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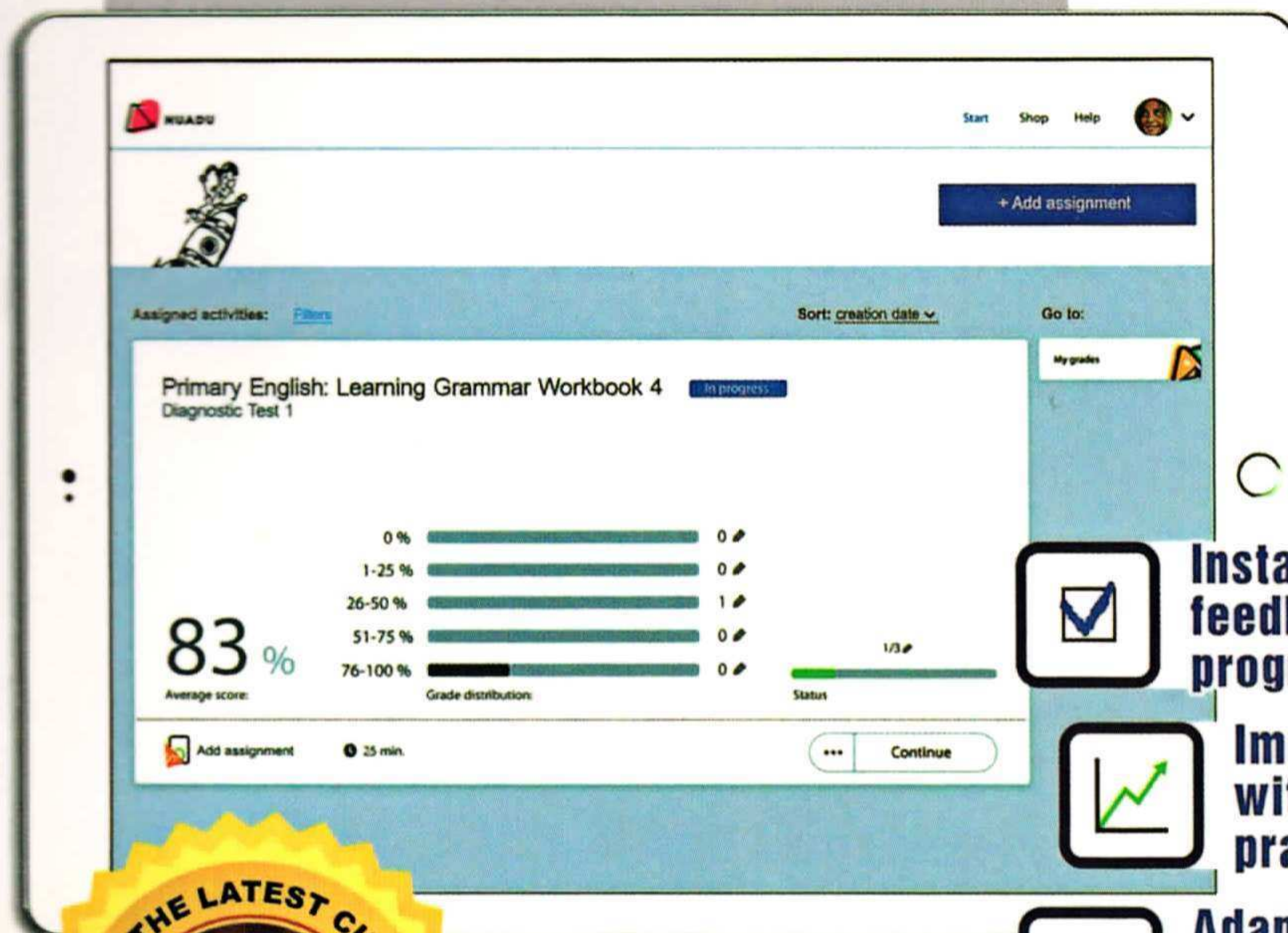
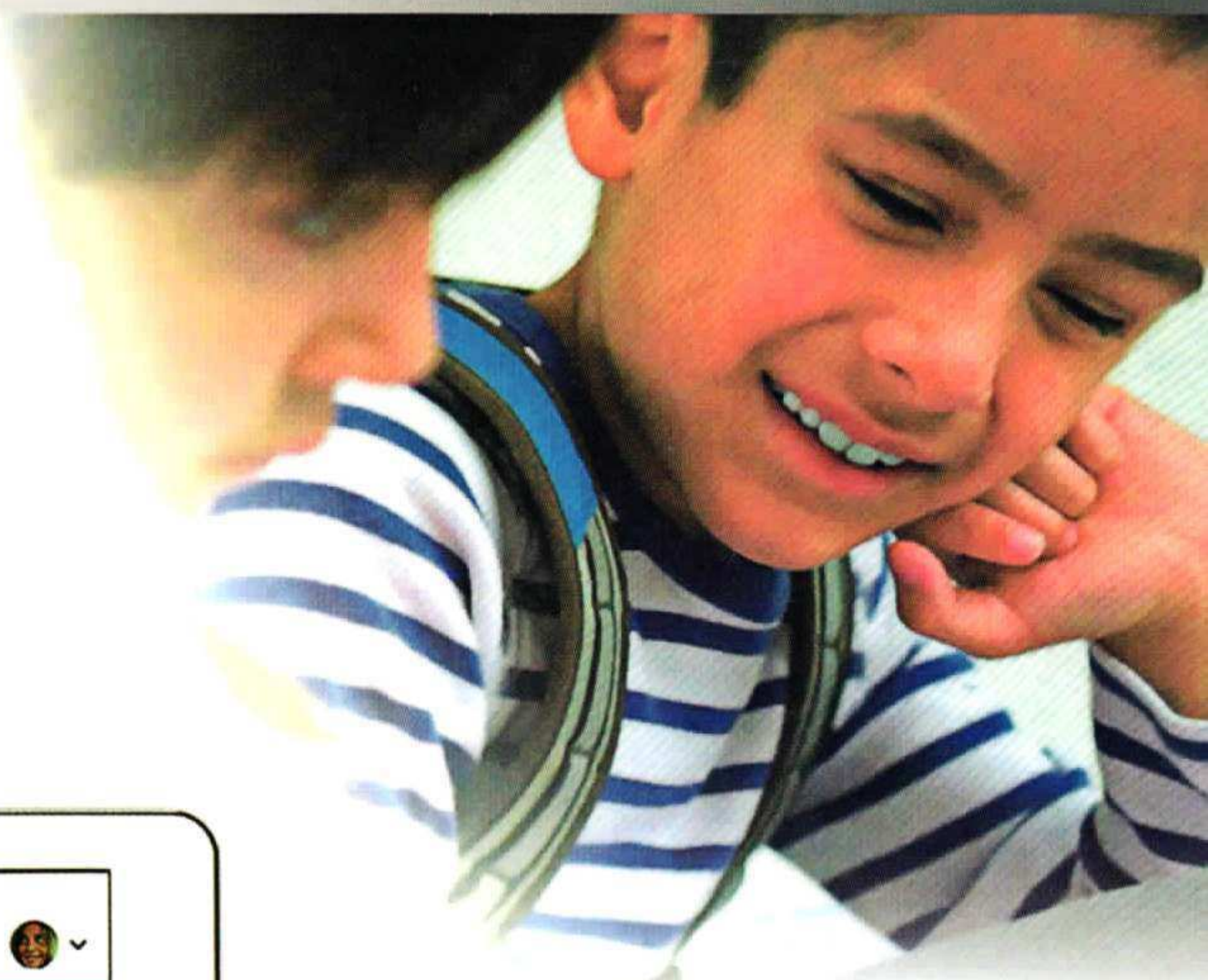
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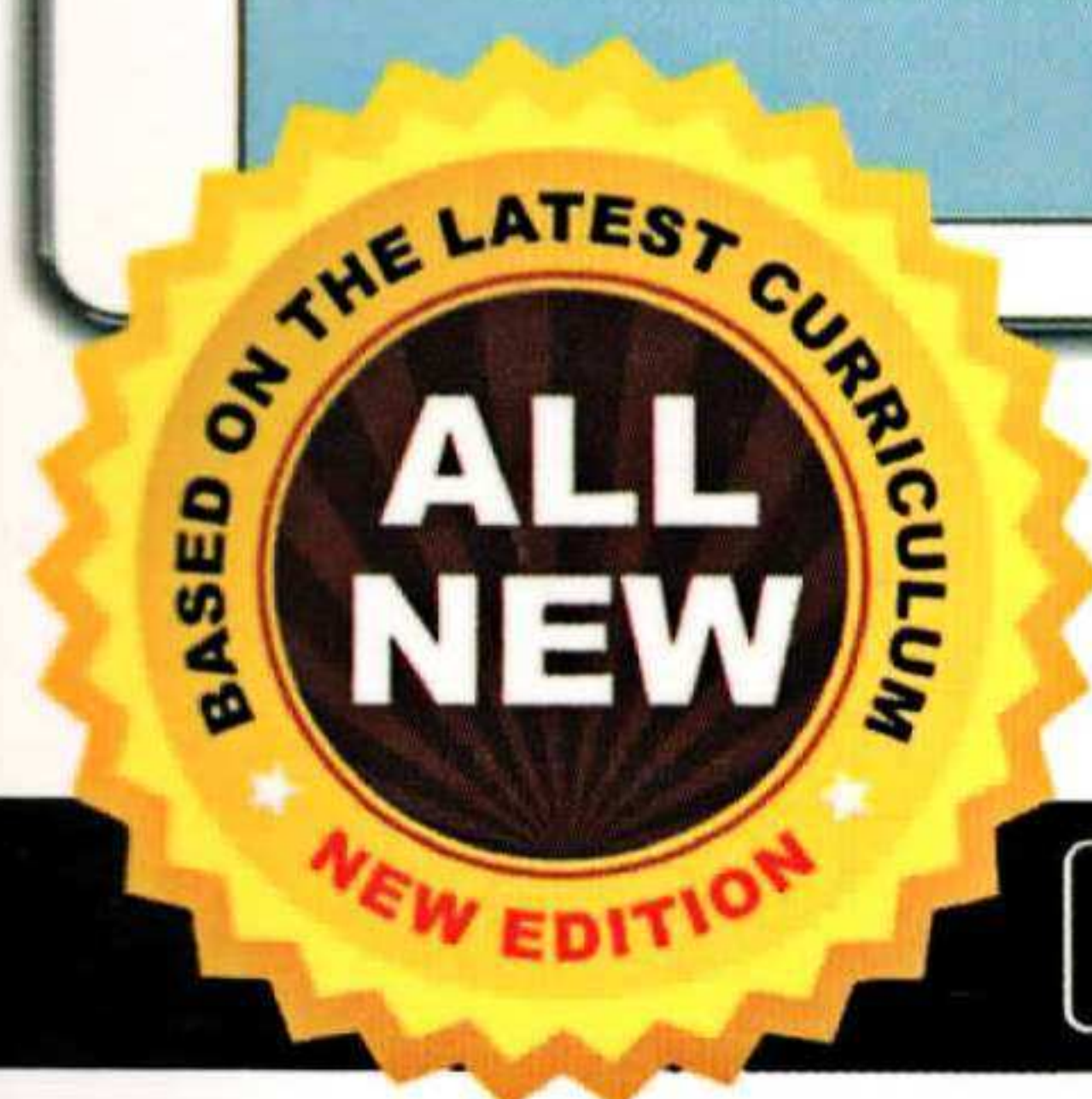
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Workbook

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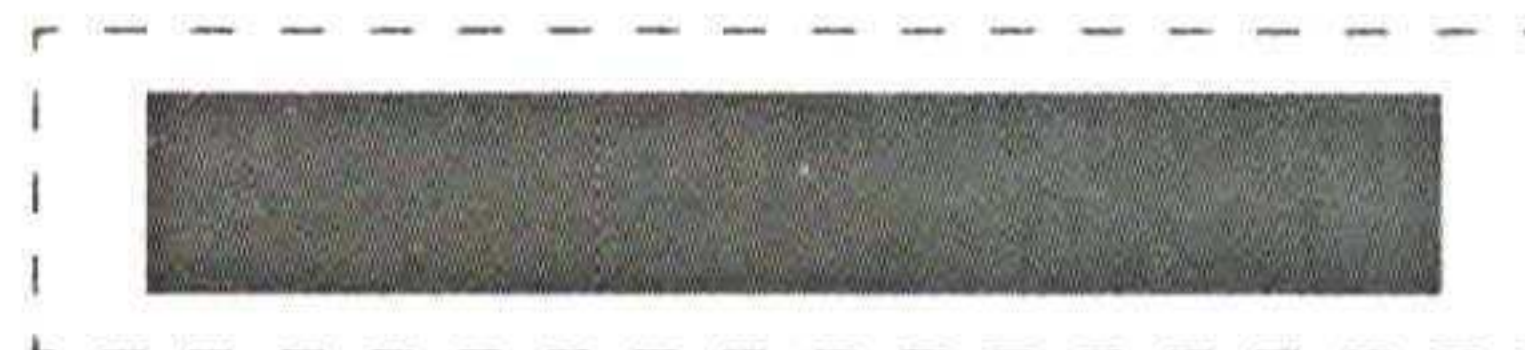
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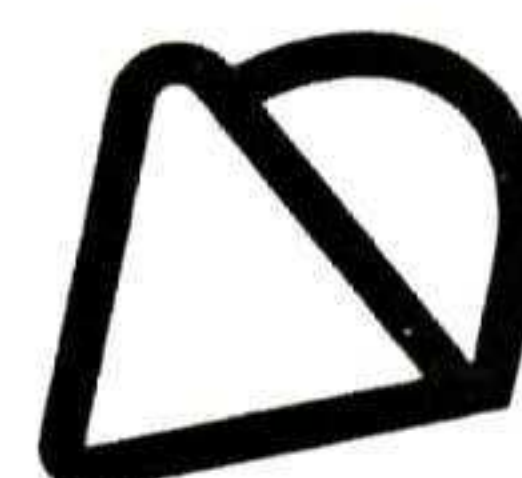


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Learning Grammar Workbook 4

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PREFACE

LEARNING GRAMMAR WORKBOOK 4 is specially designed to teach students the correct use of grammar in the English language. Lessons and exercises can be easily removed and presented as homework, class work or quizzes. The glossary and answer pages can be removed and filed away for future reference.

Table of Contents

This shows clearly the objectives of each lesson, making it easy to identify and pick specific grammar topics for learning.

Grammar Lessons

Each lesson has a specific learning focus and begins with concise explanatory notes and examples.

Practice Exercises

The exercises are designed to supplement learning and provide relevant practice on the grammar topics taught.

Glossary

Selected words from each lesson and their meanings are found here to help build vocabulary and improve comprehension.

Answers

Designed as an independent booklet, the answer key contains answers to all questions, including suggested answers for open-ended questions.



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Additional Reproducible Activities

Reproducible worksheets on selected topics are available here. These are useful as quick assessments of a child's understanding of the work taught.

Lesson Plans for Parents and Teachers

Ideas and suggestions on how to present each lesson to enhance learning are provided here. These are useful resources for both classroom and home learning.

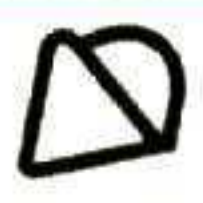
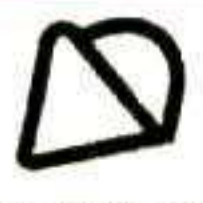


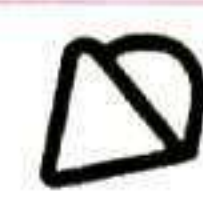
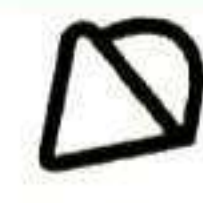
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LESSON

1

CONCORD — TWO SINGULAR NOUNS CONNECTED BY 'AND' USING THE PLURAL FORM OF THE VERB

The conjunction '**and**' in English is like the (+) sign in mathematics. It **adds**. It **joins** words and sentences. The conjunction '**and**' is usually used when

- (a) two actions happen at a certain time;

Example

The teachers sing **and** dance for the children on Children's Day.

- (b) actions are done by two or more people;

Example

John **and** Tommy go to school by bus.

- (c) two or more people have the same interest;

Example

Jane **and** Lucy like to collect stickers.

- (d) two things are found in the same place.

Example

There are many different shops **and** restaurants in the shopping mall.

So when two singular nouns are joined by '**and**', the verb following the nouns must be in the **plural** form.

Example

Susan and Shawn are twins.

Andy and Wayne play tennis every Sunday.

Mr Jackson and his wife watch a movie together every week.



Practise joining two sentences using 'and'.
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EXERCISE 1

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Pam and John (go , goes) to school by bus.
- 2 The pickpocket and his accomplice (steal , steals) the lady's purse on the bus.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Levin (own , owns) the biggest restaurant in town.
- 4 Jason and Tommy (is , are) brothers.
- 5 The textbook and the dictionary (costs , cost) ten dollars altogether.
- 6 Mason and his father (was , were) painting the fence yesterday.
- 7 After an accident, Orchard Road and Scotts Road (was , were) closed to traffic.
- 8 Miss Browning and her sister (work , works) as nurses at the General Hospital.
- 9 The computer shop and the stationery shop (belongs , belong) to his father.
- 10 Rachel and Gerard (play , plays) tennis every week.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in each blank with the simple present tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Susan and Betty usually _____ to school. (cycle)
- 2 Mary and Melissa _____ the boxes to the corner of the room before sweeping the floor. (move)
- 3 Mr and Mrs Wilson _____ in a big house next to the Botanic Gardens. (live)
- 4 Sandy and her parents _____ going to the beach. (enjoy)
- 5 Both Richard and David _____ to play badminton. (like)
- 6 Jenny and I _____ the library every Saturday. (visit)
- 7 My brother and I _____ to the river to fish every Sunday. (go)
- 8 Both my sister and I _____ once a week. (swim)
- 9 My friend and I _____ round the park every evening. (jog)
- 10 John and May _____ English well. (speak)

EXERCISE 3

Join each pair of sentences by using 'and'. Remember to use the correct form of the verb.

EXAMPLE

My father is at work. My mother is at work too.

My father and my mother are at work.

- 1 Sharon is my friend. Sally is my friend too.

- 2 My brother knows how to swim. I know how to swim too.

- 3 I do not like to drink coffee. Jonathan does not like to drink coffee.

- 4 The pen is on the desk. The ruler is on the desk too.

- 5 Nancy was absent yesterday. Judy was absent yesterday too.

- 6 Lilian is going to the zoo. I am going to the zoo too.

- 7 The car was badly damaged. The van was badly damaged too.

- 8 Lily has passed the examination. David has passed the examination too.

- 9 The education app is free. The game app is free too.

- 10 Mark has a smartphone. He has two smart tablets.

LESSON

2

CONCORD — 'EVERYBODY', 'SOMEBODY' AND 'NOBODY' USING THE SINGULAR VERB FORM

The pronouns '**everybody**', '**somebody**' and '**nobody**' are **singular**. The **verb** following these pronouns is, therefore, singular.

Examples

Everybody **has** to attend the school play.

Somebody **is** using the computer.

Nobody **knows** how to operate this machine.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 4

Fill in each blank with the simple present tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Everybody in my class _____ hard. (study)
- 2 Somebody _____ in the kitchen. (be)
- 3 Nobody _____ a person who lies and cheats. (trust)
- 4 Somebody _____ to see you. (want)
- 5 Everybody _____ a good laugh. (enjoy)
- 6 Somebody _____ to clean the whiteboard. (have)
- 7 Nobody _____ in that big house on the hilltop. (live)
- 8 Everybody _____ present in class today. (be)
- 9 Somebody _____ broken the vase. (have)
- 10 Nobody _____ to be scolded. (like)

EXERCISE 5

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Everybody (like , likes) Mervin because he is courteous and considerate.
- 2 Somebody (is knocking , are knocking) at the door. Can you please see who it is?
- 3 Nobody (know , knows) the answer to the riddle. Do you have any idea what it is?
- 4 We went to his house yesterday, but nobody (was , were) home.
- 5 Somebody (has taken , have taken) my bag by mistake. I have to look for it.
- 6 It was Susan's birthday and everybody from her class (was , were) invited to the picnic party.
- 7 Somebody (was , were) in the office a moment ago. Where has he gone?
- 8 Nobody (work , works) as hard as Mr Anderson. He is always the first to arrive at the office and the last to leave.
- 9 Everybody (want , wants) to know who she is after she has won the storytelling competition.
- 10 Nobody (know , knows) where Jason is. We are still looking for him.

EXERCISE 6

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

Everybody

Somebody

Nobody

- 1 My watch is missing. _____ has taken it.
- 2 He is a very famous actor. _____ knows him.
- 3 That house is empty. _____ lives there.
- 4 The question is too difficult. _____ in the class knows the answer.
- 5 _____ likes to talk to Johnny because he is very rude.
- 6 _____ is at the door. Please see who it is.
- 7 _____ enjoys the meal. It is very delicious.
- 8 We are studying very hard. _____ in my class wants to pass the examination.
- 9 The light is on. _____ must be in the room.
- 10 _____ seems to know her. She must be a new member of the debate team.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in each blank with 'everybody', 'somebody' or 'nobody'.

Mr Hilton is a kind and understanding man. He works as a manager in a computer company. He is very helpful and generous to his staff.

(1) _____ in the office looks up to him. They know that he is a good manager, and (2) _____ will be unfairly treated. He once told his staff that (3) _____ should look down on others.

On one occasion, (4) _____ in the office became seriously ill. Mr Hilton took him to the hospital immediately in his car. The person was warded in the hospital for a few days. (5) _____ from the office was able to pay him a visit as (6) _____ was very busy. However, Mr Hilton took time to visit this employee every day.

Mr Hilton's birthday is coming soon. He is inviting (7) _____ to a birthday lunch. (8) _____ suggests buying him a nice present and (9) _____ thinks it is a good idea. They are all happy to work under him and they feel that (10) _____ can replace him as their manager.

LESSON

3

CONCORD — 'SOME', 'MOST' AND 'ALL' USING THE PLURAL VERB FORM

'Some', 'most' and 'all', when used with **countable nouns**, must take the **plural verb**. When we refer to people, places, living creatures and things, 'some' means a few, 'most' means many and 'all' includes every person, place or thing.

Examples

Some of the girls in the class **have** joined the school choir.

Some thumb drives in the box **are** damaged.

All the books in the library **are** arranged in alphabetical order.

Most of the storybooks **belong** to his sister.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 8

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Some boys (prefer , prefers) football to badminton.
- 2 Most of my friends (take , takes) the public bus to school.
- 3 Mr Lawson takes good care of his plants. All the trees in his garden (bear , bears) fruit.
- 4 All the computers in the class (is , are) new. Please handle them with care.
- 5 Most people (enjoys , enjoy) taking a stroll at the beach. It is cool and relaxing.
- 6 Some of the students (do , does) not have co-curricular activities. They prefer to go for remedial classes.
- 7 Most of my friends (own , owns) a pet. It is usually a hamster.
- 8 All of us (want , wants) to go on a picnic and not to the cinema.
- 9 Some animals, such as the tiger and the lion, (eat , eats) only meat.
- 10 All motorcyclists (has , have) to wear a helmet for safety.

EXERCISE 9

Fill in each blank with the simple present tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Most vehicles on the road _____ four wheels. (have)
- 2 All the soldiers _____ to report to the commander. (be)
- 3 Some of the children _____ chocolate more than ice cream. (like)
- 4 All the libraries _____ closed today because it is a public holiday. (be)
- 5 Some birds _____ beautiful, colourful feathers. (has)
- 6 Most of the students _____ to pay their school fees on time. (remember)
- 7 Some of the stories in this book _____ interesting. (be)
- 8 Most of my friends _____ to join the school's football team. (want)
- 9 All birds _____ feathers and wings. (has)
- 10 Some of the questions in the test _____ very difficult. (be)

EXERCISE 10

Look at the pictures. Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

Some Most All

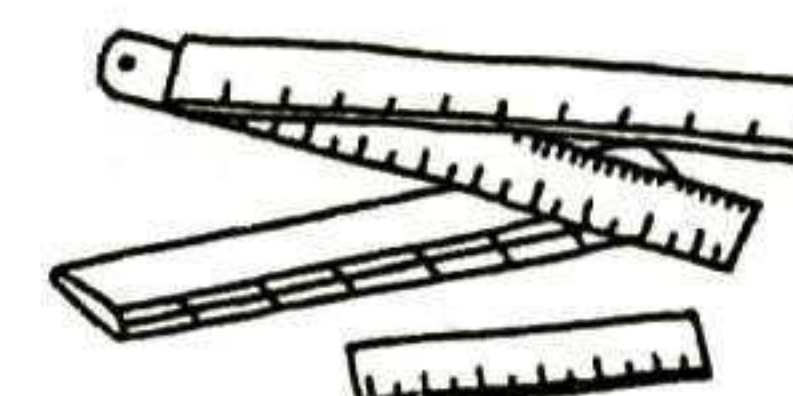
1 _____ of the girls are tall.



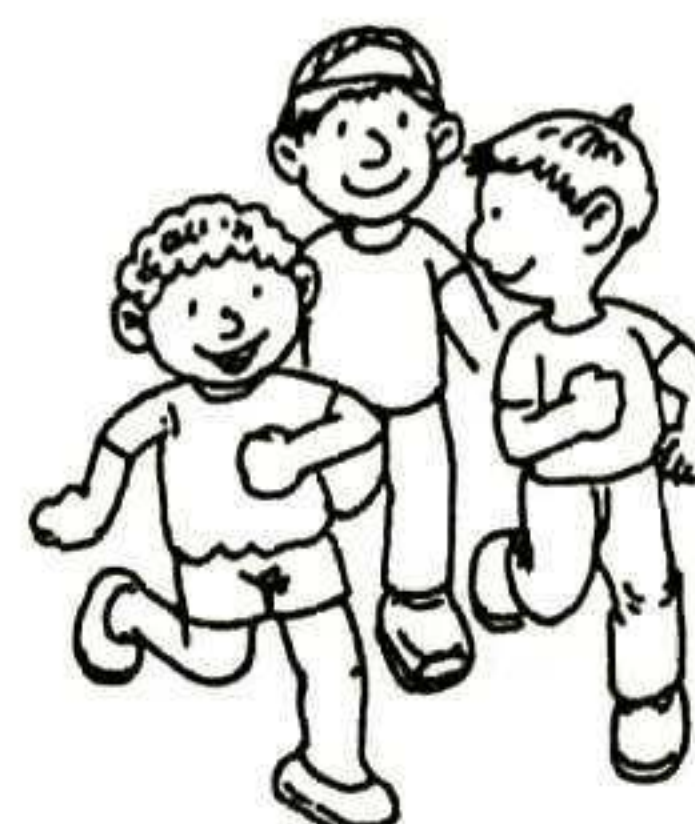
2 _____ of them are vegetables.



3 _____ of these rulers are long.



4 _____ the boys are running.



5 _____ of the girls have long hair.



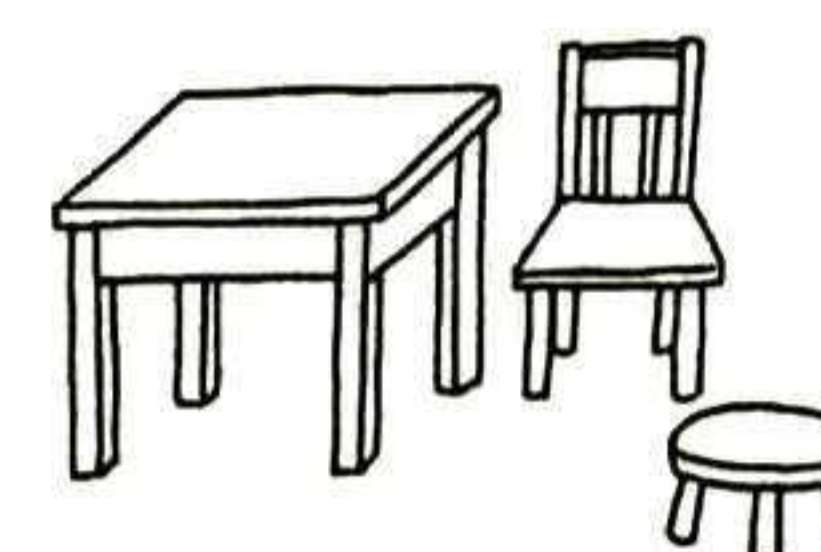
6 _____ of the cups are cracked.



7 _____ the police officers are in uniform.



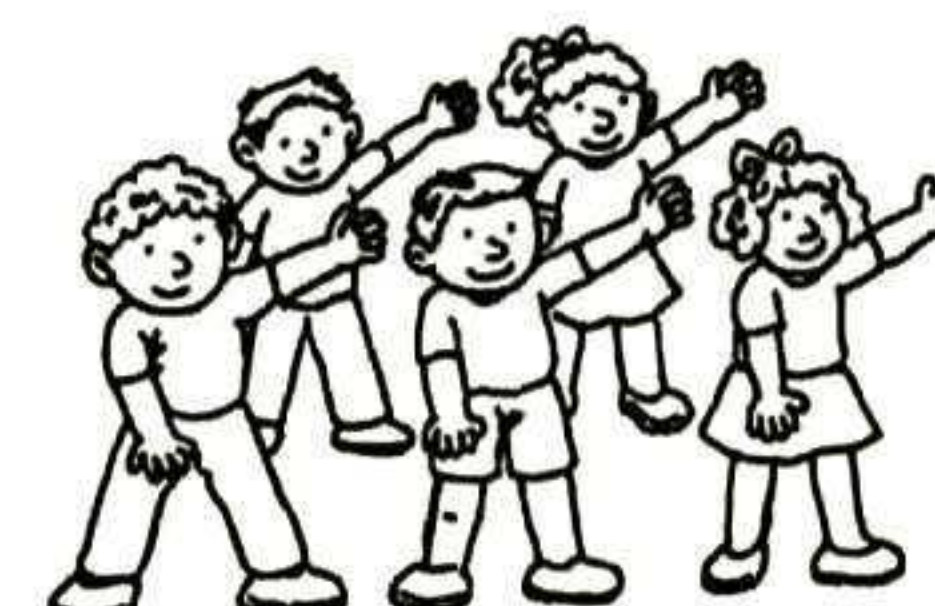
8 _____ of these are made of wood.



9 _____ of the students are running.



10 _____ the students are exercising.



EXERCISE 11

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in the brackets.

Books play an important role in our daily lives. Some books (1) _____ (provide) us with a better understanding of the world around us. Others (2) _____ (increase) our knowledge and (3) _____ (educate) us. Many books have been written to make us think and ponder while some simply (4) _____ (give) us a good laugh.

Most people usually (5) _____ (improve) their command of the language through reading. Most students (6) _____ (agree) that reading helps them to write better.

Some people just (7) _____ (enjoy) reading newspapers and magazines. Others (8) _____ (read) whatever books they can lay their hands on. Most of the books we want (9) _____ (be) available in our public libraries. All these libraries (10) _____ (try) their best to cater to the needs of the general public.

LESSON

4

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS — 'MYSELF', 'YOURSELF', 'HIMSELF', 'HERSELF', 'YOURSELVES', 'OURSELVES' AND 'THEMSELVES'

We can use reflexive pronouns for emphasis. We refer to them as emphatic or intensive pronouns. The **emphatic pronouns** are:

Personal Pronoun	Singular	Plural
I	Myself	—
You	Yourself	Yourselves
He	Himself	—
She	Herself	—
It	Itself	—
We	—	Ourselves
They	—	Themselves

In a sentence where

- 'I' is used, the emphatic pronoun is **'myself'**.
- 'you' is used when a speaker is speaking to a person, the emphatic pronoun is **'yourself'**.
- 'you' is used when a speaker is speaking to two or more people, the emphatic pronoun is **'yourselves'**.
- a **single masculine (male) name** is used, for example, John, the emphatic pronoun is **'himself'**.
- a **single feminine (female) name** is used, for example, Jane, the emphatic pronoun is **'herself'**.
- 'it' or a **name of a non-living thing** is used, for example, door, the emphatic pronoun is **'itself'**.

- (g) '**we**' is used or '**I**' and other name(s) are used, for example, Jane and I, the emphatic pronoun is '**ourselves**'.
- (h) two or more names are used, for example, John and Jane, the emphatic pronoun is '**themselves**'.

Examples

I made this card on the computer **myself**.

You must learn to sew the buttons **yourself**.

"**You** must complete the project **yourselves**," the teacher told the class.

John brought the visitor round the office **himself**.

The **lady** fought off the robber **herself**.

The **door** will lock **itself** after one hour.

Peter and I designed the posters **ourselves**.

The teachers made the toys for the children **themselves**.

EXERCISE 12

Underline the correct emphatic pronoun in the brackets.

- 1 I (myself , yourself) have bought a new pair of socks.
- 2 We painted the fence (themselves , ourselves) over the weekend.
- 3 "You must learn to correct these mistakes (yourself , yourselves)," the teacher told Peter and William.
- 4 Albert washed the dishes (himself , herself) after dinner.
- 5 Jane and Julie decided to speak to the principal (ourselves , themselves) after the argument.
- 6 She did the housework (herself , myself). Nobody helped her.
- 7 Mr Kent does the cooking (himself , myself). He enjoys it.
- 8 The teacher (herself , themselves) is not sure why Christine is not in school today.
- 9 Michael designed and created the computer game (itself , himself).
- 10 The queen (myself , herself) requested the presence of the prince.

EXERCISE 13

Fill in each blank with the help of the emphatic pronouns in the box.

itself
herself

myself
ourselves

yourself
themselves

himself
yourselves

- 1 Stacy and Lily made these sandwiches _____.
- 2 "You must do the homework _____, May," Mother said.
- 3 Susie cleans her room _____ every Saturday.
- 4 I collected the parcel from the post office _____.
- 5 "You must tidy your desks _____, children," the teacher told the students.
- 6 The lion fell into the trap _____.
- 7 "We took the dog to the veterinary surgeon _____," Jill and John told their mother.
- 8 The little boy made the kite _____.

EXERCISE 14

Rewrite the following sentences by adding an emphatic pronoun from the box below.

myself yourself himself herself ourselves themselves

EXAMPLE

The manager, Mrs Carlson, did most of the work.

The manager, Mrs Carlson, did most of the work herself.

1 I carried the table into the room for the presentation.

2 We set up the tents for the camp.

3 The children bought the kites from that shop.

4 He must rewrite the letter as nobody can read his untidy writing.

5 You ought to try to do your homework and not always ask for your brother's help.

EXERCISE 15

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My mother told _____ to wash the dishes.
(1) myself (2) it (3) me (4) I ()
- 2 The soldier polished his boots _____.
(1) himself (2) itself (3) yourself (4) themselves ()
- 3 The teacher told the students that _____ must hand in their homework on time.
(1) he (2) we (3) she (4) they ()
- 4 The little girl knows how to tie her shoelaces _____.
(1) herself (2) himself (3) yourself (4) itself ()
- 5 The cat caught the mouse _____.
(1) yourself (2) myself (3) ourselves (4) itself ()
- 6 Richard felt that he _____ was responsible for the safety of the little children.
(1) himself (2) herself (3) themselves (4) ourselves ()
- 7 _____ have to collect the registered article from the post office myself.
(1) I (2) We (3) They (4) You ()
- 8 Ray and I ran for our lives when the dog started to chase _____.
(1) it (2) us (3) them (4) itself ()

LESSON

5

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS — 'MYSELF', 'YOURSELF', 'HIMSELF', 'HERSELF', 'YOURSELVES', 'OURSELVES' AND 'THEMSELVES'

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same, that is, the action in a sentence affects the person or thing that does the action. The **reflexive pronouns** are as follows:

Personal Pronoun	Singular	Plural
I	Myself	—
You	Yourself	Yourselves
He	Himself	—
She	Herself	—
It	Itself	—
We	—	Ourselves
They	—	Themselves

In a sentence where

- (a) **a singular noun** is used, for example, **child**, the reflexive pronoun is '**himself**', '**herself**' or '**itself**'.

Examples

The child fell and hurt **himself**. (If we know that the child is a boy)
 The child enjoyed **herself** at the party. (If we know that the child is a girl)
 The child laughed at **itself**. (If we do not know whether the child is a boy or a girl.)

- (b) **a plural noun**, for example, **guests**, is used or **two or more nouns** are used, the reflexive pronoun is '**themselves**'.

Examples

The boys cooled **themselves** down by taking a swim in the river.
 John and Tommy take very good care of **themselves**.

- (c) the **first person pronoun** or the **second person pronoun** is used, the reflexive pronoun is '**myself**', '**ourselves**', '**yourself**' or '**yourselves**'.

Examples

I enjoyed **myself** at the concert last night.
 Please find **yourself** a magazine to read while waiting.

EXERCISE 16

Underline the correct reflexive pronoun in the brackets.

- 1 We helped (themselves , ourselves) to the food at the birthday party.
- 2 My father accidentally cut (herself , himself) while shaving.
- 3 Children should not play with matches as they may burn (themselves , yourself).
- 4 You must behave (yourself , myself) in school or you will be punished.
- 5 I made (ourselves , myself) a cheeseburger. What would you like?
- 6 The little puppy found (itself , myself) in unfamiliar surroundings after running away from the house.
- 7 Please buy (yourself , myself) a nice present with the gift voucher.
- 8 The parents enjoyed (ourselves , themselves) at the social gathering held in school.

EXERCISE 17

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

myself yourself himself herself ourselves themselves

- 1 The boy made _____ a kite and joined his friends at the field.
- 2 Peter and Kelvin are preparing _____ for the swimming meet.
- 3 Sharon looks at _____ in the mirror to practise her speech.
- 4 You should not blame _____ for the mistake. It was just an accident.
- 5 We should always learn to take care of _____.
- 6 David fell and hurt _____ during the football match.
- 7 Miss Dawson keeps _____ fit by jogging every day.
- 8 I am angry with _____ for failing the examination.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

LESSON

6

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME USING 'WHEN'

A clause is part of a sentence which gives us **extra information**. A clause which tells us the **time** when something happens often begins with **'when'**.

Examples

When she came to my house, I was at school.

I will telephone you **when I have finished my homework**.

When the teacher entered the classroom, the students were still talking.

Peter was using the computer **when the lights went out**.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 18

Underline the adverbial clause of time in each sentence.

- 1 We see a doctor when we are sick.
- 2 When it rains heavily, the roads become flooded.
- 3 I learnt to swim when I was five years old.
- 4 The students kept quiet when the teacher walked in.
- 5 When the train arrived at the station, many passengers queued to board it.
- 6 The burglar quickly hid behind the bushes when he saw the police officers walking into the garden.
- 7 The doorbell rang when I was having my dinner.
- 8 The deer ran away when it saw the cheetah.

EXERCISE 19

Choose the most appropriate adverbial clause of time and write its number in the brackets.

1 He wakes up _____.

(1) when he gets up from the bed

(2) when the alarm clock rings

(3) when he sees the sun

()

2 We eat _____.

(1) when we are hungry

(2) when we are thirsty

(3) when we are laughing

()

3 We switch on the light _____.

(1) when it is hot

(2) when it is cold

(3) when it is dark

()

4 Mr Grant bought some fruit _____.

(1) when he met his friend

(2) when he was at the market

(3) when he went to butcher's

()

5 The hunter raised his rifle _____.

(1) when he saw the beast

(2) when he went to the zoo

(3) when he caught the rabbit

()

- 6 The thief ran away _____.
- (1) when he saw his friend walking along the road
 - (2) when he saw the police officers coming
 - (3) when he climbed into the garden ()
- 7 Mr Jones withdrew some money _____.
- (1) when he was at the bank
 - (2) when he saw a street performance
 - (3) when he felt generous ()
- 8 The cat purrs contentedly _____.
- (1) when it chases rats
 - (2) when it sees its master
 - (3) when it is threatened ()
- 9 She locked the door _____.
- (1) when she left the house
 - (2) when she felt cold
 - (3) when she called her best friend ()
- 10 Sharon was sad _____.
- (1) when her pet dog fell sick
 - (2) when she received her birthday present
 - (3) when she saw her best friend ()

EXERCISE 20

Join each pair of sentences by using 'when'.

EXAMPLE

Janet was sick. We took her to the clinic.

When Janet was sick, we took her to the clinic.

1 The students went to their classrooms. The school bell rang.

2 The man hurt himself. He fell off the ladder.

3 The dog saw the postal worker. It barked.

4 I saw the smoke. I called the fire brigade.

5 You must drive carefully. The roads are wet.

6 She visits the dentist. She has a toothache.



Evaluate your progress through the Diagnostic Tests using the NUADU assessment and analytics tool. Try it now! (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

LESSON

7

PASSIVE VOICE USING 'MADE OF'

The phrase '**made of**' tells us the **materials** used in producing or creating an item. The **sentence** using this phrase has to be in the **passive voice**.

Examples

This shirt is **made of** cotton.

My watch is **made of** steel.

The stolen statue was **made of** gold.

This chest, which I bought from Mr Manson, is **made of** rosewood.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 21

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 That cabinet (is made of , are made of) wood.
- 2 This heavy box must (be made of , is made of) lead.
- 3 The houses, which (was made of , were made of) wood, were all burnt down.
- 4 All these shoes (is made of , are made of) leather.
- 5 The statue he bought (was made of , were made of) copper.
- 6 The vase she broke (was made of , were made of) clay.
- 7 The candles (is made of , are made of) wax.
- 8 My pair of slippers (was made of , were made of) rubber.
- 9 His white shirt (is made of , are made of) silk.
- 10 These flowers are not real. They (is made of , are made of) plastic.

EXERCISE 22

Fill in each blank with the correct verb followed by 'made of'.

- 1 The tyres of a car _____ rubber.
- 2 The furniture in the house _____ cane.
- 3 The earrings she lost _____ gold.
- 4 Most of these garments _____ cotton.
- 5 The handle of the pot _____ plastic.
- 6 The sweater which I am wearing _____ wool.
- 7 The man is selling wallets which _____ leather.
- 8 These forks and spoons are expensive. They _____ silver.
- 9 Those old coins _____ copper.
- 10 The fence _____ wood.

EXERCISE 23

Rearrange each set of words to form a proper sentence.

- 1 cotton. of blouse made Sharon's is

- 2 straw. hat made of is This

- 3 bags of are Those canvas. made

- 4 made of Most are glass. windows

- 5 The must made clay. pot be of

- 6 cardboard. of made are boxes Those

LESSON



FUTURE TIME USING 'SHALL' AND WILL'

There are two **verbs** which are used when we speak of the **future**. These verbs are '**shall**' and '**will**'. '**Shall**' is used with the pronouns '**I**' and '**we**' in statements and questions. '**Will**' is always used in statements and questions with '**you**' and '**they**'.

Examples

Shall we go to the beach now?

We **shall** go for the concert tomorrow evening.

Shall I ask John to join us for dinner?

I **shall** return the books to the library tomorrow.

Will you get me a towel, please?

You **will** take the same bus as Peter.

Mary and Linda **will** pick up the books this afternoon.

Will they be sending the computers to the new school?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 24

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 I (shall , will) go to the beach tomorrow.
- 2 My parents (shall , will) visit my uncle in Australia next month.
- 3 The workers (shall , will) finish the renovation next week.
- 4 We (shall , will) see a movie tonight.
- 5 The new restaurant (shall , will) be opened next year.
- 6 My mother (shall , will) bake a birthday cake for me.
- 7 Mr Stevens (shall , will) buy a new van soon.
- 8 My family and I (shall , will) leave for Europe tonight.
- 9 Mandy and Alicia (shall , will) go to the library tomorrow.
- 10 Susan (shall , will) write a letter to her pen friend.

EXERCISE 25

Fill in each blank with the simple future tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Sabrina _____ happy to hear the good news. (be)
- 2 I am afraid some of the students _____ to bring their school fees tomorrow. (forget)
- 3 I _____ hard for the examination. (study)
- 4 The plane _____ at the airport shortly. (arrive)
- 5 We _____ the party tonight. (attend)
- 6 This sad story _____ you cry. (make)
- 7 My twin brother and I _____ performing a song tomorrow. (be)
- 8 Dr Mason _____ a speech at the conference next week. (give)

EXERCISE 26

Fill in each blank with 'shall' or 'will'.

Mr Olivier parked his car in front of a shop. He and his wife were about to get out when a police officer appeared.

"You cannot park your car here. It (1) _____ obstruct traffic. You (2) _____ have to park somewhere else," said the police officer.

"I (3) _____ only take a few minutes. My wife and I need to buy something, then we (4) _____ be on our way," replied Mr Olivier.

"I am sorry, but if you park here, then I (5) _____ have to issue a summons," said the police officer. After warning them, the police officer left on his motorcycle.

LESSON

9

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS USING '-ER THAN' AND 'MORE ... THAN'

When we compare **two** things, we use the comparative forms of adjectives or adverbs.

We add **'-er'** to form the comparative for most adjectives and adverbs.

Examples

small, **smaller**
fast, **faster**
long, **longer**
short, **shorter**

We add **'more'** to form the comparative adjectives and adverbs that end with **'-ful'** and **'-ly'**.

Examples

beautiful, **more beautiful**
useful, **more useful**
quickly, **more quickly**
angrily, **more angrily**
carefully, **more carefully**

Although 'early' is an adverb, it is an exception. We say 'earlier' rather than 'more early'.

Examples

Mary's voice is **louder than** Jenny's.

Jane runs **faster than** Lily.

John cycles **more carefully than** his brother when going down the slope.

Bob is **more eager than** his younger sister to watch the movie.

EXERCISE 27

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 David runs (fast , faster) than Gary.
- 2 My brother drives (carefully , more carefully) than my sister.
- 3 Aaron kicked the ball (high , higher) up into the air.
- 4 Jason works as (hard , harder) as everyone else.
- 5 The cat ran (quickly , more quickly) down the road.
- 6 The parcel arrived (soon , sooner) than I expected.
- 7 Mary writes (neatly , more neatly) than Sarah.
- 8 The rain is coming down (strongly , more strongly) than it did just now.
- 9 Those who come (early , earlier) will get good seats at the stadium.
- 10 Can this battery last (long , longer) than the others?

EXERCISE 28

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets. Add the word 'more' where necessary.

- 1 My sister sings _____ than my cousin. (beautiful)
- 2 Peter came _____ than the rest. (late)
- 3 It rained _____ today than it did yesterday. (heavily)
- 4 An aeroplane can fly _____ than a bird. (fast)
- 5 My torch shines _____ than yours. (brightly)
- 6 Mr Abbott gave _____ to the Community Chest than Mr Janson. (generously)
- 7 William behaves _____ than his brother. (politely)
- 8 John studied _____ than I did for the test, so his results are better than mine. (hard)
- 9 Jasmine speaks _____ than Tania. (softly)
- 10 The speaker spoke _____ than his opponent. (clearly)

EXERCISE 29

Fill in each blank with the comparative forms of the words. Add the word 'more' where necessary.

EXAMPLE

angrily more angrily

1 fast _____

2 patiently _____

3 hard _____

4 near _____

5 slowly _____

6 soundly _____

7 late _____

8 far _____



Do you know the comparative forms?
Go to **My SAPeducation App** or www.sapgrp.com

LESSON

10

HABITUAL ACTION IN THE PAST WITH 'USED TO'

People may have had **habits** in the **past**. They may also have **done certain things regularly in the past**. When we speak of habits which people had or the things they did regularly in the past, we use '**used to**'.

Examples

My cousin **used to** eat a lot of unhealthy food when he was younger.
My grandfather **used to** exercise in the morning at the park.
Jason **used to** cycle to school every morning.
Wendy **used to** sew her own blouses.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 30

Rewrite the following sentences by adding 'used to'.

EXAMPLE

Penny walked to school every day.
Penny used to walk to school every day.

- 1 My sister was afraid of spiders.

- 2 Mr Beins worked in that factory as a manager.

- 3 This island was a small fishing village.

- 4 I jogged five kilometres daily.

- 5 My neighbours made a lot of noise.

- 6 Rodney was rude and lazy.

EXERCISE 31

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 My family and I used to _____ to the beach regularly.
(1) go (2) goes (3) going (4) gone ()
- 2 We used to _____ to school.
(1) cycling (2) cycled (3) cycle (4) cycles ()
- 3 Mr Harrison used to _____ football in school.
(1) played (2) play (3) plays (4) playing ()
- 4 I used to _____ with my friends and relatives.
(1) argue (2) argues (3) arguing (4) argued ()
- 5 These pants used to _____ me, but now they are too tight.
(1) fitted (2) fits (3) fit (4) fitting ()
- 6 David used to _____ all day.
(1) slept (2) sleeps (3) sleeping (4) sleep ()
- 7 My uncle used to _____ in a small village.
(1) lived (2) live (3) lives (4) living ()
- 8 My husband used to _____ me to work.
(1) send (2) sent (3) sends (4) sending ()
- 9 Mr Richard used to _____ fruit for a living.
(1) selling (2) sells (3) sold (4) sell ()
- 10 My father used to _____ me funny stories.
(1) tell (2) tells (3) told (4) telling ()

LESSON

11

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

In some sentences, we may find **two objects**. One of the objects is the **direct object** and the other is the **indirect object**. If the **indirect object** is a **person** or an **animal**, we often write the **indirect object first**.

Examples

I gave **John** a book.

Sara passed **me** a book just now.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 32

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 My mother will bake (I , me , mine) a birthday cake.
- 2 Lucy lent (he , his , him) some money.
- 3 The sales assistant showed (them , their , they) the product.
- 4 Mr Abel gave (hers , she , her) a bouquet of roses.
- 5 Our teacher told (us , we , our) a story.
- 6 My aunt bought (we , they , me) a present.
- 7 The employer paid (my , our , them) their salaries.
- 8 The seamstress sewed (her , his , their) a new dress.
- 9 Nicholas sold (I , me , hers) his new bicycle.
- 10 James wrote (they , we , her) a letter.

EXERCISE 33

Complete each sentence in your own words.

- 1 The teacher asked the students _____.
- 2 My friend showed me _____.
- 3 The principal asked the boy _____.
- 4 My pen friend wrote me _____.
- 5 The generous man gave his son _____.
- 6 Pamela lent her friend _____.
- 7 I offered the old lady _____.
- 8 We gave the children _____.
- 9 My father will buy me _____.
- 10 Andy showed his parents _____.

EXERCISE 34

Answer each question with the help of the words in the brackets.

1 What did Mr Jones buy his daughter? (a dress)

2 What did Mr Lyson give the honest boy? (a reward)

3 What did Randy show his parents? (his report book)

4 What did Peter lend George? (his bicycle)

5 What will Jane give her best friend? (a handmade card)

6 What did your father build you? (a treehouse)

EXERCISE 35

Rearrange each set of words to form a proper sentence.

1 showed The sales assistant a white dress. Carol

2 a picture. painted The artist them

3 some lemonade. Sharon me poured

4 us Our test. gave teacher a

5 kite. brother made a My me

6 the cat You milk. some must give

LESSON

12

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE — FOR COMPLETED ACTIONS

The **present perfect tense** is made up of '**has**' or '**have**' + the **past participle**. When we use the **present perfect tense**, we do not mention any **definite time frame** like yesterday or last year. Instead, we use words like '**yet**', '**just**' and '**already**'.

Examples

Calvin **has** just **eaten** his dinner.

Mandy **has** already **informed** us about her birthday party.

The teacher **has** not **gone** home yet.

You **have done** a good job.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 36

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 The children have (take , took , taken) their dinner.
- 2 Judy has (posted , posts , post) the letter.
- 3 Mother has (sweep , swept , sweeps) the floor.
- 4 The concert has just (begin , began , begun).
- 5 We have (see , seen , saw) this movie.
- 6 Somebody has (stolen , stole , steal) my new bicycle.
- 7 She has (take , taken , took) the dog for a walk.
- 8 I have (write , wrote , written) a letter to my parents.
- 9 The cyclist has (injure , injures , injured) himself badly.
- 10 The students have (finish , finishes , finished) their examinations.

EXERCISE 37

Fill in each blank with the present perfect tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Mr Mendoza _____ in this school for many years.
(teach)
- 2 Mrs Wilkins _____ the birthday cake. (bake)
- 3 The students _____ already _____ their homework. (do)
- 4 The lion _____ the deer. (catch)
- 5 Miss Reeves _____ the first prize in the essay writing competition. (win)
- 6 The waiter _____ some of the dishes. (keep)
- 7 The birds _____ to their nests. (fly)
- 8 The baby _____ the whole bottle of milk. (drink)

EXERCISE 38

Rearrange each set of words to form a proper sentence.

1 painted the house. have men The

2 film. has this seen David

3 I composition. just written the have

4 cooked My has mother dinner. already

5 destroyed has the houses. The fire

6 visited the Jane orphanage has twice.



Recap the use of present perfect tense here.
Go to **My SAPeducation App** or www.sapgrp.com

EXERCISE 39

Fill in each blank with the present perfect tense of the verb in the brackets.

I have just received an email. It is from David, my pen friend in New Zealand. David (1) _____ (write) several emails to me.

I (2) _____ (send) him some parcels and postcards.

In this email, David tells me that he (3) _____ just _____ (take) up stamp collecting as his hobby. He

(4) _____ already _____ (collect) many stamps from different countries and (5) _____ (arrange) them in

an album. He is asking me to send him some stamps from Singapore as he knows that I have been collecting stamps for some time. I, too,

(6) _____ (ask) him to send me some stamps from his country.

So far, he (7) _____ already _____ (give) me ten

beautiful stamps from New Zealand. I (8) _____ (decide) to

send him some Singapore stamps in my next parcel to him.



Improve your results with unlimited practice and receive instant, real-time feedback on the Diagnostic Tests. (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

LESSON

13

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE — QUESTION FORM WITH 'EVER'

The **present perfect tense** is used when we use the **adverb 'ever'** in a question. When we use the adverb **'ever'** in a question, it is usual to write the **verb phrase** according to the **following pattern**:

Have/Has + noun/pronoun + ever + past participle

Examples

Have + you (pronoun) + ever + seen (past participle) an ostrich?
Have you **ever** seen an ostrich?

Has + David (noun) + ever + eaten (past participle) durians before?
Has David **ever** eaten durians before?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 40

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Has Mary ever (be , been , being) to a circus?
- 2 Have Peter and John ever (see , saw , seen) a camel?
- 3 Has Alfred ever (take , taken , took) part in a contest?
- 4 Have you ever (eaten , eat , ate) a grapefruit?
- 5 Has your father ever (lost , lose , loses) his temper?
- 6 Has George ever (do , does , done) this before?
- 7 Have the children ever (drink , drunk , drank) green tea?
- 8 Has Mr Parker ever (drive , drove , driven) a lorry?
- 9 Has Samantha ever (ridden , rode , ride) a bicycle?
- 10 Have Susie and Fred ever (touch , touched , touches) an elephant?

EXERCISE 41

Fill in each blank with the present perfect tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 _____ you ever _____ a koala? (see)
- 2 _____ Eddy and Edward ever _____ a mountain?
(climb)
- 3 _____ Miss Brown ever _____ to China? (be)
- 4 _____ the children ever _____ a horror movie?
(watch)
- 5 _____ Jill ever _____ in an aeroplane? (fly)
- 6 _____ Fanny ever _____ in this pool? (swim)
- 7 _____ the girls ever _____ in a concert? (sing)
- 8 _____ Mr Jones ever _____ a coconut? (taste)
- 9 _____ you ever _____ your own kite? (make)
- 10 _____ your cat ever _____ from a tree? (jump)

LESSON

14

PASSIVE VOICE USING THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

In a sentence, we usually find **two nouns** — one **before** the verb, and one **after** the verb. The noun **before the verb** is the **subject**, and the noun **after the verb** is the **object**. To change a sentence into the **passive voice**, we take the **object** and put it in the front of the sentence.

Examples

Mother (subject) cooks dinner (object) for us.
Dinner (object) is cooked for us (by mother).

The **passive verb** in the **simple present tense** is formed like this:

be (am/is/are) + past participle

Examples

The police **arrest** the men for vandalism.
The men **are arrested** for vandalism.

He **paints** the main door every two years.
The main door **is painted** every two years.

EXERCISE 42

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 At the circus, the animals are (keep , keeps , kept) in cages.
- 2 These souvenirs are usually (sold , sell , sells) to tourists.
- 3 English is (speak , spoke , spoken) by almost everyone.
- 4 That book is (write , written , wrote) by Enid Blyton.
- 5 The flock of sheep is (driven , drove , drive) to the field every morning.
- 6 Pendants are (wear , worn , wore) around the neck.
- 7 Rice is (grow , grows , grown) in Thailand.
- 8 Children programmes are (shown , show , showed) on television every morning.

EXERCISE 43

Fill in each blank with the passive voice of the simple present tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 The animals _____ by the zoo-keepers. (feed)
- 2 Fish and meat _____ in the market. (sell)
- 3 The houses here _____ mostly _____ of bricks and cement. (build)
- 4 Several important people _____ to the party. (invite)
- 5 The floor of the classroom _____ daily. (sweep)
- 6 The knife _____ of steel. (make)
- 7 Aprons _____ in this factory. (sew)
- 8 The grass in our school field _____ once a month. (cut)

EXERCISE 44

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice, leaving out the underlined words.

EXAMPLE

The school holds two examinations every year.

Two examinations are held every year.

1 The soldiers raise the flag every morning.

2 We cook food in the kitchen.

3 The manager keeps the money in the safe.

4 My father paints the fence every year.

5 The workers pack the fruit in crates.

LESSON 15

PASSIVE VOICE USING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The **passive verb** in the **simple past tense** is formed like this:

be (was/were) + past participle

Examples

The librarian **told** the boy to return his library books.

The boy **was told** to return his library books.

Peter's father **treated** us to a delicious dinner last night.

We **were treated** to a delicious dinner last night.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 45

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 My car (was repaired , were repaired) yesterday.
- 2 The famous paintings (was exhibited , were exhibited) in the gallery.
- 3 The river (was flooded , were flooded) after the heavy rain.
- 4 The soldiers (was rewarded , were rewarded) after the five-day training in the jungle.
- 5 The short story which won the first prize (was written , were written) by Daniel Lawson.
- 6 The patient (was examined , were examined) by two different doctors.
- 7 The thief (was caught , were caught) by the police.
- 8 A lot of money (was spent , were spent) on the building of the new school.
- 9 One of the pages (was torn , were torn) from the book.
- 10 Some of the eggs I bought (was broken , were broken).

EXERCISE 46

Fill in each blank with the passive voice of the simple past tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 The television set I bought _____ from Germany.
(import)
- 2 Mr Gerald _____ in an accident last week. (injure)
- 3 The dress I wore _____ by my mother. (sew)
- 4 This programme _____ on television a few months ago.
(show)
- 5 The bangles she lost _____ of gold. (make)
- 6 The naughty students _____ by the principal this morning.
(scold)
- 7 The drowning boy _____ by the lifeguard on duty.
(save)
- 8 The students _____ to do their homework. (remind)
- 9 The food _____ by the polite waitress. (serve)
- 10 A strange noise _____ coming from the kitchen. (hear)

EXERCISE 47

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice, leaving out the underlined words.

1 My uncle played the song on the piano.

2 The workers built a bridge across the river.

3 I found your watch under the bed.

4 The gardener cut down the tree behind my house.

5 Mr Elton rang the school bell for recess.

6 Jason read the story from the book aloud.

7 My mother threw the stale bread into the dustbin.

8 The villagers caught several large snakes in the forest.

9 The thugs kidnapped the rich man a few nights ago.

10 The housekeeper cleaned the windows yesterday.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES — THE PAST CONTINUOUS FOLLOWED BY THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Sometimes, we write about **two events** that happened in the **past**. The **first** of these **events** took a longer time to complete than the **second**. The second event then happened during the first event (before completion).

The **past continuous tense** is used for the **first** event (which took a longer time to complete) and the **simple past tense** is used for the **second** event (that happened during the first event).

The two tenses follow the usual pattern of the **sequence of tenses**, whereby the **past continuous tense** is **followed by** the **simple past tense**.

Examples

I **was eating** when the postal worker **knocked** on the door.

They **were hiding** behind the door when Mrs Tucker **entered** the room.

John **was sending** an email when the computer **stopped** working.

EXERCISE 48

Fill in each blank with the simple past tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 We were having our dinner when the doorbell _____.
(ring)
- 2 The children were walking along the road when they _____
the accident. (see)
- 3 I was fishing by the river when I _____ a snake. (spot)
- 4 She was watching television when she _____ asleep.
(fall)
- 5 We were having a picnic at the beach when it _____ to
rain. (start)
- 6 The boys were swimming in the pool when they _____
someone shout for help. (hear)
- 7 Mary was cleaning her room when her friend _____.
(call)
- 8 Vincent was playing a game on the computer when his tutor
_____. (come)
- 9 The children were playing football when the stray dog
_____ across the field. (run)
- 10 The clerk was typing a letter when the manager _____ in.
(walk)

EXERCISE 49

Fill in each blank with the past continuous tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 The children _____ television when the lights went out.
(watch)
- 2 I _____ on the stool when it broke. (sit)
- 3 Mrs Peares _____ in town when a thief snatched her purse.
(shop)
- 4 As we _____ in the park, we found a puppy. (jog)
- 5 As I _____ the house, the postal worker came. (leave)
- 6 While John _____ a letter, his sister walked into the room.
(write)
- 7 Marie dropped a plate while she _____ the table. (clear)
- 8 The boy _____ up the tree when a bee stung him. (climb)
- 9 The dog _____ at the stranger when the police officers arrived. (bark)
- 10 Mr and Mrs Miller _____ in the park when a boy on Rollerblades ran into them. (walk)

EXERCISE 50

Fill in each blank with the past continuous tense or the simple past tense of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 Jane _____ (sweep) the floor when a big black cat _____ (scurry) across the room.
- 2 While I _____ (fly) my kite, the string _____ (snap).
- 3 My brother _____ (play) in the park when the rain _____ (come).
- 4 We _____ (wait) for the bus when we _____ (meet) our neighbour.
- 5 As I _____ (go) to school, I _____ (see) a car crash into a lamp-post.
- 6 The boys _____ (run) down the hill when one of them _____ (sprain) his ankle.
- 7 The farmer _____ (sow) some seeds when a snake _____ (bite) him.
- 8 The men _____ (row) the boat back to shore when it _____ (spring) a leak.
- 9 As Rey _____ (get) off the bus, he _____ (trip) and fell.
- 10 Charles _____ (cycle) in the park near his house when a dog _____ (dash) across the path.

LESSON

17

CONJUNCTIONS

There are two kinds of **conjunctions**. The first joins two words or sentences together, for example, '**and**', '**but**' and '**or**'. The second **attaches** or **fixes** one sentence to another, for example, '**because**', '**after**', '**before**', '**so**' and '**if**'.

'**And**' simply **joins** two sentences.

Example

The children are very young **and** active.

'**But**' is used to give an **opposite idea**.

Example

Fanny is thin **but** healthy.

'**Or**' is used when we speak of **choices**.

Example

George can come with me **or** he can stay at home.

'**Because**' is used to give a **reason**.

Example

Vanessa came late **because** she missed the bus.

'**After**' and '**before**' tell us about time.

Example

After my baby sister had her bath, she went to sleep.
Sheila arrived at the party **before** I did.

'**So**' mentions a **result**.

Example

John's computer could not be repaired, **so** his parents bought him a new one.

'**If**' is used to state a **condition**.

Example

If it rains, we will not go to the zoo.

EXERCISE 51

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

and
but

or
so

because
before

after
if

- 1 Susan brushes her teeth _____ she goes to bed.
- 2 Henry fell from the stool, _____ he was not hurt.
- 3 It was very warm in the room, _____ my father switched on the fan.
- 4 My friends _____ I went to the zoo last Sunday.
- 5 Miss Davidson was not feeling well, _____ she went to the clinic.
- 6 Some of the students were sad _____ they could not go on the class trip to Australia.
- 7 Ken and Larry wiped themselves dry with a towel _____ they had swum in the pool.
- 8 I would have passed the examination with flying colours _____ I had studied a little harder.
- 9 Is your mother at home _____ has she gone out?
- 10 The roads were flooded _____ there was a heavy rain.

EXERCISE 52

Join each pair of sentences by using a suitable conjunction.

- 1 Mother sprayed insecticide at the cockroach. It was still alive.

- 2 The little girl cannot read. She cannot write.

- 3 Susan went to the beach. Her friends went to the beach.

- 4 It was very cold. I wore my coat.

- 5 Mason fell. The floor was wet and slippery.

- 6 Nathan was late for school. He missed the bus.

- 7 You will succeed. You work hard.

- 8 The food looks delicious. It tastes horrible.



Learn to use these conjunctions correctly.
Go to **My SAPeducation App** or www.sapgrp.com

EXERCISE 53

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box.

and or because after but so before if

Mr Lansbury was a good (1) _____ hard-working man,
(2) _____ he liked to gamble. One day, he felt he had good
luck, (3) _____ he bought twenty lottery tickets. He thought to
himself, "I shall be very rich (4) _____ one of the tickets strikes
the first prize."

(5) _____ buying the tickets, he rushed home to tell his
wife. His wife became angry (6) _____ he had wasted so much
money. She told him to sell the tickets to his friends (7) _____ to
anyone who would buy them.

Mr Lansbury reluctantly sold all his tickets to his cousin one day
(8) _____ the draw. The following day, both Mr Lansbury
(9) _____ his wife were surprised to learn that his cousin had
become a millionaire (10) _____ one of his tickets had the
winning combination!

LESSON

18

CONJUNCTION — 'EITHER ... OR' AND 'NEITHER ... NOR'

Some conjunctions are often seen in pairs. Two such conjunctions are '**either ... or**' and '**neither ... nor**'. When we mean '**no**' or '**not**', it is usual to use '**neither ... nor**'. When we speak of a **choice**, we may use '**either ... or**'.

Examples

Neither Jacelyn **nor** her sister speaks Mandarin.

The young boy can **neither** read **nor** write.

Either the green **or** blue blanket will be given to the guest.

Jenny can **either** stay at home **or** go shopping with me.

EXERCISE 54

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Ben wants to be either a doctor (nor , or) a lawyer when he grows up.
- 2 (Neither , Either) Eugene nor his brother was present at Jason's birthday party.
- 3 The farmer could neither read (nor , or) write.
- 4 (Neither , Either) Mr Finch or Mr Lincoln will have to attend the meeting.
- 5 Sharon likes neither the blue (nor , or) the red dress. She prefers the pink shirt.
- 6 We can go to (neither , either) the beach or the cinema.
- 7 Neither Mr Grant (nor , or) Mr Benson owns a car. Each of them owns a motorcycle.
- 8 My cousin can (neither , either) sing nor dance, but he draws very well.
- 9 You can have (neither , either) tea or coffee to go with your cake.
- 10 Mr Brown neither smokes (nor , or) drinks.

EXERCISE 55

Fill in each blank with 'either ... or' or 'neither ... nor'.

- 1 Paul is very weak. He can _____ walk _____ speak.
- 2 You can have _____ the chocolate _____ the ice cream. You cannot have both.
- 3 It is a lovely day. We can _____ go for a swim _____ take a stroll in the park.
- 4 I like _____ Mr Carter _____ his wife. They are very quarrelsome.
- 5 My grandmother is not feeling well. _____ my brother _____ I will accompany her to see a doctor.
- 6 The painters may come _____ today _____ tomorrow to paint the house.
- 7 Mr Priestley leads a healthy lifestyle. He _____ jogs _____ goes to the gym to stay fit.
- 8 There are two ways to get to the resort. We can take _____ the coach _____ the train.
- 9 _____ Mr Dawson _____ his wife knows how to cook. They always have their meals at the food centre.
- 10 My dog is very tame. It _____ bites _____ barks at people.

EXERCISE 56

Join each pair of sentences by using 'either ... or' or 'neither ... nor'.

- 1 You can have cakes. You can have biscuits.

- 2 Jack wants to be a pilot. He also wants to be a musician.

- 3 Mr Spears cannot drive a car. He cannot ride a motorcycle.

- 4 Mr Finch does not know Mary. Mrs Finch does not know Mary.

- 5 We can take a bus to school. We can walk to school.

- 6 You can cut the piece of paper with a razor. You can also cut it with a pair of scissors.

- 7 I can watch television. I can listen to the radio.

- 8 I may have left my bag in the bedroom. I may have left it in the kitchen.

- 9 My father does not smoke. He does not drink.

- 10 Lucy can come to the party. Lucy can go home.



Evaluate your progress through the Diagnostic Tests using the NUADU assessment and analytics tool. Try it now! (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

LESSON

19

'A LITTLE' AND 'A LOT OF' WITH UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

We use **'a little'** and **'a lot of'** when we speak of the **quantity** of uncountable nouns.

Examples

There is still **a little** apple juice left in the jug.

There is **a lot of** stewed beef in the pot.

You need **a little** butter and **a lot of** sugar if you wish to bake the cake.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 57

Fill in each blank with **'a little'** or **'a lot of'**.

- 1 The cook added _____ salt to the soup. It is too salty.
- 2 There is only _____ flour left. We need more to bake the wedding cake.
- 3 There is only _____ food left. I do not think it is enough for all of you.
- 4 Mr Elton bought a huge car. It must have cost him _____ money.
- 5 Thailand exports _____ rice to other countries.
- 6 The guests enjoyed the feast thoroughly and very soon, there was only _____ food left.
- 7 You need _____ sugar in order to make the chocolate cake sweet.
- 8 Please refill my water bottle for me. There is only _____ water left.

EXERCISE 58

Look at the pictures. Fill in each blank with 'a little' or 'a lot of'.

1 There is _____ water in the glass.



2 There is _____ rice in the pot.



3 There is _____ money on the table.



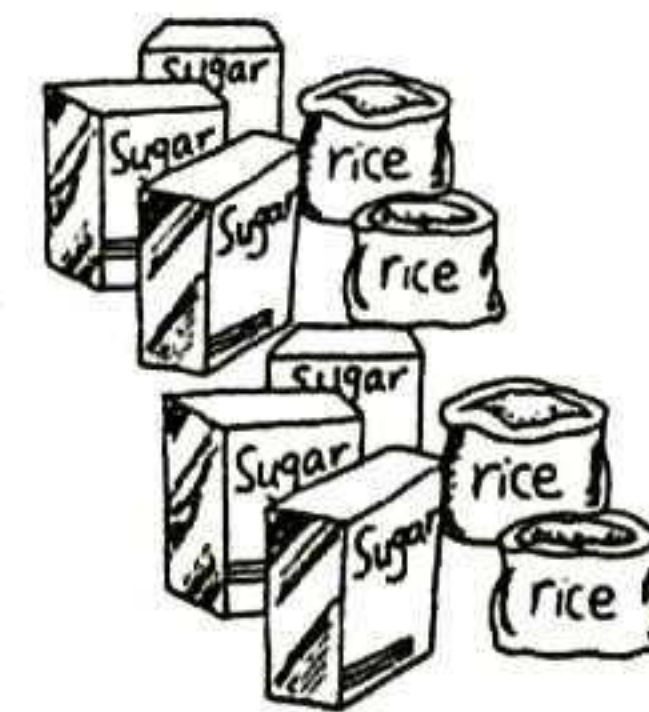
4 There is _____ milk left in the jug.



5 We gain _____ knowledge from reading.



6 Mrs Jones buys _____ rice and sugar from the market.



7 There is only _____ oil in the frying pan.



8 Mrs Taylor bought _____ silk to make a beautiful wedding gown for her daughter.



9 I do not like my coffee to be too sweet. Just put _____ sugar in it.



10 The lorry is carrying _____ sand.



LESSON 20

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES USING 'ON', 'IN', 'UNDER', 'BEHIND' AND 'NEAR'

Adjectival phrases tell us more about the **nouns** they come after.

Example

The eggs **in the basket** are fresh from the farm.

We can then ask 'Which eggs?'. The answer will be 'Those in the basket.'

These phrases **usually start with a preposition**.

Examples

The man **in the red jacket** is my uncle.

The kitten sleeping **under the table** belongs to my grandmother.

The computers **in this room** are brand-new.

EXERCISE 59

Underline the adjectival phrase in each sentence.

- 1 The man in the grey suit is my father.
- 2 The pen on the desk belongs to Megan.
- 3 The cat under the table has a long black tail.
- 4 The bicycle behind the tree is mine.
- 5 The house near the lake is vacant.
- 6 The books on the shelf are old.
- 7 The apples in the basket are rotten.
- 8 Mr Jackson from the police headquarters is here to see you.
- 9 The tree behind my house has been chopped down.
- 10 The shop near my home has been robbed.

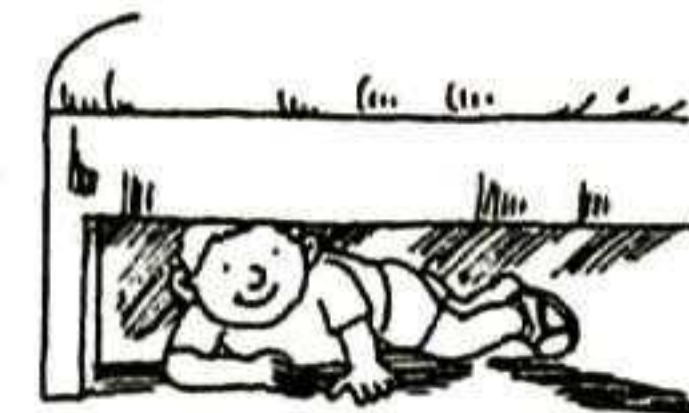
EXERCISE 60

Complete each sentence with an adjectival phrase beginning with 'on', 'in', 'under', 'behind' or 'near'. Use the word(s) in the brackets to help you.

- 1 The clock _____ has stopped. (wall)



- 2 The boy _____ is my cousin. (bed)



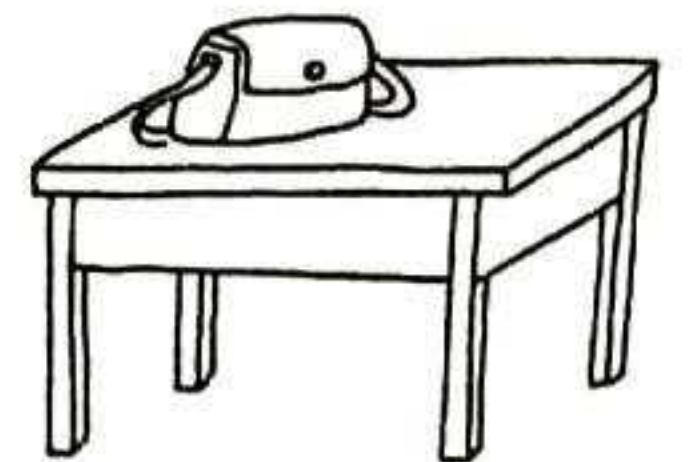
- 3 The clothes _____ are clean. (cupboard)



- 4 The boy _____ is my brother. (chair)



- 5 The handbag _____ belongs to Mrs Andrews. (table)



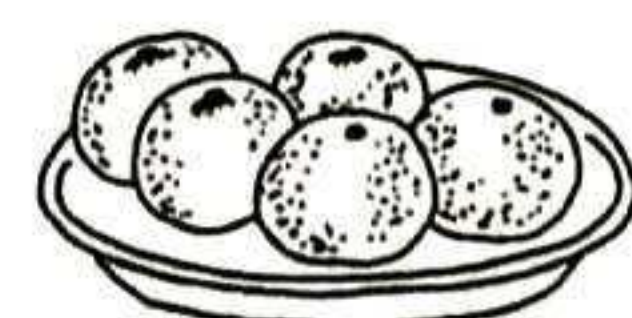
- 6 The insects _____ are the bee and the butterfly. (dragonfly)



- 7 The bird _____ is a parrot. (cage)



- 8 The fruit _____ are oranges. (plate)



- 9 The man _____ is my father. (living room)



- 10 The dolls _____ belong to my little sister. (shelves)



EXERCISE 61

Combine the two sentences by changing one of the sentences into an adjectival phrase.

1 The vase is on the counter. It is made of glass.

2 The paint is in the tin. It has dried up.

3 The boat is under the bridge. It belongs to that fisherman.

4 The man is behind the tree. He is a thief.

5 The tent is near the pond. It is set up by the boys.

6 The cat is under the bed. It is sleeping.

7 The big book is on the desk. It is a dictionary.

8 The stories are found in this book. They are interesting.

LESSON 21

USING 'SO' TO INDICATE SIMILAR FACTS OR EXPERIENCES

We may use the adverb **'so'** to show **sameness** when

- (a) two facts are similar;
- (b) two events are similar;
- (c) two people or animals do similar actions;
- (d) two living things or objects have the same quality.

Examples

David is a football player. Nelson is a football player.

David is a football player, **so** is Nelson.

Christmas is celebrated in many countries. New Year is celebrated in many countries.

Christmas is celebrated in many countries, **so** is New Year.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 62

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Dave is a good swimmer, so (am , is , are) I.
- 2 Lynette and Helen were at the party, so (was , were , had) we.
- 3 The doors are closed, so (is , are , were) the windows.
- 4 Mrs Hill's children are polite, so (is , was , are) Mrs Watson's children.
- 5 Leopards have spots on their body, so (does , has , do) cheetahs.
- 6 Mary likes to sing, so (do , does , has) Sharon.
- 7 My brother goes to St James School, so (do , does , did) my sister.
- 8 Peggy finished her homework, so (do , does , did) her sister.

EXERCISE 63

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

- 1 An owl hunts at night, so _____ a bat.
- 2 Helen has a bicycle, so _____ I.
- 3 Susie likes chocolate, so _____ her friends.
- 4 Mr Michel donates blood regularly, so _____ Mr Stevens.
- 5 I was going to the library, so _____ they.
- 6 My mother is a doctor, so _____ my father.
- 7 They have passed the test, so _____ we.
- 8 Melvin can run very fast, so _____ Nathan.

EXERCISE 64

Write a sentence using 'so' with the help of the word(s) in the brackets.

- 1 The tour guide was very courteous. (the driver)

- 2 A police officer carries a weapon. (a soldier)

- 3 Melissa is hungry. (I)

- 4 Mr Wilson attended the meeting. (Miss Carter)

- 5 The boys enjoyed themselves at the party. (the girls)

- 6 Tammy will take part in the contest. (my sister)

LESSON 22

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES WITH 'IF'

A simple **conditional clause** begins with the conjunction **'if'**. The verb **in the conditional clause** is in the **simple present tense**.

Examples

If you **pass** your examinations, ...
If there **is** no sunlight, ...

The **verb in the main clause** is in the **simple future tense** — **'shall'**, **'will'**.

Examples

If you pass your examinations, I **shall** buy you a present.
If there is no sunlight, the plants **will** die.

We can also use **'can'** or **'may'** instead of **'shall'** or **'will'**.

Examples

If John practises hard enough, he **can** make it to the school football team.
If I have the time, I **may** go to the library.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 65

Choose the most appropriate answer and write its number in the brackets.

1 If you do not hurry, _____.

- (1) you will not be late
- (2) you will miss the train
- (3) you will fail the test

()

2 If there is no water, _____.

- (1) all living things will die
- (2) we will be very hungry
- (3) I will become thin

()

3 If I do not study hard, _____.

- (1) I will miss the bus
- (2) I will be late for school
- (3) I will fail the examination

()

4 If you are naughty, _____.

- (1) I shall inform your parents
- (2) I shall be naughty
- (3) I shall inform my parents

()

5 If the children play with matches, _____.

- (1) they will be tired
- (2) they will be clever
- (3) they will hurt themselves

()

6 If you ask her, _____.

- (1) they will help you
- (2) she will help you
- (3) I shall help you

()

7 If the weather is hot, _____.

- (1) the wet clothes will dry soon
- (2) you will have to put on a coat
- (3) I shall switch on the radio

()

8 If you disturb the dog, _____.

- (1) it will fall asleep
- (2) it will bite you
- (3) it may not recognise you

()

EXERCISE 66

Fill in each blank with the future tense ('shall' or 'will') of the verb in the brackets.

- 1 We _____ at home if it rains. (stay)
- 2 If you are not careful, you _____ the vase. (break)
- 3 I _____ her if I have the time. (visit)
- 4 If you stop smoking, you _____ much healthier. (feel)
- 5 If they do not do their homework, their form teacher _____ them. (punish)
- 6 If the children play in the rain, they _____ a cold. (catch)
- 7 If it is too dark, I _____ on the table lamp for you. (switch)
- 8 The driver _____ with an accident if he drives so recklessly. (meet)

EXERCISE 67

Join each pair of sentences by using the conjunction 'if'.

1 I am too tired. I shall take a rest.

2 The baby will cry. It is hungry.

3 You do not have enough money. I shall lend you some.

4 You are naughty. Your father will scold you.

5 Henry fails his examination. His parents will be sad.

6 You drop the vase. It will break.

7 Ice will melt. It is left under the sun.

8 You park your car here. You will be fined.

LESSON 23

PHRASAL VERBS

A **phrasal verb** is made up of **two** words, mainly a **verb** and a **preposition** or **adverbial particle**.

Examples

The dog **ran away** with a piece of meat in its mouth.
Susan **wakes up** at six o'clock every morning.
He **turned down** the invitation to the party.

Here are some commonly used phrasal verbs and their meanings. Try to remember some of them. A good dictionary helps as you can look up phrasal verbs and their various meanings.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
add in	include	get up	wake up; stand up
add up	calculate the sum	give back	return
blow out	extinguish	give in	agree or accept unwillingly
blow up	explode	give out	give (information)
break down	cry; stop working	give up	stop doing or trying
break in (into)	enter by force	go after	chase; try to catch
break out	begin to happen; escape	go away	leave
come across	find; discover	go back	return
come along	follow	go down	sink; become lower in amount
close down	stop operating	go off	explode; leave
close up	move closer; not open for a while	go on	continue
fall back	move back or backwards	go out	leave a place
fall down	fall onto the ground	go over	check; think carefully
fall out	quarrel	go through	search; experience
find out	discover	go up	increase; explode
get along	be friendly with	grow on	like more and more
get away	escape	grow out (of)	become too big for one's clothes; stop doing (a habit, action)
get in	enter	grow up	develop
get on	continue; make progress	hand in	give
get out	escape; leave	hand out	distribute
get over	finish; feel better		

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
hand over	give power or responsibility to someone	run away	leave; escape
keep off	stay away	run down	hit; injure
keep out	stay away	run into	hit; meet
knock about	hit a few times	run out	use up
knock down	hit (with or by a car)	run over	hit
leave out	exclude	set aside	keep for use later
look after	take care of	set off	begin (a trip)
look around	search	set out	start to do
look at	see	set up	start; build
look for	search; hunt	switch off	turn off
look on	watch	switch on	turn on
look out	search	switch over	change
look over	examine	take apart	separate
look round	search	take in	allow someone to stay
look up	visit; try to find	take off	leave; remove
make off	escape	take on	accept
make out	try to see or understand	take out	withdraw
make up	form (an excuse)	take up	be interested to spend time doing something
open up	become bigger (hole, crack); start to talk	throw away	dispose
pass around	offer	tidy away	pack and keep neatly
pass away	die	turn back	move in opposite direction; walk back
pass by	walk past	turn down	not accept; reject
pick on	bully	turn in	return
pick out	choose	turn off	switch off
pick up	collect; lift	turn on	switch on
pull out	leave; move; get something out	turn out	turn off; happen in a way
push over	cause something or someone to fall	turn up	come; attend; increase (heat, volume)
put away	keep	warm up	become warm; do exercise
put back	return to its original position or place	write back	reply (letter)
put on	wear	write down	write on a piece of paper
put off	postpone	write out	write something on paper in a neat way
put out	extinguish		
put up	build; stay		
ring up	phone		
run after	chase		

EXERCISE 68

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 The students handed (out , over , in) their homework to the teacher.
- 2 The children were told to pick (on , out , up) the litter.
- 3 I usually get (over , away , up) at six o'clock in the morning.
- 4 Raymond fell (down , away , out) and injured his knee.
- 5 The thief broke (down , into , out) the house and stole the antique vase.
- 6 Please switch (off , over , in) the light when you leave the room.
- 7 Peter took (in , up , off) his muddy shoes before he entered the house.
- 8 Mary looked (up , out , at) the meaning of the word in the dictionary.
- 9 Wayne wants to be a pilot when he grows (on , up , out).
- 10 His mother told him to put (out , off , away) his toys.

EXERCISE 69

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided.

- 1 Please _____ the tap after use.
 (1) turn out (3) close up
 (2) turn off (4) close down ()

- 2 The firefighters managed to _____ the fire before it spread to the nearby houses.
 (1) put out (3) look after
 (2) put up (4) switch off ()

- 3 Lily _____ some money to buy her mother a birthday present.
 (1) gave up (3) set apart
 (2) gave in (4) set aside ()

- 4 My father _____ smoking a few years ago.
 (1) picked out (3) gave up
 (2) picked on (4) gave out ()

- 5 My friend _____ my address in her notebook.
 (1) took off (3) wrote down
 (2) took out (4) wrote out ()

- 6 The gardener told the children to _____ the grass.
 (1) run into (3) go through
 (2) keep off (4) pick on ()

7 I _____ my jacket when the weather is cold.

(1) warm up

(3) add in

(2) put on

(4) close down

()

8 She _____ the fan as it was very hot.

(1) opened up

(3) turned out

(2) got out

(4) switched on

()

9 She became an orphan when her parents _____ two years ago.

(1) passed away

(3) ran away

(2) went off

(4) grew up

()

10 Sharon used a calculator to _____ the numbers.

(1) add up

(3) look up

(2) make up

(4) put up

()

EXERCISE 70

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

got out	found out	went out	fallen off	broke out
rang up	put out	putting on	gave up	took up

A few months ago, a fire (1) _____ in my home, causing a blackout at the same time. I was (2) _____ my pyjamas when it happened. The light in my room flickered before it (3) _____. Someone shouted, "Fire! Fire!" My family and I (4) _____ of the house to safety. My father (5) _____ the fire brigade immediately. Our neighbours wanted to help, but the fire was too great.

Luckily, the firefighters arrived in time to (6) _____ the fire before it spread to the other houses.

Later, we (7) _____ that the cause of the fire was a lighted cigarette which had (8) _____ the ashtray and onto the carpet. From that day on, my father (9) _____ smoking and (10) _____ eating sweets instead.

LESSON 24

REPORTED COMMANDS AND REQUESTS USING 'TOLD' AND 'ASKED'

We often tell people to do things. This means that we order them in a simple way. However, we may want to be more polite by asking. Asking is requesting. In reported commands and requests, the sentence is usually in the passive voice and the verb will be in the simple past tense.

We usually use '**told**' for commands by people of some authority.

Examples

Mrs Stevenson **told** the monitor to look after the class while she was out.

The chief inspector **told** his men to get ready for the ambush.

We usually use '**asked**' if we are making a request.

Examples

Mrs Abbott **asked** her neighbour to show her his new plants.

Gary **asked** John to join him for a game of football.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

EXERCISE 71

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 The inspector (told , asked) his men to surround the house.
- 2 David (told , asked) his tutor to help him with his homework.
- 3 Mrs Walker (told , asked) the children not to play along the canal.
- 4 The teacher (told , asked) the naughty student to keep quiet.
- 5 The prefect (told , asked) the boys not to litter.
- 6 Lilian (told , asked) me to accompany her to the picnic.
- 7 His mother (told , asked) him to behave himself.
- 8 The police (told , asked) the gunman to surrender himself.

EXERCISE 72

Rewrite the following sentences into reported commands and requests.

1 "Open your mouth, please," the dentist asked Sharon.

2 "Leave the office," the manager told him.

3 "Don't play in the rain," Mr Carlson told the children.

4 "Please help me," the stranger asked me.

5 "Fall in!" the corporal told his men.

EXERCISE 73

Rearrange each set of words to form a proper sentence.

1 her hair. Melissa's teacher to tie up told her

2 to go told him John's mother to sleep.

3 asked her guests Mrs Taylor to take a seat.

4 my room. My father told me to tidy up

5 The general told to retreat. the soldiers

6 follow her. The nurse asked me to

GLOSSARY

Lesson 1

accomplice: someone who is a partner in crime

Lesson 2

employee: someone who is paid for providing services

manager : someone who is in charge of a group of office workers

Lesson 3

commander: a chief officer in the army, navy or air force

ponder : to go into deep thoughts about something

Lesson 4

presentation : a show-and-tell session about something, usually to a group of people who are interested to know more about the item or product

registered article: an item which is to be delivered to the addressee through a special service so that it will not be lost

Lesson 5

social gathering: an informal get-together session of a group of people

Lesson 7

canvas : a type of cloth, usually used for making bags or tents

Lesson 8

renovation: a state of repair to make something look new or work better

obstruct : to block from being seen or to be in the way

Lesson 9

Community Chest: a charity organization

opponent : someone who goes against another persons, usually in a game or contest

Lesson 11

employer: someone who pays one to provide services

Lesson 14

arrest : to take someone away legally, usually for a crime committed

vandalism: the crime of destroying something, usually public property, by writing or drawing

souvenir : a thing which is bought from a place visited

Lesson 15

thug: a cruel violent man

Lesson 16

scurry: to hurry

snap : to break suddenly

Lesson 17

lottery ticket : a ticket containing one or more numbers of a certain number of digits which can win prizes, usually in cash

Lesson 18

lifestyle : a way of life

Lesson 19

stewed: being cooked over slow fire

Lesson 20

headquarters: the main office of a company

Lesson 21

courteous: polite

Lesson 22

recklessly : carelessly

Lesson 23

flicker: to burn in an unsteady manner

Lesson 24

corporal: air force; rank is lower than that of a sergeant

retreat : to move away from the enemy



Improve your results with unlimited practice and receive instant, real-time feedback on the Diagnostic Tests. (Access code and instructions on 1st page of this book.)

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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4

LESSON 1**Exercise 1**

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. go | 6. were |
| 2. steal | 7. were |
| 3. own | 8. work |
| 4. are | 9. belong |
| 5. cost | 10. play |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. cycle | 6. visit |
| 2. move | 7. go |
| 3. live | 8. swim |
| 4. enjoy | 9. jog |
| 5. like | 10. speak |

Exercise 3

- Sharon and Sally are my friends.
- My brother and I know how to swim.
- Jonathan and I do not like to drink coffee.
- The pen and the ruler are on the desk.
- Nancy and Judy were absent yesterday.
- Lilian and I are going to the zoo.
- The car and the van were badly damaged.
- Lily and David have passed the examination.
- The education app and the game app are free.
- Mark has a smartphone and two smart tablets.

LESSON 2**Exercise 4**

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. studies | 6. has |
| 2. is | 7. lives |
| 3. trusts | 8. is |
| 4. wants | 9. has |
| 5. enjoys | 10. likes |

Exercise 5

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. likes | 6. was |
| 2. is knocking | 7. was |
| 3. knows | 8. works |
| 4. was | 9. wants |
| 5. has taken | 10. knows |

Exercise 6

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Somebody | 6. Somebody |
| 2. Everybody | 7. Everybody |
| 3. Nobody | 8. Everybody |
| 4. Nobody | 9. Somebody |
| 5. Nobody | 10. Nobody |

Exercise 7

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Everybody | 6. everybody |
| 2. nobody | 7. everybody |
| 3. nobody | 8. Somebody |
| 4. somebody | 9. everybody |
| 5. Nobody | 10. nobody |

LESSON 3**Exercise 8**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. prefer | 6. do |
| 2. take | 7. own |
| 3. bear | 8. want |
| 4. are | 9. eat |
| 5. enjoy | 10. have |

Exercise 9

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. have | 6. remember |
| 2. are | 7. are |
| 3. like | 8. want |
| 4. are | 9. have |
| 5. have | 10. are |

Exercise 10

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. Most | 6. Some |
| 2. All | 7. All |
| 3. Most | 8. All |
| 4. All | 9. Most |
| 5. Most | 10. All |

Exercise 11

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. provide | 6. agree |
| 2. increase | 7. enjoy |
| 3. educate | 8. read |
| 4. give | 9. are |
| 5. improve | 10. try |

LESSON 4**Exercise 12**

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. myself | 6. herself |
| 2. ourselves | 7. himself |
| 3. yourselves | 8. herself |
| 4. himself | 9. himself |
| 5. themselves | 10. herself |

Exercise 13

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. themselves | 5. yourselves |
| 2. yourself | 6. itself |
| 3. herself | 7. ourselves |
| 4. myself | 8. himself |

Exercise 14

- I carried the table into the room for the presentation myself.
- We set up the tents for the camp ourselves.
- The children bought the kites from that shop themselves.
- He must rewrite the letter himself as nobody can read his untidy writing.
- You ought to try to do your homework yourself and not always ask for your brother's help.

Exercise 15

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (3) | 3. (4) | 5. (4) | 7. (1) |
| 2. (1) | 4. (1) | 6. (1) | 8. (2) |

LESSON 5**Exercise 16**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ourselves | 5. myself |
| 2. himself | 6. itself |
| 3. themselves | 7. yourself |
| 4. yourself | 8. themselves |

Exercise 17

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. himself | 5. ourselves |
| 2. themselves | 6. himself |
| 3. herself | 7. herself |
| 4. yourself | 8. myself |

LESSON 6**Exercise 18**

- when we are sick
- When it rains heavily
- when I was five years old
- when the teacher walked in
- When the train arrived at the station
- when he saw the police officers walking into the garden
- when I was having my dinner
- when it saw the cheetah

Exercise 19

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 3. (3) | 5. (1) | 7. (1) | 9. (1) |
| 2. (1) | 4. (2) | 6. (2) | 8. (2) | 10. (1) |

Exercise 20

- The students went to their classrooms when the school bell rang.
- The man hurt himself when he fell off the ladder.
- When the dog saw the postal worker, it barked.
- When I saw the smoke, I called the fire brigade.
- You must drive carefully when the roads are wet.
- She visits the dentist when she has a toothache.

LESSON 7**Exercise 21**

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. is made of | 6. was made of |
| 2. be made of | 7. are made of |
| 3. were made of | 8. was made of |
| 4. are made of | 9. is made of |
| 5. was made of | 10. are made of |

Exercise 22

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. are made of | 6. is made of |
| 2. is made of | 7. are made of |
| 3. were made of | 8. are made of |
| 4. are made of | 9. are made of |
| 5. is made of | 10. is made of |

Exercise 23

- Sharon's blouse is made of cotton.
- This hat is made of straw.
- Those bags are made of canvas.
- Most windows are made of glass.
- The pot must be made of clay.
- Those boxes are made of cardboard.

LESSON 8**Exercise 24**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. shall | 6. will |
| 2. will | 7. will |
| 3. will | 8. shall |
| 4. shall | 9. will |
| 5. will | 10. will |

Exercise 25

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. will be | 5. shall attend |
| 2. will forget | 6. will make |
| 3. shall study | 7. shall be |
| 4. will arrive | 8. will give |

Exercise 26

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. will | 4. shall |
| 2. will | 5. shall |
| 3. shall | |

LESSON 9**Exercise 27**

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. faster | 6. sooner |
| 2. more carefully | 7. more neatly |
| 3. high | 8. more strongly |
| 4. hard | 9. early |
| 5. quickly | 10. longer |

Exercise 28

- more beautifully
- later
- more heavily
- faster
- more brightly
- more generously
- more politely
- harder
- more softly
- more clearly

Exercise 29

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. faster | 5. more slowly |
| 2. more patiently | 6. more soundly |
| 3. harder | 7. later |
| 4. nearer | 8. farther / further |

LESSON 10**Exercise 30**

- My sister used to be afraid of spiders.
- Mr Beins used to work in that factory as a manager.
- This island used to be a small fishing village.
- I used to jog five kilometres daily.
- My neighbours used to make a lot of noise.
- Rodney used to be rude and lazy.

Exercise 31

- (1) 3. (2) 5. (3) 7. (2) 9. (4)
- (3) 4. (1) 6. (4) 8. (1) 10. (1)

LESSON 11**Exercise 32**

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. me | 6. me |
| 2. him | 7. them |
| 3. them | 8. her |
| 4. her | 9. me |
| 5. us | 10. her |

Exercise 33*(Suggested answers)*

- some questions
- his stamp collection
- his name
- a long poem
- a car
- her new bicycle
- my help
- some sweets
- a new bag
- his report book

Exercise 34

- Mr Jones bought his daughter a dress.
- Mr Lyson gave the honest boy a reward.
- Randy showed his parents his report book.
- Peter lent George his bicycle.
- Jane will give her best friend a handmade card.
- My father built me a treehouse.

Exercise 35

- The sales assistant showed Carol a white dress.
- The artist painted them a picture.
- Sharon poured me some lemonade.
- Our teacher gave us a test.
- My brother made me a kite.
- You must give the cat some milk.

LESSON 12**Exercise 36**

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. taken | 6. stolen |
| 2. posted | 7. taken |
| 3. swept | 8. written |
| 4. begun | 9. injured |
| 5. seen | 10. finished |

Exercise 37

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. has taught | 5. has won |
| 2. has baked | 6. has kept |
| 3. have ... done | 7. have flown |
| 4. has caught | 8. has drunk |

Exercise 38

- The men have painted the house.
- David has seen this film.
- I have just written the composition.
- My mother has already cooked dinner.
- The fire has destroyed the houses.
- Jane has visited the orphanage twice.

Exercise 39

- has written
- have sent
- has ... taken
- has ... collected
- has arranged
- have asked
- has ... given
- have decided

LESSON 13**Exercise 40**

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. been | 6. done |
| 2. seen | 7. drunk |
| 3. taken | 8. driven |
| 4. eaten | 9. ridden |
| 5. lost | 10. touched |

Exercise 41

- Have ... seen
- Have ... climbed
- Has ... been
- Have ... watched
- Has ... flown
- Has ... swum
- Have ... sung
- Has ... tasted
- Have ... made
- Has ... jumped

LESSON 14**Exercise 42**

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. kept | 5. driven |
| 2. sold | 6. worn |
| 3. spoken | 7. grown |
| 4. written | 8. shown |

Exercise 43

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. are fed | 5. is swept |
| 2. are sold | 6. is made |
| 3. are ... built | 7. are sewn |
| 4. are invited | 8. is cut |

Exercise 44

- The flag is raised every morning.
- Food is cooked in the kitchen.
- The money is kept in the safe.
- The fence is painted every year.
- The fruit are packed in crates.

LESSON 15**Exercise 45**

- was repaired
- were exhibited
- was flooded
- were rewarded
- was written
- was examined
- was caught
- was spent
- was torn
- were broken

Exercise 46

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. was imported | 6. were scolded |
| 2. was injured | 7. was saved |
| 3. was sewn | 8. were reminded |
| 4. was shown | 9. was served |
| 5. were made | 10. was heard |

Exercise 47

- The song was played on the piano.
- A bridge was built across the river.
- Your watch was found under the bed.
- The tree behind my house was cut down.
- The school bell was rung for recess.
- The story from the book was read aloud.
- The stale bread was thrown into the dustbin.
- Several large snakes were caught in the forest.
- The rich man was kidnapped a few nights ago.
- The windows were cleaned yesterday.

LESSON 16**Exercise 48**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. rang | 6. heard |
| 2. saw | 7. called |
| 3. spotted | 8. came |
| 4. fell | 9. ran |
| 5. started | 10. walked |

Exercise 49

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. were watching | 6. was writing |
| 2. was sitting | 7. was clearing |
| 3. was shopping | 8. was climbing |
| 4. were jogging | 9. was barking |
| 5. was leaving | 10. were walking |

Exercise 50

- was sweeping; scurried
- was flying; snapped
- was playing; came
- were waiting; met
- was going; saw
- were running; sprained
- was sowing; bit
- were rowing; sprang
- was getting; tripped
- was cycling; dashed

LESSON 17**Exercise 51**

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. before | 6. because |
| 2. but | 7. after |
| 3. so | 8. if |
| 4. and | 9. or |
| 5. so | 10. because |

Exercise 52

- Mother sprayed insecticide at the cockroach, but it was still alive.
- The little girl cannot read or write.
- Susan and her friends went to the beach.
- It was very cold, so I wore my coat.
- Mason fell because the floor was wet and slippery.
- Nathan was late for school because he missed the bus.
- You will succeed if you work hard.
- The food looks delicious but tastes horrible.

Exercise 53

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. and | 6. because |
| 2. but | 7. or |
| 3. so | 8. before |
| 4. if | 9. and |
| 5. After | 10. because |

LESSON 18**Exercise 54**

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. or | 6. either |
| 2. Neither | 7. nor |
| 3. nor | 8. neither |
| 4. Either | 9. either |
| 5. nor | 10. nor |

Exercise 55

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. neither ... nor | 6. either ... or |
| 2. either ... or | 7. either ... or |
| 3. either ... or | 8. either ... or |
| 4. neither ... nor | 9. Neither ... nor |
| 5. Either ... or | 10. neither ... nor |

Exercise 56

- You can have either cakes or biscuits.
- Jack wants to be either a pilot or a musician.
- Mr Spears can neither drive a car nor ride a motorcycle.
- Neither Mr Finch nor Mrs Finch knows Mary.
- We can either take a bus or walk to school.
- You can cut the piece of paper with either a razor or a pair of scissors.
- I can either watch television or listen to the radio.
- I may have left my bag in either the bedroom or the kitchen.
- My father neither smokes nor drinks.
- Lucy can either come to the party or go home.

LESSON 19**Exercise 57**

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a lot of | 5. a lot of |
| 2. a little | 6. a little |
| 3. a little | 7. a lot of |
| 4. a lot of | 8. a little |

Exercise 58

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. a little | 6. a lot of |
| 2. a lot of | 7. a little |
| 3. a lot of | 8. a lot of |
| 4. a little | 9. a little |
| 5. a lot of | 10. a lot of |

LESSON 20**Exercise 59**

- in the grey suit
- on the desk
- under the table
- behind the tree
- near the lake
- on the shelf
- in the basket
- from the police headquarters
- behind my house
- near my home

Exercise 60

- on the wall
- under the bed
- in the cupboard
- behind the chair
- on the table
- near the dragonfly
- in the cage
- on the plate
- in the living room
- on the shelves

Exercise 61

- The vase on the counter is made of glass.
- The paint in the tin has dried up.
- The boat under the bridge belongs to that fisherman.
- The man behind the tree is a thief.
- The tent near the pond is set up by the boys.
- The cat under the bed is sleeping.
- The big book on the desk is a dictionary.
- The stories found in this book are interesting.

LESSON 21**Exercise 62**

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. am | 5. do |
| 2. were | 6. does |
| 3. are | 7. does |
| 4. are | 8. did |

Exercise 63

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. does | 5. were |
| 2. do | 6. is |
| 3. do | 7. have |
| 4. does | 8. can |

Exercise 64

- The tour guide was very courteous, so was the driver.
- A police officer carries a weapon, so does a soldier.
- Melissa is hungry, so am I.
- Mr Wilson attended the meeting, so did Miss Carter.
- The boys enjoyed themselves at the party, so did the girls.
- Tammy will take part in the contest, so will my sister.

LESSON 22**Exercise 65**

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (2) | 3. (3) | 5. (3) | 7. (1) |
| 2. (1) | 4. (1) | 6. (2) | 8. (2) |

Exercise 66

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. shall stay | 5. will punish |
| 2. will break | 6. will catch |
| 3. shall visit | 7. shall switch |
| 4. will feel | 8. will meet |

Exercise 67

- If I am too tired, I shall take a rest. / I shall take a rest if I am too tired.
- If the baby is hungry, it will cry. / The baby will cry if it is hungry.
- If you do not have enough money, I shall lend you some. / I shall lend you some money if you do not have enough.

- If you are naughty, your father will scold you. / Your father will scold you if you are naughty.
- If Henry fails his examination, his parents will be sad. / Henry's parents will be sad if he fails his examination.
- If you drop the vase, it will break. / The vase will break if you drop it.
- If ice is left under the sun, it will melt. / Ice will melt if it is left under the sun.
- If you park your car here, you will be fined. / You will be fined if you park your car here.

LESSON 23**Exercise 68**

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. in | 6. off |
| 2. up | 7. off |
| 3. up | 8. up |
| 4. down | 9. up |
| 5. into | 10. away |

Exercise 69

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 3. (4) | 5. (3) | 7. (2) | 9. (1) |
| 2. (1) | 4. (3) | 6. (2) | 8. (4) | 10. (1) |

Exercise 70

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. broke out | 6. put out |
| 2. putting on | 7. found out |
| 3. went out | 8. fallen off |
| 4. got out | 9. gave up |
| 5. rang up | 10. took up |

LESSON 24**Exercise 71**

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. told | 5. told |
| 2. asked | 6. asked |
| 3. told | 7. told |
| 4. told | 8. told |

Exercise 72

- The dentist asked Sharon to open her mouth.
- The manager told him to leave the office.
- Mr Carlson told the children not to play in the rain.
- The stranger asked me to help him.
- The corporal told his men to fall in.

Exercise 73

- Melissa's teacher told her to tie up her hair.
- John's mother told him to go to sleep.
- Mrs Taylor asked her guests to take a seat.
- My father told me to tidy up my room.
- The general told the soldiers to retreat.
- The nurse asked me to follow her.