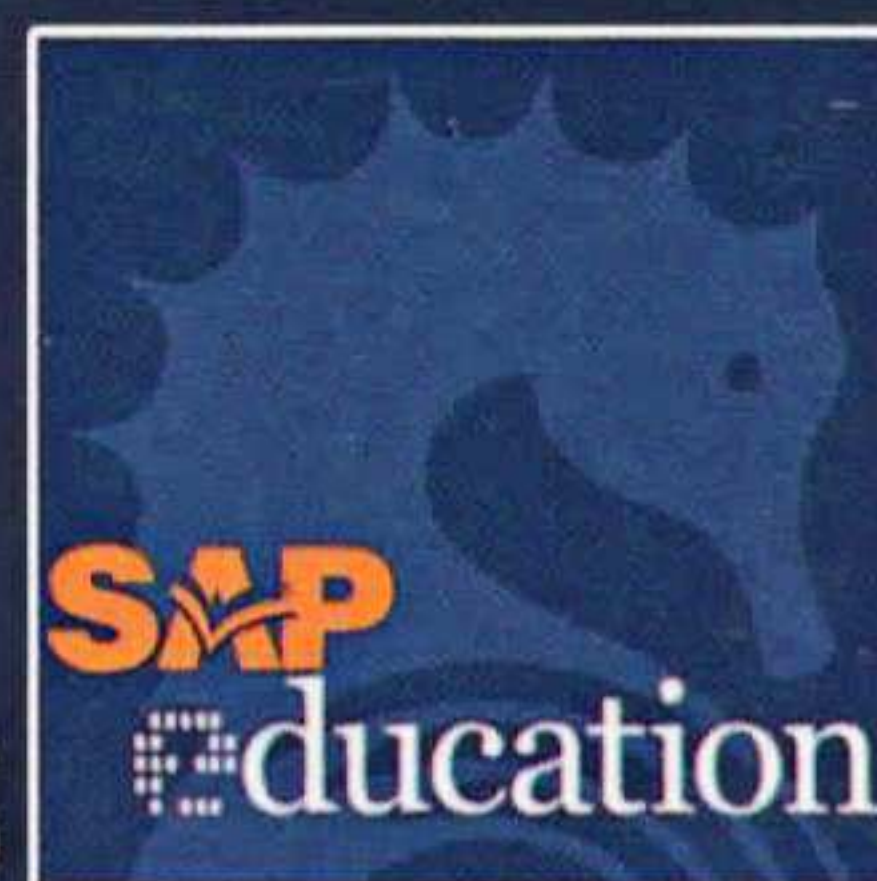


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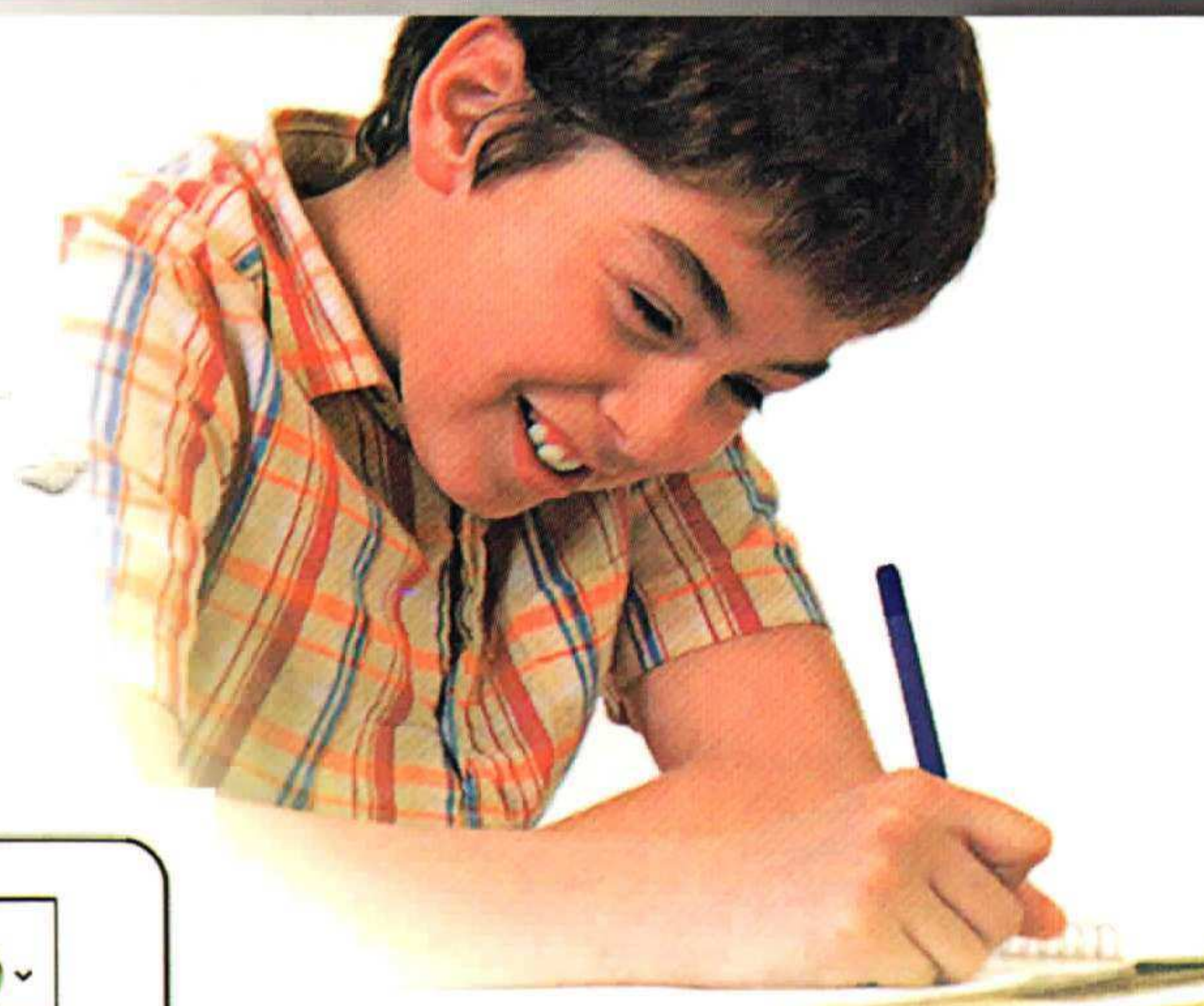
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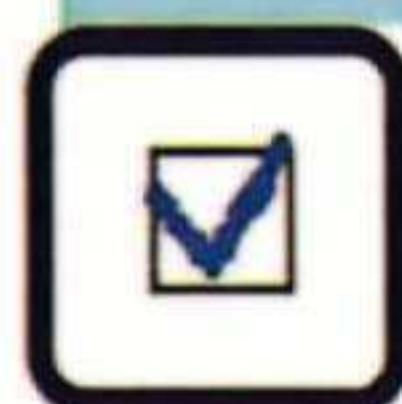
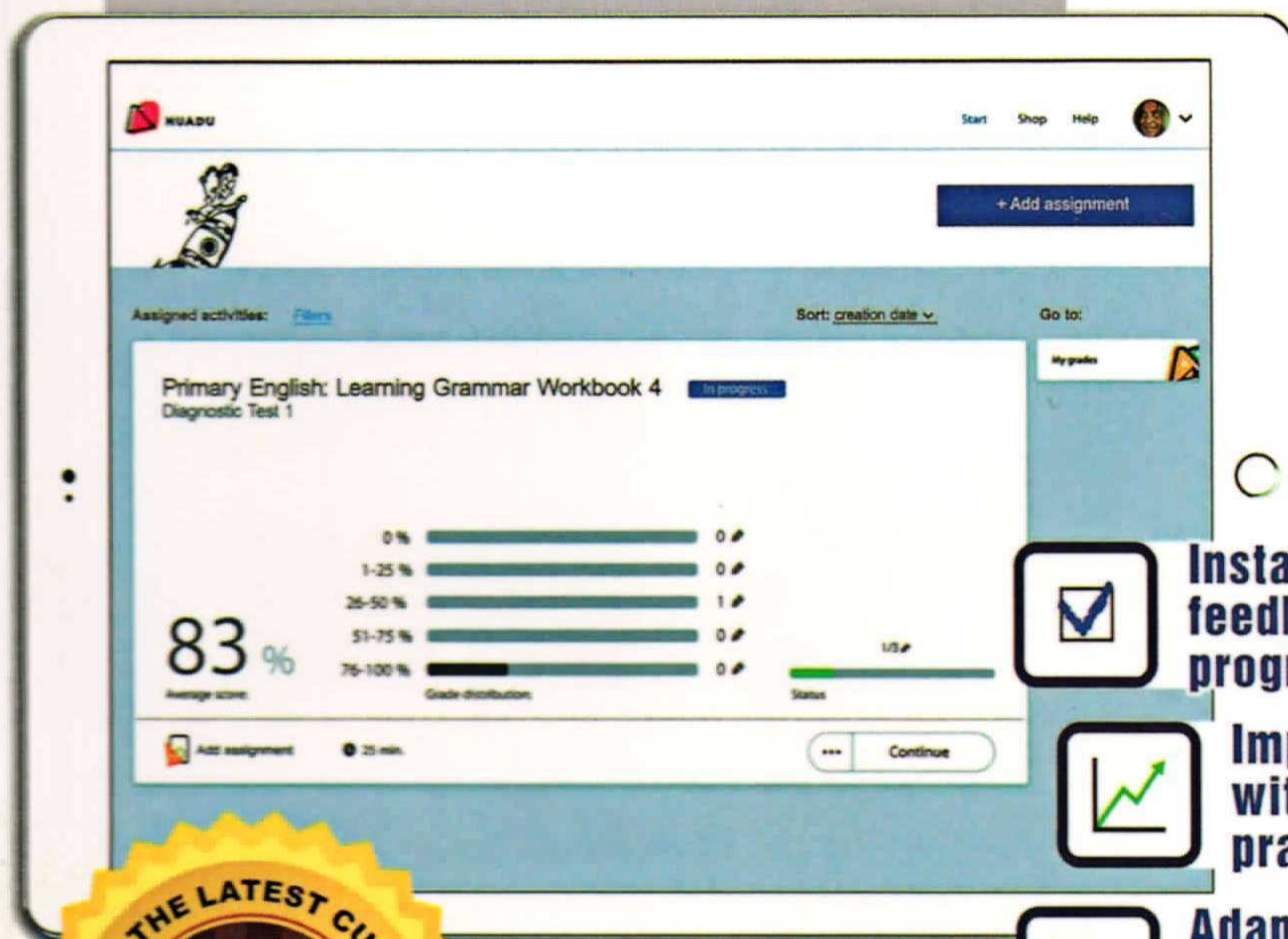
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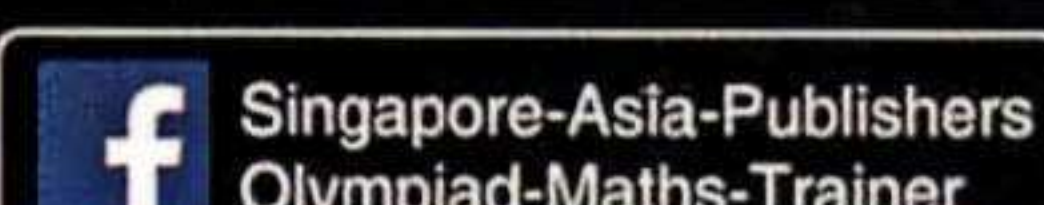
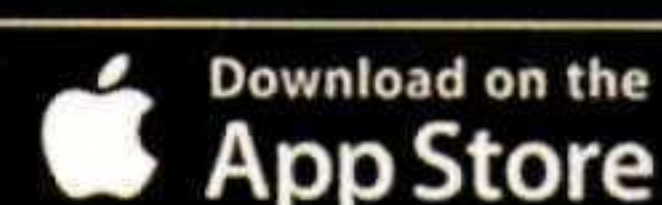
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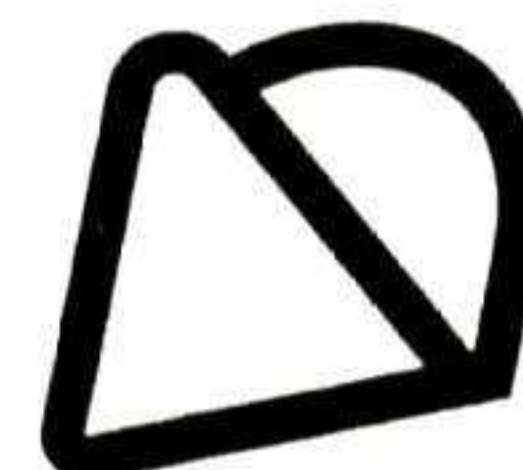


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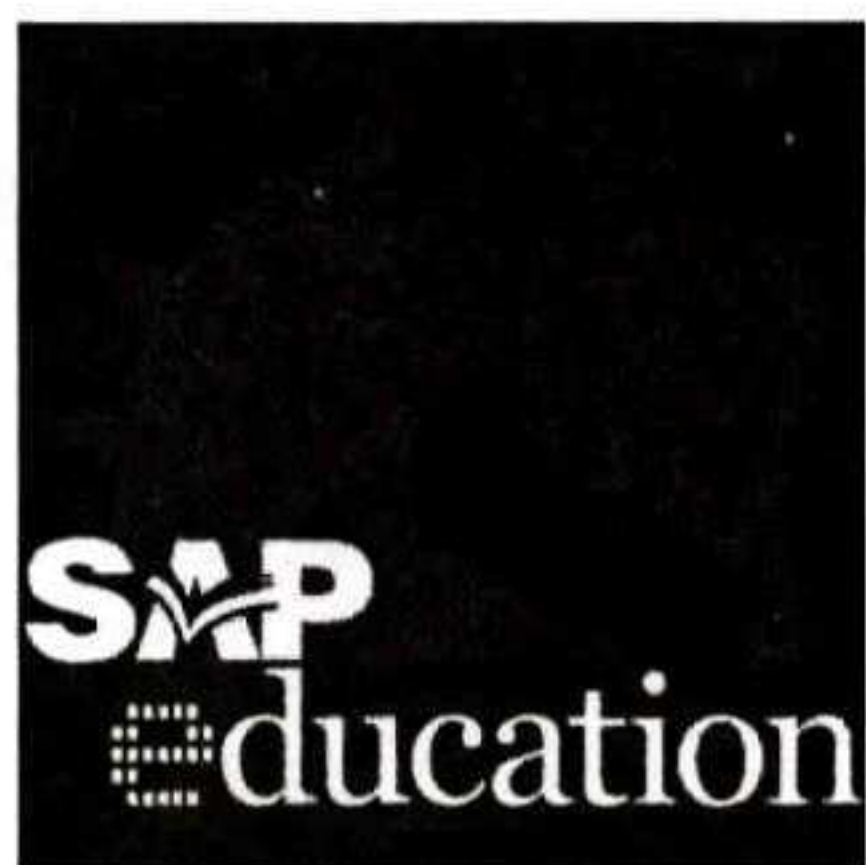
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PREFACE

LEARNING GRAMMAR WORKBOOK 6 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.



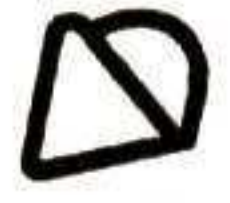



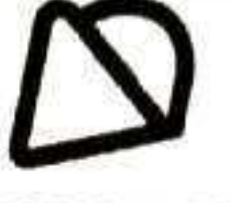

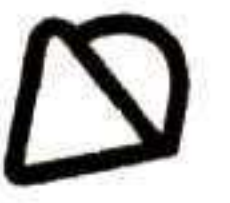
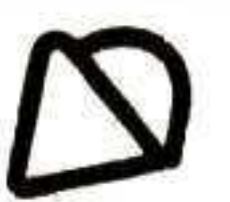
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LESSON

1

MAKING POLITE REQUESTS USING 'WOULD' AND 'COULD'

'**Would**' and '**could**' are **modal verbs**. **Modal verbs** 'help' other verbs.

Both '**would**' and '**could**' make what we say or write **POLITE**. We use '**would**' or '**could**' if we want to ask someone to do something or if we want to ask someone for something.

We can use '**would**' when we are asking someone something or to do something politely.

Examples

Would you like to have some cake?
Would you help me wash the car?
Would you come with me to the market?
Would you lend me a book?

We can use '**could**' when we are asking someone **for** something politely.

Examples

Could I borrow your pen?
Could you lend me one dollar?

'**Could**' is also used when we ask someone **to do** something, but we are not sure if the person has the time to do it or if it will be too difficult for the person to do.

Examples

Could you call me tomorrow?
(Perhaps you will be busy tomorrow.)
Could you return those books to me?
(Perhaps you have not finished reading them.)
Could you move the desk closer to the window?
(Perhaps the desk is too heavy for you to move.)
Could you show me the way to the library?
(Perhaps the library is out of your way or perhaps you are busy.)

EXERCISE 1

Fill in each blank with 'would' or 'could'.

- 1 _____ you like a cup of coffee?
- 2 _____ I borrow your bicycle?
- 3 _____ you post this letter for me?
- 4 _____ you help me with my homework, please?
- 5 _____ you mind not making so much noise?
- 6 _____ I come to your house at six o'clock this evening?
- 7 _____ you lend me your pen?
- 8 _____ we go to the cinema tonight?
- 9 _____ you help me clear the table?
- 10 _____ you mind telling me the time now?
- 11 _____ you show me how to use the camera?
- 12 _____ you like another piece of cake?

EXERCISE 2

Make polite requests using 'would' or 'could' as shown in brackets.

EXAMPLES

1. Ask David whether you could borrow his bicycle. (could)
David, could I borrow your bicycle?
2. Ask Patrick to lend you his book. (would)
Patrick, would you lend me your book?

- 1 Ask Mary to call back later. (could)

Mary, _____?

- 2 Ask Dawn to lower the volume of the radio. (could)

Dawn, _____?

- 3 Ask Ray to show you how to operate the machine. (could)

Ray, _____?

- 4 Ask your father to tell you a bedtime story. (could)

Father, _____?

- 5 Ask Mrs Wilkins whether she would like a drink. (would)

Mrs Wilkins, _____?

- 6 Ask Lionel to pass you the dictionary. (could)

Lionel, _____?

- 7 Ask Mark to accompany you to the doctor's. (could)

Mark, _____?

- 8 Ask the teacher to explain the difficult word again. (could)

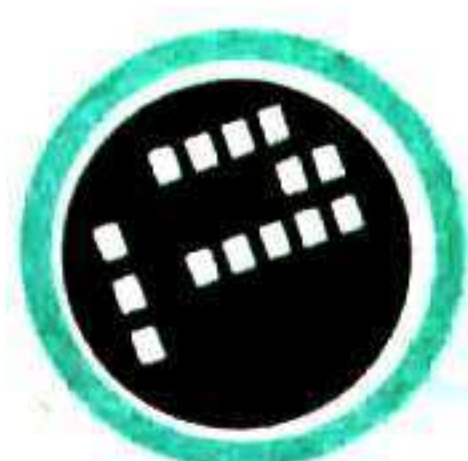
Teacher, _____?

- 9 Ask Sandra to go jogging with us. (would)

Sandra, _____?

- 10 Ask Richard whether we could come along with him. (could)

Richard, _____?



Learn to use 'would' and 'could' when making requests.

Go to **My SAPeducation App** or www.sapgrp.com

EXERCISE 3

Rewrite the following sentences into polite requests using 'would' or 'could'.

EXAMPLES

1. Lend me your ruler.
Would you lend me your ruler?
2. I would like a cup of tea.
Could I have a cup of tea?

- 1 I want to borrow your pencil.

- 2 Switch on the light.

- 3 I want to see you now.

- 4 Lend me a hand.

- 5 Meet me tonight.

- 6 Help me with my homework.

NOTES

LESSON

2

ADVERB CLAUSES OF REASON USING 'BECAUSE', 'AS' OR 'SINCE'

A **clause** is a part of a sentence that gives us **additional** information about something that is said.

Examples

She did not eat **because she was not feeling hungry**.

(The bold parts of the sentence give us additional information about why she did not eat.)

As the floor was wet and slippery, I almost fell.

(All the bold parts of the sentences are called **clauses**. Each **clause** gives **more** information about what is said in the other part of the sentence.)

A **clause** that begins with the **conjunction** '**because**', '**as**' or '**since**' are called an **adverb clause of reason**.

An **adverb clause of reason** tells us **why** something happens.

Examples

She was very happy **because** she passed her examination.

I am going to sleep now **as** I have to wake up early tomorrow.

I will help my father to wash the car **since** I am free.

An **adverb clause** starting with '**because**' may come in the later part of the sentence.

Example

Julie did not go to school **because she was sick**.

A sentence may also begin with an **adverb clause** starting with '**as**' or '**since**'.

Example

Since Julie was sick, she did not go to school.

EXERCISE 4

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

1 She asked for a glass of water _____.

- (1) because she was tired
- (2) because it was a cold day
- (3) because she was thirsty ()

2 Sharon is popular in school _____.

- (1) because she is rude and lazy
- (2) because she is honest and polite
- (3) because she is proud and conceited ()

3 Rayson walks to school _____.

- (1) because he has no driving licence
- (2) because his home is near the school
- (3) because he is always late ()

4 _____, they have withered.

- (1) Since the plants are beautiful
- (2) Since the plants did not bear fruit
- (3) Since you did not water the plants ()

5 The children went to bed early _____.

- (1) because they wanted to wake up late
- (2) because they were tired
- (3) because they failed the examination ()

6 The football match was postponed _____.

- (1) as it was raining heavily
- (2) as the referee blew his whistle
- (3) as the teams were well trained

()

7 The teacher scolded Alex _____.

- (1) because he was hard-working
- (2) because he did not complete his homework
- (3) because he wanted to go to bed

()

8 Mr Stevenson switched on the radio _____.

- (1) since he wanted to listen to the news
- (2) since he wanted to see a programme
- (3) since he wanted to go to bed

()

9 Miss Willows could not afford to buy the dress _____.

- (1) because it was too pretty
- (2) because it was too cheap
- (3) because it was too expensive

()

10 Gerard was very happy _____.

- (1) because his team had lost the match
- (2) because he had passed his examination
- (3) because he was late for school

()

EXERCISE 5

Answer each question using 'because' and the words in the brackets.

EXAMPLE

Why was Judy absent from school? (sick)

She was absent from school because she was sick.

1 Why didn't Michael buy the shoes? (expensive)

He _____

2 Why did you switch on the fan? (warm)

I _____

3 Why is she opening her umbrella? (raining)

She _____

4 Why did your father stop smoking? (bad for his health)

He _____

5 Why was the prisoner released? (innocent)

He _____

6 Why didn't you take a taxi? (not enough money)

I _____

7 Why is Ben crying? (hungry)

He _____

8 Why are the police officers chasing the men? (robbed a bank)

They _____

9 Why is she miserable? (failed the examination)

She _____

10 Why did the campers build a fire? (cold)

They _____

11 Why did your mother punish you? (naughty)

She _____

12 Why did the sailors abandon the ship? (sinking)

They _____

EXERCISE 6

Join each pair of sentences using 'because', 'as' or 'since' as shown in the brackets.

EXAMPLE

Sam went to the dentist's. He had a toothache. (because)
Sam went to the dentist's because he had a toothache.

1 Mr Peterson was upset. He had lost his wallet. (because)

Mr Peterson _____

2 It was raining heavily. The tournament had to be postponed. ()

The tournament _____

3 Sally could not come to the party. She was ill. (since)

_____, she could not _____

4 It was dark. I switched on the light. (because)

I _____

5 The bridegroom was late. He rushed to church. (because)

The bridegroom _____

6 The farmer was very angry. The merchants had cheated him. (because)

The farmer _____

7 He behaved very rudely. Everyone disliked him. (since)

_____, everyone _____

8 Mr Willis was late for work. His car broke down. (as)

Mr Willis _____

LESSON

3

ADVERB CLAUSES OF RESULT OR PURPOSE

An **adverb clause of result** may begin with the **connective 'so ... that' or 'such ... that'**. This usually tells us that one thing happens, happened or will happen because of, or as a result of, an action or situation.

Sometimes, we do something because we **want** something to happen. This thing that happens because of what we do is referred to as the **result**. It is common to use the **connective 'so that'** in the **adverb clause of purpose**.

Examples

I booked the tickets for the movie early **so that** we could get good seats.

I work hard **so that** I can pass my examinations.

Sometimes, we do something, and something else happens **as a result**. We can use an **adverb clause of result** to show this.

Examples

I worked **so hard that I fell ill**.

I ran **so fast that I tripped and fell**.

(The bold parts of the sentences tell us what happened as a result of what 'I' did.)

Sometimes, something else could also happen **as a result** of a particular situation. We use an **adverb clause of result** to show this.

Examples

The movie was **so funny that we could not stop laughing**.

He is **so proud that nobody likes him**.

I was **so frightened by the sight of the big dog that I froze**.

(The bold parts of the sentences tell us what happened as a result of a particular situation.)

With the **connective 'so ... that'** in an **adverb clause of result**, it is usual to use a simple **adjective** or **adverb** with it.

Examples

That desk is **so heavy that** I cannot move it. (**adjective**: heavy)
He spoke **so softly that** I could not hear him. (**adverb**: softly)

With the **connective 'such ... that'** in an **adverb clause of result**, it is usual to use a **noun phrase** ('a/an' + **adjective** + **noun**) with it.

Examples

It was **such a hot day that** I decided to go for a swim.
It was **such an unfriendly dog that** we all avoided it.

EXERCISE 7

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

1 It was raining so heavily that _____.

- (1) we decided to stay at home
- (2) we went for a walk in the park
- (3) we wanted to go to the beach ()

2 It was such a funny joke that _____.

- (1) all of us went home
- (2) most of them fell asleep
- (3) everyone in the room laughed ()

3 The patient is so weak that _____.

- (1) he can read without his glasses
- (2) he can hardly get up from his bed
- (3) he refuses to seek medication ()

4 We had such a tiring day that _____.

- (1) we went to bed early
- (2) we had another game of cards
- (3) we drove to the nearest cinema ()

5 At the haunted house, I was so frightened that _____.

- (1) I entered the room
- (2) I did not dare go in
- (3) I set it on fire ()

6 Jonathan ran so fast that _____.

(1) he came in last in the race

(2) no one could overtake him

(3) the crowd left the stadium

()

7 It was such a difficult test that _____.

(1) most of the students failed

(2) some students passed with flying colours

(3) all the students passed

()

8 The piano is so heavy that _____.

(1) I can easily lift it

(2) nobody can play on it

(3) it will take four men to carry it

()

EXERCISE 8

Join each pair of sentences by using the words given.

EXAMPLE

The show was very popular. Everyone rushed to see it.
The show was so popular that everyone rushed to see it.

- 1 Mr Woods drank too much. He could not drive home.

_____ so much that _____

- 2 Mrs Dass is a kind lady. Everyone likes her.

_____ such a kind lady that _____

- 3 The restaurant serves delicious food. The customers keep coming back.

_____ such delicious food that _____

- 4 The dress was too expensive. She decided not to buy it.

_____ so expensive that _____

- 5 The cinema was very dark. I could not see the steps in front of me.

_____ so dark that _____

6 The movie was very scary. Someone in the audience fainted.

_____ so scary that _____

7 The children rushed to the bus stop. They did not want to miss the school bus.

_____ so that _____

8 The dog barked very fiercely. All of us were afraid to go near it.

_____ so fiercely that _____

EXERCISE 9

Fill in each blank with a suitable clause of your own.

1 Hillary sang so sweetly that _____

2 It was such a hot day that _____

3 The storm was so violent that _____

4 The survivors were so weak that _____

5 Mr Williams took a taxi so that _____

6 He ate so much food at the party that _____

7 My grandmother is so old that _____

8 Mr Cartson works longer hours this week so that _____

EXERCISE 10

Join each pair of sentences by using the correct adverb clause of result.

EXAMPLES

1. Miss Davidson felt very weak. She collapsed on the floor.
Miss Davidson felt so weak that she collapsed on the floor.
2. Genghis Khan was a fierce warrior. Everyone feared him.
Genghis Khan was such a fierce warrior that everyone feared him.

1 Andrew is very timid. He will not talk to anyone.

2 The old man was very ill. We called an ambulance.

3 It is an interesting book. I cannot put it down.

4 It was a fine day. We decided to go to the beach.

5 He drove very fast. He could not stop in time when he saw the dog.

6 We had a very pleasant time at the beach. We wanted to go there again the following week.

7 Raymond is a good runner. He has won many prizes.

8 My employer has a bad temper. All of us are afraid of him.

LESSON

4

EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME USING THE PRESENT AND THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSES

We may make statements about actions or events that will or may happen in the future. Such statements refer to **future time**.

Future time may include:

this afternoon, tonight, in ten minutes, at eight o'clock tonight, tomorrow, next week, later this month, in May, next year.

Examples

I leave for Japan **tonight**.
They are going to Bangkok **tomorrow**.
The school term starts **next month**.
We are visiting the zoo **next week**.

We use the **simple present tense** for actions or events that are **fixed** and **will definitely happen**.

Examples

He **leaves** for Malaysia this afternoon.
It **is** his birthday next month.
Examinations **start** in November.

We use the **present continuous tense** for actions or events that **have been planned**, but there is a slight possibility that they will not take place.

Examples

We **are playing** football tomorrow afternoon.
Everyone **is going** to Jane's birthday party this weekend.
She **is watching** that movie tonight.

EXERCISE 11

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

- 1 The train _____ the station at nine o'clock tonight. (leave)
- 2 The football season _____ in the month of May. (begin)
- 3 I _____ the team to win the match next week. (expect)
- 4 The concert _____ in the evening. (start)
- 5 The flight _____ for Europe tomorrow. (depart)
- 6 The meeting _____ tonight at eight o'clock sharp. (commence)
- 7 The aeroplane _____ off in ten minutes. (take)
- 8 The commandos _____ the airbase at dawn. (attack)
- 9 We _____ the Chairman in the office twice a month. (see)
- 10 The ship _____ sail for the island in an hour's time. (set)

EXERCISE 12

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

1 Everyone _____ to my birthday party tomorrow. (come)

2 We _____ to the cinema tonight. (go)

3 My friend and I _____ tennis this afternoon. (play)

4 I _____ for London tomorrow morning. (leave)

5 The helicopters _____ on the island in a few minutes' time.
(land)

6 Sharon _____ a tie for her father's birthday. (buy)

7 We _____ for the examination at the end of the year.
(sit)

8 They _____ married on 15 May. (get)

9 My father _____ the fence this Sunday. (paint)

10 The manager _____ an urgent meeting this morning.
(hold)

EXERCISE 13

Answer each question using the words in the brackets.

EXAMPLE

When are the boys playing football? (this evening)
They are playing football this evening.

1 When does his plane arrive? (tonight)

It _____

2 What are you buying for her birthday? (a silk scarf)

I _____

3 When does the bus leave? (in five minutes)

It _____

4 At what time are you waking up tomorrow? (six o'clock)

I _____

5 When is your brother coming home? (later in the afternoon)

He _____

6 When are they going to Bangkok? (next month)

They _____

7 When does your sister leave for Australia? (next week)

She _____

8 At what time do you have your lunch? (noon)

I _____

9 When does the rainy season begin? (later in the year)

It _____

10 Whom is she visiting this evening? (her sick aunt in hospital)

She _____

LESSON

5

MODALS 'OUGHT TO' AND 'SHOULD' TO EXPRESS OBLIGATION

Both '**ought to**' and '**should**' are **modal verbs**.

The **negative** form of '**ought to**' is '**ought not to**' or '**oughtn't**', and the **negative** form of '**should**' is '**should not**' or '**shouldn't**'.

Both **modal verbs** are used to show that there is a certain amount of **obligation** in the performance of some action.

Examples

You **ought to** stay indoors when it rains.
You **should** stay away from the rain.

The negative '**should not**' or '**shouldn't**' takes the **main verb** after it.

Examples

You should not **be** so rude.
You should not **eat** too much.
John shouldn't **play** during lessons.
She shouldn't **sleep** late.

The negative '**ought not to**' or '**oughtn't**' takes the **main verb** after it.

Examples

You ought not to **be** so rude.
You ought not to **eat** too much.
John oughtn't **play** during lessons.
She oughtn't **sleep** late.

EXERCISE 14

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

- 1 Jack is not feeling well. He should _____.
 (1) go to school (2) see a doctor (3) take up jogging ()
- 2 Oliver was very rude to her. He ought to _____.
 (1) apologise (2) punish her (3) avoid her ()
- 3 Deborah has to wake up early for work. She shouldn't _____.
 (1) go to bed early
 (2) eat too much
 (3) go to sleep so late ()
- 4 Mr Scholes is having trouble with his car again. He ought to _____.
 (1) take it to the workshop
 (2) drive faster
 (3) sell it for a higher price ()
- 5 You are overweight. You should _____.
 (1) eat more
 (2) take a rest
 (3) exercise more often ()
- 6 We are in the library. We shouldn't _____.
 (1) talk at all (2) talk softly (3) talk too loudly ()
- 7 Mr Grant's driving licence has expired. He ought to _____.
 (1) renew it (2) destroy it (3) forget it ()
- 8 It is going to rain. We should _____.
 (1) go to the beach
 (2) bring along our umbrellas
 (3) hold the football match today ()
- 9 You are always late for school. You ought to _____.
 (1) be punctual (2) take your time (3) stay home ()
- 10 Miss Stone is in hospital. We should _____.
 (1) stay away from her
 (2) pay her a visit
 (3) invite her to the party ()

EXERCISE 15

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 We (ought to , ought not to) keep the meat in the refrigerator.
- 2 Children (should , shouldn't) listen to their parents.
- 3 Jack (should , shouldn't) stop being a nuisance in class.
- 4 Animals (ought not to , ought to) be treated with kindness.
- 5 Students (shouldn't , should) pay attention in class.
- 6 They (should , shouldn't) disobey their teacher.
- 7 A person (ought to , ought not to) drive carefully on the road.
- 8 We (should , shouldn't) be rude to our elders.
- 9 Drivers (ought not to , ought to) exceed the speed limit.
- 10 Citizens (should , shouldn't) help to keep the city clean.

EXERCISE 16

Rewrite the following sentences using the word in the brackets.

EXAMPLES

1. The students ought to do their homework. (should)
The students should do their homework.
2. The children ought not to run across the road. (shouldn't)
The children shouldn't run across the road.

- 1 The boys ought not to play in the rain. (shouldn't)

- 2 The patient ought to stay in bed. (should)

- 3 The girls ought not to stay out late. (shouldn't)

- 4 They ought to throw the rubbish away. (should)

- 5 The students ought to study hard for the examination. (should)

- 6 We ought not to litter the park. (shouldn't)

LESSON

6

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES USING 'UNLESS'

'Unless' is a **conjunction** which introduces a **conditional clause**, also known as an **adverb clause of condition**.

Examples

You will be late **unless you hurry**.

Your father will not be angry **unless you lie to him**.

(The bold parts of the sentences are called **conditional clauses** and are introduced by 'unless'. The **conditional clause** states a **condition** and the other part states a **result**.)

The **result** will happen or will not happen if what is stated by the **condition** does not happen.

Examples

You will be late **unless you hurry**.

(If you do **not** hurry, you will be late.)

Your father will not be angry **unless you lie to him**.

(If you do **not** lie to your father, he will not be angry.)

If the **result** is rewritten with a **negative** verb, then the verb in the **conditional clause** introduced by 'unless' will be **positive**.

Example

The teacher **will be** angry. We **must not** be late.

The teacher **will not be** angry unless **we are** late.

EXERCISE 17

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

1 You are not allowed to leave the classroom unless _____.

- (1) you run away
- (2) permission is granted
- (3) the teacher is sick ()

2 The plane will arrive on time unless _____.

- (1) it is delayed by bad weather
- (2) the airport is closed
- (3) the weather is fine ()

3 The plants will wither unless _____.

- (1) there is no rain
- (2) the land is barren
- (3) you water them ()

4 Mr Kline will not see a doctor unless _____.

- (1) he is seriously ill
- (2) he is healthy
- (3) he exercises regularly ()

5 The victim will die unless _____.

- (1) you know his identity
- (2) the hospital is far away
- (3) the ambulance arrives on time ()

6 They will not come to the party unless _____.

- (1) they are busy
- (2) you invite them
- (3) there is an accident ()

7 You cannot enter the theatre unless _____.

- (1) you have a ticket
- (2) you do not have a ticket
- (3) you sell some tickets ()

8 The clothes will dry unless _____.

- (1) the sun shines brightly
- (2) there is a drought
- (3) it rains ()

9 We shall stop buying from that shop unless _____.

- (1) it lowers its prices
- (2) it is closed permanently
- (3) we are provoked ()

10 She will not talk to you unless _____.

- (1) you scold her
- (2) you apologise to her
- (3) you speak to her rudely ()

EXERCISE 18

Join each pair of sentences by using 'unless'.

EXAMPLE

The patient will get well. He must take his medicine regularly.
The patient will not get well unless he takes his medicine regularly.

- 1 My parents will worry. I must give them a call.
My parents will worry _____
- 2 We shouldn't rock the boat. It will capsize.
The boat will not capsize _____
- 3 The door will open. You must push it hard.
The door will not open _____
- 4 Mr Peterson will be late for the general meeting. He must hurry.
Mr Peterson will be late for the general meeting _____
- 5 We should not talk loudly. The librarian will scold us.
The librarian will not scold us _____
- 6 You should not disturb the dog. It will bite you.
The dog will not bite you _____
- 7 You can watch television. You must finish your homework first.
You cannot watch television _____
- 8 The whole house will be burnt down. The firefighters must arrive soon.
The whole house will be burnt down _____
- 9 Complete your homework. You can go out to play.
You cannot go out to play _____
- 10 She will come to the picnic. We must invite her.
She will not come to the picnic _____

EXERCISE 19

Rewrite the following sentences using 'unless'.

EXAMPLES

1. The match will be postponed if it rains heavily.
The match will not be postponed unless it rains heavily.
2. We shall be late if we do not hurry.
We shall be late unless we hurry.

1 Don't tell her about it if she doesn't ask you.

2 You will pass the examination if you study.

3 You can vote if you are a citizen.

4 The job will not be completed if we do not work overtime.

5 We shall take you along if you behave yourself.

6 Dennis will join us if he is not busy.

7 The players will get into trouble if they break the rules.

8 I shall lend you the money if you promise to pay it back soon.

9 The roads will be flooded if it rains continuously.

10 Mary will be angry if you do not go to her party.

LESSON

7

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE' AND THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE 'A' OR 'AN'

'The', 'a' and 'an' are called **articles**. **Articles** are used to refer to **nouns**: **the** dog, **a** teacher, **an** orange.

There are two types of articles: '**the**' is a **definite article** and '**a**' and '**an**' are **indefinite articles**.

'**The**', a **definite article**, is used to refer to a **specific** item. For example, **the** boy in my class, **the** neighbour who has three dogs, **the** apples in **the** basket, **the** wife of **the** Chairman, **the** holiday I took.

'**The**' is also used for items that are **one of its kind**. For example, **the** moon, **the** planet Venus, **the** sun, **the** sky, **the** equator, **the** United States of America, **the** South Pole, **the** Suez Canal, **the** Indian Ocean.

'**The**' may also be used to refer to a particular item that is used to **represent** all members of its group.

Examples

The shark is one of the most feared creatures.
The durian is a tropical fruit.

'**The**' may be used to refer to **a group of items**.

Examples

The students really like their teacher.
Many of **the** students who walked were caught in the rain.
We often admire **the** successful people around us.
The lions are majestic animals.

'The' is also used for **comparatives** and **superlatives**.

Examples

The taller brother is **the** smarter one.
He is **the** most considerate person in class.
The Nile River is **the** longest river in the world.

'A' and 'an' are called **indefinite articles** and are used for nouns that can be **counted**. 'A' is used for nouns beginning with **consonant sounds** and 'an' is used for nouns beginning with **vowel sounds**.

'A' and 'an' are used to refer to **one** of some items.

Examples

There is **a** man at our front door.
I saw **a** cat climbing up the tree.
I will meet you in **an** hour.
I was eating **an** apple just now.

'A' and 'an' are also used to refer to **any one** item in a group or class.

Examples

I take **a** bus to school. (**any one** of the buses on the route)
May I borrow **a** pencil from you? (**any one** pencil you have)

'A' and 'an' can also be used to refer to a **representative member** of a class.

Examples

A whale is **a** large mammal.
A screwdriver is **a** useful tool.
She is **a** nurse.

EXERCISE 20

In each of the following sentences, the definite article 'the' is missing. Rewrite each sentence to include the missing article.

EXAMPLES

1. Who is man at the door?
Who is the man at the door?
2. Many more people will die if famine continues.
Many more people will die if the famine continues.

- 1 Neil Armstrong was first astronaut to walk on the moon.

- 2 I asked salesperson for some assistance.

- 3 Customer demanded to see manager of the shop.

- 4 Sun rises in east.

- 5 Famous Sherlock Holmes lived on Baker Street.

6 Taj Mahal is one of seven wonders of the world.

7 This is spot where it took place.

8 Principal of this school has resigned.

9 This is not book I am looking for.

10 Were there any witnesses to accident?

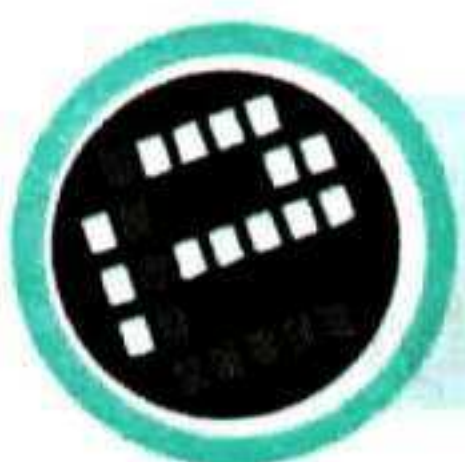
11 Soldiers had to cross desert on foot.

12 He was awarded a medal for bravery he had shown in battle.

EXERCISE 21

Fill in each blank with 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

- 1 I spoke to _____ boy who was sitting on _____ bench beside the lake.
- 2 _____ bus I took to school broke down.
- 3 _____ astronaut is _____ person who travels into space.
- 4 He had _____ interesting suggestion for _____ concert.
- 5 _____ suspect was detained by _____ police for at least _____ hour.
- 6 She gave such _____ good performance that all _____ judges gave her _____ highest scores.
- 7 We need _____ engineer for _____ building project.
- 8 Is there _____ short cut to _____ beach from here?
- 9 We began _____ journey early in _____ morning.
- 10 Many of _____ men lost their lives on _____ expedition.



Challenge yourself by choosing the correct articles to be used in sentences.
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EXERCISE 22

Fill in the blanks in the following passages with the correct articles.

1 Eratosthenes was _____ Greek scientist who first came up with _____ theory that _____ world was round. Many people laughed at _____ idea. They strongly believed that _____ earth was flat. Later through _____ years, Eratosthenes' theory was proved by _____ man named Christopher Columbus.

2 _____ ostrich is _____ largest bird in _____ world. It has _____ huge body which makes it difficult for _____ bird to fly. _____ ostrich has long, powerful legs which enable it to run very fast. _____ eggs of _____ ostrich are also bigger than those laid by other birds.

3 _____ tusks of _____ elephant are just like _____ teeth of _____ rodent. They keep growing throughout _____ elephant's life. Among _____ African elephants, both _____ males and females have tusks. _____ mother elephant defends her calf by charging and stabbing with her tusks. She is strong enough to drive her tusks through _____ door of _____ car.



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



RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS 'EACH OTHER' AND 'ONE ANOTHER'

'Each other' and 'one another' are **reciprocal pronouns**. They are used when there is a **reciprocal interaction** between two or more people.

'Each other' is used when two people or groups are involved.

Examples

My brother and I help **each other** in our homework.
Tom and Jerry played with **each other** the whole day.
The two teams competed very strongly against **each other**.

'One another' is used when more than two people are involved.

Examples

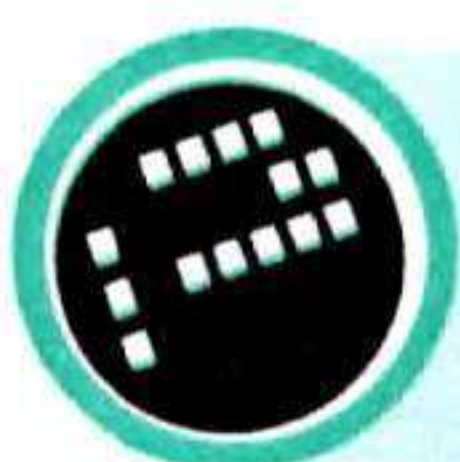
The neighbours quarrel with **one another** very often.
The three sisters confide in **one another** when they have problems.

EXERCISE 23

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 David and his pen friend email to (each other , one another) once a month.
- 2 They loved (each other , one another) so much that they decided to get married.
- 3 Neighbours should learn to help (each other , one another).
- 4 My friends and I are always joking with (each other , one another).
- 5 Don't the twins resemble (each other , one another)?
- 6 The players of the losing team blamed (each other , one another).
- 7 Johnny and I have not spoken to (each other , one another) since we quarrelled.
- 8 The two presidents shook hands with (each other , one another) at the embassy.
- 9 The manager told the workers to cooperate with (each other , one another).
- 10 The dog and the cat stared fiercely at (each other , one another).

- 11 Karen and Lynn met (each other , one another) at the library.
- 12 The three friends have known (each other , one another) for many years.
- 13 The books were placed neatly on top of (each other , one another).
- 14 Residents in an estate should be friendly to (each other , one another).
- 15 Do the students in your class get along well with (each other , one another)?



Which reciprocal pronoun, 'each other' or 'one another', would you choose to complete your sentences?

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EXERCISE 24

Fill in each blank with 'each other' or 'one another'.

- 1 The runners raced with _____ through an obstacle course.
- 2 The children are helping _____ with their homework.
- 3 The boys and girls danced with _____ at the party.
- 4 Both brothers are always fighting with _____.
- 5 The passengers on the ship comforted _____ during the stormy voyage.
- 6 My parents love _____ very much.
- 7 The two women shouted at _____ across the street.
- 8 The two brothers hugged _____ warmly.
- 9 The wedding couple looked at _____ lovingly.
- 10 The two teams tried hard to beat _____ but it ended up in a draw.

LESSON

9

PHRASAL VERBS

A **phrasal verb** is made up of two or three words. The first word is a **verb** and the other is a **preposition** or an **adverbial particle**.

Many **phrasal verbs** may be replaced by single words.

Examples

I will **go through** the essay now.

I will **review** the essay now.

The plane to London **took off** at eight o'clock.

The plane to London **departed** at eight o'clock.

The thief **ran away** when he heard the alarm.

The thief **fled** when he heard the alarm.

The following table lists some phrasal verbs and their meanings. Learn these in order to use them correctly.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
add in add on	include include something extra	get over get up give away give back give in	finish; feel better wake up; stand up provide return agree or accept unwillingly
add to add up blow out blow up break down break in (into) break off	make better or stronger calculate the sum extinguish explode cry; stop working enter by force stop talking suddenly; break a piece from	give out give up go after go away go back go down	give (information) stop doing or trying chase; try to catch leave return
break out	begin to happen; escape	go for	sink; become lower in amount
break up	separate or make into small pieces	go into	choose or try to get something
call off call on call out call up carry on carry out	cancel visit say out loud telephone continue do something; perform (a task)	go off go on go out go over go through go up grow on grow out (of)	start to do a type of job explode; leave continue leave a place check; think carefully search; experience increase; explode like more and more become too big for one's clothes; stop doing (a habit, action)
catch up	improve; come from behind	grow up hand back hand in hand out hand over	develop pass back give distribute give responsibility or power to someone
clear up	tidy; become better (weather)	keep off keep on keep out keep up knock about knock down	stay away continue stay away maintain hit a few times hit (with or by a vehicle)
close down close up	stop operating move closer; not open for a while	leave behind leave off leave out look after look around look at look back (on)	forget to take stop exclude take care of search see think about (past event)
come about come across come along come back come up with cut down die down drop out	happen find; discover follow return produce; think of reduce slowly decrease stop (an activity) before it is finished	look for look on look out look over	search; hunt watch search examine
fall back	move back or backwards		
fall down fall out fall through	fall onto the ground quarrel not completed successfully		
find out get along get around get away get in (into) get off get on	discover be friendly with travel escape enter finish work continue; make progress		
get out	escape; leave		

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
look round	search	take on	accept
look up	visit; try to find	take out	withdraw
make off	escape	take over	take control
make out	try to see or understand	take to	begin to like or accept
make up	form (an excuse)	take up	be interested to spend time doing something
open up	become bigger (hole, crack); start to talk	tear up	destroy (paper, cloth)
pass around	offer	throw away	dispose
pass away	die	tidy away	pack and keep neatly
pass by	walk past	try out	test or practise
pass out	faint; give	turn back	move in opposite direction; walk back
pick on	bully	turn down	not accept; reject
pick out	choose	turn in	return
pick up	collect; lift	turn off	switch off
point out	bring attention to	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	wake up	start to pay attention to
put back	return to its original position or place	warm up	become warm; do exercise
put down	write	write back	reply (letter)
put in	spend (time); fix	write down	write on a piece of paper
put on	wear	write in	write formally to request information
put off	postpone	write out	write something on paper in a neat way
put out	extinguish		
put up	build; stay		
put up with	tolerate		
ring up	phone		
run after	chase		
run away	leave; escape		
run down	hit; injure		
run into	hit; meet		
run out	use up		
run over	hit		
set aside	keep for use later		
set off	begin (a trip)		
set out	start to do		
set up	start; build		
show up	come; attend		
stand up for	support		
switch off	turn off		
switch on	turn on		
switch over	change		
take after	look or behave like (an older relative)		
take apart	separate		
take in	allow someone to stay		
take off	leave; remove		

EXERCISE 25

Fill in each blank with the help of the words in the box. Use each word once only.

up	down	into	away	out
in	off	on	through	after

- 1 My old car broke _____ in the middle of the road.
- 2 Angrily, she tore _____ the letter and threw it away.
- 3 I asked my neighbour to look _____ my pet dog while I was away.
- 4 We shall have to put _____ our holiday plans until we have more money.
- 5 We called up the police when we discovered that our house had been broken _____.
- 6 The judge went _____ the court findings again before deciding on the outcome of the case.
- 7 He had great difficulty trying to blow _____ the trick candles on his birthday cake.
- 8 The students handed _____ their homework to the monitor.
- 9 The deer ran _____ when it spotted the cheetah.
- 10 They carried _____ with their work in spite of the heavy rain.

EXERCISE 26

Replace the underlined word(s) with the correct phrasal verb and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 I met an old friend of mine at the function.
 (1) passed by (3) looked up
 (2) ran into (4) called on ()
- 2 After a few minutes, the ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident.
 (1) showed up (3) got around
 (2) turned out (4) caught up ()
- 3 The football practice was cancelled due to bad weather.
 (1) put off (3) called off
 (2) carried on (4) kept on ()
- 4 His grandfather died at the age of eighty.
 (1) broke down (3) gave up
 (2) passed away (4) dropped out ()
- 5 Mr Jordan stopped smoking when his best friend died of lung cancer.
 (1) turned down (3) cut down
 (2) took to (4) gave up ()
- 6 I am not going to tolerate your rude behaviour anymore.
 (1) put up with (3) stand up for
 (2) come up with (4) look back on ()
- 7 The bomb disposal experts defused a World War II bomb before it could explode.
 (1) break up (3) die down
 (2) drop out (4) go off ()
- 8 The campers found a deserted cabin in the forest.
 (1) fell through (3) broke off
 (2) came across (4) handed out ()

EXERCISE 27

Fill in each blank with the help of the phrasal verbs in the box. Use each phrasal verb only once.

given away	taken in	keep off	carried out
came about	find out	gave up	broke down
point out	clear up	make out	take over

- 1 The accident _____ because the driver was reckless.
- 2 Did your teacher _____ the mistakes you made in your composition?
- 3 Judy _____ when she heard that her pet dog fell very ill.
- 4 His handwriting is so bad that I cannot _____ a single word.
- 5 I shall have to _____ the storeroom as it is full of junk.
- 6 After the last accident, my brother _____ motorcycle racing.
- 7 The gardener told us to _____ the grass.
- 8 He _____ his duties so well that he was soon promoted to the rank of captain.
- 9 Don't be _____ by his sweet talk; he cannot be trusted.
- 10 If you tell a lie, someone will _____ sooner or later.
- 11 Many prizes were _____ to the members of the audience who participated in the show.
- 12 Do you think you are ready to _____ your father's business when he retires?

LESSON

10

PASSIVE VOICE

In a **passive sentence**, the first **noun** will determine whether the **singular or plural verb** is to be used. If the noun is an **uncountable noun**, the singular verb should be used. If it is a **countable noun**, the **singular** form of the verb should be used if the **noun** is **singular**; the **plural** form of the verb should be used if the **noun** is **plural**.

Examples

Bread (*uncountable noun*) **is** baked in an oven.

The sick boy (*countable noun, singular*) **was** taken to the clinic.

The children (*countable noun, plural*) **are** asked to finish their homework.

When we transform an **active sentence** into a **passive sentence**, the **tense** of the **verb** we choose for the **passive sentence** is determined by the **tense** of the **verb** in the **active sentence**.

Examples

The caretaker **will close** the school gates at seven o'clock.
(*verb – future tense, active voice*)

→ The school gates **will be closed** at seven o'clock.
(*verb – future tense, passive voice*)

The lorry **is towing** the trailer.
(*verb – present continuous tense, active voice*)

→ The trailer **is being towed** by the lorry.
(*verb – present continuous tense, passive voice*)

The teacher **gave** some fruit to the children.
(*verb – past tense, active voice*)

→ The children **were given** some fruit by the teacher.
(*verb – past tense, passive voice*)

EXERCISE 28

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

- 1 These buildings _____ by the architects from our firm.
 (1) is designed (3) is designing
 (2) are designed (4) are designing ()
- 2 The funfair _____ at the park.
 (1) will hold (3) were held
 (2) is holding (4) will be held ()
- 3 Rice _____ in paddy fields.
 (1) is grown (3) have grown
 (2) was growing (4) grow ()
- 4 The soldiers _____ by their officer.
 (1) are briefing (3) have been briefed
 (2) will brief (4) have briefed ()
- 5 The survivors _____ by a passing ship.
 (1) were rescued (3) will rescue
 (2) rescued (4) are rescuing ()
- 6 The Amazon River _____ by the expedition team.
 (1) is exploring (3) is being explored
 (2) has explored (4) will explore ()
- 7 A bridge _____ across the canal next year.
 (1) has been built (3) was built
 (2) will be built (4) is building ()
- 8 The contest _____ if there are insufficient entries.
 (1) will cancel (3) is cancelling
 (2) will be cancelled (4) has cancelled ()
- 9 Many guests _____ to the wedding banquet.
 (1) were invited (3) will invite
 (2) have invited (4) are inviting ()
- 10 The patient _____ by several doctors.
 (1) had seen (3) has been seen
 (2) is seeing (4) has been seeing ()

EXERCISE 29

Change each sentence into the passive form, leaving out the underlined word(s).

EXAMPLES

1. Somebody has stolen my wallet.

My wallet has been stolen.

2. I found your bag under the table.

Your bag was found under the table.

1 My father has already washed the car.

2 The men are repairing the roof.

3 The wind will blow away the smoke.

4 People usually eat rice in Asia.

5 We make butter from milk.

6 The guards will close the gate at six.

7 The police have warned them on several occasions.

8 Plants absorb water through their roots.

9 Singapore has done many campaigns to attract tourists from around the world.

10 The principal will hold the meeting tomorrow.

11 The chef already bought most of the ingredients for the feast.

12 The committee has appointed me as chairperson.

LESSON

11

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES AND CLAUSES

An **adjectival phrase** gives us **additional** information about a **noun** and it is written immediately **after** the **noun**. **Adjectival phrases** may begin with an **'-ing'** verb or a **preposition**.

Examples

The boy **sitting on the fence** is mischievous.

That cat **climbing the tree** belongs to my neighbour.

The book **on the dining table** is for you.

The slippers **outside the back door** are new.

An **adjectival clause** also gives us **additional** information about a **noun** and it is written immediately **after** the **noun** it describes. **Adjectival clauses** may begin with the **connectives (relative pronouns)** **'which'**, **'who'**, **'whom'**, **'whose'** and **'that'**.

Examples

The oranges **which you bought** are very sweet.

The girl **who just left** was very upset.

The man **whom I handed the letter to** is very trustworthy.

The woman **whose behaviour is intolerable** has been asked to leave.

Countries **that are in the tropics** are always hot and humid.

EXERCISE 30

Choose the correct adjectival phrase or clause and write its number in the brackets.

- 1 The boy _____ went to see the doctor.
 (1) which I found
 (2) who was sick
 (3) whose tail was missing ()
- 2 The car _____ belongs to my father.
 (1) in the garage
 (2) with the broken arm
 (3) on the table ()
- 3 The durians _____ were rotten.
 (1) whose parents I knew
 (2) whom I met at the market
 (3) which I bought yesterday ()
- 4 The ladies _____ are nurses.
 (1) on the shelf
 (2) in the white uniforms
 (3) above the clouds ()
- 5 The runner _____ won the first prize.
 (1) whom I owned
 (2) who ran barefoot
 (3) which was very dirty ()
- 6 Hunters _____ are very cruel.
 (1) with bows and arrows
 (2) who kill animals as a sport
 (3) without weapons ()
- 7 The book _____ was very interesting.
 (1) which I borrowed from the library
 (2) who sat beside me in class
 (3) whom you trusted ()
- 8 The customer _____ is Mrs Steven.
 (1) near my school
 (2) on the counter
 (3) in the shop ()

EXERCISE 31

Join each pair of sentences by using the word given.

EXAMPLE

The boy is playing the guitar. He is my cousin.

The boy who is playing the guitar is my cousin.

- 1 The police were investigating the house fire. It occurred in a remote area.

_____ that _____

- 2 The man is a criminal. He has a scar on his face.

_____ with _____

- 3 Where is my racket? You borrowed it from me a week ago.

_____ which _____

- 4 This is the kite. Patrick made it.

_____ that _____

- 5 I met a strange man. He was loitering behind my house.

_____ who _____

- 6 Susan is the girl. I gave her the parcel.

_____ whom _____

- 7 The man is upset. His wallet is missing.

_____ whose _____

EXERCISE 32

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

who

whom

which

whose

- 1 The delivery boy _____ brought the groceries has left.
- 2 The elephants _____ have smaller ears come from Asia.
- 3 The person _____ I spoke to on the phone was Mr Dass.
- 4 The student _____ behaviour was intolerable was punished.
- 5 That is the girl _____ father works in my company.
- 6 The lawyer _____ is well-known for winning cases charges a very high fee.
- 7 That is the house _____ my parents have decided to buy.
- 8 She is the lady _____ I met at the party.

EXERCISE 33

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the adjectival clauses into adjectival phrases.

EXAMPLES

1. The man who has the whistle is the referee.
The man with the whistle is the referee.
2. The wallet which is on the counter belongs to Peter.
The wallet on the counter belongs to Peter.

- 1 The woman who is on the balcony is carrying a baby.

- 2 The building which is near my school is a factory.

- 3 The girl who has long hair is my niece.

- 4 The men who are on the ship are sailors.

5 The tree which was behind my house had been chopped down.

6 The teacher who is in charge of my class is Miss Davidson.

7 The cake which is on the table looks delicious.

8 The goldfish which is in the tank belongs to me.

9 Most of the passengers who are on the plane are from Asia.

10 The guests who were at the party enjoyed themselves.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The **possessive pronouns** reflect **ownership**. They are 'mine', 'yours', 'his', 'hers', 'ours' and 'theirs'.

Examples

That book is **mine**.
Is this umbrella **yours**?
This shirt is **his**.
The car is **hers**.
These magazines are **ours**.
That house is **theirs**.

We use **possessive pronouns** when we want to avoid having to use a phrase again.

Examples

This is my umbrella. That is **your umbrella**.
This is my umbrella and that is **yours**.

Our car is old. **Their car** is new.
Our car is old but **theirs** is new.

EXERCISE 34

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Sharon bought this book. It is (mine , yours , hers).
- 2 You have done your homework but your brother has not done (theirs , his , ours).
- 3 That pen is (mine , his , theirs). My friend gave it to me.
- 4 That house is owned by Mr and Mrs Dass. It is (theirs , ours , yours).
- 5 We have won the basketball match. The trophy is now (ours , mine , hers).
- 6 I saw you talking to someone. Is he a friend of (theirs , yours , hers)?
- 7 The racket belongs to David. It is (hers , his , mine).
- 8 This dog is not (yours , ours , mine). I have no pets.
- 9 Raymond's feet are big, but his father's are bigger than (his , hers , theirs).
- 10 Our uncle gave us all these presents. They are (yours , ours , mine).

EXERCISE 35

Fill in each blank with a suitable possessive pronoun.

- 1 This letter is _____. It has your name on the envelope.
- 2 This is not our luggage. _____ is missing.
- 3 These are not my shoes. _____ are much smaller.
- 4 My neighbours wanted to borrow my ladder as _____ was broken.
- 5 Philip and his brother share this room. The room is _____.
- 6 No, the bicycle isn't _____. It belongs to me, but I know she has one which looks just like _____.
- 7 Mr Carlson has just bought a new car. This shiny new car must be _____.
- 8 The car isn't _____ but _____. I lent it to him just for the weekend.
- 9 My wife and I own this house. It is _____.
- 10 Mrs Nathan met an old friend of _____ at the shopping mall. She had not seen her for many years.

EXERCISE 36

Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined words with the correct words from the box.

mine yours hers his ours theirs

EXAMPLE

I left my umbrella at home. Could I borrow your umbrella?
I left mine at home. Could I borrow yours?

- 1 All these toys are Millie and Sharon's.

- 2 Our car is a small car but their car is a big one.

- 3 Felicia's handwriting is nearly the same as my handwriting.

- 4 His handkerchief has his name on it. This is to show that it is his handkerchief.

- 5 We have seen Delilah's report card but we haven't seen your report card at all.

- 6 A close friend of Sam's and mine has left for Europe.

- 7 My mother sewed my dress while they had to buy their dresses.

- 8 These can't be our bags. They must be their bags.

- 9 My sister is cleaning her room now, but I shall clean my room later.

- 10 The teacher said that our compositions were good, but Andrew's composition was better.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The **simple past tense** is used when we speak of events that are **completed** or events that took place in the **past** with **definite time** mentioned. It is also used when we speak of a **simple truth** about events that took place over a period of time in the **past**, or when we speak of a **habit** we had in the **past**.

Examples

The hunter **shot** at the tiger, but he **missed**.

(completed event)

He **departed** for Japan this morning.

(past event with definite time)

Joshua **worked** for his uncle for a few years.

(a simple truth in the past)

My mother never **drank** tea or coffee.

(a habit in the past)

EXERCISE 37

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 The principal (want , wanting , wanted) to see you earlier.
- 2 Miss Lawson (take , took , takes) a bath before she went to bed.
- 3 The housekeeper (cleared , clears , clear) the table just now.
- 4 A snake (bites , bit , bitten) him yesterday.
- 5 My brother (buy , buys , bought) a pair of shoes last week.
- 6 The villagers (caught , catches , catch) the thief and handed him over to the police.
- 7 My car (breaks , broke , broken) down when I was on my way to work.
- 8 Mr Dass (leave , leaves , left) for New York late last night.
- 9 Peter (woke , woken , wakes) up late this morning.
- 10 The architect (drawn , drawing , drew) the plan of the building.

EXERCISE 38

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

- 1 The pirates _____ the treasure on a deserted island. (hide)
- 2 The boys _____ in the pool for more than an hour. (swim)
- 3 The rider accidentally _____ off his motorcycle. (fall)
- 4 The children _____ a surprise birthday party for their father. (plan)
- 5 I _____ a letter to my pen friend last week. (write)
- 6 He was stopped by the traffic police when he _____ without fastening his seat belt. (drive)
- 7 Linus _____ his homework before he went to sleep. ()
- 8 The student looked nervous when the principal _____ to him. (speak)
- 9 We _____ an old friend of ours at the restaurant. (meet)
- 10 The captain _____ the order to his men to attack. (give)

EXERCISE 39

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

Space exploration (1) _____ (begin) in the 1950s. It (2) _____ (start) on 4 October 1957 when Russia (3) _____ (launch) her first satellite. Following that event, the Russians and the Americans launched numerous satellites and (4) _____ (send) people into space, hoping to learn more about the universe.

On the morning of 16 July 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins (5) _____ (take) off in their rocket for the moon. This was watched on television by millions of people all over the world. Neil Armstrong (6) _____ (leave) the rocket four days later and (7) _____ (become) the first man to walk on the moon. It (8) _____ (be) indeed a historic occasion witnessed by the world.



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LESSON

14

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The **past continuous tense** is used when we speak of past actions that **continued** for a period of time.

Examples

The women next door **were talking** throughout the night.
I **was watching** television last night.

The **past continuous tense** is also used when we speak of actions that **naturally** took some time to complete.

Examples

My father **was polishing** the car this morning.
She **was writing** a letter to her pen friend.

The **past continuous tense** is also used when we speak of **two past actions** that took place **at the same time**.

Example

While I **was studying**, she **was sleeping**.

The **past continuous tense** can also be used when we speak of a past action that **continued** for a period of time while another past action took place.

Examples

I **was doing** my homework when my mother **called**.
While I **was walking** to the market, I **saw** the robbery.

EXERCISE 40

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

- 1 The wind _____ strongly throughout the night. (blow)
- 2 I _____ a book when the lights went out. (read)
- 3 The boys _____ football when it started to rain. (play)
- 4 Linda _____ on the telephone when her father walked in. (talk)
- 5 The farmer _____ in the field the whole day. (dig)
- 6 We _____ home when we saw the accident. (drive)
- 7 The players _____ for joy because they had won the match.
(jump)
- 8 Everyone _____ when the fire broke out. (sleep)
- 9 Zachary had to look after his younger brother when both his parents
_____. (work)
- 10 I was sweeping the floor while my sister _____ the dishes. (wash)

EXERCISE 41

Complete the question for each answer.

EXAMPLES

1. What was the gardener planting?
The gardener was planting a mango tree.
2. Whom were you talking to on the telephone?
I was talking to my brother on the telephone.

1 What _____

The detective was searching for some clues.

2 Who _____

The thief was running away from the police officers.

3 Why _____

The little girl was crying because she fell and injured herself.

4 What _____

The customer was complaining about the faulty radio she had bought.

5 What _____

They were cycling in the park.

6 Who _____

Yvonne was using the telephone earlier.

7 What _____

I was listening to the news on the radio.

8 Why _____

The construction workers were repairing the road because it was in a bad condition.

9 What _____

Mr Grey was painting his fence the whole afternoon.

10 Where _____

I was hiding behind the counter when the robbers came in.

LESSON 15

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The **present perfect tense** is formed by '**has**' or '**have**' + **past participle**.

The **present perfect tense** is used when we speak of actions that **started** in the past and **is still taking place** in the present.

Example

I **have lived** here for more than ten years.

The **present perfect tense** is also used when we speak of a past action that took place and was completed, but the **time is not important**, so it is not mentioned.

Examples

He **has returned** the books he borrowed.

They **have gone** to the cinema.

The **present perfect tense** can also be used to speak of actions that **have just been completed**. Here, the **tense** is usually used with the **adverb** '**just**', '**yet**' or '**already**'.

Examples

Thomas **has just completed** his first painting.

They **have not arrived yet**.

I **have already seen** that movie.

The **present perfect tense** is also used when we ask **questions** using '**ever**'.

Examples

Have you **ever travelled** overseas alone?

Have you **ever heard** the story about Frankenstein before?

EXERCISE 42

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 I have (see , saw , seen) her on many occasions.
- 2 The men have just (collect , collected , collecting) the rubbish.
- 3 The store manager has not (eaten , eat , ate) his lunch as he is busy serving the customers.
- 4 Have you (sold , sell , selling) your car yet?
- 5 Miss Pitt has (win , won , winning) the first prize in the singing contest.
- 6 My father has just (leave , leaves , left) the house.
- 7 Some of the students have (forget , forgot , forgotten) to bring their school fees.
- 8 Someone has (taken , took , takes) my pencil case.

EXERCISE 43

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

- 1 Please dry the dishes once you _____ them. (wash)
- 2 The firefighters are too late. The fire _____ already _____ down most of the house. (burn)
- 3 Either I have lost my pen or someone _____ it. (steal)
- 4 It is already late. Most of them _____ home. (go)
- 5 This is my house. I _____ here for five years. (live)
- 6 They are searching the area. One of the prisoners _____. (escape)
- 7 _____ she _____ to you yet? (write)
- 8 A strong wind _____ just _____ the old tree down. (blow)

EXERCISE 44

Complete the answer to each question with the help of the words given.

EXAMPLES

1. Have you been to Changi Airport?
No, I haven't been to Changi Airport.

2. Has Mary finished her homework?
Yes, she has finished her homework.

1 Have the children taken their lunch?

Yes, they _____

2 Have you seen Mr Grant recently?

No, I _____

3 Has your father come home yet?

Yes, he _____

4 Have all the guests arrived yet?

No, some of them _____

5 Have you ever flown in an aeroplane?

Yes, I _____

LESSON

16

MODALS

Modals are verbs that help another verb.

The following are all **modals**, and the reasons for using them: '**will**' or '**shall**' (future time), '**can**' (an ability to do something), '**could**' (past tense of 'can'; for politeness in making requests), '**would**' (past tense of 'will'; for politeness in making requests), '**may**' or '**might**' (probability), '**may**' (for permission), '**should**' (mild obligation), '**ought to**' (obligation), '**must**' (compulsory action) and '**need to**' (requirement).

Examples

He **will** come again soon.

I **shall** write to you next week.

I **can** speak three languages.

When he was younger, he **could** run a marathon.

Could I borrow your dictionary?

He said he **would** not disturb me anymore.

Would you accompany me to the market?

It **may** rain tonight.

She **might** visit her grandmother tomorrow.

May I go out when I have finished my homework?

You **should** not run so fast when it has been raining.

You **ought to** visit your grandmother often.

You **must** study tonight.

You **need to** work harder from now on.

EXERCISE 45

Underline the correct modal for each sentence.

- 1 (Shall , Will , Might) we go to the beach today?
- 2 All students (shall , may , must) complete their homework.
- 3 (Could , Ought to , Would) you like some tea?
- 4 Only a good swimmer (should , need , shall) attempt to save a drowning person.
- 5 You (could , can , will) drive a car, can't you?
- 6 Peter can speak two languages now. Previously, he (should , must , could) speak only one.
- 7 (Shall , Will , Would) I take you to the clinic?
- 8 I informed my parents that I (can , would , shall) be home for dinner.
- 9 You (must , may , could) water the plants or they will die.
- 10 All of us (may , ought to , might) take care of our parents when they are old.

EXERCISE 46

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

- 1 If you do not have good qualifications, you _____ not be able to find a good job.
(1) would (2) will (3) must (4) ought to ()
- 2 He _____ have written more often if he had the time.
(1) can (2) would (3) must (4) shall ()
- 3 The donkey _____ run any faster even when it was beaten.
(1) mustn't (2) couldn't (3) shouldn't (4) can't ()
- 4 All of us _____ throw our litter into the dustbin.
(1) shan't (2) ought to (3) mustn't (4) might ()
- 5 Fish _____ breathe in water because they have gills.
(1) shall (2) will (3) may (4) can ()
- 6 The elderly woman _____ work in her old age.
(1) mustn't (2) don't (3) shall (4) doesn't ()
- 7 I _____ rush to the airport as there is still plenty of time.
(1) should (2) needn't (3) couldn't (4) ought to ()
- 8 During one's schooldays, one _____ study hard in order to get good results.
(1) must (2) may (3) will (4) might ()
- 9 _____ I use your telephone?
(1) Will (2) Ought to (3) Could (4) Would ()
- 10 We _____ wash our hands before we have our meals.
(1) could (2) used to (3) can (4) should ()
- 11 Tyler _____ definitely be angry if you don't invite him.
(1) might (2) doesn't (3) will (4) can ()
- 12 We _____ hurry in order not to miss the flight.
(1) could (2) would (3) must (4) shan't ()

EXERCISE 47

Answer each question with the help of the word(s) provided.

EXAMPLES

1. Can you speak Mandarin? (**Yes**)
Yes, I can speak Mandarin.
2. At what time will you be at the station? (**six o'clock**)
I shall be at the station at six o'clock.

- 1 What must the students do? (**finish their homework**)

- 2 Who will be the forest ranger? (**Andy's father**)

- 3 Would you like a glass of lemonade? (**Yes**)

- 4 What should his uncle give up? (**smoking**)

- 5 Why needn't the housekeeper sweep the floor? (**still clean**)

- 6 Could the police catch the thief? (**No**)

LESSON

17

CONCORD OR SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

We must pay particular attention to **subject-verb agreement** when certain expressions are used with the subject. '**And**' adds the subjects, so the verb must be **plural**. Phrases starting with '**with**', '**like**' and '**as well as**' that are used with the subject **do not change** the number of the subject. So if the subject in this case is singular, the verb will also be singular; if the subject is plural, the verb will also be plural.

Examples

Both John and Tom **are** good friends.
Jean, with a few other friends, **watches** a movie every Sunday.
Susan, like her mother, **is** a good cook.
Lucy, as well as Simon, **swims** well.

When two subjects are connected by '**either ... or**' or '**neither ... nor**', the second subject will determine the number of the verb. So if the second subject is singular, the verb will be singular; if the second subject is plural, the verb will be plural.

Examples

Either her parents or Priscilla **has** received the message.
Either Priscilla or her parents **have** received the message.
Neither James nor his father **speaks** Mandarin.
Neither James nor his sisters **speak** Mandarin.

'**Each**', '**one**', '**everyone**' and '**someone**' are treated as **singular** when used with the subject, so the verb will be singular. '**Both**' is **plural**, so the verb will be plural. '**All**' and '**none**', when used to refer to **uncountable nouns**, will be followed by a singular verb. When '**none**' is used with a plural **countable noun**, the verb that follows will be **singular**.

Examples

<u>Each</u> of the boys was given a book.	<u>All</u> the <u>rice</u> was finished.
<u>One</u> of the girls sings well.	<u>All</u> the <u>apples</u> were rotten.
<u>Everyone</u> is going to the party.	<u>None</u> of the water was used.
<u>Someone</u> is knocking on our front door.	<u>None</u> of the boys has been to the National Museum before.
<u>Both</u> Tom and Jerry are smart.	<u>None</u> of the books is torn.

EXERCISE 48

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Most flowers (has , have , had) a fragrant smell.
- 2 One of the ladies (am , is , are) married.
- 3 (Was , Were , Had) you caught in the rain?
- 4 I (hope , hopes , hoped) you will feel better soon.
- 5 A snake (change , changes , changed) its skin several times a year.
- 6 None of the ships (are , was , is) lost at sea in the last voyage.
- 7 Neither Ray nor William (has , have , are) written to me.
- 8 Sharon, like Judy, (am , is , are) tall for her age.

EXERCISE 49

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

- 1 Both parents _____ their daughter to take up piano lessons.
 (1) wanting (3) wants
 (2) want (4) are wanted ()

- 2 He _____ a wallet in the park this morning.
 (1) finds (3) found
 (2) have found (4) will find ()

- 3 Karen, with her friends, _____ lunch now.
 (1) was having (3) is having
 (2) were having (4) are having ()

- 4 That bowl of noodles _____ tasty.
 (1) am (3) were
 (2) are (4) was ()

- 5 The officer and his men _____ crossing the field.
 (1) is (3) am
 (2) are (4) was ()

- 6 Milk and sugar _____ coffee taste good.
 (1) make (3) making
 (2) makes (4) is making ()

- 7 Either John or David _____ not telling the truth.
 (1) am (3) are
 (2) is (4) has ()

- 8 I, as well as my family, _____ going to the zoo tomorrow.
 (1) am (3) were
 (2) is (4) was ()

EXERCISE 50

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

- 1 Each of the workers _____ a safety helmet. (wear)
- 2 Everyone of us _____ that it is wrong. (know)
- 3 Someone _____ on the door just now. (knock)
- 4 The principal, as well as the teachers, _____ to the function.
(invite)
- 5 Daniel, like his father, _____ coffee every morning. (drink)
- 6 Most of my friends _____ stamps as a hobby. (collect)
- 7 Andrew, as well as several others, _____ late for school
yesterday. (be)
- 8 The dining table, with the four chairs, _____ a thousand dollars.
(cost)
- 9 All the windows except the one in the kitchen _____ closed.
(be)
- 10 Neither of his sisters _____ whenever he cracks a joke. (laugh)

REPORTED SPEECH

- (a) In **quoted speech (direct speech)** and **reported speech (indirect speech)**, we should look at the **introductory verbs** such as '**say**', and '**ask**' and '**complain**'.

Example

She **says**, "You have been a good student."

She **asks**, "Why are you girls so grumpy today?"

The man **complains**, "I have never been treated this way."

- (b) When the **introductory verb** is in the **present tense**, we do not change the tense of the verb within the speech (separated by inverted commas) when we report what we have heard.

Example

John **complains**, "My brother **is** too noisy."

John **complains** that his brother **is** too noisy.

- (c) When the **introductory verb** in quoted speech (direct speech) is in the **past tense**, then we should change the verb when we report what we have heard.

Examples

John **complained**, "My tooth **is** aching."

John **complained** that his tooth **was** aching.



Practise changing sentences into reported speech.

Go to My SApEducation App or www.sapgrp.com

EXERCISE 51

Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech.

EXAMPLES

1. Sharon says, "I am going home."

Sharon says that she is going home.

2. The teacher tells us, "Bring your school fees tomorrow."

The teacher tells us to bring our school fees the next day.

- 1 "May I have another piece of cake?" asks Peter.

Peter asks whether _____

- 2 Miss Jones says, "The book is on the table."

Miss Jones says that _____

- 3 She tells me, "I shall see you soon."

She tells me that _____

- 4 The tourist asks us, "Where is the nearest hotel?"

The tourist asks us where _____

- 5 Tina tells her mother, "Don't cook dinner for me tonight."

Tina tells her mother _____

- 6 "I have a headache," says David.

David says that _____

- 7 The tutor tells me, "You must do the homework yourself."

The tutor tells me that _____

- 8 "Somebody is watching us," says one of the boys.

One of the boys says that _____

EXERCISE 52

Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech.

EXAMPLES

1. Sharon said, "I am going home."
Sharon said that she was going home.
2. The teacher told us, "Bring your school fees tomorrow."
The teacher told us to bring our school fees the following day.

- 1 My father said, "The moon revolves around the earth."

My father said that _____

- 2 They said, "We are going bowling next week."

They said that _____

- 3 The patient told the doctor, "I have a terrible headache."

The patient told the doctor that _____

- 4 Bernard said, "She wants to know my name."

Bernard said that _____

- 5 "I have done all my homework," I answered.

I answered that _____

- 6 "We are going to Sentosa this afternoon," replied Kevin.

Kevin replied that _____

- 7 "I received the letter yesterday," she told me.

She told me that _____

- 8 "Shall I call for a taxi?" asked Mr Hill.

Mr Hill asked whether _____

EXERCISE 53

Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech.

1 "Where did you go yesterday?" my father asked me.

2 "Don't be frightened," the old man told the boys.

3 "We shall have to think of a better idea," said Mr Wilson.

4 "We went to school by ourselves," said the two brothers.

5 He says, "This storybook is very interesting."

6 "Yes, I broke the vase yesterday," admits Judy.



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LESSON

19

ADVERB CLAUSES

There are different kinds of **adverb clauses**:

manner = introduced by '**as**' (meaning 'in the way' or 'in the manner') or '**as though**' (meaning 'like')

Examples

He did **as** he was told.

She ran **as though** her life depended on her coming first.

place = introduced by '**where**'

Example

She hid **where** we could not find her.

time = introduced by '**when**' or '**until**'

Examples

They ran away **when** they saw the gardener.

I think we should wait here **until** the rain stops.

result = introduced by '**so ... that**' or '**such ... that**'

Examples

He was **so** tall **that** he walked with a hunch.

It was **such** a hot day **that** I remained in the library throughout the afternoon.

reason = introduced by '**as**' (meaning 'because'), '**since**' or '**because**'

Examples

As it was raining, we called off the match.

Since it is such a hot day, I am going to have an ice cream.

He laughed **because** I said something silly.

condition = introduced by '**if**' or '**unless**'

Examples

If you do not eat now, you will be hungry afterwards.

Unless you eat now, you will be hungry afterwards.

concession = introduced by '**although**'

Example

Although he started late, he finished before the other boys.

EXERCISE 54

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

- 1 I went to see the dentist _____.
 (1) where no one could find me
 (2) because I had a toothache
 (3) so that I could swim ()

- 2 The housekeeper did her work _____.
 (1) as she was told
 (2) when she was on holidays
 (3) because she was lazy ()

- 3 Susan studied very hard _____.
 (1) because she went to school
 (2) when the school bell rang
 (3) so that she could do well in the coming examination ()

- 4 The travellers stopped _____.
 (1) when they started the journey
 (2) where they could rest for the night
 (3) while they walked through the forest ()

- 5 The food smelt delicious _____.
 (1) where they found it
 (2) so that we could eat it
 (3) when it was cooked ()

- 6 Everyone hated Hitler _____.
 (1) because he was extremely cruel
 (2) so that he could not find a job
 (3) as though he was kind ()

- 7 He rode the horse _____.
 (1) as though he was a cowboy
 (2) because he wanted to rest
 (3) so that it would be his ()

- 8 We called the fire brigade _____.
 (1) where there was a fire
 (2) when we saw the fire
 (3) as though the house was on fire ()

EXERCISE 55

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 We shall wait here (until , because , so that) the next bus comes.
- 2 The boys ran out of the house (unless , as though , although) they had just seen a ghost.
- 3 He was so good at dancing (that , because , when) he came in first in the contest.
- 4 You may park your car only (unless , when , where) there is a parking sign.
- 5 She tore the letter into pieces (as though , so that , while) nobody could read it.
- 6 The robbers hid (where , as , whenever) they could not be found.
- 7 I have known David (since , because , so that) he was a baby.
- 8 Please do your work (since , as , while) you are instructed.
- 9 I wrote down the message (because , so that , as though) I would not forget it.
- 10 I could not unlock the door (so that , when , because) I had lost my keys.

EXERCISE 56

Join each pair of sentences by using the words(s) in the brackets.

EXAMPLES

1. She heard the bad news. She was very upset. (**when**)
 She was very upset when she heard the bad news.

2. It was raining heavily. We could not go out. (**because**)
 We could not go out because it was raining heavily.

1 He drove beyond the speed limit. He was fined for speeding. (**when**)

2 She kept the medicine. The children could not reach. (**where**)

3 She spoke very softly. I could hardly hear her. (**so ... that**)

4 It was a very good film. We went to see it again. (**such ... that**)

5 He could not find his watch. He looked everywhere for it. (**although**)

6 The workers had to do extra work. They complained. (**whenever**)

LESSON

20

NOUNS — REGULAR AND IRREGULAR

For **regular countable nouns**, we add '**s**' at the end of the nouns to make them **plural**.

Examples

book – **books**, cake – **cakes**, pencil – **pencils**

For nouns that end in '-o', '-s', '-sh', '-ch' or '-x', we usually add '**-es**' to the end of the noun to make it plural.

Examples

mango – **mangoes**, dress – **dresses**, dish – **dishes**, watch – **watches**,
box – **boxes**

For nouns that end in '-y', we usually replace '-y' with '**-ies**' to make the noun plural.

Examples

party – **parties**, baby – **babies**, butterfly – **butterflies**

For nouns that end in '-f' or '-fe', we usually replace '-f' or '-fe' with '**-ves**' to make the nouns plural.

Examples

shelf – **shelves**, leaf – **leaves**, wife – **wives**

For **irregular countable nouns**, their forms **change** when they are in the **plural** form.

Examples

man – **men**, child – **children**, foot – **feet**, mouse – **mice**

Some **irregular nouns** have only **one form**, so the noun remains the same whether it is **singular** or **plural**.

Examples

sheep, deer, salmon

For some **compound nouns**, the **plural** is formed by adding '**s**' to the **main word**.

Example

daughter-in-law – daughters-in-law

For other **compound nouns**, the '**s**' is added at the end of the word.

Example

babysitter – babysitters

Uncountable nouns do not have plural forms.

Examples

air, blood, sand

EXERCISE 57

Give the plural forms of the following words.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1 gas | _____ |
| 2 match | _____ |
| 3 duty | _____ |
| 4 box | _____ |
| 5 brush | _____ |
| 6 family | _____ |
| 7 mouse | _____ |
| 8 city | _____ |
| 9 lady | _____ |
| 10 mosquito | _____ |
| 11 knife | _____ |
| 12 goose | _____ |
| 13 sheep | _____ |
| 14 salmon | _____ |
| 15 passerby | _____ |
| 16 son-in-law | _____ |

EXERCISE 58

Fill in each blank with the plural form of the word in the brackets.

- 1 A word may have several _____. (meaning)
- 2 Mrs Lake's _____ visit her every weekend.
(grandchild)
- 3 We heard loud _____ for help coming from that house.
(cry)
- 4 She bought two _____ of bread for her large family.
(loaf)
- 5 All _____ were pinned on the noticeboard.
(message)
- 6 The _____ of the huts are covered with zinc sheets.
(roof)
- 7 One of the _____ was caught by the police. (thief)
- 8 He took many _____ at my birthday party.
(photograph)
- 9 Thousands of _____ were lost during the terrible war.
(life)
- 10 How many _____ are there in a month? (day)

LESSON 21

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS — COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Adjectives are used to qualify **nouns**.

All **adjectives** have **positive**, **comparative** and **superlative** forms.

Examples

small, smaller, smallest
nice, nicer, nicest
good, better, best

Examples

He is a **good** boy.
She is **better** than her brother.
He is the **best** player in that team.

Some **comparative adjectives** must be formed with '**more**' and **superlative adjectives** with '**most**'. These include **adjectives** that end in '**-ful**' or '**-ing**'.

Examples

This painting is **more beautiful** than that one.
This is the **most exciting** movie I have ever seen.

Adverbs are used to qualify **verbs**.

Adverbs, too, can have **positive**, **comparative** and **superlative** forms. These **adverbs** have '**-ly**' at the end.

Examples

Pam dances **more gracefully** than Jane.
The young boy spoke **most boldly** to the bullies.

EXERCISE 59

Fill in the blanks with the comparative and superlative degrees of the following words.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 thick	_____	_____
2 narrow	_____	_____
3 good	_____	_____
4 exciting	_____	_____
5 bravely	_____	_____
6 bad	_____	_____
7 far	_____	_____
8 clear	_____	_____

EXERCISE 60

Underline the correct answers.

- 1 Who is the (pretty , prettier , prettiest) girl in your class?
- 2 Charles has done (well , better , best) in his final year examination.
- 3 Move your chair a little (close , closer , closest) to the table.
- 4 Norris is as (tall , taller , tallest) as his father.
- 5 The ostrich, the (large , larger , largest) bird in the world, does not fly.
- 6 Which is (fast , faster , fastest), the horse or the zebra?
- 7 The manager comes to the office (early , earlier , earliest) than the rest of the staff.
- 8 It is difficult to say which one of these girls dances (gracefully , more gracefully , most gracefully).

EXERCISE 61

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the adjective or adverb in the brackets.

- 1 Mount Everest, the _____ mountain in the world, is situated in the Himalayas. (high)
- 2 It rained _____ today than it did yesterday. (heavily)
- 3 You are the _____ person I have ever come across. (forgetful)
- 4 My examination results are just as _____ as the rest of my classmates. (good)
- 5 Which is _____, the bus or the lorry? (heavy)
- 6 It is _____ to read the story than to see the film. (enjoyable)
- 7 The sun shines _____ than the moon. (brightly)
- 8 Do not think that you are _____ than your elders. (wise)

LESSON

22

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency are '**sometimes**', '**often**', '**seldom**', '**always**' and '**never**'.

'**Sometimes**' is usually placed at the beginning and occasionally at the end of a sentence.

Examples

Sometimes, I visit my uncle.
I visit my uncle **sometimes**.

We usually place the verb after '**often**', '**seldom**', '**always**' and '**never**'.

Examples

I **often** visit my uncle.
I **seldom** watch television.
My friends **always** share their biscuits with me.
Mother **never** likes my friends to mess up my bedroom.

If we use '**very often**', then we place that at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

Examples

Very often, I visit my uncle.
I visit my uncle **very often**.

EXERCISE 62

Underline the correct adverb of frequency in the brackets.

- 1 This machine works very well. It has (often , never , always) broken down before.
- 2 My brother and I used to go out together, but we (seldom , sometimes , often) do that now.
- 3 It is human to make mistakes. No one is (sometimes , never , always) right.
- 4 (Sometimes , Never , Always), I go to my friend's house after school, but I usually go straight home.
- 5 My father travels abroad very (seldom , often , never); in fact, he spends more time overseas than at home.
- 6 We should (never , seldom , always) tell the truth.
- 7 (Sometimes , Always , Often), we listen to the radio, but most of the time we watch television.
- 8 I have (always , never , often) met her before.
- 9 How (often , always , sometimes) do you go to the library?
- 10 Mr Dass is (seldom , never , always) a careful driver. I wonder how he could have met with such an accident.

EXERCISE 63

Rewrite each sentence using the word in the brackets.

EXAMPLES

1. He goes to school late. (*always*)
He always goes to school late.
2. I have been admitted to hospital. (*never*)
I have never been admitted to hospital.

- 1 My car gives me trouble. (*seldom*)

- 2 I wash my hands before I have my meal. (*always*)

- 3 My friends come to my house. (*often*)

- 4 Nearly all of us have been to Walt Disney World. (*never*)

- 5 I go out on weekends. (*sometimes*)

- 6 My dog barks at strangers. (*always*)



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NOTES

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.

GLOSSARY

Lesson 2

conceited: thinking highly of oneself
wither : to decay
abandon : to leave something

Lesson 3

overtake: to go past a moving person or vehicle

Lesson 4

commando: a member of a specially-trained fighting unit for special raids

Lesson 5

workshop: a room where things are repaired

Lesson 6

barren : being infertile so plants or trees cannot survive or produce fruit

Lesson 7

majestic: being grand and noble in nature
detain : to delay someone so that the person cannot leave to go somewhere
rodent : a nibbling mammal such as a squirrel or a mouse

Lesson 8

embassy: a building where the offices of an ambassador and staff are

Lesson 9

retire: to stop working because one has reached a certain age

Lesson 10

expedition: a long journey, especially to a dangerous place

Lesson 11

loiter: to wander aimlessly

Lesson 13

launch: to send a spacecraft into space

Lesson 14

faulty: not working properly

Lesson 16

qualification: an achievement which allows someone to be able to perform a task

definitely : surely

Lesson 17

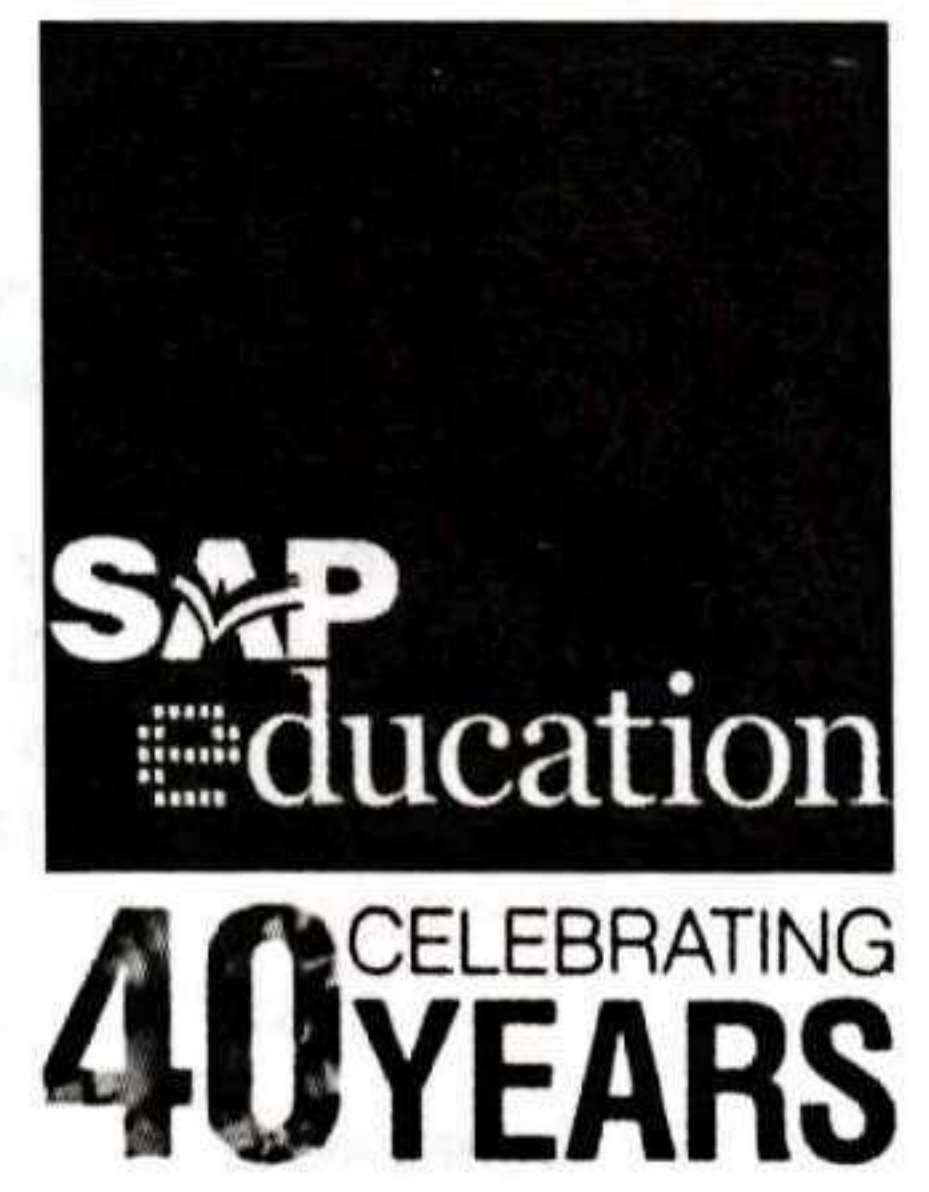
fragrant : giving out a pleasant smell

Lesson 20

passerby : someone walking past a place by chance

[illegible]

LEARNING GRAMMAR



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Answers

Workbook

6

LESSON 1

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Would | 7. Could |
| 2. Could | 8. Could |
| 3. Could | 9. Would |
| 4. Could | 10. Would |
| 5. Would | 11. Could |
| 6. Could | 12. Would |

Exercise 2

- Mary, could you call back later?
- Dawn, could you lower the volume of the radio?
- Ray, could you show me how to operate the machine?
- Father, could you tell me a bedtime story?
- Mrs Wilkins, would you like a drink?
- Lionel, could you pass me the dictionary?
- Mark, could you accompany me to the doctor's?
- Teacher, could you explain the difficult word again?
- Sandra, would you like to go jogging with us?
- Richard, could we come along with you?

Exercise 3

- Could I borrow your pencil?
- Could you switch on the light?
- Could I see you now?
- Would you lend me a hand?
- Could you meet me tonight?
- Could you help me with my homework?

LESSON 2

Exercise 4

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

Exercise 5

- He didn't buy the shoes because they were expensive.
- I switched on the fan because it was warm.
- She is opening her umbrella because it is raining.
- He stopped smoking because it was bad for his health.
- He was released because he was innocent.
- I didn't take a taxi because I did not have enough money.
- He is crying because he is hungry.
- They are chasing the men because they robbed a bank.
- She is miserable because she failed the examination.
- They built a fire because it was cold.

- She punished me because I was naughty.
- They abandoned the ship because it was sinking.

Exercise 6

- Mr Peterson was upset because he had lost his wallet.
- The tournament had to be postponed as it was raining heavily.
- Since Sally was ill, she could not come to the party.
- I switched on the light because it was dark.
- The bridegroom rushed to church because he was late.
- The farmer was very angry because the merchants had cheated him.
- Since he behaved very rudely, everyone disliked him.
- Mr Willis was late for work as his car broke down.

LESSON 3

Exercise 7

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

Exercise 8

- Mr Woods drank so much that he could not drive home.
- Mrs Dass is such a kind lady that everyone likes her.
- The restaurant serves such delicious food that the customers keep coming back.
- The dress was so expensive that she decided not to buy it.
- The cinema was so dark that I could not see the steps in front of me.
- The movie was so scary that someone in the audience fainted.
- The children rushed to the bus stop so that they would not miss the school bus.
- The dog barked so fiercely that all of us were afraid to go near it.

Exercise 9

(Suggested answers)

- Hillary sang so sweetly that we gave her a standing ovation.
- It was such a hot day that we decided to go for a swim.
- The storm was so violent that many ships were lost at sea.
- The survivors were so weak that they had to be carried.

- Mr Williams took a taxi so that he would not be late for work.
- He ate so much food at the party that he had a stomachache.
- My grandmother is so old that she can hardly walk.
- Mr Carlson works longer hours this week so that he may finish the project on time.

Exercise 10

- Andrew is so timid that he will not talk to anyone.
- The old man was so ill that we called an ambulance.
- It is such an interesting book that I cannot put it down.
- It was such a fine day that we decided to go to the beach.
- He drove so fast that he could not stop in time when he saw the dog.
- We had such a pleasant time at the beach that we wanted to go there again the following week.
- Raymond is such a good runner that he has won many prizes.
- My employer has such a bad temper that all of us are afraid of him.

LESSON 4

Exercise 11

- leaves
- begins
- expect
- starts
- departs
- commences
- takes
- attack
- see
- sets

Exercise 12

- is coming
- are going
- are playing
- am leaving
- are landing
- is buying
- are sitting
- are getting
- is painting
- is holding

Exercise 13

- It arrives tonight.
- I am buying a silk scarf for her birthday.
- It leaves in five minutes.
- I am waking up at six o'clock tomorrow.
- He is coming home later in the afternoon.

- They are going to Bangkok next month.
- She leaves for Australia next week.
- I have my lunch at noon.
- It begins later in the year.
- She is visiting her sick aunt in hospital this evening.

LESSON 5

Exercise 14

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

Exercise 15

- ought to
- should
- should
- ought to
- should
- shouldn't
- ought to
- shouldn't
- ought not to
- should

Exercise 16

- The boys shouldn't play in the rain.
- The patient should stay in bed.
- The girls shouldn't stay out late.
- They should throw the rubbish away.
- The students should study hard for the examination.
- We shouldn't litter the park.

LESSON 6

Exercise 17

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

Exercise 18

- My parents will worry unless I give them a call.
- The boat will not capsize unless we rock it.
- The door will not open unless you push it hard.
- Mr Peterson will be late for the general meeting unless he hurries.
- The librarian will not scold us unless we talk loudly.
- The dog will not bite you unless you disturb it.
- You cannot watch television unless you finish your homework first.
- The whole house will be burnt down unless the firefighters arrive soon.

9. You cannot go out to play unless you complete your homework.
10. She will not come to the picnic unless we invite her.

Exercise 19

1. Don't tell her about it unless she asks you.
2. You will not pass the examination unless you study.
3. You cannot vote unless you are a citizen.
4. The job will not be completed unless we work overtime.
5. We shall not take you along unless you behave yourself.
6. Dennis will join us unless he is busy.
7. The players will not get into trouble unless they break the rules.
8. I shall not lend you the money unless you promise to pay it back soon.
9. The roads will not be flooded unless it rains continuously.
10. Mary will be angry unless you go to her party.

LESSON 7

Exercise 20

1. Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to walk on the moon.
2. I asked the salesperson for some assistance.
3. The customer demanded to see the manager of the shop.
4. The sun rises in the east.
5. The famous Sherlock Holmes lived on Baker Street.
6. The Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world.
7. This is the spot where it took place.
8. The principal of this school has resigned.
9. This is not the book I am looking for.
10. Were there any witnesses to the accident?
11. The soldiers had to cross the desert on foot.
12. He was awarded a medal for the bravery he had shown in battle.

Exercise 21

1. the, the
2. The
3. An, a
4. an, the
5. The, the, an
6. a, the, the
7. an, the
8. a, the
9. the, the
10. the, the

Exercise 22

1. a, the, the
the
the, a
2. The, the, the
a, the
An
The, an
3. The, an, the, a
an
the, the
A
the, a

LESSON 8

Exercise 23

1. each other
2. each other
3. one another
4. one another
5. each other
6. one another
7. each other
8. each other
9. one another
10. each other
11. each other
12. one another
13. one another
14. one another
15. one another

Exercise 24

1. one another
2. one another
3. one another
4. each other
5. one another
6. each other
7. each other
8. each other
9. each other
10. each other

LESSON 9

Exercise 25

1. down
2. up
3. after
4. off
5. into
6. through
7. out
8. in
9. away
10. on

Exercise 26

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

Exercise 27

1. came about
2. point out
3. broke down
4. make out
5. clear up
6. gave up
7. keep off
8. carried out
9. taken in
10. find out
11. given away
12. take over

LESSON 10

Exercise 28

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

Exercise 29

1. The car has already been washed.
2. The roof is being repaired.
3. The smoke will be blown away.
4. Rice is usually eaten in Asia.
5. Butter is made from milk.
6. The gate will be closed at six.
7. They have been warned on several occasions.
8. Water is absorbed through the roots.
9. Many campaigns have been done to attract tourists from around the world.
10. The meeting will be held tomorrow.
11. Most of the ingredients for the feast were already bought.
12. I have been appointed as chairperson.

LESSON 11

Exercise 30

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

Exercise 31

1. The police were investigating the house fire that had occurred in a remote area.
2. The man with a scar on his face is a criminal.
3. Where is the racket which you borrowed from me a week ago?
4. This is the kite that Patrick made.
5. I met a strange man who was loitering behind my house.
6. Susan is the girl whom I gave the parcel to.
7. The man whose wallet is missing is upset.

Exercise 32

1. who
2. which
3. whom
4. whose
5. whose
6. who
7. which
8. whom

Exercise 33

1. The woman on the balcony is carrying a baby.
2. The building near my school is a factory.
3. The girl with long hair is my niece.
4. The men on the ship are sailors.
5. The tree behind my house had been chopped down.

6. The teacher in charge of my class is Miss Davidson.
7. The cake on the table looks delicious.
8. The goldfish in the tank belongs to me.
9. Most of the passengers on the plane are from Asia.
10. The guests at the party enjoyed themselves.

LESSON 12

Exercise 34

1. hers
2. his
3. mine
4. theirs
5. ours
6. yours
7. his
8. mine
9. his
10. ours

Exercise 35

1. yours
2. Ours
3. Mine
4. theirs
5. theirs
6. hers; mine
7. his
8. his; mine
9. ours
10. hers

Exercise 36

1. All these toys are theirs.
2. Ours is a small car but theirs is a big one.
3. Hers is nearly the same as mine.
4. His has his name on it. This is to show that it is his.
5. We have seen hers but we haven't seen yours at all.
6. A close friend of ours has left for Europe.
7. My mother sewed mine while they had to buy theirs.
8. These can't be ours. They must be theirs.
9. My sister is cleaning hers now, but I shall clean mine later.
10. The teacher said that ours were good, but his was better.

LESSON 13

Exercise 37

1. wanted
2. took
3. cleared
4. bit
5. bought
6. caught
7. broke
8. left
9. woke
10. drew

Exercise 38

1. hid
2. swam
3. fell
4. planned
5. wrote
6. drove
7. did
8. spoke
9. met
10. gave

Exercise 39

1. began
2. started
3. launched
4. sent
5. took
6. left
7. became
8. was

LESSON 14

Exercise 40

1. was blowing
2. was reading
3. were playing
4. was talking
5. was digging
6. were driving
7. were jumping
8. was sleeping
9. were working
10. was washing

Exercise 41

1. What was the detective searching for?
2. Who was running away from the policemen?
3. Why was the little girl crying?
4. What was the customer complaining about?
5. What were they doing in the park?
6. Who was using the telephone earlier?
7. What were you listening to on the radio?
8. Why were the construction workers repairing the road?
9. What was Mr Grey doing the whole afternoon?
10. Where were you hiding when the robbers came in?

LESSON 15

Exercise 42

1. seen
2. collected
3. eaten
4. sold
5. won
6. left
7. forgotten
8. taken

Exercise 43

1. have washed
2. has ... burnt
3. has stolen
4. have gone
5. have lived
6. has escaped
7. Has ... written
8. has ... blown

Exercise 44

1. Yes, they have taken their lunch.
2. No, I haven't seen Mr Grant recently.
3. Yes, he has come home.
4. No, some of them haven't arrived yet.
5. Yes, I have flown in an aeroplane.

LESSON 16

Exercise 45

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Shall | 6. could |
| 2. must | 7. Shall |
| 3. Would | 8. would |
| 4. should | 9. must |
| 5. can | 10. ought to |

Exercise 46

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 5. (4) | 9. (3) |
| 2. (2) | 6. (1) | 10. (4) |
| 3. (2) | 7. (2) | 11. (3) |
| 4. (2) | 8. (1) | 12. (3) |

Exercise 47

1. They must finish their homework.
2. Andy's father will be the forest ranger.
3. Yes, I would like a glass of lemonade.
4. He should give up smoking.
5. She needn't sweep the floor because it is still clean.
6. No, the police could not catch the thief.

LESSON 17

Exercise 48

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. have | 5. changes |
| 2. is | 6. was |
| 3. Were | 7. has |
| 4. hope | 8. is |

Exercise 49

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

Exercise 50

1. wears
2. knows
3. was knocking
4. was invited
5. drinks
6. collect
7. was
8. costs
9. are
10. laughs

LESSON 18

Exercise 51

1. Peter asks whether he can have another piece of cake.
2. Miss Jones says that the book is on the table.
3. She tells me that she will see me soon.
4. The tourist asks us where the nearest hotel is.
5. Tina tells her mother not to cook dinner for her that night.
6. David says that he has a headache.
7. The tutor tells me that I have to do the homework myself.
8. One of the boys says that somebody is watching them.

Exercise 52

1. My father said that the moon revolves around the earth.
2. They said that they were going bowling the following week.
3. The patient told the doctor that he had a terrible headache.

4. Bernard said that she wanted to know his name.
5. I answered that I had done all my homework.
6. Kevin replied that they were going to Sentosa that afternoon.
7. She told me that she had received the letter the day before.
8. Mr Hill asked whether he should call for a taxi.

Exercise 53

1. My father asked me where I went the day before.
2. The old man told the boys not to be frightened.
3. Mr Wilson said that they would have to think of a better idea.
4. The two brothers said that they went to school by themselves.
5. He says that that storybook is very interesting.
6. Judy admits that she broke the vase the day before.

LESSON 19

Exercise 54

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

Exercise 55

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. until | 6. where |
| 2. as though | 7. since |
| 3. that | 8. as |
| 4. where | 9. so that |
| 5. so that | 10. because |

Exercise 56

1. He was fined for speeding when he drove beyond the speed limit.
2. She kept the medicine where the children could not reach.
3. She spoke so softly that I could hardly hear her.
4. It was such a good film that we went to see it again.
5. He could not find his watch although he looked everywhere for it.
6. The workers complained whenever they had to do extra work.

LESSON 20

Exercise 57

1. gases
2. matches
3. duties
4. boxes
5. brushes
6. families
7. mice
8. cities
9. ladies
10. mosquitoes/ mosquitos
11. knives
12. geese
13. sheep

14. salmon
15. passersby
16. sons-in-law

Exercise 58

1. meanings
2. grandchildren
3. cries
4. loaves
5. messages
6. roofs
7. thieves
8. photographs
9. lives
10. days

LESSON 21

Exercise 59

1. thicker; thickest
2. narrower; narrowest
3. better; best
4. more exciting; most exciting
5. more bravely; most bravely
6. worse; worst
7. farther; farthest / further; furthest
8. clearer; clearest

Exercise 60

1. prettiest
2. well
3. closer
4. tall
5. largest
6. faster
7. earlier
8. most gracefully

Exercise 61

1. highest
2. more heavily
3. most forgetful
4. good
5. heavier
6. more enjoyable
7. more brightly
8. wiser

LESSON 22

Exercise 62

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. never | 6. always |
| 2. seldom | 7. Sometimes |
| 3. always | 8. never |
| 4. Sometimes | 9. often |
| 5. often | 10. always |

Exercise 63

1. My car seldom gives me trouble.
2. I always wash my hands before I have my meal.
3. My friends often come to my house.
4. Nearly all of us have never been to Walt Disney World.
5. Sometimes, I go out on weekends.
6. My dog always barks at strangers.