we always do the same things. First of all, at breakfast, everyone wishes (1) me (I) *Happy Birthday!* Then, my mother gives (2) me (___) my (3) birthday cards (___). This year, my grandparents sent some (4) money (___) to (5) me (___) in the card. I pass the (6) cards (___) to my mother and she puts them on the shelf. Next, I open my presents. This year, my parents gave (7) me (___) a new (8) watch (___). After that, the family sang *Happy Birthday* to (9) me (___) and we all ate breakfast.

In the evening, I wrote my thank-you letters. I wrote my (10) grandparents (___) a letter and thanked (11) them (___) for the (12) money (___) and told them about my day.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **possessive pronoun** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 The car belongs to my parents. It's _____ .
(1) their
(2) them
(3) theirs
(4) they ()
- 2 The kitten belongs to Sally. It's _____ .
(1) her (2) she
(3) herself (4) hers ()
- 3 Paul is playing with some friends of _____ .
(1) his (2) he
(3) himself (4) him ()
- 4 An uncle of _____ lives in Jakarta.
(1) me (2) I
(3) my (4) mine ()
- 5 Tom, are these books _____ ?
(1) yourself (2) yours
(3) you (4) your ()
- 6 Those CDs belong to Larry, but these are _____ .
(1) we (2) us
(3) ours (4) our ()
- 7 I'm not sharing my chocolate. It's all _____ .
(1) mine (2) me
(3) I (4) my ()

- 8 My T-shirt is blue, but _____ is red.
 (1) she (2) herself
 (3) her (4) hers ()
- 9 Who does this bicycle belong to?
 It's Tom's. I'm sure it's _____ .
 (1) him (2) he
 (3) his (4) himself ()
- 10 Mr Baxter's apartment is big, but _____ is bigger.
 (1) ours (2) our
 (3) we (4) us ()
- 11 No, you can't take the puppy home! It belongs to Katy and Sue.
 It's _____ .
 (1) their (2) theirs
 (3) they (4) them ()
- 12 This isn't my football shirt, Jack. It must be _____ .
 (1) your (2) yourself
 (3) yours (4) you ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **possessive pronoun** or **possessive adjective** in brackets.

Our world

(1) _____ (Our / Ours) world is a wonderful place, but some people can be greedy. We must learn to share things and be responsible. Things like water don't belong to us. It's not (2) _____ (your / yours) or (3) _____ (my / mine). We must be responsible while using it. So, remember to turn off the taps properly and to have a

shower rather than a bath. This saves a lot of water. And public spaces: they are not (4) _____ (our / ours). They are not (5) _____ (my / mine) or (6) _____ (your / yours). We must share them and behave responsibly. So, we must remember to throw (7) _____ (our / ours) litter into rubbish bins. When we're walking in the countryside, we must remember that the flowers and trees belong to everyone. So, we shouldn't pick big bunches of flowers to take home to (8) _____ (our / ours) mothers. The flowers are not really (9) _____ (her / hers). It's better to leave them in the ground, so all visitors can enjoy them. And we should never carve words into tree trunks. The trees aren't (10) _____ (our / ours). They belong to everyone. So, we all must remember that the world belongs to us all. It's not yours or mine or his or (11) _____ (her / hers). It's (12) _____ (our / ours) and we all must look after it.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **possessive pronoun** or **possessive adjective** in brackets.

Two sisters

Once, there were two sisters, Katy and Sue, who were always arguing.

Sue : That's (1) _____ (my / mine) book. Give it back! It's (2) _____ (my / mine).

Katy : No, it isn't (3) _____ (your / yours). It's (4) _____ (my / mine) book. I want it.

Sue : Mum, Katy has taken my book. She says it's (5) _____ (her / hers), but it isn't.

The girls' mother didn't know what to do. She told them to stop arguing but they didn't listen.

Katy : Give me that game. It's
(6) _____ (my / mine).

Sue : No, it isn't. It's mine. Mum, it's
not (7) _____ (her / hers),
is it?

Mother : Girls! Stop arguing at once.

Sue : (8) _____ (My / Mine)
homework is better than (9) _____ (your / yours). I got 9 out of 10.

Katy : I got 9 out of 10 too, and (10) _____ (my / mine) teacher wrote 'well
done' on it.

Sue : Actually, she's (11) _____ (our / ours) teacher and she wrote 'well
done' on (12) _____ (my / mine) too.

Then, the girls' father came home. He was very angry. He went upstairs and took all the books and games out of their bedroom. The girls were very upset, and they promised not to argue ever again.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **reflexive** or **reciprocal pronoun** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I'm not going to do it for you, Jim. You can do it _____ .
(1) yourself (2) each other
(3) one another (4) yourselves ()
- 2 Polly is very selfish. She only thinks of _____ .
(1) himself (2) herself
(3) itself (4) each other ()
- 3 It was an accident. You shouldn't blame _____ .
(1) yourself (2) herself
(3) itself (4) you ()
- 4 Kevin and Charles don't like _____ .
(1) themselves (2) one another
(3) each (4) himself ()
- 5 I fell over in the corridor yesterday and hurt _____ .
(1) herself (2) yourself
(3) itself (4) myself ()
- 6 Can you help us with this, or must we do it by _____ ?
(1) ourselves (2) yourself
(3) myself (4) each other ()
- 7 Will you and Lily write to _____ when you are on holiday?
(1) yourselves (2) each other
(3) yourself (4) themselves ()

- 8 My grandfather built his house _____ .
(1) myself (2) ourselves
(3) herself (4) himself ()
- 9 The two lions looked at _____ in the eye, then started roaring.
(1) themselves (2) one another
(3) itself (4) himself ()
- 10 I didn't touch that pile of books. It fell over by _____ .
(1) itself (2) herself
(3) each other (4) himself ()
- 11 Old people sometimes talk to _____ .
(1) myself (2) ourselves
(3) themselves (4) itself ()
- 12 Work together in small groups and help _____ .
(1) each other (2) yourself
(3) yourselves (4) themselves ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **reflexive** or **reciprocal pronoun** in brackets.

Ants

Ants are social insects, that is to say they never live by (1) _____
(each other / themselves), but always live in colonies. They work together and help
(2) _____ (each other / themselves) to survive. They can communicate
with (3) _____ (one another / themselves) by producing chemicals
which other ants can recognise. In this way, an ant can warn other ants if it has
been injured or has hurt (4) _____ (itself / each other). Ants can also



teach (5) _____ (one another / itself) new things. Older ants will help a younger ant to find food, until it is ready to find food for (6) _____ (itself / yourself). Some ants in the Amazon take food from other ants and are unable to feed (7) _____ (each other / themselves).

Not all ants keep their wings, so most of them travel by walking. They tend to follow the same paths using the chemical trails left for (8) _____ (each other / themselves) to smell. Some ants actually form chains in order to help (9) _____ (themselves / each other) cross water, for example. But most female ants remove their wings (10) _____ (herself / themselves) when they go to the ground to lay their eggs. Ants defend (11) _____ (itself / themselves) by biting or stinging. As you would know if you have ever been stung by an ant (12) _____ (itself / yourself)!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **reflexive** or **reciprocal pronoun** from the box. You may use some pronouns more than once.

yourself

themselves

each other

ourselves

Co-operation

Co-operation means working together with people and helping (1) _____ .

In a way, it is the opposite of competition, where you work for (2) _____



against other people. Co-operation is extremely important. At school, students learn to co-operate with (3) _____ in class. We learn to work in pairs and groups, helping (4) _____ to do some work together. We also do some things by (5) _____, of course, but being in a class implies co-operating. We spend a lot of time in school together and so, we should respect (6) _____.

Another example is sport. All team games involve co-operating with the other members of the team. In a match of football, for example, players must not keep the ball to (7) _____ but learn to pass it to (8) _____. On a boat, the crew rely on (9) _____ for the safety of the ship. In an office, sometimes people work by (10) _____, but often they work in groups. You will also find that co-operating with (11) _____ also means enjoying (12) _____.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **adjective** and write its number in the brackets.

1 It was a beautiful, _____ day.

- (1) sun
- (2) sunshine
- (3) sunny
- (4) sunless

()

2 My _____ number is '9'. What's yours?

- (1) luck
- (2) luckily
- (3) luckless
- (4) lucky

()

3 Thank you for the flowers. They're _____ .

- (1) loved
- (2) lovely
- (3) loving
- (4) love

()

4 Sally looked very _____ in her new dress.


- (1) beautiful
- (2) beauty
- (3) beautify
- (4) beautifully

()

5 Their house has _____ central heating.

- (1) electrically
- (2) electricity
- (3) electric
- (4) electrical

()

- 6 My uncle made me a wonderful, _____ model of a ship.
(1) woody
(2) wooden
(3) wood
(4) wooded ()
- 7 My uncle is fifty today, but he still looks very young. He's got a very _____ face.
(1) boyish
(2) boy's
(3) boy
(4) boys ()
- 8 It's important to keep _____ things like medicines or cleaning liquids in a safe place.
(1) harmless
(2) harmful
(3) harm
(4) harmed ()
- 9 You made lots of mistakes in your English homework. You were very _____ .
(1) care (2) careful
(3) careless (4) carelessly ()
- 10 Tom, you must be more _____ in class. Try to pay more attention!
(1) active (2) action
(3) acting (4) acted ()
- 11 London is _____ for Big Ben and Buckingham Palace.
(1) fame (2) infamous
(3) famous (4) famously ()
- 12 Mr Lane's daughter is very _____. She can play the piano and the violin.
(1) music (2) musical
(3) musically (4) musicals ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the **adjective** form of the word in brackets.

Describing animals



We had a (1) _____ (wonder) day at the zoo yesterday. It was a school trip and our class teacher gave us a really (2) _____ (interest) task to do. It was the best thing because we learnt a lot and had fun too. We had to work in pairs and find two words to describe each animal we saw. I worked with my best friend, Pam. First, we went to the lions' enclosure. I thought the lions were really (3) _____ (majesty), and Pam thought they were very (4) _____ (beauty) animals. So, we wrote down both words. Then, we visited the chimpanzees. We both thought that they were very (5) _____ (fun) and very (6) _____ (live): they were climbing and running everywhere! They were having a wonderful time! The elephants looked very (7) _____ (power) but also very (8) _____ (peace) and calm. Pam and I agreed that the crocodiles looked (9) _____ (sleep), but we knew they were (10) _____ (danger)! We went around all the animals and wrote a very long list of words. And at the end of the day, we agreed that we were both very (11) _____ (tire), but also very (12) _____ (please) with our work!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **adjective** form of the word in brackets.

Weather report and news

First, the weather report: Today will start by being (1) _____ (sun) but cold. It will become (2) _____ (cloud) later, and there is a possibility of some snow tonight. So, drivers be (3) _____ (care)! The roads may be (4) _____ (ice) and (5) _____ (slip). It will continue to be (6) _____ (snow) tomorrow morning, but later in the day it will turn grey and (7) _____ (rain).

Now, today's headlines: The police have announced the (8) _____ (mystery) disappearance of the statue in front of the city hall. They said that the public are being very (9) _____ (help), and they are (10) _____ (hope) that they will find the statue very quickly.

Tom Motor, the world-famous actor, is expected to arrive in the city today. His fans are very (11) _____ (excite) about his visit. He is travelling with his (12) _____ (attract) wife, Lucy, and their three children. Mr Motor and his family are visiting our city for a holiday.

That's all the news for now. So, goodbye and have a good day.

Exercise A

*Underline the **adjectives of material**. Circle the **adjectives of origin**.*

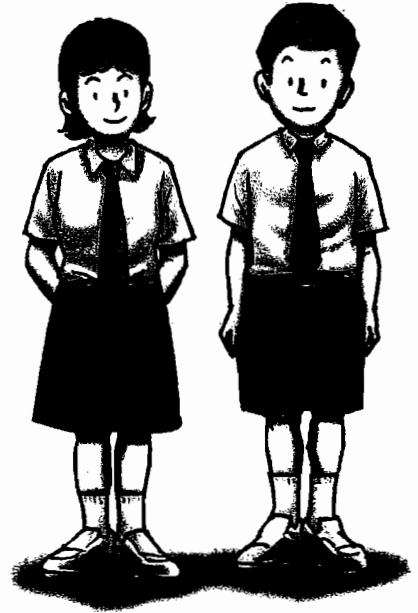
- 1 She is wearing leather shoes.
- 2 My mother bought me a cotton dress yesterday.
- 3 Is that a Japanese camera?
- 4 We spent our holiday in a Malay village near the sea.
- 5 Here are some photos of the Chinese temples we visited.
- 6 It's cold! I'm going to put on a woollen jumper.
- 7 I like that glass vase!
- 8 Have you ever tried Thai food?
- 9 We keep our umbrellas in a big, china pot near the door.
- 10 Marco Polo was an Italian explorer.
- 11 Can you make a paper plane that can fly?
- 12 Curry is a famous Indian dish. Mmm!
- 13 May I have some more French bread, please?
- 14 She wore her silk shirt for the party.
- 15 I find Mexican food very spicy.

Exercise B

Underline 8 adjectives of material.

Clothes

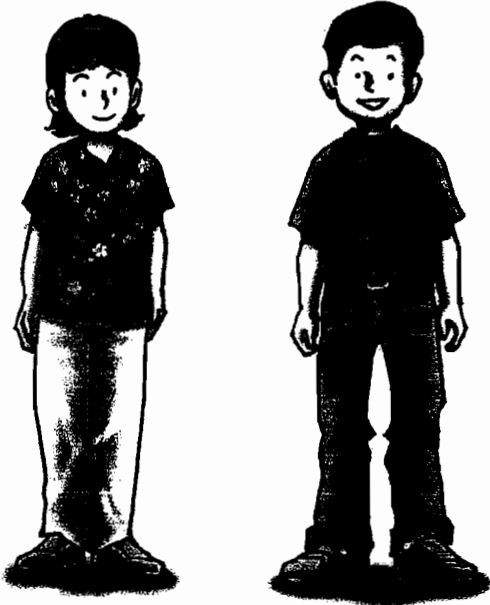
During the week, I wear my school uniform. It is very smart. We wear cotton shirts with ties. The girls wear skirts. The boys wear shorts. The skirt and shorts are worn with a smart leather belt. Both boys and girls wear short, cotton socks. Girls with long hair need to tie a ponytail using a band. I think boys are lucky because they have shorter hair!



At weekends, I can choose what I want to wear.

Usually, I wear my favourite cotton jeans with a blouse,

and a pretty plastic hair band. On special occasions, I wear a beautiful silk dress. It is



a very pretty dress with lots of frills and a ribbon. My mother bought it for me last year. My brother hates dressing-up. He usually wears denim jeans, T-shirts and leather trainers, but my father makes him wear a smart shirt and trousers on special days. Like children, sometimes adults also have uniforms. For example, my father's office has a strict, formal dress code. But every Friday, the employees can wear casual clothes.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **adjective of origin** form of the word in brackets.

Food from around the world

At school, we are studying what we eat and where the food comes from. Our teacher makes it very interesting. Last week, he brought in a mystery bag. There were twelve things inside it, and we had to guess what they were and where they came from. It was great fun.

He had brought a bar of (1) _____ (Switzerland) chocolate, a piece of (2) _____ (France) cheese, a packet of (3) _____ (Italy) spaghetti and a box of (4) _____ (Turkey) Delight. I like chocolate and I love spaghetti, especially when my mother cooks it, but I didn't like the cheese or the sweets from Turkey that our teacher had brought. Apart from this, he had also brought in some (5) _____ (England) tea, some (6) _____ (Brazil) coffee and some (7) _____ (Spain) wine. Of course, we didn't drink any of these. Then, he showed us some (8) _____ (China) noodles, some (9) _____ (Greece) olives, some (10) _____ (India) mangoes, some (11) _____ (Japan) sushi and lastly, an (12) _____ (America) cheesecake that his wife had made for us. It was the best thing in the mystery bag! It was delicious!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **order of adjectives** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 We all sat around our _____ table.
(1) wooden, old, dining
(2) old, dining, wooden
(3) old, wooden, dining
(4) wooden, dining, old ()
- 2 My father gave my mother a _____ vase for her birthday.
(1) beautiful, Venetian, flower
(2) Venetian, beautiful, flower
(3) flower, beautiful, Venetian
(4) beautiful, flower, Venetian ()
- 3 I put on my _____ shirt.
(1) cotton, white, new
(2) white, new, cotton
(3) new, cotton, white
(4) new, white, cotton ()
- 4 Our new sports teacher is a _____ man.
(1) slim, Indian, tall
(2) tall, slim, Indian
(3) Indian, tall, slim
(4) slim, tall, Indian ()
- 5 My baby sister has _____ eyes.
(1) round, black, big (2) black, round, big
(3) big, round, black (4) round, big, black ()

- 6 My brother gave me an _____ game.
(1) new, exciting, computer
(2) computer, new, exciting
(3) exciting, computer, new
(4) exciting, new, computer ()
- 7 We went to a café and had a dish of _____ noodles.
(1) hot, tasty, Chinese
(2) Chinese, hot, tasty
(3) tasty, hot, Chinese
(4) Chinese, tasty, hot ()
- 8 Our neighbour has a _____ motorbike.
(1) Japanese, red, powerful
(2) powerful, red, Japanese
(3) red, powerful, Japanese
(4) Japanese, powerful, red ()
- 9 I need a _____ bag for the new term.
(1) new, leather, school
(2) leather, new, school
(3) new, school, leather
(4) leather, school, new ()
- 10 I'm wearing a pair of _____ jeans.
(1) old, blue, denim
(2) blue, old, denim
(3) denim, old, blue
(4) old, denim, blue ()
- 11 Amy opened her present and it was a _____ blouse.
(1) green, lovely, floral (2) green, floral, lovely
(3) lovely, green, floral (4) floral, lovely, green ()
- 12 I love the smell of _____ sheets on my bed.
(1) clean, linen, white (2) white, linen, clean
(3) white, clean, linen (4) clean, white, linen ()

Exercise B

Arrange the **adjectives** in brackets in the correct order to fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

The witch in the wood

This story tells us about an (1) ugly, old (old / ugly) witch. She lived in a (2) _____ (cold / dark) castle in the middle of a (3) _____ (black / large) forest. Every day, she went out to look for (4) _____ (lost / little) children. When she found them, she took them back to her (5) _____ (big / frightening) castle and made them work. They had to wash the witch's (6) _____ (china / best / tea) set without breaking a single plate! Then, they had to iron all her (7) _____ (black / long) witch's cloaks. They also had to scrub the (8) _____ (dirty / wooden / long) corridors until they shone! When all the jobs were finished, she let the children go.

One day, she found two brothers, Jack and Tom. They were very different from each other. Jack was a (9) _____ (dark / tall) boy, but Tom was a (10) _____ (short / fair) child. The witch took both the boys back to her castle and made them work. But the boys were terrible. They broke every (11) _____ (china / precious) plate the witch had. They burnt all her cloaks with an iron and they spread (12) _____ (cold / dirty) water all over the floor. The witch was so angry that she chased them out of her castle and vowed never to look for children again!

Exercise C

Arrange the **adjectives** in brackets in the correct order to fill in the blanks.

New York City

New York City lies in a (1) _____ (natural / superb) harbour.

It is a (2) _____ (modern / busy) city and has

(3) _____ (tall / concrete)

skyscrapers, and (4) _____

(high / steel / beautiful) bridges. But the most famous

landmarks are the (5) _____

(elegant / tall) Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building.

Many different languages are spoken in the bustling city of New York as it has a (6) _____ (large / multi-racial) population. The city also welcomes many tourists.

Many of them come for the (7) _____

(luxury / famous) shopping on Fifth Avenue, and they especially like to visit Macy's – the nation's most (8) _____ (department / well-known) store. People

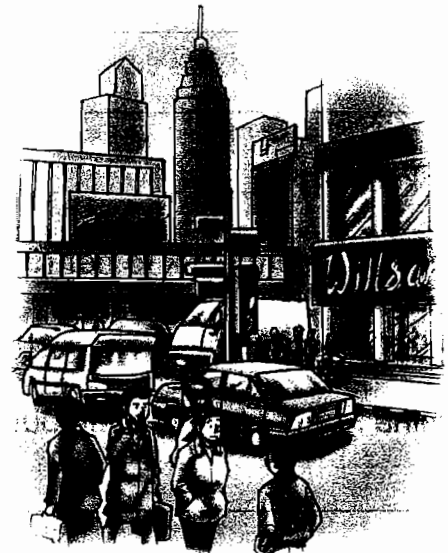
also visit New York for its (9) _____ (exciting / artistic) life. The

theatres on Broadway are world-famous. There's also plenty for children to do. They

can play in (10) _____ (leafy / green) Central Park or take a trip

out to Coney Island for some (11) _____ (family / traditional) fun.

Of course, it is important to have a (12) _____ (transport / good / public) system in such a huge city. And New York does! Its subways, trains and buses transport 2.4 billion people a year!



Exercise A

Choose the correct **comparative** or **superlative adjective** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Did you know that horse-riding can be _____ than playing football or rugby?
(1) dangerous
(2) danger
(3) more dangerous
(4) most dangerous ()
- 2 Is an elephant _____ than a hippopotamus?
(1) big
(2) more big
(3) biggest
(4) bigger ()
- 3 Tom won the race. He was _____ than all the others.
(1) quick (2) more quick
(3) quickest (4) quicker ()
- 4 Tomorrow, the weather's going to be _____ than today.
(1) worse (2) bad
(3) worst (4) the worst ()
- 5 Your brother isn't as _____ as my brother.
(1) taller (2) more tall
(3) tallest (4) tall ()
- 6 She is the _____ girl in the class.
(1) cleverest (2) most clever
(3) clever (4) cleverer ()

7 This is the _____ book I've read.

- (1) interesting
- (2) most interesting
- (3) more interesting
- (4) most interested

()

8 Where is the _____ place on Earth?

- (1) hotter
- (2) hot
- (3) hottest
- (4) most hot

()

9 That ice cream was one of the _____ I've tasted!

- (1) delicious
- (2) more delicious
- (3) most delicious
- (4) deliciously

()

10 Do you know the saying that 'your school days are _____ days of your life'?

- (1) happiest
- (2) the happiest
- (3) happy
- (4) happier

()

11 Mr Clark is _____ teacher in the school.

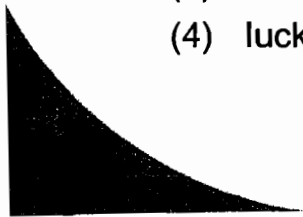
- (1) young
- (2) younger
- (3) the youngest
- (4) youngest

()

12 I've got a new bike for my birthday. I think I'm _____ person in the world!

- (1) the luckiest
- (2) lucky
- (3) luckiest
- (4) luckier

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** or **superlative adjective** in brackets.

Apes

Gorillas, chimpanzees and orang-utans are all members of the same family: the primates. The gorilla is the (1) _____ (larger / largest) of the three and can be as tall as 1.75 m. The orang-utan is smaller. A male orang-utan only reaches about 1.4 m, but the chimp is the (2) _____ (smaller / smallest) of the three. Chimps are not

usually (3) _____

(tall / taller) than about 1.2 m. Gorillas

have very long arms, which are

(4) _____ (long /

longer) than their legs, but they have

a short, heavy body. Orang-utans are

similar, but their bodies are not as

(5) _____ (heavy / heavier) as gorillas'. Again, the chimpanzee

is the (6) _____ (light / lightest). They only weigh between

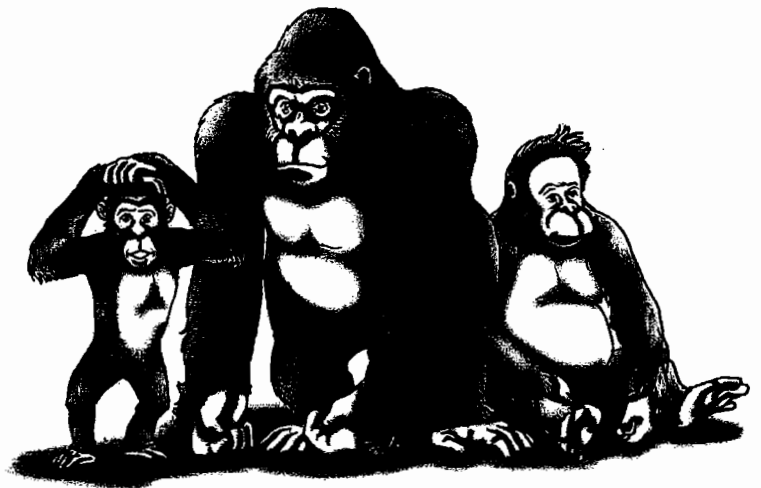
50 kg and 70 kg. As gorillas are the (7) _____ (bigger / biggest)

ape of the three, they have to eat the (8) _____ (more / most)

food. They eat about 23 kg of food each day! They eat mostly leaves, fruit and seeds.

Some people believe that orang-utans are (9) _____ (more

intelligent / most intelligent) than gorillas because they can use tools. For example, they



use big leaves as umbrellas to keep dry when it is raining. But it is also thought that chimps are the (10) _____ (more intelligent / most intelligent) of the three apes, because they can be taught to communicate with humans. All three apes are capable of communicating with their own species, of course. An orang-utan can be heard by other orang-utans up to 1 km away. But chimpanzees have a much (11) _____ (loud / louder) call. Their danger signal can be heard up to 3 km away! Unfortunately, all three apes are in danger as their (12) _____ (worse / worst) enemy takes over their territory. Do you know who their enemy is? It's us – human beings!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** or **superlative adjective** in brackets.

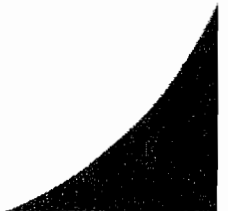
Three Asian cities

Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Colombo are three busy and important Asian cities.

Jakarta is the (1) _____ (larger / largest) with a population of over nine million people. Kuala Lumpur is not as (2) _____ (big / bigger) as that. It has a population of about two million people. Colombo is the (3) _____ (smaller / smallest) of the three cities. There are about six million people in Colombo. However, the vibrant city of Colombo is the (4) _____ (older / oldest) of the three. There was a settlement

there over two thousand years ago. Jakarta was founded in the fifth century, but Kuala Lumpur is the (5) _____ (more recent / most recent) city. It was founded in 1857.

Each city is special and different. Of course, Kuala Lumpur is known for the Petronas Twin Towers. These were the (6) _____ (taller / tallest) twin towers in the world when they were built. Colombo is building skyscrapers too. The Ceylinco Celestial Residencies are one of the (7) _____ (taller / tallest) buildings on the island of Sri Lanka and in the whole of South Asia. Jakarta is known to be one of the (8) _____ (hotter / hottest) and (9) _____ (more humid / most humid) capital cities in the world. The (10) _____ (heavier / heaviest) rains fall during the months of December and January. During the hot season, the temperature can be (11) _____ (higher / highest) than 35°C. Fortunately, Colombo is a little (12) _____ (cool / cooler) with a maximum temperature of about 30°C. Whatever the weather, each city is worth a visit.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **phrasal verb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Please _____ when an adult enters the classroom.
(1) stand on
(2) stand up
(3) stand by
(4) stand down ()
- 2 Use a pencil so that you can _____ it _____ if you make a mistake.
(1) rub / up
(2) rub / off
(3) rub / in
(4) rub / out ()
- 3 _____ your coat and put it in the hall.
(1) Take up
(2) Take out
(3) Take down
(4) Take off ()
- 4 If there's a word you don't know, _____ it _____ in the dictionary.
(1) look / up
(2) look / off
(3) look / for
(4) look / at ()
- 5 Tom helped the old lady _____ the bus.
(1) get by (2) get up
(3) get down (4) get on ()

6 Mrs Blake always _____ her children from school at 4.30 pm.
(1) picks up
(2) picks off
(3) picks in
(4) picks down ()

7 If you want to remember a new word, _____ it _____ on a piece of paper.
(1) write / in
(2) write / on
(3) write / down
(4) write / up ()

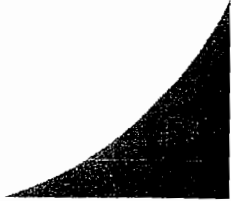
8 Julie stayed in her classroom at break time. She wanted to _____ with her project work.
(1) carry on
(2) carry up
(3) carry in
(4) carry off ()

9 My dad _____ in Hong Kong.
(1) grew to (2) grew up
(3) grew in (4) grew down ()

10 Don't leave your shoes there! _____ them _____ and put them outside.
(1) Pick / down (2) Pick / off
(3) Pick / up (4) Pick / on ()

11 My grandparents _____ six children.
(1) brought up (2) brought down
(3) brought off (4) brought out ()

12 The robbers told the bank clerk to _____ the money.
(1) hand up (2) hand in
(3) hand under (4) hand over ()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **phrasal verb** from the box. Use each phrasal verb only once.

go in	wash / down	pick up	sit down
eat up	get on	line up	put / on
take / out	get up	put on	get to

My morning routine

When I (1) _____, the first thing I do is

have a shower. Then, I (2) _____ my

clothes _____ of the wardrobe and

(3) _____ my school uniform.

Next, I (4) _____ the kitchen and

(5) _____ at the table to have

my breakfast. I (6) _____ my toast and (7) _____ it

_____ with a big glass of milk. After breakfast, I brush my teeth. Now, it's

time to go to school. So, I (8) _____ my shoes _____ and

(9) _____ my school bag, say goodbye and leave the house. When the

school bus arrives, I (10) _____ it and spend the time before we

(11) _____ school chatting with my friends. When we arrive, we all

(12) _____, ready for classes. What is your morning routine?



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **phrasal verb** from the box. Use each phrasal verb only once.

took / out
put in
held up

set off
looked out
got to

look out
get on
go away

sat down
listen to
Look at

A worrying journey

Usually, my family and I stay at home during the holidays, but last year my parents decided to (1) _____ for a change. We were going to go to Kuala Lumpur. I was very happy and excited. I packed my suitcase myself and (2) _____ a book to read and my music player to (3) _____ music during the journey. We (4) _____ on the journey quite early because we didn't want to be (5) _____ by the traffic. I (6) _____ my book _____ of the bag and started to read. As I was busy reading, I didn't (7) _____ of the window and notice the traffic on the road. Then, suddenly my father said, "I think there's a problem! (8) _____ all these cars!" I opened my window and (9) _____. There were hundreds of cars and none of them were moving! We waited and waited for the traffic to clear and we were all getting worried about the time. Then, we saw the cars ahead begin to move. We (10) _____ the airport just in time. In fact, we were the last people to (11) _____ the plane! We quickly (12) _____ in our seats before the plane took off. Now we could relax and begin to enjoy our holiday!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **verb** form and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My parents _____ for the government.
(1) works
(2) is working
(3) work
(4) am working ()
- 2 _____ your school _____ a swimming pool?
(1) Does / have
(2) Do / have
(3) Does / has
(4) Do / has ()
- 3 My uncle _____ a lot of travelling for his work.
(1) do
(2) doing
(3) to do
(4) does ()
- 4 The bookshop _____ open today.
(1) aren't
(2) not be
(3) isn't
(4) not to ()
- 5 My sister _____ Maths very much.
(1) doesn't likes
(2) doesn't like
(3) isn't like
(4) don't like ()

6 How _____ dolphins _____ ?

- (1) do / breathe
- (2) does / breathe
- (3) do / breathes
- (4) does / breathes

()

7 I _____ tennis with Andy tomorrow.

- (1) am playing
- (2) plays
- (3) are playing
- (4) play

()

8 It's Paula's birthday next Tuesday, and she _____ a party.

- (1) has
- (2) have
- (3) am having
- (4) is having

()

9 We _____ away for the holidays this summer.

- (1) don't go
- (2) not go
- (3) aren't going
- (4) isn't going

()

10 _____ you _____ to the match next Saturday?

- (1) Do / go
- (2) Are / going
- (3) Are / go
- (4) Does / go

()

11 What _____ she _____ tonight?

- (1) are / doing
- (2) does / do
- (3) is / doing
- (4) is / do

()

12 We _____ for the airport at 6.00 am tomorrow.

- (1) are leaving
- (2) leaves
- (3) do leave
- (4) is leaving

()



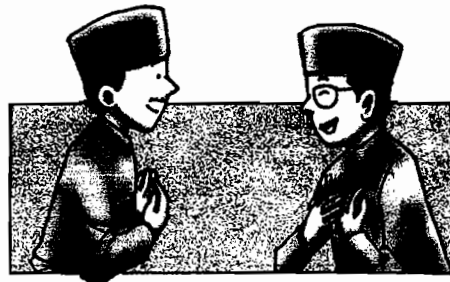
Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple present** form of the verb in brackets.

International greetings

People from different countries (1) _____ (have) different ways of greeting each other. In most European countries, people (2) _____ (shake) hands when they (3) _____ (meet). Sometimes, if they (4) _____ (know) each other very well, they may kiss one another on each cheek. In some Asian countries like Japan, it (5) _____ (be) polite to bow when you (6) _____ (be) introduced to someone. The Malays in Malaysia and Singapore (7) _____ (do) a salaam.

A Malay (8) _____ (extend) his or her hand to the other person, and then brings it to his or her chest. In India, some people (9) _____ (put) their hands together in front of their chest with their fingers pointing upwards. And they (10) _____ (bow) slightly.



I (11) _____ (be) sure there are lots of other ways of saying 'hello'.
(12) _____ you _____ (know) any more ways of greeting people?

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **present continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

A busy weekend

Sally : (1) _____ you _____ (come) to the park with us on Saturday morning?

Louisa : I can't. I (2) _____ (visit) my grandparents in the morning. But in the afternoon, I (3) _____ (see) Anna and we (4) _____ (have) tea together. Why don't you come too?

Sally : I'd love to, but on Saturday afternoon I (5) _____ (sing) in the school choir and after that, I (6) _____ (go) to swimming practice.

Louisa : Oh! Then we can't meet. So, what (7) _____ you _____ (do) on Sunday?

Sally : Well, first of all, I (8) _____ (not get up) early in the morning. I (9) _____ (have) a lie-in. Then after that, I (10) _____ (go) round to my cousins' house. But I'm free in the afternoon.

Louisa : Great! I'm free too. What shall we do?

Sally : Oh, no! I'd forgotten! I (11) _____ (have) an extra music lesson on Sunday afternoon.

Louisa : Oh, dear! You're very busy. So, what (12) _____ you _____ (do) the following weekend?

Exercise A

Choose the correct **verb** form and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 They _____ carefully when the accident _____ .
(1) were driving / happened
(2) were driving / was happening
(3) drove / was happening
(4) drove / happened ()
- 2 He _____ his leg while he _____ football.
(1) broke / played
(2) was breaking / played
(3) broke / was playing
(4) was breaking / was playing ()
- 3 Lily and Sandy _____ when I _____ them.
(1) weren't working / was seeing
(2) worked / was seeing
(3) worked / saw
(4) weren't working / saw ()
- 4 The electricity _____ off while he _____ dinner.
(1) was going / was cooking
(2) went / was cooking
(3) went / cooked
(4) was going / cooked ()
- 5 Ann _____ still _____ when the test _____ .
(1) was...writing / finished (2) was...writing / was finishing
(3) were...writing / finished (4) were...writing / was finishing ()

- 6 They _____ hard when suddenly the fire bell _____ .
(1) were working / was sounding
(2) worked / was sounding
(3) worked / sounded
(4) were working / sounded ()
- 7 What _____ you _____ when I _____ your house yesterday?
(1) did...do / was visiting
(2) were...doing / was visiting
(3) were...doing / visited
(4) did...do / visited ()
- 8 She _____ her teeth when the water suddenly _____ .
(1) was brushing / stopped
(2) brushed / stopped
(3) was brushing / was stopping
(4) brushed / was stopping ()
- 9 I _____ a strange noise while I _____ in bed last night.
(1) was hearing / was reading
(2) heard / was reading
(3) heard / read
(4) was hearing / read ()
- 10 My dad _____ his back while he _____ furniture in the office.
(1) was hurting / moved
(2) was hurting / was moving
(3) hurt / was moving
(4) hurt / moved ()
- 11 What _____ it that you _____ ?
(1) was / were saying (2) was being / were saying
(3) was being / was saying (4) was being / said ()
- 12 Sorry, _____ you _____ when I _____ last night?
(1) were...sleeping / was ringing (2) did...sleep / rang
(3) did...sleep / was ringing (4) were...sleeping / rang ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **simple past** or **past continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

Trouble on the mountain (1)

Last year, during the vacations, Roy and his family (1) _____ (be) on a holiday when something terrible (2) _____ (happen). They (3) _____ (stay) in a chalet high up in the mountains. Each day, they carefully (4) _____ (plan) a trek in the mountains. They prepared carefully because Roy's parents knew that mountains could be dangerous. So, they always (5) _____ (take) four things with them: water, food, a good map and a mobile phone.



Early one morning, Roy and his parents (6) _____ (get) everything ready and (7) _____ (set) out on their walk. It was a beautiful day and the sun (8) _____ (shine) brightly in the clear sky. But as they (9) _____ (walk), it (10) _____ (begin) to get darker and darker. Clouds (11) _____ (fill) the sky and then a fog suddenly (12) _____ (fall). The fog got thicker and thicker, and in the end, they couldn't see the path in front of them.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with correct **simple past** or **past continuous** form of the verb in brackets.

Trouble on the mountain (2)

Roy's father (1) _____ (think) what to do when Roy (2) _____ (walk) past him. His father said, "Stop! We must turn around and go to safer ground." As they (3) _____ (turn) around, Roy (4) _____ (slip) and (5) _____ (fall). "Help!" he cried. His father and mother rushed towards his cry but they couldn't see him. Roy's father (6) _____ (tell) the rest of the family not to move, and then he lay flat on the ground and moved towards Roy's voice. As he (7) _____ (move) slowly, he (8) _____ (hear) Roy cry out, "Dad, I'm slipping!" He quickly reached over the edge and said, "Roy, reach up your hand to mine!" Roy stretched his hand up and (9) _____ (find) his father's hand. Slowly and carefully, his father pulled him up until he (10) _____ (be) safely next to him. Then the fog lifted, as quickly as it had gone down, and suddenly the sun (11) _____ (shine) brightly again. The whole family (12) _____ (look) with horror over the edge of the mountain. There was a small rock where Roy was, and below that a drop of 300 m to the valley. What a lucky escape!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **gerund** form of the verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 _____ is one of my favourite sports.
(1) To cycle
(2) Cycling
(3) Cycle
(4) Cycles ()
- 2 Monkeys love _____ trees.
(1) climbing
(2) climb
(3) climbs
(4) to climb ()
- 3 We think _____ the city in the spring is the best idea.
(1) to visit
(2) visit
(3) visiting
(4) visits ()
- 4 Please stop _____ now and put your pens down.
(1) write
(2) writes
(3) to write
(4) writing ()
- 5 _____ a phone is getting cheaper these days.
(1) Use
(2) Using
(3) Used
(4) Uses ()

6 I hate _____ in the rain.

- (1) queuing
- (2) to queue
- (3) queue
- (4) queues

()

7 Do you like _____ on the beach?

- (1) running
- (2) ran
- (3) run
- (4) runs

()

8 I don't mind _____ the first to present my talk.

- (1) being
- (2) to be
- (3) is
- (4) be

()

9 I don't enjoy _____ to the shops!

- (1) go
- (2) to go
- (3) going
- (4) goes

()

10 Please stop _____ and listen to what I'm saying.

- (1) talk
- (2) to talk
- (3) talks
- (4) talking

()

11 After _____ with a felt-tip pen, remember to put the top back on.

- (1) write
- (2) to write
- (3) writing
- (4) writes

()

12 Fran doesn't really enjoy _____ basketball.

- (1) to play
- (2) playing
- (3) play
- (4) plays

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **gerund** form of the verb in brackets.

A thank-you letter

Dear Aunt Anne,

I'm writing this letter to thank you for (1) _____ (have) me to stay last weekend. I had a lovely time and really enjoyed (2) _____ (stay) with you and my cousins again. I loved visiting the zoo and museum, going to the bird park and watching the exciting play at the theatre. I miss (3) _____ (see) you all already! (4) _____ (Travel) by train was easy on Sunday evening. There were plenty of seats. Thank you for (5) _____ (take) me to the station.

I hope Susie will think about (6) _____ (come) to stay with me during her vacation. I would really enjoy (7) _____ (show) her around the city and (8) _____ (look after) her! And I am sure she will enjoy (9) _____ (visit) our lovely museums.

I must stop (10) _____ (write) now because I have an essay to finish! (11) _____ (Do) homework is not my favourite activity, but I know it's important! When I have finished, I shall relax by (12) _____ (watch) some TV!

Thank you again for everything.

With love,

Claire

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **gerund** form of the verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

meet	spend	shoot	build	get	play
make	invite	lead	be	see	open

The news

Good morning and welcome. Let's begin by welcoming the President back from his trip to Europe. He said he really enjoyed (1) _____ the European leaders and (2) _____ so many beautiful cities. He ended his trip by (3) _____ many of the leaders to our country next summer.

The Gofor Company has finished (4) _____ the new underground railway line. The (5) _____ of the new line by the Mayor will take place next week.

In an interview, the American film director, George Klint, talked about how much he loved and enjoyed (6) _____ movies. He also said that he is thinking of (7) _____ his next film in Singapore.

Now, onto some sports news. The Captain of Fonton Rangers is giving up (8) _____ football. He says he has enjoyed (9) _____ his team for two seasons, but has missed (10) _____ with his family. (11) _____ more time with his children is his priority in the future.

Finally, the weather forecast. It will be wet and windy, so if you don't mind (12) _____ wet, you can enjoy a healthy walk outside!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **verb** form and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 If you _____ late, you _____ in trouble with your teacher.
 (1) will be / will be
 (2) are / are
 (3) are / will be
 (4) will be / are ()
- 2 I _____ swimming if the weather _____ fine.
 (1) go / is
 (2) will go / will be
 (3) go / will be
 (4) will go / is ()
- 3 You _____ hungry if you _____ well.
 (1) will be / don't eat
 (2) will be / will not eat
 (3) are / don't eat
 (4) are / will not eat ()
- 4 If you _____ me with my homework, I _____ you my new CD.
 (1) help / lend (2) will help / lend
 (3) help / will lend (4) will help / will lend ()
- 5 If Mark _____ another goal, they _____ the game.
 (1) scores / will win (2) scores / wins
 (3) will score / will win (4) will score / wins ()
- 6 If you _____ to bed early, you _____ tired tomorrow.
 (1) will go / won't be (2) will go / aren't
 (3) go / won't be (4) go / aren't ()

7 We _____ late if we _____ now.

- (1) won't be / will leave
- (2) won't be / leave
- (3) aren't / will leave
- (4) aren't / leave

()

8 Ann _____ shopping if it _____ .

- (1) won't go / will rain
- (2) won't go / rains
- (3) don't go / rains
- (4) doesn't go / will rain

()

9 They _____ the test if they _____ harder.

- (1) will fail / won't work
- (2) fail / won't work
- (3) will fail / don't work
- (4) fail / don't work

()

10 What _____ you _____ if your grandparents _____ ?

- (1) will...do / visit
- (2) will...do / will visit
- (3) does...do / visit
- (4) do...do / will visit

()

11 _____ you _____ a picnic if the weather _____ nice?

- (1) Will...have / will be
- (2) Do...have / will be
- (3) Do...have / is
- (4) Will...have / is

()

12 If I _____ well in the test, _____ you _____ me a new skateboard?

- (1) do / will...buy
- (2) do / do...buy
- (3) will do / will...buy
- (4) will do / do...buy

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the **simple present** or **future** form of the verb in brackets. The first two have been done for you.

Superstitions

Here are some English superstitions. Are they the same in your country?

If you (1) walk (walk) under a ladder, you (2) will have (have) bad luck, but if you (3) _____ (find) a four-leaved clover, you (4) _____ (be) lucky! Another popular superstition says that if someone (5) _____ (break) a mirror, then they (6) _____ (have) bad luck for seven years! To stay friendly with your family and friends, be careful how you put the knives on the table. They say that if you (7) _____ (cross) knives, you (8) _____ (argue) with a close friend. Another superstition is like a little poem. It goes:

If you (9) _____ (see) a pin and pick it up,

All that day you (10) _____ (have) good luck!

There is one superstition that says that if a black cat (11) _____ (cross) someone's path, then something bad (12) _____ (happen).

Of course, I don't really believe in these superstitions, but I never walk under ladders!



Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **simple present** or **future** form of the verb in brackets.

A bank robbery

Robber : Everybody put your hands up. This is a bank robbery! If anyone
(1) _____ (move), I (2) _____ (shoot). Now,
give me the money. There (3) _____ (be) trouble if you
(4) _____ (call) for help!

Bank clerk: How would you like the money, sir?

Robber : I want them in old notes. And if you (5) _____ (mark) them, I
(6) _____ (see).

Bank clerk: And where shall I put the money, sir?

Robber : In this bag.

Bank clerk: It's a very old bag, sir. If I (7) _____ (put) the money in it, it
(8) _____ (fall) out. Let me give you one of our nice bank
cases, sir. Then, if you (9) _____ (drop) the case, the money
(10) _____ (not fall) out.

Robber : Okay. Put the money in the case. Just hurry. If you (11) _____
(not hurry), I (12) _____ (get) very angry.

Bank clerk: Certainly, sir.

Robber : Now, give me the case. Stand back everybody, I'm leaving.

One hour later.

Robber : Now, let's open the case. Oh, no! It's empty! The bank clerk must have
changed cases. If I ever see that bank clerk again, I'll...

7 Sue said, "I am twelve years old."

Sue told her teacher _____ twelve years old.

- (1) she was
- (2) I am
- (3) she is
- (4) I was

()

8 Mrs Gill said, "Tomorrow, we will go to the museum."

Mrs Gill told the class _____ go to the museum the next day.

- (1) they will
- (2) they would
- (3) we will
- (4) we would

()

9 Sam said, "I write emails to my penfriend every week."

Sam told me _____ emails to his penfriend every week.

- (1) I wrote
- (2) he write
- (3) I write
- (4) he wrote

()

10 Tom said, "My parents play tennis on Saturdays."

Tom told the teacher _____ tennis on Saturdays.

- (1) her parents played
- (2) his parents played
- (3) my parents played
- (4) my parents play

()

11 My little brother shouted, "I'm hungry."

My little brother shouted that _____ hungry.

- (1) he was
- (2) I am
- (3) I was
- (4) he is

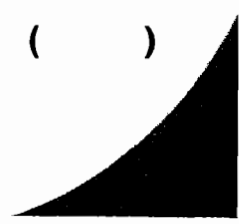
()

12 Mr Smith said, "My family has a house by the seaside."

Mr Smith told us _____ a house by the seaside.

- (1) her family had
- (2) my family had
- (3) my family have
- (4) his family had

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with **said** or **told**.

A typical day

Sally interviewed a new teacher, Mrs Ross, for the school magazine. This is what she wrote.

Mrs Ross (1) _____ that she woke up at 6.00 am every day. She (2) _____ she liked to wake up early, so she could read the newspaper over breakfast. Then, she (3) _____ me she had a light breakfast of a boiled egg, bread, some fruit and tea. She (4) _____ she usually walked to school because she liked the exercise. She (5) _____ me that she tried to arrive at school by 7.00 am. She (6) _____ it gave her some quiet time to plan her day. She also (7) _____ me that she really enjoyed her work and that the days went very quickly. She (8) _____ that after work, she sometimes went to the gym or to the swimming pool. Then, she (9) _____ me that she did her shopping on the way home and often cooked a big dinner for her family. She (10) _____ she usually spent her evenings talking to her family and then marking books after her children went to bed. She also (11) _____ me that her husband was a teacher too. Finally, she (12) _____ she was very happy in her new school and hoped to stay a long time.



Exercise C

Rewrite the **pronoun** and **verb** in bold in the correct **reported form** to fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

An interview: Mistaken identity

The police arrested a man they thought was a robber. They took him to the police station and questioned him. One policeman wrote down what the man said as a record of the interview.

Policeman 1 : Why were you at the jewellery shop?

Man : I always **go** to the shop in the morning.

Policeman 2 : He said that (1) he always went to the shop in the morning.

Policeman 1 : Why were you waiting at the door?

Man : I usually **wait** for the others to come.

Policeman 2 : He said that (2) _____ usually _____ for the others to come.

Policeman 1 : Okay, then who are the others? A gang?

Man : No, they **are my** friends.

Policeman 2 : He told us they (3) _____ friends.

Policeman 1 : Friends? What friends?

Man : **They are** people **I work** with.

Policeman 2 : He said (4) _____ people (5) _____ with.

Policeman 1 : Exactly, a gang!

Man : No, they **are just my** colleagues!

Policeman 2 : He told us they (6) _____ just _____
colleagues.

Policeman 1 : Oh, yes? And how long have you known your 'colleagues'?

Man : **I have** worked with them for many years.

Policeman 2 : He said (7) _____ worked with them for many years.

Policeman 1 : Ah ha! Always at the jewellery shop?

Man : Yes, of course. **I have** always **worked** in jewellery shops.

Policeman 2 : He told us (8) _____ always _____ in
jewellery shops.

Policeman 1 : Exactly, you are a jewel robber!

Man : **I deny** that **I am** a jewel robber!

Policeman 2 : (9) _____ that (10) _____ a jewel robber.

Policeman 1 : Oh, no! What do you do then?

Man : Well, **I go** to the jewellery shop every day because **I am** the shop
manager there!

Policeman 2 : He told us (11) _____ to the shop every day because
(12) _____ the shop manager. The shop manager?

Policeman 1 : Oh, no! You're the shop manager! We're terribly sorry, sir. A car will take
you home immediately!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **present continuous** form of the verb or the **future continuous will + be + doing** to show future events. Write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Anna _____ to school tomorrow because she is still unwell.
 (1) won't going (2) not going
 (3) won't be going (4) won't to go ()

- 2 The mayor _____ the new library on Saturday.
 (1) will be opening (2) opening
 (3) will to open (4) will opening ()

- 3 After his accident, Lee _____ any sport for a while.
 (1) won't to play (2) not playing
 (3) won't playing (4) won't be playing ()

- 4 The famous actress, Linda Johnson, _____ a special appearance on our show on Friday.
 (1) will to make (2) will makes
 (3) will be making (4) be making ()

- 5 _____ your parents _____ with you to the school concert?
 (1) Will / be coming (2) Will / comes
 (3) Will / coming (4) Be / coming ()

- 6 When _____ your sister _____ school?
 (1) will / starts (2) will / be starting
 (3) will / starting (4) will / is starting ()

- 7 I _____ the recorder in the concert on Saturday.
 (1) do play (2) plays
 (3) am playing (4) is playing ()

- 8 We _____ away this weekend.
 (1) are not go (2) are not going
 (3) do not go (4) are not to go ()
- 9 Peter _____ at the club all day next Saturday.
 (1) will swim (2) will to swim
 (3) will be swimming (4) will swimming ()
- 10 I'm really excited. My English penfriend _____ to stay.
 (1) comes (2) is coming
 (3) is come (4) is to come ()
- 11 What _____ you _____ tonight? Anything interesting?
 (1) do / do (2) do / doing
 (3) are / to do (4) are / doing ()
- 12 _____ your parents _____ to watch you play football
 this afternoon?
 (1) Are / coming (2) Do / come
 (3) Are / to come (4) Do / coming ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the **future continuous** form of the verb in brackets to show future events.

Holiday plans

George : What are your plans for the holidays?

Toby : We (1) _____ (go) to my grandparents. We always do!

George : What do you do there?

Toby : I (2) _____ (spend) a lot of my time on their
 neighbour's farm. It's great fun because at this time of the year, they

(3) _____ (pick) fruit. Then on Saturday, my cousins
(4) _____ (arrive) from New York. This time, they
(5) _____ (travel) first class. Lucky things! Then, on
the first Sunday, I (6) _____ (see) my old friends, Rita
and Peter, as they (7) _____ (visit) their family in the
next village. What are your plans? Where (8) _____
you _____ (spend) your holidays?

George : Well, I (9) _____ (stay) at home this year. My brother
(10) _____ (start) university at the end of the holidays,
so we need to do lots of things here. We (11) _____
(do) a lot of shopping, I expect, to buy the books and other things that he
needs. And I (12) _____ (help) him pack. My brother
is the worst packer in the world!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the **present continuous** form of the verb in brackets to show future events.

Family breakfast

Mother : Okay, everybody, what (1) _____ you all _____
(do) today?

Sally : I (2) _____ (have) my first piano lesson this morning, and then I
(3) _____ (see) Anna in the afternoon.

Mother : (4) _____ Sue _____ (go) with you?

Sally : No, she (5) _____ (go) shopping with her mother.

Mother : Tom, what (6) _____ you _____ (do)?

Tom : I (7) _____ (play) football with Jim and some friends after lunch,
and this evening, we (8) _____ (go) to the cinema.

Mother : Oh yes, I remember. His father (9) _____ (take) you.

Tom : That's right.

Mother : Good. Paul, what are your plans?

Father : I think I'll do some gardening this morning and later in the afternoon,
I (10) _____ (play) golf with Ted.

Mother : That's absolutely fine because I (11) _____ (have) tea with our
new neighbour this afternoon. This evening, we (12) _____
(have) dinner with Mr and Mrs Chen, so don't be home late from your golf!

Father : I won't. Now, I'll get started on the garden. Come on, Tom, you can help me.

Tom : Oh, thanks Dad, but...er...I think I'll do my homework instead!

Exercise A

Circle the correct **modal** in brackets to show possibility or insistence.

- 1 I think it (might / shall) rain tomorrow.
- 2 John (shall / may) join us later.
- 3 Oh, no! The other side's scored. Now, we (might / will) not win.
- 4 My sister (may / will) study Chemistry at university. She isn't sure, yet.
- 5 Can we meet later?
It (shall / may) not be possible today.
- 6 Emily, check the postbox. The postman (may / shall) have been already.
- 7 It's very late! You (will / might) go to bed right now and no discussion!
- 8 I (may / shall) pass the test, I'm sure.
- 9 She (will / may) use the bathroom when I want to.
- 10 If you (shall / will) not work harder, you will surely get low marks.
- 11 Paula invited me to her party but I (shall / shan't) go! She wasn't nice to me yesterday.
- 12 You (might / shall) go to the ball, Cinderella!
- 13 Please, (may / shall) I borrow your pencil?
- 14 (Shall / Will) you go to the exhibition tomorrow?
- 15 We (will / might) go to the cinema if the rain stops.

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **modal** in brackets.

Elder Sister

Elder Sister : Mum says you must clean your shoes:

Little Brother : I (1) _____ (shan't / may not) clean them. They aren't dirty.

Elder Sister : They (2) _____ (shan't / might not) be very dirty but they
(3) _____ (shall / may) need a little polish.

Little Brother : I (4) _____ (won't / may not) do it! I want to finish this
game first.

Elder Sister : You (5) _____ (might / shall) finish the game but only after
doing your shoes. And if you do them now, I (6) _____
(might / might not) make you a fruit soffee!

Little Brother : Oh, great. (7) _____ (Will / Shall) you really make me a
fruit soffee if I clean my shoes?

Elder Sister : I only said I (8) _____ (may / may not) make you a drink,
but first your shoes! You (9) _____ (might not / will not) be
getting any treats if you don't do them.

Little Brother : Well, I (10) _____ (might / might not) do them then. And I
(11) _____ (may / shall) do them right now. I really like
fruit soffees.

Elder Sister : Good! In that case, you (12) _____ (shan't / shall) have
one when you've finished.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **modal** in brackets.

A visitor to class

Teacher : Please be quiet, or I (1) _____ (might / shall) be very angry!

Student : Sorry, miss. We (2) _____ (may / shan't) make any more noise.

Teacher : Now, this (3) _____ (might / shall) be a surprise for you but our visitor, Mr Woodward, used to be a student at this school many years ago.

He (4) _____ (shan't / will) tell you what the school was like during his time. You (5) _____ (won't / might) want to think of some questions to ask him at the end, if there is time.

Visitor : You (6) _____ (shall / might) not know this, children, but when I was studying in this school, there were forty-five students in every class!

And another thing that (7) _____ (may / may not) surprise you is that we didn't have computers to help us study. It was very different then, and more difficult. But our teacher always said, "You (8) _____

(shall / might) succeed in life, children! Just work hard." And I think that (9) _____ (may / will) still be true today, don't you?

Teacher : Thank you, Mr Woodward. And now, if you have a little time to spare, (10) _____ (may / might not) the children ask you some questions?

Visitor : Of course, they (11) _____ (shall / may), but we (12) _____ (might not / might) have time for many.

Exercise A

*All the words in bold are verbs. Underline the **transitive verbs** and circle the **intransitive verbs**.*

- 1 I only **watch** TV at the weekend.
I **look** at the news sometimes.
- 2 My mother **drives** her car to work.
My father **walks** to work.
- 3 On an average, a chicken **lays** five eggs a week.
My granny was tired so she **lay** down for a rest.
- 4 Mrs Lane **speaks** three languages.
Kelly **talks** to her parents in English.
- 5 The police **are seeking** a tall man with a wooden leg and a parrot on his shoulder.
The town council **is looking** for the best architect to design the new sports centre.
- 6 Children, please **concentrate** on your school work.
It is important to **study** languages.
- 7 Let's **get** on with some work in the school garden.
Tom, will you **get** the wheelbarrow, please?
- 8 Right! Everybody please **sit** down quietly.

Open your books to page 72.

9 Mary **bumped** into Mr Frank in the corridor.

He **dropped** all the books he was carrying.

10 Hurry up! I'm **waiting** for you!

My parents **are attending** the end-of-term prize-giving ceremony tomorrow.

11 Over one billion people **live** in India today.

Large families often **share** one house.

12 His parents used to **own** two cars.

Does this bicycle **belong** to you?

Exercise B

Mark the verbs in bold (**T**) for **transitive verbs** or (**I**) for **intransitive verbs**. The first one has been done for you.

Good study habits

If you want to (1) **do** (**I**) well at school,
it is important to (2) **work** (___) hard. Try to
(3) **find** (___) a quiet place to do your
homework so that you can (4) **concentrate**
(___) on it properly. It's also a good idea to
(5) **choose** (___) a regular time each day,
perhaps when you get home from school.
Some of my friends like to do some
exercise before they (6) **start** (___) their



homework. One of them (7) **walks** (___) around the park to get some fresh air.

Another friend (8) **jogs** (___) for thirty minutes or so. I just (9) **relax** (___) for a little bit when I get home, and then start to do my homework. When I (10) **finish** (___) my work, I (11) **check** (___) it carefully. Then, I put it away and (12) **enjoy** (___) the rest of the evening!

Exercise C

Mark the verbs in bold (T) for *transitive verbs* or (I) for *intransitive verbs*.

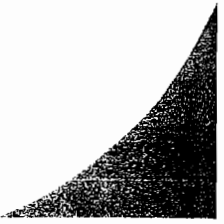
My great-grandmother

My great-grandmother is over eighty years old. She (1) **lives** (___) with me and my family. We (2) **call** (___) her Granny G! She isn't very strong anymore, so we (3) **care** (___) for her. My mother (4) **does** (___) a lot of the work, but she (5) **relies** (___) on me to help, too. I often help my mother to (6) **bring** (___) Granny G from the bedroom into the kitchen for breakfast. We all (7) **have** (___) breakfast together. Then my father (8) **goes** (___) to work, and my brother and I (9) **walk** (___) to school together.

Sometimes, a nurse (10) **takes care** (___) of Granny G if my mother has to go out. In the evening, Granny G sits with us and (11) **watches** (___) TV. What I really like about my great-grandmother is that she always (12) **smiles** (___) and laughs with us. I'm very glad she lives with us.

Exercise A

Circle the correct verb in brackets.

- 1 George and Larry (is / are) good friends.
 - 2 Most people (like / likes) swimming.
 - 3 I think Maths (is / are) difficult.
 - 4 What (was / were) you doing last night?
 - 5 My family and I often (go / goes) to the beach on Sundays.
 - 6 (Does / Do) Mrs Gill and Mr Carter work at the same school?
 - 7 Not everybody (are / is) good at art.
 - 8 There are some days when nothing (go / goes) right!
 - 9 Everything (look / looks) very nice. Thank you!
 - 10 Shh! Someone (is / are) coming!
 - 11 Everybody (know / knows) the sun rises in the east!
 - 12 Nobody (live / lives) in that house now. It's empty.
 - 13 (Are / Is) you coming to the game?
 - 14 My mother (cook / cooks) delicious food.
 - 15 What languages (does / do) he know?
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the **verb** from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

be

live

have

speak

know

Singapore

Most people (1) _____ that Singapore is an island, but not everyone (2) _____ that the city's name means 'Lion City'. It (3) _____ a small population of about 5.3 million people. The population is a mix of Chinese, Malay, Indian and Eurasian people. These different people (4) _____ happily together in Southeast Asia's smallest country.



There (5) _____ four official languages: English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil. Nearly everybody (6) _____ two languages, and many Singaporeans (7) _____ more than two languages.

Singapore (8) _____ a very modern state because of its highly educated population. As you can see, good relations between Singapore's different people and a good education system (9) _____ very important. But something else (10) _____ also respected in Singapore: the family. The family (11) _____ a very important role in Singaporean society. So, Singapore (12) _____ a country that holds on to the best of its cultural traditions and, at the same time, builds a modern technological society.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the **verb** from the box. You may use some verbs more than once.

be

go

like

look

wear

Travelling

In my country, nearly everybody (1) _____ to go away for a holiday. Most people (2) _____ to the beach or the countryside. But my family and I (3) _____ to travel to more unusual places in different countries because it is exciting. In a new country, a lot of things (4) _____ different. For example, many plants (5) _____ different and many animals (6) _____ strange. Not everybody in other countries (7) _____ the same clothes as we do! For example, in Egypt, many men (8) _____ a long robe instead of trousers and a shirt, and most women (9) _____ a head scarf. In some countries in Africa, the women (10) _____ brightly coloured turbans on their heads. Sometimes, I think that nothing (11) _____ the same as at home, but then I realise that really everybody (12) _____ the same whatever country you are in.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **adverb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Paul had a very sore throat so he spoke _____ .
(1) like a whisper
(2) in whisper
(3) in a whisper
(4) whispering ()
- 2 Larry is a great swimmer. In fact, he swims _____ .
(1) likes a fish
(2) as a fish
(3) for a fish
(4) like a fish ()
- 3 The fireworks went off _____ .
(1) with a loud bang
(2) for a loud bang
(3) like a loud bang
(4) by a loud bang ()
- 4 Mary is a good student. She works _____ .
(1) carelessly and quietly (2) carefully and quietly
(3) carefully and loudly (4) carelessly and loudly ()
- 5 What do you do _____ ?
(1) in your spare time (2) on your spare time
(3) for your spare time (4) at your spare time ()
- 6 We have extra English lessons _____ .
(1) on Monday afternoons (2) in Monday afternoons
(3) for Monday afternoons (4) at Monday afternoons ()

7 I brush my teeth _____ .

- (1) after every meal
- (2) during every meal
- (3) with every meal
- (4) in every meal

()

8 School ends _____ .

- (1) for a week's time
- (2) at a week's time
- (3) on a week's time
- (4) in a week's time

()

9 She walked _____ and bumped into Tom.

- (1) along the corner
- (2) around the corner
- (3) through the corner
- (4) across the corner

()

10 Jim wasn't listening to the teacher. He was looking _____ .

- (1) on the window
- (2) into the window
- (3) out of the window
- (4) in the window

()

11 Please hang your coats _____ .

- (1) in the hooks
- (2) on the hooks
- (3) at the hooks
- (4) for the hooks

()

12 I always keep my mobile phone _____ .

- (1) by my pocket
- (2) in my pocket
- (3) on my pocket
- (4) at my pocket

()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb** from the box. Use each adverb only once.

around their spaceship
into their space rocket
up and down ropes
well and properly

around tracks
on TV
before joining
like athletes

in space
in the gym
to the moon
like puppets

Astronauts

Astronauts have to be very fit and healthy. Firstly, they have to pass a fitness test

(1) _____ the course to become astronauts. After

this, they train very hard, (2) _____ preparing for

a competition. They run (3) _____ and climb

(4) _____. They spend a lot of time doing exercises

(5) _____ and the swimming pool. They also have to

eat (6) _____. They need lots of energy, so they eat

plenty of energy-rich food like pasta. Many astronauts are scientists too. They become

astronauts so that they can do experiments (7) _____.

When the training is over, the astronauts are ready to go into space. They get

(8) _____, put on the strong seat belts and wait for

take-off. After take-off, and when they are out of the Earth's atmosphere, the work and

fun can start. You must have seen pictures (9) _____

of astronauts floating (10) _____. Funnily, they look

(11) _____ bouncing up and down! I know it's a

dangerous job but it is exciting too. When I grow up, I want to be an astronaut and

travel (12) _____ or Mars!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb** from the box. Use each adverb only once.

early in the morning
behind the fire fighters
for an hour or two
through the main roads

about 10 o'clock
into the streets
with a big bang
on national day

in my pocket
in the sun
At the front
like soldiers

The parade

On our national day, there is a big parade (1) _____
in the city. People of all ages crowd (2) _____ to
watch it. My family and I always go (3) _____ so that
we get a good place in the front where we can see well. We usually have to wait
(4) _____ before the parade begins, but I don't mind.
I always have my mobile phone (5) _____, and
I spend the time playing games or talking to my friends. Everyone keeps an eye on
their watches and then, at (6) _____, fireworks are
set off (7) _____ and the parade begins.
(8) _____ of the parade is the mayor and town
officials. Then, come the police and firefighters. I like them best of all. They march
(9) _____: left, right, left, right and they look very
smart. They wear swords which shine (10) _____.
The marching bands come (11) _____. They play so loudly
you can feel the ground shake! It's a wonderful day. What a shame the parade only
happens (12) _____!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **adverb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My cousin is working in Japan _____. He will be back in six months.
(1) forever (2) temporarily
(3) long (4) yet ()
- 2 Please sit down for a moment. Mrs Smith will be here _____.
(1) shortly (2) permanently
(3) long (4) yet ()
- 3 I can only talk to you _____. My next class begins in two minutes.
(1) long (2) forever
(3) briefly (4) temporarily ()
- 4 Pam has emigrated to Australia. She will be living there _____.
(1) briefly (2) long
(3) permanently (4) shortly ()
- 5 At the end of the film, the hero promised to love the princess _____.
(1) forever (2) temporarily
(3) long (4) shortly ()
- 6 A: Have you lived here _____ ?
B: Yes, about ten years.
(1) forever (2) permanently
(3) briefly (4) long ()
- 7 The Maths test was _____ difficult.
(1) nearly (2) extremely
(3) almost (4) enough ()
- 8 Turn the TV up, please. I can _____ hear it!
(1) hardly (2) completely
(3) quite (4) very ()

- 9 You must try my new video game. It's _____ exciting.
 (1) nearly (2) completely
 (3) really (4) absolutely ()
- 10 Mum: Go to bed now!
 Tom: Can I stay up for five more minutes, please? The film has
 _____ finished.
 (1) quite (2) hardly
 (3) almost (4) really ()
- 11 I'm going to bed. I'm _____ exhausted.
 (1) absolutely (2) enough
 (3) almost (4) hardly ()
- 12 The fire _____ destroyed the building.
 (1) absolutely (2) hardly
 (3) really (4) completely ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb** in brackets.

Bad neighbours

Our new neighbours are a problem! They have not been living next door to us
 (1) _____ (long / briefly), but they are (2) _____ (completely /
 really) annoying. They are (3) _____ (forever / shortly) doing repairs
 and that is (4) _____ (extremely / hardly) noisy. Even when my mum
 asks them, they only stop (5) _____ (briefly / permanently), and then
 the noise begins again. It is (6) _____ (very / absolutely) impossible to
 do my homework. And we can (7) _____ (hardly / almost) hear the TV
 in the evening. Yesterday, my mum (8) _____ (quite / nearly) lost her
 temper. She was (9) _____ (very / absolutely) angry. So, she went to our

neighbours to complain. And, do you know what they said? They said, "You are a very bad neighbour. You are (10) _____ (briefly / constantly) complaining." My mother could (11) _____ (hardly / quite) believe it! The good news is that they are only living next door (12) _____ (permanently / temporarily). Next month, they are leaving. We all hope that we get good neighbours next time.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **adverb** from the box. You may use some adverbs more than once.

absolutely enough extremely long nearly shortly very

Difficult homework

Mum : You look (1) _____ tired.

Sally : Tired! I'm (2) _____ exhausted.

Mum : Well, go to bed. It's (3) _____ 9 o'clock.

Sally : I will (4) _____ . I've (5) _____ finished my homework.
I won't be (6) _____ .

Mum : Is the homework (7) _____ difficult?

Sally : Yes, it's (8) _____ complicated.

Mum : Why don't you stop now? I think you've done (9) _____ .

Sally : I'll do five minutes more. I'm (10) _____ there. But I don't know the answer to number 5.

Mum : Well, Dad will be home (11) _____ . You can ask him and then go straight to bed.

Sally : That's a / an (12) _____ brilliant idea! Thanks, Mum.

Exercise A

Choose the correct form of the **comparative** or **superlative adverb** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Emily won the sewing prize because she sewed _____ than the other children.
(1) neatly
(2) neater
(3) the neatest
(4) more neatly ()
- 2 Anna got the highest marks in the class because she worked _____ than all the other students.
(1) more carefully
(2) careful
(3) carefully
(4) the most careful ()
- 3 I can't understand you. Please speak _____ .
(1) slow
(2) slower
(3) the most slowly
(4) more slowly ()
- 4 Of all the students, Sonia acts the _____ before exams.
(1) more calmly (2) calmer
(3) calmly (4) most calmly ()
- 5 Listen! You can hear Phil. He always sings the _____ .
(1) enthusiastic (2) most enthusiastically
(3) more enthusiastically (4) enthusiastically ()

6 Children! You must behave _____ .
(1) sensible
(2) most sensibly
(3) more sensibly
(4) more sensible ()

7 Sally plays the piano _____ than I do.
(1) more well
(2) the best
(3) good
(4) better ()

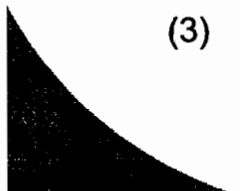
8 My group of scouts walked _____ than all the other groups.
(1) furthest
(2) further
(3) more far
(4) far ()

9 Of all our family, we visit our grandparents the _____ .
(1) most often
(2) more often
(3) often
(4) oftenest ()

10 Peter's elder brother rides his bike _____ than anyone I know.
(1) dangerously
(2) the most dangerously
(3) more dangerously
(4) dangerous ()

11 I dance _____ than my best friend.
(1) more beautifully (2) most beautifully
(3) beautifully (4) more beautiful ()

12 The sun shines _____ near the Equator.
(1) brightly (2) more brightly
(3) bright (4) most brightly ()



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** form of the word in brackets.

A bad day at school

Boy : Mum, I've had a bad day today. First, I fell off my bike and hurt my knees.

Mum : You must cycle (1) _____ (slow) and (2) _____
(careful) in future.

Boy : And I got bad marks for my story because of my handwriting.

Mum : Well, you should write (3) _____ (neat) next time.

Boy : And when I read my story to the class, they said they couldn't hear me!

Mum : So, the next time, you must speak (4) _____ (loud) and
(5) _____ (clear).

Boy : Then, in the next class, the teacher said I didn't answer any questions.

Mum : Well, put up your hand (6) _____ (often) in class.

Boy : And in sports, our team lost by five goals to nil!

Mum : Well, your team must learn to play (7) _____ (good) and to kick
(8) _____ (accurate).

Boy : And at the end of the day, I had to stay behind to tidy my locker.

Mum : In future, you must put your things away (9) _____ (tidy) and
(10) _____ (careful).

Boy : It's been an awful day!

Mum : I'm sorry about that, but I think you must behave (11) _____
(sensible) and (12) _____ (thoughtful) in future!

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **comparative** or **superlative** form of the word in brackets.

Boasting

Mike : I can run (1) _____ (fast) than you!

Rob : No, you can't! I can run the (2) _____ (fast) of anyone!

Mike : Okay! Then, I come first in tests (3) _____ (often) than you do.

Rob : Never! I get the best marks the (4) _____ (often) of everyone in class.

Mike : Well, I can speak English (5) _____ (fluently) than you.

Rob : No! I speak English the (6) _____ (fluently) of all the students in the school!

Mike : Anyway, I can shout (7) _____ (loudly) than you.

Rob : No, you can't. I can shout (8) _____ (loudly) than anyone.

Mike : Well, at least I can do Maths problems (9) _____ (easily) than you can.


Rob : Impossible! I can do Maths problems (10) _____ (effortlessly) than everyone!

Mother: Boys! You are talking (11) _____ (boastfully) than anyone I have ever heard! I shall be very angry if you don't speak (12) _____ (modestly)!

Exercise A

Choose the correct **preposition** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My father is older _____ my mother.
(1) with
(2) for
(3) as
(4) than ()
- 2 Everyone knows the difference _____ right and wrong.
(1) between
(2) besides
(3) apart from
(4) than ()
- 3 They are very _____ each other. You would never know they were brothers.
(1) like (2) unlike
(3) as (4) than ()
- 4 There were _____ 200 people at the meeting in the school hall.
(1) over (2) with
(3) than (4) within ()
- 5 Sam is _____ his grandfather in appearance.
(1) near (2) close
(3) like (4) as ()
- 6 Don't lay the table, Mum. Let me do it _____ you.
(1) as (2) for
(3) against (4) with ()

- 7 I had a bad argument _____ my best friend and now we're not talking to each other.
(1) by
(2) for
(3) against
(4) with ()
- 8 He spoke strongly _____ the idea.
(1) with
(2) over
(3) against
(4) from ()
- 9 I remembered to buy everything _____ coffee.
(1) without
(2) apart
(3) except
(4) despite ()
- 10 I learnt to rollerblade _____ any help.
(1) without
(2) apart
(3) except
(4) despite ()
- 11 Everybody came to the party _____ Lina.
(1) apart
(2) except from
(3) without
(4) apart from ()
- 12 Tom didn't do very well in his test _____ his hard work.
(1) despite of
(2) in spite of
(3) spite of
(4) in despite ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **preposition** from the box. You may use some prepositions more than once.

between
on

despite
than

except for
unlike

for
with

like
without

Sisters

My sister, Stacey, and I are (1) _____ each other in some ways, but (2) _____ each other in others. There is not much difference (3) _____ us in appearance, though Stacey is a bit shorter (4) _____ me. Also, her hair is short and straight, while mine is quite long and curly. (5) _____ this, we still wear each other's things, (6) _____ shoes. I've got bigger feet (7) _____ Stacey!

A good thing about having a sister is that she is always (8) _____ your side in trouble. And she'll do anything (9) _____ you when you need help. Stacey is always there for me to help me out of a difficult situation. Also, there is always someone there to do things (10) _____. You never have to be lonely. We love playing outdoors, especially basketball and tennis. Both of us enjoy watching films together, though we always don't like each other's choice. We also like the same kind of music and books. (11) _____ an occasional argument, I know I would be very unhappy (12) _____ her.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **preposition** from the box. You may use some prepositions more than once.

between

in

in spite of

than

unlike

with

Leopards and tigers

Leopards and tigers both belong to the cat family. (1) _____ being similar (2) _____ a lot of ways, there are some important differences (3) _____ the two animals. For example, one of the biggest differences (4) _____ them is their colouring and their size. Another difference is that tigers, (5) _____ their dark stripes, are much bigger in size (6) _____ leopards. And, (7) _____ their powerful legs and shoulders, they are much stronger (8) _____ leopards. (9) _____ tigers, leopards are good climbers and you can sometimes see them (10) _____ their distinctive spots, resting in trees. (11) _____ the differences (12) _____ them, both animals are very beautiful.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector of time** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Keep your seat belt fastened _____ the plane has come to a complete standstill.
(1) before (2) until
(3) after (4) while ()
- 2 I found a \$10 note _____ I was walking home yesterday.
(1) as (2) before
(3) after (4) until ()
- 3 _____ she heard the news, she turned as white as a sheet.
(1) Before (2) Until
(3) Since (4) When ()
- 4 Miki didn't speak English _____ she came to London.
(1) until (2) as
(3) while (4) since ()
- 5 Those monkeys have been in that tree _____ you left home this morning.
(1) while (2) as
(3) since (4) until ()
- 6 _____ you go home, remember to tidy up your desk.
(1) Until (2) Before
(3) Since (4) While ()
- 7 _____ they washed their hands, the children had their lunch.
(1) After (2) Before
(3) Since (4) While ()

- 8 Mum watched the children _____ they were playing in the playground.
 (1) after (2) since ()
 (3) before (4) while ()
- 9 Say hello to Paul for me _____ you see him.
 (1) before (2) when ()
 (3) as (4) until ()
- 10 _____ you've fed the cat, can you take the dog out, please?
 (1) While (2) Until ()
 (3) As (4) After ()
- 11 We were playing outside _____ Martin arrived.
 (1) after (2) since ()
 (3) when (4) while ()
- 12 Have you seen Maria _____ she had her birthday party?
 (1) since (2) while ()
 (3) as (4) when ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector of time** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

after

when

until

before

The Jungle Book

The *Jungle Book* is a collection of stories written by Rudyard Kipling and published in 1894. The author went to India frequently and (1) _____ travelling there, he became inspired to write these famous stories. The best-known story is about a child

called Mowgli who lives in the jungle. One day, (2) _____ baby Mowgli and his parents are walking in the jungle, a fierce tiger called Shere Khan attacks them and the parents are killed. A friendly family of wolves finds Mowgli and they bring him up. Mowgli lives happily with the wolves,



(3) _____ the father wolf decides that Mowgli should go and live with other humans in a village.

Another story, called 'Tiger Tiger', tells of Mowgli's adventures (4) _____ he gets used to living with people. (5) _____ he arrives in the village, he is adopted by a couple who believe that he is their lost child. He has to learn to speak and to wear clothes, things which he has never done before. Mowgli's work is to look after a herd of buffaloes. (6) _____ he is outside the village, he can meet up with his animal friends again. His friends tell him that Shere Khan is in the area again. With the help of his friends, Mowgli thinks up a clever plan to kill the tiger. One day, (7) _____ Mowgli and his animal friends are looking after the herd, they separate it into two groups and keep them apart (8) _____ they see the tiger. (9) _____ a signal, they release the buffaloes which run towards the tiger and trample it to death. But the villagers are angry (10) _____ they hear about it, and they tell Mowgli to give them the tiger's skin. Mowgli won't do this. (11) _____ he came to the village, he had already promised to give the tiger skin to the wolves.

Another story tells of the disagreements between Mowgli and the villagers. Their disagreements continued (12) _____ eventually Mowgli decides to live on his own with the help of his wolf friends.

There is a cartoon film, called *The Jungle Book*, loosely based on these stories. It has lots of famous songs and is popular with both children and adults. Have you seen it?

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector of time** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

when

before

since

after

An interview with a dancer

Interviewer: Keria Jaffy, you are one of the most famous ballet dancers of our times.

Could you tell our listeners how you became a dancer?

Keria Jaffy : Well, my mother always says that I was dancing (1) _____ I could walk! But I think she exaggerates a little. It is true that (2) _____ I was five, I started dancing lessons. (3) _____ I had my first lesson, I have never stopped! I moved to Europe (4) _____ I was sixteen, and I studied at a famous dance school. (5) _____ finishing dance school, I joined a touring company and danced in many different capital cities.

Interviewer: (6) _____ your European tour two years ago, you have performed on TV several times, haven't you?

Keria Jaffy : Yes, but in fact they were recordings of live performances. I find it stimulating

(7) _____ I am in front of a live audience and not just in a TV studio.

Interviewer: Do you have any favourite roles?

Keria Jaffy : (8) _____ playing the princess in *Sleeping Beauty* for the first time, I decided that it was my favourite.

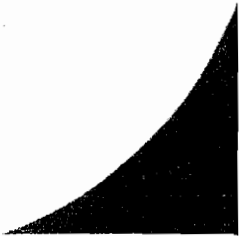
(9) _____ dancing in the *Nutcracker*

Suite and other wonderful roles, I have changed my mind. I love all my roles and have no particular favourites.

Interviewer: Do you have any plans for the future?

Keria Jaffy : (10) _____ I am too old to perform, I would like to open my own dance school. (11) _____ I retire from performing, I hope to continue dancing for a few more years and taking up new roles.


Interviewer: Thank you, Keria Jaffy, and we would love to welcome you onto the programme again (12) _____ you come back to our city. Thank you.



Exercise A

Choose the correct **connector of contrast** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 Farida's English is much better _____ she has missed many classes.
(1) even though
(2) so
(3) since
(4) because ()
- 2 I haven't got much time, _____ I'll see if I can help.
(1) although
(2) but
(3) yet
(4) so ()
- 3 I'm sorry you failed your exam, _____ you can always try again next year.
(1) but
(2) because
(3) yet
(4) although ()
- 4 _____ the crowd was huge, Sally caught a glimpse of the Hollywood star.
(1) But (2) Even though
(3) Yet (4) Because ()
- 5 The teacher explained the exercise carefully, _____ the student was still unable to understand it.
(1) yet (2) since
(3) so (4) although ()

- 6 _____ the dog looked hot, he didn't drink any water.
(1) Since
(2) Although
(3) But
(4) Yet ()
- 7 David was feeling tired, _____ he stayed up to watch the match on TV.
(1) even though
(2) even if
(3) so
(4) yet ()
- 8 We will all meet here tomorrow at 8.00 am sharp _____ it rains.
(1) even if
(2) yet
(3) since
(4) because ()
- 9 Jill went into the flat, _____ there was nobody there.
(1) so (2) but
(3) because (4) even if ()
- 10 I'm sure I heard the doorbell ring, _____ there was no one there when I went to the door.
(1) so (2) even if
(3) but (4) because ()
- 11 Milly and Rose had a big argument yesterday, and _____ today, they are best friends again.
(1) however (2) but
(3) although (4) yet ()
- 12 _____ it took two hours to get to the zoo on Saturday, we had a good time when we finally got there.
(1) Because (2) But
(3) Even though (4) So ()
- 

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector of contrast** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

yet

although

but

Snake charmers



Snakes are generally considered dangerous animals and (1) _____ snake charmers handle them fearlessly. (2) _____ the snakes have been trained, there is always the danger that they could attack them. The most popular snakes that snake charmers train are cobras, (3) _____ vipers and other species are also used.

Snake charmers are most often found in India, (4) _____ there are some in other Asian countries too. They carry their snake in a basket from place to place. (5) _____ when they find a suitable place, they remove the lid from the basket and start to play music on a flute. The snake appears from the basket and sways to the music. (6) _____, scientists say that the snake cannot actually hear the tune, (7) _____ it only feels the vibrations. The snake charmer may then handle the snake and invite members of the audience to do so, and (8) _____, no one usually does!

(9) _____ snake charming was very popular in the last century, it is in danger of dying out. People consider it cruel to keep snakes in this way, (10) _____ the main reason that snake charming is dying out is that it is now illegal in India. The authorities are encouraging snake charmers to become snake caretakers. They will still work with snakes (11) _____ they will protect them and not exploit them. (12) _____ they will have no snakes, they could still charm the public with their music.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct **connector of contrast** from the box. You may use some connectors more than once.

but

although

yet

Giraffes

Giraffes are the tallest mammals that live on land. (1) _____ they are only native to Africa, they are famous all over the world. Male giraffes can grow up to 5.5 m tall and weigh around 900 kg, (2) _____ females are generally shorter and weigh less. The bodies of giraffes are completely covered with spots, and (3) _____ there are none on their bellies. The spots act as camouflage for the giraffe (4) _____ amazingly, every giraffe has a different pattern of spots! They are well-known not only for their very long neck, (5) _____ also for the fact that their front legs are longer than their hind legs. Male giraffes use their long neck for



feeding and also for fighting and competing for females. Giraffes can eat 60 kg of leaves and twigs a day (6) _____ they can also survive on much less. (7) _____ they eat a variety of leaves, their favourite food is the acacia tree. Giraffes usually walk slowly and (8) _____ when they are being chased, they can run very fast.

Giraffes don't look aggressive and (9) _____, when attacked by a lion, they are able to defend themselves by kicking with their hind legs. A strong kick can break a lion's skull! Not many adult giraffes are killed by predators, (10) _____ sadly, many young giraffes can fall victim to lions and hyenas. Giraffes were thought to be silent animals (11) _____ recent research has shown that they do make noises. (12) _____, the noise that they make cannot usually be heard by the human ear.

Exercise A

Choose the correct **question tag** and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 That was the phone ringing, _____ ?
(1) was it
(2) wasn't it
(3) it was
(4) isn't it ()
- 2 I'll see you tomorrow, _____ ?
(1) will I (2) I will
(3) won't I (4) isn't it ()
- 3 Close the door, _____ ?
(1) will you (2) don't you
(3) you will (4) won't you ()
- 4 You're not ready yet, _____ ?
(1) aren't you (2) are you
(3) you are (4) isn't it ()
- 5 Eddy lives in Orange Grove, _____ ?
(1) does he (2) lives he
(3) doesn't he (4) isn't it ()
- 6 It rained all day yesterday, _____ ?
(1) isn't it (2) didn't it
(3) hasn't it (4) doesn't it ()
- 7 There weren't many people at the party, _____ ?
(1) weren't there (2) was there
(3) were there (4) there weren't ()

- 8 She would look lovely in that red dress, _____ ?
 (1) would she (2) she would
 (3) she wouldn't (4) wouldn't she ()
- 9 Sally couldn't come to the party, _____ ?
 (1) could she (2) can she
 (3) couldn't she (4) she could ()
- 10 Don't make too much noise, _____ ?
 (1) do you (2) will you
 (3) won't you (4) don't you ()
- 11 I'm rather late, _____ ?
 (1) am I (2) do I
 (3) aren't I (4) don't I ()
- 12 Elephants have very big feet, _____ ?
 (1) they do (2) have they
 (3) do they (4) don't they ()

Exercise B

Fill in the blanks with the correct **question tag**. The first one has been done for you.

Two friends meeting

Mrs Blake : Hello Mrs Wang, it's a lovely day today, (1) **isn't it** _____ ?

Mrs Wang : Yes, lovely. Yesterday was too hot, (2) _____ ?

Mrs Blake : Yes, it was. Still we shouldn't complain, (3) _____ ?

Mrs Wang : No, you are right. You heard about Mrs Carter, (4) _____ ?

Mrs Blake : No, I'm always the last to hear anything, (5) _____ ?

Mrs Wang : She won a holiday in the Philippines.

Mrs Blake : Really? She's lucky, (6) _____ ?

Mrs Wang : Yes, we don't win things, (7) _____ ?

Mrs Blake : Oh well, maybe it's because we don't enter enough competitions. You won't win if you don't enter, (8) _____ ?

Mrs Wang : No, that's true. Well, let's go somewhere else. We can't stand here chatting all day, (9) _____ ?

Mrs Blake : No. Let's go for a cup of tea, (10) _____ ?

Mrs Wang : Yes, that's a good idea. Now, you will remind me to go to the post office, (11) _____ ? I must buy some stamps.

Mrs Blake : Yes, and I was going to buy some cat food, (12) _____ ?
That's the reason I came out this morning.

Exercise C

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer to the question.

At the bus stop

Kate : Your name is Ben, isn't it?

Ben : Yes, (1) _____ .

Kate : And you live in Bamboo Drive, don't you?

Ben : Yes, (2) _____ .

Kate : You have two sisters, don't you?

Ben : Yes, (3) _____ .

Kate : You go to River View School, don't you?

Ben : Yes, (4) _____ .

Kate : You started there two weeks ago, didn't you?

Ben : No, (5) _____ . I started three weeks ago.

Kate : You didn't like it when you first started going, did you?

Ben : No, (6) _____ but I like it now.

Kate : You are in the school football team, aren't you?

Ben : Yes, (7) _____ .

Kate : They haven't won a single match this season. They aren't very good, are they?

Ben : No, (8) _____ , but I'm sure they will start winning soon.

Kate : Here comes the number 23 bus. That's not yours, is it ?

Ben : No, (9) _____ . I get the number 62.

Kate : You don't know me, do you?

Ben : No, (10) _____ . Who are you?

Kate : I'm Kate Sanders. My brother, Jack, is in the same class as you, isn't he?

Ben : Oh yes, (11) _____ . I know who you are now. You know a lot about me, don't you?

Kate : Yes, (12) _____ !

