

Grammar Builder

A grammar guidebook for students of English

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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

A. Amin
R. Eravelly
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UNIT 1.1 ARTICLES

a and an with singular nouns

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1A | My brother goes to an university. | X | |
| 1B | My brother goes to a university. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | A alligator is a reptile. | X | |
| 2B | An alligator is a reptile. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | My aunt is teacher . | X | |
| 3B | My aunt is a teacher . | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We use **a** with singular nouns which begin with consonant sounds.
(Consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z)
EXAMPLES: **a** book **a** man
 a horse **a** uniform (sounds like 'yu-niform')
- 2** We use **an** with singular nouns which begin with vowel sounds.
(Vowels: a, e, i, o, u)
EXAMPLES: **an** aeroplane **an** hour (sounds like '-our')
 an exercise **an** x-ray (sounds like 'ex-ray')
- 3** We use **a** or **an** when we speak of someone or something for the first time.
EXAMPLES: We saw **an** artist painting by the river.
 A stranger knocked at our door.

- The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called articles.
- A noun is the name of a person, an animal, a plant, a place or a thing.
EXAMPLES: boy tiger tree town chair
- Words beginning with consonant letters do not always begin with consonant sounds. In the same way, words starting with vowel letters may not begin with vowel sounds.
EXAMPLES: **an** honour (sounds like '-onour')
 a European (sounds like 'yu-ropean')

Take note of the **sound** at the beginning of a word when choosing between the article **a** or **an**.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **a** or **an**.

- 1 _____ airport
- 2 _____ baton
- 3 _____ elephant
- 4 _____ flower
- 5 _____ hourglass
- 6 _____ iron
- 7 _____ racquet
- 8 _____ seed
- 9 _____ umpire
- 10 _____ woman



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with **a** or **an**.

- 1 That's _____ UFO.
- 2 _____ ostrich is _____ bird.
- 3 Joseph wants to be _____ engineer.
- 4 This is not _____ ape. It is _____ gorilla.
- 5 There is _____ pond in Mary's garden.
- 6 John bought _____ atlas and _____ dictionary at _____ book fair.



PRACTICE C Complete the table.

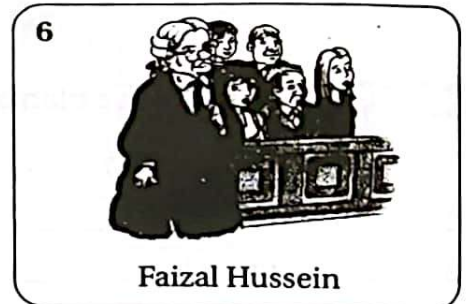
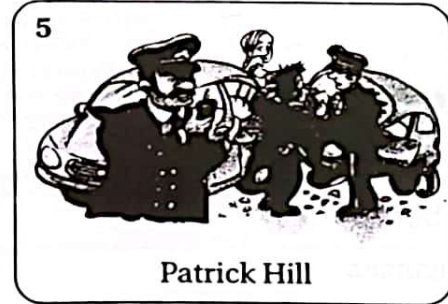
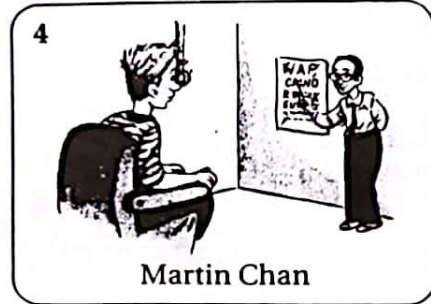
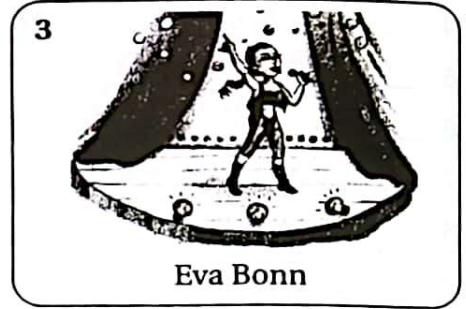
| | a | an |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 animal | <u>c</u> <u>o</u> w | <u>a</u> <u>n</u> t |
| 2 bird | <u>r</u> <u>w</u> | <u>a</u> <u>l</u> e |
| 3 building | <u>ch</u> <u>ol</u> | <u>ff</u> <u>ce</u> |
| 4 flower | <u>os</u> | <u>rch</u> <u>d</u> |
| 5 food | <u>a</u> <u>dw</u> <u>ch</u> | <u>c</u> - <u>cr</u> <u>am</u> |
| 6 object | <u>a</u> <u>nco</u> <u>t</u> | <u>mbr</u> <u>ll</u> |



PRACTICE D

What do these people do? Fill in the blanks with **a** or **an** and the nouns in the box.

accountant inspector journalist lawyer optician singer



- 1 Brian de Souza is a journalist.
- 2 Stella Jones is _____
- 3 Eva Bonn is _____
- 4 Martin Chan is _____
- 5 Patrick Hill is _____
- 6 Faizal Hussein is _____

YOUR SCORE
10

PRACTICE E

Fill in the blanks with the words in the boxes.

- 1 Danny drew an _____ and a _____ in his sketchbook.
- 2 We saw an _____ and a _____ on the stage.
- 3 This pendant has both an _____ and a _____ in it.
- 4 That musician owns an _____ and a _____.
- 5 I use a _____ to add numbers. Some people prefer to use an _____.

igloo tent

adult child

diamond emerald

organ ukelele

abacus calculator

YOUR SCORE
10

PRACTICE F

Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the boxes. Each word may only be used once.

| Occupation | Home | Nationality | Animal | Place |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|
| actor | apartment | Egyptian | hamster | cinema |
| vet | house | Mexican | owl | orchard |

Meera is 13 years old. She is an (1) _____. She and her family live in the countryside. They have a (2) _____ in an estate next to an (3) _____. They have an (4) _____ for a pet. Meera wants to be a (5) _____.

Pedro is 12 years old. He is a (6) _____. He and his family live in the city. They have an (7) _____ in a building next to a (8) _____. They have a (9) _____ for a pet. Pedro wants to be an (10) _____.



PRACTICE G

Tick the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 I'm hungry. Please give me _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | burger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | drink |

2 The bathroom tap is leaking. Please call for _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | electrician |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | plumber |

3 Is there _____ to the top floor? I'm tired of climbing the stairs.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | elevator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | taxi |

4 My uncle is in hospital. He's going to have _____ on Friday.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | doctor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | operation |

5 Oh dear! I'm on the wrong road and I can't make _____.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | an |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | entrance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | U-turn |



UNIT 1.2 ARTICLES

a, an, the with singular nouns

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1A | A letter arrived for you this morning. Anna says a letter is from England. | X | |
| 1B | A letter arrived for you this morning. Anna says the letter is from England. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Where is Nancy? She is in a kitchen . | X | |
| 2B | Where is Nancy? She is in the kitchen . | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Tonight a moon is bright. | X | |
| 3B | Tonight the moon is bright. | ✓ | 3 |
| 4A | It is 23rd of May . | X | |
| 4B | It is the 23rd of May . | ✓ | 4 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We use **the** when a person, an animal, a plant, a place or a thing is mentioned a second time.
EXAMPLES: I bought **a** book this morning. I am now reading **the** book.
 There is a spot on your collar. You can use lime and salt to remove **the** spot.
- 2** We use **the** when it is clear to the listener or reader which person, animal, plant, place or thing we are referring to.
EXAMPLES: **The** judge found him not guilty. (= the judge in charge of his trial)
 I need to go to **the** bathroom. (= the bathroom in this building)
- 3** We use **the** when there is only one such thing.
EXAMPLES: **The** Earth goes round **the** sun.
 Dina's dream is to sail around **the** world.
- 4** We usually use **the** before ordinal numbers.
EXAMPLES: I live on **the** third floor.
 My birthday is on **the** second of June.

REMEMBER!

- An ordinal number is a number like **first, second, third or fourth** which shows the position of something in a list of items.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.

- 1 There is _____ owl on my roof. My cat is watching _____ owl with great interest.
- 2 There are dark clouds in _____ sky. We can't see _____ sun.
- 3 Don't stand at _____ door, Marina. You are blocking _____ way.
- 4 I gave my brother _____ xylophone for his birthday. Now he plays _____ xylophone every day.
- 5 Mr Ho is looking for _____ architect to design his house. _____ architect must be good.



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.

There is (1) _____ shopping mall on Hicks Street with five fast food outlets, two department stores, (2) _____ amusement centre and (3) _____ musical fountain. All (4) _____ shop units are occupied, but there is (5) _____ unit on (6) _____ ground floor next to (7) _____ musical fountain that is empty. This unit can be rented for \$8,000 (8) _____ month. So far, only (9) _____ ice-cream cafe has shown interest in renting (10) _____ unit.



PRACTICE C Rewrite the sentences. Put **a**, **an** or **the** in the correct places.

- 1 Sea is calm today.

- 2 Would you like ice cube in your drink?

- 3 Lisa uses apron when she cooks.

- 4 I have orange and pear. I'll keep orange. Who wants pear?

- 5 My father works in bank. He leaves house at 8.00 a.m. and arrives at office at 8.30 a.m.



PRACTICE D Complete the conversation with **a**, **an** or **the**.

A: Janice, (1) _____ bouquet of roses came for you just now.

B: Who is it from?

A: I don't know. (2) _____ man delivered (3) _____ bouquet. He didn't look like (4) _____ florist. He wore (5) _____ uniform. He could be in the army. Oh yes, he also handed me (6) _____ envelope for you. I left both (7) _____ bouquet and (8) _____ envelope on your desk.

B: Let me see . . . He gave me (9) _____ card but there's no name on it. It just says 'Meet me at the restaurant on (10) _____ tenth floor of the Hilton Hotel'.



PRACTICE E Ten of the underlined articles are incorrect. Write the correct articles in the boxes provided.

1 I had a dream last night.
A dream was very strange. I
found myself in a kitchen.
There was the robot in the
5 kitchen. A robot looked at me
and held up a egg. It broke the
egg and placed a yolk and the
egg white in the dish. After that
it placed the dish in a oven. Thirty
10 seconds later, it opened the oven
and pointed to what was inside.
I saw three dishes there. In a first
dish was a pancake. In a second
dish was a omelette. What was that
15 in the last dish? It was the eggplant!

| |
|------------|
| |
| <i>The</i> |
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PRACTICE F

Rewrite the paragraph. Put **a**, **an** or **the** in the correct places.

Fly is insect. Ant is insect too. There are more than million species of insects in world. Insects have six legs. Their bodies are divided into three parts. First part is head. Second part is thorax and third part is stomach.

A fly is an insect.



PRACTICE G

The articles **a**, **an** and **the** have been correctly used in 10 of the sentences below. Tick these sentences.

- 1 A My father bought a grand piano.
 B My father bought an grand piano.
 C My father bought the grand piano.
- 2 A The train station is quite far from here.
 B An train station is quite far from here.
 C A train station is quite far from here.
- 3 A Jason has to attend a interview tomorrow.
 B Jason has to attend an interview tomorrow.
 C Jason has to attend the interview tomorrow.
- 4 A The iguana is a member of the lizard family.
 B An iguana is a member of the lizard family.
 C A iguana is a member of the lizard family.
- 5 A My office is on fifth floor of this building.
 B My office is on a fifth floor of this building.
 C My office is on the fifth floor of this building.
- 6 A I live next to a playground and a playground is crowded every day.
 B I live next to a playground and the playground is crowded every day.
 C I live next to the playground and the playground is crowded every day.



UNIT 1.3 ARTICLES

the with proper nouns

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|--|---|----------------|
| 1A | There is a river called Ganges in India. | X | |
| 1B | There is a river called the Ganges in India. | ✓ | 1a |
| 2A | Mrs Chong works at General Hospital . | X | |
| 2B | Mrs Chong works at the General Hospital . | ✓ | 1b |
| 3A | Kingdom of Thailand is in Southeast Asia. | X | |
| 3B | The Kingdom of Thailand is in Southeast Asia. | ✓ | 1c |
| 4A | United States is a large country. | X | |
| 4B | The United States is a large country. | ✓ | 1d |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use **the** before some proper nouns such as:

- (a) the names of oceans, rivers, seas and straits

EXAMPLES: **the** Pacific Ocean
the (River) Nile
the Red Sea
the Straits of Malacca

- (b) the names of most buildings, landmarks, monuments and natural wonders

EXAMPLES: **the** Sheraton Hotel
the Empire State Building
the Taj Mahal
the Grand Canyon

- (c) the names of places containing of

EXAMPLES: **the** Republic of China
the University of Manchester

- (d) the names of places ending in plural 's'

EXAMPLES: **the** British Isles
the Netherlands

REMEMBER!

■ A proper noun is the special name given to one particular person, animal, plant, place or thing. It begins with a capital letter.

■ The following are some proper nouns which do not use **the**:

- (a) the names of continents

EXAMPLES: Africa, Australia

- (b) the names of most countries

EXAMPLES: Belgium, Thailand

- (c) the names of most towns and cities

EXAMPLES: Tokyo, Nairobi

- (d) the names of streets

EXAMPLES: Orchard Road
 Oxford Street

- (e) the names of people

EXAMPLES: Norman
 Penny

PRACTICE A Put **the** in the correct places.

- 1 I have a guitar. My brother bought _____ guitar in _____ Spain.
- 2 I live in _____ Seattle. My house is near _____ Space Needle.
- 3 I will attend a conference in _____ Australia next month. _____ conference will be at _____ University of New South Wales.
- 4 _____ National Museum is on _____ Travers Road. It is next to _____ Regent Hotel.



PRACTICE B There are 10 incorrect uses of **the** in the paragraph below. Cross them out.

The Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Straits of the Gibraltar. It is connected to the Red Sea by the Suez the Canal. Long ago, traders on their way to the Europe or the Asia passed through the Mediterranean Sea. They also used some of the cities along the Mediterranean the coast as trading centres. Constantinople in the Turkey, the Venice in the Italy and the Barcelona in the Spain were important cities to them.



PRACTICE C Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an**, **the** or **-** (no article). Then look up the answers to the quiz in an encyclopaedia.

QUIZ TIME

- 1 Where is _____ Sahara Desert?
- 2 What is _____ unicycle?
- 3 Who was _____ first man in space?
- 4 Where is _____ Buenos Aires?
- 5 When did Neil Armstrong land on _____ moon?
- 6 What separates _____ San Francisco Bay from _____ Pacific Ocean?
- 7 Who was the 16th President of _____ United States of America?
- 8 What is _____ emu?
- 9 How long is _____ River Nile?



PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with **the** or **-** (no article).



What I want to do next year...

- ★ visit (1) _____ Great Pyramid in (2) _____ Egypt;
- ★ take a gondola ride on (3) _____ Grand Canal in (4) _____ Venice;
- ★ stroll along (5) _____ Oxford Street in (6) _____ London and then take a bus to (7) _____ Tower of London;
- ★ spend a month in (8) _____ Turkey to visit places like (9) _____ Göreme Open Air Museum and (10) _____ Blue Mosque.



PRACTICE E Tick the sentences that use **the** correctly.

- 1 The Netherlands is also called Holland.
- 2 Vasco da Gama sailed round Cape of Good Hope in 1497.
- 3 The Sydney Opera House is closed for repairs.
- 4 Sherlock Holmes lived on the Baker Street.
- 5 The Indian Ocean lies to the south of India.
- 6 London lies on the River Thames.
- 7 I saw Carol at National Museum yesterday.
- 8 We sailed Tasman Sea between Australia and the New Zealand.
- 9 The Great Wall of China is more than 2,000 km long.
- 10 The Africa is the second largest continent in the world.

| |
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| |



PRACTICE F Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

1 Jakarta is the capital of

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Indonesia. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Republic of Indonesia. |

2

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Hong Kong |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The Hong Kong |

 is located near

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tropic of Cancer. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the Tropic of Cancer. |

3

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Louvre |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The Louvre |

 is the national art gallery and museum of

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | France. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the France. |

4 Kenya is bounded by

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Somalia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the Somalia |

 and

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Indian Ocean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the Indian Ocean |

 on the east.

5

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Maria Island |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The Maria Island |

 is in

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tasman Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the Tasman Sea |

 off the coast of

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tasmania. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the Tasmania. |



PRACTICE G Rewrite the paragraph and put **a**, **an** or **the** in the correct places.

Gettysburg is small town in Pennsylvania near Susquehanna River. Gettysburg is famous in the history of United States of America as place where important battle was fought during American Civil War. Battle lasted from 1st of July to 3rd July 1863 and there were many casualties. The Union Army defeated Confederate Army, but it was another two years before Confederate Army surrendered. Abraham Lincoln gave speech about democracy at Gettysburg and this speech is called Gettysburg Address.



UNIT 1.4 ARTICLES

with countable and uncountable nouns

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|--|----------------|---|
| 1A | There is a mud everywhere! | X | |
| 1B | There is mud everywhere! | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | I cannot get drop of water from my tap. | X | |
| 2B | I cannot get a drop of water from my tap. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Soap in this dish smells of roses. | X | |
| 3B | The soap in this dish smells of roses. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 Some nouns can be counted and they are called countable nouns. Some nouns cannot be counted and they are called uncountable nouns. We use **a** or **an** only before countable nouns.

EXAMPLES: Countable Nouns

- cake
- drum
- lawnmower
- leaf
- racquet

Sarah baked **a cake** for me.
A **leaf** fell from the tree.

Uncountable Nouns

- bread
- machinery
- rain
- soil
- tennis

My mother makes **bread**.
Rain can cause flooding.

2 We use **a** or **an** with uncountable nouns in this way:

a/an + countable noun + of + uncountable noun

EXAMPLES:



Allan drinks **a cup of tea** every morning.



Sheila bought **a loaf of bread**.

3 We use **the** with uncountable nouns when it is clear to the listener or reader which things we are referring to. We do not use **the** with uncountable nouns when we are talking in general.

EXAMPLES: **The** rice in this supermarket is cheap.
Rice is the staple food of Asians. (general)

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **a, an, the** or **-** (no article).

- We need **-** air to live, but air in our cities is polluted.
- Mr Lee had plate of fried noodles for lunch. Mrs Lee had bowl of soup.
- money in that box is mine, and money on that table is yours.
- Look! There is snow on ground. snow makes the place look beautiful.
- We own acre of land outside Melbourne.



PRACTICE B Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences. There may be more than one answer for each question.

1

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The |

 water from this tap is very dirty.

2 You need to add

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a salt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a pinch of salt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | salt |

 to the soup.

3 I would like

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a tea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a cup of tea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | tea |

 without

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the milk, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a milk, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | milk, |

 please.

4 Columbia grows

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the coffee. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a coffee. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | coffee. |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The coffee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A coffee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coffee |

 is exported to many countries.

5 There is

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the |

 dust all over

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | - |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | the |

 furniture in this room.



PRACTICE C Circle the correct articles or - (no article) to complete the sentences.

- 1 Peel a / an onion and chop it.
- 2 An / The oil in the pan is warm.
- 3 I need a / - flour, a / - salt and a / - baking powder for the biscuits.
- 4 Cream together a / an tablespoon of butter and a / - cup of sugar.
- 5 Mix a / an ounce of milk for the batter.
- 6 A / The cinnamon in this bottle has a lovely smell.
- 7 Use a / - vanilla essence for the cake.



PRACTICE D Mark with \surd wherever a, an or the is missing. Then write the missing articles in the boxes.

- 1 Gold is type of metal.
- 2 Pewter is made by mixing tin with lead.
- 3 My brother has pewter mug.
- 4 Bronze lamp in my sitting room is from India.
- 5 Bronze is alloy of copper and tin.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |



PRACTICE E Complete the sentences with the countable and uncountable nouns in the boxes.

- 1 _____ is a _____ we all enjoy.
- 2 I bought a _____ and some _____.
- 3 There was a _____ of _____ on the floor.
- 4 Sheena placed a _____ of _____ on the potter's wheel.
- 5 An _____ of _____ is missing from the shop.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| game | tennis |
| lace | ribbon |
| blood | drop |
| clay | lump |
| clothing | item |



PRACTICE F Rewrite the sentences that are not correct.

1 A porcelain was first made in China.

Porcelain was first made in China.

2 Peter doesn't eat the meat. He is an vegetarian.

3 Did you use cheese for this pie?

4 Where is a tube of glue I bought yesterday?

5 I prefer a golf to a squash.

6 The doctor gave her medicine for her cough.



PRACTICE G Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the box. Each item may be used more than once.

petrol

the petrol

a can of petrol

a petrol attendant

the petrol attendant

a container

the container

a petrol station

the petrol station

the bottom of the container

One evening, our car ran out of (1) petrol while we were on a lonely road. Dad remembered passing (2) _____ some distance back. I agreed to walk to (3) _____ to buy (4) _____ for the car.

When I got there, I found (5) _____ quite run-down. I explained to (6) _____ what had happened. He took quite a while to find (7) _____. Finally, he brought out a rusty one and filled it with petrol.

I carried (8) _____ carefully but after a few steps, (9) _____ gave way and all (10) _____ spilt to the ground. I just stood there dumbfounded. (11) _____ rushed over and apologised to me. He gave me another container of petrol and he also offered to drive me back to the car.



PRACTICE A Rewrite the sentences. Put 's or ' in the correct places.

1 A giraffe neck is very long.

2 The boys parents took them on holiday.

3 Annas mother is a lawyer.

4 The girls voices are excellent.

5 She drew four elephants and painted the elephants trunks brown.

6 Peter took his dogs to the vet. The vet checked the dogs ears.

7 Rachel borrowed Jan dictionary yesterday.

8 I bought a dress from the ladies department.

9 The businessmen meeting is at the Orchid Hotel.

10 The pony owner rode it round the field.



PRACTICE B Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.

1 The windows of the house were painted blue.

2 The essay of Jill is about her childhood.

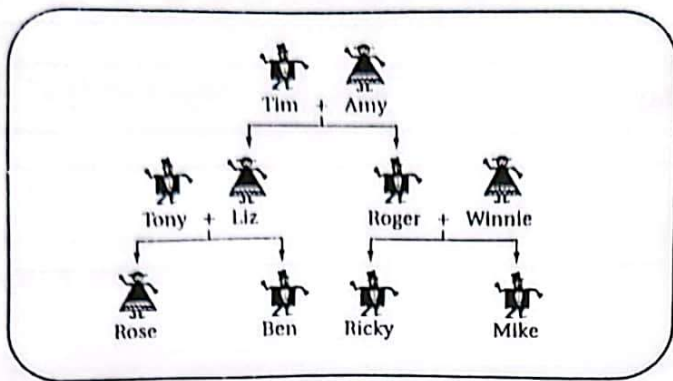
3 The book's writer is Alice King.



4 My shoes heels are broken.

5 The reindeer's antlers are enormous.



PRACTICE C This is Ricky's family tree. Use the diagram and the words in the boxes to make sentences.



 man or boy
 woman or girl

1 —

Tim is Amy's husband.

2 —

3 —

4 —

5 —

6 —



PRACTICE D The underlined words contain a mistake. Rewrite the words in the boxes and correct the mistakes.

1 Eric grandparents live on Birch Street.

2 Jane has three aunts. Her aunts favourite hobby is horseriding.

3 The pet of David is a dwarf hamster.

4 The children often meet at Bill's house. They especially love to play in the house's basement.

5 That shop sells womens magazines.

- 6 The laughter of the students could be heard from the corridor.
- 7 The sister of my classmate is the president of the music club.
- 8 The tiger's cub looked at us through the cage's bars.
- 9 The policewomens' uniforms look smart. The design of the berets is so stylish.
- 10 My little cousins enjoyed the movie's funny parts but cried during the frightening scenes.



PRACTICE E Rewrite the possessive forms of the words in the brackets correctly.

Edna and Belle moved from the city to the countryside because they wanted to enjoy 1 (a small town's peace and quiet). Unfortunately, their peaceful lives were often disrupted by their neighbours. The Samson family next door had three guard dogs. At night, the 2 (dogs) barking often disturbed the two 3 (ladies) sleep. Their other neighbour, Mr Gopal, was a retired fireman. The 4 (smoke's smell) from the 5 (kitchen of the ladies) always sent him hurrying over to their rescue. When they explained that they had a smoky old stove, the former 6 (fireman) reply was: "Better safe than sorry." So he continued to rush to his 7 (neighbours) rescue each time.

One night, the ladies were awakened by barking sounds as usual but this time they saw smoke in their bedroom. They opened 8 (the room's window) to shout for help. Mr Gopal was already there with a ladder to help get them out.

Thanks to 9 (the Samsons) dogs and 10 (Mr Gopal) vigilance, the ladies were able to escape unharmed from the fire. After the incident, the Samsons and Mr Gopal became 11 (best friends of the ladies) in the neighbourhood.

- 1 *the peace and quiet of a small town*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____



UNIT 3.1 PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|--|---|----------------|
| 1A | The boy likes animals. The boy has two cats and three rabbits. | X | |
| 1B | The boy likes animals. He has two cats and three rabbits. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | I live in a block of flats. They are a high-rise building. | X | |
| 2B | I live in a block of flats. It is a high-rise building. | ✓ | 2 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. We use a pronoun in place of a noun so that we do not have to repeat the noun.

EXAMPLE: Gina liked the roses. **She** put them in a vase.

Gina liked the roses. Gina **she** put them in a vase.

- 2** Singular pronouns replace singular nouns. Plural pronouns replace plural nouns.

EXAMPLE: The **lady** went to a party. **She** wore an elegant dress.

The **ladies** went to a party. **They** wore elegant dresses.

REMEMBER!

- A personal pronoun can be the subject of a sentence (the subject is what the sentence is about). Personal pronouns as subjects of sentences are as follows:

| | Singular | Plural |
|---|-------------|--------|
| 1st person (the speaker or speakers) | I | we |
| 2nd person (the person or persons spoken to) | you | you |
| 3rd person (the person or persons, thing or things spoken about) | he, she, it | they |

PRACTICE A Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

1 Mr and Mrs Lee visited the museum.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | He |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |

 went by bus.

2 Jenny and I like sweet things.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | We |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | You |

 love to eat ice-cream.

3 You and Mark passed the test.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | You |

 both scored 90 marks.

4 The bride is beautiful.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | He |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | She |

 has a wonderful smile.

5 The sun is bright.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | He |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |

 is high in the sky.

6 New York is a modern city.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |

 has many tall buildings.

7 That waitress is very polite.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | She |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | We |

 is also friendly.

8 The flowers are lovely.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |

 also smell sweet.

9 Grandfather went for a walk.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | He |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | She |

 went to the park.

10 Ralph bought a watch and a pen from the shop.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |

 were quite expensive.



PRACTICE B Underline the correct pronouns.

1 The sheep are obedient. (It / They) obey the shepherd and (he / it) protects them from danger.

2 Mr Raj is coaching the footballers and (he / she) is good. (He / They) are playing well now.

3 You and I have the same hobbies. (I / We) am glad (we / you) are friends.

4 Mum has a rose plant. (It / She) waters the plant regularly so (it / she) is very healthy.

5 I am Dr Lim's patient. May (He / I) make an appointment, please? Is (he / you) free to see me at 11 a.m. tomorrow?



PRACTICE C Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns to replace the underlined words.

- 1 I sat for a test. The test was quite difficult.
- 2 Bob does not play football. Bob prefers basketball.
- 3 India and China are large countries. India and China are located in Asia.
- 4 Miss Warren is a successful writer. Miss Warren works very hard.
- 5 Sam's sister is attractive. Sam's sister has many admirers.
- 6 Dad and I are freezing in this weather. Dad and I need thicker blankets.
- 7 Mickey has lost his hamster. Mickey is crying.
- 8 The men are here to pave the driveway. The men want to speak to you, Dad.
- 9 Joyce's drawing is wonderful. Joyce's drawing won the first prize.
- 10 The cubs are very active. The cubs are chasing one another.



PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

- 1 Every morning, my mother and I get up early and _____ go for a morning walk.
- 2 Snakes are reptiles. _____ are cold-blooded.
- 3 Jeff's sister sings beautifully. _____ often sings at concerts.
- 4 My father jogs or plays tennis in the evening. _____ enjoys outdoor activities.
- 5 Thank you for the present, Jessie. _____ are very generous.
- 6 Gold and silver are valuable metals. _____ are used in the making of jewellery.
- 7 We stayed at a small hotel. _____ had a lovely garden.
- 8 Johann Strauss and Richard Wagner were famous composers. _____ lived more than a hundred years ago.
- 9 An amethyst is a precious stone. _____ is purple in colour.
- 10 Emily Brontë was an English novelist and poet of the 19th century. _____ wrote only one novel – *Wuthering Heights*.



PRACTICE**E**

Rewrite the sentences using suitable pronouns.

1 Jan and I like the design of the cottages. They think they are interesting.

Jan and I like the design of the cottages. We think it is interesting.

2 Billy looked after all the animals in the pet zoo. Billy said it loved visitors.

3 You and Anne look unwell. She should see Dr Carlos. Dr Carlos is good.

4 Grandpa is talkative but Grandma is quiet. Grandpa says Grandma doesn't get a chance to talk.

5 One of the postmen in my hometown was excellent. They looked at envelopes with names but no addresses and knew where it should go.

6 You and I should take up gymnastics. They will be fun and I will get a lot of good exercise.

PRACTICE**F**

Complete the conversation with suitable pronouns.



Ted : I see that you like reading. At what age did (1) you learn to read?

Lisa : At three, (2) _____ think. Mum and I read picture books together. (3) _____ had fun.

Ted : I learnt to read from an elder sister. (4) _____ gave me interesting reading lessons. Mum and Dad couldn't join in. (5) _____ were too busy.

Lisa : I was lucky. Dad brought home exciting books. (6) _____ and I both enjoyed those books.

Ted : Do (7) _____ still read together?

Lisa : Yes, in a different way. (8) _____ often read the same books and discuss them.

Ted : My sister and (9) _____ can't do that often now. (10) _____ lives very far from here. But we still love reading. (11) _____ is our favourite pastime.



UNIT 3.2 PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1A | Sally and me went to the movies. | X | |
| 1B | Sally and I went to the movies. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | I and you like the same food. | X | |
| 2B | You and I like the same food. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | The visitor spoke to me and Joseph. | X | |
| 3B | The visitor spoke to Joseph and me. | ✓ | 3 |











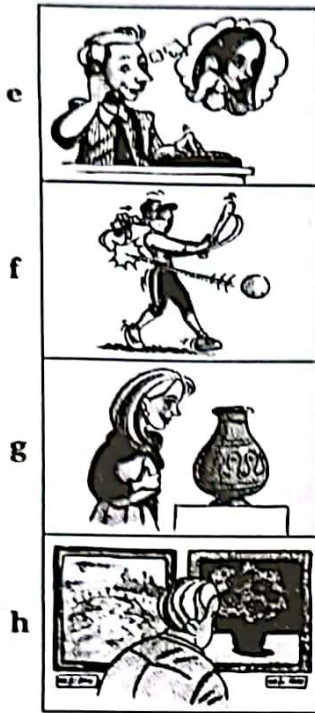
GRAMMAR POINTS

1 A personal pronoun can be the **subject** or the **object** of a sentence. The object is the person or thing that the subject does something to. Pronouns used as the subject of a sentence must be in the subjective form. Pronouns used as the object of a sentence must be in the objective form.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|
| Subjective form | I | we | you | he | she | it | they |
| Objective form | me | us | you | him | her | it | them |

EXAMPLES:

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| a |  | I chased a goose. | The goose chased me. |  |
| b |  | We watched a lion. | The lion watched us. |  |
| c |  | You like the dolphin. | The dolphin likes you. |  |
| d |  | You tickled the elephants. | The elephants tickled you. |  |



Yesterday, **he** phoned Pamela.

Today, Pamela phoned **him**.

She hit the ball.

The ball hit **her**.

It was a beautiful vase.

I bought **it**.

They are expensive.

I don't want **them**.



2 We use **and** with **I** in these ways:

- (a) **pronoun subject + and + I**
EXAMPLE: **You and I** like vegetables.
- (b) **noun subject + and + I**
EXAMPLE: **Betty and I** have pets.

3 We use **and** with **me** in these ways:

- (a) **pronoun object + and + me**
EXAMPLE: Mary invited **you and me** to her party.
- (b) **noun object + and + me**
EXAMPLE: The clown waved to **Dad and me**.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the brackets.

- 1 I telephoned _____ (she / her) yesterday.
- 2 I lost a purse. I looked everywhere but I couldn't find _____ (it / them).
- 3 Hello, Kim. I have brought someone to see _____ (he / you).
- 4 Rita and I are going to the concert. Linda is joining _____ (we / us).
- 5 Mrs Ray took the children to the swimming pool. She is teaching _____ (they / them) to swim.
- 6 I know where Joe is. I saw _____ (he / him) at the basketball court just now.
- 7 I can't do the sum. Please help _____ (I / me).
- 8 Julie likes roses. She grows _____ (it / them) in her garden.
- 9 Mr Bass bought a rabbit. He gave _____ (he / it) to Jan.
- 10 Grandma lives alone. We visit _____ (she / her) every Saturday.



PRACTICE B Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

1 Today is Emily's birthday. David sent

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | she |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | her |

 a basket of flowers.

2 This is my friend Larry.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | He |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Him |

 wants to join

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | we |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | us |

 on the excursion.

3 Mrs Wells wants to see Fiona.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | She |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Her |

 has found her purse.

4 The old man showed Jason and

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I |

 the secret door.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | She |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |

 was behind a cupboard in the castle.

5 Mr and Mrs Tanaka are my neighbours.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | They |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Them |

 are very considerate people.

6 Danny and Paul enjoy Chinese food.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Me |

 like

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | it |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | them |

 too.

7 I have walked along The Milford Track in New Zealand.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | It |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Its |

 is known as "the finest walk in the world".



PRACTICE C Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1 The actress is ill. _____ needs a doctor.

2 Kathy and I are old friends. _____ come from the same town.

3 I want to go too, Mum. Please take _____ with _____.

4 I don't buy bookmarks. I make _____ myself. Here's one bookmark I made. _____ is for you.

5 Robert was angry with his sister but _____ did not complain about _____.

6 The bear moved towards Jerry and me. _____ were terrified. What would it do to _____?



PRACTICE**D**Circle the letters of the sentences which use pronouns **incorrectly**.

- 1 **A** The policeman advised me and Rose to go home.
B The policeman advised Rose and me to go home.
C The policeman advised Rose and I to go home.
- 2 **A** We like cartoons because they make us laugh.
B We like cartoons because it makes us laugh.
C We like cartoons because they make we laugh.
- 3 **A** Us girls told the boys that they should join the tennis club.
B We girls told the boys that them should join the tennis club.
C We girls told the boys that they should join the tennis club.
- 4 **A** Me and you have the same hobbies.
B You and I have the same hobbies.
C You and me have the same hobbies.
- 5 **A** The lifeguard smiled at the lady when she called he a hero.
B The lifeguard smiled at the lady when her called him a hero.
C The lifeguard smiled at the lady when she called him a hero.
- 6 **A** You and she must let us all help you.
B You and she must let we all help you.
C You and her must let us all help you.

**PRACTICE****E**

Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

Dear Sue,

How are you? Mum and Dad miss (1) you and so do Ken and (2) _____. Dad says (3) _____ finds life dull without you around to tease (4) _____. Mum says (5) _____ doesn't feel like singing because you aren't here to accompany (6) _____ on the piano.

Maths is tough without you to teach Ken and (7) _____ easy ways of solving problems. You also helped (8) _____ to love maths by making (9) _____ enjoyable.

Please write. Grandpa and Grandma say (10) _____ would like to hear from you too. (11) _____ all want to know about your adventures at the university.

Love,
 Ben



UNIT 3.3 POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1A | The small bag is hers bag . | X | |
| 1B | The small bag is hers . | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | The red umbrella is your one . | X | |
| 2B | The red umbrella is yours . | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | The cat hurt It's paw. | X | |
| 3B | The cat hurt its paw. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We use possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns to show ownership or relationship. A possessive adjective goes together with a noun. A possessive pronoun takes the place of a possessive adjective and its noun.

EXAMPLES: This is the children's tree house.
This is **their** tree house.
This tree house is **theirs**.

Kim is Mrs Lee's daughter.
Kim is **her** daughter.
Kate is my daughter and Kim is **hers**.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Personal pronouns (subjective form) | I | we | you | he | she | it | they |
| Possessive adjectives | my (book) | our (camera) | your (car) | his (pen) | her (bag) | its (paw) | their (toys) |
| Possessive pronouns | mine | ours | yours | his | hers | - | theirs |

- 2** We do not use **one** after a possessive adjective.

EXAMPLE: I parked my car next to **hers**.



I parked my car next to **her one**.



- 3** We must not confuse **Its** with **It's**.

(a) **Its** is a possessive adjective.

EXAMPLE: The lioness is feeding **its** cubs.

(b) **It's** is the short form for **It is**.

EXAMPLES: This is a flower. **It is** a rose.
This is a flower. **It's** a rose.

REMEMBER!

- The possessive pronoun for **I** is **mine**, not **mines**.
- The personal pronoun **It** does not have a possessive pronoun form.

PRACTICE**A**

Tick the sentences that use possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns correctly.

- 1 A She father is a doctor.
 B Her father is a doctor.
- 2 A Those shirts are ours.
 B Those shirts are our.
- 3 A I know your brother.
 B I know yours brother.
- 4 A This car is he's.
 B This car is his.
- 5 A Tara's school is very far from my one.
 B Tara's school is very far from mine.
- 6 A Those letters are her ones.
 B Those letters are hers.
- 7 A The calculators are their.
 B The calculators are theirs.
- 8 A My friends are very helpful.
 B Mine friends are very helpful.
- 9 A The butterfly spread it's wings.
 B The butterfly spread its wings.
- 10 A Her puzzle is difficult.
 B Hers puzzle is difficult.

**PRACTICE****B**

Complete the conversation with the correct words in the brackets.

- 1 A: (1) _____ (you / your) leg is bleeding. What happened?
 B: (2) _____ (I / my) cat was sleeping and I did not see (3) _____ (he / it).
 I stepped on (4) _____ (it's / its) tail. Then I fell and hurt (5) _____
 (mine / my) leg.
- 2 A: You and Nathan visited Sri Lanka and India last month. Did you enjoy (6) _____
 (your / yours) trip?
 B: Yes. (7) _____ (we / our) stay in the two places was exciting. We learnt a lot about
 the people there, and (8) _____ (their / theirs) daily lives.
- A: Did you make a lot of friends?
 B: Yes, and (9) _____ (our / ours) relatives in India came to see
 (10) _____ (we / us) at the hotel. We had a wonderful time.



PRACTICE**C**

Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

- 1 My suitcase is very heavy. Anna, could I put some of my things into your bag?
- 2 We checked in _____ luggage. Louise and Nigel haven't checked in _____.
- 3 The air stewardess won't allow Mr Wilson to carry _____ golf bag onto the plane but he refuses to accept _____ ruling.
- 4 Mona is at the Immigration Counter getting _____ passport checked. Let's get _____ ready now.
- 5 Dad has our video camera on _____ shoulder. Where is _____, Uncle Joe?
- 6 Dad and Mum have found _____ seats. I wonder which seat is _____.

I | you

we | they

he | she

she | we

he | you

they | I

**PRACTICE****D**

Complete the conversation with suitable possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns. Use the words in the brackets to help you.

- Julie : Look what I found in this old chest!
- Betty : Hey, that's (1) mine (Betty's). It's (2) _____ (Betty's) Olympic Games cap.
- Julie : What about this T-shirt? Is it (3) _____ (Betty's) too?
- Betty : Let me see. It could be John's. Yes, it is. The initials J.F. are (4) _____ (John's).
- Julie : Oh! This poor doll was (5) _____ (Julie's) favourite. (6) _____ (the doll's) legs have come off. Look! Isn't this the boys' train set? It's in pieces. It was (7) _____ (the boys') favourite toy.
- Betty : This science experiment set is (8) _____ (the boys') too. Do you remember the time when John and Jerry offered (9) _____ (Betty's and Julie's) friends and us the drinks they had mixed?
- Julie : Yes! (10) _____ (Betty's) face turned blue and (11) _____ (Julie's) face turned green!



PRACTICE E

Rewrite the sentences using possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns correctly.

1 I'll follow yours idea. If it doesn't succeed, I'll try mines.

I'll follow your idea. If it doesn't succeed, I'll try mine.

2 The scouts put up theirs tents near our ones.

3 After finishing hers meal, she gives the hamster it's food.

4 He son's face is exactly like he face.

5 I'll wear this dress for me first party because I like it's colour.

6 The small room is your one and the big one is their.



PRACTICE F

Complete the passage with suitable possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns.

Next month, I will be moving to a new two-storey house with (1) my parents. They will have (2) _____ bedroom and bathroom on the ground floor. In fact, almost the whole of that floor will be (3) _____ so they will decide on (4) _____ decor. Dad will have (5) _____ study and Mum will have (6) _____ art room.

I will have (7) _____ bedroom and a small TV area upstairs. Most of the living space on the upper floor will be (8) _____.

I'm sure that the three of us will be happy in (9) _____ new home. Dad claims that the idea for it is (10) _____. Mum just smiles because the idea is actually (11) _____.



UNIT 3.4 DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

this, that, these, those

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1A | That men are hardworking. | X | |
| 1B | Those men are hardworking. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | This mountain is very far from here. | X | |
| 2B | That mountain is very far from here. | ✓ | 2 |

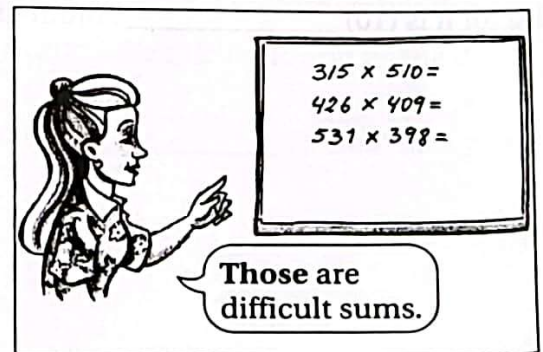
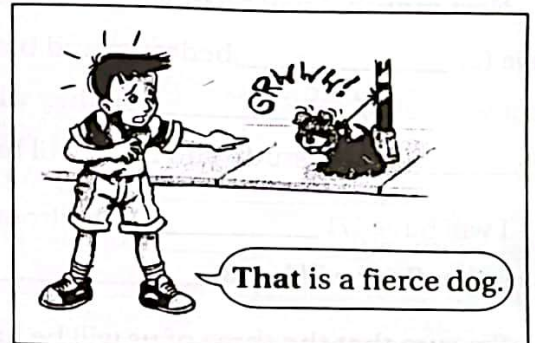
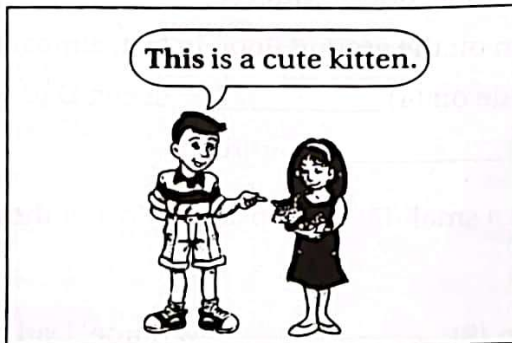


GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use **this** and **that** with singular nouns. We use **these** and **those** with plural nouns.
 EXAMPLES: **this** athlete – **these** athletes **that** shop – **those** shops

2 We use **this** and **these** to point to people and things that are near us.
 We use **that** and **those** to point to people and things that are far from us.

EXAMPLES:

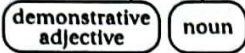


REMEMBER!

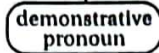
- This, that, these and those** point to specific people or things.
 EXAMPLES: **Kittens** are playful. (not pointing to specific kittens)
Those kittens are playful. (pointing to specific kittens)

- **This, that, these and those** are demonstrative adjectives when they are followed by nouns and demonstrative pronouns when they are not followed by nouns.

EXAMPLES: **This** table is small.



This is a small table.



PRACTICE A Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | That |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Those |

 boxes are full of apples.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | This |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Those |

 dress is well-made.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | That |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Those |

 is a hippopotamus.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | This |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | These |

 are roses.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | This |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | These |

 are not lillies.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | That |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Those |

 are lillies.
- I have

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | this |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | those |

 book. I haven't got

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | that |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | these |

 book.
- I want some of

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | this |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | these |

 grapes and some of

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | that |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | those |

 apples.



PRACTICE B Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Use demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives.

- This is a pretty blouse.

This blouse is pretty.

- Those are fat hens.
-

- These are sweet apples.
-

- This book is heavy.
-


- That hornbill is beautiful.
-

- That is a modern building.
-



PRACTICE C Write sentences using **this, that, these** or **those** and the words in the pictures.

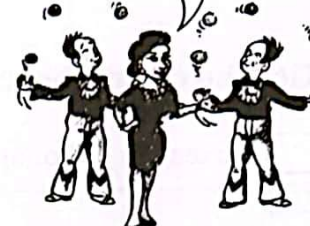
1



trapeze artists


Those are trapeze artists.

2




jugglers

3



a clown

4



the lion trainer

5



an acrobat

6



the lion

YOUR SCORE
10

PRACTICE D Underline the correct words in the brackets to complete the conversation.

- Shirley : Where shall I hang 1 (this / that) picture, Mum?
- Mum : 2 (This / That) is a lovely picture you're holding, Shirley. Let's hang it on 3 (that / those) wall.
- Shirley : Shall I put 4 (this / these) porcelain dolls on 5 (these / those) shelves over there?

- Mum : Yes, but be careful. **6** (That / Those) are family heirlooms.
- Shirley : Don't worry. **7** (These / Those) dolls are in safe hands.
- Mum : Shirley, come over here and look at **8** (this / that).
- Shirley : Who's the baby in **9** (this / these) photo, Mum?
- Mum : It's you.
- Shirley : **10** (This / These) can't be me!
- Mum : It is you. Look at **11** (that / those) eyes.
- Shirley : You're right. They do look like my eyes.



PRACTICE E Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 This building across the road is an art gallery.
That building across the road is an art gallery.

- 2 You won't find jewels that are lovelier than these.

- 3 All these furniture here must be dusted.

- 4 This hill we are standing on is not very high. Those are much higher.

- 5 These pair of shoes are more stylish than the others.

- 6 Look at this out there in the field!



PRACTICE F Fill in the blanks with **this, that, these** or **those**.

(1) _____ planet that we live on is called Earth. Some of (2) _____ stars that you see in the sky are actually planets.

Do you recognise (3) _____ instrument I'm holding? Yes, (4) _____ is a telescope. It's an old-fashioned one, like (5) _____ used by people of the last century to look at the stars and the planets. Nowadays, astronomers use more powerful telescopes.

However, (6) _____ is not a bad instrument. Using one of (7) _____, you can see quite a lot. Let's go outside. First, let's look at the sky without using the telescope. Can you see (8) _____ three stars in a row? Does anyone know what (9) _____ are called? Yes, Orion's belt. Hey! What's (10) _____ near Orion's belt? I've never seen it before!



UNIT 4 GENDER

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1A | A lady visited us yesterday. He was Pam's friend. | X | |
| 1B | A lady visited us yesterday. She was Pam's friend. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | The lioness was so graceful we all watched it . | X | |
| 2B | The lioness was so graceful we all watched her . | ✓ | 2 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1
 - (a) We use the pronouns **he, him, his** with singular masculine nouns referring to human beings.
EXAMPLES: king, man, son, waiter
 - (b) We use the pronouns **she, her, hers** with singular feminine nouns referring to human beings.
EXAMPLES: queen, woman, daughter, waitress
 - (c) We use the pronouns **it and its** with singular nouns referring to animals, plants and non-living things.
EXAMPLES: butterfly, rabbit, house, stone
 - (d) We use the pronouns **they, them, theirs** with plural nouns referring to living and non-living things.
EXAMPLES: women, waiters, rabbits, houses

REMEMBER!

Gender in English grammar refers to the division of nouns into feminine (female living things), masculine (male living things) and neuter (animals, plants and non-living things).

- 2 We normally use the pronoun **it** when referring to an animal. However, we can also use **he, him, his, or she, her, hers** when we think of the animal as a person.
EXAMPLES: I can see a cockroach. **It** is behind you.
My puppy is called Jaffa. **He** likes to play with my shoes.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the brackets.

- 1 My sister has a bicycle. _____ (He / She) cleans _____ (her / it) every weekend.
- 2 Alan saw two lizards. _____ (He / It) tried to catch _____ (it / them).
- 3 I saw a male _____ (gorilla / rooster) and a female _____ (elephant / lioness) at the zoo.
- 4 The people rolled out a red carpet for the king. _____ (He / It) walked on _____ (them / it).
- 5 The hungry wolf asked the little lamb where she was going. _____ (He / It) was actually planning to eat _____ (she / her) up.



PRACTICE B Underline the words in the box that are either masculine or feminine.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------|
| bachelor | cupboard | doe | eraser |
| giraffe | hero | hostess | iron |
| jam | gentleman | lock | mare |
| nun | orange | peacock | ram |
| rain | shirt | stewardess | vase |



PRACTICE C Write the words you underlined in *B* above in the columns below.

| Masculine | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ |

| Feminine | |
|----------|-------|
| 1 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ |



PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns.

- Mr Shane is very kind. _____ always helps poor people.
- A cobra is a snake. _____ is a dangerous animal.
- Julia is a talented actress. I like _____.
- My uncle and aunt are here. _____ want to take me out.
- The Planetarium is on that hill. _____ is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- The thieves ran very fast. We could not catch _____.
- John rescued the kitten trapped in the tree. Mrs Daniel thanked _____.
- The little boy is angry because his sister's toy is better than _____.
- Mary says this book is _____. Please give it back to her.
- It was Justin's birthday. Anna bought _____ a CD.



PRACTICE E Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the boxes.

- 1 _____ is here. She wants to see your parents.
- 2 _____ is an air steward.
- 3 The _____ ran after her cubs.
- 4 _____ is nervous. He has to give away the bride.
- 5 Mr Ito is our History teacher.
_____ lessons are always interesting.
- 6 My friend's _____ lent me his bicycle.
- 7 Jason's _____ is sad. She misses her grandchildren.
- 8 The _____ told Sue he would give her the prize.
- 9 The _____ told her guards to pull up the drawbridge.
- 10 The _____ did her best to please the fussy customer.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Mr Chang | Miss Chang |
| my brother | my sister |
| lion | lioness |
| my father | my mother |
| her | his |
| nephew | niece |
| father-in-law | mother-in-law |
| head boy | head girl |
| prince | princess |
| salesgirl | salesman |



PRACTICE F Circle the words in the box that match the underlined words.

- 1 She is my father's sister.
- 2 He took the orders on a piece of paper.
- 3 She stopped the driver and gave him a ticket.
- 4 He put a diamond ring on her finger.
- 5 Her words struck fear into the villagers.
- 6 He promised to take care of her.
- 7 His performance on stage was superb.
- 8 This lady ruled the kingdom for a long period.
- 9 She raised all six children on her own.
- 10 The man demanded two months' rent from the tenant.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| my aunt | my uncle |
| the waiter | the waitress |
| the policeman | the policewoman |
| the bride | the bridegroom |
| the witch's | the wizard's |
| her fiancé | his fiancée |
| the actor's | the actress's |
| the emperor | the empress |
| the widow | the widower |
| the landlady | the landlord |



PRACTICE**G**

Fill in the blanks with suitable words in the box.

brothers girl husband man nephews
niece sister him it them

After school, I sometimes babysit for my older (1) _____ Lucy. She has two sons and a daughter. Lena, the (2) _____, is seven years old. Her (3) _____, Mark and Matthew, are five and three.

Lucy is firm with the children but her (4) _____ isn't. He is a busy (5) _____ and seldom finds time to play with (6) _____.

Babysitting for Lucy requires a lot of patience. My (7) _____ is talkative and my (8) _____ are naughty. Their puppy Sheba is naughty too. Just last week (9) _____ chewed up my sandals. Yesterday, Sheba chased the postman down the road and tried to bite (10) _____.

**PRACTICE****H**

Underline the correct words to complete the passage.

I share a three-bedroom flat with two 1 (brother / sisters). The flat is small but cosy. 2 (He / It) is located on the second floor of an apartment block. We like it because it has 3 (his / its) own private stairway and entrance.

Our 4 (landlord / landlady) is Mrs Jenkins. She is a tall, well-built 5 (man / woman) with twinkling eyes and a warm smile. She lives on the ground floor with her 6 (husband / wife) and two sons.

The 7 (girls / boys) come up to our flat sometimes to deliver cakes and pies which their 8 (father / mother) has just baked. She is happy when we tell her how much we enjoy 9 (her / his) cooking. We have nothing to give her in return. Instead, we run errands for her and offer her sons help with their homework whenever they need 10 (him / it).



UNIT 5.1 ADJECTIVES

before nouns and after verbs

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|---|---|----------------|
| 1A | My car is small car . | X | |
| 1B | My car is small . | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Jasmine bought a pink large T-shirt. | X | |
| 2B | Jasmine bought a large pink T-shirt. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Aisha has a black white dress. | X | |
| 3B | Aisha has a black and white dress. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We usually place an adjective before a noun or after the verb 'to be'.

EXAMPLES: You have a **large house**. ✓
noun

Your house **is large**. ✓
verb

Your house **is large house**. X
verb noun

REMEMBER!

■ An adjective describes a person, an animal, a plant, a place or a thing.

EXAMPLE: The clown has a **huge nose**.
adjective noun

■ The following are different forms of the verb 'to be':
am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be

2 Size and colour are two groups of adjectives which we use very commonly. When we use both before a noun, we follow this order and do not use a comma or **and**:

| 1 | 2 |
|------|--------|
| SIZE | COLOUR |
| big | yellow |
| tiny | white |

EXAMPLES: There is a **big yellow** hat on the shelf.
 There is a **tiny white** pearl in this oyster.

3 When we use two adjectives from the colour group, we place **and** between them. We can use the adjectives in any order.

EXAMPLES: Her shoes are **black and brown**.
 Her shoes are **brown and black**.

REMEMBER!

■ The word **colour** is not used after a colour adjective.

EXAMPLE:

the **red colour** book X

the **red** book ✓

PRACTICE**A**Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes. Use **and** where needed.

- 1 The birds are eating those _____ *big red cherries* _____.
- 2 The _____ belongs to my uncle.
- 3 I found my _____ today.
- 4 My ring has _____.
- 5 That _____ is a bear.
- 6 The _____ belongs to Brandon.
- 7 Kathy has a _____.
- 8 Tina's sweater is _____.
- 9 I'm making a _____ for the costume party.
- 10 Mr Ford's yacht is _____.
- 11 Your hockey stick is behind the _____.

big cherries red

purple small van

black handbag orange

blue stones tiny

animal huge brown

green house white

grey large umbrella

black green

huge mask purple

red white

brown cupboard small

**PRACTICE****B**Some of the sentences below need **and**. Mark with \wedge wherever **and** is missing.

- 1 She put up the blue/green curtains.
- 2 There is a small blue bird in the nest.
- 3 Sam found your purple file.
- 4 I like those orange grey cushions.
- 5 Stephanie bought a brown black belt.
- 6 This castle has large white gates.
- 7 We saw a yellow black snake at the zoo.
- 8 I can see a big green apple on your tree.
- 9 The grey white building belongs to our company.
- 10 She put her ring into a small red box.
- 11 Let's buy this orange brown wrapping paper.



PRACTICE**C**

Tick the sentences that use the adjectives in the box correctly. There may be more than one answer for each question.

1 That coat belongs to my uncle.

- A That large brown coat belongs to my uncle.
 B That large and brown coat belongs to my uncle.
 C That brown large coat belongs to my uncle.

2 The boxes are in the lorry.

- A The huge white boxes are in the lorry.
 B The huge boxes are in the white lorry.
 C The white boxes are in the huge lorry.

3 There are ants on that fruit tree.

- A There are red tiny ants on that fruit tree.
 B There are tiny red ants on that fruit tree.
 C There are red ants on that fruit tiny tree.

4 I found a wallet in the bus.

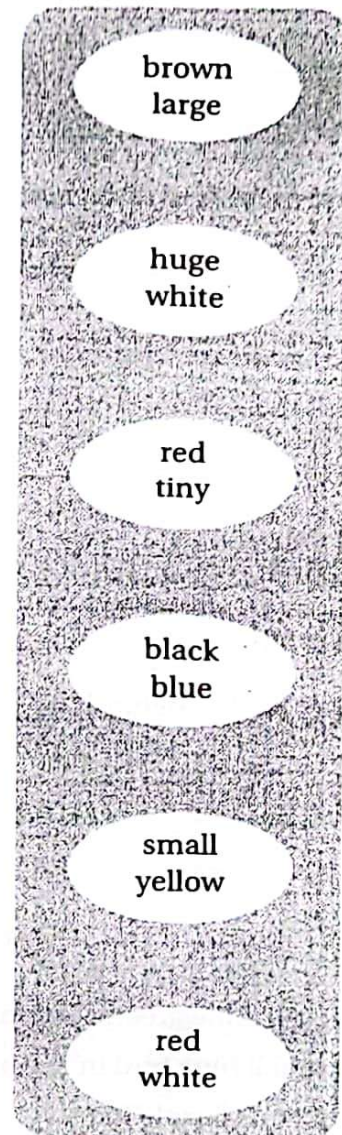
- A I found a blue black wallet in the bus.
 B I found a blue and black wallet in the bus.
 C I found a black and blue wallet in the bus.

5 The mobile phone is Allie's.

- A The yellow small mobile phone is Allie's.
 B The small, yellow mobile phone is Allie's.
 C The small yellow mobile phone is Allie's.

6 I like those shoes.

- A I like those red and white shoes.
 B I like those white and red shoes.
 C I like those red, white shoes.

**PRACTICE****D**

Underline the correct words to complete the passage.

Larry's dream car is a 1 (expensive / luxurious) sports car. It has a 2 (long red body / long and red body). The tyres, bumpers and sunroof are all 3 (black colour / black). The emblem on the bonnet is a 4 (golden tiny / tiny golden) hawk.

The interior of the car is 5 (space / spacious). It is carpeted with 6 (grey and brown / grey, brown) fabric. The seats are covered with 7 (shine / shiny) leather. An 8 (extra / large) compartment behind the front seats contains a 9 (silver slim / slim silver) television set and a 10 (advanced / sophisticated) computer.



PRACTICE E Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 I — grey — kitten — like — that.

I like that grey kitten.

2 a — drives — Sam — small — truck.

3 and — balloon — blue — is — my — pink.

4 apples — are — big — these.

5 a — and — box — green — have — I — pencil — red.

6 are — earrings — huge — Mary's.



PRACTICE F Rewrite the sentences so that the adjectives come after the verb 'to be'.

1 I have a brown bag.

My bag is brown.

2 This is an expensive ring.

3 Joe has a large TV set.

4 That is a tiny insect.

5 Michael has a red and black baseball cap.

6 There are small fish in this pond.



UNIT 5.2 ADJECTIVES OF COMPARISON

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|---|----------------|----|
| 1A | Anita is the quieter of the four sisters. | X | |
| 1B | Anita is the quietest of the four sisters. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Tom's computer is more new than mine. | X | |
| 2B | Tom's computer is newer than mine. | ✓ | 2a |
| 3A | I have the wonderfullest mother in the world. | X | |
| 3B | I have the most wonderful mother in the world. | ✓ | 2b |
| 4A | Lucy is more carefuler than Diana. | X | |
| 4B | Lucy is more careful than Diana. | ✓ | 2c |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** When we compare two nouns, we use comparative adjectives. When we compare more than two nouns, we use superlative adjectives.

EXAMPLES: **tall:** Joe is **taller** than John. (comparative adjective)
 Richard is the **tallest** of the three brothers. (superlative adjective)

generous: Janet is **more generous** than Julie. (comparative adjective)
 Sheila is the **most generous** of the three sisters. (superlative adjective)
- 2** (a) With one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives, we usually use 'er' and 'est' endings for their comparative and superlative forms.

EXAMPLES: **bright:** The dining room is **brighter** than the kitchen.
 The living room is the **brightest** room in the house.

pretty: Mrs Ford is **prettier** than her sister.
 Carrie is the **prettiest** girl in class.

(b) With some two-syllable adjectives, adjectives with three or more syllables, and adjectives ending in 'ful', we use **more** and **most** for their comparative and superlative forms.

EXAMPLES: **handsome:** Bill is **more handsome** than Ivan.
 Steve is the **most handsome** singer among the trio.

intelligent: Anne is **more intelligent** than Jane.
 Marie is the **most intelligent** of the three.

forgetful: Arul is **more forgetful** than his brother.
 He is the **most forgetful** boy in class.

(c) Since the 'er' ending and **more** are both forms of comparative adjectives, we cannot use them together.

Since the 'est' ending and **most** are both forms of superlative adjectives, we cannot use them together.

REMEMBER!

■ The spelling of some adjectives needs to be changed before 'er' or 'est' can be added.

| Adjective ending in 'e' (<i>'e' + 'er'/'est'</i>) | Adjective ending in 'y' (<i>'y' 'i' + 'er'/'est'</i>) | One-syllable adjective ending in a consonant (+ same consonant + <i>'er'/'est'</i>) |
|--|--|---|
| (a) gentle → gentler, gentlest | (b) dirty → dirtier, dirtiest | (c) hot → hotter, hottest |

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the adjectives in the brackets.

- Marie is cleverer (clever) than Rita.
- Ronnie is _____ (talkative) than his brother.
- The tiger is the _____ (dangerous) animal in the zoo.
- Silk is _____ (fine) than cotton.
- The chicken curry was the _____ (taste) dish in the buffet.
- Roy is _____ (strong) than Dan.
- The second sum is _____ (difficult) than the first.
- Neil is _____ (thin) than his father.
- The _____ (thick) book in my schoolbag is this dictionary.
- This is the _____ (popular) movie of the week.
- The guest arrived _____ (early) than the host.



PRACTICE B Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

- dog — fiercer — is — Jerry's — mine — than.
Jerry's dog is fiercer than mine.
- is — Julie — of — sisters — tidiest — the — the.

- Chris — have — I — interesting — more — games — than.

- among — hardworking — Hillary — is — most — the — us.




- aquarium — expensive — is — mine — more — than — your.

- friendliest — in — is — man — Mark — my — neighbourhood — the.



PRACTICE C

Fill in the blanks with comparative or superlative forms of the correct adjectives in the brackets.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  <p>Globe Hotel Room Rates Single: \$30 Double: \$45</p> |  <p>Lakeside Hotel Room Rates Single: \$150 Double: \$170</p> |  <p>Imperial Hotel Room Rates Single: \$120 Double: \$140</p> |
|---|--|--|

1 (cheap / expensive)

The Imperial Hotel offers _____ accommodation than the Lakeside Hotel.

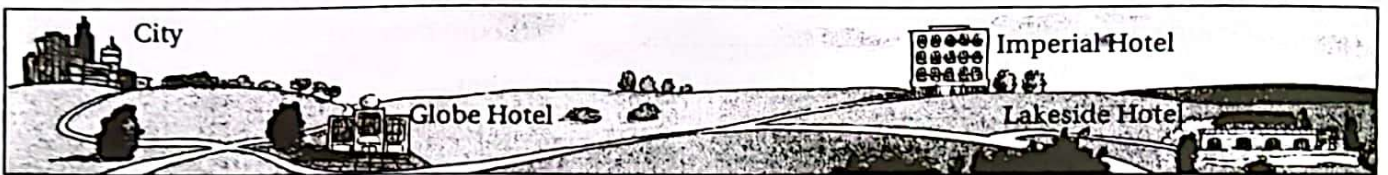
The Globe Hotel offers _____ accommodation among the three hotels.



2 (luxurious / simple)

The bedrooms in the Lakeside Hotel are _____ than those in the Globe Hotel.

The bedrooms in the Imperial Hotel are _____ among the three hotels.



3 (far / near)

The Imperial Hotel is _____ to the city than the Lakeside Hotel.

The Globe Hotel is _____ to the city among the three hotels.



4 (noisy / peaceful)

The Imperial Hotel has _____ surroundings than the Globe Hotel.

The Lakeside Hotel has _____ surroundings among the three hotels.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Globe Hotel Programme: tours to the planetarium, House of Wax, Lobo's Farm, etc.</p> | <p>Lakeside Hotel Programme: trip to a waterfall, jungle trekking</p> | <p>Imperial Hotel Programme: card game, folk dance</p> |
|---|---|--|

5 (boring / interesting)

The Lakeside Hotel has a _____ programme than the Imperial Hotel.

The Globe Hotel has _____ programme among the three hotels.



PRACTICE D Compare the two ladies. Make sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives given.

1 slim

Beth is slimmer than Maggie.

2 elegant

3 young

4 tall

5 cheerful

6 neat



Beth

Maggie



PRACTICE E Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the adjectives in the brackets. You will also need to use **than** or **the**.

A James : I'm sure I'm (1) _____ (fast) cyclist in school. Would anyone like to race against me?

Mark : I think I'm (2) _____ (fast) you, James. I'll race against you but not here. This is (3) _____ (busy) road in town.

B Liz : This is (4) _____ (terrible) chicken soup I have ever tasted.

Mary : I know a restaurant that makes (5) _____ (good) chicken soup in this town.

Liz : Well, I'm sure any other chef can make chicken soup that is (6) _____ (tasty) this!

Mary : That restaurant also has desserts that are (7) _____ (delicious) the ones here. I'll take you there next week.

C Roger : Is your new boss (8) _____ (efficient) the old one?

Dave : Oh yes! He's also (9) _____ (kind) my old boss. In fact he's (10) _____ (understanding) boss I've ever had.



UNIT 6 ADVERBS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1A | She writes clear . | X | |
| 1B | She writes clearly . | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | He drives fastly . | X | |
| 2B | He drives fast . | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Leela took slowly her medicine. | X | |
| 3B | Slowly Leela took her medicine. | ✓ | 3 |
| | Leela took her medicine slowly . | ✓ | |
| | Leela slowly took her medicine. | ✓ | |



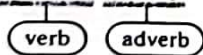
GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We do not use adjectives to describe verbs. We use adverbs. Most adverbs are formed by adding the 'ly' ending to adjectives.

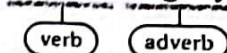
| Adjectives | Adverbs (+ 'ly') | Adverbs ('y' 'i' + 'ly') |
|------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| busy | - | busily |
| clumsy | - | clumsily |
| eager | eagerly | - |
| free | freely | - |

EXAMPLES:

Jay played badly in the hockey match.



The van driver shouted angrily at the cyclist.



REMEMBER!

- Adverbs are words which tell us more about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs are usually placed next to the words they describe.

(a) adverbs with verbs

EXAMPLE:

verb adverb

He listens carefully to the commentator.

(b) adverbs with adjectives

EXAMPLE:

adverb adjective

This house is quite big.

(c) adverbs with other adverbs

EXAMPLE:

adverb adverb

They entered the house very quietly.

2 Some adverbs do not take the 'ly' ending. They have the same form as adjectives.

EXAMPLES: far fast hard last long straight

Mr Clarke was the last speaker. (adjective)
Mr Clarke spoke last. (adverb)

3 When the sentence has an object, we cannot place an adverb between the verb and its object.

EXAMPLES: He climbed quickly the tree. X
 verb adverb object

REMEMBER!
■ The object in a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action done by the subject.

- Quickly he climbed the tree. (adverb at the beginning of a sentence)
- He climbed the tree quickly. (adverb at the end of a sentence)
- He quickly climbed the tree. (adverb between the subject and the verb)

PRACTICE A There are 10 adverbs in the box. Underline them.

attractive better early efficient excitedly honest
 hard jealous kindly loving quietly rich
 strangely sweet tenderly thankful tightly warmly



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with the words in the brackets. Add 'ly' endings to the words where needed.

- 1 The young boy ate the burger _____ . (hungry)
- 2 It rained _____ this morning. (heavy)
- 3 The injured deer cannot walk _____ . (far)
- 4 Mrs Singh spoke _____ . (loud)
- 5 He went _____ to the station. (alone)
- 6 We will not stay _____ in Melbourne. (long)
- 7 They walked _____ across the hall. (silent)
- 8 The baby cries for food _____ . (frequent)
- 9 Crabs do not walk _____ . (straight)
- 10 They arrived _____ for the wedding. (late)



PRACTICE C Mark with \wedge the possible places in the sentences where you could put the adverbs.

1 carefully (3 places)
Kelly carried the box from the car.

2 hard (1 place)
Lola practises to be a gymnast.

3 ferociously (2 places)
The lions growled at us.

4 easily (2 places)
The Italian team won the motorcycle rally.

5 skilfully (2 places)
He carved the piece of wood.



PRACTICE D Underline the correct words in the brackets to complete the passage.

The men worked 1 (patient / patiently) under the hot sun. They 2 (skilful / skilfully) guided their water buffaloes up and down the open fields. The ploughs pulled by the buffaloes formed 3 (deep / deeply) furrows in the earth. Children followed 4 (happy / happily) behind their fathers, doing their share of the 5 (hard / hardly) work. They picked up sticks and stones and piled them 6 (careful / carefully) on one side. Soon they were tired and sat down 7 (quiet / quietly) to watch their fathers at work. A while later, some women entered the fields, their faces shaded from the 8 (fierce / fiercely) heat by large straw hats. Little bags of seeds hung 9 (loose / loosely) from their shoulders. Their fingers moved 10 (quick / quickly) as they scattered the rice seeds across the fields.



PRACTICE E Tick the correct sentences.

1 A He tried hard to score a goal.
 B He tried hardly to score a goal.

2 A Tina answered correctly all the questions.
 B Tina answered all the questions correctly.

3 A She washed the plates noisily.
 B She washed noisily the plates.

4 A She sang sweetly at the concert.
 B Sweetly she sang at the concert.

5 A The child smiled shy.
 B The child smiled shyly.



PRACTICE F Fill in the blanks with the adverb forms of the words in the brackets.

The craftsmen of long ago worked (1) painstakingly (painstaking) at making furniture. Each piece was made (2) _____ (loving). Their wooden furniture had (3) _____ (beautiful) carved doors, sides, tops and legs. Some pieces were (4) _____ (rich) decorated with mother-of-pearl. Some craftsmen even made furniture without using any nails. They were able to fit the parts of furniture (5) _____ (perfect) after measuring and shaping pieces of wood (6) _____ (accurate).

Today, furniture is (7) _____ (usual) mass-produced. Factory workers have to work (8) _____ (fast) to meet schedules. Supervisors ensure that the work is done (9) _____ (good). The finished items are packed and sent (10) _____ (straight) to furniture shops.

Clearly, the modern method of making furniture is (11) _____ (complete) different from that of the old days.



PRACTICE G Underline the mistakes in the sentences. Then write the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 I did everything slowly this morning and arrived lately at school, but was just in time for class.
- 2 The little girl threw the ball highly into the air, caught it expertly and passed it happily to her friend.
- 3 My brother won the competition and made us proudly of him.
- 4 The crowd watched breathlessly as the plane dived lowly and rose again immediately.
- 5 He acts good and sings beautifully. Many people admire him greatly.



UNIT 7.1 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

positive statements

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1A | He at the office now. | X | |
| 1B | He is at the office now. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | The postman deliver letters. | X | |
| 2B | The postman delivers letters. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | The water are cool. | X | |
| 3B | The water is cool. | ✓ | 3 |
| 4A | Peter and Paul cycles to school. | X | |
| 4B | Peter and Paul cycle to school. | ✓ | 4 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

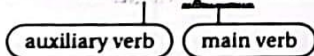
1 Every sentence must have a subject and a verb. The subject can be a noun or a pronoun.

EXAMPLES: Subject Verb
 Rita noun sings English songs.
 I pronoun am 13 years old.

REMEMBER!

■ The two basic types of verbs are main verbs and auxiliary verbs. The majority of verbs are main verbs. Auxiliary verbs are a small group of verbs including 'to be', 'to do', 'to have', **can**, **may**, etc. An auxiliary verb is also known as a 'helping verb'. It is used in combination with a main verb; it cannot stand on its own in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: He **can speak** as many as five languages.



■ The verbs 'to be', 'to do' and 'to have' can be used as main verbs as well as auxiliary verbs.

EXAMPLES: My neighbours **have** four cars. ('to have' as main verb)
 I **have got** an idea! ('to have' as auxiliary verb)

2 We use singular verbs for singular subjects and plural verbs for plural subjects.

EXAMPLES:

| | Singular Subject | Plural Subject |
|------------------|--|--|
| the verb 'to be' | The boy is hungry. He is tired. | The boys are hungry. We are tired. |
| the verb 'like' | The monkey likes bananas. She likes chocolates. | The monkeys like bananas. They like chocolates. |

Take note that the singular pronouns **I** and **you** are the only exceptions as they do not make use of singular verb forms.

EXAMPLES:

| | Singular Subject | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| the verb 'to be' | I am busy. | You are busy. |
| the verb 'like' | I like ice-cream. | You like ice-cream. |

- 3** Uncountable nouns take singular verb forms.
 EXAMPLE: The vinegar **is** in that bottle.
- 4** Two or more subjects joined by **and** always take a plural verb.
 EXAMPLES: My father **and** my mother **work** in the city.
 Alice **and** Janet **are** my neighbours.

PRACTICE A Complete the sentences in Column B by changing the verbs in Column A into their plural forms.

| A | B |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 The cat sleeps on the floor. | The cats <u>sleep on the floor</u> |
| 2 A doctor takes care of patients. | Doctors _____ |
| 3 A bird has feathers. | Birds _____ |
| 4 The soldier is brave. | The soldiers _____ |
| 5 The child laughs happily. | The children _____ |
| 6 She plays netball very well. | They _____ |



PRACTICE B In each sentence, the verb does not agree with the subject. Write the correct form of the verb in the box.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 She already <u>know</u> the answer. | <input type="text" value="knows"/> |
| 2 Dad <u>wash</u> the car once a week. | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 The bus driver and the passengers <u>is</u> at the police station. | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 I <u>is</u> your friend. | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 Many tourists <u>enjoys</u> the food in France. | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 Anita <u>study</u> every night. | <input type="text"/> |
| 7 Gold <u>are</u> valuable. | <input type="text"/> |
| 8 They <u>gives</u> good service to the customers. | <input type="text"/> |
| 9 The sugar <u>are</u> in that cupboard. | <input type="text"/> |
| 10 He <u>save</u> a lot of money in the bank. | <input type="text"/> |
| 11 The fishermen <u>goes</u> out to sea every day. | <input type="text"/> |



PRACTICE C Circle the verbs which can go with the subjects in the shaded boxes.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Jerry and Julie | are | does | have | takes |
| 2 | They | catches | do | has | prefer |
| 3 | A basket of flowers | is | have | makes | please |
| 4 | That tower | is | looks | need | rise |
| 5 | Many sheep | eats | follow | graze | has |



PRACTICE D Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

- 1 The people

| | |
|--|---------------|
| | was cheering |
| | were cheering |

 as the runners entered the stadium for the last lap of the marathon.
- 2 The new equipment

| | |
|--|-----|
| | are |
| | is |

 going to be used in the children's ward.
- 3 Vinegar and oil

| | |
|--|-----|
| | are |
| | is |

 blended to make a salad dressing.
- 4 The cattle

| | |
|--|------------|
| | are moving |
| | is moving |

 towards the valley.
- 5 These pieces of ancient pottery

| | |
|--|---------|
| | reveal |
| | reveals |

 to us the ceramic arts of ancient China.
- 6 Silver jewellery

| | |
|--|-----|
| | are |
| | is |

 popular nowadays.
- 7 The building of highways sometimes

| | |
|--|---------|
| | damage |
| | damages |

 the natural environment.
- 8 Joy on the faces of little children

| | |
|--|---------|
| | touch |
| | touches |

 the heart.
- 9 My parents

| | |
|--|---------|
| | prefer |
| | prefers |

 sailing to any other form of outdoor sport.
- 10 He

| | |
|--|----------|
| | has got |
| | have got |

 a lot of work to do before the opening of the exhibition.



UNIT 7.2 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

negative statements

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|---|---|----------------|
| 1A | My parents doesn't like sugar in their coffee. | X | |
| 1B | My parents don't like sugar in their coffee. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | The women isn't happy about this. | X | |
| 2B | The women aren't happy about this. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | I ain't a small child anymore. | X | |
| 3B | I am not a small child anymore. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We form the negative of most verbs by adding **doesn't** or **don't** before them.
- (a) For a singular subject, we add **doesn't** and change the verb to its base form:
EXAMPLES: My brother **likes** sweets. → My brother **doesn't like** sweets.
 She **washes** our clothes. → She **doesn't wash** our clothes.
 He **has** many toys. → He **doesn't have** many toys.
- (b) For a plural subject, and the singular pronouns I and you, we add **don't**:
EXAMPLES: My friends **like** sweets. → My friends **don't like** sweets.
 You **sing** very well. → You **don't sing** very well.
 I **have** many toys. → I **don't have** many toys.

Doesn't is the contracted form of **does not**, and **don't** is the contracted form of **do not**.

REMEMBER!

- A negative statement is a sentence which contains a word such as 'not', 'no', 'never' or 'nothing'.
- The base form of a verb is the simplest form, without any letters added to the end. It is similar to the plural form of the verb in the present tense.

| EXAMPLES: | base form | singular | past tense |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | walk | walks | walked |
| | brush | brushes | brushed |
| | have | has | had |
| | eat | eats | ate |

- 2** We form the negative of the verb 'to be' by changing it to **isn't** or **aren't**.
- (a) For a singular subject, we change the verb to **isn't**:
EXAMPLES: Sam **is** here. → Sam **isn't** here.
 It **is** raining. → It **isn't** raining.

(b) For a plural subject and the singular pronoun **you**, we change the verb to **aren't**:

EXAMPLES: The children **are** here. → The children **aren't** here.
You **are** my best friend. → You **aren't** my best friend.

Isn't is the contracted form of **is not** and **aren't** is the contracted form of **are not**.

3 For the singular pronoun **I**, we form the negative of the verb 'to be' like this:

EXAMPLES: I **am** afraid of the dark. → I **am not** afraid of the dark.
I **am** a member of the club. → I **am not** a member of the club.

Ain't should not be used as a contracted form of **am not**.

PRACTICE A Complete the sentences with the negative forms of the underlined verbs.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 He <u>owns</u> a piano. | She <u>does not/doesn't own</u> a piano. |
| 2 We <u>exercise</u> in the morning. | They _____ |
| 3 Mrs Fisher <u>is</u> at home. | Her sister _____ |
| 4 He <u>is</u> an artist. | We _____ |
| 5 My cat <u>has</u> a long tail. | My rabbit _____ |
| 6 They <u>have</u> blue eyes. | We _____ |



PRACTICE B Make sentences from the words in the boxes by using the negative forms of the verbs given.

1 Our neighbours be at home .
Our neighbours are not/aren't at home.

2 Kim want an ice-cream .

3 Amy own a bicycle .

4 My cat eat mice .

5 She be the best actress in the movie .

6 We be in the school team .



PRACTICE C Rearrange the words to form negative statements.

1 do — in — live — not — town — we.

2 are — highway — houses — near — not — our — the.

3 big — farm — is — not — our.

4 a — cinema — does — not — have — the — village.

5 area — do — in — many — not — our — see — tourists — we.



PRACTICE D Make sentences with the words given.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|---|
| 1 | like | Jenny | ✓ |
| | ice-cream | James | ✗ |

Jenny likes ice-cream.

James does not/doesn't like ice-cream.

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---|
| 2 | be | London | ✓ |
| | a city | Japan | ✗ |

London is a city.

| | | | |
|---|-------------|------|---|
| 3 | have | I | ✓ |
| | an aquarium | Lily | ✗ |

I have an aquarium.

| | | | |
|---|----------|------------|---|
| 4 | speak | My teacher | ✓ |
| | Mandarin | My mother | ✗ |

My teacher speaks Mandarin.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------|---|
| 5 | be | oxygen | ✓ |
| | gas | mercury | ✗ |

Oxygen is a gas.

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|---|
| 6 | have | a camel | ✓ |
| | hump | a rhino | ✗ |

A camel has a hump.



PRACTICE

E

Underline the mistakes in negative verb forms in the sentences. Then write the correct words in the boxes.

1 I ain't coming today because I have no transport.

2 We don't wants to wait for Marie any longer.

3 She doesn't thinks her mother will let her come out with us.

4 Rosalind isn't fond of loud music. Her brother isn't share her views.

5 Our neighbours doesn't like to discuss their problems with us.



PRACTICE

F

Underline the sentences that are wrong and rewrite them correctly.

Every day Laura makes sure she doesn't oversleep. She isn't want to be late for work. In the office she not waste time. She often works overtime. Laura's colleagues isn't as hardworking as she is. Most of them doesn't think she is doing the right thing. They feel she doesn't know how to enjoy life. Laura's parents also want her to slow down. They think it aren't wise of her to work such long hours. However, Laura isn't willing to change her ways.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



UNIT 7.3 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

positive questions

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS

CHECKPOINT

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1A | You are thirsty? | X | |
| 1B | Are you thirsty? | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Is the shops open today? | X | |
| 2B | Are the shops open today? | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Does Mona knows the rules? | X | |
| 3B | Does Mona know the rules? | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** Statements are sentences which give us information. Questions are sentences which ask the listener to give information. We normally do not make use of the statement form when asking for information. We use the question form.

EXAMPLES: Statements

You are angry.
You know him.

Questions

Are you angry?
Do you know him?

- 2** We form questions with the verb 'to be' by placing the verb before the subject. Compare this to the statement form where the subject comes before the verb 'to be'.

EXAMPLES: Statements

Subject + verb 'to be'
She is ill.
The postman is late.
They are at home.
Those girls are your students.

Questions

Verb 'to be' + subject
Is she ill?
Is the postman late?
Are they at home?
Are those girls your students?

Singular subjects take the verb **is**, except for the singular pronouns **I** and **you** which take **am** and **are** respectively. Plural subjects take the verb **are**.

- 3** We can form questions with most verbs by changing the verb to its base form, and adding the verb 'to do' before the subject.

(a) For a singular subject, we add the verb **does** before the subject:

EXAMPLES: Statements

Subject + verb
Jenny plays hockey.
He goes to this school.

Questions

Does + subject + base form of verb
Does Jenny play hockey?
Does he go to this school?

(b) For a plural subject, and the singular pronouns **I** and **you**, we add the verb **do** before the subject.

EXAMPLES: Statements

Subject + verb

The boys play hockey.

They go to this school.

Questions

Do + subject + base form of verb

Do *the boys play* hockey?

Do *they go* to this school?

PRACTICE A Change the following statements into questions.

1 You have a camera.

Do you have a camera?

2 She wears contact lenses.

3 Australia is near New Zealand.

4 Giant pandas eat bamboo leaves.

5 The campers are safe from wild animals.

6 Many tourists visit this cheesecake factory.



PRACTICE B Underline the correct verbs.

A : Excuse me. 1 (Is / Are) you waiting for a taxi?

B : Yes. 2 (Do / Does) taxis come around here?

A : Not anymore. This place is almost deserted.

B : 3 (Is / Are) there any other way I can get to the train station?

A : 4 (Do / Does) you know Sam Mahone? He can drive you there.

B : 5 (Is / Are) he the one who runs the only store here?

A : Yes. 6 (Do / Does) you know where it is?

B : 7 (Is / Are) it the blue building down the road?

A : Yes. 8 (Do / Does) you want a lift? I'll take you there.

B : 9 (Is / Are) it all right with you?

A : Of course. 10 (Do / Does) you need help with the luggage?

B : No, thanks. I can manage.



PRACTICE C Tick the correct verbs in the boxes.

- 1

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Do |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Does |

 you

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | want |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | wants |

 to play with us?
- 2

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Is |

 Andrea in the office today?
- 3

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Does |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Do |

 Shane and James

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | like |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | likes |

 apple pie?
- 4

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Is |

 all the teachers in the staffroom?
- 5

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Does |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Do |

 they

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | prefer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | prefers |

 orange juice or lemonade?
- 6

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Is |

 your favourite games football and tennis?
- 7

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Is |

 olive oil good for one's health?



PRACTICE D Rearrange the words to form questions.

- 1 Does — drive — Derrick — work — to?
Does Derrick drive to work?

- 2 a — dentist — Fiona — is?

- 3 clean — do — house — sons — the — their?

- 4 are — at — boys — gymnasium — the — the?

- 5 furniture — is — new — your?

- 6 daughters — does — fetch — his — Mr Hobbs — on — Wednesdays?



PRACTICE E

Underline the mistakes in verb forms in the sentences. Then write the correct words in the boxes.

1 Is my glasses in the drawer?

2 Does she spent all her time in the gym?

3 Does he wants to have lunch with us today?

4 Are the furniture ready for collection?

5 Do the choir members has their song sheets?



PRACTICE F

Complete the questions by using the correct forms of the verb 'to be' or the verb 'to do'.

Tourist : Good afternoon, officer. (1) _____ there a bank nearby?

Police officer : Yes, the Merchant Bank is just down the road.

Tourist : Thank you. We also want to try some of the local food. (2) _____ you _____ (know) of any good restaurants here?

Police officer : Yes. (3) _____ you interested in Chinese food? There's a good restaurant around the corner.

Tourist : (4) _____ it _____ (serve) very spicy food? We're not used to spicy food.

Police officer : Chinese food is quite mild.

Tourist : (5) _____ the restaurant expensive?

Police officer : No, the prices are reasonable. (6) _____ you part of an organised tour group?

Tourist : No, my wife and I are on our own.

Police officer : (7) _____ you _____ (have) any places of interest in mind?

Tourist : Not really. (8) _____ bookshops here _____ (sell) maps?

Police officer : Some do. Instead of buying a map, try our Tourist Information Office.

Tourist : (9) _____ it far from here?

Police officer : It's about 20 minutes away. (10) _____ you _____ (want) to go there? I'll show you the route.

Tourist : That's very kind of you.



UNIT 8.1 PRESENT TENSE

simple and continuous

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

CHECKPOINT

| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|---|---|----------------|
| 1A | Nita is watering the plants every morning. | X | |
| 1B | Nita waters the plants every morning. | ✓ | 1a |
| 2A | A square is having four sides. | X | |
| 2B | A square has four sides. | ✓ | 1b |
| 3A | The children swim now. | X | |
| 3B | The children are swimming now. | ✓ | 2 |
| 4A | He is do his homework. | X | |
| 4B | He is doing his homework. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

Simple Present Tense

1 We use the simple present tense in these ways:

- (a) to show habits and regular actions or to refer to current situations

EXAMPLES: I **brush** my teeth every day. (habit)
 She **teaches** English every Saturday. (regular action)
 We **are** hungry. (current situation)

- (b) to state general truths or facts

EXAMPLES: The earth **is** round. Birds **have** wings.

REMEMBER!

- The following are some words that are often used with verbs in the simple present tense to show habits or regular actions:

always sometimes usually every day every week every year

- Verbs in the simple present tense are formed in these ways:

For singular nouns and the pronouns **he/she/it**:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) base form of verb + 's' EXAMPLE: take + s = takes | (c) base form of verb ending in 'y' 'i' + 'es' EXAMPLE: cry + es = cries |
| (b) base form of verb + 'es' EXAMPLE: match + es = matches | |

For plural nouns and the pronouns **I/you/we/they**:

base form of verb = present tense
 EXAMPLES: take, match, cry

Present Continuous Tense

- 2** We use the present continuous tense to show that an action is going on at the time of speaking or writing.

EXAMPLES: **Simple Present Tense:** I write letters every week. (regular action)
Present Continuous Tense: I am writing a letter now.



REMEMBER!

- Words like **now** and **at the moment** often go with the present continuous tense.

- 3** We form the present continuous tense in this way:
 present tense form of the verb 'to be' + base form of verb + 'ing'

EXAMPLES: I **am sewing** a dress.
 Amanda **is cleaning** the floor.
 They **are playing** outside.

PRACTICE A Underline the correct forms of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- The businessman (calls / is calling) for a taxi.
- Mrs Thomas (teaches / is teaching) at the moment.
- Lions and tigers (hunt / are hunting) for food.
- We (read / are reading) the newspaper every day.
- Sharon (buys / is buying) tickets for the movie now.
- Anna and Ben (studying / are studying) in America.
- I (wake up / waking up) at 6 a.m.
- Sometimes Darren (cycles / is cycling) to school.
- Mona usually (exercises / is exercising) in the morning.
- Joy (is prepare / is preparing) lunch for us now.



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the boxes.

- Mrs Kaplan _____ clothes every day.
 She _____ a dress now.
- The postman _____ a letter to Aziz.
 He _____ letters every morning.
- Elephants _____ sugar cane.
 Dumbo the elephant _____ a juicy sugar cane now.
- My father and Uncle Paul _____ daily.
 They _____ round the park now.
- Mr Lee _____ children to school in his bus in the morning.
 He _____ 20 children in his bus now.

| | |
|------|-----------|
| sews | is sewing |
|------|-----------|

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| delivers | is delivering |
|----------|---------------|

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| eat | is eating |
|-----|-----------|

| | |
|-----|-------------|
| jog | are jogging |
|-----|-------------|

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| takes | is taking |
|-------|-----------|



PRACTICE C Complete these sentences about Sarah by crossing out the wrong verb forms.

Sarah (1) is ~~are~~ a policewoman. Her day (2) begin begins early. She (3) is leaving leaves for work at 6 a.m. each day. She (4) arrives is arriving at the police station at 7.45 a.m. At 8 a.m. she and the other officers (5) attend attends a meeting. Their police chief Captain Costa (6) talk talks to them about their duties for the day.

Sarah and her partner Bill usually (7) patrol patrols a certain part of the city each day. They (8) are making make sure that the streets and back alleys (9) is are safe for the public. They visit shopping malls and video arcades to look for students who (10) play plays truant. Sarah's day usually (11) end ends at 6.30 p.m.



PRACTICE D Complete the sentences with the present or present continuous tense of the verbs in the box.

breathe have hurry love play
put rest snow weave write

- 1 Maria, we _____ your cakes. They are delicious.
- 2 Darren _____ articles for a famous magazine.
- 3 Father _____ now. He is tired.
- 4 My little brother _____ home from school every afternoon to watch cartoons.
- 5 It _____ outside. Please put on your boots.
- 6 Dolphins _____ underwater through their blowholes.
- 7 Danny _____ tennis at the club every weekend.
- 8 We usually _____ recyclable things in special bins.
- 9 Dogs _____ a well-developed sense of smell.
- 10 The women _____ mats this afternoon.



PRACTICE E

Fill in the blanks with the simple present or present continuous tense form of the words in the box. Each word may only be used once.

act demonstrate enjoy help leave like
 present require take watch work

Tess (1) works as a cosmetics consultant in a large department store. Her job (2) _____ her to be at her counter by 10.30 a.m. Before she (3) _____ her house, Tess (4) _____ her mother with the washing.

Tess (5) _____ her work. She (6) _____ to teach people how to use make-up. She is at her counter now. She (7) _____ the art of make-up to a group of girls. One of them (8) _____ as her model. The other girls (9) _____ closely as Tess expertly highlights the model's eyes. Tess (10) _____ only a short while to apply powder and lipstick to the model's face. Then she (11) _____ the stunning model to her audience.



PRACTICE F

Tick the correct boxes to complete the dialogue.

Paul : Where's Mum? I (1)

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | has |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | have |

 something exciting to tell her.

Penny : She (2)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is watching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | watches |

 her favourite programme on TV so don't disturb her.

Paul : My friends (3)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are waiting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | wait |

 for me outside and I am in a rush.

Penny : What is so exciting, anyway?

Paul : I (4)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | prefer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | prefers |

 to tell Mum myself.

Mum : Tell me what, dear?

Paul : Mum! I (5)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | want |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | wants |

 you to be the first to know. I (6)

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | am |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is |

 in the state football team!

Mum : What! You (7)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are playing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | played |

 in the state team now? That's wonderful.

You (8)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | follows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are following |

 in your father's footsteps.

Paul : Our coach announced the names today. We (9)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | start |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | starting |

 training right away.

He (10)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | insists |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is insisting |

 that we should get into shape fast. Our first game is only three months away.



UNIT 8.2 SIMPLE PAST TENSE

regular and irregular verbs

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



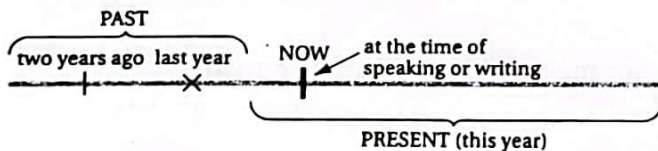
| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|--|---|----------------|
| 1A | I save 50 dollars last month. | X | |
| 1B | I saved 50 dollars last month. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Mrs Mason teached us this morning. | X | |
| 2B | Mrs Mason taught us this morning. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | She cutted the vegetables just now. | X | |
| 3B | She cut the vegetables just now. | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We use the simple past tense to show that an action happened in the past.

EXAMPLES: I **worked** in Melbourne last year.
I **was** in Seoul in 1996.



REMEMBER!

- The following are examples of some words that may be used with verbs in the past tense:

just now yesterday
last month five years ago

- 2** We add 'ed' to regular verbs to form the simple past tense. Irregular verbs take different forms.

EXAMPLES: I **cooked** spaghetti last night. (regular verb – cook)
They **bought** a car last month. (irregular verb – buy)

REMEMBER!

- The following are some ways of forming the past tense of regular verbs:

(a) base form of verb + 'ed'

EXAMPLES: wash + ed = washed show + ed = showed

(b) base form of verb ending in 'y' 'i' + 'ed'

EXAMPLES: hurry i + ed = hurried marry i + ed = married

(c) base form of verb ending in 'e' + 'ed'

EXAMPLES: bathe + ed = bathed advise + ed = advised escape + ed = escaped

- Irregular verbs take different forms.

EXAMPLES:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|--------|--------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Base form | do | take | go | catch | choose | feel | draw | fight | lay | mean | ride | see | write |
| Past Tense | did | took | went | caught | chose | felt | drew | fought | laid | meant | rode | saw | wrote |

The verb 'to be':

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Pronouns | I | He/She/It | We/You/They |
| Present Tense | am | is | are |
| Past Tense | was | was | were |

- 3 Some irregular verbs do not change to form the simple past tense. They keep the base form.
EXAMPLE: The ball **hit** him on the head just now.

REMEMBER!

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Base form | beat | cost | cut | hit | hurt | let | put | set |
| Past Tense | beat | cost | cut | hit | hurt | let | put | set |

PRACTICE A Complete the passage by crossing out the wrong verb forms.

I first (1) ~~see~~ saw Rina the lioness on a safari in South Africa. I (2) was were then in a jeep with three other tourists and a guide. Rina (3) laid lay quietly in the sun, unaware of our presence. As we (4) come came nearer, she (5) stand stood up and (6) stare stared straight at us. I (7) feel felt nervous but everyone else (8) appear appeared calm. The other tourists (9) raise raised their cameras to film her. Surprisingly, Rina (10) stretch stretched lazily and (11) seem seemed to pose for the cameras.



PRACTICE B Change the verbs in bold in the paragraph to the past tense.

My brother and I (1) **are** at Uncle Ben's farm for a week. In the morning Aunt Dora (2) **fries** eggs and (3) **makes** porridge for us. After breakfast we (4) **help** Uncle Ben. We (5) **collect** the hens' eggs. We (6) **put** them in egg trays and (7) **leave** them in the kitchen. Then we (8) **feed** all the animals and (9) **sweep** the farmyard. At about 10 a.m. we (10) **take** a rest under the trees. Then we (11) **clean** the fish pond.

My brother and I (1) were at Uncle Ben's farm for a week. In the morning Aunt Dora (2) _____ eggs and (3) _____ porridge for us. After breakfast we (4) _____ Uncle Ben. We (5) _____ the hens' eggs. We (6) _____ them in egg trays and (7) _____ them in the kitchen. Then we (8) _____ all the animals and (9) _____ the farmyard. At about 10 a.m. we (10) _____ a rest under the trees. Then we (11) _____ the fish pond.



PRACTICE**C**

Fill in the blanks with the present tense or past tense form of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1 Lisa *painted* her room yesterday. (paint)
- 2 I wash my clothes and _____ them in the morning. (dry)
- 3 The hungry baby _____ up at 4 a.m. this morning. (wake)
- 4 Last Saturday a thief _____ Lily's handbag from her car. (steal)
- 5 Riko _____ cakes for her family every week. (bake)
- 6 I _____ the racquets and Joan has the tennis balls. (have)
- 7 We _____ chess last weekend. (play)
- 8 They _____ in Europe two weeks ago. (be)
- 9 The pupils _____ at the factory an hour ago. (arrive)
- 10 She _____ her hand just now. (hurt)
- 11 He _____ his work for two hours every night. (revise)

**PRACTICE****D**

Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms of the words in the box.

be call come guess hurry lead
 make peep prevent remove see

Rick (1) *was* about to fall asleep when suddenly an unusual sound outside
 (2) _____ him jump up. He (3) _____ from behind the curtains and
 (4) _____ two men on a ladder. The ladder (5) _____ to the window of the
 attic. Rick (6) _____ they were burglars. He quickly (7) _____ the police. Then
 he (8) _____ upstairs and locked the door of the attic. After that he quietly stepped out of
 the house and (9) _____ the ladder. In that way he (10) _____ the burglars from
 escaping. The police (11) _____ soon after and took them away.



PRACTICE**E**

In each sentence, a mistake in verb form has been underlined. Write the correct form of the verb in the box.

1 Wendy bathed the baby now so she can't answer the phone.

2 We find our front door unlocked when we came home last Sunday.

3 The shoes costs too much so I can't afford them.

4 Our neighbours bring us a bag of tomatoes yesterday.

5 Scott do his work neatly and accurately.

6 Kevin think that we were not at home because nobody answered the doorbell.

7 Dad letted us stay up late yesterday because it is a holiday today.

8 Diana burn her hand when she tried to light the stove.

9 Aunt Celine scold me for spilling tea on her carpet.

10 These days we usually went out for dinner on Saturdays.

**PRACTICE****F**

Fill in the blanks with the simple present or simple past tense form of the words in the brackets.

Judy (1) goes (go) for a walk in the park at about 6 a.m. every morning. Her husband Ted usually (2) _____ (accompany) her but today he (3) _____ (rémain) at home. He (4) _____ (have) a bad cold and needed to rest.

Judy (5) _____ (set) off by herself. Moments later, she (6) _____ (realise) that someone was following her. She (7) _____ (feel) extremely frightened. She quickly (8) _____ (head) for the main road where there were more people. Judy (9) _____ (run) all the way home. She (10) _____ (fling) open the door and shouted for Ted. He (11) _____ (come) running down the stairs to find out what was wrong.



UNIT 8.3 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS

CHECKPOINT

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1A | This morning she listening to music in her room. | X | |
| 1B | This morning she was listening to music in her room. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | At 5.30 p.m. yesterday he is driving home from work. | X | |
| 2B | At 5.30 p.m. yesterday he was driving home from work. | ✓ | 2 |



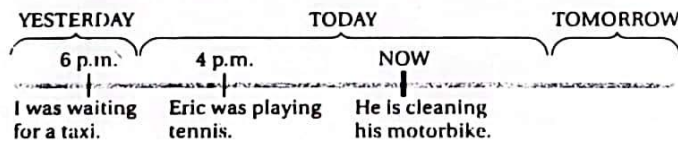
GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** We use the past continuous tense to show that an action was going on or being carried out in the past.

EXAMPLES:

At 6 p.m. yesterday I **was waiting** for a taxi outside the mall.

This afternoon Eric **was playing** tennis with Shane. Now he **is cleaning** his motorbike.



- 2** When we change from the present continuous tense to the past continuous tense, the verb 'to be' changes from the simple present tense to the simple past tense.

| Pronouns | Present Continuous Tense | Past Continuous Tense |
|-------------|--|---|
| | simple present tense of the verb 'to be' + base form of verb + 'ing' | simple past tense of the verb 'to be' + base form of verb + 'ing' |
| I | ...am resting now. | ...was resting just now. |
| He/She/It | ...is sleeping now. | ...was sleeping just now. |
| We/You/They | ...are working now. | ...were working just now. |

PRACTICE A Tick the sentences with the correct tenses.

- 1 Two months ago Rita won a prize for singing.
- 2 Last Tuesday we were swim at the lake.
- 3 Every morning Mum is waking me up to get ready for school.
- 4 Last night Ted was playing in the football finals at the stadium.
- 5 May usually goes home to visit her parents at weekends.
- 6 The maid is cooking dinner now. This afternoon she is ironing the clothes.
- 7 Please keep quiet. The baby is sleeping.
- 8 At sunset every day the fishing boats coming ashore.
- 9 Jack was bathing his dog just now.
- 10 Anna was attend a meeting at 9 a.m. today.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |



PRACTICE B Complete the sentences using the simple present, present continuous, simple past or past continuous tense form of the words in the brackets.

- 1 Coconut trees usually _____ (grow) along that coast.
- 2 He _____ (write) an article at this moment.
- 3 Please don't disturb me. I _____ (study) for my exams.
- 4 Dad _____ (repair) my bicycle all yesterday afternoon.
- 5 I _____ (talk) to Nina on the phone when the doorbell rang.
- 6 At 11 o'clock last night we _____ (enjoy) ourselves at a party.
- 7 We _____ (fall) sick after playing football in the rain yesterday.
- 8 The bookkeeper _____ (hurry) to the bank now.
- 9 The farmer usually _____ (feed) his animals early in the morning.
- 10 Look outside! The children _____ (climb) that tree!



PRACTICE C Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

I (1)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | read |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was reading |

 a magazine at about 1 o'clock this afternoon when my best friend

Mandy (2)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | rushed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was rushing |

 in. She (3)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | clutch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was clutching |

 a page of the local newspaper

and her face (4)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | shines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | shone |

 with joy.

"We've won!" she cried. She (5)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | point |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | pointed |

 to the paper but I did not understand.

I (6)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | stare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | stared |

 at her blankly. She (7)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | talked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was talking |

 very fast and I (8)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | find |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | found |

 it hard to make out what she was saying.

"Do you remember the contest we both entered? We guessed the correct answers. We've won \$5000!"

I (9)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | leap |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | leapt |

 up and (10)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | threw |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | throw |

 my arms around her.



PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

destroy lend make prune run
 search spray spread stand tap

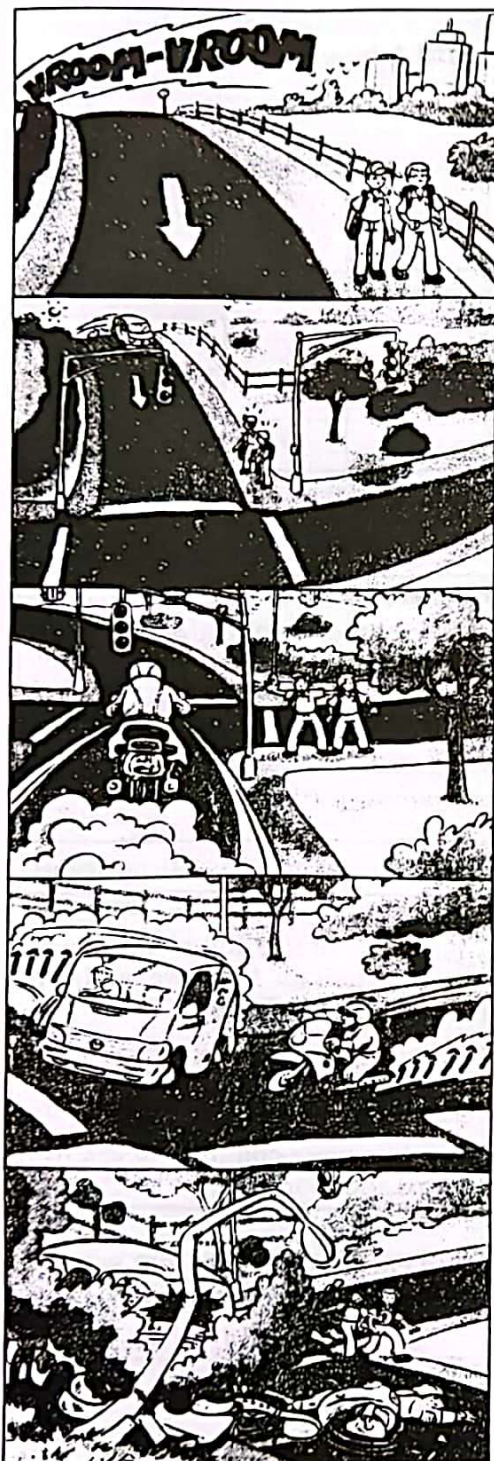
- 1 I _____ in the queue at the tax office for one hour yesterday.
- 2 Mum usually _____ me a mug of hot chocolate and toast before I drive off to work.
- 3 Shirley _____ an advertising agency. She is the chief executive of the firm.
- 4 Security forces _____ for the terrorist leader who bombed the police station. They hope to arrest him soon.
- 5 Helen _____ the rose bushes in her garden at about 5 p.m. yesterday.
- 6 The viral infection _____ throughout the country last year.
- 7 A woodpecker _____ on our windowpane all night.
- 8 Sandra _____ me some money to pay for the books last week.
- 9 Dad _____ water on the car now to wash off the dust and dirt.
- 10 Last week, forest fires in the U.S. _____ thousands of acres of valuable timber.



PRACTICE E

Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense or past continuous tense of the verbs in the box.

be crash head hear notice fall
 shout speed swing try walk



This is what happened. At about 7 a.m. yesterday we

- (1) were walking to school. We
 (2) _____ the roar of an engine.

We turned round to see what it (3) _____.
 A white van (4) _____ down the main road.
 The van driver (5) _____ to beat the traffic lights.

At the same time, a motorcyclist in a side lane
 (6) _____ towards the main road at great speed. We saw him. The van driver didn't. We
 (7) _____ to the motorcyclist to stop but he didn't hear us.

The van driver suddenly (8) _____ the motorcyclist. He (9) _____ to the right but it was too late.

The van (10) _____ into a lamp post on the other side of the road and the motorcycle
 (11) _____ on its side.



UNIT 8.4 SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

CHECKPOINT

| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|--|----------------|---|
| 1A | He is in Kuala Lumpur next Monday. | X | |
| 1B | He will be in Kuala Lumpur next Monday. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | I finish the work later. | X | |
| 2B | I will finish the work later. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | We going to travel to Tokyo this evening. | X | |
| 3B | We are going to travel to Tokyo this evening. | ✓ | 3 |



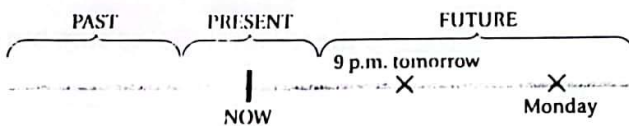
GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use the future tense to show future action.

EXAMPLES:

I **will go** to your place on Monday.

Mr Lopez **will call** us at 9 p.m. tomorrow.



REMEMBER!

■ The following are examples of some words that may be used with verbs in the future tense:

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| tomorrow | tomorrow night |
| next Friday | next week |
| next month | next year |

2 We form the simple future tense using **will** in this way:

will + base form of verb

EXAMPLES:

Sue **will wash** the dishes later.

They **will visit** Mrs Law tomorrow evening.

The taxi **will be** here at 3 p.m.

REMEMBER!

■ In the past, the simple future tense was formed using **shall** for I and we, and **will** for other pronouns and nouns.

EXAMPLES:

I **shall invite** Kay for dinner.

We **shall go** to the supermarket on Tuesday.

Nowadays, it is more common to use **will** for all nouns and pronouns.

3 We can also use the **going to** form for future action that is planned earlier or events that we think are likely to happen in the future. We form the simple future tense using **going to** in this way:

present tense of the verb 'to be' + **going to** + base form of verb

EXAMPLES:

He **is going to play** golf on Saturday.

I **am going to swim** in the evening.

Oil prices **are going to rise** next week.

PRACTICE C

In each sentence, a mistake in verb form has been underlined. Write the correct form of the verb in the box.

- 1 Ronald was going to participate in the motor-car rally next Saturday.
- 2 Linda visit her sister and her newborn nephew at the hospital tomorrow.
- 3 Prices of food and other necessities is going to rise as the festive season approaches.
- 4 Marion will applied for the post of a receptionist in that company tomorrow.
- 5 We were hold the meeting in two weeks' time.
- 6 My younger brother are be 16 years old at the end of this year.
- 7 The people in the coastal areas are going to moved to inland shelters as the typhoon prepares to strike.
- 8 The family will taking Mother out for a grand celebration on her birthday.
- 9 Becky's sister is going to entering college next year.
- 10 The senior students were going to organise a farewell dinner and dance next month.

| |
|--|
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| |
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| |
| |
| |



PRACTICE D

Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

- 1 exam — final — for — I — my — November — sit — this — will .

- 2 be — football — in — next — our — Madrid — team — week — will .

- 3 become — head — Linda — next — prefect — the — will — year .

- 4 chocolate — Club — factory — Friday — next — our — Science — that — visit — will .

- 5 going — his — house — is — my — neighbour — renovate — to .



PRACTICE**E**

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

Twenty-five years ago, my father (1) _____ (join) a well-known law firm as a junior lawyer. Dad was dedicated and smart and he (2) _____ (rise) quickly in the firm. Soon after, the firm (3) _____ (employ) Mum as the personal assistant to the manager. Dad and Mum fell in love and (4) _____ (get) married six months later.

Today, Dad (5) _____ (hold) the position of a senior partner in the firm. My parents raised three children. They (6) _____ (give) us plenty of love, encouragement and sound advice when we were young. We (7) _____ always _____ (be) grateful to them.

Next Friday, my parents (8) _____ (celebrate) their silver wedding anniversary — 25 years of happy marriage. My brothers and I (9) _____ (compere) an evening of entertainment. We (10) _____ (present) them with gifts to cherish as mementos.

**PRACTICE****F**

Complete the interview with the simple past, present or future tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Rachel Khan : Miss Robson, how long will your stay in New Zealand last?

Julia Robson : I (1) _____ (be) here for three weeks — for the film 'The Restless Ones'.

Rachel Khan : I know Tom Hanson (2) _____ (fall) ill and could not continue to work as the director. Who (3) _____ (direct) the film now?

Julia Robson : Sam Wilson. He's in Australia at the moment. He (4) _____ (return) tomorrow.

Rachel Khan : What is your role in this film?

Julia Robson : I (5) _____ (be) the heroine, Sandra Wells.

Rachel Khan : Sandra Wells? Wasn't she an American writer who (6) _____ (spend) many years in Wellington in the late nineteenth century?

Julia Robson : Yes. The film is about her experiences.

Rachel Khan : That (7) _____ (sound) interesting.

Julia Robson : Interesting? It's almost like my life story. I myself (8) _____ (live) in Wellington when I was a little girl. My father (9) _____ (be) a diplomat then. I (10) _____ (have) a friend called Nancy. I wonder where she is now



UNIT 8.5 FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

CHECKPOINT

| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|--|----------------|---|
| 1A | At 10 a.m. tomorrow they attend the meeting. | X | |
| 1B | At 10 a.m. tomorrow they will be attending the meeting. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | I will be play squash with Chris tomorrow. | X | |
| 2B | I will be playing squash with Chris tomorrow. | ✓ | 2 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use the future continuous tense to show that an action will be going on in the future.

EXAMPLES: At 11 p.m. tomorrow Janet **will be studying**.
He **will be waiting** for us at the bus stop after school.

| YESTERDAY ~ 11 p.m. | NOW ~ 11 p.m. | TOMORROW ~ 11 p.m. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Janet was studying. | Janet is studying. | Janet will be studying. |

2 We form the future continuous tense in this way:

will be + base form of verb + 'ing'

EXAMPLES: The teacher **will be visiting** his student this afternoon.
Al and I **will be travelling** to Mexico next week.

REMEMBER!

- The future continuous tense can also be formed using **shall** for **I** and **we**, although it is more common to use **will** for all nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE: I **shall be singing** at the concert tomorrow night.

PRACTICE**A**

Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

- 1 We

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | arrived |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will arrive |

 at the park one hour from now.
- 2 Nicky

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is skating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be skating |

 now.
- 3 I

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | hold |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be holding |

 a barbecue tomorrow.
- 4 Jessie and her father

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are fishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | were fishing |

 at the waterfalls now.
- 5 I

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | take |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be taking |

 my dog to the vet later.
- 6 In the evening, Olga usually

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | listens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is listening |

 to the news.
- 7 He

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | sweeps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is sweeping |

 the garden every day.
- 8 Alan and Nelson

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are swimming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be swimming |

 in the river at the moment.
- 9 Sally and Ben

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | moved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be moving |

 house this weekend.
- 10 She

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | found |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | finds |

 a wallet on the road just now.

**PRACTICE****B**

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

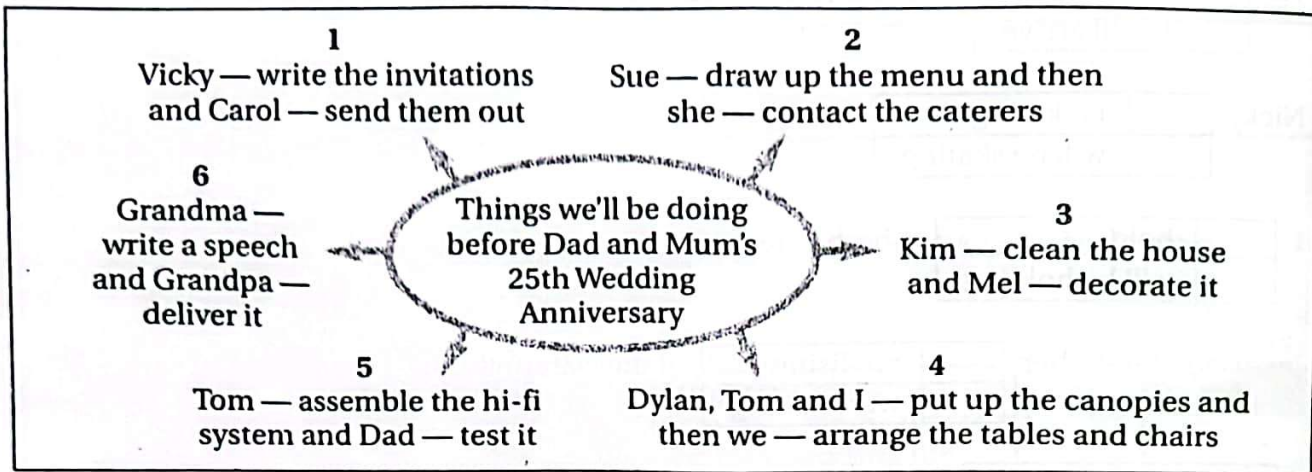
- 1 Grandpa will be _____ (leave) for China next Monday.
- 2 Trisha _____ (help) me find my book yesterday.
- 3 Dad _____ (mow) the lawn now.
- 4 We will be _____ (fly) to Canada tomorrow.
- 5 Marie _____ (borrow) three books from the library last week.
- 6 Mr Hunter _____ (take) his family for a holiday every year.
- 7 I _____ (clean) the kitchen now.
- 8 Thomas will be _____ (call) you next week.
- 9 Nurse Graham _____ (bathe) Mr Scott now.
- 10 They _____ (be) at the Science Museum tomorrow morning.



PRACTICE

C

Use the mind-map and the words in the box to make sentences in the future continuous tense.



- 1 Vicky will be writing the invitations and Carol will be sending them out.
- 2 Sue _____ the menu and then she _____ the caterers.
- 3 Kim _____ the house and Mel _____ it.
- 4 Dylan, Tom and I _____ the canopies and then we _____ the tables and chairs.
- 5 Tom _____ the hi-fi system and Dad _____ it.
- 6 Grandma _____ a speech and Grandpa _____ it.



PRACTICE

D

Underline the correct verb forms in the dialogue.

Ben : The final term 1 (was ending / will be ending) next month. Our exams 2 (are / were) over and we have about three months to decide what we 3 (are going to do / were doing) next year.

David : I haven't made up my mind yet. My choice 4 (was / will be) Information Technology or Engineering. Dad 5 (hopes / hoped) that I will join his company after I finish my degree.

Ben : You 6 (are / were) so lucky. You already 7 (know / knew) what you want to do. I'm not sure where I 8 (was studying / will be studying) or which course I 9 (choose / will choose).

David : Ben, you 10 (are having / have) good management skills. You are able to organise things so well. I think you should study Business Management.



PRACTICE E Tick the correct boxes to complete the sentences.

Next Saturday I (1)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | going to celebrate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be celebrating |

 my twenty-first birthday. I (2)

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | enjoy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will enjoy |

the legal status of an adult. My parents (3)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | going to buy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be buying |

 me a car as a present. It is a

second-hand Honda Civic but I don't mind. To me it (4)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | meant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will mean |

 independence and time

saved. I (5)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | was |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be |

 free to go wherever I want to and I don't have to wait for buses or taxis.

Dad (6)

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | gives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be giving |

 me the keys just before my birthday. My friends (7)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | are |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | is |

thrilled. I (8)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | am going to drives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will be driving |

 to college next week and I (9)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | promised |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will promise |

 to

give them a lift. My life (10)

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | definitely changed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | will definitely change |

 after my birthday.



PRACTICE F Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs in the brackets.

Cindy Jacobs (1) _____ (live / lives) in Mexico City.

She (2) _____ (joined / is joining) a large advertising agency two years ago as a junior executive. Cindy (3) _____ (learnt / was learning) her job well and today she (4) _____ (is / will be) a senior executive.

Cindy's company has several plans for her. In February, it (5) _____ (sends / will be sending) her to New York for further training. She (6) _____ (attended / will be attending) a course in management there. When she (7) _____ (is returning / returns) home, the company (8) _____ (make / will make) her the sales manager.

Next week, Cindy (9) _____ (went / will be going) to Victoria City to spend some time with her parents. She (10) _____ (plans / will plan) to see her old friends too before leaving.



UNIT 9 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

CHECKPOINT

| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1A | Can sit here. | X | |
| 1B | We can sit here. | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Very cute she is. | X | |
| 2B | She is very cute. | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | The window open. | X | |
| 3B | The window is open. | ✓ | 3 |
| 4A | She answered well the question. | X | |
| 4B | She answered the question well. | ✓ | 4 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** A sentence usually has a **subject** (what the sentence is about) and a **predicate** (the part of the sentence which gives information about the subject).

EXAMPLES: **SUBJECT** **PREDICATE**

 Fish swim.

 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

 My cousin likes to eat ice-cream and popcorn.

- 2** The **subject** usually comes before the predicate.

EXAMPLE: **You** are very clever. Very clever you are. X

- 3** The predicate must contain at least one **verb**.

EXAMPLE: The trees **are** green. The trees green. X

- 4** The predicate may also contain an object, a complement or an adverbial. The object or complement comes immediately after the verb.

EXAMPLES:

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| | SUBJECT (what the sentence is about) | VERB | OBJECT (what my cat drinks) |
| | My cat | drinks | chocolate milk. |
| | SUBJECT (what the sentence is about) | VERB | COMPLEMENT (what Mrs Lodge is) |
| | Mrs Lodge | is | an architect. |

The adverbial often appears at the end of the sentence: after the verb, object or complement.

EXAMPLES:

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| SUBJECT | VERB | ADVERBIAL | |
| She | slept | on the bus. | |
| SUBJECT | VERB | OBJECT | ADVERBIAL |
| My neighbour | washes | his car | every Sunday. |
| SUBJECT | VERB | COMPLEMENT | ADVERBIAL |
| He | was | my teacher | last year. |

REMEMBER!

- The object is the person or thing that the subject does something to.
- A complement often describes a quality or characteristic of the subject or object.
EXAMPLE: He is *a kind boy*.
- A complement can also tell us the identity of the subject or object.
EXAMPLE: She is *my mother*.
- An adverbial tells us more about an action, event or state mentioned in the sentence.
EXAMPLES:
 - when it happened (We watched a movie *yesterday*.)
 - where it happened (They played volleyball *at the beach*.)
 - how it happened (The old lady climbed the stairs *slowly and carefully*.)

PRACTICE A Some of the sentences do not have verbs. Mark with / wherever a verb is missing.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Snakes/dangerous animals. | 7 Mum made a tuna sandwich for me. |
| 2 I do yoga twice a week. | 8 Dad works for a telephone company. |
| 3 Tokyo a large city. | 9 Paul at the station on time. |
| 4 We celebrate Christmas in December. | 10 Larry here just now. |
| 5 I from the United States. | 11 Carol dived into the swimming pool. |
| 6 You pretty in that dress. | |



PRACTICE B Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 a — at — bought — the — supermarket — watermelons — we.

2 friendly — is — neighbour — our.

3 food — likes — Hans — spicy.

4 fast — finished — her — she — work.

5 he — manager — the — there — was.



PRACTICE C Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 She sweeps the floor every morning. ()
- 2 They caught the robber. ()
- 3 Susan plays beautifully the piano. ()
- 4 His car hit the lamppost. ()
- 5 The balloons are floating. ()
- 6 Cannot park here. ()
- 7 My pet is a squirrel. ()
- 8 I saw there some seagulls. ()
- 9 That man Mr Fynch. ()
- 10 She is in Asia famous. ()



PRACTICE D Correct the following sentences using suitable words in the box.

are has have is makes
manager porridge you was

1 Those plants unusual.
Those plants are unusual.

2 Chris is a good.

3 Some camels two humps.

4 Can phone your mother now.

5 The weather fine yesterday.

6 My neighbour makes for breakfast.



PRACTICE E Circle the letters of the sentences that are correct.

- 1 A The taxi driver's children very lively.
B The taxi driver's children are very lively.
C Very lively the taxi driver's children.
- 2 A The western sky is beautiful at sunset.
B At sunset the western sky is beautiful.
C The western sky looks beautiful at sunset.
- 3 A In her backyard she planted vegetables.
B She planted in her backyard vegetables.
C She planted vegetables in her backyard.
- 4 A Didn't see you at the school fair.
B I didn't see you at the school fair.
C We didn't see you at the school fair.
- 5 A Lovingly the girl stroked the horse's head.
B The girl stroked the horse's head lovingly.
C The girl stroked lovingly the horse's head.
- 6 A Suits him very well the army uniform.
B The army uniform suits very well him.
C The army uniform suits him very well.



PRACTICE F Underline the sentences in the passage that are incorrect. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

Ian a very quiet boy. Not many people know about his talent. He draws in his room at night excellent cartoons.

During the day he watches and listens to people around him. Their funny behaviour and words he notices. At night he turns them into cartoons. Makes them even funnier than they are.

Once Ian showed a teacher his drawings of her in a cartoon series. She laughed heartily. She said, "You a lot of talent." Later she said, "You like and understand people. That's why your cartoons are wonderful." The teacher is sure that Ian will be in his country one of the best cartoonists.

- 1 Ian is a very quiet boy.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



UNIT 10 FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

CHECKPOINT

| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1A | The dolphin swimming . | X | |
| 1B | The dolphin is swimming . | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Everybody to sing a song. | X | |
| 2B | Everybody has to sing a song. | ✓ | 2 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** A verb ending in 'ing' is a non-finite verb. It cannot exist on its own. We usually add the verb 'to be' before it to turn it into a finite verb and make the sentence complete.

EXAMPLE: Non-Finite Verb

Finite Verb

The baby **crying**.

The baby **is crying**.

- 2** A verb with **to** before it is also a non-finite verb. It, too, cannot exist on its own. We usually add a finite verb before the non-finite verb to make the sentence complete.

EXAMPLES: Non-Finite Verbs

Finite Verbs

All of them **to leave** now.

All of them **are to leave** now.

Everyone **to wear** a uniform.

Everyone **has to wear** a uniform.

REMEMBER!

- A sentence must have at least one finite verb.
- A finite verb changes its form according to the tense and subject of the sentence. The finite verbs have been highlighted in these examples:

Present tense : Today he **wants** to go to the park.

Past tense : Yesterday he **wanted** to go to the park.

Future tense : Tomorrow he **will want** to go to the park.

Singular subject : She **wants** to go to the park.

Plural subject : They **want** to go to the park.

Notice that the verb 'to go' which is a non-finite verb remains the same in all the sentences.

PRACTICE A Underline the finite verbs in the sentences.

- 1 These shoes cost a lot.
- 2 We heard the children singing funny songs.
- 3 Julia had to learn dancing for her part in the movie.
- 4 Reading and drawing are my favourite activities.
- 5 You have to finish cleaning the house by noon.
- 6 Our hostess did everything to make us comfortable.
- 7 I am waiting for them to apologise to me.
- 8 Touring South America was a fascinating experience.
- 9 We are to be at the airport by 10 a.m.
- 10 Rachel is trying hard to improve her English.
- 11 I am to report for duty on Monday.



PRACTICE B Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 A They to come yesterday but they could not.
 B They were to come yesterday but they could not.
- 2 A That ship is sailing to Alaska.
 B That ship sailing to Alaska.
- 3 A I have to rush to the hospital now.
 B I to rush to the hospital now.
- 4 A She to finish the report last night.
 B She had to finish the report last night.
- 5 A I am drawing your face now.
 B I drawing your face now.



PRACTICE C Complete the sentences with the correct words in the brackets.

The brakes on my bicycle (1) _____ (was / were) not reliable. "You (2) _____ (have to repair / to repair) them," said my father but I (3) _____ (am / was) always too busy to go to the workshop. Each day I continued (4) _____ (cycled / to cycle) to school and back.

Then, late one evening, my brakes (5) _____ (failed / failing)! I nearly (6) _____ (knocking / knocked) an old lady down. I said to myself, "I (7) _____ (taking care / will take care) of my bicycle from now on."

Today I am still (8) _____ (ride / riding) my dear old bicycle. All its parts are good. When any part (9) _____ (gives / giving) trouble, I (10) _____ (repair / to repair) it immediately.



PRACTICE D Rewrite the sentences correctly by turning the non-finite verbs into finite verbs. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

1 The students to go to the stadium now.

2 The factory workers to be ready for a fire drill.

3 The goose chasing the thief.

4 Susie to learn Japanese next year.

5 Our music teacher training the choir for our concert.



PRACTICE E

Underline the mistakes in verb forms in the sentences. Then write the correct words in the boxes.

1 The moon shining brightly that night. The coconut palms were swaying. The beach looked wonderful and I wanted to stay there forever.

was shining

2 Careless people often meet with accidents. You to be careful all the time. Concentrate when you are crossing the road.

3 Kim had only two minutes left. She had to be at the helicopter pad at 5 a.m. sharp. She running very fast because the helicopter would not wait long for her.

4 Every year we try to visit a different place. Last year we decide to go to Egypt and next year we are going to see our friends in Spain.

5 I have to do a lot of work nowadays and I have very little time for relaxation. A few years ago I seemed to have more time. Maybe I not dividing my time well now.

6 All soldiers to report to their sergeants at once. This is an emergency. We must evacuate the campsite as soon as possible.

**PRACTICE F**

Complete the poem with the correct words in the box.

am is bring flow had love make play
are were brought flowed have loved making played

Grandpa : Long ago, dear little boy,

This place (1) brought me a lot of joy.

The river (2) _____ clear and clean

Through the forest thick and green.

I (3) _____ the fresh air and cool breeze.

I (4) _____ all day among the trees.

Child : Oh Grandpa, you (5) _____ me sad

Because I don't (6) _____ what you (7) _____.

Now the river (8) _____ dirty and slow.

Soon it will not want to (9) _____.

I (10) _____ breathing polluted air.

Oh Grandpa, it isn't fair!

They (11) _____ chopping down the trees.

Will you tell them to stop, please?



UNIT 11 QUESTION TAGS

isn't and aren't

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | | GRAMMAR POINTS |
|----|--|---|----------------|
| 1A | This is an orchid, is it? | X | |
| 1B | This is an orchid, isn't it? | ✓ | 1a |
| 2A | He is your friend, is not he? | X | |
| 2B | He is your friend, isn't he? | ✓ | 1b |
| 3A | James is an architect, isn't James? | X | |
| 3B | James is an architect, isn't he? | ✓ | 1c |
| 4A | You are Fay's brother, isn't it? | X | |
| 4B | You are Fay's brother, aren't you? | ✓ | 2 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 When writing question tags, we usually follow these rules:

- (a) use negative question tags with positive statements; the verb 'to be' in the question tag must be the negative form of the verb 'to be' in the statement

EXAMPLES: It **is** raining, **isn't it?**
They **are** your classmates, **aren't they?**

- (b) use short forms

EXAMPLE: use **aren't** instead of **are not**:
Those shoes are new, **aren't they?**

- (c) use pronouns, not nouns or noun phrases

EXAMPLE:
Sheila is John's sister, **isn't she?**
Sheila is John's sister, **isn't Sheila?**

REMEMBER!

- A statement can be turned into a question by adding a question tag at the end of it.

EXAMPLE:

This book is very interesting, **isn't it?**

statement

question tag

- A question tag is used to
 - check whether something is true
EXAMPLE:
Your brother is a lawyer, **isn't he?**
 - find out if someone agrees with us
EXAMPLE:
This dress is beautiful, **isn't it?**
- There is no short form for **am not** so **aren't** is used to form question tags instead.
EXAMPLE: I **am** in the team, **aren't I?**

2 The pronoun in a question tag must agree with the subject of the statement.

EXAMPLE:

Your uncle is a good singer, **isn't he?**

Your uncle is a good singer, **isn't it?**

PRACTICE A

Fill in the blanks with question tags. Use the words in Box One and Box Two to form the question tags. Each word may be used more than once.

aren't isn't

Box One

he I it she they we you

Box Two

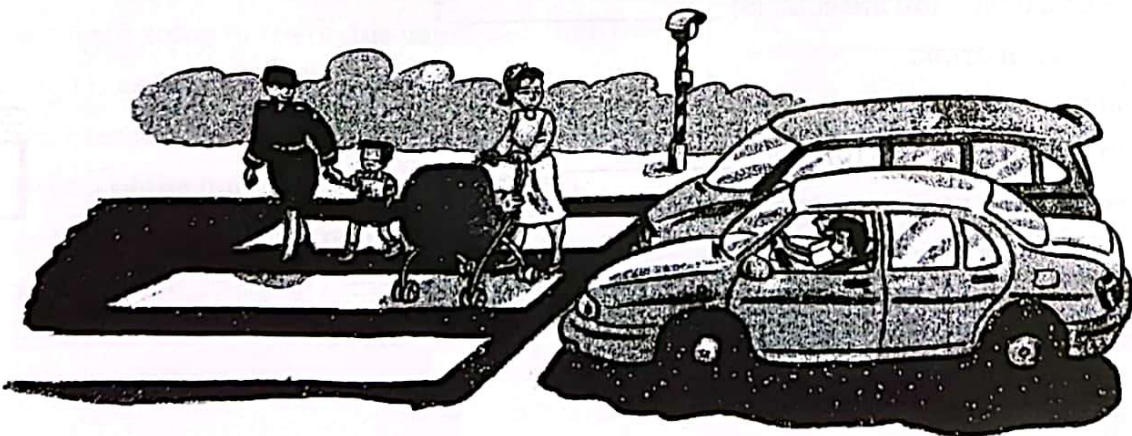
- 1 Your mother is a teacher, _____ ?
- 2 Roses are beautiful, _____ ?
- 3 That building is a temple, _____ ?
- 4 We are doing well, _____ ?
- 5 I am a fast runner, _____ ?
- 6 The deer and the giraffe are docile animals, _____ ?
- 7 You and I are taking the same bus, _____ ?
- 8 This little boy is clever, _____ ?
- 9 You are a footballer, _____ ?
- 10 That monkey is very playful, _____ ?



PRACTICE B

Add a question tag at the end of each statement.

- 1 This hockey stick is hers, _____ ?
- 2 I am in the football team, _____ ?
- 3 Ro and Jo are twins, _____ ?
- 4 You, Rose and I are good friends, _____ ?
- 5 The meal is delicious, _____ ?
- 6 That policewoman is helpful, _____ ?
- 7 You are angry with him, _____ ?
- 8 Mr Hill is your uncle, _____ ?
- 9 Lizards are reptiles, _____ ?
- 10 It is hot today, _____ ?



PRACTICE C Match Column A with Column B by writing the correct numbers in the boxes.

Column A

- 1 Billy is Tom's younger brother,
- 2 Those houses are as big as these,
- 3 Susan is angry with us,
- 4 You are coming for the concert,
- 5 That pink dress is beautiful,
- 6 We are tall and strong,

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| <input type="text"/> | aren't you? |
| <input type="text"/> | aren't we? |
| <input type="text"/> | isn't it? |
| <input type="text"/> | isn't she? |
| <input type="text"/> | aren't they? |
| 1 | isn't he? |



PRACTICE D Complete the dialogue with suitable question tags.

- Bobby : Mum, it's raining hard, (1) _____ ?
Mum : Yes, dear.
Bobby : The plants are getting wet, (2) _____ ?
Mum : Yes, but they need the rain.
Bobby : Mum, Tracy is coming back from school, (3) _____ ?
Mum : Yes, dear. You are waiting for her, (4) _____ ?
Bobby : Yes. I want her to play with me.
Mum : Ben and Jake are too busy to play with you, (5) _____ ?
Bobby : They say I'm too small. I'm going to grow tall like them, (6) _____ ?
Mum : Of course you are!
Bobby : Mum, why isn't Tracy here? It's time for her to come home, (7) _____ ?
Mum : Yes. Look! It's her bus, (8) _____ ?
Bobby : Quick, Tracy! Come in.
Mum : Here's a towel. You are cold, (9) _____ ?
Bobby : Have a hot drink.
Tracy : Thanks.
Bobby : I'm a good brother, (10) _____ ?
Tracy : Yes, you are.



PRACTICE

E

Circle the letters of the sentences that use question tags correctly.

- 1 **A** One of your sisters is a strong swimmer, isn't she?
B Your sister Lydia is a strong swimmer, isn't she?
C Lydia is a strong swimmer, isn't Lydia?
- 2 **A** This market is noisy, is it?
B This market is noisy, isn't it?
C Most markets are noisy, aren't they?
- 3 **A** Your husband is an animal lover like you, aren't you?
B Your husband is an animal lover like you, isn't he?
C You and your husband are animal lovers, aren't you?
- 4 **A** I am skating quite well, aren't I?
B I am skating quite well, am not I?
C You and I are skating quite well, aren't we?
- 5 **A** Those cattle are grazing on your land, aren't they?
B That cow is grazing on your land, isn't it?
C Those cattle is grazing on your land, isn't it?
- 6 **A** You and the Shaws are now members of the same club, aren't you?
B You and the Shaws are now members of the same club, aren't they?
C The Shaws are now members of your club, aren't they?



PRACTICE

F

Some of the sentences use correct question tags and some use incorrect ones. Underline the incorrect question tags and write the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 You are the new typist, isn't it?
- 2 The waves are getting rough, aren't they?
- 3 I am a little too plump, am I?
- 4 She is your sister's housemate, aren't they?
- 5 You and I are going to share this computer, aren't we?
- 6 Your Dad is as funny as mine, aren't they?
- 7 The sea breeze is pleasant, isn't it?
- 8 The largest of the mangoes is ripe, aren't they?
- 9 We are both bookworms, are not we?
- 10 You and Sally are flying off tonight, aren't you?
- 11 It's cool in the mountains, isn't it?

| |
|--------------------|
| <i>aren't you?</i> |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |



UNIT 12.1 WH-QUESTIONS

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1A | You want to see what ? | X | |
| 1B | What do you want to see? | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Where your neighbours? | X | |
| 2B | Where are your neighbours? | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | When did they went to Spain? | X | |
| 3B | When did they go to Spain? | ✓ | 3 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We always begin a wh-question with a wh-word. The wh-words are as follows:

Who Whom Whose What Which Where When Why How

EXAMPLE:

Why were you absent yesterday?
 Yesterday why you were absent?

2 Every wh-question must have a finite verb to make it complete.

EXAMPLES: When **is** the concert?
 When the concert?
 What **are** you doing?
 What you **doing**?

REMEMBER!

■ Wh-words are also known as interrogative words or questions words. They are words used in the asking of questions and they are called wh-words as most of them begin with 'wh'.

EXAMPLES: What is your name?
 Whose bag is this?

■ During conversation, a wh-word alone can be used as a question. However, this is not acceptable in writing.

EXAMPLE: In conversation:
 A: Someone here ordered a pizza.
 B: Who?
 In writing:
 Who ordered a pizza?

3 When we use the verb 'to do' in wh-questions, the main verb in the question has to be in its base form.

EXAMPLES: Where does she **live**?
 Where does she **lives**?
 Where does she **living**?

Why did Pat **telephone** you?
 Why did Pat **telephones** you?
 Why did Pat **telephoned** you?

PRACTICE A Tick the questions that are correct.

- 1 You will come when?
- 2 How much is this shirt?
- 3 When does he leave for Egypt?
- 4 Whose this wallet?
- 5 This dress is how much?
- 6 Which is yours?
- 7 Who did you met at Mark's house?
- 8 Why Dad laughing?
- 9 What did the policeman say?
- 10 Where are my football boots?

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |



PRACTICE B Complete the questions with the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 _____ this morning?
- 2 _____ apple pie?
- 3 _____ at the police station yesterday?
- 4 _____ to see the movie?
- 5 _____ the neatest handwriting?

| |
|--------------|
| Where was he |
| He was where |

| |
|------------------|
| How do you make |
| How did you made |

| |
|--------------|
| Why were you |
| Why are you |

| |
|----------------------|
| When do they want |
| When do they wanting |

| |
|----------------------|
| Which student has |
| Which student having |

PRACTICE C Circle the letters of the questions that are correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (A) Where is Nepal? 2 A Where does your mother works? 3 A When Jill coming? 4 A Why did they talk to you? 5 A These drawings are whose? 6 A How old are these maps? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B Nepal is where? B Where does your mother work? B When is Jill coming? B Why did they talked to you? B Whose are these drawings? B How old these maps? |
|--|--|



PRACTICE D Tick the correct boxes to complete the questions.

- 1 Why

| | |
|--|-------|
| | did |
| | doing |

 you

| | |
|--|-------|
| | leave |
| | left |

 the school in a hurry?
- 2 Where

| | |
|--|---------|
| | are you |
| | you |

| | |
|--|---------|
| | hang |
| | hanging |

 those balloons?
- 3 When

| | |
|--|-------|
| | do |
| | doing |

 Henry and Ken

| | |
|--|----------|
| | finishes |
| | finish |

 their exam?
- 4 How

| | |
|--|------------|
| | does Jenny |
| | Jenny does |

| | |
|--|------|
| | made |
| | make |

 these dolls?
- 5

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| | When are your cousins |
| | Your cousins when are |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | return |
| | returning |

 to Argentina?



PRACTICE E In each question, the finite verb in the box is missing. It should be at one of the two places marked \wedge . Circle the correct \wedge .

- 1 \wedge Who \wedge in the meeting room?

| |
|----|
| is |
|----|
- 2 What \wedge the matter \wedge with Hannah?

| |
|----|
| is |
|----|
- 3 Why \wedge Kathy and Jim \wedge so upset last night?

| |
|------|
| were |
|------|
- 4 Which \wedge college \wedge your brothers in?

| |
|-----|
| are |
|-----|
- 5 \wedge When \wedge Sports Day last year?

| |
|-----|
| was |
|-----|
- 6 How far \wedge Kyoto \wedge from Tokyo?

| |
|----|
| is |
|----|
- 7 How much pepper \wedge there \wedge in this packet?

| |
|----|
| is |
|----|
- 8 Whose \wedge design \wedge the most colourful?

| |
|-----|
| was |
|-----|
- 9 Where \wedge my earrings \wedge ?

| |
|-----|
| are |
|-----|
- 10 How many \wedge students \wedge absent yesterday?

| |
|------|
| were |
|------|



PRACTICE F Rewrite the questions and add in the verbs given in brackets.

1 Why you sad? (are)

Why are you sad?

2 Which Edward's parcel? (is)

3 Who she talking to just now? (was)

4 When you appear on television? (do)

5 What those restaurants serve for breakfast? (do)

6 How many members the Drama Society have? (does)



PRACTICE G Rewrite the questions and correct the mistakes.

1 What Paige's ambition is?

What is Paige's ambition?

2 Which book Robert does want?

3 Is who in charge of this games stall?

4 When you taking the driving test?

5 Whose house did the thieves breaking into?

6 Why the workers running out of the factory?



UNIT 12.2 WH-QUESTIONS

who

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.



| | | GRAMMAR POINTS | |
|----|--|----------------|---|
| 1A | Who is those men in black suits? | X | |
| 1B | Who are those men in black suits? | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | Who want a drink? | X | |
| 2B | Who wants a drink? | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | Who is likes football? | X | |
| 3B | Who likes football? | ✓ | 3 |
| 4A | Who knocking on the door? | X | |
| 4B | Who is knocking on the door? | ✓ | 4 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 In a **Who** question, the verb 'to be' must agree in tense and number with the noun it points to.

EXAMPLES:

Present tense:

^{singular}
Who **is** your teacher? (= your teacher this year)

^{plural}
Who **are** your team-mates? (= your team-mates today)

Past tense:

^{singular}
Who **was** that singer? (= that singer at last night's concert)

^{plural}
Who **were** the speakers? (= the speakers at yesterday's talk)

2 We usually use the **singular** form of a **main verb** with a **Who** question that is in the **present tense**.

EXAMPLES: Who **likes** chess?

Who **like** chess?

Who **knows** the answer?

Who **know** the answer?

REMEMBER!

■ **Who** is used to ask questions about people's identity.

EXAMPLES:

Who are you?
(I am Jason.)

Who broke Mother's vase?
(Little Billy broke it.)

Who gave you this story book?
(My aunt gave me this story book.)

■ Traditionally, **who** is used as the subject of the verb in a question, and **whom** is used as the object of the verb.

EXAMPLE:

Question: ^{subject} Who called ^{object} Alice?

Question: ^{object} Whom did ^{subject} James call?

Answer: ^{subject} James called ^{object} Alice.

However, nowadays, it is more common to use **who** as both the subject and object of the verb.

3 We do not use the verb 'to be' together with a singular or plural main verb.

EXAMPLE: Who **lives** next door to you?

Who **is** next door to you?

Who **is lives** next door to you?

4 We must use the verb 'to be' together with the 'ing' form of the main verb in a **Who** question.

EXAMPLES: **Finite Verbs**

Who **is playing** the piano now?

Who **was shouting** just now?

Non-finite Verbs

Who **playing** the piano now?

Who **shouting** just now?

PRACTICE A Tick the questions that are correct.

- 1 Who were at Nina's party last night?
- 2 Who coming tomorrow?
- 3 Who is talk loudly?
- 4 Who has my suitcase?
- 5 Who attended the meeting yesterday?
- 6 Who those children over there?
- 7 Who scored the highest marks for English?
- 8 Who at the airport this morning?
- 9 Who was your opponent in the tennis finals?
- 10 Who play hockey?

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PRACTICE B Rearrange the words to form questions.

- 1 Italian — speaks — who?
Who speaks Italian?
- 2 flowers — sent — these — who?

- 3 are — people — those — who?

- 4 a — baking — cake — is — who?

- 5 goalkeeper — the — was — who?

- 6 a — glass — of — wants — water — who?



PRACTICE C Make Who questions based on the answers provided.

1 Question : Who is Joe's best friend?

Answer : Andy is Joe's best friend.

2 Question : _____

Answer : Helen and Amy went to the library with Mike.

3 Question : _____

Answer : Mrs Kent is looking after the children.

4 Question : _____

Answer : Karen was on the phone just now.

5 Question : _____

Answer : Sue and Lynn go to school by bus.

6 Question : _____

Answer : Anne and I are in charge of the project.



PRACTICE D Rewrite the questions and correct the mistakes.

1 Who fetching you from the office?

2 Who like photography?

3 Who was made this meat pie?

4 Who have my postcards?

5 Who be with your grandmother now?



PRACTICE E Underline the correct verbs in the questions.

- 1 Who (need / needs) a lift home?
- 2 Who (has / have) a spare pen?
- 3 Who (is / are) the newly elected prefects?
- 4 Who (give / gave) Liz that beautiful card?
- 5 Who (is / are) that man with your brother?
- 6 Who (expect / expects) to see Carol this afternoon?
- 7 Who (was / were) last year's Formula 1 champion?
- 8 Who is (go / going) to speak first?
- 9 Who (took / was took) my paintbox from the drawer?
- 10 Who was (hoped / hoping) to go on holiday this year?



PRACTICE F Complete these questions using the words in the brackets and the correct words in the box.



- 1 Who is your favourite singer? (your favourite singer)
- 2 Who _____ (your favourite actors)
- 3 Who _____ in front of your house last night? (the men)
- 4 Who _____ in your family? (the meals)
- 5 Who _____ in your class? (the violin)
- 6 Who _____ in your neighbourhood? (tuition classes)



UNIT 12.3 WH-QUESTIONS

what

Look at the A and B sentences below. Find out why B is correct and A is wrong in the Grammar Points section.

GRAMMAR POINTS



| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1A | What did Anna wanted? | X | |
| 1B | What did Anna want? | ✓ | 1 |
| 2A | What you are doing now? | X | |
| 2B | What are you doing now? | ✓ | 2 |
| 3A | What have black spots and a growl? | X | |
| 3B | What has black spots and a growl? | ✓ | 3 |
| 4A | What time it is? | X | |
| 4B | What time is it? | ✓ | 4 |



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 In a **What** question, we use the verb 'to do' in this way:

What + the verb 'to do' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb

Take note that the main verb must be in the base form and the verb 'to do' must have the right tense and must agree with the noun or pronoun in number.

EXAMPLES: What does Jane like? What did they win last week?
 What do you see? What did he say just now?

2 We use the verb 'to be' with the 'ing' form of a main verb in this way:

What + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb + 'ing'

Take note that, unlike statements, the verb 'to be' always comes before the noun or pronoun in questions.

EXAMPLES: What are they playing?
 They are playing soccer.
 What was Kim making just now?
 Kim was making sushi just now.

3 We usually use the singular form of a main verb with a **What** question that is in the present tense. We often come across this type of question in the form of riddles and during quizzes.

EXAMPLES: What has a hump on its back?
 What eats grass?

REMEMBER!

■ What is used to ask questions about things and actions.

EXAMPLES: What is that?
 What are you doing?

■ What can be used as the subject or object of the verb in a question.

EXAMPLES:
 subject
 What made you laugh?
 His silly jokes made me laugh.

object
 What did she make?
 She made a porcelain mug.

4 We sometimes use **What** with a noun to ask for details about the noun. When the wh-word **What** is followed by a noun, the word after the noun has to be a finite verb.

EXAMPLES: What colour **is** your bicycle?

What colour your bicycle **is**?

What perfume **does** she **use**?

What perfume she **uses**?

What drinks **are** you **servicing** at the party?

What drinks you **are servicing** at the party?

PRACTICE A Complete the questions with **who** or **what**.

- _____ machine is that? *A bulldozer.*
- _____ did you break? *A teapot.*
- _____ painted that picture? *Picasso.*
- _____ day was it yesterday? *Monday.*
- _____ writes well in your family? *Kathy.*
- _____ is Ben's teacher? *Mr Collins.*
- _____ are you buying? *Some lamps.*
- _____ does that shop sell? *Office furniture.*
- _____ stayed at your house last night? *Michelle.*
- _____ is baking your birthday cake? *My Dad!*



PRACTICE B Rearrange the words to form questions.

- do — does — on — Saturdays — Sam — what?
What does Sam do on Saturdays?
- are — eating — what — you?

- is — shirt — size — what — your?

- baby — holding — is — the — what?

- deliver — did — just — now — postman — the — what?

- do — in — keep — little — cupboard — that — they — what?



PRACTICE**C**

Circle the letters of the questions that are correct. There may be more than one correct question for each item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A What colour is your new jacket? B What colour your new jacket is? C What is the colour of your new jacket?</p> <p>2 A What gives you goosebumps? B What is give you goosebumps? C What giving you goosebumps?</p> <p>3 A What do Marie usually have for lunch? B What does Marie usually have for lunch? C What does Marie usually has for lunch?</p> <p>4 A What the athletes were doing just now? B What were the athletes did just now? C What were the athletes doing just now?</p> | <p>5 A What causing earthquakes? B What causes earthquakes? C What is cause earthquakes?</p> <p>6 A What animal is that? B What that animal is? C What is that animal?</p> <p>7 A What does the dolphins eating? B What are the dolphins eating? C What the dolphins eating?</p> <p>8 A What do those customers wanting? B What do those customers wanted? C What do those customers want?</p> |
|--|--|

**PRACTICE****D**

Complete the questions with the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 A: _____ John taking for the trip?
 B: _____ he plan to do there?
- 2 A: _____ the puppets?
 B: _____ she use to make them?
- 3 A: _____ the manager of this shop?
 B: _____ you doing about our complaint?
- 4 A: _____ Mary want from Taiwan?
 B: _____ Chinese silk too?
- 5 A: _____ his decision?
 B: _____ with him?

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| What does |
| What is |

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|----------|
| What did |
| Who made |

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| What are |
| Who is |

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| What does |
| Who wants |

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| What is |
| Who agrees |



PRACTICE E Rewrite the questions and correct the mistakes.

1 What is the principal of your college?

Who is the principal of your college?

2 Who is the bestselling item in this shop?

3 What type of songs do Ken Rogers sing?

4 Who are you vote for as the chairman of our society?

5 What are exercises useful for strengthening the spine?

6 What paint you are using for the walls of your room?



PRACTICE F Write questions with the underlined words as the answers.

1 What does Mr Lee own?

(Mr Lee owns a restaurant.)

2 What _____

(The name of the restaurant is 'The Captain's Table.')

3 What _____

(It serves seafood.)

4 What _____

(It opens at noon.)

5 What _____

(Its quick service and fine food make it popular with the office crowd.)

6 What _____

(Mr Lee is planning to introduce a buffet lunch at the restaurant next year.)

