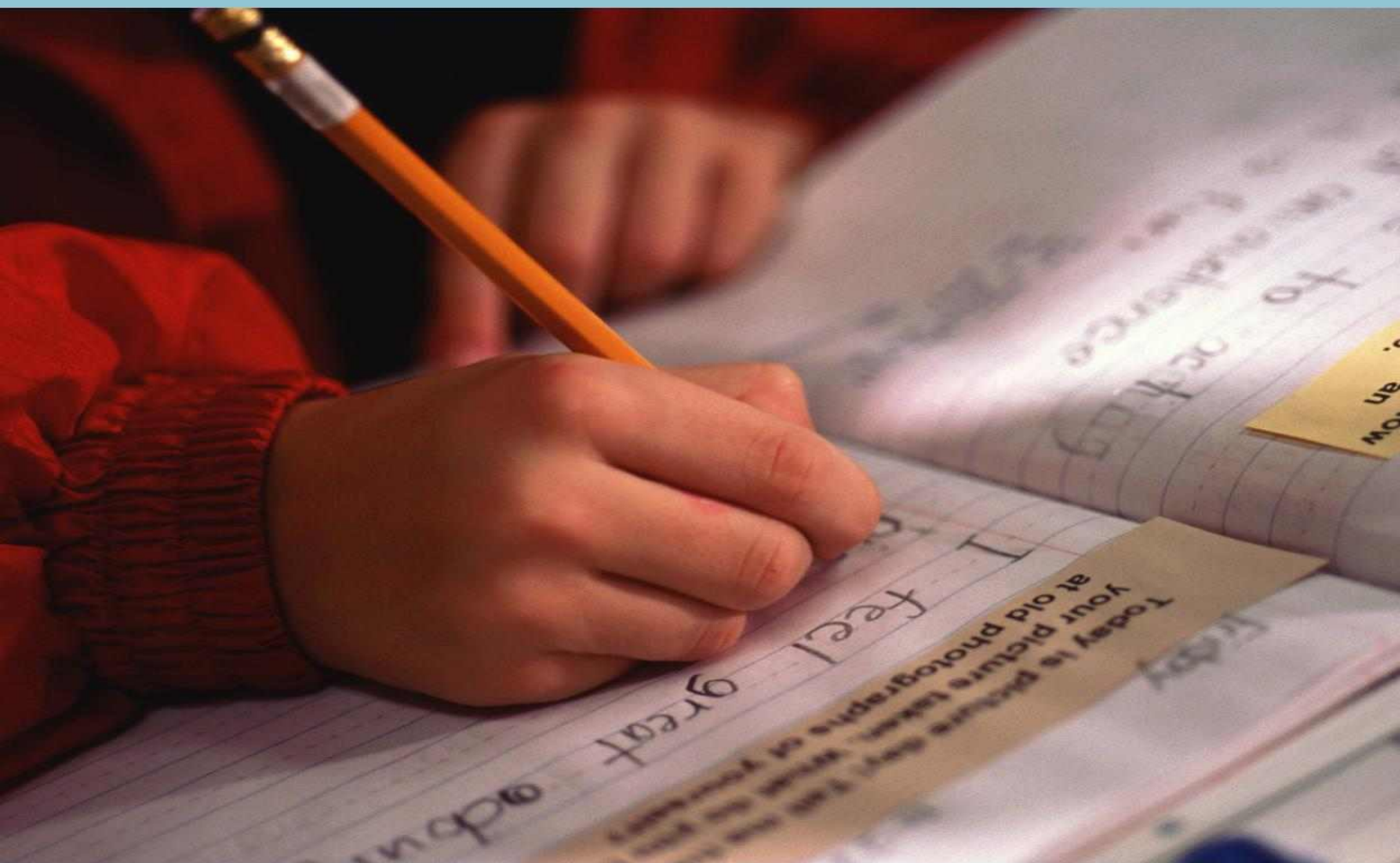


ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE TESTS



LEVELS A1 / B2

JACQUELINE MELVIN

Grammar Drills for ESL Students

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About the book

This book has been devised to help ESL students, who may have an upcoming exam, test their grammar. It starts at Elementary level and progresses to Intermediate. A lot of grammar is covered and exercises are repetitive so as to reinforce each point.

Is Grammar important?

If you just want to get by then you can make yourself understood with few words and gestures, that is, if you are an extrovert with no fear of making mistakes. If, on the other hand, you need to sit an exam then it is a different story. Even during an oral exam the examiner is testing your grammar. If they ask you questions such as ‘do you speak English?’ and you reply ‘Yes I speak, then it is an indicator to the examiner that you have not studied even at an elementary level.

In today’s new global era, grammar is important to pass exams such as Ket, Pet and First Certificate. If you intend on going to an English university or even to immigrate to an English speaking country, then you will need to take the IELTS exam and believe me, you need to know your grammar. If you want to go to London to work in Mario’s Italian pizzeria, then grammar is not so important. You just need to know the language associated with the job and you will gradually pick up the grammar by being in an English speaking environment.

If you are thinking of applying for a top notch job, then at the interview (if the job requires English language skills) you will be given an oral and possibly a written English test, to evaluate your knowledge of the language.

There is a lot of competition nowadays in the working world and good jobs are given to candidates who are prepared to go that extra mile that takes them from mediocrity to excellence. Be a person of excellence - it will surely reap you rewards.

Quotes

The price of excellence is discipline. The cost of mediocrity is disappointment. (William Arthur Ward)

Grammar is the logic of speech, even as logic is the grammar of reason. (Richard Chenevix Trench)

The expert in anything was once a beginner.

A philosopher once said, half of good philosophy is good grammar.
(A.P. Martinich)

PART ONE/PRESENT TENSE

1. How your mother?

- a. is
- b. are
- c. am

2. fine thanks.

- a. she
- b. she's
- c. her's

3. How your brothers?

- a. is
- b. are
- c. am

4. not too bad thanks.

- a. He's
- b. She's
- c. They're

5. What's your ?

- a. job
- b. work
- c. occupation

6. Peter and Michael brothers?

- a. are

- b. is
- c. am

7. How old your grandparents?

- a. is
- b. have
- c. are

8. very old.

- a. They're
- b. He's
- c. She's

9. we ready to go?

- a. Do
- b. Is
- c. Are

10. No Can you wait a minute or two?

- a. we are
- b. we aren't
- c. you aren't

11. My neighbours at home.

- a. not
- b. don't
- c. aren't

12. They at the beach today.

- a. is
- b. am
- c. are

13. It's John's birthday today. He 21.

- a. is
- b. have
- c. has

14. They angry because Jim late.

- a. are/are
- b. are/is
- c. am/is

15. We on time.

- a. is
- b. have
- c. are

16. Are you Maria? Yes

- a. I are
- b. I am
- c. I is

17. Cathy your sister?

- a. Does
- b. Is

c. Are

18. my sister. my cousin.

a. She not is/he is

b. He isn't/he's

c. She isn't/she's

19. My parents a grocery store.

a. runs

b. work

c. run

20. I there at the weekends.

a. work

b. works

c. am work

21. Excuse me. What's the time?

a. Are 7 o' clock

b. Is the 7 o' clock

c. It's 7 o' clock

22. Jill? She's my sister.

a. Who's

b. Whose

c. What's

23. My parents a shop.

- a. has
- b. have
- c. haven't

24. I go to sleep, I read.

- a. Before
- b. After
- c. When

25. I always have a shower I get up.

- a. before
- b. after
- c. if

26. the medicine, I still feel ill.

- a. Before taking
- b. Before I take
- c. After taking

27. She a car.

- a. not has
- b. hasn't
- c. doesn't have

28. English?

- a. Your mother speaks
- b. Your mother speak
- c. Does your mother speak

29. How long does it take to to Edinburgh?

- a. reach
- b. get
- c. arrive

30. It long. About half an hour if there's no traffic.

- a. doesn't takes
- b. doesn't take
- c. takes

31. How often do you go to the cinema?

- a. Twice each month
- b. Twice in a month
- c. Twice a month

32. Is the chemist far from here?

- a. It's far 1 km.
- b. It's distant 1 km
- c. It's 1 km away

33. How long is he here for? Friday.

- a. Since
- b. Until
- c. From

34. I know but I don't remember name.

- a. he/him

- b. him/his
- c. his/him

35. Is there a cinema in the area?

- a. Excuse me
- b. Sorry
- c. I'm sorry

36. Yes there is one the supermarket the police station.

- a. near to/behind of
- b. near/behind
- c. close/behind

37. late.

- a. Excuse me I'm
- b. Sorry for the
- c. Sorry I'm

38. people are at the party?

- a. How much
- b. How many
- c. How

39. Do they London?

- a. works at
- b. work in
- c. work to

40. They in London. They in Brighton.

- a. not work/works
- b. doesn't work/work
- c. don't work/work

41. I the washing up after dinner.

- a. don't make
- b. don't do
- c. not do

42. My wife normally the washing up after dinner.

- a. makes
- b. does
- c. do

43. After school my son always comes home and homework.

- a. does his
- b. does her
- c. makes his

44. I breakfast in the café near my house.

- a. do
- b. have
- c. make

45. I the dinner when I arrive home.

- a. makes
- b. do

c. make

46. I the washing up after dinner.

a. makes

b. does

c. do

PART ONE/ANSWERS

1. How is your mother?
2. She's fine thanks.
3. How are your brothers?
4. They're not too bad thanks.
5. What's your job?
6. Are Peter and Michael brothers?
7. How old are your grandparents?
8. They're very old.
9. Are we ready to go?
10. No we aren't. Can you wait a minute or two?
11. My neighbours aren't at home.
12. They are at the beach today.
13. It's John's birthday today. He is 21.
14. They are angry because Jim is late.
15. We are on time.
16. Are you Maria? Yes I am.
17. Is Cathy your sister?
18. She isn't my sister She's my cousin.
19. My parents run a grocery store.
20. I work there at the weekends.
21. Excuse me. What's the time? It is 7 o' clock
22. Who's Jill? She's my sister.
23. My parents have a shop.
24. Before I go to sleep, I read.
25. I always have a shower after I get up.
26. After taking the medicine, I still feel ill.
27. She doesn't have a car.

28. Does your mother speak English?

29. How long does it take to get to Edinburgh?

The key indicator for the above answer was the preposition 'to'. With 'reach' there is no preposition for the given example and 'arrive' takes the preposition 'in' when indicating arrival in a place.

30. It doesn't take long. About half an hour if there is no traffic.

31. How often do you go to the cinema? Twice a month.

32. Is the chemist far from here? It's 1km away.

33. How long is he here for? Until Friday.

34. I know him but I don't remember his name.

35. Excuse me. Is there a cinema in the area?

36. Yes there's one near the supermarket behind the police station.

37. Sorry I'm late.

38. How many people are at the party?

39. Do they work in London?

40. They don't work in London. They work in Brighton.

41. I don't do the washing up after dinner.

42. My wife normally does the washing up after dinner.

43. After school my son always comes home and does his homework.

44. I have breakfast in the café near my house.

45. I make the dinner when I arrive home.

46. I do the washing up after dinner.

PART TWO/PRESENT SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE

1. a dog?
 - a. Are they have
 - b. Are they having
 - c. Do they have

2. Jennifer her dog to the park every day.
 - a. is taking
 - b. takes
 - c. take

3. I my dog to the park now.
 - a. is taking
 - b. 'm taking
 - c. take

4. Amanda me.
 - a. never phones
 - b. don't phones
 - c. doesn't phone to

5. Amanda's phone number?
 - a. which is
 - b. what's
 - c. what does

6. Amanda on the phone at the moment.
 - a. is speaking

- b. speaks
- c. is speak

7. She on the phone for hours every day.

- a. is talking
- b. talks
- c. is talk

8. Mary Can you call back later?

- a. sleeps
- b. is sleep
- c. is sleeping

9. John his new shoes today.

- a. is wearing
- b. wears
- c. is wear

10. Normally he his old trainers.

- a. wears
- b. is wearing
- c. is wear

11. My daughter her friends on Saturdays.

- a. meets
- b. is meeting
- c. meet

12. They don't here anymore.

- a. living
- b. lives
- c. live

13. My mother is very good the piano.

- a. in playing
- b. to play
- c. at playing

15. She every evening.

- a. is playing
- b. plays at it
- c. plays it

16. I like my boss. He's a nasty man.

- a. not
- b. don't
- c. doesn't

PART TWO/ANSWERS

1. Do they have a dog?
2. Jennifer takes her dog to the park every day.
3. I'm taking my dog to the park now.
4. Amanda never phones me.
5. What's Amanda's phone number?
6. Amanda is talking on the phone at the moment.
7. She talks on the phone for hours every day.
8. Mary is sleeping. Can you call back later?
9. John is wearing his new shoes today.
10. Normally he wears his old trainers.
11. My daughter meets her friends on Saturdays.
12. They don't live here anymore.
13. My mother is very good at playing the piano.
15. She plays it every evening.
16. I don't like my boss. He's a nasty man.

PART THREE/QUESTIONS/AFFIRMATIVES

1. What's job? He's a doctor.
 - a. his
 - b. her
 - c. your

2. What he do? He's a scientist.
 - a. do
 - b. is
 - c. does

3. What a scientist do? He/she research.
 - a. do/does
 - b. does/make
 - c. does/does

4. What Alan do?
 - a. is
 - b. do
 - c. does

5. He a teacher.
 - a. is
 - b. do
 - c. does

6. What he teach?
 - a. is

- b. do
- c. does

7. He English.

- a. teach
- b. taught
- c. teaches

8. Where he teach?

- a. is
- b. do
- c. does

9. He a private language school.

- a. teaches in
- b. teaches at
- c. teach to

10. Who he teach?

- a. does
- b. do
- c. is

11. He adult students.

- a. teach to
- b. teaches
- c. teaching

12. he get paid well?

- a. Is
- b. Do
- c. Does

13. No he He lives in poverty.

- a. isn't
- b. doesn't
- c. don't

14. he like his job?

- a. Does
- b. Is
- c. Do

15. Yes he He the students but he like the director of studies.

- a. is/like/not
- b. do/like/don't
- c. does/likes/doesn't

16. he have a second job ? Yes he

- a. Does/does
- b. Is/does
- c. Do/does

17. What he do?

- a. does

- b. is
- c. do

18. He books.

- a. write
- b. wrote
- c. writes

PART THREE/ANSWERS

1. What's his job? He's a doctor.
2. What does he do? He's a scientist.
3. What does a scientist do? He/she does research.
4. What does Alan do?
5. He is a teacher.
6. What does he teach?
7. He teaches English.
8. Where does he teach?
9. He teaches in a private language school.
10. Who does he teach?
11. He teaches adult students
12. Does he get paid well?
13. No he doesn't. He lives in poverty.
14. Does he like his job?
15. Yes he does. He likes the students but he doesn't like the director of studies.
16. Does he have a second job ? Yes he does.
17. What does he do?
18. He writes books.

PART FOUR/PRESENT TENSE/QUESTIONS AFFIRMATIVES/NEGATIVES

1. How much this coat cost?
 - a. is
 - b. do
 - c. does

2. It \$100?
 - a. costed
 - b. costs
 - c. does cost

3. It's
 - a. a coat expensive
 - b. an expensive coat
 - c. a expensive coat

4. Yes, you're right. cheap.
 - a. Is not
 - b. Isn't
 - c. It isn't

5. Have you got it dark blue?
 - a. in
 - b. at
 - c. of

6. Sorry we It in three colours only; red, green and purple.

- a. doesn't/comes
- b. do/come
- c. don't/comes

7. Could I the purple one please?

- a. to see
- b. seeing
- c. see

8. Do you a bag in the same colour?

- a. have
- b. to have
- c. have got

9. No I'm sorry we We've got one in lilac though.

- a. don't
- b. haven't
- c. don't have

PART FOUR/ANSWERS

1. How much does this coat cost?
2. It costs \$100?
3. It's an expensive coat.
4. Yes, you're right it isn't cheap.
5. Do you have it in dark blue?
6. Sorry we don't. It comes in three colours only; red, green and purple.
7. Could I see the purple one please?
8. Do you have a bag in the same colour?
9. No I'm sorry we don't. We've got one in lilac though.

GRAMMAR FOCUS PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

We use the present tense for *habits*, *facts* and *general truths*.

I have a car. (A fact - 'have' is a state verb so can never be used as a habit unless used as a verb collocation - see collocations at the end of this grammar focus section)

I live in London. (A fact/this is a state verb)

I like chocolate. (A fact/'like' is a state verb)

I play tennis. (A fact)

I play tennis every Monday. (A fact or a habit)

I get up early. (A fact)

I get up early every day. (A habit)

John sleeps a lot. (A fact)

To form the affirmative we need to remember **S.V.O**

This means: **Subject/Verb/Object**

John **sleeps** **a lot.**

In third person singular we need to add an 's' to the verb but only in the affirmative.

The negative with auxiliary verb 'do'

To form the negative we use 'do not' in all persons *except* third person singular. Third person singular is: he/she/it

John is third person singular. John is a '**he**'.

For third person singular we use 'does not' for the negative which becomes 'doesn't' in the contracted form.

We use 'do not' for:

First person singular '**I**'

Second person singular '**You**'

First person plural 'We'

Second person plural 'You'

Third person plural 'They'

In spoken English, 'do not' is contracted and becomes 'don't'

Let's now change the above examples into the negative

I have a car/I don't have a car.

I live in London/I don't live in London.

I like chocolate/I don't like chocolate.

I play tennis every Monday/I don't play tennis every Monday.

I get up early every morning/I don't get up early every morning.

John sleeps a lot/John doesn't sleep a lot.

As you can see the negative comes between the **subject** and the **verb**.

To form the question we put 'do' or 'does' before the subject.

Example:

Do I get up early every morning?

Does John sleep a lot?

In questions and negatives we remove the 's' from the verb in third person.

The 's' is transferred to the auxiliary verb 'do' which becomes 'does'.

You can use the following table as a reference point.

The verb 'go' is used as an example but it is the same form for all verbs *except* the verb 'be'.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I go	I do not go	Do I go?
You go	You do not go	Do you go?
He goes	He does not go	Does he go?
She goes	She does not go	Does she go?
It goes	It does not go	Does it go?

We go	We do not go	Do we go?
You go	You do not go	Do you go?
They go	They do not go	Do they go?

Remember to use the contracted forms in the negative (see below) in spoken English.

I don't go

You don't go

He, she, it doesn't go

We don't go

You don't go

They don't go

We use this same pattern for every verb except for the verb 'be'.

Verb Collocations with 'have'

The only time '*have*' can be used in the continuous form is when it is used as a verb collocation.

Example: I am having a shower. (This is in progress now)

Here is a list of some of the most common verb collocations with '*have*.'

Have	a shower/a bath
Have	breakfast/lunch/dinner/a meal/a snack
Have	a drink/a coffee/tea etc.
Have	a rest/a break
Have a nice	breakfast/lunch/dinner/meal/snack
Have a nice	time
Have a nice	morning/afternoon/evening/day/week/month
Have a nice	weekend/holiday
Have a nice	Birthday/Christmas/Easter

Nice can be replaced with other adjectives such as, '*good*', '*great*',

‘wonderful’, ‘fantastic’, etc.

Have breakfast, lunch etc. = eat or drink

Have a **nice** breakfast, lunch etc. = enjoy your breakfast etc.

Have a **nice** weekend, Sunday, holiday etc. = enjoy your weekend etc.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/THE AUXILIARY VERB 'BE'

The verb '*be*' is another auxiliary verb and it can never be used with '*do* or *does*'. We do not use two auxiliary verbs together. In the **present and past simple tenses**, we use '*be*' in the absence of other verbs.

We use '*be*' with nouns and adjectives.

I **am** John. (We use it to tell people our names)

My name **is** John.

I **am** happy. (Adjective)

I **am** twenty nine years old. (We use it to speak about our age)

I **am** a secretary. (We use it for jobs - jobs are nouns)

To make the question we invert the **subject** with the **verb**

Am I happy?

Am I twenty nine years old?

The chart which follows shows the form of the verb '*be*'.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I am	I am not	Am I?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he?
She is	She is not	Is she?
It is	It is not	Is it?
We are	We are not	Are we?
You are	You are not	Are you? (Plural)
They are	They are not	Are they?

Remember to use the contracted forms of the negative in spoken English or in informal written English. Contracted forms in formal written English are not tolerated.

I'm not

You're not or you aren't

He's not or he isn't

She's not or she isn't

It's not or it isn't

We're not or we aren't

You're not or you aren't

They're not or they aren't

When the question begins with the auxiliary verb, we give a short answer using the same auxiliary verb that is in the question.

Example:

Do you go to the cinema? Yes I do/No I don't

Does John live in Manchester? No he doesn't

Verb 'be'

Are you happy? Yes I am/No I'm not

Is he your brother? Yes he is/No he isn't

We can ask full questions by adding a *question word* before the auxiliary. When we ask this kind of question then we cannot give the short answer. We have to give a full answer.

Where do **you live**? **I live** in Newcastle or we can simply say (in Newcastle).

Where does **John work**? **He works** in London or we can simply say (in London).

What do **you do**? Or **What's your job**? I'm a waitress in a café.

How old **are you**? **I'm** twenty two Or we can say (twenty two).

Very often we use the *adverbs of frequency* with the present simple tense. They show how frequently we do things.

Always	100 %
Usually	75%
Often	60%
Sometimes	30%
Hardly ever	2%
Never	0%

The position of the *adverbs of frequency* in the sentence is important.

I *always* go to work by bus.

As you can see the adverb of frequency goes *after* the subject and before the main verb. This is the pattern they follow for all verbs except the verb 'be'

With the verb 'be' they go *after* the verb.

Compare:

I am *always* late for work.

I am *never* on time.

I *always* have breakfast.

I *never* leave the house before 8am.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

In the previous exercise, there were examples of the present continuous. We use this tense to say that an action is in progress at the time of speaking. We must use action verbs with this tense. State verbs, such as 'love', 'like', 'know' etc, cannot be used.

The present continuous is formed with the verb '*be*' + the gerund of the main verb.

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I am eating	Am I eating?	I'm not eating
You are eating	Are you eating?	You aren't eating
He is eating	Is he eating?	He isn't eating
She is eating	Is she eating?	She isn't eating
It is eating	Is it eating?	It isn't eating
We are eating	Are we eating?	We aren't eating
You are eating	Are you eating?	You aren't eating
They are eating	Are they eating?	They aren't eating

The action of 'eating' is in progress in this precise moment.

To form the question invert the subject with the verb as we did before with the verb 'be'.

We can add question words to obtain more information.

Why are you eating?

What are you eating?

Where are you eating?

PART FIVE/BE/PAST OR PRESENT

1. My parents born 1947.

- a. are born/in
- b. were born/in
- c. was born/on

2. I born 1972.

- a. are born/in
- b. were born/at
- c. was born/in

3. When you born?

- a. are
- b. were
- c. was

4. When your brother born?

- a. are
- b. were
- c. was

5. We in the office yesterday.

- a. not were
- b. wasn't
- c. weren't

6. We at home. It a holiday.

- a. were/was

- b. was/were
- c. were/was

7. The Queen in Portugal yesterday. She in London.

- a. were/was
- b. was/not was
- c. was/wasn't

8. They in the mountains when we at the lake.

- a. were/was
- b. was/was
- c. were/were

9. Kate at the cinema last night?

- a. Were
- b. Was
- c. Weren't

10. She at the cinema. She at the theatre with us.

- a. weren't/was
- b. was/was
- c. wasn't/was

11. There many people at the art exhibition yesterday.

- a. was
- b. are
- c. were

12. There a lot of confusion.

- a. was
- b. are
- c. were

PART FIVE/ANSWERS

1. My parents were born in 1947.
2. I was born in 1972.
3. When were you born?
4. When was your brother born?
5. We weren't in the office yesterday.
6. We were at home. It was a holiday.
7. The Queen was in Portugal yesterday. She wasn't in London.
8. They were in the mountains when we were at the lake.
9. Was Kate at the cinema last night?
10. She wasn't at the cinema. She was at the theatre with us.
11. There were many people at the art exhibition yesterday.
12. There was a lot of confusion.

Questions beginning with the auxiliary require the short answers. Fill the gaps with the correct form of 'be' in its past tense.

1. you born in England? No I wasn't. I born in France.

- a. are/am
- b. was/were
- c. were/was

2. your father born in France? No he wasn't. He born in England.

- a. Was/was
- b. Was/were
- c. Were/was

3. your sisters born in France? No they weren't. They born in England.

- a. Was/was
- b. Were/were
- c. Were/was

4. you in class yesterday? No I I at home.

- a. Was/wasn't/were
- b. Was/weren't/was
- c. Were/wasn't/was

5. Mandy and Jill at school this morning? No they They on a school trip.

- a. Was/wasn't/were
 - b. Was/weren't/was
 - c. Were/weren't/were
6. your brother on the school trip too? No at home.
- a. Was/she wasn't/she were
 - b. Was/he's wasn't/he's was
 - c. Was/he wasn't/he was
7. your dogs in the garden today? No in the house.
- a. Was/it wasn't/it were
 - b. Were/it wasn't/its was
 - c. Were/they weren't/they were
8. your cat in the house today? No in the garden.
- a. Was/they wasn't/they were
 - b. Was/it wasn't/it was
 - c. Were/it weren't/it were
9. your mother at work last Monday? No on holiday in Spain.
- a. Was/he wasn't/he was
 - b. Was/she wasn't/she was
 - c. Were/she weren't/she were
10. the train on time this morning? No late.

- a. Was/it wasn't/it was
- b. Was/ wasn't/was
- c. Were/it weren't/it were

PART SIX/ANSWERS

1. Were you born in England? No I wasn't. I was born in France.
2. Was your father born in France? No he wasn't. He was born in England.
3. Were your sisters born in France? No they weren't. They were born in England.
4. Were you in class yesterday? No I wasn't. I was at home.
5. Were Mandy and Jill at school this morning? No they weren't. They were on a school trip.
6. Was your brother on the school trip too? No he wasn't. He was at home.
7. Were your dogs in the garden today? No they weren't. They were in the house.
8. Was your cat in the house today? No it wasn't. It was in the garden.
9. Was your mother at work last Monday? No she wasn't. She was on holiday in Spain.
10. Was the train on time this morning? No it wasn't. It was late.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/THE PAST TENSE OF THE AUXILIARY VERB 'BE'

The following chart shows the past tense of the auxiliary verb '*be*'.

Present	Past	Question	Negative
I am	I was	Was I?	I was not
You are	You were	Were you?	You were not
He is	He was	Was he?	He was not
It is	It was	Was it?	It was not
We are	We were	Were we?	We were not
You are	You were	Were you?	You were not
They are	They were	Were they?	They were not

PART SEVEN/POSSESSIVES

1. It's not my sister's car. It's
 - a. her husband's
 - b. of her husband
 - c. his husband's

2. It's not car. It's
 - a. her/he's
 - b. hers/his
 - c. her/his

3. They aren't our cats. They're
 - a. Paul's
 - b. Pauls
 - c. of Paul

4. They cats. They're
 - a. Paul's/his
 - b. Pauls/he's
 - c. of Paul/his

5. Are these books yours? No they aren't They're
 - a. my/of my brother.
 - b. mine/my brother's.
 - c. my books/of my brother.

6. They're books. They're
 - a. my brothers/his

- b. my brother's/his
- c. of my brother/he's

7. They aren't They're

- a. mine/his
- b. of me/he's
- c. my/his

8. Is this cake? No it isn't. It's

- a. Tonys/my mothers
- b. Tony's/my mother's
- c. of Tony/of my mother

9. It's cake. It's

- a. my mother's/hers
- b. my mother's/her
- c. my mothers/her

10. It It's

- a. not he's/hers
- b. isn't his/of her
- c. isn't his/hers

11. "Waiter! Are these pizzas?"

"No, they aren't They're"(The people at the next table)

- a. our/ours/of them
- b. ours/yours/theirs
- c. ours/yours/they're's

PART SEVEN/ANSWERS

1. It's not my sister's car. It's her husband's.
2. It's not her car. It's his.
3. They aren't our cats. They're Paul's.
4. They Paul's cats. They're his.
5. Are these books yours? No they aren't mine. They're my brother's.
6. They're my brother's books. They're his.
7. They aren't mine. They're his.
8. Is this cake Tony's? No it isn't. It's my mother's.
9. It's my mother's cake. It's hers.
10. It isn't his. It's hers.
11. "Waiter! Are these pizzas ours?" "No, they aren't yours. They're theirs."
(The people at the next table)

PART EIGHT/POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

1. Do you know Tom? brother is in my class.
 - a. her
 - b. his
 - c. he's

2. We've got a large orange cat. name is Marmalade.
 - a. its
 - b. our
 - c. it's

3. The little girl named doll Sally.
 - a. she's
 - b. his
 - c. her
4. They named baby Alfred.
 - a. theirs
 - b. they're
 - c. their

5. They buy groceries at the hypermarket.
 - a. theirs
 - b. they're
 - c. their

6. He bought car in Germany.
 - a. he's
 - b. his

c. him

7. She gave child some sweets.

a. she

b. her

c. hers

8. He gave son some money.

a. his

b. her

c. he's

9. The grandparents got grandchildren many Christmas presents.

a. their

b. theirs

c. theres

10. We usually buy dog a bone on Saturdays.

a. us

b. ours

c. our

PART EIGHT/ANSWERS

1. Do you know Tom? His brother is in my class.
2. We've got a large orange cat. Its name is Marmalade.
3. The little girl named her doll Sally.
4. They named their baby Alfred.
5. They buy their groceries at the hypermarket.
6. He bought his car in Germany.
7. She gave her child some sweets.
8. He gave his son some money.
9. The grandparents got their grandchildren many Christmas presents.
10. We usually buy our dog a bone on Saturdays.

PART NINE/THERE/THEY'RE/THEIR

1. my books. not theirs.
 - a. They're/they're
 - b. There/their
 - c. They're/there

2. books are over on the table by the window.
 - a. They're/their
 - b. Their/there
 - c. There/their

3. any boys in your class?
 - a. Is their
 - b. Are they
 - c. Are there

4. a post office near here?
 - a. Is their
 - b. Is they're
 - c. Is there

5. "I've got two brothers." "What are names?"
 - a. their
 - b. they're
 - c. there

6. names are Paul and Simon.
 - a. Their

- b. They're
- c. There

7. Oh look! Can you see my brothers? over next to the door.

- a. Their/there
- b. They're/there
- c. There/they're

8. She was in the United States last year and she met her boyfriend

- a. their
- b. they're
- c. there

PART NINE/ANSWERS

1. They're my books. They're not theirs.
2. Their books are over there on the table by the window.
3. Are there any boys in your class?
4. Is there a post office near here?
5. "I've got two brothers." "What are their names?"
6. Their names are Paul and Simon.
7. Oh look! Can you see my brothers? They're over there next to the door.
8. She was in the United States last year and she met her boyfriend there.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/THE POSSESSIVES

In English we use *possessive adjectives* before the noun to say who something belongs to. We use *possessive pronouns* so as not to repeat the noun.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
My	book	MINE
Your	book	YOURS
His	book	HIS
Her	book	HERS
Its	book	ITS
Our	book	OURS
Your(pl)	book	YOURS
Their	book	THEIRS

We can say the following:

It 's **my** book or It's **mine** (without the noun 'book').

It's **your** book or It's **yours**.

It's **his** book or It's **his** (if the book belongs to a masculine subject).

It's **her** book or It's **hers** (if the book belongs to a feminine subject).

It's **its** book (not possible) but we can say: it's **its** bone (referring to 'of the dog').

It's **our** book or It's **ours**.

It's **your** (pl) book or It's **yours**.

It's **their** book or it's **theirs**.

Look at the variations below

It's not **my** book. It's **his** book or It's John's.

It's John's book. It's **his** book or it's **his**.

It's not **mine**. It's John's.

It's Jill's book. It's **hers**.

It's **her** book. It's Jill's.

It's Tom and Harry's book. It's **theirs**.

It's **their** book. It's Tom and Harry's.

It's mother's book. It's **hers**

It's **her** book. It's mother's.

It's mother and father's book. It's **theirs**.

It's **their** book. It's mother and father's.

They're **our** books. They're **ours**.

They're **their** books. They're **theirs**.

PART TEN/WHO/WHICH/WHERE/WHAT/THAT

1. The blue pen is the one writes the best.
 - a. where
 - b. who
 - c. that

2. Gina's the girl speaks Italian really well.
 - a. which
 - b. who
 - c. that

3. The bakery is the place you go to buy bread.
 - a. where
 - b. who
 - c. that

4. This is the computer Mike got me for my birthday.
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. which

5. Milk is a drink comes from the cow.
 - a. where
 - b. who
 - c. that

6. An apple is a fruit grows on trees.
 - a. where

- b. who
- c. that

7. The newsagent's is you buy newspapers and magazines from.

- a. where
- b. who
- c. that

8. A teapot is you use to make tea.

- a. where
- b. what
- c. which

9. A teaspoon is you use to stir the sugar in the tea.

- a. where
- b. what
- c. which

10. A washing machine is a machine washes your clothes.

- a. where
- b. what
- c. that

PART TEN/ANSWERS

1. The blue pen is the one that writes the best.
2. Gina's the girl who speaks Italian really well.
3. The bakery is the place where you go to buy bread.
4. .This is the computer that/which Mike got me for my birthday.
5. Milk is a drink that comes from the cow.
6. An apple is a fruit that grows on trees.
7. The newsagent's is where you buy newspapers and magazines from.
8. A teapot is what you use to make tea.
9. A teaspoon is what you use to stir the sugar in the tea.
10. A washing machine is a machine that washes your clothes.

PART ELEVEN/PREPOSITIONS

1. We went holiday last August.

- a. to
- b. in
- c. on

2. The bank is the corner of Main Street.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. to

3. The chair is the corner of the room.

- a. at
- b. on
- c. in

4. Not many students were school today.

- a. to
- b. at
- c. in the

5. “Where’s Jane?” “She’s the supermarket.”

- a. to
- b. at
- c. from

6. “Where’s that chicken I cooked?” “I left it the fridge to cool down.”

- a. on
- b. on top of
- c. on top

7. summer we usually go to the beach.

- a. On
- b. In
- c. At

8. Christmas is December.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

9. Christmas we buy presents.

- a. Of
- b. On
- c. At

10. New Year's day is the 1st January.

- a. in
- b. on
- c. at

11. Easter we buy chocolate eggs.

- a. In
- b. On
- c. At

12. I went to Switzerland 2007.

- a. in
- b. at
- c. on

13. He plays football Fridays.

- a. on
- b. every
- c. in

14. Telecommunications changed rapidly the 21st century.

- a. at
- b. in
- c. on

15. School three weeks time.

- a. finish at
- b. finishes in
- c. finishes on

16. We stayed a hotel near the beach.

- a. to
- b. at
- c. in

17. What's TV tonight?

- a. on

- b. in
- c. at

18. What's the cinema tonight?

- a. on/at
- b. on/in
- c. there/at

19. I usually pay credit card.

- a. with
- b. by
- c. from

20. I don't like credit cards. I always pay cash.

- a. by
- b. with
- c. in

21. I usually pay cheque.

- a. with
- b. by
- c. in

22. They work.

- a. cycle to
- b. go with the bike
- c. bicycle to

23. He work.

- a. goes with the car
- b. drives
- c. drives to

24. They travelled plane last year.

- a. by
- b. on
- c. with

25. Miriam travels bus to work.

- a. on
- b. by
- c. with

PART ELEVEN/ANSWERS

1. We went on holiday last August.
2. The bank is on the corner of Main Street.
3. The chair is in the corner of the room.
4. Not many students were at school today.
5. “Where’s Jane?” “She’s at the supermarket.”
6. “Where’s that chicken I cooked?” “I left it on top of the fridge to cool down.” (We use ‘on top of’ as opposed to ‘on’ when something is placed on something which is higher up than eye level).
7. In summer we usually go to the beach.
8. Christmas is in December.
9. At Christmas we buy presents.
10. New Year’s day is on the 1st January.
11. At Easter we buy chocolate eggs.
12. I went to Switzerland in 2007.
13. He plays football on Fridays.
14. Telecommunications changed rapidly in the 21st century.
15. School finishes in three weeks time.
16. We stayed in a hotel near the beach.
17. What’s on TV tonight?
18. What’s on at the cinema tonight?
19. I usually pay by credit card.
20. I don’t like credit cards. I always pay in cash.
21. I usually pay by cheque.
22. They cycle to work.
23. He drives to work.
24. They travelled by plane last year.

25. Miriam travels by bus to work.

PART TWELVE/CAN AND COULD/ABILITY

1. I swim. I'm afraid of water.
 - a. don't
 - b. can't
 - c. couldn't

2. I speak French until I was ten.
 - a. don't
 - b. can't
 - c. couldn't

3. The boys are in the church choir because they sing really well.
 - a. can
 - b. can't
 - c. could

4. Mary sing so she's not in the choir.
 - a. can
 - b. can't
 - c. could

5. Sandy ride a horse but his sister In fact she is really good. She started horse riding classes when she was only seven years old.
 - a. can/can't
 - b. can't/can
 - c. couldn't/can't

6. His sister ride a horse at the age of seven.

- a. can't
- b. can
- c. could

7. Sandy however play the piano. His sister He took piano lessons when he was only five. His sister doesn't want to learn.

- a. can't/can
- b. can/can't
- c. could/can

8. Sandy play the piano when he was only five.

- a. can't
- b. can
- c. could

9. I speak English but I want to learn.

- a. can't
- b. can
- c. couldn't

10. My brother speak English. He spent a year in London so now his English is very good.

- a. can't
- b. can
- c. could

PART TWELVE/ANSWERS

1. I can't swim. I'm afraid of water. (I do not have this ability)
2. I couldn't speak French until I was ten. (I did not have this ability).
3. The boys are in the church choir because they can sing really well. (They have the ability to sing).
4. Mary can't sing so she's not in the choir. (She lacks the ability to sing).
5. Sandy can't ride a horse but his sister can. In fact she is really good. She started horse riding classes when she was only seven years old. (Sandy does not have this ability but his sister does).
6. His sister could ride a horse at the age of seven. (She had this ability when she was seven).
7. Sandy however can play the piano. His sister can't. He took piano lessons when he was only five. His sister doesn't want to learn. (Sandy has the ability to play the piano).
8. Sandy could play the piano when he was only five. (He had this ability at the age of five).
9. I can't speak English but I want to learn. (I do not have this ability)
10. My brother can speak English. He spent a year in London so now his English is very good. (My brother has the ability to speak English).

1. “Can you phone the coach station and find what time the coach to London leaves at tomorrow night?” “Yes okay. Do you also want me to find what time it arrives in London?”

- a. in
- b. about
- c. out

2. Can you look my dog until tomorrow?

- a. on
- b. up
- c. after

3. I don't remember what time my flight leaves tomorrow. Do me a favour and look the flight times on the internet.

- a. down
- b. in
- c. up

4. Your flight takes at 2pm tomorrow.

- a. on
- b. up
- c. off

5. When you take ¹⁾ your jacket, remember to hang it ²⁾ in the wardrobe. You are always leaving your clothes lying ³⁾ I'm fed ⁴⁾ with having to pick them ⁵⁾ all the time. I'm your mother,

not your slave.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. a off | b on | c out |
| 2. a on | b off | c up |
| 3. a on | b around | c out |
| 4. a off | b on | c up |
| 5. a off | b up | c on |

6. Take your slippers and put your shoes It's time to go to school.

- a. on/off
- b. off/up
- c. off/on

7. Can you turn the music? It's too noisy. We don't want the neighbours to complain again.

- a. up
- b. on
- c. down

8. Can you turn the TV..... I can't hear it.

- a. up
- b. on
- c. down

9. He turned the light and went to sleep.

- a. off
- b. up

c. on

10. Can you turn the light? It's dark in here.

a. up

b. on

c. down

11. Make sure you turn the gas when you finish cooking.

a. off

b. on

c. down

12. He turned the tap and filled up the bath with hot water.

a. on

b. off

c. up

13. When it was full, he turned the tap

a. on

b. off

c. up

14. My husband wakes during the night. He finds it difficult to sleep.

a. on

b. off

c. up

15. He often gets and has a glass of water, then he goes back to bed.

- a. on
- b. off
- c. up

1. “Can you phone the coach station and find out what time the coach to London leaves at tomorrow night?” “Yes okay. Do you also want me to find out what time it arrives in London?” (Find out = obtain information/discover). Be careful! We cannot say; ‘Christopher Columbus *found out* America’. We need to use the verb ‘discover’ for a ‘discovery’.
2. Can you look after my dog until tomorrow? (Look after = take care of someone or something)
3. I don’t remember what time my flight leaves tomorrow. Do me a favour and look the flight times up on the internet. (Look something up = search in a list)
4. Your flight takes off at 2pm tomorrow. (*Take off* = leave the ground)
5. When you take 1) off your jacket, remember to hang it 2) up in the wardrobe. You are always leaving your clothes lying 3) around . I’m fed 4) up with having to pick them 5) up all the time. I’m your mother, not your slave. (*Take off* = remove)
(*Hang up* = put your clothes on a coat hanger and hang them in the wardrobe. (*Hang up* is also used to fix a picture on the wall. I *hung* the picture *up* on the wall.
We also *hang up* curtains on the windows.
It also means to end a telephone conversation.
6. Take off your slippers and put your shoes on. It’s time to go to school. (Remove)
7. Can you turn the music down It’s too noisy. We don’t want the neighbours to complain again. (*Turn down* the volume = lower the volume)
8. Can you turn the TV up? I can’t hear it. (*Turn up* = raise the volume)
9. He turned off the light and went to sleep. (*Turn off* = disconnect

something from the electricity supply)

10. Can you turn the light on? It's dark in here. (*Turn on* = connect something to the electricity supply)

11. Make sure you turn the gas off when you finish cooking. (*Turn off* = disconnect the gas supply)

12. He turned on the tap and filled up the bath with hot water. (*Turn on* = allow the flow of water to exit the taps)

13. When it was full, he turned the tap off. (*Turn off* = stop the flow of water from the water supply)

14. My husband wakes up during the night. He finds it difficult to sleep. (*Wake up* = to stop sleeping)

15. He often gets up and has a glass of water, then he goes back to bed. (*Get up* = to leave the bed after you wake up).

PART FOURTEEN/PAST TENSE

1. We at the zoo yesterday with our son.
 - a. go
 - b. went
 - c. were

2. We to the park.
 - a. not go
 - b. didn't went
 - c. didn't go

3. We to the zoo.
 - a. go
 - b. went
 - c. were

4. I lunch in a restaurant with my colleagues today.
 - a. made
 - b. did
 - c. had

5. Yesterday we out. We stayed at home and watched a film on TV.
 - a. didn't went
 - b. not went
 - c. didn't go

6. Hi Lisa. My brother you yesterday at the market.
 - a. has seen

- b. saw
- c. sees

7. Oh really Jennifer! I him. What time me?

- a. have not seen/he saw
- b. not/saw/he see
- c. didn't see/did he see

8. He you before 10am.

- a. have seen
- b. seen
- c. saw

9. Who Lisa?. Jennifer's brother Lisa.

- a. did see/saw
- b. has seen /has seen
- c. saw/saw

10. How long did you live in London?

- a. before
- b. ago
- c. from

11. I in London three years ago.

- a. have lived
- b. lived
- c. had lived

12. It was very cold in Moscow so I gloves the whole time I was there.

- a. wear
- b. wore
- c. worn

13. a scarf when you were in Moscow?

- a. you wear
- b. you wore
- c. did you wear

14. No I wore gloves and a hat.

- a. I not
- b. I don't
- c. I didn't

15. Yesterday we red wine with our dinner.

- a. drink
- b. drunk
- c. drank

16. white wine with your dinner?

- a. You drink
- b. Did you drunk
- c. Did you drink

17. No we We red wine.

- a. not/drank

- b. didn't/drank
- c. didn't/drank

18. "What?" "We meat and salad."

- a. you eat/ate
- b. did you eat/ate
- c. you eaten/eaten

19. My alarm clock for over an hour this morning but I it.

- a. rang/didn't hear
- b. rung/not heard
- c. ring/didn't heard

20. Who the match?

- a. did win
- b. won
- c. win

1. We were at the zoo yesterday with our son. (Be *at* a place - *be* is a state verb and not an action verb therefore cannot be used with the preposition of movement '*to*'. With state verbs we use the preposition '*at*')
 2. We didn't go to the park yesterday.
 3. We went to the zoo.
 4. I had lunch in a restaurant with my colleagues today.
 5. Yesterday we didn't go out. We stayed at home and watched a film on TV.
 6. Hi Lisa. My brother saw you yesterday at the market.
 7. Oh really Jennifer! I didn't see him. What time did he see me?
 8. He saw you before 10am.
 9. Who saw Lisa? ** Jennifer's brother saw Lisa.
**This is a subject question. The subject is in the question so we do not use '*did*' in the question and the infinitive becomes the past tense of the verb.
- Here are a couple of examples.
- John* saw Mary. *Mary* saw Tim.
- Who* saw Mary? *John* saw Mary.
- Who* did *Mary* see? *Mary* saw Tim.
- The subjects are in *italics*.
10. How long ago did you live in London?
 11. I lived in London three years ago.
 12. It was very cold in Moscow so I wore gloves the whole time I was there.
 13. Did you wear a scarf when you were in Moscow?
 14. No I didn't. I wore gloves and a hat.
 15. Yesterday we drank red wine with our dinner.
 16. Did you drink white wine with your dinner?
 17. No we didn't. We drank red wine.
 18. "What did you eat?" "We ate meat and salad."

19. My alarm clock rang for over an hour this morning but I didn't hear it.

20. Who won **the match?

** This is another subject question. The subject is already in the question word '*who*'.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/THE PAST SIMPLE

To form the past simple we need to use the second column of the verbs but only in the affirmative. This is why it is important to memorize the verbs - the infinitive, the past tense and the past participle.

Go/went/gone

I go to the park every day.

I went to the park **yesterday**. 'Went' is the past tense of 'go'. We normally say '**when**' we do something when we use the past tense.

However, in the question and negative, the auxiliary verbs 'do and does' become the past tense (did) and the verb remains in its infinitive form. *Do* becomes *Did* and also *Does* becomes *Did*, so in the past tense third person singular is not different.

Example:

I *went* to the park yesterday.

I *didn't go* to the park yesterday.

Did I *go* to the park yesterday?

This is the pattern to follow for all verbs except the auxiliary verb 'be'.

PART FIFTEEN/VERB PLUS PREPOSITION

1. Please me a text message with your email address.

- a. send to
- b. send at
- c. send

2. He me a beautiful ring for my birthday.

- a. gave to
- b. gave
- c. given to

3. The phone rang and she it.

- a. answered to
- b. answered
- c. answered at

4. He my letter after three weeks.

- a. replied
- b. replied to
- c. replied

5. He his watch and said, "it's late."

- a. looked at
- b. looked to
- c. looked

6. He his mother every day.

- a. phone

- b. phones to
- c. phones

7. your C.V. please.

- a. Fax me
- b. Fax to me
- c. Fax at me

8. She my telephone number.

- a. asked me
- b. asked to me for
- c. asked me for

9. He his life story.

- a. told me
- b. told to me
- c. said to me

10. Sally her mother on the phone last night.

- a. spoke to
- b. spoken to
- c. spoke with

PART FIFTEEN/ANSWERS

1. Please send me a text message with your email.
2. He gave me a beautiful ring for my birthday.
3. The phone rang and she answered it.
4. He replied to my letter after three weeks.
5. He looked at his watch and said, "it's late."
6. He phones his mother every day.
7. Fax me your C.V. please.
8. She asked me for my telephone number.
9. He told me his life story.
10. Sally spoke to her mother on the phone last night.

1. There to do in our village. It's a boring place.
 - a. is nothing
 - b. are something
 - c. isn't nothing

2. There to do in our village. It's a boring place.
 - a. not anything
 - b. are nothing
 - c. isn't anything

3. Where's my bag? I left it but now I don't remember where. Can you see it?
 - a. somewhere/anywhere
 - b. anywhere/somewhere
 - c. somewhere/nowhere

4. I don't go on Sundays. I stay at home and relax.
 - a. nowhere
 - b. anywhere
 - c. somewhere

5. I on Sunday. I just stayed at home and relaxed.
 - a. didn't go anywhere
 - b. went somewhere
 - c. didn't go nowhere

6. I don't want to drink. I'm not thirsty.

- a. nothing
- b. something
- c. anything

7. Can I have to drink? I'm thirsty.

- a. nothing
- b. something
- c. anything

8. There's to drink? I'm sorry.

- a. nothing
- b. something
- c. anything

9. There isn't to drink? I'm sorry.

- a. nothing
- b. something
- c. anything

10. Did you nice at the party?

- a. met someone
- b. met no one
- c. meet anyone

11. I really nice at the party. Her name's Jill.

- a. meet nobody
- b. met somebody
- c. met anybody

12. I interesting at the party.

- a. didn't meet anybody
- b. not met somebody
- c. don't met anybody

13. stole my wallet on the bus today. I can't find it

- a. Nobody/nowhere
- b. Somebody/anywhere
- c. Somebody/nowhere

14. your wallet. You left it at home. It's on the table in the kitchen.

- a. Somebody didn't steal
- b. Nobody stole
- c. Nobody steal

PART SIXTEEN/ANSWERS

1. There is nothing to do in our village. It's a boring place.
2. There isn't anything to do in our village. It's a boring place.
3. Where's my bag? I left it somewhere but now I don't remember where.
Can you see it anywhere?
4. I don't go anywhere on Sundays. I stay at home and relax. (Sundays = every Sunday)
5. I didn't go anywhere on Sunday. I just stayed at home and relaxed.
(Sunday = only on that one Sunday of last week)
6. I don't want anything to drink. I'm not thirsty.
7. Can I have something to drink? I'm thirsty.
8. There's nothing to drink? I'm sorry.
9. There isn't anything to drink? I'm sorry.
10. Did you meet anyone nice at the party?
11. I met somebody really nice at the party. Her name's Jill.
12. I didn't meet anybody interesting at the party.
13. Somebody stole my wallet on the bus today. I can't find it anywhere.
14. Nobody stole your wallet. You left it at home. It's on the table in the kitchen.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

We use indefinite pronouns when we do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing.

Somebody and *someone* mean the same. (This refers to one person in general).

Anybody and *anyone* mean the same.

Nobody and *no-one* mean the same. (Not one person).

Everybody and *everyone* mean the same. (Each person)

People	Things	Places
Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Anybody	Anything	Anywhere
Nobody	Nothing	Nowhere
Everybody	Everything	Everywhere

More examples

People

Positive - I *saw somebody* in the garden.

Negative - I *didn't see anybody*.

Question - *Did you see anybody?*

Things

Positive - I *ate something* at lunch time.

Negative - I *didn't eat anything* at lunch time.

Question - *Did you eat anything?*

Places

Positive - I *went somewhere* nice on Sunday.

Negative - I *didn't go anywhere* nice on Sunday.

Question - *Did you go anywhere* nice on Sunday?

Note: we can also use *somewhere*, *somebody* and *something* in the question

when we refer to one thing.

Did you eat something? = defines one thing.

Did you eat anything? = defines one among a group of things.

Can somebody help me? = defines a single individual - specific

Can anybody help me? = defines one of a group - general.

PART SEVENTEEN/COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1. This camera costs 200 dollars and that one costs 300, so this one is

..... .

- a. more cheap
- b. the cheaper
- c. cheaper

2. London is Cheltenham.

- a. more expensive than
- b. expensiver than
- c. more expensive of

3. Cheltenham isn't London.

- a. expensive as
- b. as expensive of
- c. as expensive as

4. My car is big but John's is

- a. more big
- b. bigger
- c. biggest

5. My car is not John's.

- a. big like
- b. as big of
- c. as big as

6. Fred's car is bigger than mine and it is also bigger than John's. Fred's car

is the

- a. the most big
- b. biggest
- c. the biggest

7. My car is

- a. smaller
- b. the most small
- c. the smallest

8. John's car is faster than mine and Fred's car is faster than John's so Fred's car is

- a. the fast one
- b. the most fast
- c. the fastest

9. John's car is..... Fred's.

- a. not as fast as
- b. as fast as
- c. not fast as

10. Paul is taller than I am. He is also taller than the other boys in the class. He is boy in the class.

- a. the taller
- b. the most tall
- c. the tallest

11. I am Paul.

- a. not as tall as
- b. tall as
- c. not as tall than

12. Matthew is shorter than I am. He is shorter than all the other boys in the class as well. Matthew's boy in the class.

- a. the shorter
- b. the more short
- c. the shortest

13. That's the book I've ever read.

- a. interestingest
- b. more interesting
- c. most interesting

14. It's the one you lent me last week.

- a. most interesting of
- b. interestinger from
- c. more interesting than

15. The last book you lent me wasn't this one.

- a. boring as
- b. as boring as
- c. as boring than

16. It is restaurant in town.

- a. the most bad
- b. the baddest

c. the worst

17. I went there because you told me it was in town.

a. goodest

b. the better

c. the best

18. Michael is Jane.

a. intelligenter of

b. more intelligent than

c. most intelligent

19. Jane is not Michael.

a. as intelligent as

b. as intelligent than

c. as intelligent of

20. I'm thirty. My grandfather is ninety. I am my grandfather.

a. much younger than

b. much more young than

c. much younger of

21. My grandfather is I am.

a. very old than

b. much old than

c. much older than

22. My grandfather is I am.

- a. not young as
- b. not as young as
- c. not as young than

23. The city is the country.

- a. more noisy than
- b. nosier as
- c. noisier than

24. The country isn't the city.

- a. noisy as
- b. noisy than
- c. as noisy as

25. It is the place I have ever visited.

- a. goodest
- b. better
- c. best

26. Who is student in the class?

- a. brighter
- b. the most bright
- c. the brightest

27. Who is girl in your class?

- a. the more beautiful
- b. the beautifullest
- c. the most beautiful

28. Today is the day of my life.

- a. happier
- b. more happy
- c. happiest

29. I think Paris is exciting Rome.

- a. as as
- b. as than
- c. so as

30. This pasta is better than the pasta you made last week.

- a. more
- b. very
- c. much

31. The pasta you made last week wasn't this.

- a. as good than
- b. good as
- c. as good as

PART SEVENTEEN/ANSWERS

1. This camera costs 200 dollars and that one costs 300, so this one is cheaper.
2. London is more expensive than Cheltenham.
3. Cheltenham isn't as expensive as London.
4. My car is big but John's is bigger.
5. My car is not as big as John's.
6. Fred's car is bigger than mine and it is also bigger than John's. Fred's car is the biggest.
7. My car is the smallest .
8. John's car is faster than mine and Fred's car is faster than John's so Fred's car is the fastest.
9. John's car is not as fast as Fred's.
10. Paul is taller than I am. He is also taller than the other boys in the class. He is the tallest boy in the class.
11. I am not as tall as Paul.
12. Matthew is shorter than I am. He is shorter than all the other boys in the class as well. Matthew's the shortest boy in the class.
13. That's the most interesting book I've ever read.
14. It's more interesting than the one you lent me last week.
15. The last book you lent me wasn't as boring as this one.
16. It is the worst restaurant in town.
17. I went there because you told me it was the best in town.
18. Michael is more intelligent than Jane.
19. Jane is not as intelligent as Michael
20. I'm thirty. My grandfather is ninety. I am much younger than my grandfather.
21. My grandfather is much older than I am.

22. My grandfather is not as young as I am.
23. The city is noisier than the country.
24. The country isn't as noisy as the city.
25. It is the best place I have ever visited.
26. Who is the brightest student in the class?
27. Who is the most beautiful girl in your class?
28. Today is the happiest day of my life.
29. I think Paris is as exciting as Rome.
30. This pasta is much better than the pasta you made last week.
31. The pasta you made last week wasn't as good as this.

We use the comparatives when we want to compare two things.

To make the comparatives we add *-er* to adjectives with one syllable.

Example:

Wine is *cheaper* than champagne.

With longer adjectives we place '*more*' before the adjective.

Example:

Champagne is *more* expensive than wine.

With adjectives which end in 'y', such as, noisy, busy, happy, we take away the 'y' and add '*ier*'. These adjectives when uttered, sound like they have two syllables, but the 'y' does not count as a syllable.

Example:

The city is *noisier* than the country.

We always use '*than*' after the comparative adjective.

We use the superlative when we compare more than two things.

To form the superlative we add '*est*' to the end of the adjective, if it has one syllable, and '*most*' in front of adjectives with more than one syllable. With adjectives such as 'noisy, busy or happy', we take away the 'y' and add '*iest*'.

It is important to use the definite article '*the*' before the adjective in the superlatives.

Example:

Wine is *cheaper* than champagne.

Lemonade is *cheaper* than wine.

Of the three things, wine, champagne and lemonade, which is *the* cheapest?

Lemonade is *the* cheapest.

Which is *the most* expensive?

Champagne is *the most* expensive.

The reverse comparative

To form the reverse comparative we use 'as + adjective + as' to say that two things are equal.

To say that the first is less than the second, we use 'not as + adjective + as'.

Example:

Scotland is *as cold as* Sweden. They are equal

Sweden is *not as cold as* Siberia. Sweden's coldness is less than the coldness of Siberia.

Make superlative and present perfect sentences. Change the *adjective (in italics)* to its superlative form and put the infinitive of the verb in brackets into the past participle. Use the two examples as a guide.

Remember that when we use the present perfect, we need to use 'have' as an auxiliary + the past participle of the verb. We use 'ever' for added emphasis.

Numbers 1 and 2 are examples

1. That new restaurant is *good*. Yes I know, it's the restaurant I have ever to. (Be)

That new restaurant is *good*. Yes I know. It's the *best* restaurant I've ever *been* to.

2. The fish was really *fresh*. Yes, it's the fish I've ever (Taste)

The fish was really *fresh*. Yes, it's the *freshest* fish I've ever *tasted*.

3. It was *expensive*. Yes I know. It's the restaurant I've ever to. (Be)

4. John arrived *late*. Yes I know. It's the he has ever(Be)
He usually arrives on time or at the most a few minutes late.

5. Jane's new hairstyle is really *nice*. Yes I know. It's the hairstyle she has ever (Have)

6. Her hair is really *long*. Yes I know. It's the her hair has ever (Be)

7. She's a *lovely* person. Yes I know. She's the person I've ever (Meet)

8. Her new house is *beautiful*. Yes I know. It's the house I've ever (See)

9. John's new car is really *fast*. Yes I know. It's the car I've ever in. (Be)

10. For such a fast car it was really *cheap*. Yes I know. It's the car
he's ever(Buy)

11. Isn't that t-shirt a bit *tight*. Yes I know. It's the t-shirt I've ever
..... . (Wear)

12. The kitchen floor is really *dirty* today. Yes I know. It's the it has
ever(Be)

3. It was *expensive*. Yes I know. It's the *most expensive* restaurant I've ever *been* to.
4. John arrived *late*. Yes I know. It's the *latest* he has ever *been*. He always arrives on time or at the most a few minutes late.
5. Jane's new hairstyle is really *nice*. Yes I know. It's the *niciest* hairstyle she has ever *had*.
6. Her hair is really *long*. Yes I know. It's the *longest* her hair has ever *been*.
7. She's a *lovely* person. Yes I know. She's the *loveliest* person I've ever *met*.
8. Her new house is *beautiful*. Yes I know. It's the *most beautiful* house I've ever *seen*.
9. John's new car is really *fast*. Yes I know. It's the *fastest* car I've ever *been* in.
10. For such a fast car it was really *cheap*. Yes I know. It's the *cheapest* car he's ever *bought*.
11. Isn't that t-shirt a bit *tight*? Yes I know. It's the *tightest* t-shirt I've ever *worn*.
12. The kitchen floor is really *dirty* today. Yes I know. It's the *dirtiest* it has ever *been*.

Make passive sentences. Remember, if the active is in the *present tense*, then the form of the verb 'be', must also be in the present tense, and the verb used in the present tense changes to its past participle form. The same applies for all the passive forms.

An example is given for each passive tense.

1. In China they grow rice.
Rice is grown in China.

2. They speak English here.
English here.

3. In Italy they make the best wine.
The best wine in Italy.

4. In Scotland they make the best whiskey.
The best whiskey in Scotland.

5. Does the bill include service?
Is service in the bill?

With the past simple active to passive, just follow the same rule as in the present simple. The past tense verb means that the verb 'be' should be in the past tense and the past tense verb used in the active, becomes the past participle. If it is a regular verb, then there is no need to change it as the past tense and the past participles are identical. If it is an irregular verb then it must be changed.

7. The builders built my house in 1976.

My house was built in 1976.

8. Nobody saw the burglars.

The burglars by anybody.

9. Did they clean the garden yesterday?

..... yesterday?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

10. The mechanic is repairing my car.

My car is being repaired

11. They are renovating my house at the moment.

My house at the moment.

PAST CONTINUOUS PASSIVE

12. The nurses were giving him medicine when I arrived.

He was being given medicine when I arrived.

13. They were cleaning the house when I got there.

The house when I got there.

PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE

14. Somebody has already called the police.

The police

15. They have tested the new car three times.

The new car three times. It will soon be available on the market.

FUTURE SIMPLE ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

16. Soon they will put him in prison.

He will be put in prison soon.

17. They will give you the results tomorrow.

You the results tomorrow.

TO BE GOING TO ACTIVE TO PASSIVE

18. They are going to open an Italian restaurant in town.

An Italian restaurant is going to be opened in town.

19. They are going to train John for the managerial position.

John for the managerial position.

20. They are going to sell the house.

The house

1. In China they grow rice.
Rice is grown in China.
2. They speak English here.
English is spoken here.
3. In Italy they make the best wine.
The best wine is made in Italy.
4. In Scotland they make the best whiskey.
The best whiskey is made in Scotland.
5. Does the bill include service?
Is service included in the bill?
7. The builders built my house in 1976.
My house was built in 1976.
8. Nobody saw the burglars.
The burglars weren't seen by anybody.
9. Did they clean the garden yesterday?
Was the garden cleaned yesterday?
10. The mechanic is repairing my car.
My car is being repaired
11. They are renovating my house at the moment.
My house is being renovated at the moment.
12. The nurses were giving him medicine when I arrived.
He was being given medicine when I arrived.
13. They were cleaning the house when I got there.
The house was being cleaned when I got there.
14. Somebody has already called the police.
The police has already been called.
15. They have tested the new car three times.

The new car has been tested three times. It will soon be available on the market.

16. Soon they will put him in prison.

He will be put in prison soon.

17. They will give you the results tomorrow.

You will be given the results tomorrow.

18. They are going to open an Italian restaurant in town.

An Italian restaurant is going to be opened in town.

19. They are going to train John for the managerial position.

John is going to be trained for the managerial position.

20. They are going to sell the house.

The house is going to be sold.

As seen in the exercises we always use a version of the verb ‘*be*’ + the past participle of the verb which is used in the active voice.

The following examples will show you how to transform the *active* into the *passive*. The passive voice is used when the focus shifts from the subject to the object.

Present simple active to passive

The Scots **make** **whisky**. (Active)

The verb ‘**make**’ is in the present tense so the verb ‘be’ must be in the present tense too. We use third person singular (The object, whisky, is third person singular so the verb ‘be’ must be in the present simple third person, and the verb ‘make’ takes its past participle form.

Whisky is made by the Scots. (Passive)

Past simple active to passive

John **broke** **the window**. (Active)

The verb ‘**break**’ is in the past tense so the verb ‘be’ must be in the past tense too. We use third person singular of the verb ‘be’ because ‘the window’ is an ‘it’, a third person singular subject. We change ‘broke’ into its past participle form.

The window was broken by John. (Passive)

Present continuous active to passive

The mechanic is repairing my car. (Active)

The verb ‘**repair**’ is in the present progressive form so the verb ‘be’ must be in its progressive form too. We use third person singular of the verb ‘be’ because ‘my car’ is as ‘it’, a third person singular subject. We change ‘repair’ into its past participle form.

My car is *being repaired*. (Passive)

Put the verbs in the correct tense. The past progressive (continuous) or the past simple tense

Example:

John his car when it to rain.

John was fixing his car when it started to rain.

The fixing was in progress and was interrupted by a past event or action, that is, it started to rain.

1. I to Japan last summer.

- a. flew
- b. was flying
- c. flown

2. Everyone a great time until a gatecrasher arrived and ruined the party.

- a. was having
- b. were having
- c. had

3. While she she asleep.

- a. read/fell
- b. was reading/was falling
- c. was reading/fell

4. I the window when I off the ladder.

- a. was cleaning/fell

- b. cleaning/I was falling
- c. was cleaning/I was falling

5. She when a cat out in front of her car.

- a. was driving/was running
- b. drove/ran
- c. was driving/ran

6. They when the phone

- a. slept/rang
- b. were sleeping/rang
- c. sleeping/was ringing

7. I lunch when an old friend the restaurant.

- a. was having/entered
- b. had /was entering
- c. was having/was entering

8. While I a shower I and fell.

- a. was having/was slipping
- b. had /was slipping
- c. was having/slipped

9. My mother when she her finger.

- a. was cooking/was burning
- b. cooked/was burning
- c. was cooking/burnt

10. He when he nearly on a piece of meat.

- a. was eating/was choking
- b. ate /was choking
- c. was eating/choked

PART TWENTY/ANSWERS

1. I flew to Japan last summer.
2. Everyone was having a great time until a gatecrasher arrived and ruined the party.
3. While she was reading she fell asleep.
4. I was cleaning the window when I fell off the ladder.
5. She was driving when a cat ran out in front of her car.
6. They were sleeping when the phone rang.
7. I was having lunch when an old friend entered the restaurant.
8. While I was having a shower I slipped and fell.
9. My mother was cooking when she burnt her finger.
10. He was eating when he nearly choked on a piece of meat.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/PAST CONTINUOUS

In English, the past continuous is used to indicate an activity in progress at a specified moment in the past.

We use the past tense of the auxiliary verb 'be' + the main verb in its gerund form.

Example:

I *was flying* across the Atlantic between 2.15 and 2.20 yesterday.

The action of '*flying*' was in progress between those two times.

He *was listening* to music *when* I saw him yesterday.

The action of '*listening*' was in progress in that specific moment *when* I saw him.

She *wasn't sleeping* when I arrived. She *was getting dressed*.

The action of '*sleeping*' was not in progress when I arrived. The action of '*getting dressed*' was in progress.

For the negative and the question form see verb 'be' chart.

When I arrived at the bus stop, a man *was waiting* for the bus. He *was reading* a newspaper.

The action of waiting and reading were in progress when I arrived.

Verbs plus *infinitive or gerund or infinitive without 'to'*

Decide whether the following verbs take the infinitive, the gerund or the infinitive without 'to'.

1. We decided to the opera last night.
 - a. not going
 - b. not go
 - c. not to go

2. We like
 - a. travel
 - b. travelling
 - c. to travel

3. "What in your free time?" "Gardening and relaxing."
 - a. you like to do
 - b. do you like doing
 - c. do you do

4. She wants to the beach with her.
 - a. that I go
 - b. me to go
 - c. I going

5. I'd like a brother or a sister.
 - a. have
 - b. having

c. to have

6. I hope you soon.

a. see

b. seeing

c. to see

7. I like on Saturday mornings.

a. clean

b. cleaning

c. to clean

8. I like

a. clean

b. cleaning

c. to clean

9. He wants jobs.

a. to change

b. changing

c. change

10. Her mother doesn't her go out in the evenings.

a. allow

b. let

c. permit

11. She makes her in and study.

- a. to stay
- b. staying
- c. stay

12. I enjoy in my spare time.

- a. read
- b. to read
- c. reading

13. We the United States next summer.

- a. are planning going
- b. plan go
- c. are planning on going

14. We some of the work.

- a. are plan to outsource
- b. plan to outsource
- c. plan outsourcing

15. You need more. You never sit down.

- a. to relax
- b. relax
- c. relaxing

16. “What shall we do tonight?” “How about going a film?”

- a. to see
- b. see
- c. seeing

17. Turn that music off. I can't stand to it. It's too loud.

- a. to listen
- b. listen
- c. listening

18. I think you should a job.

- a. to find
- b. find
- c. found

19. You had better the truth said the judge to the defendant.

- a. to tell
- b. telling
- c. tell

20. I'd rather hard than steal.

- a. working
- b. to work
- c. work

1. We decided not to go to the opera last night.

2. We like travelling.

Note: we can also say 'we like to travel' but there is a subtle difference. Like + gerund = generally. When we use *like* + *infinitive*, we normally say '*when*'. 'We *like to travel* when there is no traffic.' (See number 7 and 8)

3. "What do you like doing in your free time?" "Gardening and relaxing."

4. She wants me to go to the beach with her.

5. I'd like to have a brother or a sister.

6. I hope to see you soon.

7. I like to clean on Saturday mornings.

8. I like cleaning.

9. He wants to change jobs.

10. Her mother doesn't let her go out in the evenings. (Let + infinitive without 'to', 'allow' and 'permit' require the 'to'. Allow her to go out/permit her to go out.

11. She makes her stay in and study.

12. I enjoy reading in my spare time.

13. We are planning on going the United States next summer.

14. We plan to outsource some of the work.

Note: usually 'plan on + gerund' is used in the present continuous form and is less formal. We need to use the gerund because 'on' is a preposition. If a verb follows a preposition, it automatically takes the gerund. Plan to do (something) is more formal.

15. You need to relax more. You never sit down.

16. What shall we do tonight? How about going to see a film?

17. Turn that music off. I can't stand listening to it. It's too loud.

18. I think you should find a job.

Note: all auxiliary verbs and modal auxiliary verbs take the bare infinitive without the 'to'.

19. You had better tell the truth said the judge to the defendant.

20. I'd rather work hard than steal.

GRAMMAR FOCUS SUMMARY/GERUND OR INFINITIVE OR INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE ‘TO’

The following lists are of the most commonly used verbs and the patterns they follow when used with other verbs.

INFINITIVE		GERUND	
Allow	<i>to see</i>	Love	<i>seeing</i>
Decide	<i>to see</i>	Like	<i>seeing</i>
Hope	<i>to see</i>	Enjoy	<i>seeing</i>
Need	<i>to see</i>	Can't stand	<i>seeing</i>
Permit	<i>to see</i>	Hate	<i>seeing</i>
Plan	<i>to see</i>		
Want	<i>to see</i>		
Would like	<i>to see</i>		

GERUND AND INFINITIVE WITH NO CHANGE TO MEANING

Some verbs can take the gerund or the infinitive without any change to their meanings. Others can take both forms but the meanings change.

Begin to go/begin going

Start to go/start going

Prefer to go/prefer going

Continue to go/continue going

Bother to do/bother doing

Verbs with two patterns but different meanings

Verbs with two patterns but different meanings. These verbs have two possible patterns. They can take the gerund and the infinitive but the meaning changes according to which pattern you use.

(1) I like reading => generally - when I read it makes me happy.

(2) I like to read before I go to bed => on this occasion - before I go to bed I am happy to read - this is my preferred choice.

(1) I hate working => I do not like this

(2) I hate to work on Saturdays => only on this occasion

(1) I stopped working => I no longer work

(2) I stopped to work => I interrupted what I was doing to begin to work.

(1) I remember seeing her => My mind can recall this fact. I remember (now) that I saw her sometime in the (past).

(2) I remembered to see her => I didn't forget

(1) I tried to fix the door handle but without success => I made an attempt

(2) 'The door handle is broken.' 'Why don't you try fixing it?' => A possible solution.

(1) I regret leaving my job => I am not happy I left it.

(2) I regret to inform you => I am sorry to tell you this - formal written English.

(1) Mark stopped smoking. => He doesn't smoke anymore.

(2) Mark stopped to smoke. => He interrupted what he was doing because he wanted to smoke.

INFINITIVE WITHOUT 'TO'

Let/make (someone) do something

Let = allow

Make = force

Let me go out

Make me go out

I would rather go out

PART TWENTY TWO/INTERMEDIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. I don't agree you.
 - a. to
 - b. with
 - c. at

2. I depend Mike to help pay the rent.
 - a. from
 - b. on
 - c. of

3. I Tim is really politics.
 - a. interesting in
 - b. interested in
 - c. interested for

4. I He his job for over an hour.
 - a. spoke of
 - b. spoke about
 - c. spoke with

5. I'm really worried James. He seems so depressed nowadays.
 - a. for
 - b. about
 - c. of

6. I'm thinking buying a new house.
 - a. to

- b. about
- c. of

7. She's in love with Tim. She thinks him night and day.

- a. of
- b. about
- c. to

8. I'm not keen football. In fact it bores me to death.

- a. of
- b. about
- c. on

PART TWENTY TWO/ANSWERS

1. I don't agree with you.
2. I depend on Mike to help pay the rent.
3. Tim is really interested in politics.
4. He spoke about his job for over an hour.
5. I'm really worried about James. He seems so depressed nowadays.
6. I'm thinking about buying a new house.
7. She's in love with Tim. She thinks about him night and day.
8. I'm not keen on football. In fact it bores me to death.

PART TWENTY THREE/ED/ING ADJECTIVES

Decide which adjectives is suitable. The adjective with the 'ed' ending or the adjective with the 'ing' ending.

Be careful with number six **

1. I to see him again after such a long time.
 - a. was surprised
 - b. was surprising

2. Isn't it how time flies?
 - a. surprised
 - b. surprising

3. I Today was a day in the office.
 - a. am tiring/tiring
 - b. am tired/tiring
 - c. tiring/tired

4. He about his new job he was about to start.
 - a. excited/exciting
 - b. exciting/excited
 - c. was excited/exciting
5. I with my job.
 - a. are boring/boring
 - b. are bored/boring
 - c. am bored/boring

6. He me. He's a man.**
 - a. bore/boring

- b. bores/boring
- c. boring/boring

7. He in watching that film. It isn't very..... .

- a. is interesting/interested
- b. is interested/interesting
- c. is not interested/interesting

8. I with this weather. It's very..... .

- a. am depressed/depressing
- b. am depressing/depressed

9. I in watching that film. It isn't very..... .

- a. am interesting/interested
- b. am interested/interesting
- c. am not interested/interesting

10. The boss is with the results. He says they are very

- a. satisfied/satisfying
- b. satisfying/satisfied

11. We were to hear the terrible news. The news was really

- a. shocking/shocked
- b. shocked/shocking

12. At first I was to hear what he did. It was ever so

- a. annoyed/annoying
- b. annoying/annoyed

PART TWENTY THREE/ANSWERS

1. I was surprised to see him again after such a long time.
 2. Isn't it surprising how time flies?
 3. I am tired .Today was a tiring day in the office.
 4. He was excited about his new exciting job he was about to start.
 5. I am bored with my boring job.
 6. He bores me. He's a boring man.** This is the verb and not the adjective.
(To bore someone)
 7. He is not interested in watching that film. It isn't very interesting.
 8. I am depressed with this weather. It's very depressing.
 9. I am not interested in watching that film. It isn't very interesting.
 10. The boss is satisfied with the results. He says they are very satisfying.
 11. We were shocked to hear the terrible news. The news was really shocking.
 12. At first I was annoyed to hear what he did. It was ever so annoying.
- Note from the author: Remember that the 'ed' ending adjectives are adjectives to describe something you feel. 'I am tired' (I feel tired)

Verbs and Adjectives that look the same

The ‘*ed*’ and ‘*ing*’ adjectives can be confusing. It is because the ‘*ed*’ ones are the same as the past tense and the past participle of some regular verbs. The ‘*ing*’ adjectives can mislead you into thinking they are the gerunds of the verb, given that the gerund is the same. The following exercise has the aim of clarifying one from another.

If the underlined word is an adjective, write **A**. If it is the past tense of the verb, write **P**. If it is the gerund, write **G**.

The first two have been done for you. They are examples.

PART TWENTY FOUR/VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

1. He is very boring. He talks about himself non stop. A
2. He is boring me with his stupid talk. G
3. My son is very annoying. He always forgets to turn the lights off.
4. Stop flicking channels. You are annoying me.
5. He surprised me by buying me an expensive ring. I thought he was a mean man but I was wrong.
6. Stop talking about your problems all the time. You are depressing me.
7. He really shocked his parents by disappearing and not contacting them ever again.
8. You are annoying the dog by blowing on its face. Stop it please.
9. It is depressing being at home all day.
10. She is irritating me with her stupid behaviour.

PART TWENTY FOUR/ANSWERS

3. My son is very annoying. He always forgets to turn the lights off. A
4. Stop flicking channels. You are annoying me. G
5. He surprised me by buying me an expensive ring. I thought he was a mean man but I was wrong. P
6. Stop talking about your problems all the time. You are depressing me. G
7. He really shocked his parents by disappearing and not contacting them ever again. P
8. You are annoying the dog by blowing on its face. Stop it please. G
9. It is depressing being at home all day. A
10. She is irritating me with her stupid behaviour. G

Zero, first and second conditionals

Test your knowledge

1. I buy it if I had the money.
 - a. will
 - b. would
 - c. would to

2. If I the lottery, I would buy a cottage by the sea.
 - a. win
 - b. won
 - c. would win

3. If he early, he has a shower.
 - a. got up
 - b. gets up
 - c. will get up

4. If I him, I will tell him you called.
 - a. will see
 - b. saw
 - c. see

5. If you want a scholarship, then never give up.
 - a. to gain
 - b. to win
 - c. to earn

6. If she with her parents, she wouldn't have so much money.

- a. not lived
- b. don't lived
- c. didn't live

7. If he to go we understand.

- a. not want/would
- b. doesn't wants/will
- c. doesn't want/will

8. If they hurry we be late.

- a. not/would
- b. doesn't/will
- c. don't/will

9. Sally if she has time.

- a. will phones
- b. would phone
- c. will phone

10. If she have to wait for the bus she be late.

- a. not/would
- b. doesn't/won't
- c. didn't/wouldn't

1. I would buy it if I had the money. (Second conditional/hypothetical situation - we use the past simple after the condition, that is, the 'if' clause and 'would + bare infinitive' to indicate the result of the condition).

I don't have the money so I can't buy it.

2. If I won the lottery, I would buy a cottage by the sea. (Second conditional/hypothetical situation -

3. If he gets up early, he has a shower. Zero conditional/all time. He has a shower *every time* he gets up early. (We use the present simple tense to indicate the condition, the 'if' clause, and the present simple to show the result of the condition)

4. If I see him, I will tell him you called. (First conditional/future possibility - we use the present simple after the 'if' clause, which is the condition, and the future simple 'will + bare infinitive' to indicate the result of the condition)

5. If you want to win a scholarship, then never give up. (Zero conditional/all time/want + infinitive)

6. If she didn't live with her parents, she wouldn't have so much money. (2nd conditional/hypothetical)

7. If he doesn't want to go we will understand. (1st conditional/future possibility)

8. If they don't hurry we will be late.

9. Sally will phone if she has time. (1st conditional/future possibility)

10. If she didn't have to wait for the bus she wouldn't be late. (Second conditional/hypothetical)

GRAMMAR FOCUS/RECAP ON THE CONDITIONALS

Now to recap (summarise), on the conditionals use the zero conditional to say that something is always true. Use the present tense in the 'if' clause (the condition) and the present tense in the result of the condition clause.

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Result of condition</u>
If you drop an egg	it breaks
If you don't drop an egg	it doesn't break
If you drop an egg	does it break?

We use the first conditional for a future possibility

After the condition (the 'if' clause) we use the present simple. We use the future simple, 'will + infinitive' for the result of the condition. The negative, 'will not' is normally contracted and becomes 'won't'

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Result of condition</u>
If you see John	He'll help you.
If you don't see John	He won't help you.
If I see John	will he help me?

Second conditional/hypothetical situations

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Result of condition</u>
If I had a lot of money	I would leave my job
If I didn't have a job	I wouldn't have any money.
If you won the lottery	would you leave your job?

After the 'if' clause, that is, the condition, we use the past simple tense. For the result of the condition clause, we use '*would + infinitive*', contracted to 'd after the subject. I'd, you'd she'd, etc. In the negative the contracted form is not after the subject but on 'not', wouldn't. E. g I'd leave my job, I wouldn't leave my job.

Fill the gaps with: until/as soon as/unless

1. I'll phone you I get back.
2. we hurry, we'll miss our flight.
3. I can come I finish this letter.
4. I waited 8pm but he didn't arrive.
5. She will not come someone picks her up.
6. He will tell you where to go you arrive.
7. he apologizes, I will never speak to him again.
8. I get home, I make a lovely cup of tea and put my feet up and relax.
9. I get my salary, I'm going to put a deposit down on a car I saw in the showroom last week.
10. I'm waiting he gets home to tell him the news.

1. I'll phone you as soon as I get back.
2. Unless we hurry, we'll miss our flight. (Unless we hurry = if we don't hurry)
3. I can come as soon as I finish this letter. (The minute I finish)
4. I waited until 8pm but he didn't arrive. (Until = up to that moment)
5. She will not come unless someone picks her up. (This is the same as, 'she will only come if someone picks her up')
6. He will tell you where to go as soon as you arrive.
7. Unless he apologizes, I will never speak to him again. (This is the same as, 'if he doesn't apologize')
8. As soon as I get home, I make a lovely cup of tea and put my feet up and relax.
9. As soon as I get my salary, I'm going to put a deposit down on a car I saw in the showroom last week.
10. I'm waiting until he gets home to tell him the news.

Author's note:

After 'unless', 'as soon as' and 'until', we use the present simple and not the future simple. They take the same form as the first conditional.

E.g. If I go, I will tell him

As soon as I go, I will tell him.

Unless he comes, I won't see him again.

Until I find a job, I can't buy anything.

Note that we need the negative with 'unless' and 'until' on the result of the condition part of the sentence. Until I find a job (condition) I can't buy anything (result of the condition).

PART TWENTY SEVEN/PREPOSITION OR NOT

1. We Johnny until nine o' clock then we left without him.
 - a. waited
 - b. waited for
 - c. waited on

2. I usually the evening news on the radio.
 - a. listen
 - b. listen for
 - c. listen to

3. We the waiter then called a taxi to take us home.
 - a. paid
 - b. paid to
 - c. paid for

4. You the meal the last time. Now it's my turn.
 - a. paid
 - b. payed
 - c. paid for

5. They him to leave the pub because he was underage.
 - a. asked to
 - b. asked
 - c. asked for

6. I haven't spoken to Mary and John for weeks. Could you ask
phone me tonight?

- a. her to
- b. them
- c. them to

7. He his wife to say he'd be late.

- a. rang
- b. rang at
- c. rang to

8. My mother me this necklace.

- a. gave to
- b. gave
- c. given

PART TWENTY SEVEN/ANSWERS

1. We waited for Johnny until nine o' clock then we left without him.
2. I usually listen to the evening news on the radio.
3. We paid the waiter then called a taxi to take us home.
4. You paid for the meal the last time. Now it's my turn.
5. They asked him to leave the pub because he was underage.
6. I haven't spoken to Mary and John for weeks. Could you ask them to phone me tonight?
7. He rang his wife to say he'd be late.
8. My mother gave me this necklace.

1. “Does your sister look like you?” “Yes We’ve both got blonde hair and the same colour of eyes.”

- a. she looks
- b. she does
- c. she looks like

2. “..... does your brother look like?” “He looks like my father. He’s got my father’s nose and shape of face.”

- a. How
- b. Who
- c. What

3. “..... does he look like?” “He’s tall with dark hair.”

- a. Who
- b. What
- c. How

4. “..... he like?” “He’s a kind and generous boy.”

- a. What’s
- b. What does
- c. Who’s

5. “How is he?” “Who? Mark? He“

- a. 's fine
- b. 's tall with dark hair
- c. 's extremely generous

6. I my grandfather. We're both tall with dark eyes and prominent features.

- a. like
- b. look like
- c. look

7. I didn't know Mary was your sister. She doesn't you.

- a. look
- b. looks like
- c. look like

8. Martin's very handsome. He an actor.

- a. looks
- b. looks like
- c. look like

9. She's Italian but she American.

- a. look
- b. looks like
- c. looks

10. He says his dog's a sheepdog but it an Alsatian to me.

- a. looks
- b. looks like
- c. likes

PART TWENTY EIGHT/ANSWERS

1. “Does your sister look like you?” “Yes she does. We’ve both got blonde hair and the same colour of eyes.”
2. “Who does your brother look like?” “He looks like my father. He’s got my father’s nose and shape of face.”
3. “What does he look like?” “He’s tall with dark hair.”
4. “What’s he like?” “He’s a kind and generous boy.”
5. “How is he?” “Who? Mark? He ’s fine.”
6. I look like my grandfather. We’re both tall with dark eyes and prominent features.
7. I didn’t know Mary was your sister. She doesn’t look like you.
8. Martin’s very handsome. He looks like an actor.
9. She’s Italian but she looks American.
10. He says his dog’s a sheepdog but it looks like an Alsatian to me.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/LOOK/LOOK LIKE

We use ‘*look*’ + *adjective* to express our opinion by how we see someone or something.

John *looks* tired. My opinion by how I see John.

We also use ‘*look*’ + age.

Example:

She *looks* about thirty. This is my opinion by how I see her.

We use ‘*look like*’ + noun to express how we see someone or something. We see a similarity.

Example:

He *looks like* my brother.

We use the preposition ‘*like*’ + noun.

Example:

He’s *like* his father. They both love motorbikes.

PART TWENTY NINE/SO/BECAUSE/ALTHOUGH

Put either *so*, *because* or *although* in the gaps in the following exercise.

1. It was raining we took an umbrella.
2. it was late, we decided not to go out.
3. It was late we decided not to go out.
4. it was late, we still went out.
5. the restaurant is expensive, we still eat there.
6. We don't have lunch at home we don't have enough time.
7. We have a sandwich for lunch we don't have to cook.
8. he was full he still continued to eat.
9. it's hot, he still keeps the heating on.
10. He buys her flowers he loves her.
11. he's poor he's a happy man.
12. He goes into the garden he can smoke.

PART TWENTY NINE/ANSWERS

1. It was raining so we took an umbrella.
2. Because it was late, we decided not to go out.
3. It was late so we decided not to go out.
4. Although it was late, we still went out.
5. Although the restaurant is expensive, we still eat there.
6. We don't have lunch at home because we don't have enough time.
7. We have a sandwich for lunch so we don't have to cook.
8. Although he was full he still continued to eat.
9. Although it's hot, he still keeps the heating on.
10. He buys her flowers because he loves her.
11. Although he's poor he's a happy man.
12. He goes into the garden so he can smoke.

PART THIRTY/QUESTION TAGS

We use question tags to check information.

Put the correct question tag in the spaces below.

1. John was in London this weekend?
2. Mary's from Ireland?
3. We're late?
4. You can't drive?
5. He's never been to Britain?
6. You were in my brother's class at school?
7. She can speak three languages?
8. The Berlin wall was knocked down in 1989?
9. They're going to Spain next summer?
10. She'll be late?
11. You wouldn't like to work in the city?
12. She'd never seen Casablanca until she was invited to a wedding there last month?
13. He wishes he could speak English?
14. She couldn't speak until she was three years old, ...?

PART THIRTY/QUESTION TAGS/ANSWERS

1. John was in London this weekend *wasn't he?*
2. Mary's from Ireland *isn't she?*
3. We're late *aren't we?*
4. You can't drive *can you?*
5. He's never been to Britain *has he?*
6. You were in my brother's class at school *weren't you?*
7. She can speak three languages *can't she?*
8. The Berlin wall was knocked down in 1989 *wasn't it?*
9. They're going to Spain next summer *aren't they?*
10. She'll be late *won't she?*
11. You wouldn't like to work in the city *would you?*
12. She'd never seen Casablanca until she was invited to a wedding there last month *had she?*
13. He wishes he could speak English *doesn't he?* (A present wish)
14. She couldn't speak until she was three years old, *could she?*

GRAMMAR FOCUS/QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are used in English to check information. We want confirmation from the person we are speaking to. We use auxiliary verbs for question tags. If we use the present simple tense, then we need the auxiliary verb 'do' or 'does' or the auxiliary verb 'be' in its present tense if the information you are checking does not have a main verb. We use negative question tags in positive statements and positive question tags in negative statements.

Example:

You *live* in Manchester, *don't you?*

You *don't live* in Manchester, *do you?*

Auxiliary 'be'

It's hot today, *isn't it?*

It *isn't* hot today, *is it?*

The auxiliary verb for the past tense is 'did'.

He *went* to England last week, *didn't he?*

He *didn't go* to England last week, *did he?*

Auxiliary 'be' in the past tense

You *were* at home last night, *weren't you?*

You *weren't* at home last night, *were you?*

When the subject is 'this' or 'that' then we use 'it'.

Example:

That's my pen, *isn't it?*

This isn't your pen, *is it?*

When the subject is 'these' or 'those' we use 'they'.

Example:

These aren't your books, are they?

Those books are mine, aren't they?

When we use modal auxiliary verbs, such as 'can', 'could', 'must', 'will', 'would', 'should', 'may', 'might' etc, then the question tag should be used with the same modal auxiliary.

Example:

He *couldn't* come to the party, *could* he?

He *could* speak English after only twenty lessons, *couldn't* he?

Put one of the following future tenses in the gaps below.

Will+infinitive/be going to+infinitive/present continuous for future arrangements. Use the verb in brackets

1. I on holiday at Easter. I won some money. (Go)
2. My brother a lawyer when he finishes his studies. (Be)
3. Where next summer? (Go)
4. I booked my summer holiday a few weeks ago. I.....to Majorca for ten days in July. (Go)
5. I think I to a concert next Saturday. I still haven't decided. (Go)
6. Oh, look at those clouds! It(Rain)
7. He the pub after dinner. Do you want to go with him? (Go)
8. It's raining outside. I can't hang the washing out now. I it on the clothes horse instead. (Hang)
9. "Where's Jenny?" "She late. She always is."(Be)
10. That bag looks heavy. I it for you. (Carry)
11. She a party on Saturday night. She wants us to go. (Have)
12. Anne me tomorrow for lunch. (Meet)

1. I'm going on holiday at Easter. I won some money. (The present continuous for an arrangement/something which is already organised)

2. My brother is going to be a lawyer when he finishes his studies.

In number 2, we use *to be going to + infinitive* for a future intention.

3. Where are you going next summer?

4. I booked my summer holiday a few weeks ago. I am going to Majorca for ten days in July.

5. I think I will go to a concert next Saturday. I still haven't decided.

In number 5 we use *will + infinitive* with verbs which are not definite, such as 'think' and 'hope'.

6. Oh, look at those clouds! It's going to rain.

In number 6 we use 'to be going to + infinitive' when we know that something will definitely happen very soon.

7. He going to the pub after dinner. Do you want to go with him?

8. It's raining outside. I can't hang the washing out now. I'll hang it on the clothes horse instead.

In number 8 we use *will + infinitive* for a spontaneous decision/decided at the moment of speaking.

9. "Where's Jenny?" "She'll be late. She always is." In number 9 we use *will + infinitive* for a future prediction.

10. That bag looks heavy. I'll carry it for you.

In number 10 we use 'will + infinitive' when we offer to do something.

11. She's having a party on Saturday night. She wants us to go.

12. Anne's meeting me tomorrow for lunch. (We use the present continuous for a fixed arrangement/human arrangement)

The previous exercise focused on the various ways of expressing the future.

The present continuous with a future use

We use the *present continuous*, not only for an action in progress at the moment of speaking but as a way of seeing the future. When we are certain of something then we add a time expression to the *present continuous* to give it its future form.

We use it for arrangements - usually organized with another person or other people. This is often referred to as the diary tense since we normally write appointments in our diaries or, for work purposes, our agendas. We use this tense for the 'near' future since normally our arrangements or appointments are not in the distant future.

Examples of the *present continuous* with a future use - in exercise thirty -are seen in numbers 1, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 12. These are examples of definite future arrangements.

To be going to + infinitive

We use 'to be going to' + the bare infinitive of the verb. The bare infinitive = the infinitive without the 'to'. The 'to' you see belongs to 'be going to'. The 'be going to' aspect puts the verb which follows into the future. We use it for future intentions. What we want to do.

I'm going to wash my hair tonight. (I decided to do this before I spoke - it was already in my mind to do this).

We cannot say: *I'm washing my hair tonight?* Why is this so? Because the present continuous is used *only* for future arrangements involving other people - human arrangements. When in doubt always use 'be going to'.

In number two (2) there was an example of 'be going to' for a future intention. It also has another use as seen in number six (6). It is used when we either predict something will happen or we can see clearly that something is about to happen.

Example:

Take an umbrella with you as it's going to rain. We can see clearly by the colour of the sky that this is sure to happen.

Our team are going to win. We predict this based on clear evidence.

PART THIRTY TWO/OBLIGATION

Test your knowledge on verbs and modal auxiliary verbs used for obligation.

1. My brother's a police officer so he wear a uniform.
 - a. have to
 - b. doesn't have to
 - c. has to

2. Today is a holiday so I work.
 - a. need to
 - b. mustn't
 - c. don't have to

3. We bought a new dishwasher so I wash the dishes anymore.
 - a. shouldn't
 - b. mustn't
 - c. don't have to

4. I to go. It's late.
 - a. must
 - b. have
 - c. should

5. My house is a mess. I clean it.
 - a. should
 - b. have to
 - c. must

6. You spend so much time on the computer. It's bad for your eyes.

- a. don't have to
- b. mustn't
- c. shouldn't

7. They were happy to eat in a restaurant because they cook.

- a. didn't have to
- b. mustn't
- c. shouldn't

8. If you are on holiday, then you leave valuables in your hotel room.

- a. don't have to
- b. mustn't
- c. shouldn't

9. You stay in the shade if it gets too hot.

- a. have to
- b. must
- c. should

PART THIRTY TWO/ANSWERS

1. My brother's a police officer so he has to wear a uniform.
2. Today is a holiday so I don't have to work.
3. We bought a new dishwasher so I don't have to wash the dishes anymore.
(Again, this means there is no need/it is not necessary)
4. I have to go. It's late.
5. My house is a mess. I must clean it.
6. You shouldn't spend so much time on the computer. It's bad for your eyes. (Shouldn't is used to give an opinion and also for mild obligation)
7. They were happy to eat in a restaurant because they didn't have to cook.
(Again, the negative of 'have to' is used for 'no necessity')
8. If you are on holiday, then you shouldn't leave valuables in your hotel room.
9. You should stay in the shade if it gets too hot.

Have to

Have to /haeftu/ expresses external obligation.

I *have to* be at work by 9 am. (Obligation from my boss)

I *have to* take my holidays in August. I'd prefer to take them in July but unfortunately it is the boss who decides.

Examples of external obligation were seen in numbers one and four of exercise thirty one.

Must

Must expresses obligation from the speaker.

Examples:

I *must* wash my hair tonight. The speaker sees this as important.

I *must* go or I'll be late.

Must also expresses **very strong** obligation when used on signs.

Example:

At the Vatican: All persons* *must* enter with their shoulders covered.

* The plural of *person* is *people* but in very formal written English, we use 'persons' instead of 'people'.

A couple of more examples are:

On the road: School ahead; all drivers *must* slow down.

Passengers *must* wear a seatbelt.

Should

Should expresses mild obligation. It is a polite form in cases when *must* could seem too harsh.

Here are a couple of examples with *should* when expressing mild obligation.

At the hotel: Guests *should* leave their room key at reception before exiting the hotel.

Guests *should* settle any bills before leaving the hotel.

Negatives

It is important to note that the negative of 'have to' implies 'no necessity'- there is no need to do something.

Here are two examples which clarify the meaning of external obligation and obligation from the speaker.

1. I have to take the medicine. (Doctor's orders/external obligation)
2. I must take the medicine. (Obligation from the speaker. I want to get better soon)

PART THIRTY THREE/PRESENT PERFECT/PAST SIMPLE

1. ever been to England?
 - a. do
 - b. did
 - c. have

2. He for the same company since he left school.
 - a. works
 - b. worked
 - c. has worked

3. The plane yet? It's five minutes late.
 - a. isn't landed
 - b. didn't land
 - c. hasn't landed

4. I haven't seen John a while.
 - a. for
 - b. in
 - c. since
5. Have you ever to Finland?
 - a. went
 - b. visited
 - c. been

6. This phone doesn't work anymore and I've only had it a month.
 - a. since
 - b. for

c. in

7. It's a long time I last ate a chocolate cake.

a. ago

b. since

c. that

8. I haven't eaten a chocolate cake a long time.

a. since

b. for

c. from

9. Have you yet?

a. ate

b. eaten

c. eating

10. Titanic on tv last night?

a. did you see

b. have you seen

c. did you saw

11. Titanic? It's great movie.

a. have you seen

b. did you see

c. you see

12. have you had your car?

- a. how long time
- b. how much time
- c. how long

13. I've only had it yesterday.

- a. from
- b. for
- c. since

14. I Mandy for many years.

- a. know
- b. have been knowing
- c. have known

15. I was late because the alarm clock.

- a. I didn't hear
- b. I hadn't heard
- c. I haven't heard

16. I'm not thirsty. I a glass of water.

- a. just have had
- b. had just had
- c. have just had

17. I'm not thirsty. I a glass of water a minute ago.

- a. had
- b. have had
- c. have just had

18. my glasses while you were cleaning?

- a. have you seen
- b. did you see
- c. do you see

19. I to New York several times so I the statue of liberty

- a. have been/have just seen
- b. have been/have already seen
- c. went/already seen

20. I'm not thirsty. I a glass of water.

- a. yet had
- b. had just had
- c. have just had

21. you ever to the USA?

- a. did went
- b. have go
- c. have been

22. I wonder if yet.

- a. arrived the letter
- b. the letter arrived
- c. the letter has arrived

24. We want to buy a house but we still what we are looking for.

- a. didn't find

- b. not found
- c. haven't found

25. She hasn't eaten her dinner

- a. yet
- b. already
- c. still

26. Don't go into the kitchen. The floor is wet. I it.

- a. have wash
- b. have already washed
- c. have just washed

27. Why is your face so red? Well, I the house from top to bottom for the past couple of hours or so.

- a. have cleaned
- b. am cleaning
- c. have been cleaning

28. So far, I the kitchen, the bathroom, the dining room and the hall but I the bedrooms yet.

- a. have been cleaning/cleaned
- b. I have cleaned/haven't cleaned
- c. I cleaned/I haven't cleaned

1. Have ever been to England?
2. He has worked for the same company since he left school. (Past to present when used with 'for' and 'since')
3. The plane hasn't landed yet? It's five minutes late.
4. I haven't seen John for a while.
5. Have you ever been to Finland?
6. This phone doesn't work anymore and I've only had it for a month.
7. It's a long time since I last ate a chocolate cake.
8. I haven't eaten a chocolate cake for a long time.
9. Have you eaten yet?
10. Did you see Titanic on TV last night? (Last night is a past time expression so we need to use the past tense)
11. Have you seen Titanic? It's great movie. (Here the present perfect is used because we are not referring to a specific past moment but general information about a life event before now/not time related)
12. How long have you had your car? (We use 'how long' to enquire about the duration of something)
13. I've only had it since yesterday.
14. I have known Mandy for many years. ('Know' is a state verb so it can never take the progressive form. Only action verbs can be progressive)
15. I was late because I didn't hear the alarm clock. ('I was late' is a past clause so we need to be consistent with the tenses)
16. I'm not thirsty. I have just had a glass of water. (I have just had implies a moment ago)
17. I'm not thirsty. I had a glass of water a minute ago. (Past tense because it is time related/a minute ago is a past time expression).
18. Did you see my glasses while you were cleaning? (Past tense because the

clause 'while you were cleaning' is in the past)

19. I have been to New York several times so I have already seen the statue of liberty. ('Already' can mean a minute ago or twenty years ago. Just means only a moment ago).

20. I'm not thirsty. I have just had a glass of water.

21. Have you ever been to the USA?

22. I wonder if the letter has arrived yet. (We need the present perfect here because 'yet' means 'until now'. We use 'yet' to imply that we expect something to have happened before this moment. The present perfect means 'until now' or 'before now'/a minute ago or twenty years ago/it is not time related so we are not interested in the time. The focus is on the event as opposed to the past simple where the attention moves to the time.

24. We want to buy a house but we still haven't found what we are looking for. (We used 'still' which is similar to 'yet' in meaning when used with the perfect tenses. *Still*, cannot be used with the past tense. I haven't been yet/I *still* haven't been, have the same meaning. *Still* implies that it was expected - in the case of the above example, it was expected that you went.

25. She hasn't eaten her dinner yet. ('Yet' is correct because of the position in the sentence. In negative sentences and in questions, 'yet' comes at the end).

26. Don't go into the kitchen. The floor is wet. I have just washed it. (Just implies moments ago - I washed it about a moment ago)

GRAMMAR FOCUS/PRESENT PERFECT

The term '*perfect*' in grammar, means any time '*before now*'. There is never any reference to time.

The present perfect is used when asking for, making enquiries, or giving general information.

Examples of general information were seen in exercise thirty two - numbers one, five, nine, eleven, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty one.

When we use the present perfect with 'for' or 'since', it implies from past to present.

Example:

I have been here for half an hour. I arrived half an hour ago and I am here now.

I've lived in Spain for ten years. I arrived ten years ago and I am in Spain now.

How to form the present perfect

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Past participle
I	have	been
You	have	seen
He	has	eaten
She	has	drunk
It	has	gone
We	have	spoken
You	have	had
They	have	written

In the negative we contract '*have not*' in spoken English. We contract it because '*have*' is an auxiliary verb when used in the present perfect. When '*have*' is a full verb, as seen in the present and past simple, it can never be contracted.

Examples of the present perfect when contracted

The affirmative	The negative
I've been	I haven't been
You've gone	You haven't gone
He's left	He hasn't left
She's slept	She hasn't slept
It's woken up (the dog)	It hasn't woken up
We've visited the museum	We haven't visited the museum
You've seen him before	You haven't seen him before
They've painted their house	They haven't painted their house

When forming the question we invert the auxiliary verb with the subject.

Example:

Have you seen my pen?

Has he been to Paris?

PART THIRTY FOUR/REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS/EACH OTHER

1. I had a great time on holiday. I really enjoyed
 - a. me
 - b. myself
 - c. I

2. Janet's birthday party was fantastic. We thoroughly enjoyed
 - a. us
 - b. ourself
 - c. ourselves

3. The boys went on a hitch hiking holiday. They enjoyed a lot.
 - a. them
 - b. they
 - c. themselves

4. He's a vain boy. He's always looking at in the mirror.
 - a. he
 - b. his
 - c. himself

5. After eating, my cat always washes
 - a. it
 - b. itself
 - c. its

6. There is no need to remember to switch off the bathroom light. It's automatic. It switches off.

- a. it
- b. itself
- c. yourself

7. She's a bit of a loony. She talks to

- a. her
- b. she
- c. herself

8. "Look after, " said my mother as my sister and I left the house to go on holiday together.

- a. you
- b. yourself
- c. yourselves

9. John calls Mary every day and Mary calls John. They call

- a. themselves
- b. they
- c. each other

10. My grandparents are still in love after fifty years of marriage. They love

- a. each other
- b. themselves
- c. they

11. "Why have you got a sticking plaster on your finger? What happened?" "I cut while I was slicing the bread."

- a. myself

- b. me
- c. I

12. I meet my girlfriend three times a week. The rest of the week we phone twice a day.

- a. ourselves
- b. us
- c. each other

PART THIRTY FOUR/ANSWERS

1. I had a great time on holiday. I really enjoyed myself. (To enjoy oneself = to have a good time)
2. Janet's birthday party was fantastic. We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves.
3. The boys went on a hitch hiking holiday. They enjoyed themselves a lot.
4. He's a vain boy. He's always looking at himself in the mirror.
5. After eating, my cat always washes itself.
6. There is no need to remember to switch off the bathroom light. It's automatic. It switches itself off.
7. She's a bit of a loony. She talks to herself.
8. "Look after yourselves," said my mother as my sister and I left the house to go on holiday together.
9. John calls Mary every day and Mary calls John. They call each other.
10. My grandparents are still in love after fifty years of marriage. They love each other.
11. "Why have you got a sticking plaster on your finger? What happened?" "I cut myself while I was slicing the bread."
12. I meet my girlfriend three times a week. The rest of the week we phone each other twice a day.

GRAMMAR FOCUS/REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS/EACH OTHER

We use the reflexive pronouns when the subject and the object are the same person or the same thing.

Example: I wash myself every day = I (the subject) wash (I)

The central heating system switches itself off. It has a built in timer.

The central heating system (the subject) switches (the central heating system) off.

We use '*each other*' when *A* does something to *B* and *B* does something to *A*.

Example: Janet (A) phones John (B) every day. John (B) phones Janet (A) every day.

Janet and John phone *each other* every day.

They phone *each other* every day.

Put the infinitives of the verbs into the correct tense

1. I _____ (never/see) the Eiffel Tower until last week when I _____ (be) on holiday in Paris.
2. We _____ (already/be) to Majorca three times when we _____ (decide) to choose another holiday destination.
3. The flight _____ (just/take) off when the engine _____ (catch) fire.
4. When the boss _____ (arrive) in the office, his secretary _____ (finish) all the work he _____ (leave) her earlier that day, so he _____ (tell) her she could go home.
5. The last time I _____ (speak) to Eddie he _____ (be) fired from his job. I _____ (meet) him at the unemployment benefits office.
6. I _____ (leave) the house, _____ (get) into my car and _____ (drive) away.
7. I _____ (arrive) home, _____ (cook), _____ (watch) TV and _____ (go) to bed.
8. By the time I _____ (get) to the party, most of the guests (leave) about half an hour prior to my arrival.
9. We _____ (just/enter) the house when the phone _____ (start) ringing.
10. When the police _____ (arrive), the criminal _____ (escape).
There was no trace of them.
11. I wanted to take my girlfriend to the cinema to see the latest number one movie but she _____ (already/see) it.
12. I went out to buy a carton of milk but when I got to the supermarket, they _____ (just/sell) the last one.

1. I had never seen the Eiffel tower until last week when I was on holiday in Paris.
2. We had already been to Majorca three times when we decided to choose another holiday destination.
3. The flight had just taken off when the engine caught fire.
4. When the boss arrived in the office, his secretary had finished all the work he had left her earlier that day, so he told her she could go home.
5. The last time I spoke to Eddie he'd been fired from his job. I met him at the unemployment benefits office.
6. I left the house, got into my car and drove away.
7. I arrived home, cooked, watched TV and went to bed. (Four past simples are used in this example which indicate that four actions happened consecutively, one happened after the other)
8. By the time I got to the party, most of the guests had left half an hour prior to my arrival.
(One past simple and one past perfect = I arrived and prior to my arrival, the guests left)
9. We had just entered the house when the phone started ringing. (Past perfect + past simple - we entered the house moments before the phone rang)
10. When the police arrived, the criminals had escaped. There was no trace of them. (Past simple + past perfect = the criminals escaped prior to the arrival of the police).
11. I wanted to take my girlfriend to the cinema to see the latest number one movie but she had already seen it. (Past perfect - indicates that she saw the film prior to the moment the boyfriend wanted to take her to the cinema).
12. I went out to buy a carton of milk but when I got to the supermarket, they had just sold the last one. (Past perfect - the supermarket sold the last carton

of milk prior to my arrival - ‘just’ indicates ‘moments before’).

The *past perfect* is formed by putting the auxiliary verb ‘have’, which we looked at in the ‘present perfect’, into the past tense (‘had’), and adding the past participle. It implies that one thing occurred prior to another when recounting events.

1. I arrived.
2. She left prior to my arrival.

When I arrived (in the past) she had left. (She left before I arrived)

We can also use the past perfect with ‘for’ and ‘since’ just like we do with the present perfect.

Example:

He *had lived* in London for four years by the time he retired.

Just as with the present perfect, to form the question we invert the subject with the auxiliary verb.

Had he lived in London for four years by the time he retired?

We contract ‘*had*’ in spoken English because it is an auxiliary verb.

Example:

When I finally bought a new washing machine, I’d *had* the old one for over twenty years.

This is the end of the book

“***Modal Auxiliary Verbs***”, a new release by the same author, will be available on Amazon from Saturday March 18th 2017

What are modal auxiliary verbs?

Modal auxiliary verbs have long been a nightmare for anyone learning English as a second language. This particular aspect of the English language is probably the one in which learners find the most complicated.

Without context the lexical meaning of modal auxiliary verbs becomes extremely vague.

With their parallelisms and overlapping meanings they become a messy business. Modal auxiliary verbs are used to express varying degrees of certainty, uncertainty, probability, improbability, possibility, impossibility, expectation, lack of expectation, and so forth.

These tricky aspects of the English language are used with great frequency by native speakers. Very often non native learners of English are unable to grasp their subtleties due to their range of meanings.

In this book you will find out how to use each modal. You will discover all the meanings each one has - all in one little book.

