

UNIT 12.4 WH-QUESTIONS

answering **Who** and **What** questions – main verbs and the verb 'to be'

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 wants ice-cream? Tina and Susie wants ice-cream.	X	
1B	Who wants ice-cream? Tina and Susie want ice-cream.	✓	1
2A	What are those things? Those things are shuttlecocks.	X	
2B	What are those things? They are shuttlecocks.	✓	2a
3A	Who are you? You are Joseph.	X	
3B	Who are you? I am Joseph.	✓	2b
4A	What are your hobbies? Your hobbies are reading and singing.	X	
4B	What are your hobbies? My hobbies are reading and singing.	✓	2c



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** When we answer a question where **Who** or **What** is the subject of a verb, we replace **Who** or **What** with a suitable noun or pronoun and make sure the verb agrees with the subject.

EXAMPLES: **Who** wants sandwiches?

Rachel/She wants sandwiches.

What broke just now?

A crystal bowl broke just now.

Who was singing just now?

Sandy and Shane were singing just now.

What is in the oven?

Two chicken pies are in the oven?

- 2** When **Who** or **What** is **not** the subject of a verb, we usually do the following:

(a) change the noun in the question to a suitable pronoun and move it to the beginning of the sentence

EXAMPLES: **Who** is **that woman**?

She is **Miss Hall**.

complement

REMEMBER!

- Normally, answers to wh-questions do not include **yes** or **no**.

EXAMPLE:

Q: Who has my book?

A: Yes, Jane has your book.

A: Jane has your book.

What are those flowers ?

They are tulips.

complement

What was Anita making just now?

She was making jelly just now.

object

(b) repeat the pronoun in the question

EXAMPLES: Who is she ?

She is Miss Hall.

complement

What are they ?

They are tulips.

complement

However, the pronoun **you** must be changed to **I** or **we** in the answer and the correct verb must go with it

EXAMPLES: Who are you ?

I am Leela. / We are your neighbours.

complement

complement

(c) change the possessive adjective **your** in the question to **my** or **our** in the answer

EXAMPLES: Who is your teacher?

What is your occupation?

My/Our teacher is Mrs Lopez.

complement

My occupation is teaching.

complement

PRACTICE

A

Rearrange the words to form questions or answers.

1 Question : drawing — he — was — what?

What was he drawing?

Answer : He was drawing a zebra.

2 Question : Who is your neighbour?

Answer : Graham — is — Mr — my — neighbour.

3 Question : dogs — has — many — who?

Answer : Diana has many dogs.

4 Question : her — is — staying — who — with?

Answer : Her friend is staying with her.

5 Question : What fell on your car?

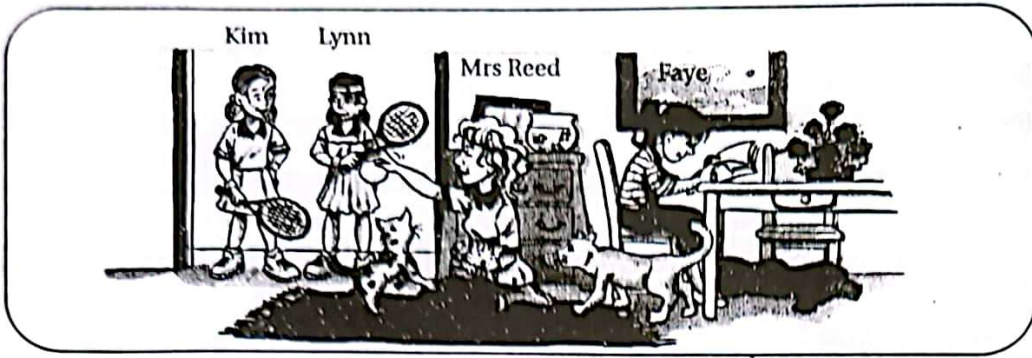
Answer : a — branch — car — fell — my — on.

6 Question : carrying — just — now — they — were — what?

Answer : They were carrying some sofas.



PRACTICE B Look at the picture and answer the questions.



1 Who is playing with the cats?

2 What is under the table?

3 Who is at the door?

4 What are Kim and Lynn holding?

5 What is Faye's hobby?



PRACTICE C Use the words in the boxes to help you answer the questions.

1 Who is that lady standing beside your car? **my mother's friend**
She is my mother's friend.

2 What are those animals? **anteaters**

3 What is your favourite book? **'My Family and Other Animals'**

4 Who made that unusual box? **Maurice**

5 Who was with you just now? **my cousin**

6 What is in that basket? **some eggs**



PRACTICE D Circle the letters of the correct answers.

- 1 Who organised the competition?
 - A The Speakers' Club who organised the competition.
 - B The Speakers' Club organised the competition.
 - C It was the Speaker's Club organised the competition.
- 2 What was the closing date of the competition?
 - A The closing date of the competition was 30th June.
 - B The date of closing the competition was 30th June.
 - C It was 30th June was the closing date of the competition.
- 3 What was the top prize?
 - A The top prize it was a box of leather-bound books and compact discs.
 - B Was a box of leather-bound books and compact discs.
 - C It was a box of leather-bound books and compact discs.
- 4 Who won the top prize?
 - A The top prize won by Colin Peters.
 - B Colin Peters won the top prize.
 - C Colin Peters was win the top prize.
- 5 What were the consolation prizes?
 - A What were compact discs and book vouchers.
 - B Compact disc and book vouchers were consolation.
 - C They were compact discs and book vouchers.



PRACTICE E Read the passage and answer the questions.

Beatrix Potter (1866 – 1943) was an English writer. She wrote books for children. Her books were mainly stories about animals. Her first book was 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'. It was published in 1900. Her second book was 'The Tailor of Gloucester', published in 1902. Beatrix Potter was also an excellent illustrator and illustrated her own stories using watercolours.

- 1 Who was Beatrix Potter?
She was an English writer.
- 2 Who read her books?

- 3 What were her stories mainly about?

- 4 Who wrote 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'?

- 5 What was her second book?

- 6 Who illustrated Beatrix Potter's stories?



UNIT 12.5 WH-QUESTIONS

answering **Who** and **What** questions – main verbs and the verb 'to do'

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 does the ironing? Leah and May does the ironing.	X	
1B	Who does the ironing? Leah and May do the ironing.	✓	1
2A	What does the clown have in his hand? He have 12 hoops in his hand.	X	
2B	What does the clown have in his hand? He has 12 hoops in his hand.	✓	2



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 When we answer a question where **Who** is the subject of the verb 'to do', we replace **Who** with a suitable noun or pronoun and make sure the verb agrees with the subject.

EXAMPLES:

Who does the cooking? **My grandmother/She** does the cooking.

Who does the housework? **Angie and Jason/They** do the housework.

2 When **Who** or **What** is **not** the subject of the verb 'to do', we usually change the noun in the question to a suitable pronoun, leave out **do**, **does** or **did** in the answer and make sure the main verb agrees with the subject.

EXAMPLES:

Who did Tom meet at the library? He met **James** at the library.

What does Karen want for her birthday present? She wants **a racquet** for her birthday present.

Who do the children like? They like **Mrs Gibson**.

What did the girls buy? They bought **some books and stationery**.

Pronouns in the question are repeated, except for the pronoun **you** which must be changed to **I** or **we** in the answer.

EXAMPLES: What did **he** take?
He took my dictionary.

Who did **you** see?
I/We saw the movie star Julia Robson.

PRACTICE A Tick the correct answers to the questions.

1 Who does Janet study with?

- A She studied with Karen.
 B Janet does study with Karen.
 C She studies with Karen.

2 What did Richard keep in the tool box?

- A He keep the hammer in the tool box.
 B He keeps the hammer in the tool box.
 C He kept the hammer in the tool box.

3 Who does the grocery shopping in your family?

- A Dad and I do the grocery shopping in your family.
 B Dad and I do the grocery shopping in our family.
 C Dad and I does the grocery shopping in our family.

4 Who do the students want as their chairman?

- A They want Sally as their chairman.
 B The students want as their chairman is Sally.
 C They do want Sally as their chairman.

5 What do you take to the recycling centre?

- A I take old newspapers and magazines to the recycling centre.
 B I do take old newspapers and magazines to the recycling centre.
 C I took old newspapers and magazines to the recycling centre.



PRACTICE B Answer the questions by crossing out the wrong words.

1 What does Mr Lopez have?

He ~~she~~ ~~does~~ ~~have~~ has a motorcycle.

2 Who likes tea?

Mary likes liked tea.

3 What does your rabbit eat?

It Your rabbit does eat eats carrots.

4 Who do James and John look like?

James and John They look looks like his their mother.

5 What did Steve find?

He Steve did find found a camera.

6 Who does Gina visit on Sundays?

Gina She visits visited her grandfather on Sundays.



PRACTICE C Tick the correct words to complete the questions and answers.

1 What

	do
	does

 your brother want for his birthday?

He

	want
	wants

 a guitar.

2 Who

	do
	does

 the gardening in your house?

My father

	do
	does

 the gardening.

3 What did the children

	has
	have

 for breakfast?

They

	had
	have

 eggs and sausages.

4

	What
	Who

 do you need for your camping trip?

	I
	You

 need a compass.

5 Who

	like
	likes

 Turkish food?

We

	like
	likes

 Turkish food.



PRACTICE D Answer the questions. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

1 Who do you wish to invite for our party?

Alice and her brother

2 What does Grandma want?

packet of tea

3 What does Ray plan to make this weekend?

wooden table

4 Who does Mr Weston hope to meet in Beijing?

old friend Mr Khoo

5 What do you and your brother usually give your mother on her birthday?

flowers



PRACTICE**E**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Leslie Lopez went to Hong Kong in 1999 to study fashion design. While she was there she also modelled clothes for some agencies. During one of the fashion shows, she met a talent scout. His name was Richard Woods. He asked her if she was interested in becoming an actress. Leslie was thrilled when he asked her to go for a screen test. Leslie went for the screen test at a film studio and was immediately offered the role of the owner of a fashion house in a movie. The movie was a hit and Leslie received many offers to act. Leslie says she does not want to be an actress all her life. She gives herself another five years of acting and then she wants to try her hand at being a film director.

1 What did Leslie study in Hong Kong?

2 Who did she meet during one of the fashion shows?

3 What did he ask her to do?

4 What did Leslie act as in her first movie?

5 What does Leslie want to be five years from now?

**PRACTICE****F**

Form questions about the words in the brackets based on the sentences. Use the verb 'to do'.

Larry wrote a postcard to David.

1 Who did Larry write a postcard to? _____ (David)

2 What did Larry write? _____ (a postcard)

Larry asked the hotel clerk for directions to the post office.

3 What _____ (directions to the post office)

4 Who _____ (the hotel clerk)

The hotel clerk gave a map to Larry.

5 Who _____ (Larry)

6 What _____ (a map)

Larry accidentally put the map into the letterbox.

7 What _____ (the map)



UNIT 12.6 WH-QUESTIONS

where and when

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	Where your mother?	X	
1B	Where is your mother?	✓	1a
2A	When he is buying a car?	X	
2B	When is he buying a car?	✓	1b
3A	Where you will be this afternoon?	X	
3B	Where will you be this afternoon?	✓	2
4A	When did Tara bought the book?	X	
4B	When did Tara buy the book?	✓	3



GRAMMAR POINTS

I We use the verb 'to be' with **Where** and **When** questions in these ways:

(a) **Where/When + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun**

EXAMPLES:

Where is **Madrid**?
It is in Spain.

When is **your birthday**?
My birthday is on 19th October.

(b) **Where/When + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb + 'ing'**

EXAMPLES:

Where are **you** going?
I am going to the supermarket.

When is **Judy** leaving for Japan?
She is leaving for Japan in December.

REMEMBER!

- Where is used to ask questions about places, directions and locations.

EXAMPLES:

Where are Amy and Jane?
 They are **in the music room**.

Where did I put my glasses?
 You put your glasses/**them on your head**.

- When is used to ask questions about dates and time.

EXAMPLES:

When was our last meeting?
 It was **on 10th July**.

When will we get our pay?
 You will get your pay **on the first day of the month**.

2 We use **will** with **Where** and **When** questions in this way:
Where/When + will + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb

EXAMPLES:

Where **will** **Henry and Tina** go tomorrow?
They will go to Venice.

When **will** **the professor** arrive in Hong Kong?
He will arrive in Hong Kong on Monday.

3 We use the verb 'to do' with **Where** and **When** questions in this way:
Where/When + the verb 'to do' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb

EXAMPLES:

Where **does** **Anita** work?
She works at a lawyer's firm.

When **does** **the concert** start?
It starts at 8 p.m.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **Where**, **When**, **Who** or **What**.

- 1 _____ is Dr Watson? *He is my uncle.*
- 2 _____ is Dr Watson's occupation? *He is a medical doctor.*
- 3 _____ does he work? *He works in his own clinic.*
- 4 _____ is the clinic? *It is on Holly Street.*
- 5 _____ did Dr Watson start his clinic? *He started it in 1995.*
- 6 _____ is the name of the clinic? *Watson and Lim is the name of the clinic.*
- 7 _____ is Dr Lim? *He is Dr Watson's partner.*
- 8 _____ did Dr Lim join the clinic? *He joined the clinic in 1997.*
- 9 _____ do the two doctors do after work? *They play tennis.*
- 10 _____ do they play tennis? *They play tennis at a club.*



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with **Where** or **When**.

- 1 _____ are your parents? *They are in India.*
_____ will they be back? *They will be back next month.*
- 2 _____ are you flying off? *We are flying off tomorrow.*
_____ will you stay in Zurich? *We will stay at the Ritz Hotel.*
- 3 _____ are the essays? *I'm sorry. I haven't finished writing them.*
_____ will you give them to me? *I will give them to you tomorrow.*
- 4 _____ is my pet chinchilla? *I'm worried. I've been searching for her but I can't find her.*
_____ did you discover she was gone? *I discovered she was missing an hour ago.*
- 5 _____ did Jenny leave? *She left just a few minutes ago.*
_____ is the parcel she brought? *It is over there.*



PRACTICE C Complete the following **Where** or **When** questions and their answers.

- 1 A: Where is your meeting?
B: My meeting / It is at the Orchid Hotel.
- 2 A: _____ you see Winnie?
B: I saw her two weeks ago.
- 3 A: Where did Mr Thomas leave the keys just now?
B: _____ them in that bowl over there.
- 4 A: _____ Patrick returning from Korea?
B: He is returning from Korea on 30th May.
- 5 A: _____ Jessie and Ann meet us?
B: They will meet us in the lobby of the hotel.
- 6 A: When do you want to visit Mrs Woods?
B: _____ to visit her this evening.



PRACTICE D Write **Where** or **When** questions for the underlined words.

- 1 Q: Where do you live?
A: I live at 4, Ring Road.
- 2 Q: _____
A: I will be at my aunt's place tomorrow.
- 3 Q: _____
A: It (the train) will arrive at 1 p.m.
- 4 Q: _____
A: I will telephone you at 6 p.m.
- 5 Q: _____
A: They (the suitcases) are by the staircase.
- 6 Q: _____
A: They (the guests) are coming at 7 p.m.



PRACTICE E Read the passage and answer the questions.

Jesse Owens was born in 1913. He was an exceptional American athlete. On 25th May, 1935, he broke six world records in 45 minutes at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1936, he won four gold medals — for the 100- and 200-metre races, the long jump and the 4 × 100 metres relay — at the Berlin Olympics. Hitler was so angry at the success of a black man that he left the stadium before Owens was presented with the medals. Owens' world record for the long jump remained unbroken for 25 years, from 1935 – 1960. He died in 1980.

1 When was Jesse Owens born?

He was born in 1913.

2 Where did Owens break six world records in 45 minutes?

3 When was the Berlin Olympics?

4 Where did Owens win four gold medals?

5 Who was angry at Owens' success?

6 When did another athlete break Owens' world record for the long jump?



PRACTICE F Form questions about the words in the brackets based on the sentences.

Janet is going to Paris on Wednesday.

1 Who *is going to Paris on Wednesday?* (Janet)

2 Where *is Janet going to on Wednesday?* (Paris)

3 When *is Janet going to Paris?* (on Wednesday)

Kim studies French at the language centre every Friday.

4 What _____ (French)

5 Where _____ (at the language centre)

6 When _____ (every Friday)

He will meet Janet and Kim at the Louvre this afternoon.

7 Where _____ (at the Louvre)

8 When _____ (this afternoon)



- 3** We use the verb 'to do' with **Which** and **Whose** questions in this way:
Which/Whose + noun + the verb 'to do' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb
 EXAMPLES:
 Which movie **did** you see? Whose umbrella **did** Kristy use?
 I saw The Fellowship of the Ring. She **used** Annie's umbrella.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

What When Where Which Who Whose

- 1 _____ do you leave for Canada? *We leave for Canada on Friday.*
- 2 _____ birthday is it tomorrow? *It is Jack's birthday tomorrow.*
- 3 _____ camera did you use? *I used the old one.*
- 4 _____ has a new computer? *Susan has a new computer.*
- 5 _____ does Mr Cook own? *He owns a travel agency.*
- 6 _____ does your aunt live in Australia? *She lives in Sydney.*
- 7 _____ student wants to be the captain? *Robert wants to be the captain.*
- 8 _____ school has an environment club? *Ian's school has an environment club.*
- 9 _____ is your classroom? *The one next to the library is my classroom.*
- 10 _____ house did the thief break into? *The thief broke into Mrs Scott's house.*



PRACTICE B Underline the correct words to complete the questions.

- 1 Whose files (is / are) these?
- 2 Which person did you (vote / votes) for?
- 3 Whose dictionary is (this / these)?
- 4 Which teacher (do / does) Jan and Ian have to see?
- 5 Whose sisters (work / works) in Dubai?
- 6 Which is your (essay / essays)?
- 7 Which dog (bark / barks) all night long?
- 8 Whose song did the judges (like / liked) best?
- 9 Which (restaurant / restaurants) stay open till midnight?
- 10 Whose photograph (was / were) in the newspapers?



PRACTICE C Tick the questions that are correct.

- 1 Which bag yours is?
- 2 Which team lost to your team?
- 3 Whose secretary won the beauty contest?
- 4 Whose parents is on a world tour?
- 5 Which are your book?
- 6 Whose house did they buy?
- 7 Which channel do you want to watch?
- 8 Whose dog is Kathy's?
- 9 Which parcels are Tina's?
- 10 Whose are the furniture?



PRACTICE D Write **Which** or **Whose** questions for the answers below.

- 1 Question : Whose car had an accident?
Answer : Kenny's car had an accident.
- 2 Question : _____
Answer : The singer from Spain won the competition.
- 3 Question : _____
Answer : Grandma's slippers are in the corner.
- 4 Question : _____
Answer : I borrowed Sue's raincoat.
- 5 Question : _____
Answer : That student hurt himself just now.
- 6 Question : _____
Answer : I like the silver ones.



PRACTICE E Answer the questions. Use the words in the boxes to help you.

- 1 Whose son is an excellent artist? Mr Norton's

- 2 Which art school did Allen attend? Disney Art School

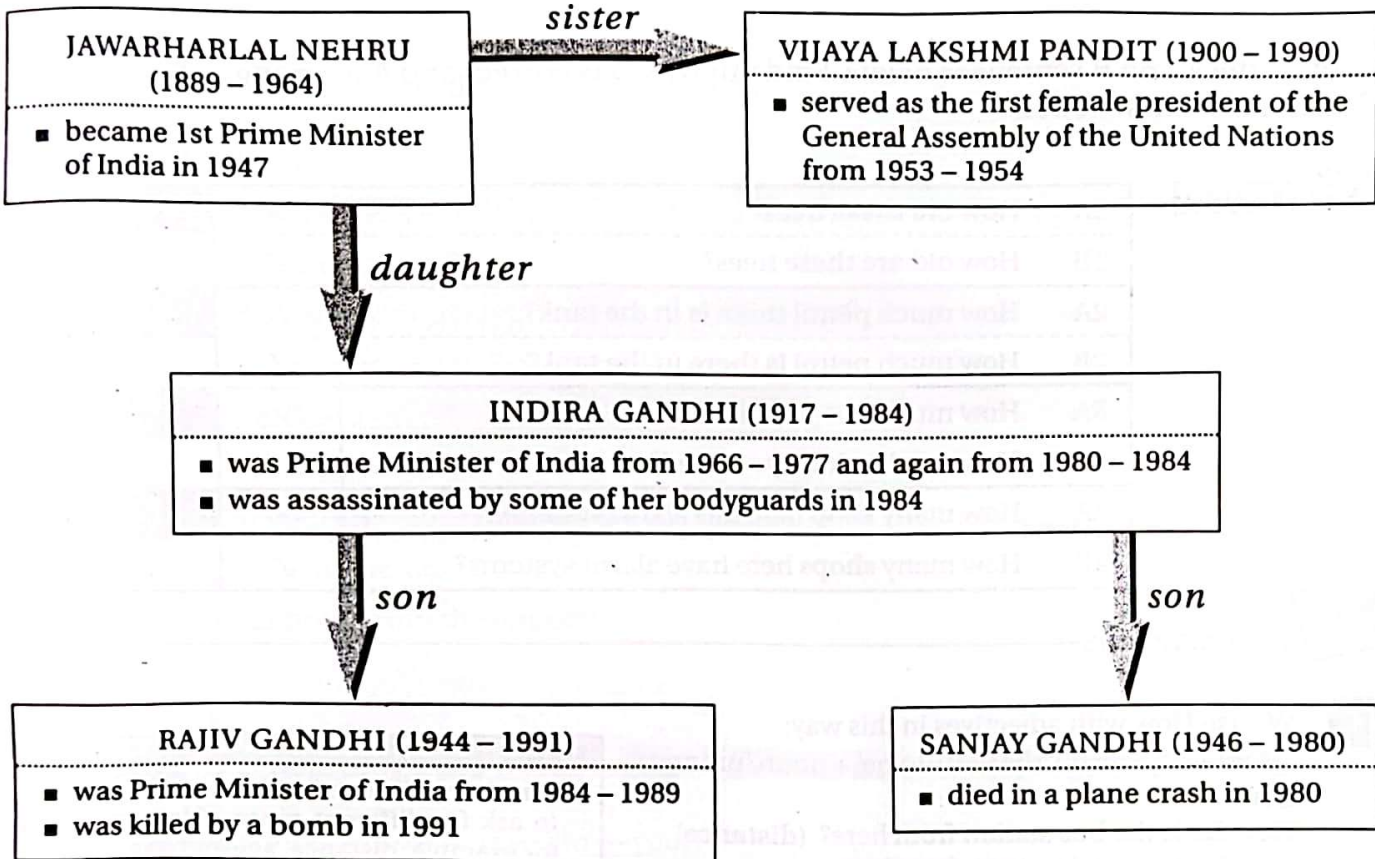
- 3 Which painting won the Grand Prize? 'Miracle at Midnight'

- 4 Whose art gallery wants to buy 'Miracle at Midnight'? Philip Dempster's

5 Which art competition did you enter? 'Artists of the World'



PRACTICE F Study the diagram and answer the questions.



1 Whose brother was the first Prime Minister of India?

2 Which politician served as Prime Minister of India twice?

3 Whose sister was the first female president of the General Assembly of the United Nations?

4 Whose son died in a plane crash?

5 Which Indian politician was killed by a bomb in 1991?



UNIT 12.8 WH-QUESTIONS

how, how many, how much

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	How old these trees?	X	
1B	How old are these trees?	✓	1
2A	How much petrol there is in the tank?	X	
2B	How much petrol is there in the tank?	✓	2
3A	How much salt you need ?	X	
3B	How much salt do you need ?	✓	3
4A	How many shop here has alarm systems?	X	
4B	How many shops here have alarm systems?	✓	4



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use **How** with adjectives in this way:

How + adjective + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun

EXAMPLES:

How far is the bus station from here? (distance)
It is about two kilometres from here.

How old is your mother? (age)
My mother/She is 40 years old.

How big are the paintings? (size)
They are 60cm by 40cm.

How long is the film? (length of time)
It is two hours long.

How tall is this tree? (height)
It is three metres tall.

REMEMBER!

- **How** is usually used with certain adjectives to ask for different types of information, for example, distance, age and size.

2 We use **How many** or **How much** with the verb 'to do' in this way:

How many/How much + noun + the verb 'to do' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb

EXAMPLES: **How many magazines** did Gary buy?
He bought five magazines.

How much sugar do you take in your tea?
I take two teaspoons.

REMEMBER!

- **How many** and **How much** are used to ask questions about quantity or amount.
- **How many** is used with plural countable nouns, and **How much** with uncountable nouns.

3 We use **How many** or **How much** with the verb 'to be' in this way:

How many/How much + noun + the verb 'to be' + there

EXAMPLES: **How many sticks** are there in the box?
There are 20 sticks in the box.

How much paint is there in the can?
There is one litre of paint in the can.

4

We use **How many** with main verbs in this way:

How many + plural noun + main verb

EXAMPLES: How many children **want** ice-cream? (present tense)

Twenty children **want** ice-cream.

How many children **took** the test yesterday? (past tense)

Twenty children **took** the test yesterday.

PRACTICE A Tick the questions that are correct.

- 1 How old is this house?
- 2 How many children does they have?
- 3 How much salt did you use?
- 4 How much flowers did you buy?
- 5 How many flour do you need for this cake?
- 6 How tall the Eiffel Tower is?
- 7 How much work there is left?
- 8 How many people in your family like outdoor sports?
- 9 How much time do we have?
- 10 How far is our hotel from the airport?



PRACTICE B Rearrange the words to form questions and answers.

1 Q: grandmother — how — is — old — your?

2 A: eighty — is — old — she — years.

3 Q: does — grandchildren — have — how — many — she?

4 A: five — grandchildren — has — she.

5 Q: do — her — how — much — spend — they — time — with?

A: They spend every weekend with her.



PRACTICE C Rewrite the questions and correct them.

1 How is your home far from your office?

2 How many pairs of shoes you have?

3 How many sugar there is in the container?

4 How is expensive that antique urn?

5 How many jars of jam you wanted?



PRACTICE D Use the words in capital letters to help you form questions.

1 Question : *How many postcards did Alina buy?*

Answer : She (Alina) bought TWO postcards.

2 Question : _____

Answer : He (Mr Gan) bought FIVE computers for his office.

3 Question : _____

Answer : It (the museum) is ABOUT FIFTY YEARS old.

4 Question : _____

Answer : We have A LOT OF money.

5 Question : _____

Answer : FIVE students are absent today.

6 Question : _____

Answer : She (Sara) wants ONE KILO of flour.



PRACTICE**E**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Twenty men set out at about 4 p.m. that day to search for five-year-old Jamie who was missing. Mrs Kent, his mother, only realised he was not around the house when she gathered the children to have tea. The other three children were questioned but none knew where Jamie was. Cilla, the eldest, said she last saw Jamie in bed having his afternoon nap.

Everyone was in a state of panic. Mr Kent rounded up his workmen and explained what had happened. Then all the men went out to look for Jamie. Mr Kent took along their sheepdog Nikko.

It was Nikko that led the men to Jamie two hours later. He spotted the boy at the edge of the farm and barked excitedly. Jamie was standing in the stream. He had an empty milk bottle in his hand and he was trying to get some water into it. Nikko grabbed him by his shirt and dragged him out of the water. By the time Mr Kent got to Jamie, he was howling.

That night, Mr Kent made railings for the front door and back door so Jamie wouldn't run off and get hurt.

1 How many men searched for Jamie?

2 How old was Jamie?

3 How many children do Mr and Mrs Kent have?

4 How much time did it take the men and Nikko to find Jamie?

5 How many railings did Mr Kent make that night?

**PRACTICE****F**

Read the above passage again and complete the questions about the words in the brackets.

1 What time *did the men set out?* _____ (at about 4 p.m.)

2 Who realised _____ (Mrs Kent)

3 When did Cilla _____ (having his afternoon nap)

4 Where _____ when Nikko spotted him? (in the stream)

5 How much milk _____ (none)

6 Which doors did _____ (the front and back doors)



UNIT 12.9 WH-QUESTIONS

why

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	Why you are laughing?	X	
1B	Why are you laughing?	✓	1
2A	Why Macy ate so little?	X	
2B	Why did Macy eat so little?	✓	2



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use the verb 'to be' with **Why** questions in these ways:

(a) **Why + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun + adjective**

EXAMPLES: Why are the children tired?
They walked for an hour.
Why is he late?
He missed the bus.

(b) **Why + the verb 'to be' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb + 'ing'**

EXAMPLES: Why is Kathy rushing upstairs?
She forgot to switch off the bedroom lights.
Why are they selling their house?
They prefer to live in an apartment.

2 We use the verb 'to do' with **Why** questions in this way:

Why + the verb 'to do' + noun/pronoun + base form of main verb

EXAMPLES: Why does Mrs Khan work so hard?
She needs the money.
Why did you miss the bus?
I woke up late.

REMEMBER!

■ **Why** is used to ask questions about the cause, reason or purpose for something.

EXAMPLE:

A: My aunt is buying that old house on Sixth Avenue.

B: Why?

■ **Why** questions can usually be answered by giving the reason straightaway. However, this is not acceptable in certain situations.

EXAMPLE:

Q: Why is she screaming?

(in a conversation)

A: She saw a mouse.

(in a written exercise)

A: **She is screaming because she saw a mouse.**

PRACTICE

A

Underline the mistakes in the questions. Write the correct words in the boxes.

1 Why are Charles on the roof?

is

2 Why do the students playing on the stairs?

3 Why does the boys always pull their cat's tail?

4 Why Jenny is crying?

5 When did Mr Avery goes to the club?

6 Why the students were cheering?



PRACTICE B

Complete the questions with suitable words in the box. Each word may be used more than once.

What When Where Who Whose
Why How tall How many How much

1 _____ handwriting is this? *It is Mary's.*

2 _____ is Colin upset? *He can't find his keys.*

3 _____ soup is there in the bowl? *There is only a little soup in the bowl.*

4 _____ is Edinburgh? *It is in Scotland.*

5 _____ is your brother? *He is six feet two.*

6 _____ do you drink eight glasses of water a day? *Water is good for me.*

7 _____ do you leave for Thailand? *I leave for Thailand on 12th May.*

8 _____ bag is that? *It's mine.*

9 _____ did Dad get angry? *I forgot to feed the cat.*

10 _____ do the children like Mrs Johnson? *She is kind.*



PRACTICE C

Complete the questions using the correct verbs in the box.

are do eat does did call is running
is is climbing did write was staring were shouting

1 Why _____ that woman _____ at you?

2 Why _____ you _____ the police?

3 Why _____ the boy _____ that tall tree?

4 Why _____ you _____ so much ice-cream?

5 Why _____ the men _____ ?

6 Why _____ Rosie visit the orphanage every month?

7 Why _____ the Environment Society _____ that report?

8 Why _____ the supermarket closed today?

9 Why _____ there so many cars parked along our road?

10 Why _____ the girl _____ away?



PRACTICE D Form **Why** questions with the verbs 'to be' or 'to do' using the given words.

1 Why / you / leave / the party / early / last night?

Why did you leave the party early last night?

2 Why / they / unhappy / now?

3 Why / you / banging / on the door?

4 Why / he / work with / Mary / this morning?

5 Why / Mr Ingram / take / bus to work / yesterday?

6 Why / you / limping / just now?



PRACTICE E Rearrange the words to form questions or answers.

1 Q: *he — shouting — was — why?*

A: He was angry with his brother.

2 Q: Why did you chase the dog?

cap — it — my — took

A:

3 Q: *are — sleepy — why — you?*

A: I did not sleep well last night.

4 Q: Why is this chair wet?

I — it — juice — on — orange — spilt.

A:

5 Q: *does — evening — every — Ron — visit — you — why?*

A: We play chess every evening.



PRACTICE F

Read the conversation and answer the questions.

Mum : Sue, why have you been in your room the whole afternoon? Please come out.

Sue : I don't want to, Mum. I coloured my hair and I think I look awful.

Mum : Open the door and let me have a look.

Sue : Okay, promise you won't laugh.

Mum : Oh dear! Why did you choose orange for your hair?

Sue : I thought it would match my orange dress for the party. I'm not going to the party and I'm miserable.

Mum : Why won't you go to the party?

Sue : I'm afraid Rachel and the others will laugh at me.

Mum : Now, listen here. It's a costume party, right?

Sue : Yes.

Mum : Then your hair is perfect. Don't wear the orange dress. Wear something else.

Sue : Why?

Mum : It's not suitable if you're going to the party as a clown.

Sue : A clown?

Mum : Yes. Dress up as a clown. You will look wonderful. You can use Dad's overalls and we'll stick things on them.

Sue : What a superb idea!

1 Why does Sue want to stay in her room?

2 Why did Sue choose orange for her hair?

3 Why is Sue miserable?

4 Why won't Sue go to the party?

5 Why does Mum say that Sue should not wear the orange dress?



UNIT 13 MODALS

can and may

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 can jogging for an hour.	X	
1B	I can jog for an hour.	✓	1
2A	I may borrow your pen, please?	X	
2B	May I borrow your pen, please?	✓	2



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 In a statement, we use **can** or **may** in this way:

Subject + can/may + base form of main verb/the verb 'to be'

EXAMPLES: You can/may go out.

subject

base form

Susie can/may be successful.

subject

base form

2 In a question, we use **can** or **may** at the **beginning** in this way:

Can/May + subject + base form of main verb/the verb 'to be'

EXAMPLES: Can Joe stay?

subject

base form

Can/May I be your friend?

subject

base form

REMEMBER!

- Modals are a type of auxiliary verb. Examples of modals are **can, may, must, shall, will** and **ought**.
 - Can** and **may** are used to ask for permission and give permission. **May** is usually considered more formal and polite than **can**.
EXAMPLES: **Can/May** I use your calculator, please?
You **can/may** watch TV after dinner.
 - Can** and **may** are also used to express the possibility of an action or event. **May** is usually used to refer to a less likely possibility than **can**.
EXAMPLES: We **can** have the meeting at 3 p.m. (definite possibility)
We **may** have the meeting at 3 p.m. (slight possibility)
- May** is also used to suggest that the speaker or writer is not very certain about something.
EXAMPLE: Your answer **may** be right.
- Can** is used to refer to the ability to do something.
EXAMPLES: She **can** swim well.
Can you do cartwheels?

Do not confuse **may be** with **maybe**. **May be** is a verb. **Maybe** is an adverb meaning 'perhaps'. It can also be the answer we give when we don't want to say either 'yes' or 'no'.

EXAMPLES: She **may be** late.



Will you be going to the prom?

She **maybe** late.



Maybe.

Maybe she will be late.



PRACTICE

A

Circle the letters of the sentences which are correct for each situation.

1 Someone is interviewing you.

- A You can typing?
- B Can you type?
- C You can type?

2 You want to watch television.

- A Mum, may I watch TV now?
- B Mum, I watch TV now?
- C Mum, can I watching TV now?

3 You are worried about the weather.

- A It may rained on Saturday.
- B Maybe it rain on Saturday.
- C It may rain on Saturday.

4 You ask someone for help.

- A Can you help me carry this box, please?
- B Can help me carry this box, please?
- C You can help me carry this box, please?

5 Your games teacher wants you to try harder.

- A Can you be good at cricket?
- B You can be good at cricket.
- C You can good at cricket?



PRACTICE

B

Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 Mr Danker, may I introduce my brother to you?
- 2 I can have ice-cream after finishing my rice and vegetables?
- 3 This piece of news may be a shock.
- 4 Sometimes my little brother can be helpful.
- 5 We may completed our project by next Monday.
- 6 Can you stay underwater for a long time?
- 7 You may join any society in the school.
- 8 Can you repeated the question, please?
- 9 Maybe the motorist fell asleep while driving.
- 10 Can I speaking to the manager, please?



PRACTICE C Rearrange the words to form correct sentences and questions.

1 birds — can — far — fly — some — very.

Some birds can fly very far.

2 address — have — I — may — your?

3 an — be — flower — may — orchid — that.

4 can — I — leaflets — of — one — take — these?

5 can — guitar — play — the — you?

6 bicycle — borrow — may — my — you.



PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Each word may be used more than once.

can may may be I you

Maria : Jackie, (1) may I / can I borrow your calculator, please?

Jackie : (2) _____ return it to me as soon as possible?

Anna : Hello, Mrs Wong. (3) _____ speak to Helen, please?

Mrs Winter : I'm sorry. Helen is not in.

Anna : (4) _____ leave a message?

Paul : Good morning. I'm Paul Lim from City Bank. (5) _____ see the manager?

Secretary : He (6) _____ busy at the moment. Let me check.

It's alright. (7) _____ go in, Mr Lim.

Coach : David (8) _____ swim very well. He (9) _____ win the national swimming relay.

Meg : Steve, I (10) _____ help you with the school journal this evening but I (11) _____ a little late.



PRACTICE E Fill in the blanks with **can** or **may**.

Visitors to Japan (1) may be surprised to see how much the way of life there has changed. We (2) _____ see young people dressed in the latest American fashions. Soon fast food and 'pop' music (3) _____ replace traditional food and music.

The Japanese love for nature (4) _____ be seen everywhere. Japan (5) _____ be overcrowded but we (6) _____ still see small homes and flats surrounded by beautiful little gardens.

The Japanese have used their knowledge to show the world that they (7) _____ be leaders in trade and industry. They (8) _____ produce a variety of goods that are superior to those in many other countries. A survey (9) _____ show that almost every home in Asia uses some product made in Japan.

We (10) _____ learn a valuable lesson from Japan. In 50 years it has developed into a world power, a country we (11) _____ compare with any industrialized nation.



PRACTICE F Underline the sentences that use the modals **can** and **may** incorrectly. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

Dear Len,

Thank you for the interesting letter and pictures you sent me. I may see that you are a fine photographer. You can write well too.

I can show your letter and pictures to a magazine editor here? She is looking for a talented travel writer and photographer. You maybe the person she is looking for.

May I ask you a question? I'm sure you'll say that I may asked you anything. Okay. I want to know if can I be a successful artist one day. If you don't think so, you can tell me the truth. I may trying another career.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Derek

- 1 I can see that you are a fine photographer.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



UNIT 14.1 PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION

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 restaurant is at the basement of the mall.	X	
1B	The restaurant is in the basement of the mall.	✓	1
2A	Dad isn't here. He's in the office.	X	
2B	Dad isn't here. He's at the office.	✓	2
3A	The children are playing in the beach.	X	
3B	The children are playing on the beach.	✓	3
4A	My house is besides a playground.	X	
4B	My house is beside a playground.	✓	4



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 at, in, on

We can use the prepositions **at**, **in** or **on** to say where we live. We use **at** when we state the address. We use **in** when we state the town, city or country where we live. We use **on** when we state the floor or level of the apartment we live in.

EXAMPLES: I live **at** 4, Newton Road, New Delhi.
I live **in** New Delhi.
Pat lives **on** the second floor of Century Towers.

REMEMBER!

- A preposition is a word that is placed before
 - (a) a noun **EXAMPLE:** The party is **at** Merlin Hotel.
 - (b) a noun phrase **EXAMPLE:** The cat is sleeping **on** the bonnet of the car.
 - (c) a pronoun **EXAMPLE:** I can't carry this box. There's something heavy **in** it.
- Prepositions are used to express ideas such as **position** (above, under, in front of, behind), **time** (before, after, during), **direction** (across, along), etc.
- The prepositions **in/on** can be used with the names of roads and streets.

EXAMPLES: Mr Collins lives **in/on** Oak street.
Matthew's office is **in/on** Darlington Road.

2 at, in

We use **at** when we want to show that a person or thing is at an exact location or a particular point. We use **in** when we want to show that a person or thing is inside something or in an enclosed area.

EXAMPLES: My mother is **at** the supermarket. (not the post office)
My mother is **in** the supermarket. (not outside it)

3 in, on

We also use **in** to show a person or thing below or partly below the surface of something. We use **on** when we want to show that a person or thing is just touching a line or the surface of something.

EXAMPLES: Jim's **in** the pool.
There's a paper boat **on** the water.

4 beside, besides

We must not confuse **besides** with **beside**.

Beside means 'next to'.

EXAMPLE: The museum is **beside** an art gallery.

Besides means 'in addition to'.

EXAMPLE: She owns another boutique **besides** the one on Brooks Street.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **at, beside, in** or **on**.

- 1 Mike lives _____ 25, Claxton Street and Sue lives _____ the house next to his.
- 2 He stood _____ a ladder to hang a picture _____ the clock.
- 3 Julie is _____ her grandmother's apartment. She and her grandmother often chat _____ the balcony in the evenings.
- 4 My brother likes to read _____ the garden. Sometimes, he sits _____ the branch of a tree and reads.
- 5 Richard and his family are _____ this photograph. Richard's father is standing _____ him.



PRACTICE B Complete the sentences with the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 The towels in _____ *the bathroom* _____ are dirty.
- 2 Alice hung the wet clothes on _____.
- 3 The motorist parked his car beside _____.
- 4 Your scarf is on _____.
- 5 Mr Davies left his briefcase at _____.
- 6 The students are having a picnic beside _____.

the bathroom
the floor

the clothes line
the backyard

the corner
the road

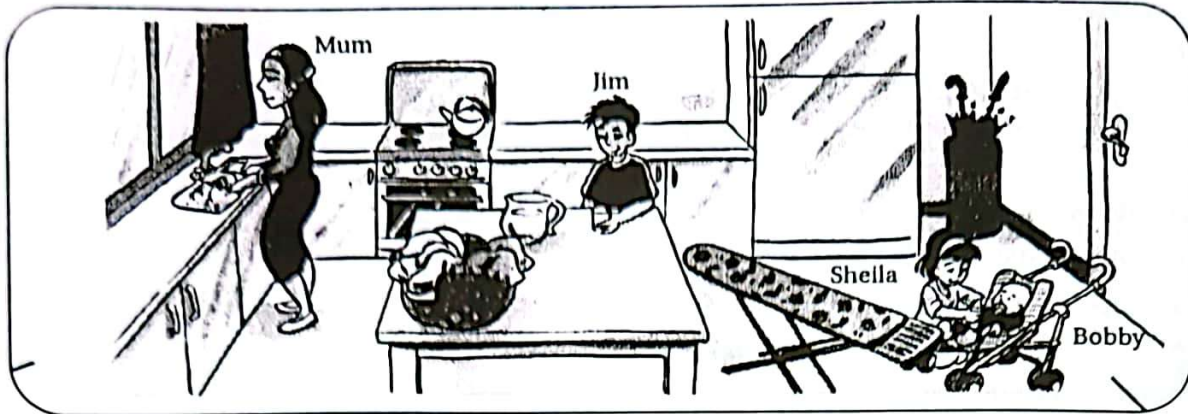
the drawer of that table
the top shelf of that cupboard

the bedroom
the restaurant

the top of a hill
a lake



PRACTICE C Look at the picture and tick the sentences that are correct.



- 1 The umbrella stand is in a corner of the kitchen.
- 2 The fridge is beside the umbrella stand.
- 3 There is a kettle on the oven.
- 4 An ironing board is beside the oven.
- 5 There is a stack of ironed clothes on the ironing board.
- 6 A vase of flowers is on the table.
- 7 Mum is at the sink.
- 8 Sheila is beside Mum.
- 9 Bobby is in his pram.
- 10 Jim is at the window.



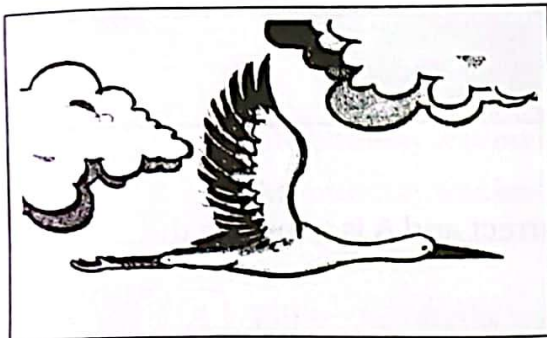
PRACTICE D Fill in the blanks with **at**, **beside**, **in** or **on**.

Martin, his mother and five other people were (1) in a lift. The lift stopped (2) _____ the fourth floor of the building but the door would not open. An old lady (3) _____ Martin began to cry. A girl (4) _____ the back of the lift began to cry too. One of the men banged (5) _____ the door of the lift to get attention. Another man pressed the 'Help' button (6) _____ the switch panel of the lift. Martin stood quietly (7) _____ his mother and waited.

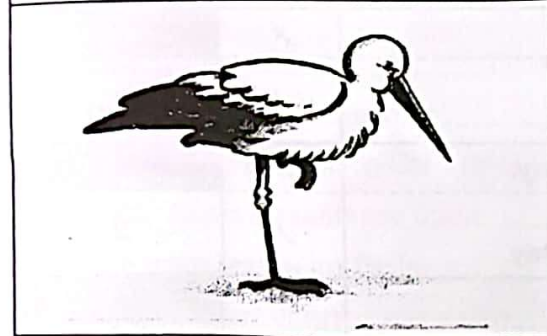
Suddenly, the lift moved again. It stopped (8) _____ the fifth floor and this time the lift door opened. Some security guards were (9) _____ the door to help everyone out. However, the old lady refused to come out. She stood (10) _____ a corner of the lift and faced the wall. Finally, two of the security guards brought a chair and persuaded her to sit (11) _____ it. Then they carried the chair and the old lady out.



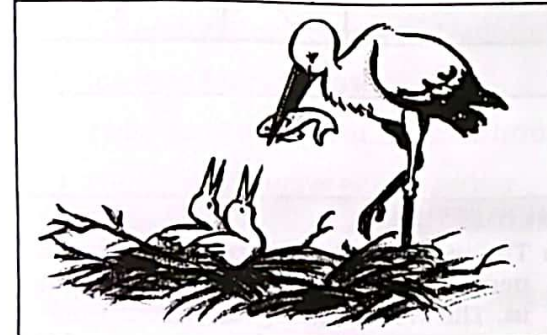
PRACTICE E Fill in the blanks with **at**, **beside**, **in** or **on**.



My father bought a beautiful vase with paintings of white storks (1) _____ it last month. My favourite is the painting of a white stork (2) _____ the air. It is such a graceful bird. Did you know a stork can fly (3) _____ an altitude of 4,000 metres?



The next painting shows a stork resting. When a stork is (4) _____ the ground, it usually stands on one leg.



Another part of the vase shows a female stork (5) _____ a nest. There are two young storks (6) _____ her. The mother stork has a fish (7) _____ her beak. She is going to feed her young ones.



This painting shows where storks build their nests. Some nests are (8) _____ trees, some are (9) _____ rooftops and others are even (10) _____ telegraph wires.



UNIT 14.2 PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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 was born on July, 1988.	X	
1B	I was born on 21st July, 1988. I was born in July, 1988.	✓	1
2A	I was at Tina's house at Christmas Day.	X	
2B	I was at Tina's house at Christmas. I was at Tina's house on Christmas Day.	✓	2
3A	Our Sports Day is on next Monday.	X	
3B	Our Sports Day is next Monday.	✓	3



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 at, in, on

We can use **at**, **in** or **on** when we give information about time. We use **at** to point to exact times. We use **in** to point to a period of time. We use **on** to point to a particular day or date.

EXAMPLES:

at 4 p.m. (exact time)

at breakfast (meal time)

at noon (a point of time within a day)

in the morning (a period of time within a day)

in July (a month)

in 1999 (a year)

on Monday (a particular day)

on Monday morning (the morning of a particular day)

on 12th March (a specific date)

REMEMBER!

- The words **night** and **recess** refer to a period of time but they do not go with **in**. The word **night** goes with the preposition **at**. The word **recess** goes with the preposition **during**.

EXAMPLES:

Jean practises the piano **at night**.

I usually have a sandwich **during recess**.

2 at, on

We can also use **at** and **on** for specific events and occasions like public holidays. We usually use **on** when the event ends in the word 'day', and **at** when it does not.

EXAMPLES: Her sister got married **on** New Year's Day.

James threw a party **on** his birthday.

Jane visited her family **at** Easter.

He gave a speech **at** the prize presentation ceremony.

3 We do not use **at, in** or **on** before any of these words:
each, every, next, one, last

- EXAMPLES: Fay and David play chess **on every evening**. X
 Fay and David play chess **every evening**.
 My birthday was **on last Saturday**. X
 My birthday was **last Saturday**.

PRACTICE A Fill in the blanks with **at, in** or **on**.

- 1 Labour Day is _____ 1st May.
- 2 The Art Society is meeting _____ 3 p.m.
- 3 I spent two months in California _____ 1999.
- 4 Many supermarkets are open _____ Sunday.
- 5 The train leaves for Paris _____ 1 o'clock.
- 6 My grandfather often has a nap _____ the afternoon.
- 7 My country celebrates its National Day _____ August.
- 8 Joe sent Mary 12 roses _____ Valentine's Day.
- 9 They usually meet at Donna's house _____ Saturday evening.
- 10 Our family always eats together _____ dinnertime.



PRACTICE B Complete the sentences with the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 I had lunch with Jane last week _____ .

last week
Tuesday
- 2 Winnie and Mike play tennis on _____ .

every Sunday
Sunday morning
- 3 I was in Spain _____ many years ago.

one summer
on one summer
- 4 Joseph has to finish the project in _____ .

May
next May
- 5 The hockey team left for Tokyo at _____ .

last night
9 p.m.
- 6 Mrs Ford takes her dogs for a walk _____ .

each evening
the evening



PRACTICE CTick the words in **B** that can go with those in **A**.**A**

- 1 Kenny and his family go fishing on
- 2 Our annual concert is in
- 3 The fireworks display began at
- 4 Sean always has a cup of tea
- 5 We celebrated my sister's birthday

B

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Saturday.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Saturday morning.
<input type="checkbox"/>	every Saturday.

<input type="checkbox"/>	July.
<input type="checkbox"/>	29th July.
<input type="checkbox"/>	the afternoon.

<input type="checkbox"/>	midnight.
<input type="checkbox"/>	11 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	one night.

<input type="checkbox"/>	at breakfast.
<input type="checkbox"/>	at 7 a.m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	in the morning.

<input type="checkbox"/>	last Sunday.
<input type="checkbox"/>	on Sunday.
<input type="checkbox"/>	in May.

**PRACTICE D**

Rewrite the sentences and correct any mistakes in the use of prepositions.

- 1 I saw the mysterious figure in one evening.

- 2 Our new house will be ready on April.

- 3 Sean and his friends play basketball at every weekend.

- 4 Mrs Stevens was in Colombo for a conference in last month.

- 5 I have many clothes to iron on each day.



PRACTICE E

Rewrite the sentences and change the time words to the ones in the boxes. Put **at**, **in** or **on** in the correct places.

1 We sold our house last year. February

We sold our house in February.

2 I woke up suddenly at 4 a.m. midnight

3 The police arrested the kidnappers at 10 o'clock last night. 21st May

4 Janet stays at home every Christmas. Christmas Day

5 Richard intends to resign from the company in November. next month

6 The ship sent out distress signals at about 5 p.m. the evening



PRACTICE F

Fill in the blanks with **at**, **in**, **on** or **-** (no preposition).

Sue Morgan woke up (1) _____ dawn (2) _____ 21st August. She was so excited she could no longer sleep. It was (3) _____ today that her first novel *Dark Moon* (4) _____ *June* would be launched at the Vista Hotel. Sue lay in bed until the phone rang (5) _____ 8 a.m. It was her absent-minded sister, Sally.

"Sue, is your book launch (6) _____ the morning or (7) _____ the afternoon?" she asked.

"It's (8) _____ 10 a.m., Sally," said Sue. "Please don't be late for it."

"I'll leave the house by 9.30 a.m.," suggested Sally.

"Please leave earlier. Remember the traffic jam (9) _____ last Friday? We were delayed for two hours," said Sue.

"Don't worry," said her sister. "I'll be there early...Sue, there's someone at the door. I'll have to hang up now. I'll see you tomorrow."

"Tomorrow?" asked Sue.

"Your book launch is (10) _____ 22nd August, isn't it? That's tomorrow," said Sally.

"No, it's today, Sally!" cried Sue. "Don't come for my book launch one day late!"



UNIT 15 PUNCTUATION

apostrophe, capital letter, exclamation mark, full stop, question mark

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 have two sisters. their names are Liz and Anne.	X	
1B	I have two sisters. Their names are Liz and Anne.	✓	1
2A	What is on that wall ? .	X	
2B	What is on that wall?	✓	2a
3A	Oh no. The cinema is on fire.	X	
3B	Oh no! The cinema is on fire.	✓	2b
4A	He does'nt want that book.	X	
4B	He doesn't want that book.	✓	3



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1 We begin a sentence with a capital letter.
EXAMPLES: Irene comes from Kenya. Her husband comes from India.
 Where do you come from?
- 2 We use only **one** punctuation mark at the end of a sentence.
 - (a) We usually use a full stop (.) for a sentence that gives information and a question mark (?) for a sentence that asks for information.
EXAMPLES: Henry wants to be an astronaut.
 Where does Mr Johnson work?
 - (b) We usually use an exclamation mark (!) after a word, phrase or sentence that expresses strong emotion such as surprise or anger.
EXAMPLES: Ouch! Watch out!
 There is a spaceship in the sky!

REMEMBER!

- A sentence can take one of four forms:
 - (a) a statement
EXAMPLE:
 I am in school.
 - (b) a question
EXAMPLE:
 Are you in school?
 - (c) an instruction or command
EXAMPLES:
 Draw a circle.
 Don't touch the kettle.
 - (d) an exclamation
EXAMPLE:
 Marie scored full marks in the exam!

- 3 Besides using an apostrophe to show ownership or relationship (see **Possessives**, page 18), we use it to shorten certain words. We do it in these ways:

- (a) **verb + not = verb+n't** (' takes the place of 'o' in not)

such verbs include is, are, was, were, do, does, did, has, have, had, must, could, would

- EXAMPLES:** Fred **is not** joining us. → Fred **isn't** joining us.
 I **do not** like coffee. → I **don't** like coffee.
 You **must not** drive fast. → You **mustn't** drive fast.

(b) the verb **can/will** + **not** = **can't/won't**

EXAMPLES: You **cannot** leave now. → You **can't** leave now.
Rina **will not** be here tomorrow. → Rina **won't** be here tomorrow.

(c) pronoun + **is/are/am** = pronoun + shortened verb

EXAMPLES: He **is** Arthur. → **He's** Arthur. (is becomes 's)
We **are** at the cinema. → **We're** at the cinema. (are becomes 're)
I **am** Susie. → **I'm** Susie. (am becomes 'm)

(d) noun + **is** = noun + shortened verb

EXAMPLE: My **bicycle is** under the tree. → My **bicycle's** under the tree.

PRACTICE A Tick the sentences that use punctuation marks correctly.

- 1 My parents aren't at home.
- 2 His coats on the chair.
- 3 ken borrowed our lawnmower yesterday.
- 4 You can't go near the cages.
- 5 I dont like impatient people.
- 6 Valerie's in the canteen.
- 7 Where are my hamsters?
- 8 Help. I'm in trouble.
- 9 That man's a thief!
- 10 Why didn't you telephone me yesterday.



PRACTICE B Fill in the blanks with the correct words in the boxes.

- 1 _____ wants a _____
- 2 _____ That bus is going to hit _____
- 3 _____ my paint _____
- 4 Carol and Anne _____ with me. _____ with Hannah.
- 5 Your _____ a week away. You _____ forget to buy a suitcase.

That boy	kite?
that boy	kite.

Look out.	you.
Look out!	you!

Where's	box!
Where	box?

aren't	They're
are'nt	Theyre

holidays	must'nt
holiday's	mustn't



PRACTICE C Rewrite the sentences using the correct punctuation marks.

- 1 Shes Janet Moor
She's Janet Moor.

- 2 Wheres the letter.

- 3 he doesnt know how to boil an egg.

- 4 Oh dear I cant find my bus ticket!

- 5 Dont worry. I wont lose the money.

- 6 The documents arent with me. Theyre with Christine.



PRACTICE D The mistakes in punctuation have been underlined. Circle the words with the correct punctuation marks in the boxes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Martin : Dad, look at the <u>dolphins</u>
 <u>Theyre</u> swimming around in the tank.
 They <u>dont</u> look wild at all.</p> <p>Dad : <u>we</u> call them bottle-nosed dolphins.</p> <p>Martin : They seem to be smiling all the <u>time</u></p> <p>Dad : <u>Thats</u> because of the way their mouths are curved.</p> <p>Martin : Dad, a tall <u>mans</u> on the plank over the tank.
 Is he going to dive into the <u>tank?</u></p> <p>Dad : No, he <u>is'nt</u> going to do that.
 See, he's throwing a fish into the air.</p> <p>Martin : Dad, a <u>dolphins</u> in the air!
 It's snatching the fish in its <u>snout</u></p> | <p>1 dolphins? <u>dolphins!</u></p> <p>2 They're They're</p> <p>3 do'nt don't</p> <p>4 We WE</p> <p>5 time. time?</p> <p>6 That's That's</p> <p>7 man's mans'</p> <p>8 tank? tank.</p> <p>9 isnt isn't</p> <p>10 dolphin's dolphins'</p> <p>11 snout? snout!</p> |
|---|--|



PRACTICE E Rewrite the sentences and shorten some words by using the apostrophe.

- 1 Kim is the best debater in our school.
Kim's the best debater in our school.
- 2 Those boys are not interested in football.

- 3 James could not find his way to your house.

- 4 Mum, Aunt Mary is on the phone.

- 5 We are excited about the trip to Tasmania.

- 6 Mr Norton will not be attending the meeting.



PRACTICE F The mistakes in punctuation have been underlined. Rewrite the words using the correct punctuation marks.

- 1 the children haven't come down,
John. Why is it so quiet upstairs.
I wonder what they're doing?
Im going to check on them...Oh
- 5 my goodness. Children, what are
you doing? Youve got paint on your
faces! No, you cant play Red Indians
in the bedroom. please wash your faces
right now, I want you downstairs in
- 10 five minutes. Dinners almost ready and
Dad doesnt like to be kept waiting.

<i>The</i>



UNIT 16.1 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

joining two sentences with **and** and **but**

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 is a doctor but I am a lawyer.	X	
1B	My brother is a doctor and I am a lawyer.	✓	1
2A	The sun was shining and the water was cold.	X	
2B	The sun was shining but the water was cold.	✓	2



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use **and** to join sentences when their meanings go well together.

EXAMPLE: My father is an engineer. (occupation)
My mother is a librarian. (occupation)
My father is an engineer **and** my mother is a librarian.

2 We use **but** to join sentences when their meanings contrast with each other.

EXAMPLE: Mr Dass enjoys **fast** music.
Mrs Dass prefers **slow** tunes.
Mr Dass enjoys **fast** music **but** Mrs Dass prefers **slow** tunes.

REMEMBER!

- A sentence with only one finite verb is a simple sentence.
EXAMPLE: I **like** music. (simple sentence)
- When two simple sentences are joined together using **and** or **but**, a compound sentence is formed.
EXAMPLES: I **like** music. (simple sentence)
She **likes** sports. (simple sentence)
I **like** music and she **likes** sports. (compound sentence)

I **like** music. (simple sentence)
She **hates** it. (simple sentence)
I **like** music but she **hates** it. (compound sentence)

PRACTICE A Underline the correct words in the brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1 Nick is quiet (and / but) his twin is noisy.
- 2 Ashley did well (and / but) she received a prize.
- 3 I invited Ron but he (could come / could not come).
- 4 Russ tried to score a goal (and / but) he failed.
- 5 Lynn is a musician (and / but) her sister is an artist.
- 6 Mr Shane is reading and Mrs Shane is (drawing / friendly).
- 7 Jessie likes hockey and her sister (likes / does not like) it too.
- 8 The moon is full (and / but) it looks beautiful.
- 9 Tom is lazy but his sister is (hardworking / clever).
- 10 The house is large but the garden is (big / small).



PRACTICE B Circle the letters of the best compound sentences.

- 1 Roses are beautiful. They smell sweet.
A Roses are beautiful and they smell sweet.
B Roses are beautiful but they smell sweet.
C Roses are beautiful, they smell sweet.
- 2 I have many neighbours. I like all of them.
A I have many neighbours but I like all of them.
B I have many neighbours and I like all of them.
C I have many neighbours, like all of them.
- 3 Sasha will clean the house. Enrico will wash the car.
A Sasha will clean the house but Enrico will wash the car.
B Sasha will clean the house and Enrico will wash the car.
C Sasha will clean the house, Enrico will wash the car.
- 4 Amin tried to repair the engine. He could not do it.
A Amin tried to repair the engine but he could not do it.
B Amin tried to repair the engine and he could not do it.
C Amin tried to repair the engine, he could not do it.
- 5 I looked for her in the staffroom. She was not there.
A I looked for her in the staffroom but was not there.
B I looked for her in the staffroom and was not there.
C I looked for her in the staffroom but she was not there.



PRACTICE**C**Complete the dialogues using **and** or **but**.

- 1 Jeff : I've done what you wanted, Mum. I've swept the floor _____ I've washed the dishes.
Mum : Uh-oh! You swept the floor _____ you didn't sweep under the table.
- 2 Customer : That table is beautiful _____ it is too big.
Salesman : This table is beautiful _____ it is smaller than that.
- 3 Lester : I enjoy horseriding _____ my sister enjoys it too.
Thomas : I enjoy horseriding _____ I'm too busy to go riding.
- 4 Peter : I enjoy cooking _____ I hate cleaning up afterwards.
Adi : I enjoy cooking too _____ I don't mind cleaning up afterwards.
- 5 Jack : I'll go with you to the supermarket _____ I'll help you with the grocery bags.
Mum : Are you sure? You came with me last week _____ you refused to carry any bags.

**PRACTICE****D**Join the sentences below by using **and** or **but**.

- 1 Cats are tame animals. Tigers are wild animals.
- _____
- _____

- 2 He cooked a new dish. Nobody ate it.
- _____
- _____

- 3 She shouted for help. A passerby stopped to help her.
- _____
- _____

- 4 The boys went to the movies. The girls went shopping.
- _____
- _____

- 5 Sally searched everywhere for her bracelet. She could not find it.
- _____
- _____



PRACTICE E Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 Our players tried hard and the other team was stronger.
- 2 Beth was scared but she smiled at the dentist.
- 3 The picnic basket is ready and the sky is cloudy.
- 4 Grandma enjoys knitting but Katie likes it too.
- 5 The ground was rough and they had a bumpy ride.
- 6 It was their wedding anniversary and he sent her red roses.
- 7 He owns a restaurant but his son helps him run it.
- 8 Lapdogs are cute but they aren't very useful.
- 9 The sun is rising and we can still see the moon.
- 10 He longed to study music but he became a businessman.



PRACTICE F Complete the letter by underlining the correct words in the brackets.

Dear Lucy,

I am writing this letter in a horse-drawn carriage 1 (and / but) I hope you can read my handwriting. Most of the time the ride is smooth 2 (and / but) once in a while the horses become skittish. Sometimes, too, the coachman takes corners too fast but I 3 (am / am not) afraid. I know he is very 4 (experienced / inexperienced) and he can control the horses.

I am trying new things and my days are 5 (empty / full). Life is 6 (boring / exciting) but it can also be dangerous. Last week I went boating with another tourist down a very fast river 7 (and / but) we nearly drowned.

Yesterday I learnt to cross-stitch and became quite 8 (bad / good) at it. The day before yesterday I tried to catch fish in a lake 9 (and / but) was unsuccessful.

I am enjoying myself but I 10 (don't miss / miss) you. Take care 11 (and / but) give my regards to your family.

Love,

Julia



UNIT 16.2 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

joining three or more sentences with **and** and **but**

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 iris and that is a lily and those are roses.	X	
1B	This is an iris, that is a lily and those are roses.	✓	1a
2A	I am Kit and he is Jim and she is Lyn and this is Jo.	X	
2B	I am Kit, he is Jim, she is Lyn and this is Jo.	✓	1b
3A	The sky is blue, the sun is bright and the air is cool.	X	
3B	The sky is blue and the sun is bright but the air is cool.	✓	2



GRAMMAR POINTS

- 1** (a) When the meanings of three simple sentences go well together, we can join them with a **comma** and then with **and**:

sentence + comma + sentence + and + sentence

EXAMPLE: Dad jogs. Mum walks. Grandpa swims.
Dad jogs, Mum walks **and** Grandpa swims.

- (b) When the meanings of four or more simple sentences go well together, we can join them with **commas** and then with **and**:

sentence + comma + sentence + comma + ... + and + sentence

EXAMPLE: Dad jogs. Mum walks. Grandpa swims. Grandma plays badminton.
Dad jogs, Mum walks, Grandpa swims **and** Grandma plays badminton.

- 2** We can use **and** and **but** together to join three simple sentences. We use **and** to join the sentences that go well together. We use **but** to join the sentences that contrast with each other.

EXAMPLE: **sentence + and + sentence + but + sentence**

She is shy. Her sister is quiet. Their brother is talkative.
She is shy **and** her sister is quiet **but** their brother is talkative.

PRACTICE**A**

Circle the letters of the best compound sentences.

- 1 I am in London. My brother is in Newcastle. My sister is in Exeter.
A I am in London, my brother is in Newcastle but my sister is in Exeter.
B I am in London and my brother is in Newcastle and my sister is in Exeter.
C I am in London, my brother is in Newcastle and my sister is in Exeter.
- 2 I like spinach. She likes cabbage. He hates vegetables.
A I like spinach and she likes cabbage but he hates vegetables.
B I like spinach, she likes cabbage and he hates vegetables.
C I like spinach, she likes cabbage, he hates vegetables.
- 3 Ducks quack. Geese honk. Goats bleat. Cows moo.
A Ducks quack, geese honk, goats bleat, cows moo.
B Ducks quack, geese honk, goats bleat and cows moo.
C Ducks quack and geese honk and goats bleat and cows moo.
- 4 Zilla is a nurse. Julie is a clerk. Ursula is a teacher.
A Zilla is a nurse and Julie is a clerk but Ursula is a teacher.
B Zilla is a nurse, Julie is a clerk and Ursula is a teacher.
C Zilla is a nurse, Julie is a clerk, Ursula is a teacher.
- 5 My mother is slim. My father is thin. I am fat.
A My mother is slim, my father is thin and I am fat.
B My mother is slim, my father is thin, I am fat.
C My mother is slim and my father is thin but I am fat.

**PRACTICE****B**Fill in the blanks with **and**, **but** or a **comma**.

- 1 His hair was neat _____ his uniform looked smart _____ his shoes shone.
- 2 Jan cooks _____ Rose prefers to clean the house _____ she does it well.
- 3 Lightning flashed _____ thunder roared _____ a strong wind blew and trees crashed down.
- 4 I was tired _____ I wanted to rest _____ a visitor came.
- 5 He sang, she danced _____ I played the drum _____ we had fun.



PRACTICE C Fill in the boxes with **A** where **and** should be, **B** where **but** should be, and **C** where a comma should be.

- 1 I shouted my mother screamed the fox ran away.
- 2 We dashed out of the house we rushed to the bus stop we waved at the bus it would not stop.
- 3 He'll have the mushroom soup she'll have the prawn cocktail my daughter will have the chicken soup I'll have the onion soup.
- 4 I have wonderful news my friends don't know I won't tell them yet.



PRACTICE D Rewrite the sentences and form correct compound sentences.

- 1 Elaine cut the vegetables and I washed them but Elizabeth cooked them.

- 2 The bus crashed into a tree but the driver was injured and the passengers escaped unhurt.

- 3 I bought the cake and Amy chose the present, Sam made the birthday card for Mum.

- 4 This is Sue's sculpture but that is Larry's oil painting but those are my textile designs.

- 5 My dad is good at carpentry, my brother isn't good at it, I'm not good at it either.



PRACTICE**E**

Underline the correct items in the brackets.

Mum loves shopping 1 (and / ,) I like it too 2 (and / but) Dad does not enjoy it at all. Dad walks into a shop 3 (and / ,) he sees something he needs 4 (but / ,) he points at it 5 (and / ,) he buys it. Mum and I go from shop to shop 6 (but / ,) we cannot find what we want 7 (and / but) often we do not even know what we are looking for. Dad laughs at us 8 (and / ,) shakes his head 9 (and / but) says we must be driving the shop assistants crazy 10 (and / but) Mum and I enjoy shopping too much to change our ways.

**PRACTICE****F**Rewrite the sentences, adding **and**, **but** or a comma where suitable.

1 I am quite good at squash he is more practised he is stronger.

2 The engine is coughing the doors are rattling the car is still running.

3 The story is exciting the stars are attractive their acting is good.

4 Cats and dogs usually fight your cat and my dog are good friends I love to watch them play together.

5 The curry was too hot the vegetables were too salty the rice was too soft.



GRANDPARENTS 1 - 11.4

UNIT 16.3 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

relative clauses with 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



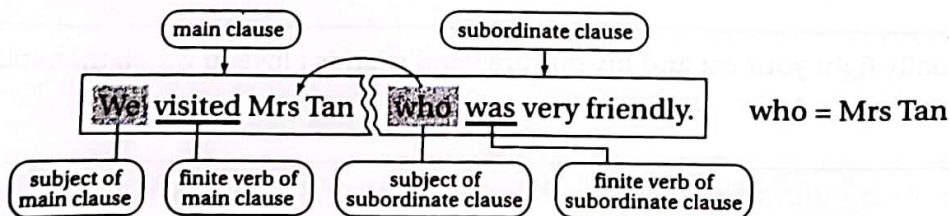
1A	Priya is watching her niece who swimming .	X	
1B	Priya is watching her niece who is swimming .	✓	1
2A	I know some girls they climb mountains.	X	
2B	I know some girls who climb mountains.	✓	2
3A	He likes his classmates who's very helpful.	X	
3B	He likes his classmates who are very helpful.	✓	3



GRAMMAR POINTS

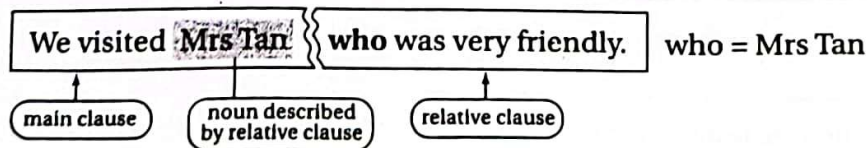
- 1** When we join two sentences, we can turn one into a main clause and the other into a subordinate clause. Each clause has a subject and a finite verb.

EXAMPLE: We visited Mrs Tan. She was very friendly.



- 2** A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause. It describes a noun. We use a relative clause beginning with **who** to describe a person or people.

EXAMPLE:

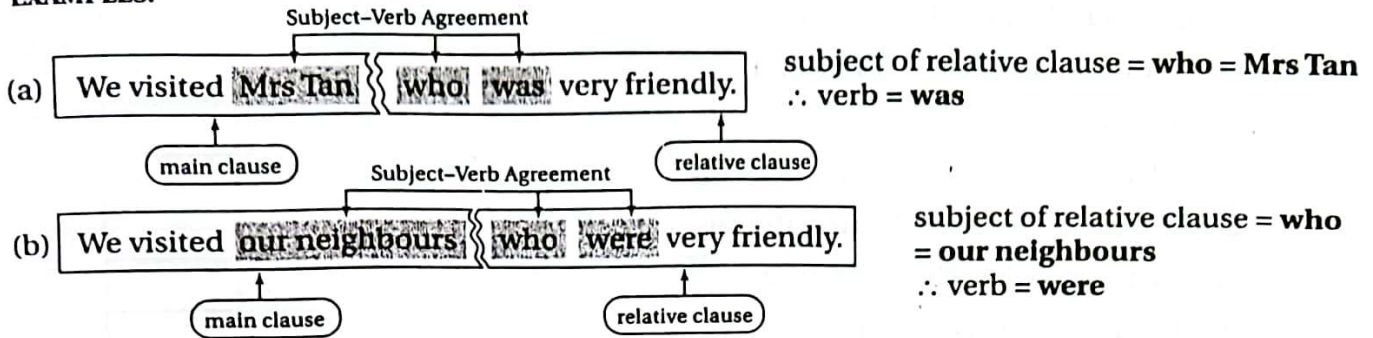


REMEMBER!

- Simple and compound sentences do not contain subordinate clauses but complex sentences do.
- EXAMPLES:
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| We visited Mrs Tan. She was very friendly. | (simple sentences) |
| We visited Mrs Tan and she was very friendly. | (compound sentence) |
| We visited Mrs Tan who was very friendly. | (complex sentence) |

3 The finite verb of the relative clause must agree with its subject.

EXAMPLES:



PRACTICE A Underline the relative clauses.

- 1 I met some Japanese tourists who love spicy curries.
- 2 That is the officer who is on duty today.
- 3 Sally is a student who is very conscientious.
- 4 Janis and Joe have two children who are both very artistic.
- 5 This is the girl who won the oratorical contest.
- 6 The security guard caught hold of the man who was trying to break into the office.
- 7 I thanked the air stewardess who gave me some tablets for my headache.
- 8 Mrs Woods is the person who recommended you for the job.
- 9 I like our neighbour who always drops in for a chat.
- 10 He needs to talk to someone who can advise him about his studies.

PRACTICE B Underline the correct words in the brackets.

- 1 I met Miss Williams who (are / is) a lawyer.
- 2 Ming practises with Jon and Ravi (they / who) are fast runners.
- 3 We go to a doctor (he / who) has a clinic nearby.
- 4 Kit talked to the (worker / workers) who were resting.
- 5 I know a lady who (makes / making) the loveliest wedding cakes.
- 6 Linda is staying near a man who (has / have) 20 dogs.
- 7 We like (a dentist / dentists) who make our visits as painless as possible.
- 8 Ken is a man (he loves / who loves) old songs.
- 9 Lin has brothers who (are / is) very energetic.
- 10 That is the (boy / dog) who chased the thief.



PRACTICE E Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 one — campaign — she — started — the — the — was — who.

2 cheering — fans — for — he — him — his — to — waved — were — who.

3 book — everyone — for — is — succeed — this — to — wants — who.

4 are — farmers — filming — harvesting — is — rice — she — who.

5 at — barks — bicycles — dog — my — people — ride — who.



PRACTICE F Rewrite the sentences to form correct complex sentences.

1 We spoke to a boatman he agreed to take us across the river.

We spoke to a boatman who agreed to take us across the river.

2 Ted is one of the students who is organising the big walk.

3 Sally comforted a little boy who crying for his mother.

4 The factory had two supervisors were very strict.

5 An astronaut is a person who travel in a spacecraft.

6 It's Tim's idea so he is the one who have to explain.



UNIT 16.4 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

relative clauses with which

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



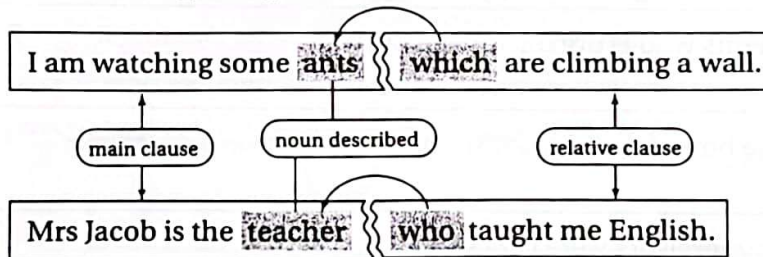
			GRAMMAR POINTS
1A	Len shouted at the dogs who were fighting.	X	
1B	Len shouted at the dogs which were fighting.	✓	1
2A	A cat is chasing a squirrel which running up a tree.	X	
2B	A cat is chasing a squirrel which is running up a tree.	✓	2
3A	David read the comics which was on the table.	X	
3B	David read the comics which were on the table.	✓	3



GRAMMAR POINTS

1 We use a relative clause beginning with **which** to describe all nouns except people.

EXAMPLES:

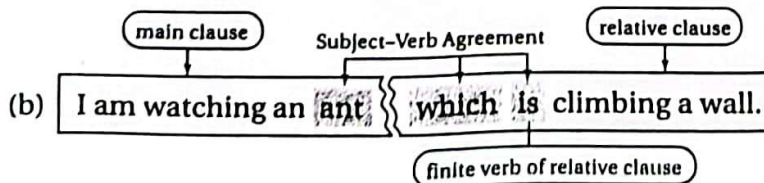
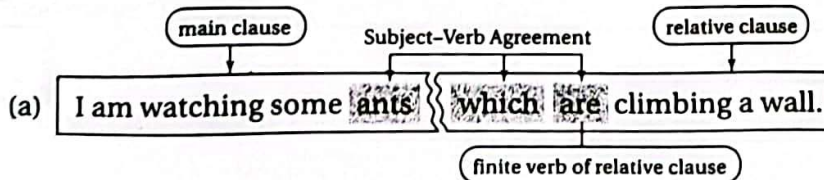


2 Like all clauses, a relative clause with **which** has a finite verb.

EXAMPLE: I am watching some ants **which are climbing** a wall. ✓

I am watching some ants **which climbing** a wall. X

3 The finite verb of a relative clause must agree with its subject.



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

- 1 A Ben is driving a car belongs to Mr Raj.
 B Ben is driving a car which belongs to Mr Raj.
 C Ben is driving a car belong to Mr Raj.
- 2 A They play checkers which is an interesting game.
 B They play checkers which an interesting game.
 C They play checkers is an interesting game.
- 3 A We are listening to a bird which singing sweetly.
 B We are listening to a bird which are singing sweetly.
 C We are listening to a bird which is singing sweetly.
- 4 A Aida always wears dresses who suits her.
 B Aida always wears dresses which suits her.
 C Aida always wears dresses which suit her.
- 5 A I am arranging your roses which very lovely.
 B I am arranging your roses which are very lovely.
 C I am arranging your roses which is very lovely.



PRACTICE B Underline the correct words in the brackets.

Jo and Jeff are twins 1 (which / who) are very different. Jeff does not like the subjects 2 (which / who) Jo likes. Jeff hates science which Jo 3 (love / loves). Jo is weak in English which 4 (are / is) his brother's best subject. However, Jo is proud of Jeff 5 (which / who) speaks very well. Jeff is also proud of Jo 6 (who / who is) a good sportsman. The boys quarrel about the pets 7 (which / who) they keep. Jeff has rabbits which 8 (eat / eats) Jo's plants. Jo needs the plants for the experiments which he 9 (do / does) at school. Jo has a puppy 10 (which / who) hides Jeff's slippers.



PRACTICE C Use the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.

- 1 Tim was made a director of the company _____

- 2 Help yourself to the apple pie _____

- 3 They moved into the house _____

- 4 I want a car _____

- 5 I do not like the remarks _____

father his owns which
bought I just now which
beside is park the which
expensive is not too which
about her made which you



PRACTICE D

Complete the sentences with relative clauses. Use the words in the boxes and **which** or **who**.

1 The little boy watched the plane _____ landing was

2 This is the man _____ helped us

3 We admire the architect _____ building designed this

4 They caught the fox _____ came into house our

5 My pen pal lives in a village _____ Bangkok is near



PRACTICE E

Join the pairs of sentences. Use **which**.

1 We read about the stolen diamonds. They belonged to a rich banker.

2 My brother repaired our gate. It fell off its hinges two days ago.

3 I watched the deer. They were drinking at the pool.

4 James loves the carpentry set. It was a gift from his grandfather.

5 Sue leapt up and caught the balloon. The balloon was floating in the air.



PRACTICE F

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

- 1 Some countries have volcanoes which erupt from time to time. These eruptions kill hundreds of people which live nearby.
- 2 Last year Dora built a house which had a lovely view of the sea. Today Dora is staring at a condominium which blocking her view.
- 3 Our computer club is one of the school societies who have very keen members. Its president is a 13-year-old boy who is a computer expert.
- 4 We looked at the dark clouds that were gathering in the sky and welcomed the rain which they would bring. It would lessen the heat which making us feel tired all the time.
- 5 Ken joined some boys which were flying kites. They laughed at his kite which was crooked and comical but it turned out to be the kite which flew the highest of all.

PRACTICE G

Rewrite the sentences correctly.



- 1 That team has players which is among the best in the world.

- 2 These are machines who will change our lives and this is the scientist which invented them.

- 3 I know a college which conducting very useful courses. They help students gain skills which makes them effective workers.

- 4 The mayor was staring at the fire which is destroying the city hall. His wife was thanking everybody who were helping to put out the fire.

- 5 Mum accidentally broke the bangle which to be my birthday present. She gave me another bangle which even more beautiful.



UNIT 16.5 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

adverbial clauses with because

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	Nadya works hard because she does well.	X	
1B	Nadya does well because she works hard.	✓	1
2A	I like elephants it's because they look gentle.	X	
2B	I like elephants because they look gentle.	✓	2
3A	He was absent because of he was ill.	X	
3B	He was absent because he was ill.	✓	3

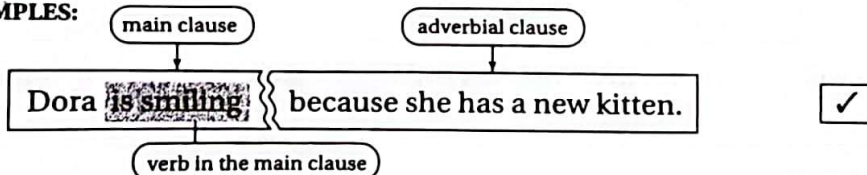


GRAMMAR POINTS

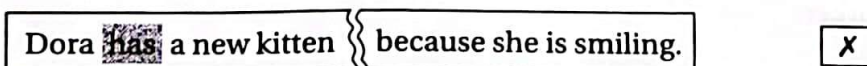
1

We use an adverbial clause beginning with **because** when we want to give the reason for what is happening or what is stated in the main clause. An adverbial clause with **because** answers the question "Why?".

EXAMPLES:



Why is Dora smiling? Because she has a new kitten. ✓



Why does Dora have a new kitten? Because she is smiling. X

REMEMBER!
 ■ The adverbial clause is also a kind of subordinate clause.

2

We do not use **it's** before an adverbial clause beginning with **because**.

EXAMPLE: Flies are dangerous **it's** because they spread disease. X

Flies are dangerous because they spread disease. ✓

3

We do not use **of** after **because** at the beginning of an adverbial clause.

EXAMPLE: We stopped playing **because of** it rained. X

We stopped playing **because** it rained. ✓

finite verb

We stopped playing **because of** the rain. ✓

noun

REMEMBER!
 ■ Like all other clauses, the adverbial clause must carry a finite verb.

PRACTICE**A**

Underline the correct words in the brackets.

- 1 She is successful (because / because of) she works hard.
- 2 He is wearing a cardigan (because / because of) he feels cold.
- 3 Everyone (dislikes / likes) Sheila because she is helpful.
- 4 They are (excited / jumping) because they are (excited / jumping).
- 5 We are sweating (because / because of) it is hot.
- 6 Mum is (pleased / sad) because we all feel well again.
- 7 We stayed at home (because / because of) the floods.
- 8 Mavin didn't buy the shirt because it was (new / torn).
- 9 I went to bed (early / late) because I was tired.

**PRACTICE****B**

Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

- 1 because — rested — tired — we — we — were.
We rested because we were tired.

- 2 because — played — they — they — well — won.

- 3 angry — Adam — because — he — shouted — was.

- 4 are — beautiful — because — flowers — I — like — they.

- 5 are — because — fat — love — sweets — we — we.

- 6 because — cat — hungry — it — mewed — the — was.

**PRACTICE****C**

Rewrite the sentences that are not correct.

- 1 Mark did not have dinner because of he was full.

- 2 Our old car runs well it's because we look after it.

- 3 My grandmother is excited because of she is going on a holiday.

- 4 I like coconut trees because they are graceful.

- 5 She had a fever because she was absent.



PRACTICE D Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 A Dad's car broke down because he is walking to work.
 B Dad is walking to work because his car broke down.
- 2 A Tara lost her purse because she was careless.
 B Tara was careless because she lost her purse.
- 3 A Those towns are flooded because the dam broke.
 B The dam broke because those towns are flooded.
- 4 A Tina's employer was unfair because Tina quit her job.
 B Tina quit her job because her employer was unfair.
- 5 A That supermarket is popular because it offers a variety of goods.
 B That supermarket offers a variety of goods because it is popular.



PRACTICE E Rearrange the words in the boxes to form adverbial clauses.

1 Many golfers like King's Beach and Golf Resort

beautiful are
because surroundings its

2 They also like the place

accommodation because
is reasonable the

3 Golfers find the first nine holes of the course easy

because flat is land the

4 Many golfers practise their strokes daily

because improve their game
they to want

5 Some golfers can even practise at night

is because the course
well-lit



PRACTICE**F**

Circle the letters of the sentences that are correct. There may be more than one answer for each question.

- 1 A My stomach is flat because I exercise regularly.
B Your stomach bulges because you don't exercise.
C I exercise regularly because my stomach is flat.
- 2 A The boat capsized it's because the sea was rough.
B The boat capsized because of the sea was rough.
C The boat capsized because the sea was rough.
- 3 A We can't sleep because we are too excited.
B We can't sleep because of too much excitement.
C We can't sleep because it's all too exciting.
- 4 A He fell sick because he did not have sufficient rest.
B He fell sick because he did not have enough rest.
C He fell sick because of insufficient rest.
- 5 A She is trusted because she often tells lies.
B She is distrusted because she often tells lies.
C She often tells lies because she is distrusted.

**PRACTICE****G**

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

air because dirty don't is
it's of passes silly smart

Child : Dad, why can't we play outside now?

Dad : We can't do that (1) _____ (2) _____ raining.

Child : Why can't we play in the rain?

Dad : Most people don't do that because they (3) _____ want to fall sick.

Child : Why does playing in the rain make us fall sick?

Dad : It does that because rain water (4) _____ (5) _____ nowadays.

Child : Why is rain water dirty?

Dad : It's dirty because it (6) _____ through dirty (7) _____.

Child : Why is the air dirty?

Dad : The air is dirty because (8) _____ the smoke from factories, cars and cigarettes. That's why I stopped smoking.

Child : But Dad, why did you start smoking?

Dad : I did that because I was young and (9) _____.

Child : I'm young. Why aren't I silly?

Dad : You aren't silly because you have a (10) _____ Dad who won't let you play in the rain!



TEST 1

Units 1 - 7

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

Something unusual happened while I was at (1) _____ Royal Sports Club this evening. I was drinking (2) _____ cup of tea at the cafe when (3) _____ well-dressed couple walked in. (4) _____ man wore (5) _____ suit and (6) _____ woman had on (7) _____ satin dress. She carried (8) _____ umbrella in one hand. They sat nearby talking to each other. The woman stood up suddenly and shouted at her friend. He yelled back and soon (9) _____ argument broke out. Everyone in (10) _____ room looked at them.



B Rewrite these sentences using 's or ' in the correct places.

1 The ladies committee decided to hold their food fair next week.

2 Mrs Tans youngest grandchild is a chubby four-month-old boy.

3 The cheetahs long slender legs enable the animal to run at great speed.

4 My best friend aunt is a well-known criminal lawyer.

5 The two lost sheeps bleats were heard by the shepherd.



C Underline the correct words.

Patrick is a young seaman in the navy. **1** (He / She) is a gunnery officer on a submarine.
2 (His / Her) work is difficult and dangerous. **3** (He / It) keeps him away from his **4** (husband / wife)
and two children for about six months of the year. Carl and Kris miss their **5** (father / mother) very
much and wait for him to come home on leave.



D Fill in the blanks by circling the correct words.

- 1** My grandparents are over 80 years old. _____ are still active and keep busy all the time.
A He B She C They D We
- 2** Betty and _____ are playing tennis at the club today. I booked the court yesterday.
A I B him C her D me
- 3** Our form teacher is annoyed with _____ for not passing up our homework.
A her B him C us D you
- 4** Vicki sat down beside me and placed her bag next to _____ .
A hers B his C ours D mine
- 5** The eagle swoops suddenly from high up in the sky to snatch _____ prey.
A her B his C their D its
- 6** These files are not mine. _____ over there belong to me.
A These B Those C This D That
- 7** The boys spent all _____ pocket money at the fun fair.
A his B her C my D their
- 8** I asked _____ to take the cake out of the oven but you forgot. Now the cake is burnt.
A him B you C her D them
- 9** Come over here and look at _____ furniture. I bought it recently.
A this B that C these D those
- 10** Paris is a beautiful city. _____ has several museums which contain some of the world's best paintings.
A It B He C She D They



E Cross out the incorrect words.

The little ones watched **1** (intent / intently) as the magician began his show. He pulled out a **2** (red white large / large red and white) handkerchief from his trouser pocket. He folded it into a small square and put it **3** (deep / deeply) into his coat pocket. Then he took off his **4** (black, big / big black) hat and showed them two white doves inside it. The children were surprised.

They looked even **5** (more surprised / most surprised) when the magician began to pull the red and white handkerchief out of his mouth. The **6** (better / best) part of the performance was when the magician put a burning torch into his mouth. He moaned **7** (loud / loudly) to make it seem as if he was suffering. Then he smiled **8** (triumphant / triumphantly) and removed the torch to show that it was still burning **9** (bright / brightly). The audience clapped **10** (joyful / joyfully) as the performance ended.



F Underline the correct words.

- 1** The girls (work / works) in shifts at the canning factory.
- 2** My father and his workmen (is renovating / are renovating) the house this week.
- 3** The accounts clerk (aren't / isn't) in his office so we have to wait for our receipts.
- 4** My friend (don't / doesn't) need my help this week.
- 5** Aunt Penny (don't / doesn't) want us to disturb her when she is cooking.
- 6** You (don't / doesn't) understand her problem so you can't advise her.
- 7** (Are / Is) the apple pie in the fridge?
- 8** (Do / Does) your sister have a microwave oven?
- 9** (Do / Does) your parents know about the accident?
- 10** (Are / Is) there enough detergent to wash all the clothes?



TEST 2

Units 8–12

A In each sentence, the symbol \wedge shows where a word or a group of words is missing. Rewrite the sentence and replace \wedge with the correct word or words in the box.

1 Rabbits are very cute \wedge .

animals	in the home
---------	-------------

2 They \wedge the stolen goods here.

are	hid
-----	-----

3 You \wedge write a letter of thanks to your host.

have to	to
---------	----

4 Dad and I play \wedge every Sunday.

on	volleyball
----	------------

5 I found a silver bracelet \wedge .

ring	under the sofa
------	----------------

6 The dogs \wedge furiously at a stranger.

are barking	barking
-------------	---------

7 Jonathan is a very active \wedge .

child	nowadays
-------	----------

8 Everyone is \wedge here on time.

be	to be
----	-------

9 Janet and I \wedge learning Spanish.

are	want
-----	------

10 Brian's latest painting is \wedge .

boats	excellent
-------	-----------



B Underline the correct words in the brackets.

I 1 (am sitting / sitting) beside a Dutch lady on a plane to Amsterdam, Holland. She 2 (has / have) friends there. They 3 (know / knowing) she 4 (coming / is coming) and some of them 5 (will be / to be) at the airport to meet her. I 6 (feel / feeling) happy for her but sorry for myself. My friend Tony 7 (will meet / was to meet) me but he 8 (had to flew / had to fly) to London with his boss. Never mind, I 9 (am / will be) going to have fun and make new friends. The lady beside me 10 (is / was) already my friend.



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

(a) Every Saturday night my mother (1) _____ (knead) dough to make fresh bread for the family on Sunday morning. Her bread (2) _____ (be) always good.

(b) At 9 o'clock last night, Jean (3) _____ (take) a shower. Suddenly the lights (4) _____ (go) out. She (5) _____ (shriek) and (6) _____ (drop) the bar of soap she was holding. Jean (7) _____ (kneel) on the bathroom floor and searched in the dark for about 10 minutes till she found her soap.

(c) Now we (8) _____ (pack) our clothes. At this time tomorrow we (9) _____ (board) the plane for New York. I know we (10) _____ (going to) have a wonderful time there.



D 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.

Box One

aren't isn't

Box Two

he I it she they we you

- 1 You and I are eating too much junk food, _____ ?
- 2 Her guardian's name is James Lee, _____ ?
- 3 You and your friends are enjoying the party, _____ ?
- 4 I am quite good at organising parties, _____ ?
- 5 One of the speakers is our teacher's daughter, _____ ?



E Complete the wh-questions to match the answers.

- 1 A: _____ did Val come home?
B: She came home this evening.
- 2 A: What _____ Keith do in his spare time?
B: He makes his own greeting cards.
- 3 A: _____ pearl necklace is that?
B: It is mine.
- 4 A: Where _____ you _____ my wallet?
B: I left it in my briefcase.



F Read the passage and answer the questions on it.

In prehistoric times, men hunted wild horses solely for food. Later, they hunted these animals to tame or domesticate them so that they would be useful. These domestic horses ploughed fields, carried goods, rounded up cattle and transported people from place to place. Horses were used in wartime too to carry soldiers into battle.

Horses are wonderful animals. They serve their masters well. There are some interesting horses in history that were well-loved and honoured by their owners. Alexander the Great's favourite horse was named Bucephalus. He had tamed the horse himself when he was a boy. The horse went everywhere with him on his campaigns until it died after a battle in 326 BC. Another horse, Copenhagen, was owned by the Duke of Wellington. When it died, he had it buried with military honours. Sometimes, however, horse owners can overdo their fondness for their horses. The Roman Emperor Caligula, for instance, made his horse Incitatus a senator!

- 1 When did men hunt wild horses solely for food?

- 2 What did domestic horses do?

- 3 Who used horses in wartime?

- 4 Which horse died after a battle in 326 BC?

- 5 Whose horse held a position in the Roman Senate?



TEST 3

Units 13-16

A Fill in the blanks with the correct items in the box.

at beside in on -

One morning (1) _____ last month, I sat (2) _____ a hilltop waiting for sunrise. (3) _____ about 6.30 a.m., my friend Paul came up the hill to meet me. He carried a rucksack (4) _____ one hand. Paul sat down (5) _____ me and together we saw the sun come up. Everything was peaceful and quiet. There was dew (6) _____ the blades of grass. Birds were beginning to chirp. Down below, some people were waiting (7) _____ the side of the road for a bus to come along.

Then we saw some birds (8) _____ the air, circling round and round. A squirrel stopped (9) _____ Paul and made funny noises. We made the same noises and it ran away. We had such a wonderful time that morning that we agreed to meet there again (10) _____ next week.



B Rewrite the sentences with the correct punctuation marks.

1 my uncle and aunt are interior decorators.

2 Why didn't you return my phone call.

3 Johns sketch of the river is excellent.

4 Those are'nt the chairs I ordered from your store.

5 My mothers not free to come to the phone right now.



C Underline the correct words in the brackets.

Customer : 1 (Can / May) you bring me a glass of goat's milk, please?

Waiter : I'm sorry, Sir. We don't have it. 1 2 (can / may) give you fresh cow's milk if you like.

Customer : No, thanks. 3 (Anyone here can / Can anyone here) find me a goat?

Waiter : The farmer over there 4 (can / may) be able to help you. He rears goats.

Customer : Thanks. I'll ask him if I may 5 (rent / renting) one of his goats.



D Tick the sentences that are correct.

- 1 I spoke to her but she said nothing.
- 2 The bomb fell on the building but nobody was hurt.
- 3 Dad yelled at the cat, the cat just looked at him.
- 4 His hearing is good, his eyesight is excellent and his teeth are rotten.
- 5 You are a steady worker and you will succeed.
- 6 We fired, they ran and we chased them but they got away.
- 7 It is midnight but I am sleepy.
- 8 News of the incident spreading fast and everyone was interested.
- 9 She walked up to the house and knocked on the door but someone opened it.
- 10 He was seriously ill but now he is fine.

E Rewrite the sentences and put in **because, which** or **who**.

- 1 The village had a rowing team won several races.

- 2 We remember her her drama classes were delightful.

- 3 Jane is a circus trainer teaches elephants to dance.

- 4 My neighbour says his plants grow well he talks to them.



5 He is the captain of the ship will sail to India tonight.

6 Mr Hall is the architect designed my neighbour's bungalow.

7 She didn't get the job she didn't have the necessary qualifications.

8 This is the vacuum cleaner is the lightest and most efficient in the market.

9 Please point out the sales assistant was discourteous to you.

10 All of us love the song made Rick Jones a singing sensation overnight.



F Underline the sentences that are incorrect and rewrite them correctly.

Choosing the right home is something which is difficult to do. It is especially hard for my family because of we all like different things. My father is a person he needs a lot of space. He goes for houses which my mother calls palaces. My mother prefers small houses. It is easy to keep clean because she wants one. My brother is an art student who admires buildings with interesting designs. He would like a house like his friend's who looks really striking. My sister wants a flat that is ordinary and cheap. My dream house is one of those cottages which is found in the countryside.

1

2

3

4

5



TEST 4

A Fill each blank with the most suitable word.

The kingfisher is a brightly-coloured bird with a large head and a long beak. (1) _____ tail, wings and legs are usually short. It (2) _____ near streams, ponds and in coastal areas: It (3) _____ fish and small aquatic creatures. You can often (4) _____ it on a branch above water waiting for (5) _____ prey. When it spots a fish, for instance, (6) _____ plunges into the water and grabs it in (7) _____ beak.

There are about 90 species of (8) _____. The largest of them is the kookaburra. It (9) _____ native to Australia and lives in the bush. (10) _____ kookaburra is noted for its loud, laughing cry. It is known as the 'bushman's clock' because its call can be heard early in the morning and just after the sun has set.



B Read the passage below and answer the questions.

My ambition is to sail solo around the world before I reach the age of 40. I'm only 15 now but I have lots of experience being at sea. My father owns a boat and he taught me a lot of things about boating. I know how to steer a boat, how to read the compass as well as what to do in emergencies.

Dad says if I want to go round the world, I must buy my own boat. I have accepted his challenge. In December last year, I started my 'Buy a Boat' fund. I save half my pocket money each month and I go around the neighbourhood to get odd jobs such as mowing the lawn, painting walls and running errands.

1 What is the writer's ambition?

2 How old is he now?

3 Who taught the writer about boating?

4 When did he start a fund?

5 Where does he go to get odd jobs?



C Circle the letters of the correct answers to complete the passage below.

In many countries long ago, if you were born a girl, you (1) _____ to school. You stayed at home and (2) _____ to cook, sew and look after babies. While your brother was studying for (3) _____ occupation, you (4) _____ to become (5) _____ housewife and mother. If you were lucky, you (6) _____ a tutor to give you (7) _____ education at home. But even if you were much (8) _____ than your brother, (9) _____ was the one who had a chance to go to the university. For you, the road to the university had a 'No Entry' sign in (10) _____ letters.

Nowadays, girls and boys (11) _____ equal opportunities to study. A girl who does as (12) _____ as a boy knows that her chance to study further is as (13) _____ as (14) _____. When they get their degrees, they (15) _____ for jobs fairly. So today, if you are a hardworking schoolgirl, you need not worry. You (16) _____ your career soon and you (17) _____ a chance to attain your ambition. This (18) _____ that you will be a (19) _____ housewife and mother. You (20) _____ able to handle both your career and your home.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A do not go
B does not go
C did not go
D did not went | 8 A clever
B more clever
C cleverer
D cleverest |
| 2 A learn
B learnt
C learning
D were learning | 9 A she
B him
C his
D he |
| 3 A a
B the
C an
D - | 10 A large, red
B large red
C red large
D red and large |
| 4 A preparing
B prepared
C was preparing
D were preparing | 11 A have
B are having
C had
D has |
| 5 A a
B an
C -
D the | 12 A good
B better
C best
D well |
| 6 A have
B has
C had
D were having | 13 A better
B good
C well
D best |
| 7 A less
B least
C little
D a little | 14 A him
B he
C his
D hers |

- 15 A will compete
B will competing
C competing
D will competed

- 18 A does not means
B do not mean
C does not mean
D do not means

- 16 A will choosing
B choosing
C be choosing
D will be choosing

- 19 A worse
B bad
C more worse
D most bad

- 17 A having
B will having
C will be having
D will have

- 20 A will be
B will
C will being
D being



D Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 car — Dad's — dented — is — motorist — that — the — who.

2 because — came — heavy — home — Celia — late — of — rain — the.

3 but — can — cook — eat — he — John — out — prefers — to.

4 are — here — Larry — misplaced — notes — the — which.

5 decide — because — ended — late — meeting — much — there — the — was — so — to.



TEST 5

A Fill each blank with the most suitable word.

Chess is a game for two players. (1) _____ demands a lot of skill. Each player's aim (2) _____ to trap his opponent's king. A player loses (3) _____ game when his king cannot take a step (4) _____ any direction without being captured.

A chess set (5) _____ of a chequered board and 32 chess pieces. (6) _____ board has 32 light squares and 32 dark (7) _____. Sixteen of the chess pieces are also light (8) _____ the other 16 are dark. The player who (9) _____ the light pieces is called White. The player (10) _____ uses the dark pieces is called Black.



B Read the passage below and answer the questions.

Mr and Mrs Lopez are shopkeepers. They own a grocery store and a stationery shop. Mr Lopez runs the stationery shop and Mrs Lopez and their son Stanley run the grocery store beside it.

At 6 a.m. every morning, they leave their house in their van. They arrive at the shops about an hour later. All three begin work immediately. Mr Lopez sweeps both shops and dusts the shelves. Mrs Lopez sticks price tags on the new goods. Stanley carries boxes of things and arranges them on the shelves.

By 8.30 a.m., all the work is finished and Mr and Mrs Lopez open their shops.

1 How many shops do Mr and Mrs Lopez own?

2 When do they leave their house in the morning?

3 Where do they go every morning?

4 How do they go there?

5 What does Stanley do before the shops open?



C Circle the letters of the correct answers to complete the passage below.

(1) _____ Sundays my family gets up (2) _____ unlike some other families. After breakfast, Mum (3) _____ the dishes, Dad (4) _____ them (5) _____ I place them (6) _____ the crockery cupboard. Then we tidy (7) _____ house, feed the cats, shower and (8) _____ off.

Sometimes we watch (9) _____ movie before lunch or (10) _____ a few hours at (11) _____ Park Lane where a flea market is held every Sunday. There (12) _____ many things to buy at the market. Mum loves (13) _____ for unusual teapots to add to (14) _____ collection. Dad and I (15) _____ to browse through old books. (16) _____ favourite stall is 'Joe's Gems' which (17) _____ books published as early as 1930.

At other times we may take a (18) _____ drive around the countryside or have lunch and tea at a (19) _____ restaurant overlooking the river. I look forward to Sundays (20) _____ it is a wonderful time for the family to be together.

- 1 A At
B In
C On
D -

- 7 A a
B an
C the
D -

- 2 A early
B earlier
C earliest
D the earliest

- 8 A we
B we're
C they
D they're

- 3 A wash
B washes
C washed
D washing

- 9 A a
B an
C the
D -

- 4 A dry
B dries
C dried
D is drying

- 10 A are spending
B is spending
C spent
D spend

- 5 A and
B but
C because
D ,

- 11 A a
B an
C the
D -

- 6 A at
B in
C on
D -

- 12 A are
B is
C has
D have

- 13 A look
B looks
C is looking
D to look

- 14 A she
B she's
C hers
D her

- 15 A prefer
B prefers
C preferred
D preferring

- 16 A We
B Us
C Our
D Ours

- 17 A having
B had
C has
D have

- 18 A slowest
B slower
C slowly
D slow

- 19 A beauty
B beautiful
C more beautiful
D most beautiful

- 20 A who
B which
C because
D and



D Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 Alan — because — canteen — fell — floor — in — slippery — the — the — was.

2 chased — handbag — Lily's — man — snatched — the — we — who.

3 because — cancelled — coach — he — ill — practice — tennis — the — our — was.

4 didn't — leopards — on — see — the — the — the — tree — were — which — zebra.

5 and — Ann — but — dancing — hates — her sister — it — like — their brother.



TEST 6

A Fill each blank with the most suitable word.

Last year, we started preparing for our Teachers' Day celebrations by interviewing our teachers. Then (1) _____ wrote a very funny play and chose some (2) _____ to act as teachers. The students practised hard. (3) _____ acted very well on Teachers' Day. Everybody enjoyed (4) _____ play.

The teachers also entertained us. Some teachers (5) _____ were usually strict surprised us on that day. (6) _____ sang and danced for us.

Later, we played (7) _____. We had basketball, badminton and table-tennis matches between (8) _____ and students. The teachers lost all the matches (9) _____ they were sporting. After that, we carried them (10) _____ our shoulders into the school hall for a grand lunch.



B Read the passage and answer the questions on it.

Anita was at the river that morning to fetch a pail of water for her mother. At eight o'clock sharp, she heard the school bell ring. This made her sad because she could not go to school. Her parents just could not afford it.

Anita carried the heavy pail of water and walked onto the main road. Just then a car passed by. It stopped suddenly and a well-dressed man stepped out. He asked her how to get to the school and Anita gave him directions. As he was getting back into his car, his wallet fell out of his pocket but he did not notice. Anita quickly put down her pail and picked up the wallet. She handed it back to the man. He looked very pleased and asked Anita all about herself.

It turned out that the man was the new principal of the school. A month later, he visited Anita's parents and gave them the good news. Anita could attend school and she did not have to pay any fees.

1 Where was Anita that morning?

2 Why couldn't Anita go to school?

3 Who asked Anita for directions to the school?

4 What happened to the man's wallet?

5 When did the new principal of the school visit Anita's parents?



C Circle the letters of the correct answers to complete the passage below.

My dear Ray,

The letter (1) _____ you sent us a month ago arrived only yesterday. (2) _____ you get our address right next time, please? I know you (3) _____ a professor of physics (4) _____ professors are often forgetful (5) _____ surely you can remember your own family's address!

Just now I (6) _____ again at your letter. I noticed (7) _____ name in the return address and I (8) _____ even more amazed. May I (9) _____ you something? When did you (10) _____ your name from Raymond to Rayzone? You may (11) _____ deeply interested in ultraviolet rays and the ozone layer but your parents (12) _____ named you Raymond wouldn't really want a son called Rayzone.

I know you forget things because (13) _____ mind is on your work. Still, forgetting your own name is something (14) _____ is rather alarming. (15) _____ you are working a little too hard.

Mum and Dad are (16) _____ because Dad won two tickets to any destination (17) _____ the United States. They are going to visit you in Boston. They plan (18) _____ a month. They'd like to meet the girl who (19) _____ going to be their daughter-in-law one day.

Your family who will always forgive your forgetful ways sends you (20) _____ love and regards.

Your loving sister,
Rose

- 1 A who
B which
C where
D when

- 3 A am
B are
C be
D is

- 5 A and
B but
C who
D which

- 2 A Maybe
B May
C Do
D Can

- 4 A and
B but
C who
D which

- 6 A look
B looks
C looked
D looking

- 7 A my
B mine
C your
D yours

- 12 A who
B which
C are
D were

- 17 A at
B in
C on
D -

- 8 A am
B is
C was
D were

- 13 A you
B you're
C your
D yours

- 18 A stay
B to stay
C stayed
D will be staying

- 9 A ask
B asks
C asked
D am asking

- 14 A and
B but
C who
D which

- 19 A am
B are
C be
D is

- 10 A change
B changes
C changed
D changing

- 15 A May
B Maybe
C Maybe
D May think

- 20 A her
B my
C our
D their

- 11 A am
B is
C are
D be

- 16 A excited
B exciting
C excites
D excite



D Rearrange the words to form correct sentences.

1 and — five — for — have — I — papers — sit — to — you.

2 am — aren't — I — I — rather — untidy,?

3 brothers — is — man — my — that — the — tutors — who.

4 because — everyone — he — him — is — listens — to — sensible.

5 followed — led — quarry — the — the — they — to — trail — which.



ANSWERS

1.1 ARTICLES

Practice A

- 1 an 2 a 3 an 4 a 5 an
6 an 7 a 8 a 9 an 10 a

Practice B

- 1 a 2 An, a 3 an
4 an, a 5 a 6 an, a, a

Practice C

- 2 crow, eagle
3 school, office
4 rose, orchid
5 sandwich, ice-cream
6 raincoat, umbrella

Practice D

- 2 Stella Jones is an accountant.
3 Eva Bonn is a singer.
4 Martin Chan is an optician.
5 Patrick Hill is an inspector.
6 Faizal Hussein is a lawyer.

Practice E

- 1 igloo, tent 4 organ, ukelele
2 adult, child 5 calculator, abacus
3 emerald, diamond

Practice F

- 1 Egyptian 6 Mexican
2 house 7 apartment
3 orchard 8 cinema
4 owl 9 hamster
5 vet 10 actor

Practice G

- 1 a burger 4 an operation
2 a plumber 5 a U-turn
3 an elevator

1.2 ARTICLES

Practice A

- 1 an, the 2 the, the 3 the, the
4 a, the 5 an, The

Practice B

- 1 a 2 an 3 a 4 the 5 a
6 the 7 the 8 a 9 an 10 the

Practice C

- 1 The sea is calm today.
2 Would you like an ice cube in your drink?
3 Lisa uses an apron when she cooks.
4 I have an orange and a pear. I'll keep the orange. Who wants the pear?
5 My father works in a bank. He leaves the house at 8.00 a.m. and arrives at the office at 8.30 a.m.

Practice D

- 1 a 2 A 3 the 4 a 5 a
6 an 7 the 8 the 9 a 10 the

Practice E

- (line 4) the → a (line 9) a → an
(line 5) A → The (line 12) a → the
(line 6) a → an (line 13) a → the
(line 7) a → the (line 14) a → an
(line 8) the → a (line 15) the → an

Practice F

An ant is an insect too. There are more than a million species of insects in the world. Insects have six legs. Their bodies are divided into three parts. The first part is the head. The second part is the thorax and the third part is the stomach.

Practice G

- 1 A, C 2 A 3 B, C 4 A, B 5 C 6 B, C

1.3 ARTICLES

Practice A

- 1 the, - 2 -, the 3 -, The, the 4 The, -, the

Practice B

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

- 1 the 2 a 3 the 4 - 5 the
6 -, the 7 the 8 an 9 the

Answers to the quiz:

- 1 in Africa
2 a single-wheeled cycle
3 Yuri Gagarin
4 in Argentina
5 in 1969
6 the Golden Gate bridge
7 Abraham Lincoln
8 a large flightless bird
9 5,584 km

Practice D

- 1 the 2 - 3 the 4 - 5 -
6 - 7 the 8 - 9 the 10 the

Practice E

- 1 3 5 6 9

Practice F

- 1 Indonesia
- 2 Hong Kong, the Tropic of Cancer
- 3 The Louvre, France
- 4 Somalia, the Indian Ocean
- 5 Maria Island, the Tasman Sea, Tasmania

Practice G

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

1.4 ARTICLES

Practice A

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| 1 - , the | 2 a, a | 3 The, The |
| 4 - , the, The | 5 an, - | |

Practice B

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 The | 4 coffee, The coffee |
| 2 a pinch of salt, salt | 5 - , the |
| 3 a cup of tea, tea, milk | |

Practice C

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1 an | 2 The | 3 - , - , - | 4 a, a |
| 5 an | 6 The | 7 - | |

Practice D

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Gold is \setminus type of metal. | <input type="text" value="a"/> |
| 2 Pewter is made by mixing tin with lead. | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 My brother has \setminus pewter mug. | <input type="text" value="a"/> |
| 4 \setminus Bronze lamp in my sitting room is from India. | <input type="text" value="The"/> |
| 5 Bronze is \setminus alloy of copper and tin. | <input type="text" value="an"/> |

Practice E

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 Tennis, game | 2 ribbon, lace | 3 drop, blood |
| 4 lump, clay | 5 item, clothing | |

Practice F

- 2 Peter doesn't eat meat. He is a vegetarian.
- 4 Where is the tube of glue I bought yesterday?
- 5 I prefer golf to squash.

Practice G

- 2 a petrol station
- 3 the petrol station
- 4 petrol / a can of petrol
- 5 the petrol station
- 6 a petrol attendant / the petrol attendant
- 7 a container
- 8 the container / the petrol
- 9 the container / the bottom of the container
- 10 the petrol
- 11 The petrol attendant

2 POSSESSIVES

Practice A

- 1 A giraffe's neck is very long.
- 2 The boys' parents took them on holiday.

- 3 Anna's mother is a lawyer.
- 4 The girls' voices are excellent.
- 5 She drew four elephant and painted the elephants' trunks brown.
- 6 Peter took his dogs to the vet. The vet checked the dogs' ears.
- 7 Rachel borrowed Jan's dictionary yesterday.
- 8 I bought a dress from the ladies' department.
- 9 The businessmen's meeting is at the Orchid Hotel.
- 10 The pony's owner rode it round the field.

Practice B

- 2 Jill's essay is about her childhood.
- 3 The writer of the book is Alice King.
- 4 The heels of my shoes are broken.

Practice C

- 2 Liz is Tony's wife.
- 3 Roger and Liz are Tim's children.
- 4 Rose is Ben's sister.
- 5 Ricky and Mike are Winnie's sons / children.
- 6 Ben is Ricky's cousin.

Practice D

- 1 Eric's grandparents
- 2 aunts' favourite hobby
- 3 David's pet
- 4 the basement of the house
- 5 women's magazines
- 6 The students' laughter
- 7 My classmate's sister
- 8 the bars of the cage
- 9 policewomen's uniforms
- 10 the funny parts of the movie

Practice E

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 dogs' | 7 neighbours' |
| 3 ladies' | 8 the window of the room |
| 4 smell of smoke | 9 the Samsons' |
| 5 ladies' kitchen | 10 Mr Gopal's |
| 6 fireman's | 11 the ladies' best friends |

3.1 PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS

Practice A

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1 They | 2 We | 3 You | 4 She | 5 It |
| 6 It | 7 She | 8 They | 9 He | 10 They |

Practice B

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 They, he | 2 He, They | 3 I, we |
| 4 She, it | 5 I, he | |

Practice C

- | | | | | |
|------|------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1 It | 2 He | 3 They | 4 She | 5 She |
| 6 We | 7 He | 8 They | 9 It | 10 They |

Practice D

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1 we | 2 They | 3 She | 4 He | 5 You |
| 6 They | 7 It | 8 They | 9 It | 10 She |

Practice E

- 2 Billy looked after all the animals in the pet zoo. He said they loved visitors.
- 3 You and Anne look unwell. You should see Dr Carlos. He/She is good.
- 4 Grandpa is talkative but Grandma is quiet. He says she doesn't get a chance to talk.
- 5 One of the postmen in my hometown was excellent. He looked at envelopes with names but no addresses and knew where they should go.
- 6 You and I should take up gymnastics. It will be fun and

- 7 large grey umbrella
- 8 black and green / green and black
- 9 huge purple mask
- 10 red and white / white and red
- 11 small brown cupboard

Practice B

- 4 I like those orange / grey cushions.
- 5 Stephanie bought a brown / black belt.
- 7 We saw a yellow / black snake at the zoo.
- 9 The grey / white building belongs to our company.
- 11 Let's buy this orange / brown wrapping paper.

Practice C

- 1 A 2 A, B, C 3 B 4 B, C 5 C 6 A, B

Practice D

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 luxurious | 6 grey and brown |
| 2 long red body | 7 shiny |
| 3 black | 8 extra |
| 4 tiny golden | 9 slim silver |
| 5 spacious | 10 sophisticated |

Practice E

- 2 Sam drives a small truck.
- 3 My balloon is pink and blue / blue and pink.
- 4 These apples are big. / These are big apples.
- 5 I have a red and green / green and red pencil box.
- 6 Mary's earrings are huge.

Practice F

- 2 This ring is expensive.
- 3 Joe's TV set is large.
- 4 That insect is tiny.
- 5 Michael's baseball cap is red and black.
- 6 The fish in this pond are small.

5.2 ADJECTIVES OF COMPARISON

Practice A

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2 more talkative | 6 stronger | 9 thickest |
| 3 most dangerous | 7 more difficult | 10 most popular |
| 4 finer | 8 thinner | 11 earlier |
| 5 tastiest | | |

Practice B

- 2 Julie is the tidiest of the sisters.
- 3 I have more interesting games than Chris.
- 4 Hillary is the most hardworking among us.
- 5 Your aquarium is more expensive than mine.
- 6 Mark is the friendliest man in my neighbourhood.

Practice C

- 1 cheaper, the cheapest
- 2 more luxurious, the most luxurious
- 3 nearer, the nearest
- 4 more peaceful, the most peaceful
- 5 more interesting, the most interesting

Practice D

- 2 Maggie is more elegant than Beth.
- 3 Beth is younger than Maggie.
- 4 Maggie is taller than Beth.
- 5 Beth is more cheerful than Maggie.
- 6 Maggie is neater than Beth.

Practice E

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 the fastest | 6 tastier than |
| 2 faster than | 7 more delicious than |

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 the busiest | 8 more efficient than |
| 4 the most terrible | 9 kinder than |
| 5 the best | 10 the most understanding |

6 ADVERBS

Practice A

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| better | early | excitedly | hard | kindly |
| quietly | strangely | tenderly | tightly | warmly |

Practice B

- | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 hungrily | 5 alone | 8 frequently |
| 2 heavily | 6 long | 9 straight |
| 3 far | 7 silently | 10 late |
| 4 loudly | | |

Practice C

- 1 Kelly / carried the box / from the car /.
- 2 Lola practises / to be a gymnast.
- 3 The lions growled / at us /.
- 4 The Italian team / won the motorcycle rally /.
- 5 He / carved the piece of wood /.

Practice D

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 patiently | 5 hard | 8 fierce |
| 2 skilfully | 6 carefully | 9 loosely |
| 3 deep | 7 quietly | 10 quickly |
| 4 happily | | |

Practice E

- 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 B

Practice F

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2 lovingly | 6 accurately | 9 well |
| 3 beautifully | 7 usually | 10 straight |
| 4 richly | 8 fast | 11 completely |
| 5 perfectly | | |

Practice G

- 1 lately → late
- 2 highly → high
- 3 proudly → proud
- 4 lowly → low
- 5 good → well

7.1 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Practice A

- 2 Doctors take care of patients.
- 3 Birds have feathers.
- 4 The soldiers are brave.
- 5 The children laugh happily.
- 6 They play netball very well.

Practice B

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 2 washes | 5 enjoy | 8 give | 10 saves |
| 3 are | 6 studies | 9 is | 11 go |
| 4 am | 7 is | | |

Practice C

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 are, have | 2 do, prefer | 3 is, makes |
| 4 is, looks | 5 follow, graze | |

Practice D

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 were cheering | 5 reveal | 8 touches |
| 2 is | 6 is | 9 prefer |
| 3 are | 7 damages | 10 has got |
| 4 are moving | | |

Practice E

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 take | 5 writes | 8 die |
| 2 hid | 6 was | 9 cultivate |
| 3 x | 7 is grazing | 10 x |
| 4 is | | |

Practice F

It has a large tea plantation. The cool climate here is suitable for tea-growing. Many people in the town work as tea pickers. They pick the young tea leaves and put them in baskets. Then they carry these baskets of tea leaves to the factory for processing.

7.2 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Practice A

- do not / don't exercise in the morning.
- is not / isn't at home.
- are not / aren't artists.
- does not / doesn't have a long tail.
- do not / don't have blue eyes.

Practice B

- Kim does not / doesn't want an ice-cream.
- Amy does not / doesn't own a bicycle.
- My cat does not / doesn't eat mice.
- She is not / isn't the best actress in the movie.
- We are not / aren't in the school team.

Practice C

- We do not live in town.
- Our houses are not near the highway.
- Our farm is not big.
- The village does not have a cinema.
- We do not see many tourists in our area.

Practice D

- Japan is not / isn't a city.
- Lily does not / doesn't have an aquarium.
- My mother does not / doesn't speak Mandarin.
- Mercury is not / isn't a gas.
- A rhino does not / doesn't have a hump.

Practice E

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <u>ain't</u> → am not | 4 <u>isn't</u> → doesn't |
| 2 <u>wants</u> → want | 5 <u>doesn't</u> → don't |
| 3 <u>thinks</u> → think | |

Practice F

- She isn't want to be late for work. → She doesn't / does not want to be late for work.
- In the office she not waste time. → In the office she doesn't / does not waste time.
- Laura's colleagues isn't as hardworking as she is. → Laura's colleagues aren't / are not as hardworking as she is.
- Most of them doesn't think she is doing the right thing. → Most of them don't / do not think she is doing the right thing.
- They think it aren't wise of her to work such long hours. → They think it isn't / is not wise of her to work such long hours.

7.3 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Practice A

- Does she wear contact lenses?
- Is Australia near New Zealand?

- Do giant pandas eat bamboo leaves?
- Are the campers safe from wild animals?
- Do many tourists visit this cheesecake factory?

Practice B

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 Are | 2 Do | 3 Is | 4 Do | 5 Is |
| 6 Do | 7 Is | 8 Do | 9 Is | 10 Do |

Practice C

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 Do, want | 2 Is | 3 Do, like | 4 Are |
| 5 Do, prefer | 6 Are | 7 Is | |

Practice D

- Is Fiona a dentist?
- Do their sons clean the house? / Do the sons clean their house?
- Are the boys at the gymnasium?
- Is your furniture new?
- Does Mr Hobbs fetch his daughters on Wednesdays?

Practice E

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <u>is</u> → Are | 4 <u>Are</u> → Is |
| 2 <u>spent</u> → spend | 5 <u>has</u> → have |
| 3 <u>wants</u> → want | |

Practice F

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Is | 5 Is | 8 Do, sell |
| 2 Do, know | 6 Are | 9 Is |
| 3 Are | 7 Do, have | 10 Do, want |
| 4 Does, serve | | |

8.1 PRESENT TENSE

Practice A

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 is calling | 5 is buying | 8 cycles |
| 2 is teaching | 6 are studying | 9 exercises |
| 3 hunt | 7 wake up | 10 is preparing |
| 4 read | | |

Practice B

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 sews, is sewing | 4 jog, are jogging |
| 2 is delivering, delivers | 5 takes, is taking |
| 3 eat, is eating | |

Practice C

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 begin | 6 talk | 9 x |
| 3 is leaving | 7 parols | 10 plays |
| 4 is arriving | 8 are making | 11 end |
| 5 attends | | |

Practice D

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 love | 5 is snowing | 8 put |
| 2 writes | 6 breathe | 9 have |
| 3 is resting | 7 plays | 10 are weaving |
| 4 hurries | | |

Practice E

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 2 requires | 6 likes | 10 takes |
| 3 leaves | 7 is demonstrating | 11 presents |
| 4 helps | 8 is acting | |
| 5 enjoys | 9 are watching / watch | |

Practice F

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 have | 5 want | 8 are following |
| 2 is watching | 6 am | 9 start |
| 3 are waiting | 7 are playing | 10 insists |
| 4 prefer | | |

8.2 SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Practice A

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 2 wrote | 5 started | 8 appeared | 10 stretched |
| 3 laid | 6 stayed | 9 raked | 11 seen |
| 4 came | 7 fed | | |

Practice B

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 2 fried | 5 collected | 8 fed | 10 took |
| 3 made | 6 put | 9 swept | 11 cleaned |
| 4 helped | 7 left | | |

Practice C

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 2 dry | 5 bakes | 8 were | 10 hurt |
| 3 woke | 6 have | 9 arrived | 11 revises |
| 4 stole | 7 played | | |

Practice D

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 2 made | 5 led | 8 hurried | 10 prevented |
| 3 peeped | 6 guessed | 9 removed | 11 came |
| 4 saw | 7 called | | |

Practice E

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 is bathing | 6 thinks / thought |
| 2 found | 7 let |
| 3 cost | 8 burnt |
| 4 brought | 9 scolded |
| 5 does / did | 10 go |

Practice F

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| 2 accompanies | 6 realised | 9 ran |
| 3 remained | 7 felt | 10 flung |
| 4 had | 8 headed | 11 came |
| 5 set | | |

8.3 PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Practice A

- 1 4 5 7 9

Practice B

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 grow | 6 were enjoying |
| 2 is writing | 7 fell |
| 3 am studying | 8 is hurrying |
| 4 was repairing | 9 feeds |
| 5 was talking | 10 are climbing |

Practice C

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 was reading | 6 stared |
| 2 rushed | 7 was talking |
| 3 was clutching | 8 found |
| 4 shone | 9 leapt |
| 5 pointed | 10 threw |

Practice D

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 stood / was standing | 6 spread |
| 2 makes | 7 was tapping / tapped |
| 3 runs / is running | 8 lent |
| 4 are searching | 9 is spraying |
| 5 was pruning | 10 destroyed |

Practice E

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|
| 2 heard | 6 was heading | 9 swung |
| 3 was | 7 shouted | 10 crashed |
| 4 was speeding | 8 noticed | 11 fell |
| 5 was trying | | |

8.4 SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Practice A

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 sees | 4 nbed | 7 cutting | 9 faced |
| 2 begin | 5 will | 8 was | 10 vanish |
| 3 increase | 6 produce | | |

Practice B

The school bus will pick him up in the morning and his father will fetch him home in his car in the afternoon. In school, he will listen to his teacher carefully and will do all his work in class. He will ask his teacher some questions. At home, his elder brother will help him with his homework.

James will play games in school with his friends. They will do many other things together. They will be happy. They will help one another. They will enjoy their time at school.

Practice C

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 is going to | 5 will hold | 8 will take |
| 2 will visit | 6 will be | 9 enter |
| 3 are going to | 7 move | 10 are going to |
| 4 will apply | | |

Practice D

- I will sit for my final exam this November.
- Our football team will be in Madrid next week.
- Linda will become the head prefect next year.
- Our Science Club will visit that chocolate factory next Friday.
- My neighbour is going to renovate his house.

Practice E

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 joined | 6 gave |
| 2 rose | 7 will, be |
| 3 employed | 8 will celebrate / are going to celebrate |
| 4 got | 9 will comperere / are going to comperere |
| 5 holds | 10 will present / are going to present |

Practice F

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 will be / am going to be | 6 spent |
| 2 fell | 7 sounds |
| 3 will direct / is going to direct | 8 lived |
| 4 will return | 9 was |
| 5 am | 10 had |

8.5 FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Practice A

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 will arrive | 6 listens |
| 2 is skating | 7 sweeps |
| 3 will be holding | 8 are swimming |
| 4 are fishing | 9 will be moving |
| 5 will be taking | 10 found |

Practice B

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 leaving | 6 takes |
| 2 helped | 7 am cleaning |
| 3 is mowing | 8 calling |
| 4 flying | 9 is bathing |
| 5 borrowed | 10 will be |

Practice C

- will be drawing up, will be contacting
- will be cleaning, will be decorating
- will be putting up, will be arranging
- will be assembling, will be testing
- will be writing, will be delivering

Practice D

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 will be ending | 6 are |
| 2 are | 7 know |

- 3 are going to do 8 will be studying
4 will be 9 will choose
5 hopes 10 have

Practice E

- 1 will be celebrating 6 will be giving
2 will enjoy 7 are
3 will be buying 8 will be driving
4 will mean 9 promised
5 will be 10 will definitely change

Practice F

- 1 lives 6 will be attending
2 joined 7 returns
3 learnt 8 will make
4 is 9 will be going
5 will be sending 10 plans

9 SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Practice A

- 3 Tokyo / a large city.
5 I / from the United States.
6 You / pretty in that dress.
9 Paul / at the station on time.
10 Larry / here just now.

Practice B

- 1 We bought the watermelons at a supermarket.
2 Our neighbour is friendly.
3 Hans likes spicy food.
4 She finished her work fast.
5 He was the manager there.

Practice C

- 1 2 4 5 7

Practice D

- 2 Chris is a good manager.
3 Some camels have two humps.
4 You can phone your mother now.
5 The weather was fine yesterday.
6 My neighbour makes porridge for breakfast.

Practice E

- 2 A, B, C 3 A, C 4 B, C 5 A, B 6 C

Practice F

- 2 He draws in his room at night excellent cartoons. → He draws excellent cartoons in his room at night.
3 Their funny behaviour and words he notices. → He notices their funny behaviour and words.
4 Makes them even funnier than they are. → He makes them even funnier than they are.
5 She said, "You a lot of talent." → She said, "You have a lot of talent."
6 The teacher is sure that Ian will be in his country one of the best cartoonists. → The teacher is sure that Ian will be one of the best cartoonists in his country.

10 FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

Practice A

- 2 heard 7 am waiting
3 had 8 was
4 are 9 are
5 have 10 is trying

- 6 did 11 am

Practice B

- 1 B 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 A

Practice C

- 1 were 6 knocked
2 have to repair 7 will take care
3 was 8 riding
4 to cycle 9 gives
5 failed 10 repair

Practice D

- 1 The students are to go to the stadium now.
2 The factory workers have to be ready for a fire drill.
3 The goose is chasing the thief.
4 Susie wants to learn Japanese next year.
5 Our music teacher is training the choir for our concert.

Practice E

- 2 to be → have to be
3 running → was running
4 decide → decided
5 not dividing → am not dividing
6 to report → are to report

Practice F

- 2 flowed 5 make 8 is 10 am
3 loved 6 have 9 flow 11 are
4 played 7 had

11 QUESTION TAGS

Practice A

- 1 isn't she 5 aren't I 8 isn't he
2 aren't they 6 aren't they 9 aren't you
3 isn't it 7 aren't we 10 isn't it
4 aren't we

Practice B

- 1 isn't it 5 isn't it 8 isn't he
2 aren't I 6 isn't she 9 aren't they
3 aren't they 7 aren't you 10 isn't it
4 aren't we

Practice C

- 4 6 5 3 2

Practice D

- 1 isn't it 5 aren't they 8 isn't it
2 aren't they 6 aren't I 9 aren't you
3 isn't she 7 isn't it 10 aren't I
4 aren't you

Practice E

- 2 B, C 3 B, C 4 A, C 5 A, B 6 A, C

Practice F

- 3 am I? → aren't I? 8 aren't they? → isn't it?
4 aren't they? → isn't she? 9 are not we? → aren't we?
6 aren't they? → isn't he?

12.1 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 2 3 6 9 10

Practice B

- 1 Where was he 4 When do they want
2 How do you make 5 Which student has
3 Why were you

Practice C

2 B 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 A

Practice D

1 did, leave 4 does Jenny, make
2 are you, hanging 5 When are your cousins,
3 do, finish returning

Practice E

- 1 Who in the meeting room?
- 2 What the matter with Hannah?
- 3 Why Kathy and Jim so upset last night?
- 4 Which college your brothers in?
- 5 When Sports Day last year?
- 6 How far Kyoto from Tokyo?
- 7 How much pepper there in this packet?
- 8 Whose design the most colourful?
- 9 Where my earrings?
- 10 How many students absent yesterday?

Practice F

- 2 Which is Edward's parcel?
- 3 Who was she talking to just now?
- 4 When do you appear on television?
- 5 What do those restaurants serve for breakfast?
- 6 How many members does the Drama Society have?

Practice G

- 2 Which book does Robert want?
- 3 Who is in charge of this games stall?
- 4 When are you taking the driving test?
- 5 Whose house did the thieves break into?
- 6 Why are / were the workers running out of the factory?

12.2 WH-QUESTIONS**Practice A**

1 4 5 7 9

Practice B

- 2 Who sent these flowers?
- 3 Who are those people?
- 4 Who is baking a cake?
- 5 Who was the goalkeeper?
- 6 Who wants a glass of water?

Practice C

- 2 Who went to the library with Mike?
- 3 Who is looking after the children?
- 4 Who was on the phone just now?
- 5 Who goes to school by bus?
- 6 Who are / is in charge of the project?

Practice D

- 1 Who is fetching you from the office?
- 2 Who likes photography?
- 3 Who made this meat pie?
- 4 Who has my postcards?
- 5 Who is with your grandmother now?

Practice E

1 needs 4 gave 7 was 9 took
2 has 5 is 8 going 10 hoping
3 are 6 expects

Practice F

- 2 Who are your favourite actors?
- 3 Who were the men in front of your house last night?
- 4 Who cooks the meals in your family?
- 5 Who plays the violin in your class?
- 6 Who attends tuition classes in your neighbourhood?

12.3 WH-QUESTIONS**Practice A**

1 What 4 What 7 What 9 Who
2 What 5 Who 8 What 10 Who
3 Who 6 Who

Practice B

- 2 What are you eating?
- 3 What size is your shirt?
- 4 What is the baby holding?
- 5 What did the postman deliver just now?
- 6 What do they keep in that little cupboard?

Practice C

1 A, C 2 A 3 B 4 C
5 B 6 A, C 7 B 8 C

Practice D

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A: What is | B: What does |
| 2 A: Who made | B: What did |
| 3 A: Who is | B: What are |
| 4 A: What does | B: Who wants |
| 5 A: What is | B: Who agrees |

Practice E

- 2 What is the best-selling item in this shop?
- 3 What type of songs does Ken Rogers sing?
- 4 Who are you voting for as the chairman of our society?
- 5 What exercises are useful for strengthening the spine?
- 6 What paint are you using for the walls of your room?

Practice F

- 2 What is the name of the restaurant?
- 3 What food does it serve?
- 4 What time does it open?
- 5 What makes it popular with the office crowd?
- 6 What is Mr Lee planning to introduce at the restaurant next year?

12.4 WH-QUESTIONS**Practice A**

- 2 My neighbour is Mr Graham. / Mr Graham is my neighbour.
- 3 Who has many dogs?
- 4 Who is staying with her?
- 5 A branch fell on my car.
- 6 What were they carrying just now?

Practice B

- 1 Mrs Reed is playing with the cats.
- 2 A dog is under the table.
- 3 Kim and Lynn are at the door.
- 4 They are holding racquets/tennis racquets.
- 5 Her hobby is reading.

Practice C

- 2 They are ant eaters.

- 3 My favourite book is 'My Family and Other Animals'.
- 4 Maurice made it. / that unusual box.
- 5 My cousin was with me just now.
- 6 Some eggs are in that basket.

Practice D

- 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 C

Practice E

- 2 Children read her books.
- 3 They were mainly about animals.
- 4 Beatrix Potter wrote 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'.
- 5 It was 'The Tailor of Gloucester.'
- 6 She illustrated her own stories.

12.5 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 1 C 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 A

Practice B

- 2 liked
- 3 You rabbit, does eat
- 4 James and John, looks, is
- 5 She, did find
- 6 She, visited

Practice C

- 1 does, wants 2 does, does 3 have, had
4 What, I 5 likes, like

Practice D

- 1 I wish to invite Alice and her brother for our party.
- 2 She wants a packet of tea.
- 3 He plans to make a wooden table this weekend.
- 4 He hopes to meet his old friend Mr Khoo in Beijing.
- 5 We usually give her / our mother flowers on her birthday.

Practice E

- 1 She studied fashion design (in Hong Kong).
- 2 She met a talent scout / Richard Woods during one of the fashion shows.
- 3 He asked her to go for a screen test.
- 4 She acted as the owner of a fashion house in her first movie.
- 5 She wants to be a film director five years from now.

Practice F

- 3 What did Larry ask the hotel clerk for?
- 4 Who did Larry ask for directions to the post office?
- 5 Who did the hotel clerk give a map to?
- 6 What did the hotel clerk give Larry?
- 7 What did Larry accidentally put into the letterbox?

12.6 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 1 Who 2 What 3 Where 4 Where 5 When
6 What 7 Who 8 When 9 What 10 Where

Practice B

- 1 Where, When 2 When, Where 3 Where, When
4 Where, When 5 When, Where

Practice C

- 2 When did 3 He left 4 When is
5 Where will 6 I / We want

Practice D

- 2 Where will you be tomorrow?
- 3 When will the train arrive?
- 4 When will you telephone me?

- 5 Where are the suitcases?
- 6 When are the guests coming?

Practice E

- 2 He broke six world records in 45 minutes at Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- 3 It was in 1936.
- 4 He won four gold medals at the Berlin Olympics.
- 5 Hitler was angry at Owens' success.
- 6 Another athlete broke Owens' world record for the long jump in 1960.

Practice F

- 4 What does Kim study at the language centre every Friday?
- 5 Where does Kim study French every Friday?
- 6 When does Kim study French at the language centre?
- 7 Where will he meet Janet and Kim this afternoon?
- 8 When will he meet Janet and Kim at the Louvre?

12.7 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 1 When 4 Who 7 Which 9 Which
2 Whose 5 What 8 Whose 10 Whose
3 Which 6 Where

Practice B

- 1 are 4 do 7 barks 9 restaurants
2 vote 5 work 8 like 10 was
3 this 6 essay

Practice C

- 2 3 6 7 9

Practice D

- 2 Which singer won the competition?
- 3 Whose slippers are in the corner?
- 4 Whose raincoat did you borrow?
- 5 Which student hurt himself just now?
- 6 Which ones do you like?

Practice E

- 1 Mr Norton's son is an excellent artist.
- 2 He attended the Disney Art School.
- 3 'Miracle at Midnight' won the Grand Prize.
- 4 Philip Dempster's art gallery wants to buy 'Miracle at Midnight'.
- 5 I entered the 'Artists of the World' art competition.

Practice F

- 1 Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit's brother was the first Prime Minister of India.
- 2 Indira Gandhi served as Prime Minister of India twice.
- 3 Jawarharlal Nehru's sister was the first female president of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
- 4 Indira Gandhi's son died in a plane crash.
- 5 Rajiv Gandhi was killed by a bomb in 1991.

12.8 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 1 3 8 9 10

Practice B

- 1 How old is your grandmother?
- 2 She is eighty years old.
- 3 How many grandchildren does she have?
- 4 She has five grandchildren.
- 5 How much time do they spend with her?

Practice C

- 1 How far is your home from your office?
- 2 How many pairs of shoes do you have?
- 3 How much sugar is there in the container?
- 4 How expensive is that antique urn?
- 5 How many jars of jam did you want?

Practice D

- 2 How many computers did Mr Gan buy for his office?
- 3 How old is the museum?
- 4 How much money do you have?
- 5 How many students are absent today?
- 6 How much flour does Sara want?

Practice E

- 1 Twenty men searched for Jamie.
- 2 He was five years old.
- 3 They had four children.
- 4 It took them two hours (to find Jamie).
- 5 He made two railings.

Practice F

- 2 Who realised (that) Jamie was not around?
- 3 When did Cilla last see Jamie?
- 4 Where was Jamie when Nikko spotted him?
- 5 How much milk was there in the bottle?
- 6 Which doors did Mr Kent make railings for?

12.9 WH-QUESTIONS

Practice A

- 2 do → are
- 3 does → do
- 4 Jenny is → is Jenny
- 5 goes → go
- 6 the students were → were the students

Practice B

- | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 Whose | 5 How tall | 8 Whose |
| 2 Why | 6 Why | 9 Why |
| 3 How much | 7 When | 10 Why |
| 4 Where | | |

Practice C

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 was, staring | 6 does |
| 2 did, call | 7 did, write |
| 3 is, climbing | 8 is |
| 4 do, eat | 9 are |
| 5 were, shouting | 10 is, running |

Practice D

- 2 Why are they unhappy now?
- 3 Why are / were you banging on the door?
- 4 Why did he work with Mary this morning?
- 5 Why did Mr Ingram take the bus to work yesterday?
- 6 Why were you limping just now?

Practice E

- 1 Why was he shouting?
- 2 It took my cap.
- 3 Why are you sleepy?
- 4 I spilt orange juice on it.
- 5 Why does Ron visit you every evening?

Practice F

- 1 She wants to stay in her room because she coloured her hair and she thinks she looks awful.
- 2 She chose orange for her hair because she thought it would match her orange dress for the party.

- 3 She is miserable because she is not going to the party.
- 4 She won't go to the party because she is afraid Rachel and the others will laugh at her.
- 5 Mum says that Sue should not wear the orange dress because it is not suitable if she is going to the party as a clown.

13 MODALS

Practice A

- 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 B

Practice B

- 1 3 4 6 7

Practice C

- 2 May I have your address?
- 3 That flower may be an orchid.
- 4 Can I take one of these leaflets?
- 5 Can you play the guitar?
- 6 You may borrow my bicycle.

Practice D

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 2 Can you | 7 You can / You may |
| 3 Can I / May I | 8 can |
| 4 Can I / May I | 9 may |
| 5 Can I / May I | 10 can |
| 6 may be | 11 may be |

Practice E

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 2 can | 3 may | 4 can | 5 may | 6 can |
| 7 can | 8 can | 9 may | 10 can | 11 can |

Practice F

- 2 I can show your letter and pictures to a magazine editor here? → Can I / May I show your letter and pictures to a magazine editor here?
- 3 You maybe the person she is looking for. → You may be the person she is looking for.
- 4 I'm sure you'll say that I may asked you anything. → I'm sure you'll say that I can / I may ask you anything.
- 5 I want to know if can I be a successful artist one day. → I want to know if I can be a successful artist one day.
- 6 I may trying another career. → I may try another career.

14.1 PREPOSITIONS OF POSITION

Practice A

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1 at, in | 2 on, beside | 3 at, on |
| 4 in, on | 5 in, beside | |

Practice B

- 2 the clothes line
- 3 the road
- 4 the top shelf of that cupboard
- 5 the restaurant
- 6 a lake

Practice C

- 1 2 3 7 9

Practice D

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| 2 on | 3 beside | 4 at | 5 on | 6 on |
| 7 beside | 8 on | 9 at | 10 in | 11 on |

Practice E

- | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----------|------|-------|
| 1 on | 2 in | 3 at | 4 on | 5 in |
| 6 beside | 7 in | 8 in / on | 9 on | 10 on |

14.2 PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Practice A

- 1 on 2 at 3 in 4 on 5 at
6 in 7 in 8 on 9 on 10 at

Practice B

- 2 Sunday morning 5 9 p.m.
3 one summer 6 each evening
4 May

Practice C

- 2 July, the afternoon
3 midnight, 11 p.m.
4 at breakfast, at 7 a.m., in the morning
5 last Sunday, on Sunday, in May

Practice D

- 1 I saw the mysterious figure one evening.
2 Our new house will be ready in April.
3 Sean and his friends play basketball every weekend.
4 Mrs Stevens was in Colombo for a conference last month.
5 I have many clothes to iron each day.

Practice E

- 2 I woke up suddenly at midnight.
3 The police arrested the kidnappers on 21st May.
4 Janet stays at home on Christmas Day.
5 Richard intends to resign from the company next month.
6 The ship sent out distress signals in the evening.

Practice F

- 1 at 2 on 3 - 4 in 5 at
6 in 7 in 8 at 9 - 10 on

15 PUNCTUATION

Practice A

- 1 4 6 7 9

Practice B

- 1 That boy , kite. 4 aren't , They're
2 Look out! , you! 5 holiday's , mustn't
3 Where's , box?

Practice C

- 2 Where's the letter?
3 He doesn't know how to boil an egg.
4 Oh dear! I can't find my bus ticket!
5 Don't worry. I won't lose the money.
6 The documents aren't with me. They're with Christine.

Practice D

- 2 They're 5 time. 8 tank? 10 dolphin's
3 don't 6 That's 9 isn't 11 snout!
4 We 7 man's

Practice E

- 2 Those boys aren't interested in football.
3 James couldn't find his way to your house.
4 Mum, Aunt Mary's on the phone.
5 We're excited about the trip to Tasmania.
6 Mr Norton won't be attending the meeting.

Practice F

- (line 2) upstairs? (line 7) can't
(line 3) doing. (line 8) Please
(line 4) I'm (line 9) now.
(line 5) goodness! (line 10) Dinner's
(line 6) You've (line 11) doesn't

16.1 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Practice A

- 1 but 5 and 8 and
2 and 6 drawing 9 hardworking
3 could not come 7 likes 10 small
4 but

Practice B

- 1 A 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 C

Practice C

- 1 and, but 2 but, and 3 and, but
4 but, and 5 and, but

Practice D

- 1 Cats are tame animals but tigers are wild animals.
2 He cooked a new dish but nobody ate it.
3 She shouted for help and a passerby stopped to help her.
4 The boys went to the movies and the girls went shopping.
5 Sally searched everywhere for her bracelet but she could not find it.

Practice E

- 2 5 6 8 10

Practice F

- 2 but 6 exciting 9 but
3 am not 7 and 10 miss
4 experienced 8 good 11 and
5 full

16.2 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Practice A

- 1 C 2 A 3 B 4 B 5 C

Practice B

- 1 , and 4 and but
2 but and 5 , and
3 , ,

Practice C

- 1 C, A 2 C, A, B 3 C, C, A 4 A, B / B, A

Practice D

- 1 Elaine cut the vegetables, I washed them and Elizabeth cooked them.
2 The bus crashed into a tree and the driver was injured but the passengers escaped unhurt.
3 I bought the cake, Amy chose the present and Sam made the birthday card for Mum.
4 This is Sue's sculpture, that is Larry's oil painting and those are my textile designs.
5 My dad is good at carpentry but my brother isn't good at it and I'm not good at it either.

Practice E

- 1 and 2 but 3 , 4 , 5 and
6 but 7 and 8 , 9 and 10 but

Practice F

- 1 I am quite good at squash but he is more practised and he is stronger.
2 The engine is coughing, the doors are rattling but the car is still running.
3 The story is exciting, the stars are attractive and their acting is good.
4 Cats and dogs usually fight but your cat and my dog are good friends and I love to watch them play together.
5 The curry was too hot, the vegetables were too salty and the rice was too soft.

16.3 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Practice A

- 1 who love spicy curries
- 2 who is on duty today
- 3 who is very conscientious
- 4 who are both very artistic
- 5 who won the oratorical contest
- 6 who was trying to break into the office
- 7 who gave me some tablets for my headache
- 8 who recommended you for the job
- 9 who always drops in for a chat
- 10 who can advise him about his studies

Practice B

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 is | 6 has |
| 2 who | 7 dentists |
| 3 who | 8 who loves |
| 4 workers | 9 are |
| 5 makes | 10 boy |

Practice C

- 1 5 6 8 10

Practice D

- 1 who owns a boutique.
- 2 who is a good listener.
- 3 who sold me the torn skirt.
- 4 who performed marvellously in yesterday's match.
- 5 who stopped the fight between two classmates.

Practice E

- 1 She was the one who started the campaign.
- 2 He waved to his fans who were cheering for him.
- 3 This book is for everyone who wants to succeed.
- 4 She is filming farmers who are harvesting rice.
- 5 My dog barks at people who ride bicycles.

Practice F

- 2 Ted is one of the students who are organising the big walk.
- 3 Sally comforted a little boy who was crying for his mother.
- 4 The factory had two supervisors who were very strict.
- 5 An astronaut is a person who travels in a spacecraft.
- 6 It's Tim's idea so he is the one who has to explain.

16.4 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Practice A

- 1 B 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 B

Practice B

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| 1 who | 2 which | 3 loves | 4 is | 5 who |
| 6 who is | 7 which | 8 eat | 9 does | 10 which |

Practice C

- 1 which his father owns.
- 2 which I bought just now.
- 3 which is beside the park.
- 4 which is not too expensive.
- 5 which you made about her.

Practice D

- 1 which was landing.
- 2 who helped us.
- 3 who designed this building.
- 4 which came into our house.
- 5 which is near Bangkok.

Practice E

- 1 We read about the stolen diamonds which belonged to a rich banker.
- 2 My brother repaired our gate which fell off its hinges two days ago.
- 3 I watched the deer which were drinking at the pool.
- 4 James loves the carpentry set which was a gift from his grandfather.
- 5 Sue leapt up and caught the balloon which was floating in the air.

Practice F

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 ... <u>which</u> live nearby. | → who |
| 2 ... <u>blocking</u> her view. | → is blocking |
| 3 ... <u>who</u> have very keen members. | → which |
| 4 ... <u>making</u> us feel tired all the time. | → was making |
| 5 ... <u>which</u> were flying kites. | → who |

Practice G

- 1 That team has players who are among the best in the world.
- 2 These are machines which will change our lives and this is the scientist who invented them.
- 3 I know a college which is conducting / conducts very useful courses. They help students gain skills which make them effective workers.
- 4 The mayor was staring at the fire which was destroying the city hall. His wife was thanking everybody who was helping to put out the fire.
- 5 Mum accidentally broke the bangle which was to be my birthday present. She gave me another bangle which was even more beautiful.

16.5 SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Practice A

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 because | 4 jumping, excited | 7 because of |
| 2 because | 5 because | 8 torn |
| 3 likes | 6 pleased | 9 early |

Practice B

- 2 They won because they played well.
- 3 Adam shouted because he was angry.
- 4 I like flowers because they are beautiful.
- 5 We are fat because we love sweets.
- 6 The cat mewed because it was hungry.

Practice C

- 1 Mark did not have dinner because he was full.
- 2 Our old car runs well because we look after it.
- 3 My grandmother is excited because she is going on a holiday.
- 5 She was absent because she had a fever.

Practice D

- 1 B 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 A

Practice E

- 1 because its surroundings are beautiful.
- 2 because the accommodation is reasonable.
- 3 because the land is flat.
- 4 because they want to improve their game.
- 5 because the course is well-lit.

Practice F

- 1 A, B 2 C 3 A, B, C 4 A, B, C 5 B

Practice G

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 because | 5 dirty | 8 of |
| 2 it's | 6 passes | 9 silly |
| 3 don't | 7 air | 10 smart |
| 4 is | | |

TEST 1

- A**
- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1 the | 2 a | 3 a | 4 The | 5 a |
| 6 the | 7 a | 8 an | 9 an | 10 the |

- B**
- The ladies' committee decided to hold their food fair next week.
 - Mrs Tan's youngest grandchild is a chubby four-month-old boy.
 - The cheetah's long slender legs enable the animal to run at great speed.
 - My best friend's aunt is a well-known criminal lawyer.
 - The two lost sheep's bleats were heard by the shepherd.

- C**
- | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|----------|
| 1 He | 2 His | 3 It | 4 wife | 5 father |
|------|-------|------|--------|----------|

- D**
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 C | 2 A | 3 C | 4 D | 5 D |
| 6 B | 7 D | 8 B | 9 A | 10 A |

- E**
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 in ent | 5 most surprised | 8 triumphant |
| 2 red white large | 6 box er | 9 bright |
| 3 dearly | 7 loud | 10 joyful |
| 4 black big | | |

- F**
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 work | 5 doesn't | 8 Does |
| 2 are renovating | 6 don't | 9 Do |
| 3 isn't | 7 Is | 10 Is |
| 4 doesn't | | |

TEST 2

- A**
- Rabbits are very cute animals.
 - They hid the stolen goods here.
 - You have to write a letter of thanks to your host.
 - Dad and I play volleyball every Sunday.
 - I found a silver bracelet under the sofa.
 - The dogs are barking furiously at a stranger.
 - Jonathan is a very active child.
 - Everyone is to be here on time.
 - Janet and I are learning Spanish.
 - Brian's latest painting is excellent.

- B**
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 am sitting | 5 will be | 8 had to fly |
| 2 has | 6 feel | 9 am |
| 3 know | 7 was to meet | 10 is |
| 4 is coming | | |

- C**
- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 kneads | 5 shrieked | 8 are packing |
| 2 is | 6 dropped | 9 will be boarding |

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| 3 was taking | 7 knelt | 10 are going to |
| 4 went | | |

- D**
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 aren't we | 2 isn't it | 3 aren't you |
| 4 aren't I | 5 isn't she | |

- E**
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------|
| 1 When | 2 does | 3 Whose | 4 did, leave |
|--------|--------|---------|--------------|

- F**
- They hunted wild horses solely for food in prehistoric times.
 - They ploughed fields, carried goods, rounded up cattle and transported people from place to place.
 - Soldiers used horses in wartime.
 - Bucephalus died after a battle in 326 BC.
 - Caligula's horse held a position in the Roman Senate.

TEST 3

- A**
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| 1 - | 2 on | 3 At | 4 in | 5 beside |
| 6 on | 7 at | 8 in | 9 beside | 10 - |

- B**
- My uncle and aunt are interior decorators.
 - Why didn't you return my phone call?
 - John's sketch of the river is excellent.
 - Those aren't the chairs I ordered from your store.
 - My mother's not free to come to the phone right now.

- C**
- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------------|
| 1 Can | 2 can | 3 Can anyone |
| 4 may | 5 rent | here |

- D**
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|----|

- E**
- The village had a rowing team which won several races.
 - We remember her because her drama classes were delightful.
 - Jane is a circus trainer who teaches elephants to dance.
 - My neighbour says his plants grow well because he talks to them.
 - He is the captain of the ship which will sail to India tonight.
 - Mr Hall is the architect who designed my neighbour's bungalow.
 - She didn't get the job because she didn't have the necessary qualifications.
 - This is the vacuum cleaner which is the lightest and most efficient in the market.
 - Please point out the sales assistant who was discourteous to you.
 - All of us love the song which made Rick Jones a singing sensation overnight.

- F**
- It is especially hard for my family because of we all like different things. → It is especially hard for my family because we all like different things.
 - My father is a person he needs a lot of space. → My father is a person who needs a lot of space.

- 3 It is easy to keep clean because she wants one. → She wants one because it is easy to keep clean.
- 4 He would like a house like his friend's who looks really striking. → He would like a house like his friend's which looks really striking.
- 5 My dream house is one of those cottages which is found in the countryside. → My dream house is one of those cottages which are found in the countryside.

TEST 4



- 1 Its 2 lives 3 eats / catches 4 see 5 its
6 it 7 its 8 kingfishers 9 is 10 The



- 1 The writer's / His ambition is to sail solo around the world before he reaches the age of 40.
- 2 He is 15 (years old) now.
- 3 The writer's father taught him about boating.
- 4 He started a fund last year / In December last year / last December.
- 5 He goes around the neighbourhood to get odd jobs.



- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 5 A | 9 D | 13 B | 17 D |
| 2 B | 6 C | 10 B | 14 C | 18 C |
| 3 C | 7 D | 11 A | 15 A | 19 B |
| 4 B | 8 C | 12 D | 16 D | 20 A |



- 1 That is the motorist who dented Dad's car.
- 2 Celia came home late because of the heavy rain.
- 3 John can cook but he prefers to eat out.
- 4 Here are the notes which Larry misplaced.
- 5 The meeting ended late because there was so much to decide.

TEST 5



- 1 It 5 consists 8 and / while
2 is 6 The 9 has / uses
3 a / his / the 7 ones / squares 10 who
4 in



- 1 They own two shops.
- 2 They leave their house at 6 a.m.
- 3 They go to their shops every morning.
- 4 They go there by van.
- 5 He carries boxes of things and arranges them on the shelves before the shops open.



- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 C | 5 A | 9 A | 13 D | 17 C |
| 2 A | 6 B | 10 D | 14 D | 18 D |
| 3 B | 7 C | 11 D | 15 A | 19 B |
| 4 B | 8 B | 12 A | 16 C | 20 C |



- 1 Alan fell in the canteen because the floor was slippery. / Alan fell because the floor in the canteen was slippery.
- 2 We chased the man who snatched Lily's handbag.
- 3 Our coach cancelled the tennis practice because he was ill.
- 4 The zebra didn't see the leopards which were on the tree.
- 5 Ann and her sister like dancing but their brother hates it.

TEST 6



- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1 we | 5 who | 8 teachers |
| 2 students | 6 They | 9 but |
| 3 They | 7 games | 10 on |
| 4 the | | |



- 1 She was at the river that morning.
- 2 She couldn't go to school because her parents could not afford it.
- 3 A well-dressed man asked Anita for directions to the school.
- 4 It fell out of his pocket.
- 5 He visited Anita's parents a month later.



- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 B | 5 B | 9 A | 13 C | 17 B |
| 2 D | 6 C | 10 A | 14 D | 18 B |
| 3 B | 7 C | 11 D | 15 C | 19 D |
| 4 A | 8 C | 12 A | 16 A | 20 D |



- 1 You and I have to sit for five papers.
- 2 I am rather untidy, aren't I?
- 3 That is the man who tutors my brothers.
- 4 Everyone listens to him because he is sensible.
- 5 They followed the trail which led to the quarry.