

# ENGLISH-4U.DE'S

## GRAMMAR BOOK 2

Intermediate level (CEFR A2)

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## SOME – ANY

We use some and any with uncountable things or when we cannot specify or do not need or want to specify a number or an exact amount.

**SOME** 1. In sentences when you expect a **positive answer** and with **demands**.

Examples: I bought some very nice postcards. Give me some orange juice, please.

2. In **polite questions** or requests or if we expect the **answer "YES"**.

Examples: Would you like some more coffee? Do we have some time to go to the cinema?

**ANY** 1. In **questions** Have you got any blue shoes?

2. In **negations** No, I haven't got any.

3. In **conditional clauses** If I had any, I would wear them.

### Compound uses of some and any:

We can combine some and any with other words:

**Something – anything**

**Somewhere – anywhere**

**Someone – anyone**

**Somebody – anybody**

Examples:

Is **someone** at home?

I would like to go **somewhere** this summer.

We don't have **anything** to eat.

## SOME OR ANY

Fill in some or any into the gaps.

1. I'm going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ posters.
2. They didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ hair clasps.
3. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ shops in this part of the town.
4. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters? No, I haven't.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful leather jackets in the shop window.
6. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ stamps, but Ann has got \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I can pay. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
8. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ letters for me this morning? No, there aren't.
9. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ punks in Hyde Park.
10. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ good hotels in London?
11. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea? Yes, please.
12. We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ bread. I am going to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
13. When we were in London, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting places.
14. If I had \_\_\_\_\_ sweets, I would give you \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I went out to buy \_\_\_\_\_ milk, but they didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
16. Sorry, we're late. We had \_\_\_\_\_ problems with the car.
17. Why isn't the radio working? Are there \_\_\_\_\_ batteries in it?
18. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ cheese? No, thank you. I'm not hungry \_\_\_\_\_ more.
19. Everybody was standing because there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the hall.
20. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.

## SOME OR ANY

1. I'm going to buy **some** posters.
2. They didn't have **any** hair clasps.
3. There aren't **any** shops in this part of the town.
4. Have you got **any** brothers or sisters? No, I haven't.
5. There are **some** beautiful leather jackets in the shop window.
6. I haven't got **any** stamps, but Ann has got **some**.
7. I can pay. I've got **some** money.
8. Are there **any** letters for me this morning? No, there aren't.
9. We saw **some** punks in Hyde Park.
10. Do you know **some** good hotels in London?
11. Would you like **some** tea? Yes, please.
12. We haven't got **any** bread. I am going to buy **some**.
13. When we were in London, we visited **some** very interesting places.
14. If I had **any** sweets, I would give you **some**.
15. I went out to buy **some** milk, but they didn't have **any** in the shop.
16. Sorry, we're late. We had **some** problems with the car.
17. Why isn't the radio working? Are there **any** batteries in it?
18. Would you like **some** cheese? No, thank you. I'm not hungry anymore.
19. Everybody was standing because there weren't **any** chairs in the hall.
20. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got **any** money.

**SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 1**

Fill in some – any – something – anything – someone – anyone – somewhere.

1. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ exciting.
2. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ who was angry.
3. She started to do \_\_\_\_\_ experiments.
4. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the bottle.
5. I didn't say \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time for you.
7. Did you do \_\_\_\_\_ sports?
8. He sometimes has \_\_\_\_\_ good ideas.
9. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money left.
10. Does \_\_\_\_\_ know the answer?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ helped them.
12. I think \_\_\_\_\_ gave me some wrong information.
13. I haven't done \_\_\_\_\_ diving yet.
14. He didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.
15. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ was wrong with the car.
17. They live \_\_\_\_\_ near the shopping mall.
18. After \_\_\_\_\_ time, he began to play better.
19. She wanted to do \_\_\_\_\_ to help them.
20. I think \_\_\_\_\_ had made a mistake.

**SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 2**

**Fill in some – any – something – anything – someone – anyone.**

1. We had to look for \_\_\_\_\_ else.
2. They didn't like \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.
3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.
4. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ news for her.
5. Was there \_\_\_\_\_ at the door?
6. I think \_\_\_\_\_ made a mistake.
7. We didn't find \_\_\_\_\_ useful in the house.
8. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods.
9. I've \_\_\_\_\_ really good friends.
10. Tom hasn't done \_\_\_\_\_ madness skiing yet.
11. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ soup in the bowl.
12. Why aren't there \_\_\_\_\_ children in the classroom?
13. I can hear \_\_\_\_\_.
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.
15. He usually does his homework without \_\_\_\_\_ help.
16. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ more orange juice?
17. There was hardly \_\_\_\_\_ rain last month.
18. It's easy. Almost \_\_\_\_\_ can do it.
19. We have \_\_\_\_\_ cake left from yesterday.
20. I have never met \_\_\_\_\_ as friendly as her.

**SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 3**

Fill in **something / anything – somebody / anybody – somewhere / anywhere**.

1. She said \_\_\_\_\_, but I didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Has \_\_\_\_\_ found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
3. Would \_\_\_\_\_ help me, please? Yes, I can help you.
4. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ to eat? No, I haven't.
5. Tom, can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ to drink, please?
6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in the house? No, it's deserted.
7. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about London transport? No, I don't.
8. What's wrong? There's \_\_\_\_\_ in my eye.
9. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink? Yes, please.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ has broken the window. I don't know who.
11. He didn't tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Have you seen my key? I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I'm looking for my keys. Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen them? No, I'm sorry.
14. Teach me \_\_\_\_\_ exciting.
15. I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ because I wasn't hungry.
16. Dad, can we go \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?
17. He lives \_\_\_\_\_ near the city centre.
18. Where's Dad? – In the garage. He is repairing \_\_\_\_\_.
19. She wanted to do \_\_\_\_\_ to help me.
20. Sorry, I can't see \_\_\_\_\_. It's too dark.

**SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 4**

Fill in **some** or **any** - **something** or **anything** - **someone** or **anyone**.

1. Look, there is \_\_\_\_\_ sitting under the tree.
2. The children want to have \_\_\_\_\_ crisps for their party, but we don't have \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I can't find my bag. – Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in it? – Yes, of course, \_\_\_\_\_ popcorn, \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate but not \_\_\_\_\_ money.
4. Where is Tom? - He is at the shop. He is buying \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.
5. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ milk for breakfast. - Sorry, but we haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ milk. But you can have \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice.
6. Yesterday I found a box in the street. - Was there \_\_\_\_\_ in it? - Yes, there were \_\_\_\_\_ old magazines in it.
7. Look, there is someone in the garden. - Where? I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I didn't need \_\_\_\_\_ to help me.
9. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ new skirts.
10. He never does \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
11. We have \_\_\_\_\_ to eat for dinner.
12. I cannot hear \_\_\_\_\_ because it's too loud.
13. I have \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
14. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ broke the window.
16. He didn't want to eat \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea?
18. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ more questions.
19. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ at the window.
20. I saw them \_\_\_\_\_ minutes ago.



## SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 1

1. Tell me **something** exciting.
2. There wasn't **anyone** who was angry.
3. She started to do **some** experiments.
4. There isn't **any** milk in the bottle.
5. I didn't say **anything**.
6. I don't have **any** time for you.
7. Did you do **any** sports?
8. He sometimes has **some** good ideas.
9. I haven't got **any** money left.
10. Does **anyone** know the answer?
11. **Someone** helped them.
12. I think **someone** gave me some wrong information.
13. I haven't done **any** diving yet.
14. He didn't have **any** ideas.
15. There wasn't **anyone** on the beach.
16. **Something** was wrong with the car.
17. They live **somewhere** near the shopping mall.
18. After **some** time, he began to play better.
19. She wanted to do **something** to help them.
20. I think **someone** had made a mistake.

## SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 2

1. We had to look for **something / someone** else.
2. They didn't like **anything** to eat.
3. There's **someone** at the door.
4. We don't have **any** news for her.
5. Was there **anyone** at the door?
6. I think **someone** made a mistake.
7. We didn't find **anything** useful in the house.
8. There wasn't **anyone** in the woods.
9. I've **some** really good friends.
10. Tom hasn't done **any** madness skiing yet.
11. There isn't **any** soup in the bowl.
12. Why aren't there **any** children in the classroom?
13. I can hear **something**.
14. There is **someone** at the door.
15. He usually does his homework without **any** help.
16. Would you like **some** more orange juice?
17. There was hardly **any** rain last month.
18. It's easy. Almost **anyone** can do it.
19. We have **some** cake left from yesterday.
20. I have never met **anyone** as friendly as her.

## SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 3

1. She said **something**, but I didn't understand **anything**.
2. Has **anybody** found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
3. Would **somebody** help me, please? Yes, I can help you.
4. Have you got **anything** to eat? No, I haven't.
5. Tom, can you give me **something** to drink, please?
6. Is there **anybody** in the house? No, it's deserted.
7. Do you know **anything** about London transport? No, I don't.
8. What's wrong? There's **something** in my eye.
9. Do you like **something** to drink? Yes, please.
10. **Somebody** has broken the window. I don't know who.
11. He didn't tell me **anything**.
12. Have you seen my key? I can't find it **anywhere**.
13. I'm looking for my keys. Has **anybody** seen them? No, I'm sorry.
14. Teach me **something** exciting.
15. I didn't eat **anything** because I wasn't hungry.
16. Dad, can we go **somewhere** on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?
17. He lives **somewhere** near the city centre.
18. Where's Dad? – In the garage. He is repairing **something**.
19. She wanted to do **something** to help me.
20. Sorry, I can't see **anything**. It's too dark.

## SOME – ANY AND COMPOUNDS 4

1. Look, there is **someone** sitting under the tree.
2. The children want to have **some** crisps for their party, but we don't have **any**.
3. I can't find my bag. – Is there **anything** in it? – Yes, of course, **some** popcorn, **some** chocolate but not **any** money.
4. Where is Tom? - He is at the shop. He is buying **something** for lunch.
5. I'd like **some** milk for breakfast. - Sorry, but we haven't got **any** milk. But you can have **some** orange juice.
6. Yesterday I found a box in the street. - Was there **anything** in it? - Yes, there were **some** old magazines in it.
7. Look, there is someone in the garden. - Where? I can't see **anyone**.
8. I didn't need **anyone** to help me.
9. She bought **some** new skirts.
10. He never does **any** homework.
11. We have **something** to eat for dinner.
12. I cannot hear **anything** because it's too loud.
13. I have **some** questions.
14. There wasn't **anyone** at home.
15. **Someone** broke the window.
16. He didn't want to eat **anything**.
17. Would you like **some** tea?
18. I haven't got **any** more questions.
19. I saw **someone** at the window.
20. I saw them **some** minutes ago.

## PAST SIMPLE

We use the past tense to talk about something that happened in the past.

### Regular verbs

How to form: **Infinitive** (=1<sup>st</sup> form) + **ed** = 2<sup>nd</sup> form

Examples:	walk + ed	walked
	laugh + ed	laughed
	want + ed	wanted

Note:	cry / carry	cried / carried	y → i
	love / hope	loved / hoped	Add only a "d" if there is an "e" at the end of the word
	stop / drop	stopped / dropped	if you speak a short vowel → <b>doubling</b>

**Key words:** yesterday, last week (month, Monday, October...), in 1984, ago

### Irregular verbs

1 <sup>st</sup> form	2 <sup>nd</sup> form	1 <sup>st</sup> form	2 <sup>nd</sup> form
am, is	was	do	did
are	were	take	took
get	got	find	found
go	went	run	ran
see	saw	tell	told

**Negation:** How to form: didn't (= did not) + infinitive

He **didn't go** to her last party.

They **didn't like** his story.

BUT: **was not** (wasn't), **were not** (weren't), **could not** (couldn't)

**Question:** How to form: did + infinitive

**Did** he **go** to her last party?

**Did** they **like** his story?

BUT: **Was** he angry? **Were** they late? **Could** they swim?

## PAST SIMPLE 1

Put the sentences into past tense.

1. She wins the money. She \_\_\_\_\_ the money.
2. They can eat. They \_\_\_\_\_ eat.
3. She must go. She \_\_\_\_\_ go.
4. We go shopping. We \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.
5. She runs to school. She \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
6. I can walk. I \_\_\_\_\_ walk.
7. We buy a new car. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
8. They leave the party. They \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
9. We collect coins. We \_\_\_\_\_ coins.
10. You are allowed to eat. You \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to eat.
11. Peter eats a hamburger. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a hamburger.
12. She has to wash it. She \_\_\_\_\_ to wash it.
13. They want to go home. They \_\_\_\_\_ to go home.
14. I close the windows. I \_\_\_\_\_ the windows.
15. She studies for a test. She \_\_\_\_\_ for a test.
16. They can drive. They \_\_\_\_\_ drive.
17. Sam likes to laugh. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ to laugh.
18. Mary goes home. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ home.
19. We write a letter. We \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.
20. She opens the window. She \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

## PAST SIMPLE 1

1. She wins the money. She **won** the money.
2. They can eat. They **could** eat.
3. She must go. She **had to** go.
4. We go shopping. We **went** shopping.
5. She runs to school. She **ran** to school.
6. I can walk. I **could** walk.
7. We buy a new car. We **bought** a new car.
8. They leave the party. They **left** the party.
9. We collect coins. We **collected** coins.
10. You are allowed to eat. You **were** allowed to eat.
11. Peter eats a hamburger. Peter **ate** a hamburger.
12. She has to wash it. She **had** to wash it.
13. They want to go home. They **wanted** to go home.
14. I close the windows. I **closed** the windows.
15. She studies for a test. She **studied** for a test.
16. They can drive. They **could** drive.
17. Sam likes to laugh. Sam **liked** to laugh.
18. Mary goes home. Mary **went** home.
19. We write a letter. We **wrote** a letter.
20. She opens the window. She **opened** the window.

## PAST SIMPLE 2

### 1. Fill in the past simple tense to tell the story.

On Friday, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the country with their two dogs and \_\_\_\_\_ (play) together. Ben and Dave \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some kites. Some time later the dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not there. So, they \_\_\_\_\_ (call) them and \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for them in the forest. After half an hour the children \_\_\_\_\_ (find) them and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them back. Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the bikes and \_\_\_\_\_ (fetch) the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football. Nick and Dave \_\_\_\_\_ (win). In the evening they \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) home.

### 2. Fill in the correct simple past forms into the text.

The pupils of class 8B \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a project last week. First the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) what they wanted to do. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) information from books and brochures, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to a lot of people. They \_\_\_\_\_ (find) some interesting photos in the library. Their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (help) them when they \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a poster and a video, and \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the other groups about their project.

### 3. A project about Cornwall. Fill in the correct word in the past simple.

arrange • bring • choose • decide • find • get • go • say • start

Last month Jenny, Nick and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ to do a project together. They \_\_\_\_\_ Cornwall. First Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ to a travel agency and \_\_\_\_\_ some brochures. Nick and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting books in the library. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ working. A week later they \_\_\_\_\_ all their material to school and \_\_\_\_\_ it on a poster." Your presentation is interesting ", \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Hunt.

## PAST SIMPLE 2

### 1. Fill in the past simple tense to tell the story.

On Friday, the children **talked** (talk) about a day out together in the country. The next morning, they **went** (go) to the country with their two dogs and **played** (play) together. Ben and Dave **had** (have) some kites. Some time later the dogs **were** (be) not there. So, they **called** (call) them and **looked** (look) for them in the forest. After half an hour the children **found** (find) them and **took** (take) them back. Charlie **was** (be) very happy to see them again. At lunch time Nick **went** (go) to the bikes and **fetched** (fetch) the basket with some meat sandwiches. Then they **played** (play) football. Nick and Dave **won** (win). In the evening they **rode** (ride) home.

### 2. Fill in the correct simple past forms into the text.

The pupils of class 8B **did** (do) a project last week. First the pupils **chose** (choose) what they wanted to do. Then they **got** (get) information from books and brochures, and they **talked** (talk) to a lot of people. They **found** (find) some interesting photos in the library. Their teacher **helped** (help) them when they **asked** (ask) her. Then they **made** (make) a poster and a video and **told** (tell) the other groups about their project.

### 3. A project about Cornwall. Fill in the correct word in the past simple.

arrange • bring • choose • decide • find • get • go • say • start

Last month Jenny, Nick and Ben **decided** to do a project together. They **chose** Cornwall. First Jenny **went** to a travel agency and **got** some brochures. Nick and Ben **found** some interesting books in the library. Then they **started** working. A week later they **brought** all their material to school and **arranged** it on a poster. “Your presentation is interesting”, **said** Miss Hunt.

## PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 1

Use the first verb and write down the past simple negation.

1. Paula wrote back. Paula \_\_\_\_\_ back.
2. We arrived late. We \_\_\_\_\_ late.
3. He played football. He \_\_\_\_\_ football.
4. I forgot her birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday.
5. He washed the car. He \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
6. She hurt her leg. She \_\_\_\_\_ her leg.
7. Sam was tired. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
8. I found the keys. I \_\_\_\_\_ the keys.
9. She tidied her room. She \_\_\_\_\_ her room.
10. He jumped high. He \_\_\_\_\_ high.
11. He drove very fast. He \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.
12. Nicole found her ring. Nicole \_\_\_\_\_ her ring.
13. They watched TV. They \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
14. We met Sally, but we \_\_\_\_\_ Frank.
15. He was in town. He \_\_\_\_\_ in town.
16. She made breakfast, but she \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
17. He bought jeans, but he \_\_\_\_\_ any T-shirts.
18. She liked Chris, but she \_\_\_\_\_ Robert.
19. She talked to us, but she \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Brown.
20. They played tennis, but they \_\_\_\_\_ football.



## PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 2

Use the first verb and write down the past simple negation.

1. They were at the party yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ at the party yesterday.
2. Martin visited his grandparents. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents.
3. Steve left the hotel three days ago. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
4. She was in Italy last summer. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Italy last summer.
5. They went to work by train. They \_\_\_\_\_ to work by train.
6. Daniel opened a new restaurant. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ a new restaurant.
7. We saw Bill last Saturday. We \_\_\_\_\_ Bill yesterday evening.
8. They did their English homework, but they \_\_\_\_\_ their maths homework.
9. Mr Brown read my essay. Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ my essay.
10. I ordered a bacon sandwich. I \_\_\_\_\_ ham and eggs.
11. The twins were at the party. The twins \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
12. The girls visited the Tower, but they \_\_\_\_\_ Westminster Abbey.
13. We watched the news, but we \_\_\_\_\_ the weather report.
14. We read chapter 1 to 4, but we \_\_\_\_\_ the last chapter.
15. They were in Boston, but they \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.
16. Paula sang well, but Christina \_\_\_\_\_ well.
17. We gave her an expensive watch. We \_\_\_\_\_ her an expensive watch.
18. They invited Linda to their party, but they \_\_\_\_\_ Carol.
19. She got up early but he \_\_\_\_\_ early.
20. We worked last Tuesday, but we \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.

## PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 1

1. Paula wrote back. Paula **didn't write** back.
2. We arrived late. We **didn't arrive** late.
3. He played football. He **didn't play** football.
4. I forgot her birthday. I **didn't forget** her birthday.
5. He washed the car. He **didn't wash** the car.
6. She hurt her leg. She **didn't hurt** her leg.
7. Sam was tired. Sam **wasn't** tired.
8. I found the keys. I **didn't find** the keys.
9. She tidied her room. She **didn't tidy** her room.
10. He jumped high. He **didn't jump** high.
11. He drove very fast. He **didn't drive** very fast.
12. Nicole found her ring. Nicole **didn't find** her ring.
13. They watched TV. They **didn't watch** TV.
14. We met Sally, but we **didn't meet** Frank.
15. He was in town. He **wasn't** in town.
16. She made breakfast, but she **didn't make** lunch.
17. He bought jeans, but he **didn't buy** any T-shirts.
18. She liked Chris, but she **didn't like** Robert.
19. She talked to us, but she **didn't talk** to Mr Brown.
20. They played tennis, but they **didn't play** football.

## PAST SIMPLE NEGATION 2

1. They were at the party yesterday. They **weren't** at the party yesterday.
2. Martin visited his grandparents. Martin **didn't visit** his grandparents.
3. Steve left the hotel three days ago. Steve **didn't leave** the hotel.
4. She was in Italy last summer. She **wasn't** in Italy last summer.
5. They went to work by train. They **didn't go** to work by train.
6. Daniel opened a new restaurant. Daniel **didn't open** a new restaurant.
7. We saw Bill last Saturday. We **didn't see** Bill yesterday evening.
8. They did their English homework, but they **didn't do** their maths homework.
9. Mr Brown read my essay. Mr Brown **didn't read** my essay.
10. I ordered a bacon sandwich. I **didn't order** ham and eggs.
11. The twins were at the party. The twins **weren't** at the party.
12. The girls visited the Tower, but they **didn't visit** Westminster Abbey.
13. We watched the news, but we **didn't watch** the weather report.
14. We read chapter 1 to 4, but we **didn't read** the last chapter.
15. They were in Boston, but they **weren't** in New York.
16. Paula sang well, but Christina **didn't sing** well.
17. We gave her an expensive watch. We **didn't give** her an expensive watch.
18. They invited Linda to their party, but they **didn't invite** Carol.
19. She got up early, but he **didn't get up** early.
20. We worked last Tuesday, but we **didn't work** last Monday.

**PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 1****Write down the negation.**

1. She came to my party. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The weather was nice. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He wrote an email. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They came home late. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He ran fast. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She bought a new car. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They were angry. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She found her ring. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He was late. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They sang beautifully. \_\_\_\_\_

**Form questions.**

1. She went to the cinema yesterday. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema yesterday?
2. I was late last Monday. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ late last Monday?
3. He was at home yesterday evening. → and Pam?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
4. She learned for the test. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Linda got up early. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
6. I watched TV yesterday → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 2

### Write down the negation.

1. He came back in the night. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They went to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He collected a lot of coins. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He watched TV yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She had breakfast yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They played in the park. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She called her grandma. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They met him yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He learned for the test. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They made a lot of noise. \_\_\_\_\_

### Form questions.

1. He went shopping yesterday. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ shopping yesterday?
2. He drove to London yesterday. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ to London yesterday?
3. They wrote a postcard. → and you?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
4. They stayed there for a long time. → and Paul?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Bill got a good mark. → and Sam?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
6. He swam very fast → and your brother?  
\_\_\_\_\_?

**PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 1**

1. She **didn't come** to my party.
2. The weather **wasn't** nice.
3. He **didn't write** an email.
4. They **didn't come** home late.
5. He **didn't run** fast.
6. She **didn't buy** a new car.
7. They **weren't** angry.
8. She **didn't find** her ring.
9. He **wasn't** late.
10. They **didn't sing** beautifully.

1. **Did you go** to the cinema yesterday?
2. **Were you** late last Monday?
3. **Was Pam at home yesterday evening?**
4. **Did you learn for the test?**
5. **Did you get up early?**
6. **Did you watch TV yesterday?**

**PAST TENSE - NEGATION & QUESTION 2**

1. He **didn't come** back in the night.
2. They **didn't go** to the cinema.
3. He **didn't collect** a lot of coins.
4. He **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
5. She **didn't have** breakfast yesterday.
6. They **didn't play** in the park.
7. She **didn't call** her grandma.
8. They **didn't meet** him yesterday.
9. He **didn't learn** for the test.
10. They **didn't make** a lot of noise.

1. **Did you go** shopping yesterday?
2. **Did you drive** to London yesterday?
3. **Did you write** a postcard?
4. **Did Paul stay there for a long time?**
5. **Did Sam get** a good mark?
6. **Did your brother swim** very fast?

**PAST TENSE – NEGATION & QUESTION 3**

Write down negations (N) and questions (Q).

- |                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. She met him at my party.    | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 2. It was sunny last week.     | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 3. He phoned me yesterday.     | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 4. They read a book.           | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 5. He did his homework.        | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 6. She helped me a lot.        | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 7. He was scared.              | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 8. They left in the afternoon. | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 9. Bill was hungry.            | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 10. They ran to the church.    | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 11. He visited his uncle.      | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |
| 12. Pam read a book.           | N: _____ |
|                                | Q: _____ |

## PAST TENSE – QUESTIONS

Use the subject and verb of the first sentence to form questions.

Example: She opened the window. - **Did she open** the window?

1. He took a shower. \_\_\_\_\_?
2. She did the homework. \_\_\_\_\_?
3. They visited their grandparents. \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The girls jumped into the lake. \_\_\_\_\_?
5. He looked after his younger sister. \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Sam bought new jeans. \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Susan finished the housework. \_\_\_\_\_?
8. We listened to our favourite CD. \_\_\_\_\_?
9. They played tennis last Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_?
10. She made breakfast yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_?
11. They were at school. \_\_\_\_\_?
12. She passed the exam. \_\_\_\_\_?
13. He was happy. \_\_\_\_\_?
14. The boys worked hard. \_\_\_\_\_?
15. She got up early. \_\_\_\_\_?
16. Sam bought a CD. \_\_\_\_\_?
17. We played chess last Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_?
18. She went to the market yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_?
19. My friends watched this movie last week. \_\_\_\_\_?
20. They collected postcards. \_\_\_\_\_?

## PAST TENSE – NEGATION & QUESTION 3

Write down negations (N) and questions (Q).

1. N: She **didn't meet** him at my party. Q: **Did she meet** him at my party?
2. N: It **wasn't** sunny last week. Q: **Was** it sunny last week?
3. N: He **didn't phone** me yesterday. Q: **Did he phone** me yesterday?
4. N: They **didn't read** a book. Q: **Did they read** a book?
5. N: He **didn't do** his homework. Q: **Did he do** his homework?
6. N: She **didn't help** me a lot. Q: **Did she help** me a lot?
7. N: He **wasn't** (was not) scared. Q: **Was he** scared?
8. N: They **didn't leave** in the afternoon. Q: **Did they leave** in the afternoon?
9. N: They **weren't** (were not) hungry. Q: **Were they** hungry?
10. N: They **didn't run** to the church. Q: **Did they run** to the church?
11. N: He **didn't visit** his uncle. Q: **Did he visit** his uncle?
12. N: Pam **didn't read** a book. Q: **Did Pam read** a book?

## PAST TENSE – QUESTIONS

Use the subject and verb of the first sentence to form questions.

Example: She opened the window. - **Did she open** the window?

1. He took a shower. **Did he take** a shower?
2. She did the homework. **Did she do** the homework?
3. They visited their grandparents. **Did they visit** their grandparents?
4. The girls jumped into the lake. **Did the girls jump** into the lake?
5. He looked after his younger sister. **Did he look after** his younger sister?
6. Sam bought new jeans. **Did Sam buy** new jeans?
7. Susan finished the housework. **Did Susan finish** the housework?
8. We listened to our favourite CD. **Did you listen** to your favourite CD?
9. They played tennis last Saturday. **Did they play** tennis last Saturday?
10. She made breakfast yesterday. **Did she make** breakfast yesterday?
11. They were at school. **Were they** at school?
12. She passed the exam. **Did she pass** the exam?
13. He was happy. **Was he** happy?
14. The boys worked hard. **Did the boys work** hard?
15. She got up early. **Did she get up** early?
16. Sam bought a CD. **Did Sam buy** a CD?
17. We played chess last Saturday. **Did you play** last Saturday?
18. She went to the market yesterday. **Did she go** to the market yesterday?
19. My friends watched this movie last week. **Did your friends watch** this movie last week?
20. They collected postcards. **Did they collect** postcards?



## THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

How to form: **will + infinitive**     Short form: will = 'll     Negation: **will not = won't**

Key words: **tomorrow, next week (month, year, summer, Monday, weekend...), in 2050...**

Examples:     I think I **will meet** her tomorrow.  
                  I hope he **will be** back before 9.30.  
                  I think I'll **be** there at five.  
                  I'm sure she **won't come** to our meeting.

How to use the going to future:

1. It is used to talk about future actions we **can't influence or control**.
2. It is used to foretell future actions or to express **hopes, expectations, fears, offers, promises and refusals**.  
**Key words:** I'm sure, I believe, I expect, I hope, I suppose, I think, I'm afraid, I wonder, I fear, I worry, I promise, I guess or perhaps, possibly, surely, probably, maybe
3. It is used with I / we for **spontaneous reactions or making promises**.

## THE “GOING TO” FUTURE

How to form: **form of to be + going to + infinitive**

Examples:     I **am going to play** football with my friends.  
                  He **is going to finish** his homework in the evening.  
                  She **is going to travel** to New Zealand.  
                  We **are going to meet** our friends in the park.  
                  They **are going to give** a party next Saturday.

How to use the going to future:

1. It is used to talk about future things you **intend to do, plan or decided to do**.  
Example:     Did you know that Sarah is in hospital?  
                  Yes, I'm **going to visit** her next month. (planned action »»» going to - future)
2. It is used **to foretell future** actions for which we have **proofs** that they are going to happen.

## THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 1

Fill in the will-future of the words in the box.

have – go – meet – visit – walk – have – buy – not be – have – be
---

Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ a great day. In the morning I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend George. We \_\_\_\_\_ around and we \_\_\_\_\_ a look at the shops. Maybe I \_\_\_\_\_ new jeans. Then we \_\_\_\_\_ George's uncle and play football in his garden. In the afternoon we \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies and then we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at the new fast – food place. We \_\_\_\_\_ back before ten o'clock. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ a great day.

**When I'm older I will .....**

1. stay out late – When I'm older, I **will stay out late**.
2. watch TV as long as I like – When I'm older, \_\_\_\_\_
3. go to parties – When \_\_\_\_\_
4. have two children - \_\_\_\_\_
5. buy a car - \_\_\_\_\_
6. go to the cinema - \_\_\_\_\_
7. buy a lot of sweets - \_\_\_\_\_

**When I'm older I won't....**

1. do any homework – When I'm older, I **won't do any homework**.
2. make my bed in the morning - \_\_\_\_\_
3. go for a walk with my parents - \_\_\_\_\_
4. wash my father's car - \_\_\_\_\_
5. go to school - \_\_\_\_\_
6. write so much - \_\_\_\_\_
7. live in my parent's house - \_\_\_\_\_

## THE “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

Fill in the “going to” future tense. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to Dublin. (drive)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the football match. (go)
4. They promised that it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (not rain)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt. (visit)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ a test. (write)
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ them tea. (offer)
8. We have decided that we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at a restaurant. (not have)
9. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ their holidays in Wales. (spend)
10. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ the rabbits. (feed)
12. I studied a lot for the exam. I \_\_\_\_\_. (not fail)
13. My father \_\_\_\_\_ his car. (wash)
14. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ you with the homework. (help)
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting at our school. (be)
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ us in English next year. (not teach)
17. Winter holidays \_\_\_\_\_ in the first week of February. (be)
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ it for you. (repair)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese. (learn)
20. Eva told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ him anymore. (not date)

## THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 1

Tomorrow I **will meet** my friend George. We **will go** to the movies and then we **will have** our dinner at the new fast – food place. In the afternoon we **will visit** George's uncle and play table tennis in his garden. Then we **will walk** around in the shopping mall where we **will have** a look at the shops. Maybe I **will buy** new jeans. We **will not be (won't be)** back before 6 o'clock. I think we **will have** a great day.

1. stay out late – When I'm older, I **will stay out late**.
2. When I'm older, I **will watch TV as long as I like**.
3. When I'm older, I **will go to parties**.
4. **When I'm older, I will have two children**.
5. **When I'm older, I will buy a car**.
6. **When I'm older, I will go to the cinema**.
7. **When I'm older, I will buy a lot of sweets**.

### When I'm older I won't...

1. do any homework – When I'm older, I **won't do any homework**.
2. When I'm older, I **won't make** my bed in the morning.
3. When I'm older, I **won't go** for a walk with my parents.
4. When I'm older, I **won't wash** my father's car.
5. When I'm older, I **won't go** to school.
6. When I'm older, I **won't write** so much.
7. When I'm older, I **won't live** in my parent's house.

## THE “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

1. I **am going to meet** him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They **are going to drive** to Dublin. (drive)
3. He **is going to go** to the football match. (go)
4. They promised that it **isn't going to rain** tomorrow. (not rain)
5. She **is going to visit** her aunt. (visit)
6. We **are going to write** a test. (write)
7. They **are going to offer** them tea. (offer)
8. We have decided that we **aren't going to have** dinner at a restaurant tomorrow. (not have)
9. My friends **are going to spend** their holidays in Wales. (spend)
10. My uncle **is going to buy** a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
11. I **am going to feed** the rabbits. (feed)
12. I studied a lot for the exam. I **am not going to fail**. (not fail)
13. My father **is going to wash** his car. (wash)
14. Tom **is going to help** you with the homework. (help)
15. There **is going to be** a meeting at our school. (be)
16. He **isn't going to teach** us in English next year. (not teach)
17. Winter holidays **are going to be** in the first week of February. (be)
18. I **am going to repair** it for you. (repair)
19. They **are going to learn** Japanese. (learn)
20. Eva told me that she **isn't going to date** him anymore. (not date)

## SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

Fill in the correct future tense – simple future tense or “going to” future.

1. The weather report said that it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny tomorrow. (be)
2. They are hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ some milk and cornflakes for breakfast. (get)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ some money to his charity organization. (probably donate)
4. It's a beautiful day today. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach today. (go)
5. I feel very tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early. (possibly go)
6. I'm not sure if he \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to buy a new car next year. (have)
7. Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ with us next Saturday? (you hike)
8. I think Susan \_\_\_\_\_ in love with Mike. (fall)
9. John \_\_\_\_\_ to his new CD all evening. (listen)
10. It's late. I hope we \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. (not miss)
11. I think the police \_\_\_\_\_ the burglars. (arrest)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the new words this time, Peter? (you learn)
13. Jane and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ a present for mum's birthday. (buy)
14. I expect that you \_\_\_\_\_ me with the dishes, Julie. (help)
15. Next summer we \_\_\_\_\_ at a campsite near a lake. (probably stay)
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland this summer. (go)
17. I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ you tomorrow. (phone)
18. Maybe he \_\_\_\_\_ any time next weekend. (not have)
19. She \_\_\_\_\_ a baby next April. (have)
20. I hope the train \_\_\_\_\_ delayed. (not be)

**SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 2**

Fill in the correct future tense – simple future tense or “going to” future.

1. I guess they \_\_\_\_\_ the exam. (pass)
2. The sky is cloudy and grey. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)
3. When the weather is fine, we \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic in our garden.  
(probably have)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ him for help? (you ask)
5. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom next weekend. (paint)
6. I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ her name. (find out)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a walk in the garden this evening. (take)
8. Let's hope that the wind \_\_\_\_\_ away the clouds. (blow)
9. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a good mark because she has studied hard. (get)
10. Are you sure, you \_\_\_\_\_ in a tent in your holidays? (sleep)
11. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his new bike in the park. (ride)
12. I think Jane \_\_\_\_\_ me to her party. (invite)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ dad's car tomorrow afternoon. (wash)
14. Mum thinks dad \_\_\_\_\_ home early tonight. (come)
15. It \_\_\_\_\_ very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with  
you. (probably be)
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ our bikes in the park. Can you come with us? (ride)
17. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ a cake. (bake)
18. I offered him this job. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ it. (take)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ cards this evening. (play)
20. You don't need an umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_. (not rain)

## SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 1

1. The weather report said that it **is going to be** sunny tomorrow.
2. They are hungry. I **will get** some milk and cornflakes for breakfast.
3. We **will probably donate** some money to his charity organization.
4. It's a beautiful day today. I think I **will go** to the beach today.
5. I feel very tired. I **will possibly go** to bed early.
6. I'm not sure if he **will have** enough money to buy a new car next year.
7. Tom, **will you hike** with us next Saturday?
8. I think Susan **will fall** in love with Mike.
9. John **is going to listen** to his new CD all evening.
10. It's late. I hope we **will not miss** the bus.
11. I think the police **will arrest** the burglars.
12. **Are you going to learn** the new words this time, Peter?
13. Jane and Sue **are going to buy** a present for mum's birthday.
14. I expect that you **will help** me with the dishes, Julie.
15. Next summer we **will probably stay** at a campsite near a lake.
16. We **are going to go** to Scotland this summer.
17. I promise, I **will phone** you tomorrow.
18. Maybe he **will not have** any time next weekend.
19. She **is going to have** a baby next April.
20. I hope the train **will not be** delayed.

## SIMPLE FUTURE OR “GOING TO” FUTURE 2

1. I guess they **will pass** the exam.
2. The sky is cloudy and grey. It **is going to rain**.
3. When the weather is fine, we **will probably have** a picnic in our garden.
4. **Are you going to ask** him for help?
5. Susan **is going to paint** the bathroom next weekend.
6. I'm sure he **will find out** her name.
7. I **am going to take** a walk in the garden this evening.
8. Let's hope that the wind **will blow** away the clouds.
9. Mary **is going to get** a good mark because she has studied hard.
10. Are you sure, you **will sleep** in a tent in your holidays?
11. Peter **is going to ride** his new bike in the park.
12. I think Jane **will invite** me to her party.
13. I **am going to wash** dad's car tomorrow afternoon.
14. Mum thinks dad **will come** home early tonight.
15. It **will probably be** very cold in the mountains. Take a sweater with you.
16. We **are going to ride** our bikes in the park. Can you come with us?
17. It's my birthday next Friday. Mum **is going to bake** a cake.
18. I offered him this job. I think he **will take** it.
19. They **are going to play** cards this evening.
20. You don't need an umbrella. It **isn't going to rain**.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Monosyllabic adjectives are compared with **-er, -est**.

positive	comparative	superlative
strong	stronger	strongest
small	smaller	smallest
late	later	latest
nice	nicer	nicest
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest

Disyllabic adjectives ending with **y, er, ow, le** are compared with **-er, -est**.

positive	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

All the other adjectives are compared with **more, most**.

positive	comparative	superlative
careful	<b>more</b> careful	<b>most</b> careful
expensive	<b>more</b> expensive	<b>most</b> expensive
difficult	<b>more</b> difficult	<b>most</b> difficult
tired	<b>more</b> tired	<b>most</b> tired
terrible	<b>more</b> terrible	<b>most</b> terrible

Examples:

Paris is **bigger** than Vienna.

London is the **biggest** city.

Which dress is **more expensive**?

Which dress is the **most expensive**?

This exercise is **easier** than the first one.

What is the **easiest** exercise?



Disyllabic adjectives which can be compared with **-er, -est** or **more, most**.

<b>positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasantest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
quiet	quieter / more quiet	quietest / most quiet
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest / most subtle
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

### Irregular forms

<b>positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
good	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>
much	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
many	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
little	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>

**(not) as ... as** – telling that someone / something is the same.

Ann is **as tall as** Mary.

I think tomorrow it will be **as hot as** today.

This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 1

Fill in the missing forms.

positive	comparative	superlative
bad		
regular		
exciting		
happy		
wonderful		
narrow		
clever		
friendly		
beautiful		
clear		
few		
empty		
good		
famous		
little		
popular		
strong		

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 1

Fill in the missing forms.

positive	comparative	superlative
bad	worse	worst
regular	more regular	most regular
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
happy	happier	happiest
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
narrow	narrower	narrowest
clever	more clever / cleverer	most clever / cleverest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
clear	clearer	clearest
few	fewer	fewest
empty	emptier	emptiest
good	better	best
famous	more famous	most famous
little	less	least
popular	more popular	most popular
strong	stronger	strongest

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 2

Fill in the missing comparative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a \_\_\_\_\_ car. (big)
2. This house isn't very modern. I like \_\_\_\_\_ houses. (modern)
3. You're not very tall. Your brother is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall)
4. Bill doesn't work very hard. I work \_\_\_\_\_. (hard)
5. My chair isn't very comfortable. Your chair is \_\_\_\_\_. (comfortable)
6. Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
7. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are \_\_\_\_\_. (nice)
8. My case isn't very heavy. Your case is \_\_\_\_\_. (heavy)
9. I'm not very interested in sports. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in reading. (interested)
10. It isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was \_\_\_\_\_. (warm)
11. These tomatoes aren't very good. The other ones taste \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
12. Ireland isn't very big. France is \_\_\_\_\_. (big)
13. Liverpool isn't very beautiful. London is \_\_\_\_\_. (beautiful)
14. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a \_\_\_\_\_ one? (sharp)
15. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were \_\_\_\_\_. (polite)
16. Dad's car is much \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than mine.
17. I think scuba diving is \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinating) than climbing.
18. His thirst grew \_\_\_\_\_ (big) and \_\_\_\_\_ (big).
19. He thinks this test was \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than the last one.
20. This suitcase is \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) than the others.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 3

Fill in the missing superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The moon is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet to earth. (close)
2. Jupiter is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in our solar system. (large)
3. Sirius is the \_\_\_\_\_ star we can see from earth. (brilliant)
4. Venus is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in our solar system. (hot)
5. Ceres is the \_\_\_\_\_ asteroid in our solar system. (big)
6. The Energya is the \_\_\_\_\_ rocket. (powerful)
7. Karl Henize was the \_\_\_\_\_ man in space. He was 58 years old. (old)
8. Saturn is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet. (beautiful)
9. Venus is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in our solar system. (bright)
10. The Apollo project was the \_\_\_\_\_ space programme. (expensive)
11. Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in our solar system. (small)
12. Romenko is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in space. He spent over 420 days in space.  
(experienced)
13. Pluto is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in our solar system. (cold)
14. Venus is the second \_\_\_\_\_ object in the solar system. (bright)
15. Jupiter has the \_\_\_\_\_ day of all planets. (short)
16. Uranus hits the \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures of any planet. (cold)
17. Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ planet in the solar system. (cratered)
18. Saturn has the \_\_\_\_\_ rings in the solar system. (extensive)
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ Uranian moon is Miranda. It has ice canyons and terraces.  
(interesting)
20. With winds up to 1500 mph, Neptune has the \_\_\_\_\_ winds recorded  
in the solar system. (strong)

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 2

Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a **bigger** car.  
This house isn't very modern. I like **more modern** houses.  
You're not very tall. Your brother is **taller**.  
Bill doesn't work very hard. I work **harder**.  
My chair isn't very comfortable. Your chair is **more comfortable**.  
Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was **better**.  
These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are **nicer**.  
My case isn't very heavy. Your case is **heavier**.  
I'm not very interested in sports. I'm **more interested** in reading.  
It isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was **warmer**.  
These tomatoes aren't very good. The other ones taste **better**.  
Ireland isn't very big. France is **bigger**.  
Liverpool isn't very beautiful. London is **more beautiful**.  
This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a **sharper** one?  
People today aren't very polite. In the past they were **more polite**.  
Dad's car is much **faster** than mine.  
I think scuba diving is **more fascinating** than climbing.  
His thirst grew **bigger** and **bigger**.  
He thinks this test was **more difficult** than the last one.  
This suitcase is **heavier** than the others.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 3

1. The moon is the **closest** planet to earth.
2. Jupiter is the **largest** planet in our solar system.
3. Sirius is the **most brilliant** star we can see from earth.
4. Venus is the **hottest** planet in our solar system.
5. Ceres is the **biggest** asteroid in our solar system.
6. The Energya is the **most powerful** rocket.
7. Karl Henize was the **oldest** man in space. He was 58 years old.
8. Saturn is the **most beautiful** planet.
9. Venus is the **brightest** planet in our solar system.
10. The Apollo project was the **most expensive** space programme.
11. Mercury is the **smallest** planet in our solar system.
12. Romenko is the **most experienced** man in space. He spent over 420 days in space.
13. Pluto is the **coldest** planet in our solar system.
14. Venus is the second **brightest** object in the solar system.
15. Jupiter has the **shortest** day of all planets.
16. Uranus hits the **coldest** temperatures of any planet.
17. Mercury is the **most cratered** planet in the solar system.
18. Saturn has the **most extensive** rings in the solar system.
19. The **most interesting** Uranian moon is Miranda. It has ice canyons and terraces.
20. With winds up to 1500 mph, Neptune has the **strongest** winds recorded in the solar system.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 4

Fill in the missing forms of the adjectives in brackets – positive, comparative or superlative.

1. A cheetah is \_\_\_\_\_ than a horse. (fast)
2. Susan's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ than Betty's. (short)
3. The Mt Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain. (high)
4. June is \_\_\_\_\_ than May, but July is the \_\_\_\_\_. (hot)
5. Table tennis is \_\_\_\_\_ than tennis. (easy)
6. Chinese is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ languages. (difficult)
7. "Air Force One" is the \_\_\_\_\_ film I have ever seen. (interesting)
8. No, I don't think so. "Contact" is \_\_\_\_\_ than "Air Force One". (interesting)
9. Hot dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ than hamburgers. (good)
10. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate cake I have ever eaten. (good)
11. Skiing is as \_\_\_\_\_ as riding a bike. (easy)
12. Carol sings as \_\_\_\_\_ as Mary. (beautiful)
13. Tennis is \_\_\_\_\_ than skiing, but football is the \_\_\_\_\_ sport. (popular)
14. Detective films are as \_\_\_\_\_ as western films. (boring)
15. No, I don't think so! Romantic films are \_\_\_\_\_ than western films, but nature films are the \_\_\_\_\_ films. (boring)
16. The United States are \_\_\_\_\_ than Mexico, but Russia is the \_\_\_\_\_ country. (large)
17. A rat is \_\_\_\_\_ than a mouse. (clever)
18. A canary is \_\_\_\_\_ than an eagle. (colourful)
19. Peter is as \_\_\_\_\_ as George. (smart)
20. January is usually as \_\_\_\_\_ as February. (cold)

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES 4

1. A cheetah is **faster** than a horse.
2. Susan's hair is **shorter** than Betty's.
3. The Mt Blanc is **higher** than the Großglockner, the Mt Everest is the **highest** mountain.
4. June is **hotter** than May, but July is the **hottest**.
5. Table tennis is **easier** than tennis.
6. Chinese is one of the **most difficult** language.
7. "Air Force One" is the **most interesting** film I have ever seen.
8. No, I don't think so. "Contact" is **more interesting** than "Air Force One".
9. Hot dogs are **better** than hamburgers.
10. This is the **best** chocolate cake I have ever eaten.
11. Skiing is as **easy** as riding a bike.
12. Carol sings as **beautiful** as Mary, but Cindy sings the **most beautiful**.
13. Tennis is **more popular** than skiing, but football is the **most popular** sport.
14. Detective films are as **boring** as western films.
15. No, I don't think so! Romantic films are **more boring** than western films, but nature films are the **most boring** films.
16. The United States are **larger** than Mexico, but Russia is the **largest** country.
17. A mouse is as **clever** as a hamster, but a rat is **cleverer/more clever** than a mouse.
18. A canary is **more colourful** than an eagle, but a parrot is the **most colourful** bird.
19. Peter is as **smart** as George.
20. January is usually as **cold** as February.



## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

### 1) AT

- We use at for a **point**: at the window - at the entrance - at the door - at the end of the street - at the station - at the top  
Example: Bill is waiting for you at the bus stop.
- We say that someone is at an **event**: at a party - at a pop concert - at a conference - at a meeting  
Example: Tom is at a party.
- We say at with buildings when we say **where the event** (film, concert,...) **takes place**:  
Example: Where were you yesterday? We were at the cinema.
- We say **at someone's house**:  
Example: We were at Bill's house last Thursday.
- We say at for a **place which is a part of our journey**:  
Example: We stopped at a very nice village.

#### Note these expressions:

at home - at work - at school - at university - at college - at the station - at an airport - at the seaside - at sea (on a voyage) - at reception - at the corner of a street - at the back / front of a building / cinema / group of people, etc. - arrive at with other places or events

### 2) ON

- We use on for a **surface**: on the wall - on the ceiling - on the floor - on a page - on a cover  
Example: Have you seen the notice on the notice board?
- We use on with **small islands**:  
Example: She spent her holiday on a small island.
- We say that a place is **on the coast / on a river / on a road**:  
Example: Portsmouth is on the south coast of England.

#### Note these expressions:

on a farm - on the left - on the right - on the ground floor - on the first, second,... floor - on the way - on the chair (sit) - on the radio - on television - on a horse - on the corner of a street - on the back / front of a letter / piece of paper etc.

### 3) IN

- We use **in** for an **enclosed space**: in the garden - in the house - in London - in the water - in her bag - in a row - in a town  
Examples: There is nobody in the room. She lives in a small village.
- We say **in** when we talk about **a building itself**.  
Example: The rooms in Tom's house are small.
- We usually say **in** with **towns and villages**:  
Example: His parents live in York.

#### Note these expressions:

in the newspaper - in bed - in hospital - in prison - in the street - in the sky - in an armchair (sit) - in a photograph - in a picture - in a mirror - in the corner of a room - in the back / front of a car - arrive in a country or town

### 4) TO – INTO – BY

- We say **go / come / travel / fly / walk / return / drive / have been etc. to a place or event**:  
Examples: Last year we flew to London. We went to work at seven.
- We say **go into / come into etc. = enter a room / building etc.:**  
Example: He opened the door and went into the room.
- We say **by** to say **how we travel**:  
Example: We went to Paris by plane. I usually go to work by bike / by car / by underground / by bus

#### BUT:

- we say **on foot**
- we cannot use **by** if you say **my car / the train / a taxi**
- Then use **in** for taxis and cars.
- Then use **on** for bike / public transport.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 1

Fill in at, on or in.

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is \_\_\_\_\_ New York.
2. In the most countries, people drive \_\_\_\_\_ the right.
3. I usually buy a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ my way to work.
4. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday \_\_\_\_\_ the Swiss Alps.
5. San Francisco is \_\_\_\_\_ the west coast of the United States.
6. She spends most of the day sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
7. The report about the accident was \_\_\_\_\_ the front page of the newspaper.
8. In the theatre we had seats \_\_\_\_\_ the front row.
9. I saw Ken \_\_\_\_\_ Dave's wedding.
10. It's dangerous to play football \_\_\_\_\_ the streets.
11. I'll meet you at the corner of the street \_\_\_\_\_ 10.
12. We got stuck in a traffic jam \_\_\_\_\_ the way to the airport.
13. Look at the horses \_\_\_\_\_ that field.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street is a path to our house.
15. Do you want sugar \_\_\_\_\_ your coffee?
16. The exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ the art gallery finished last Sunday.
17. She studied \_\_\_\_\_ Paris for two weeks.
18. I saw Bill this morning. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a bus which passed me.
19. Linda is a student \_\_\_\_\_ Cambridge University.
20. Turn left \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 2

Complete with **at**, **on** or **in**.

1. Her brother lives \_\_\_\_\_ a small town \_\_\_\_\_ the south coast of Spain.
2. The train arrives \_\_\_\_\_ platform 3.
3. The sports results are \_\_\_\_\_ the back page of the paper.
4. They got married \_\_\_\_\_ Birmingham.
5. Vienna is \_\_\_\_\_ the river Danube.
6. His office is \_\_\_\_\_ the third floor.
7. What time did you arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel?
8. Tom is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ an armchair.
9. The picture is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
10. We meet \_\_\_\_\_ the station at 7.
11. She was ill and stayed \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
12. Are there any good films \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema this week?
13. We went to see a play \_\_\_\_\_ the National Theatre.
14. She is still \_\_\_\_\_ hospital and recovers from her holiday.
15. We were \_\_\_\_\_ sea for ten weeks.
16. Because of delay we had to wait for three hours \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
17. I didn't see her \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
18. Write the name and address \_\_\_\_\_ the front page of the envelope.
19. After some years he arrived back \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland.
20. The train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ every station.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 3

Fill in at, on, in, to, into or by

1. I must go \_\_\_\_\_ the bank today to change money.
2. The easiest way to go there is \_\_\_\_\_ underground.
3. He was tired and went \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
4. He has just returned \_\_\_\_\_ France.
5. She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the airport at 6.
6. Have you ever been \_\_\_\_\_ Ireland?
7. They got \_\_\_\_\_ the car and drove off.
8. We drove \_\_\_\_\_ the party \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's car.
9. Get \_\_\_\_\_ the train. It's going to leave.
10. The man chased by the police ran \_\_\_\_\_ the shop.
11. The bird flew \_\_\_\_\_ the room through the window.
12. He has never been \_\_\_\_\_ a football match.
13. We usually go to work \_\_\_\_\_ car.
14. We drove to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
15. They like to travel \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
16. Does the train stop \_\_\_\_\_ York?
17. When are you going \_\_\_\_\_ Greece?
18. I missed the bus and had to go \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
19. We decided not to go \_\_\_\_\_ car.
20. What time did you arrive \_\_\_\_\_ school?

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 4

Fill in to, at, on or in.

1. They were standing \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the street.
2. Are the kids still \_\_\_\_\_ bed?
3. In her room there are a lot of paintings \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
4. He always goes \_\_\_\_\_ work by bus.
5. The girls were playing \_\_\_\_\_ the streets.
6. They love skiing \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.
7. Sam is studying Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ university.
8. We saw some dolphins swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean.
9. The kids were swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.
10. The sandwiches are \_\_\_\_\_ the table \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
11. There were several tourist boats \_\_\_\_\_ the Thames.
12. I had to stand \_\_\_\_\_ line for half an hour.
13. There are a lot of expensive shops \_\_\_\_\_ Fifth Avenue.
14. We met \_\_\_\_\_ the station yesterday evening.
15. There were dark clouds \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
16. They were stuck \_\_\_\_\_ a traffic jam for hours.
17. She wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ home when I called her.
18. Come \_\_\_\_\_ my house this evening.
19. Paula was \_\_\_\_\_ the computer surfing the net.
20. He had an accident and is \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 1

1. The headquarters of the United Nations is **in** New York.
2. In the most countries, people drive **on** the right.
3. I usually buy a newspaper **on** my way to work.
4. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday **in** the Swiss Alps.
5. San Francisco is **on** the west coast of the United States.
6. She spends most of the day sitting **at** the window.
7. The report about the accident was **on** the front page of the newspaper.
8. In the theatre we had seats **in** the front row.
9. I saw Ken **at** Dave's wedding.
10. It's dangerous to play football **in** the streets.
11. I'll meet you at the corner of the street **at** 10.
12. We got stuck in a traffic jam **on** the way to the airport.
13. Look at the horses **in** that field.
14. **At** the end of the street is a path to our house.
15. Do you want sugar **in** your coffee?
16. The exhibition **at** the art gallery finished last Sunday.
17. She studied **in** Paris for two weeks.
18. I saw Bill this morning. He was **on** a bus which passed me.
19. Linda is a student **at** Cambridge University.
20. Turn left **at** the traffic lights.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 2

1. Her brother lives **in** a small town **on** the south coast of Spain.
2. The train arrives **at** platform 3.
3. The sports results are **on** the back page of the paper.
4. They got married **in** Birmingham.
5. Vienna is **on** the river Danube.
6. His office is **on** the third floor.
7. What time did you arrive **at** the hotel?
8. Tom is sitting **in** an armchair.
9. The picture is **on** the wall.
10. We meet **at** the station at 7.
11. She was ill and stayed **in** bed.
12. Are there any good films **at** the cinema this week?
13. We went to see a play **at** the National Theatre.
14. She is still **in** hospital and recovers from her holiday.
15. We were **at** sea for ten weeks.
16. Because of delay we had to wait for three hours **at** the airport.
17. I didn't see her **at** the party.
18. Write the name and address **on** the front page of the envelope.
19. After some years he arrived back **in** Scotland.
20. The train stopped **at** every station.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 3

1. I must go **to** the bank today to change money.
2. The easiest way to go there is **by** underground.
3. He was tired and went **to** bed.
4. He has just returned **to** France.
5. She arrived **at** the airport at 6.
6. Have you ever been **to** Ireland?
7. They got **into** the car and drove off.
8. We drove **to** the party **in** Tom's car.
9. Get **on** the train. It's going to leave.
10. The man chased by the police ran **into** the shop.
11. The bird flew **into** the room through the window.
12. He has never been **to** a football match.
13. We usually go to work **by** car.
14. We drove **to** the cinema **in** a taxi.
15. They like to travel **by** plane.
16. Does the train stop **at** York?
17. When are you going **to** Greece?
18. I missed the bus and had to go **on** foot.
19. We decided not to go **by** car.
20. What time did you arrive **at** school?

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE 4

1. They were standing **at** the corner of the street.
2. Are the kids still **in** bed?
3. In her room there are a lot of paintings **on** the wall.
4. He always goes **to** work by bus.
5. The girls were playing **in** the streets.
6. They love skiing **in** the mountains.
7. Sam is studying Japanese **at** university.
8. We saw some dolphins swimming **in** the ocean.
9. The kids were swimming **in** the lake.
10. The sandwiches are **on** the table **in** the kitchen.
11. There were several tourist boats **on** the Thames.
12. I had to stand **in** line for half an hour.
13. There are a lot of expensive shops **on** Fifth Avenue.
14. We met **at** the station yesterday evening.
15. There were dark clouds **in** the sky.
16. They were stuck **in** a traffic jam for hours.
17. She wasn't **at** home when I called her.
18. Come **to** my house this evening.
19. Paula was **at** the computer surfing the net.
20. He had an accident and is **in** the hospital.



## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

### 1) AT

- We use at with **times**: at 5 o'clock - at 11.45 - at midnight - at lunchtime  
Example: Tom usually gets up at 7 o'clock.
- We use at with these **expressions**: at night - at Christmas - at the moment / at present - at the same time - at weekends - at the age of...

### 2) ON

- We use on with **days and dates**: on March 12<sup>th</sup> - on Friday(s) - on Friday morning(s) on Sunday afternoon(s) - on Saturday night(s) on Christmas Day (but at Christmas)  
Example: Her birthday is on a Tuesday this year. It's on May 16<sup>th</sup>.

### 3) IN

- We use in for **longer periods of time**: in April - in 1986 - in winter - in the 19<sup>th</sup> century - in the 1970s - in the morning(s) / in the afternoon(s) / in the evening(s)  
Example: We usually go on holidays in August.
- In + **a period of time** = a time in the future.  
Examples: Jack will be back in a week. The train will leave in a few minutes.
- In + **how long it takes to do something**:  
Example: I learned to drive in four weeks.

### 4) DURING

- We use during + **noun to say when something happens**: during the film - during our holiday - during the night  
Examples: I fell asleep during the film. We met a lot of interesting people during our holiday.

### 5) UNTIL

- We use until/till to say **how long a situation continues**: during the film - during our holiday - during the night  
Examples: Let's wait until it stops raining. I stayed in bed until half past nine.

## 6) FROM - TO

- We use from - to + **beginning and end of a period**:  
Example: Last evening we watched TV from 5 to 8 o' clock.

## 7) FOR

- We use for + **a period of time**: for six years - for two hours - for a week  
Examples: I've lived in this house for six years. They have been watching TV for two hours.

## 8) SINCE

- We use since + **a point in time**: since April - since 1992 - since 8 o' clock  
Examples: It has been raining since one o' clock. They've known each other since they were at school.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 1

Fill in **at, on, for, during** or **in**.

1. The course begins \_\_\_\_\_ 7 January and ends \_\_\_\_\_ 10 March.
2. I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
3. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
4. Mozart was born in Salzburg \_\_\_\_\_ 1756.
5. Are you doing anything special \_\_\_\_\_ weekends?
6. Hurry up! We've to go \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.
7. I met him \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
8. He has lived in India \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
9. I'll phone you \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday morning \_\_\_\_\_ about 10.
10. Tom's grandmother died \_\_\_\_\_ 1987 \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 81.
11. Jack's brother is out of work \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
12. The price of electricity is going up \_\_\_\_\_ October.
13. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoons I always get up late.
15. There are usually a lot of parties \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.
16. I like walking around the town \_\_\_\_\_ night.
17. Are you going to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night?
18. I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
19. Ann works hard \_\_\_\_\_ the week, so she likes to relax \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
20. I've been invited to a wedding \_\_\_\_\_ 14 February.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 2

Fill in **at, on, for, during, until, from-to** or **in**.

1. I think I'll have to work \_\_\_\_\_ 7 o'clock.
2. I suddenly felt ill \_\_\_\_\_ the examination.
3. They were working in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ 3 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ seven o'clock.
4. Carol got married \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.
5. The book was easy to read. So, I read it \_\_\_\_\_ a day.
6. They have lived there \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.
7. We were at the party \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
8. They were at school \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock.
9. I saw Ann \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
10. I did my homework \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
11. She started dancing \_\_\_\_\_ 6 and now she's a great star.
12. He learned driving a lorry \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.
13. He waited \_\_\_\_\_ they were quiet.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ summer he always goes jogging \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of twelve he wrote his first play.
16. We have to leave \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.
17. I've been waiting for her \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
18. He works hard \_\_\_\_\_ the week, so he likes to relax \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.
19. The prize of coffee is going up \_\_\_\_\_ April.
20. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 3

Fill in **on**, **at** or **in**.

1. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon?
2. It gets cold \_\_\_\_\_ night.
3. What are you going to do \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday?
4. It often snows \_\_\_\_\_ December.
5. They will be back \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.
6. They are leaving \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock.
7. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_ a moment.
8. Her birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ 7th August.
9. We were in Australia \_\_\_\_\_ 2006.
10. Let's meet again \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
11. I have to get up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
12. They play chess \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday evenings.
13. I'm going on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.
14. He's always tired \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the week.
15. I saw them \_\_\_\_\_ 5:30 pm.
16. I'll call her \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
17. I watched a thrilling movie \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
18. I like going to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ summer.
19. Let's meet again \_\_\_\_\_ two days.
20. We don't have any plans \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 1

1. The course begins **on** 7 January and ends **on** 10 March.
2. I went to bed **at** midnight.
3. We arrived **at** 5 o' clock **in** the morning.
4. Mozart was born in Salzburg **in** 1756.
5. Are you doing anything special **at** weekends?
6. Hurry up! We've to go **in** five minutes.
7. I met him **in** the evening.
8. He has lived in India **for** two years.
9. I'll phone you **on** Tuesday morning **at** about 10.
10. Tom's grandmother died **in** 1987 **at** the age of 81.
11. Jack's brother is out of work **at** the moment.
12. The price of electricity is going up **in** October.
13. I haven't seen him **at** Christmas.
14. **On** Sunday afternoons I always get up late.
15. There are usually a lot of parties **on** New Year's Eve.
16. I like walking around the town **at** night.
17. Are you going to the cinema **on** Friday night?
18. I've been waiting **for** an hour.
19. Ann works hard **during** the week, so she likes to relax **at** weekends.
20. I've been invited to a wedding **on** 14 February.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 2

1. I think I'll have to work **until** 7 o' clock.
2. I suddenly felt ill **during** the examination.
3. They were working in the garden **from** three o'clock **to** seven o'clock.
4. Carol got married **in** 1994.
5. The book was easy to read. So, I read it **in** a day.
6. They have lived there **for** 20 years.
7. We were at the party **until** midnight.
8. They were at school **at** 2 o' clock.
9. I saw Ann **on** Tuesday.
10. I did my homework **in** the evening.
11. She started dancing **at** six and now she's a great star.
12. He learned driving a lorry **in** three weeks.
13. He waited **until** they were quiet.
14. **In** summer he always goes jogging **on** Sundays.
15. **At** the age of twelve he wrote his first play.
16. We have to leave **in** five minutes.
17. I've been waiting for her **for** an hour.
18. He works hard **during** the week, so he likes to relax **at** weekends.
19. The prize of coffee is going up **in** April.
20. I'll be back **in** half an hour.

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME 3

Fill in **on**, **at** or **in**.

1. Can you help me **in** the afternoon?
2. It gets cold **at** night.
3. What are you going to do **on** Saturday?
4. It often snows **in** December.
5. They will be back **in** ten minutes.
6. They are leaving **in** the afternoon **at** four o'clock.
7. I'll be back **in** a moment.
8. Her birthday is **on** 7th August.
9. We were in Australia **in** 2006.
10. Let's meet again **at** the weekend.
11. I have to get up early **in** the morning.
12. They play chess **on** Tuesday evenings.
13. I'm going on holiday **in** two weeks.
14. He's always tired **at** the end of the week.
15. I saw them **at** 5:30 pm.
16. I'll call her **in** the evening.
17. I watched a thrilling movie **on** Friday.
18. I like going to the beach **in** summer.
19. Let's meet again **in** two days.
20. We don't have any plans **on** Sunday.

# ADJECTIVE – ADVERB

An **adjective** tells us more about a **noun**. Examples: an expensive car, a clever girl

An **adverb** tells us more about a **verb**. Example: He talked nervously.

## THE ADVERB

### Adjective + ly

sad	sadly	quiet	quietly
nervous	nervously	soft	softly

### Adjectives ending in -y → ily

happy	happily	angry	angrily
-------	---------	-------	---------

### Adjectives ending in le → ly

terrible	terribly	capable	capably
----------	----------	---------	---------

### Adjectives ending in ly

friendly	in a friendly way / manner	daily	daily
lively	in a lively way / manner	early	early
lonely	in a lonely way / manner	monthly	monthly
lovely	in a lovely way / manner	weekly	weekly
silly	in a silly way / manner	yearly	yearly

### Irregular forms

good	well	low	low
fast	fast	straight	straight
hard	hard	extra	extra
long	long	doubtless	doubtless

### Double forms (The adverbs have a different meaning)

hard	hard	hardly = kaum
near	near	nearly = beinahe
late	late	lately = in letzter Zeit



## HOW TO USE THE ADVERB

### Verb + adverb

The adverb describes a **verb**.

Examples:    My friend drove us home carefully.  
                  She could sell her house quickly.  
                  The girls talked to each other quietly.

### Adjective + adverb

The adverb describes an **adjective**.

Examples:    Her necklace she bought in Paris was horribly expensive.  
                  My brother was terribly sorry that he came late to the meeting.  
                  That was an absolutely good experience for all of us.

### Adverb + adverb

The adverb describes an **adverb**.

Examples:    They played terribly badly.  
                  He usually does his homework absolutely correctly.  
                  They did extremely well in their last test.

### No adverb with the following verbs:

forms of to be:	am, is, are, was, were, will be, have been, had been
seem	get                      turn                      grow                      sound
look*	feel                      taste                      become                      smell

\* You look great in your new dress. **BUT** She looked at me happily.

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 1

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked \_\_\_\_\_. (hard)
3. He isn't tired because he has \_\_\_\_\_ worked. (hard)
4. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl. (quiet)
5. She went to bed \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
6. He is not a good student, but he writes \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
7. You should speak more \_\_\_\_\_. (soft)
8. The children behaved \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
9. The brave men fought \_\_\_\_\_. (brave)
10. They lived together \_\_\_\_\_. (happy)
11. She looks \_\_\_\_\_. (pretty)
12. That milk tastes \_\_\_\_\_. (sour)
13. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ where they live. (exact)
14. She turned \_\_\_\_\_. (pale)
15. This brown fur feels \_\_\_\_\_. (soft)
16. These children are \_\_\_\_\_ at English. (good)
17. Your brother \_\_\_\_\_ works at all. (hard)
18. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident last Sunday. (near)
19. Have you been to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_? (late)
20. Mary always dresses \_\_\_\_\_. (beautiful)

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 2

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. Yes, it was raining \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours. (heavy)
2. He has painted it \_\_\_\_\_. (nice)
3. What a \_\_\_\_\_ worker he is! (quick)
4. He is always very \_\_\_\_\_. (polite)
5. He is often \_\_\_\_\_. (nervous)
6. Arthur \_\_\_\_\_ rode back to the inn. (quick)
7. They saw a \_\_\_\_\_ butterfly on a rose. (beautiful)
8. When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said \_\_\_\_\_, "You should be more careful." (angry)
9. When he told him the truth, he was \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
10. "This wound looks \_\_\_\_\_," the doctor said. (bad)
11. The boys played so \_\_\_\_\_ that they won the tournament. (good)
12. He was so busy with his new computer that he \_\_\_\_\_ had time to help his mother. (hard)
13. "Go and have a rest. You shouldn't work so \_\_\_\_\_." (hard)
14. From the top of the mountain he could see \_\_\_\_\_ across the countryside. (far)
15. What a \_\_\_\_\_ picture! (beautiful)
16. Arthur fought \_\_\_\_\_ and they won the battle. (good)
17. "I love you," Camilla said in a \_\_\_\_\_ voice. (soft)
18. The maid shut the door \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
19. They could hear a \_\_\_\_\_ cry. (terrible)
20. Suddenly he woke up because the phone rang \_\_\_\_\_. (loud)

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 3

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. Jane opened the door \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
2. I like driving \_\_\_\_\_. (fast)
3. She spoke to me very \_\_\_\_\_. (soft)
4. Paul lay in bed \_\_\_\_\_. (quiet)
5. He tasted the various kinds of tea \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
6. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident. (near)
7. Jim turned the book upside down \_\_\_\_\_. (quick)
8. It is raining \_\_\_\_\_. (heavy)
9. She dresses \_\_\_\_\_. (beautiful)
10. Tom looked at my lunch \_\_\_\_\_. (hungry)
11. Please, drive \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
12. He didn't sleep \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
13. We didn't hurry. So, we walked \_\_\_\_\_. (slow)
14. New York is a \_\_\_\_\_ city. (big)
15. He won the race because he drove \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
16. It was \_\_\_\_\_ for me to come. (impossible)
17. Mary jumped up \_\_\_\_\_. (happy)
18. She worked all day. She feels \_\_\_\_\_. (tired)
19. She dresses \_\_\_\_\_. (pretty)
20. She came home \_\_\_\_\_. (late)

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 4

Complete the sentences with an adjective or adverb.

1. He didn't have an accident because he's an \_\_\_\_\_ driver. (excellent)
2. Sam is good at sports. He always runs \_\_\_\_\_. (fast)
3. Sandra stayed at home because she felt \_\_\_\_\_. (ill)
4. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_. It was cold all the time. (bad)
5. The exercise wasn't difficult. So, we did it \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
6. The soup is great. It tastes \_\_\_\_\_. (wonderful)
7. The house seems to be so \_\_\_\_\_ without you. (empty)
8. She is a nice girl. She always answers \_\_\_\_\_. (polite)
9. I worked a lot yesterday and now I'm \_\_\_\_\_ tired. (terrible)
10. We had to run to school \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (quick)
11. I have learned very \_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam. (hard)
12. Five cars were \_\_\_\_\_ damaged in the accident. (heavy)
13. Please read the instructions \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
14. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ that he won the race. (happy)
15. Paul is a policeman. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ job (dangerous).
16. She doesn't like sports. So, she \_\_\_\_\_ does any sports (hard).
17. She phoned me once a week. But \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't (late).
18. I don't like her pictures. She paints \_\_\_\_\_. (terrible)
19. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player, but her brother plays \_\_\_\_\_.  
(bad / good)
20. The dog looked \_\_\_\_\_, so we gave him some food. (hungry)

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 1

1. He is a **clever** boy.
2. He is tired because he has worked **hard**.
3. He isn't tired because he has **hardly** worked.
4. She is a **quiet** girl.
5. She went to bed **quietly**.
6. He is not a good student, but he writes **well**.
7. You should speak more **softly**.
8. The children behaved **badly**.
9. The brave men fought **bravely**.
10. They lived together **happily**.
11. She looks **pretty**.
12. That milk tastes **sour**.
13. I don't know **exactly** where they live.
14. She turned **pale**.
15. This brown fur feels **soft**.
16. These children are **good** at English.
17. Your brother **hardly** works at all.
18. Ann **nearly** had an accident last Sunday.
19. Have you been to the cinema **lately**?
20. Mary always dresses **beautifully**.

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 2

1. Yes, it was raining **heavily** for two hours.
2. He has painted it **nicely**.
3. What a **quick** worker he is!
4. He is always very **polite**.
5. He is often **nervous**.
6. Arthur **quickly** rode back to the inn.
7. They saw a **beautiful** butterfly on a rose.
8. When the teacher heard about the missing book, he said **angrily**, "You should be more careful."
9. When he told him the truth, he was **quiet**.
10. "This wound looks **bad**," the doctor said.
11. The boys played so **well** that they won the tournament.
12. He was so busy with his new computer that he **hardly** had time to help his mother.
13. "Go and have a rest. You shouldn't work so **hard**."
14. From the top of the mountain he could see **far** across the countryside.
15. What a **beautiful** picture!
16. Arthur fought **well** and they won the battle.
17. "I love you," Camilla said in a **soft** voice.
18. The maid shut the door **quietly**.
19. They could hear a **terrible** cry.
20. Suddenly he woke up because the phone rang **loudly**.

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 3

1. Jane opened the door **carefully**.
2. I like driving **fast**.
3. She spoke to me very **softly**.
4. Paul lay in bed **quietly**.
5. He tasted the various kinds of tea **careful**.
6. Peter **nearly** had an accident.
7. Jim turned the book upside down **quickly**.
8. It is raining **heavily**.
9. She dresses **beautifully**.
10. Tom looked at my lunch **hungrily**.
11. Please, drive **carefully**.
12. He didn't sleep **well**.
13. We didn't hurry. So, we walked **slowly**.
14. New York is a **big** city.
15. He won the race because he drove **well**.
16. It was **impossible** for me to come.
17. Mary jumped up **happily**.
18. She worked all day. She feels **tired**.
19. She dresses **prettily**.
20. She came home **late**.

## ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB 4

1. He didn't have an accident because he's an **excellent** driver.
2. Sam is good at sports. He always runs **fast**.
3. Sandra stayed at home because she felt **ill**.
4. The weather was **bad**. It was cold all the time.
5. The exercise wasn't difficult. So, we did it **easily**.
6. The soup is great. It tastes **wonderful**.
7. The house seems to be so **empty** without you.
8. She is a nice girl. She always answers **politely**.
9. I worked a lot yesterday and now I'm **terribly** tired.
10. We had to run to school **quickly** yesterday.
11. I have learned very **hard** to pass the exam.
12. Five cars were **heavily** damaged in the accident.
13. Please read the instructions **carefully**.
14. He was very **happy** that he won the race.
15. Paul is a policeman. He has a **dangerous** job.
16. She doesn't like sports. So, she **hardly** does any sports.
17. She phoned me once a week. But **lately** she didn't.
18. I don't like her pictures. She paints **terribly**.
19. She is a **bad** tennis player, but her brother plays **well**.
20. The dog looked **hungry**, so we gave him some food.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A possessive pronoun expresses that someone owns something. It replaces a possessive adjective + a noun and is used to avoid repeating information that is already known.

Example: This laptop is **hers**, not **yours**. = This is her laptop, not your laptop.

Subject	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I have a house.	This is <b>my</b> house.	No, it's <b>mine</b> .
<b>You</b> have a bike.	Is this <b>your</b> bike?	No, it's <b>yours</b> .
<b>He</b> has a book.	This is <b>his</b> book.	Yes, it's <b>his</b> .
<b>She</b> has a pullover.	<b>Her</b> pullover is green.	No, <b>hers</b> is brown.
<b>It</b> looks for a ball.	Here is <b>its</b> ball.	-----*
<b>We</b> have a dog.	We like <b>our</b> dog.	This dog is <b>ours</b> .
Do <b>you</b> have a car?	Is this <b>your</b> car?	Yes, it's <b>yours</b> .
<b>They</b> have an iPhone.	Is it <b>their</b> iPhone?	No, it isn't <b>theirs</b> .

\* We do not use **its** as a possessive pronoun.

Examples:

Is this Peter's bike?	No, it's my bike. or No, it's <b>mine</b> .
Are these her keys?	No, <b>hers</b> are on the table.
His pet is a cat.	Her pet is a hamster, <b>mine</b> is a dog.
Is this car your neighbours'?	Yes, it's <b>theirs</b> .
Whose umbrella is this?	Is it <b>yours</b> ?



## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete the gaps with the correct possessive pronoun.

1. A: Is this my book?

B: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_. Yours is over there on the desk.

2. A: Do you really think that it was my fault?

B: Yes, of course it was \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Is this our neighbour's dog digging in our garden?

B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A: Who left that mobile phone on the shelf? Is it my brother's?

B: Yes, I'm sure it's \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A: Is this my glass?

B: No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. It's mine.

6. A: Those are your kids' bikes, aren't they?

B: Yes, they are. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

7. A: Whose sunglasses are these?

B: They are \_\_\_\_\_. I was looking for them for some time.

8. A: Is that your car in the driveway?

B: No. We parked \_\_\_\_\_ on the street.

9. A: Linda is looking for her keys. Are these \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, those are \_\_\_\_\_.

10. A: This is your parents' car, isn't it?

B: No, it's my \_\_\_\_\_. I bought it last Tuesday.

11. A: Someone forgot this umbrella? Is it your brother's?

B: Yes, I think it's \_\_\_\_\_.

12. A: Does that red SUV belong to your parents?

B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 2

Complete the sentences with a possessive pronoun.

1. "Dorothy don't use this towel, please. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_."
2. We gave them our phone number, and they gave us \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Your dog isn't brown, \_\_\_\_\_ is black.
4. Where is my coat? This one isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The white laptop is mine, the black one is \_\_\_\_\_. (my brother's)
6. My brother has got his ticket, but I can't find \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They say that this picture is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I can't find my eraser. Can I borrow \_\_\_\_\_?
9. I know Peter well. He's a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Which one is your sister's bag? The bigger one is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. He claims this mobile phone to be \_\_\_\_\_.
12. This is not my parents' car. \_\_\_\_\_ is blue and much bigger.
13. This isn't our son's bike. \_\_\_\_\_ is in the garage.
14. I don't think this umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_. (my sister's)
15. Dad, we can't find our passports. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_?
16. The books belong to me and my sister. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The car belongs to my uncle. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. This ball belongs to those girls. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
19. This laptop belongs to my brother. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
20. These books belong to my sister. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 3

Complete the sentences with a possessive pronoun.

1. That motorcycle belongs to her brothers. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This cat belongs to our neighbour's daughters. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This house belongs to me and my brother. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The shoes belong to my sister. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The tennis rackets belong to me. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The mobile phone belongs to you. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The bikes belong to my friends. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. This coat belongs to my aunt Deborah. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This truck belongs to my neighbour Bill. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The ball belongs to me and my sister. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This book belongs to Peter. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Those glasses on the table belong to me. They're \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Those shoes belong to my friend and me? They're \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The yellow car belongs to Laura. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The computer belongs to my parents. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The wallet Sarah found yesterday belongs to me. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The parcel belongs to my mother. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. These gloves belong to you. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
19. This room belongs to my sister and me. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
20. This pen belongs to my girlfriend. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. B: No, it's **mine**. Yours is over there on the desk.
2. B: Yes, of course it was **yours**.
3. B: Yes, it's **theirs**.
4. B: Yes, I'm sure it's **his**.
5. B: No, it's not **yours**. It's mine.
6. B: Yes, they are. They are **theirs**.
7. B: They are **mine**. I was looking for them for some time.
8. B: No. We parked **ours** on the street.
9. B: Yes, those are **hers**.
10. B: No, it's my **mine**. I bought it last Tuesday.
11. B: Yes, I think it's **his**.
12. B: Yes, it's **theirs**.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. "Dorothy don't use this towel, please. It isn't **yours**."
2. We gave them our phone number, and they gave us **theirs**.
3. Your dog isn't brown, **yours** is black.
4. Where is my coat? This one isn't **mine**.
5. The white laptop is mine, the black one is **his**.
6. My brother has got his ticket, but I can't find **mine**.
7. They say that this picture is **theirs**.
8. I can't find my eraser. Can I borrow **yours**?
9. I know Peter well. He's a friend of **mine**.
10. Which one is your sister's bag? The bigger one is **hers**.
11. He claims this mobile phone to be **his**.
12. This is not my parents' car. **Theirs** is blue and much bigger.
13. This isn't our son's bike. **His** is in the garage.
14. I don't think this umbrella is **hers**.
15. Dad, we can't find our passports. Have you got **ours**?
16. The books belong to me and my sister. It is **ours**.
17. The car belongs to my uncle. It is **his**.
18. This ball belongs to those girls. It is **theirs**.
19. This laptop belongs to my brother. It is **his**.
20. These books belong to my sister. They are **hers**.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 3

1. That motorcycle belongs to her brothers. It is **theirs**.
2. This cat belongs to our neighbour's daughters. It is **theirs**.
3. This house belongs to me and my brother. It is **ours**.
4. The shoes belong to my sister. They're **hers**.
5. The tennis rackets belong to me. They are **mine**.
6. The mobile phone belongs to you. It is **yours**.
7. The bikes belong to my friends. They are **theirs**.
8. This coat belongs to my aunt Deborah. It is **hers**.
9. This truck belongs to my neighbour Bill. It is **his**.
10. The ball belongs to me and my sister. It is **ours**.
11. This book belongs to Peter. It's **his**.
12. Those glasses on the table belong to me. They're **mine**.
13. Those shoes belong to my friend and me? They're **ours**.
14. The yellow car belongs to Laura. It is **hers**.
15. The computer belongs to my parents. It's **theirs**.
16. The wallet Sarah found yesterday belongs to me. It is **mine**.
17. The parcel belongs to my mother. It is **hers**.
18. These gloves belong to you. They are **yours**.
19. This room belongs to my sister and me. It's **ours**.
20. This pen belongs to my girlfriend. It's **hers**.

# PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The Present Perfect Simple is used, if an action happened in the past and there is a connection to the present. This action has just stopped or is still going on. We do not use an exact expression of time when the action happened.

**Key words:** already, just, yet, ever, never, for, since, so far, up to now, not yet, lately, recently

## How to form the Present Perfect Simple

I, you, we, they	have + 3rd form
He, she, it	has + 3rd form

Examples: They **have visited** her uncle recently. - She **has** just **baked** an apple pie.

## Short forms

I've never **been** there before. - We've **studied** a lot so far.  
He's **worked** in this shop lately. - He's **found** his wallet.

## Negation

I, you, we, they	have not (haven't) + 3rd form
He, she, it	has not (hasn't) + 3rd form

Examples: They **haven't tidied** up their room so far. - He **hasn't finished** his homework yet.

## Questions

Have **you** already **done** your homework?

Have/Has - **subject** - verb

**How long** have **you** **been** there?

**Question word** - have/has - **subject** – verb

## How to use the present perfect

Here are some examples which show the connection to the present.

### PAST

Nick **has gone** on holidays.

result

**Have** you **ever been** to Italy?

connection with the present

He **has already met** Sue.

connection with the present

He **has just eaten** something bad.

connection with the present

He **has been** in Spain **for** ten days.

connection with the present

He **has been** in Spain **since** Friday.

connection with the present

### PRESENT

He is not in the office.

Do you know Italy? No, I **have never been** there.

He likes her.

He feels bad now.

He is still there.

He is still there.

# PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct present perfect forms.

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic cake. (make)
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch today, Mum? (make)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my little dog yet. (not feed)
4. Sally and Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ a new CD player. (get)
5. Chris \_\_\_\_\_ wood for a raft. (not find)
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework. (not do)
7. Nick can't play football. He \_\_\_\_\_ an accident with his bike. (have)
8. Liz \_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet. (not finish)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Julia \_\_\_\_\_ to school today? (be)
10. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ his room, but he \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes yet.  
(tidy up, not wash)

Write down the sentences. Use the present perfect simple.

Example: Snoopy / climb / onto his house. Snoopy has climbed onto his house.

1. Brian / play / football \_\_\_\_\_
2. Susan / read / her new book \_\_\_\_\_
3. I / find / some money in the street \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr and Mrs Baker / have / an accident \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tom Davis / win / the volleyball match \_\_\_\_\_
6. Alison Brown / lose / the tennis match \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mr Martin / make / breakfast for us \_\_\_\_\_
8. The girls / bring / some wood for the fire \_\_\_\_\_
9. They / buy / a van for their holidays \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mrs Black / wash / the dishes \_\_\_\_\_



## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 2

Fill in the gaps using the present perfect tense of the words in the box.

not write – buy – tell – not be – do – fly – not see – reach – meet – not return

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy for five years.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ their highest speed since their start.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ many friends there.
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a lot this morning.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ an email to his parents since May.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ him since Monday.
7. So far, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ from his journey.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ them about last weekend.
9. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ to the south.
10. Their parents \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.

take – visit – arrive – eat – see – have – not go – buy – be – become

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ her a new bike.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ at the station.
3. A dream \_\_\_\_\_ true.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a conference since nine in the morning.
5. I'm hungry because I \_\_\_\_\_ anything since breakfast.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to get there lately.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Liverpool since Friday.
8. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ many countries.
9. The children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his aunt for a month.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 1

1. My sister **has made** a fantastic cake.
2. What **have** you **made** for lunch today, Mum?
3. I **have not fed (haven't fed)** my little dog yet.
4. Sally and Jenny **have got** a new CD player.
5. Chris **has not found (haven't found)** wood for a raft.
6. The students **have not done (haven't done)** their homework.
7. Nick can't play football. He **has had** an accident with his bike.
8. Liz **has not finished (hasn't finished)** her homework yet.
9. **Has** Julia **been** to school today?
10. Bill **has tidied up** his room, but he **has not washed (hasn't washed)** the dishes yet.

1. Brian has played football.
2. Susan has read her new book.
3. I have found some money in the street.
4. Mr and Mrs Baker have had an accident.
5. Tom Davis has won the volleyball match.
6. Alison Brown has lost the tennis match.
7. Mr Martin has made breakfast for us.
8. The girls have brought some wood for the fire.
9. They have bought a van for their holidays.
10. Mrs Black has washed the dishes.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE 2

1. I **haven't been** to Italy for five years.
2. They **have reached** their highest speed since their start.
3. He **has met** many friends there.
4. Mary **has done** a lot this morning.
5. He **hasn't written** an email to his parents since May.
6. I **haven't seen** him since Monday.
7. So far, my brother **hasn't returned** from his journey.
8. She **has** already **told** them about last weekend.
9. The birds **have** just **flown** to the south.
10. Their parents **have** already **bought** a new car.

1. They **have** never **bought** her a new bike.
2. She **has** just **arrived** at the station.
3. A dream **has become** true.
4. They **have had** a conference since nine in the morning.
5. I'm hungry because I **haven't eaten** anything since breakfast.
6. He **has taken** the bus to get there lately.
7. They **have been** in Cornwall since Friday.
8. Peter **has seen** many countries.
9. The children **haven't gone** to bed.
10. He **hasn't visited** his aunt for a month.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE QUESTIONS

Write down the questions using the present perfect simple.

1. the Coopers / arrive / yet \_\_\_\_\_
2. you / ever be / to Sweden \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tim / find / his workbook \_\_\_\_\_
4. he / ever read / a book from Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_
5. you / ever play / the piano \_\_\_\_\_
6. you / hear / from Daniel lately \_\_\_\_\_
7. it / snow / this winter \_\_\_\_\_
8. you / sleep / well all night \_\_\_\_\_
9. she / already finish \_\_\_\_\_
10. Susan / ride / a bike before \_\_\_\_\_
11. you / watch / her new movie \_\_\_\_\_
12. they / ever visit / any country in Africa \_\_\_\_\_
13. the girls / come / home yet \_\_\_\_\_
14. dad / already clean / the car \_\_\_\_\_
15. he / ever ride / a horse \_\_\_\_\_
16. Mike / miss / the train \_\_\_\_\_
17. you / ever meet / her \_\_\_\_\_
18. Sam / recently return / from holiday \_\_\_\_\_
19. she / ever be / to Brazil \_\_\_\_\_
20. you / ever study / Spanish at school \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE QUESTIONS

Write down the questions using the present perfect simple.

1. Have the Coopers arrived yet?
2. Have you ever been to Sweden?
3. Has Tim found his workbook?
4. Has he ever read a book from Shakespeare?
5. Have you ever played the piano?
6. Have you heard from Daniel lately?
7. Has it snowed this winter?
8. Have you slept well all night?
9. Has she already finished?
10. Has Susan ridden a bike before?
11. Have you watched her new movie?
12. Have they ever visited any country in Africa?
13. Have the girls come home yet?
14. Has dad already cleaned the car?
15. Has he ever ridden a horse?
16. Has Mike missed the train?
17. Have you ever met her?
18. Has Sam recently returned from holiday?
19. Has she ever been to Brazil?
20. Have you ever studied Spanish at school?

**PRESENT PERFECT – FOR OR SINCE**

1. I haven't been to Italy \_\_\_\_\_ July 2005.
2. She has lived in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ January.
3. Jim has studied \_\_\_\_\_ three hours. Now he is tired.
4. My friend has been ill \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
5. It has been raining \_\_\_\_\_ more than four days.
6. I haven't seen him \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern.
7. He hasn't had a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.
8. He hasn't done any work \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
9. We have had this car \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.
10. We have been here \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.
11. She hasn't written \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
12. Carol hasn't eaten meat \_\_\_\_\_ ages.
13. We have been working in his office \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
14. It has been snowing \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning.
15. I haven't spoken to her \_\_\_\_\_ our quarrel.
16. Nobody has seen him \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.
17. It has been foggy \_\_\_\_\_ some days.
18. He has been fishing \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock.
19. They've been living in France \_\_\_\_\_ eight years.
20. The pilots have been on strike \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
21. We've had terrible weather \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.
22. I've known Tom \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.
23. We have been waiting for the bus \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.
24. She hasn't lost a match \_\_\_\_\_ April.
25. Things have changed \_\_\_\_\_ he became the headmaster.

**PRESENT PERFECT – FOR OR SINCE**

1. I haven't been to Italy **since** July 2005.
2. She has lived in Paris **since** January.
3. Jim has studied **for** three hours. Now he is tired.
4. My friend has been ill **for** a long time.
5. It has been raining **for** more than four days.
6. I haven't seen him **since** Eastern.
7. He hasn't had a holiday **since** last summer.
8. He hasn't done any work **for** a month.
9. We have had this car **since** 1998.
10. We have been here **for** two hours.
11. She hasn't written **since** Christmas.
12. Carol hasn't eaten meat **for** ages.
13. We have been working in his office **for** three years.
14. It has been snowing **since** yesterday morning.
15. I haven't spoken to her **since** our quarrel.
16. Nobody has seen him **since** last Friday.
17. It has been foggy **for** some days.
18. He has been fishing **since** six o'clock.
19. They've been living in France **for** eight years.
20. The pilots have been on strike **for** two months.
21. We've had terrible weather **since** Saturday.
22. I've known Tom **since** 1990.
23. We have been waiting for the bus **for** half an hour.
24. She hasn't lost a match **since** April.
25. Things have changed **since** he became the headmaster.

**PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 1**

Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a great film yesterday evening. (watch)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a new car? (you ever buy)
3. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ the flu last winter. (have)
4. A few days ago, we \_\_\_\_\_ to his uncle. (drive)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to get there. (already take)
7. Last week my rabbit \_\_\_\_\_ away. (run)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot last Sunday. (do)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ to India? (she ever be)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ him last Monday. (meet)
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ yet. (not wake up)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ her since last Thursday. (not meet)
13. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ well last night. (sleep)
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter from her two days ago. (get)
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany. (already arrive)
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Seattle for five years. (live)
17. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my bike! Now I'll have to walk home. (steal)
18. When Bob was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ in London. (live)
19. I would like to visit Berlin sometime. Unfortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_  
there. (never be)
20. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland last year. (go)

**PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 2**

**Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.**

1. I'm afraid I'm not hungry anymore. I \_\_\_\_\_. (already eat)
2. They don't live here anymore. They \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago. (leave)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ reading the newspaper yet? (you finish)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ football yesterday afternoon. (play)
5. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ very good last week. (not be)
6. Where are the girls? They \_\_\_\_\_ yet. (not arrive)
7. Her friend is an actor. He \_\_\_\_\_ in many movies. (play)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ our vacation in Florida last summer. (spend)
9. His grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ in April last year. (die)
10. I'm ready to go shopping. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (just finish)
11. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a new cell phone a few months ago. (buy)
12. I didn't know that he bought a new bike. Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ it for a few months now. (have)
13. Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland for our holidays. (go)
14. You look relaxed! Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation. (just been)
15. I can't join you now because I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yet. (not do)
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ all my homework yesterday afternoon. (do)
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ very well the last nights. (not sleep)
18. Are you tired? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ a hard day. (have)
19. Here is the news. There \_\_\_\_\_ an accident on the M1 near Nottingham. (be)
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys. Did you take them with you this morning? (lose)



**PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 3**

Fill in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ an accident? No, never. (you ever have)
2. My sister is going to Italy in the summer. That's why she \_\_\_\_\_ to learn Italian. (start)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ a cold last year. (not have)
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ very dry this month, but it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot last week. (be / rain)
5. Last July, I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit my relatives in Barcelona. (go)
6. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ her once before. (meet)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ there last year, but I \_\_\_\_\_ there lately. (be / not be)
8. I can't contact her because she \_\_\_\_\_ me her email address. (not give)
9. I love this movie. It's the third time I \_\_\_\_\_ it. (watch)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ her today's paper article? (you read)
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ our suitcases yesterday evening. (pack)
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ home from their summer vacation. (just come)
13. I think he can't work because he \_\_\_\_\_ his leg last Friday. (break)
14. In 2012, they \_\_\_\_\_ their house in the country and \_\_\_\_\_ to a flat in the city. (sell / move)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ as a lawyer since I \_\_\_\_\_ her eight years ago. (work / meet)
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ since last Monday. (phone)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ the late-night show yesterday? (you watch)
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel at about eight and \_\_\_\_\_ our friends two hours later. (arrive / meet)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ lived in a foreign country? (live)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis last weekend? (play)

## PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 1

1. I **watched** a great film yesterday evening.
2. **Have you ever bought** a new car?
3. Sue **had** the flu last winter.
4. A few days ago, we **drove** to his uncle.
5. They **played** bingo on Wednesday afternoon.
6. He **has already taken** the bus to get there.
7. Last week my rabbit **ran** away.
8. We **did** a lot last Sunday.
9. **Has she ever been** to India?
10. I **met** him last Monday.
11. She **hasn't woken up** yet.
12. I **have not met** her since last Thursday.
13. Bob **slept** well last night.
14. I **got** a letter from her two days ago.
15. They **have already arrived** in Germany.
16. I **have lived** in Seattle for five years.
17. Someone **has stolen** my bike! Now I'll have to walk home.
18. When Bob was young, he **lived** in London.
19. I would like to visit Berlin sometime. Unfortunately, I **have never been** there.
20. Tim **went** to Scotland last year.

## PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 2

1. I'm afraid I'm not hungry anymore. I **have already eaten**.
2. They don't live here anymore. They **left** two years ago.
3. **Have you finished** reading the newspaper yet?
4. We **played** football yesterday afternoon.
5. The weather **wasn't** very good last week.
6. Where are the girls? They **haven't arrived** yet.
7. Her friend is an actor. He **has played** in many movies.
8. We **spent** our vacation in Florida last summer.
9. His grandfather **died** in April last year.
10. I'm ready to go shopping. I **have just finished** my homework.
11. Sam **bought** a new cell phone a few months ago.
12. I didn't know that he bought a new bike. Yes, he **has had** it for a few months now.
13. Last year we **went** to Scotland for our holidays.
14. You look relaxed! Yes, I **have just been** on vacation.
15. I can't join you now because I **haven't done** my homework yet.
16. I **did** all my homework yesterday afternoon.
17. I **didn't sleep** very well the last nights.
18. Are you tired? Yes, I **have had** a hard day.
19. Here is the news. There **has been** an accident on the M1 near Nottingham.
20. I **have lost** my keys. Did you take them with you this morning?

**PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST TENSE 3**

1. **Have you ever had** an accident? No, never.
2. My sister is going to Italy in the summer. That's why she **has started** to learn Italian.
3. I **didn't have** a cold last year.
4. It **has been** very dry this month, but it **rained** a lot last week.
5. Last July, I **went** to visit my relatives in Barcelona.
6. I think I **have met** her once before.
7. I **was** there last year, but I **haven't been** there lately.
8. I can't contact her because she **didn't give** me her email address.
9. I love this movie. It's the third time I **have watched** it.
10. **Have you read** her today's paper article?
11. We **packed** our suitcases yesterday evening.
12. They **have just come** home from their summer vacation.
13. I think he can't work because he **broke** his leg last Friday.
14. In 2012, they **sold** their house in the country and **moved** to a flat in the city.
15. She **has worked** as a lawyer since I **met** her eight years ago.
16. They **have not phoned** since last Monday.
17. **Did you watch** the late-night show yesterday?
18. We **arrived** at the hotel at about eight and **met** our friends two hours later.
19. **Has she ever** lived in a foreign country?
20. **Did you play** tennis last weekend?

## PAST PROGRESSIVE

**How to form:** I, he, she, it      **was + ing-form**      I was working.  
You, we, they      **were + ing-form**      They were working.

**Negation:** I **wasn't working** yesterday. He **was not mowing** the lawn.  
We **weren't reading** the paper. They **were not studying** for the test.

**Questions:** **Was** he **watching** the new series?  
**Were** you **cleaning** your flat last weekend?

**Key words:** while, when

**How to use:**

- We use it when an action in the past lasted a long time.  
Example: What **were** they **doing** yesterday?
- If an action happened while another action took place. We use the past simple for the short action and the past progressive for the long action.  
Example: When Tom **was cooking**, he **burnt** his hand.
- Two long past actions happen at the same time.  
Examples: While I **was repairing** my bike, she **was watering** the flowers.  
He **was watching** TV while she **was reading** a book.

## PAST PROGRESSIVE 1

Fill in the past progressive tense into the gaps.

1. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ cards in the living room. (play)
2. Greg \_\_\_\_\_ for his wallet. (look)
3. Mr Miller \_\_\_\_\_ his car. (not wash)
4. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her English homework. (do)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ football yesterday afternoon. (not play)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ for her in the park. (wait)
7. Carol and I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when he arrived. (have)
8. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool. (not swim)
9. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ home from school. (cycle)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ in her office. (work)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ the new words. (not learn)
12. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach. (lie)
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ on the bench for a long time. (sit)
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ his aunt. (phone)
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ the essay together. (write)
16. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. (prepare)
17. Mrs Summers \_\_\_\_\_ to him. (not listen)
18. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping. (do)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ the book. (not read)
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ their house. (decorate)

## PAST PROGRESSIVE 2

Complete the sentences with the past progressive tense.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach? (he relax)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (not watch)
3. Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ the castle. (visit)
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_. (shine)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the windows. (clean)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ them most of the sights. (show)
7. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of photos. (not take)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball on the beach. (play)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ to their neighbours. (talk)
10. The siblings \_\_\_\_\_ cards. (play)
11. My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ the floor. (sweep)
12. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper. (read)
13. A lot of children \_\_\_\_\_ at the station. (wait)
14. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ in her office. (work)
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (walk)
16. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ their favourite TV series. (watch)
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon. (not work)
18. Tim and Maggie \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun. (sit)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea? (you swim)
20. Nora \_\_\_\_\_ out leaflets. (hand out)

## PAST PROGRESSIVE 1

Fill in the past progressive tense into the gaps.

1. The girls **were playing** cards in the living room.
2. Greg **was looking** for his wallet.
3. Mr Miller **wasn't washing** his car.
4. Susan **was doing** her English homework.
5. They **weren't playing** football yesterday afternoon.
6. I **was waiting** for her in the park.
7. Carol and I **were having** dinner when he arrived.
8. Tom **wasn't swimming** in the pool.
9. The boys **were cycling** home from school.
10. She **was working** in her office.
11. I **wasn't learning** the new words.
12. Ann **was lying** on the beach.
13. We **were sitting** on the bench for a long time.
14. He **was phoning** his aunt.
15. We **were writing** the essay together.
16. Frank **was preparing** breakfast.
17. Mrs Summers **wasn't listening** to him.
18. Daniel **was doing** the shopping.
19. They **weren't reading** the book.
20. They **were decorating** their house.

## PAST PROGRESSIVE 2

1. **Was he relaxing** on the beach?
2. He **wasn't watching** TV.
3. Tom and I **were visiting** the castle.
4. The sun **was shining**.
5. She **was cleaning** the windows.
6. I **was showing** them most of the sights.
7. Ann **wasn't taking** a lot of photos.
8. We **were playing** volleyball on the beach.
9. They **were talking** to their neighbours.
10. The siblings **were playing** cards.
11. My sister and I **were sweeping** the floor.
12. Sam **was reading** the newspaper.
13. A lot of children **were waiting** at the station.
14. Mum **was working** in her office.
15. He **was walking** to school.
16. The boys **were watching** their favourite TV series.
17. I **was not working** yesterday afternoon.
18. Tim and Maggie **were sitting** in the sun.
19. **Were you swimming** in the sea?
20. Nora **was handing** out leaflets.

**PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 1**

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past progressive.

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ to school, I \_\_\_\_\_ John. (walk / see)
2. When he \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen, Mary \_\_\_\_\_. (help / come)
3. While she \_\_\_\_\_ the soup, the children \_\_\_\_\_. (cook / play)
4. When I \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, my uncle \_\_\_\_\_. (work / call)
5. Carol \_\_\_\_\_ TV while Bob and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ football. (watch / play)
6. When she \_\_\_\_\_ her hair, the baby \_\_\_\_\_ to cry. (wash / begin)
7. A strong wind \_\_\_\_\_ when the plane \_\_\_\_\_. (blow / land)
8. When she \_\_\_\_\_ tennis, it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. (play / began)
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ TV, the lights \_\_\_\_\_ out. (watch / go)
10. While he \_\_\_\_\_ the piano, she \_\_\_\_\_ to him. (play / listen)
11. While she \_\_\_\_\_ up her room, he \_\_\_\_\_ his car. (tidy / wash)
12. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden while she \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers.  
(help / water)
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ Mary when he \_\_\_\_\_ through the park. (meet / walk)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ computer games while she \_\_\_\_\_ a book. (play / read)
15. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room when someone \_\_\_\_\_ into our garage. (sit / break)



**PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 2**

Complete the sentences with the past simple or past progressive.

1. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ poison into the glass while we \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. (put / talk)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio when the fire \_\_\_\_\_. (listen / break out)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the window because it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. (close / start)
4. First she \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn and then she \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. (cut / go)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ while I \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun. (surf / lie)
6. In the middle of the night the phone \_\_\_\_\_. (ring)
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ back yesterday at nine in the evening. (come)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ the housework when you \_\_\_\_\_ at work. (do / be)
9. When they \_\_\_\_\_ at her, she \_\_\_\_\_. (look / smile)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ tea when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_. (have / ring)
11. Father \_\_\_\_\_ his pipe while mother \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine. (smoke / read)
12. While he \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn, it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. (mow / start)
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast when the toaster \_\_\_\_\_ up. (have / blow)
14. When I \_\_\_\_\_ into the office, my boss \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (come / wait)
15. When we \_\_\_\_\_ Brian, he \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. (see / drive)

**PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 3**

Fill in the past simple or the past progressive.

1. Father \_\_\_\_\_ in the car while mother \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping.  
(wait / do)
2. When he \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (arrive / have)
3. While they \_\_\_\_\_ chess, we \_\_\_\_\_ shopping. (play / go)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a party while he \_\_\_\_\_. (have / sleep)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ a photo when I \_\_\_\_\_ the ducks. (take / feed)
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ football when the lights in the stadium \_\_\_\_\_  
out. (play / go)
7. While George and John \_\_\_\_\_ their room, she \_\_\_\_\_ the  
ironing. (clean / do)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ at Victoria Station when the train \_\_\_\_\_. (wait /  
arrive)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window and \_\_\_\_\_ John. (look / see)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ to peel the potatoes when Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in. (help /  
came)
11. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when we \_\_\_\_\_ the hill. (rise / reach)
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ his hand. (laugh / clap)
13. While they \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ the piano. (sing / play)
14. A heavy wind \_\_\_\_\_ when the helicopter \_\_\_\_\_. (blow /  
land)
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the church when the bell \_\_\_\_\_ to ring. (go /  
start)

**PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 4**

Fill in the past simple or the past progressive.

1. While the police \_\_\_\_\_ to the house, the burglars \_\_\_\_\_ the paintings into their bags. (drive / put)
2. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ to cry when she \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio. (start / turn)
3. While he \_\_\_\_\_ through the park, he \_\_\_\_\_ Phil. (walk / meet)
4. When they \_\_\_\_\_ through the wood, they \_\_\_\_\_ the stolen car. (walk / see)
5. Although the pianist \_\_\_\_\_ wonderfully, a guest \_\_\_\_\_ asleep. (play / fall)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her hair while he \_\_\_\_\_ on his clothes. (brush / put)
7. When they \_\_\_\_\_ through the shopping centre, he \_\_\_\_\_ to buy her a ring. (walk / promise)
8. While they \_\_\_\_\_ cards, the baby \_\_\_\_\_. (play / sleep)
9. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ the ironing when Jack \_\_\_\_\_ her. (do / phone)
10. While mother \_\_\_\_\_ up the clothes, her two daughters \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes. (hang / wash)
11. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ the floor while John \_\_\_\_\_ the beds. (sweep / make)
12. What \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning? I \_\_\_\_\_ for an exam. (you do / study)
13. George \_\_\_\_\_ off the ladder while he \_\_\_\_\_. (fall / paint)
14. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ for me when I \_\_\_\_\_. (wait / arrive).
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ Carol at the party. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress. (see / wear)

## PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 1

1. When I **was walking** to school, I **saw** John.
2. When he **was helping** in the kitchen, Mary **came**.
3. While she **was cooking** the soup, the children **were playing**.
4. When I **was working** in the garden, my uncle **called**.
5. Carol **was watching** TV while Bob and Peter **were playing** football.
6. When she **was washing** her hair, the baby **began** to cry.
7. A strong wind **was blowing** when the plane **landed**.
8. When she **was playing** tennis, it **began** to rain.
9. When I **was watching** TV, the lights **went** out.
10. While he **was playing** the piano, she **was listening** to him.
11. While she **was tidying** up her room, he **was washing** his car.
12. The boys **were helping** in the garden while she **was watering** the flowers.
13. He **met** Mary when he **was walking** through the park.
14. We **were playing** computer games while she **was reading** a book.
15. My mother **was sitting** in the living room when someone **broke** into our garage.

## PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 2

1. Someone **put** poison into the glass while we **were talking** in the kitchen.
2. I **was listening** to the radio when the fire **broke out**.
3. I **closed** the window because it **started** to rain.
4. First she **cut** the lawn and then she **went** shopping.
5. She **was surfing** while I **was lying** in the sun.
6. In the middle of the night the phone **rang**.
7. They **came** back yesterday at nine in the evening.
8. I **did** the housework when you **were** at work.
9. When they **looked** at her, she **was smiling**.
10. They **were having** tea when the doorbell **rang**.
11. Father **was smoking** his pipe while mother **was reading** a magazine.
12. While he **was mowing** the lawn, it **started** to rain.
13. He **was having** breakfast when the toaster **blew** up.
14. When I **came** into the office, my boss **was waiting** for me.
15. When we **saw** Brian, he **was driving** a taxi.

## PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 3

1. Father **was waiting** in the car while mother **was doing** the shopping.
2. When he **arrived**, we **were having** dinner.
3. While they **were playing** chess, we **were going** shopping.
4. They **were having** a party while he **was sleeping**.
5. He **took** a photo when I **was feeding** the ducks.
6. They **were playing** football when the lights in the stadium **went** out.
7. While George and John **were cleaning** their room, she **was doing** the ironing.
8. We **were waiting** at Victoria Station when the train **arrived**.
9. I **looked** out of the window and **saw** John.
10. I **was helping** to peel the potatoes when Mary **came** in.
11. The sun **was rising** when we **reached** the hill.
12. He **laughed** and **clapped** his hand.
13. While they **were singing**, he **was playing** the piano.
14. A heavy wind **was blowing** when the helicopter **landed**.
15. We **were going** to the church when the bell **started** to ring.

## PAST SIMPLE OR PROGRESSIVE 4

1. While the police **were driving (was driving)** to the house, the burglars **were putting** the paintings into their bags.
2. The baby **started** to cry when she **turned** on the radio.
3. While he **was walking** through the park, he **met** Phil.
4. When they **were walking** through the wood, they **saw** the stolen car.
5. Although the pianist **was playing** wonderfully, a guest **fell** asleep.
6. She **was brushing** her hair while he **was putting** on his clothes.
7. When they **were walking** through the shopping centre, he **promised** to buy her a ring.
8. While they **were playing** cards, the baby **was sleeping**.
9. Sam **was doing** the ironing when Jack **phoned** her.
10. While mother **was hanging** up the clothes, her two daughters **were washing** the dishes.
11. Ann **was sweeping** the floor while John **was making** the beds.
12. What **were you doing** yesterday morning? I **was studying** for an exam.
13. George **fell** off the ladder while he **was painting**.
14. Ann **was waiting** for me when I **arrived**.
15. I **saw** Carol at the party. She **was wearing** a new dress.

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative pronouns in English are **who**, **which**, **whose** and **that**. **Whom** is also sometimes used, but very formal.

Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause. They link two main clauses:

I dated a girl. She lives next door.

I dated a girl **who** lives next door.

I dated a girl **that** lives next door.

This is my new laptop. I bought it two days ago.

This is my new laptop **which** I bought two days ago.

This is my new laptop **that** I bought two days ago.

I was invited by Peter. I met him last Monday.

I was invited by Peter **whom** I met last Monday.

I was invited by Peter **who** I met last Monday.

I have a friend. His brother is a mechanic.

I have a friend **whose** brother is a mechanic.

**Whose** bike is it? It's Susan's.

We use:

**Who** – when we talk about people

**Which** – when we talk about things or animals

**Whose** – when we talk about possessions.

**That** – when we talk about people, things or animals

**Whom** – when we talk about people (object) – very formal

Further information:

There are also non-defining relative clauses. We use them to give extra information about the person or thing that is not important. We use **commas** in non-defining relative clauses, but we **don't use that**.

Sarah, **who** I met yesterday, worked at my father's company.

Do you know that woman, **who** is standing at the corner?

My motorbike, **which** is very old, broke down last weekend.

The relative pronoun can be left out when the pronoun refers to the object of a sentence.

This is the watch her parents bought her for her birthday.

The girls we met yesterday are very smart.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete the sentences with **who**, **whose** or **which**.

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ spoke is my father.
2. The car \_\_\_\_\_ he bought last Thursday was very cheap.
3. Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother won the match.
4. The waiter \_\_\_\_\_ we gave the tip was very pleased.
5. That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ house was destroyed by a tornado.
6. The man over there \_\_\_\_\_ face is dirty saved the child.
7. The chair on \_\_\_\_\_ I was sitting broke down.
8. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ he was speaking to were very noisy.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are you talking to?
10. The crowd \_\_\_\_\_ was very angry began to shout.
11. The man \_\_\_\_\_ you saw yesterday is my uncle.
12. The cupboard \_\_\_\_\_ we bought last Saturday was expensive.
13. This is the bike \_\_\_\_\_ I told you about last Sunday.
14. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ I have been waiting for two hours hasn't returned.
15. Thank you for the present \_\_\_\_\_ you sent me.
16. Do you talk about the girl \_\_\_\_\_ brother is my friend?
17. I sent an email to my sister \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Norway.
18. This test is for students \_\_\_\_\_ native language is not English.
19. Is there a shop nearby \_\_\_\_\_ sells fruit?
20. The man \_\_\_\_\_ lost his key is waiting in the office.
21. They want to buy a car \_\_\_\_\_ is cheaper.
22. The Euro is the currency \_\_\_\_\_ is used in a lot of European countries.
23. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ sold me the watch.
24. There's a picture of the fire \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed their house.
25. The laptop \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last month doesn't work anymore.
26. This is Mr Miller \_\_\_\_\_ works for our company.
27. I called my friend \_\_\_\_\_ lives nearby.
28. I have a problem \_\_\_\_\_ worries me.
29. That's the player \_\_\_\_\_ career was ruined by health problems.
30. Do you know someone \_\_\_\_\_ speaks Italian?

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS 2

Fill in **who** or **which** into the gaps.

1. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ I read yesterday was the Times.
2. A butcher is a man \_\_\_\_\_ sells meat.
3. The man \_\_\_\_\_ was arrested stole my bike.
4. The book \_\_\_\_\_ is lying on the table is very old.
5. The snow \_\_\_\_\_ fell last night caused a traffic jam.
6. Can you help the boy \_\_\_\_\_ has lost his glasses?
7. The hat \_\_\_\_\_ is made of straw belongs to my father.
8. I don't like pudding \_\_\_\_\_ is too sweet.
9. The train to London \_\_\_\_\_ arrives at 10.30 is late.
10. This is the pen \_\_\_\_\_ I was looking for.
11. Where is the shop \_\_\_\_\_ sells Chinese food?
12. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ is crossing the street lives next to me.
13. The house \_\_\_\_\_ they had lived in was sold.
14. People \_\_\_\_\_ live in cities are sometimes lonely.
15. Have you taken the tablets \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor gave you?
16. Did you like the meal \_\_\_\_\_ you had in the restaurant?
17. Is this the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ helped you?
18. I like people \_\_\_\_\_ are nice and friendly.
19. Can you see the rabbits \_\_\_\_\_ are hopping in the grass?
20. What's the name of the film star \_\_\_\_\_ plays the main part in "The Green Card"?
21. Have you seen the column \_\_\_\_\_ is in the middle of the square?
22. Is there someone \_\_\_\_\_ can lend me a pen?
23. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ had caused a terrible accident was arrested.
24. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ we helped yesterday is Nancy's mother.
25. The shirt \_\_\_\_\_ you are wearing today is very trendy.



## RELATIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. The man **who** spoke is my father.
2. The car **which** he bought last Thursday was very cheap.
3. Tom, **who** is my brother won the match.
4. The waiter **who** we gave the tip was very pleased.
5. That's the man **whose** house was destroyed by a tornado.
6. The man over there **whose** face is dirty saved the child.
7. The chair on **which** I was sitting broke down.
8. The pupils **who** he was speaking to were very noisy.
9. **Who** are you talking to?
10. The crowd **which** was very angry began to shout.
11. The man **who** you saw yesterday is my uncle.
12. The cupboard **which** we bought last Saturday was expensive.
13. This is the bike **which** I told you about last Sunday.
14. My friend **who** I have been waiting for two hours hasn't returned.
15. Thank you for the present **which** you sent me.
16. Do you talk about the girl **whose** brother is my friend?
17. I sent an email to my sister **who** lives in Norway.
18. This test is for students **whose** native language is not English.
19. Is there a shop nearby **which** sells fruit?
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21. They want to buy a car **which** is cheaper.
22. The Euro is the currency **which** is used in a lot of European countries.
23. This is the man **who** sold me the watch.
24. There's a picture of the fire **which** destroyed their house.
25. The laptop **which** I bought last month doesn't work anymore.
26. This is Mr Miller **who** works for our company.
27. I called my friend **who** lives nearby.
28. I have a problem **which** worries me.
29. That's the player **whose** career was ruined by health problems.
30. Do you know someone **who** speaks Italian?

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. The newspaper **which** I read yesterday was the Times.
2. A butcher is a man **who** sells meat.
3. The man **who** was arrested stole my bike.
4. The book **which** is lying on the table is very old.
5. The snow **which** fell last night caused a traffic jam.
6. Can you help the boy **who** has lost his glasses?
7. The hat **which** is made of straw belongs to my father.
8. I don't like pudding **which** is too sweet.
9. The train to London **which** arrives at 10.30 is late.
10. This is the pen **which** I was looking for.
11. Where is the shop **which** sells Chinese food?
12. The old lady **who** is crossing the street lives next to me.
13. The house **which** they had lived in was sold.
14. People **who** live in cities are sometimes lonely.
15. Have you taken the tablets **which** the doctor gave you?
16. Did you like the meal **which** you had in the restaurant?
17. Is this the policeman **who** helped you?
18. I like people **who** are nice and friendly.
19. Can you see the rabbits **which** are hopping in the grass?
20. What's the name of the film star **who** plays the main part in "The Green Card"?
21. Have you seen the column **which** is in the middle of the square?
22. Is there someone **who** can lend me a pen?
23. The driver **who** had caused a terrible accident was arrested.
24. The woman **who** we helped yesterday is Nancy's mother.
25. The shirt **which** you are wearing today is very trendy.

## MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are types of auxiliary verbs which express necessity, ability, permission or possibility. We also use them to make requests and offers. The most common modal verbs are can, may and must. Modal verbs don't have a past form (except can) and a past participle (3rd form). You can only use them with the present tense. When you use other tenses, you have to replace them.

### CAN - MAY - MUST

**No -s** after he, she, it

He can speak English. - She may go there. - It must sleep now. - My sister can juggle.

**No do, does** in questions and negation

Can you come? Sorry, I cannot. - May he come to your party? No, he must not.

She cannot come at 10.

### REPLACEMENTS

#### CAN – TO BE ABLE TO

I can drive. = I am able to drive.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will - future
I	am able to drive.	was able to	have been able to	will be able to
He, she, it	is able to drive.	was able to	has been able to	will be able to
You, we, they	are able to drive.	were able to	have been able to	will be able to

#### MUST – HAVE TO

I must learn. = I have to learn.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will – future
I, you, we, they	have to learn.	had to learn.	have had to learn.	will have to learn.
He, she, it	has to learn.	had to learn.	has had to learn.	will have to learn.

#### MAY – BE ALLOWED TO

I may go out. = I am allowed to go out.

	Present tense	Past tense	Present perfect	Will – future
I	am allowed to	was allowed to	have been allowed to	will be allowed to
he, she, it	is allowed to	was allowed to	has been allowed to	will be allowed to
you, we, they	are allowed to	were allowed to	have been allowed to	will be allowed to

## MODAL VERBS 1

**Put the modal verbs into the tenses.**

Present simple: I can speak English.

Past simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Will-Future: \_\_\_\_\_

Present simple: He must learn for the test.

Past simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Will-Future: \_\_\_\_\_

Present simple: I may go to the party.

Past simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Will-Future: \_\_\_\_\_

Present simple: We can help you in the garden.

Past simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Will-Future: \_\_\_\_\_

Present simple: She may invite friends.

Past simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Present perfect simple: \_\_\_\_\_

Will-Future: \_\_\_\_\_

## MODAL VERBS 2

Fill in can, cannot, must, may, might or need.

1. George has travelled a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak many languages.
2. I'm not sure where I'll go for my holidays, but I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Italy.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for her figure.
4. It's later than I thought. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ a better trainer if you want to improve yourself.
6. Talk to Ann about your problems. I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ not vacuum the carpets because Carol has already done it.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ come to my party because he is ill.
9. It's not very important. You \_\_\_\_\_ not do it now. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it tomorrow.
10. I don't know what I'm doing this weekend, but I \_\_\_\_\_ go to London.
11. Smoking is very unhealthy. You \_\_\_\_\_ stop it.
12. You have got plenty of time. You \_\_\_\_\_ not hurry.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
14. Many children in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ wear school uniforms.
15. I'm not sure but Jane \_\_\_\_\_ come to visit me this afternoon.
16. This test will be very difficult. So, you \_\_\_\_\_ learn a lot.
17. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the car. You can take it.
18. He does everything himself. He \_\_\_\_\_ no help.
19. It's going to rain. You \_\_\_\_\_ shut the window.
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ start a fire in the forest.

## MODAL VERBS 3

Fill in can, could, must, may, might or should.

1. Are they ready? I'm not sure. They \_\_\_\_\_ need some more minutes.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired because you have worked very hard.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in? Yes, please.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more vegetables because they are healthy.
5. I can't find Grace. She \_\_\_\_\_ have gone out.
6. Bill isn't at work today. I suppose he \_\_\_\_\_ be ill.
7. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ drive, but he hasn't got a car.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we invite her to our party. Yes, I think we should.
9. Frank hurt his leg, so he \_\_\_\_\_ not walk very well.
10. It's later than I thought. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ play golf very well.
12. They have been working all day. They \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.
13. Where is Sandra? She \_\_\_\_\_ be in her office.
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive on the right in Britain.
15. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ take a travel insurance.
16. The weather forecast is not good. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain today.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist when he has toothache.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak many languages?
19. Where will you spent your next holidays? I \_\_\_\_\_ go to France.
20. I looked everywhere, but I \_\_\_\_\_ not find it.

## MODAL VERBS 4

Fill in can, cannot, need, must or should.

1. Andrea demanded that I \_\_\_\_\_ apologize to her.
2. Susan has travelled a lot. She \_\_\_\_\_ speak five languages.
3. We have plenty of time. We \_\_\_\_\_ not hurry.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ understand him. He should speak louder.
5. My doctor recommended that I \_\_\_\_\_ see a specialist.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive with an international licence for a year.
7. It's top secret. You \_\_\_\_\_ not tell anybody else.
8. Rome is a wonderful city. You \_\_\_\_\_ go there, too.
9. I watered the plants yesterday. You \_\_\_\_\_ not water them today.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ go skating because he broke his leg.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ I offer you a seat? Yes, that's very kind of you.
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ have a passport to visit foreign countries.
13. He is a good boxer. You \_\_\_\_\_ be careful.
14. When you come to Madrid again you \_\_\_\_\_ come and see us.
15. I'm not very busy today. I \_\_\_\_\_ visit you.
16. I can hear you quite well. You \_\_\_\_\_ not shout.
17. We don't have much time. We \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.
18. You need not go to the supermarket. You \_\_\_\_\_ go tomorrow.
19. The restaurant is usually frequented well. We \_\_\_\_\_ reserve a table.
20. He speaks a lot of languages, but he \_\_\_\_\_ speak Chinese.

## MODAL VERBS 1

Present simple:	I can speak English.
Past simple:	I <b>could</b> speak English.
Present perfect simple:	I <b>have been able to</b> speak English.
Will-Future:	I <b>will be able to</b> speak English.
Present simple:	He must learn for the test.
Past simple:	He <b>had to</b> learn for the test.
Present perfect simple:	He <b>has had to</b> learn for the test.
Will-Future:	He <b>will have to</b> learn for the test.
Present simple:	I may go to the party.
Past simple:	I <b>was allowed to</b> go to the party.
Present perfect simple:	I <b>have been allowed to</b> go to the party.
Will-Future:	I <b>will be allowed to</b> go to the party.
Present simple:	We can help you in the garden.
Past simple:	We <b>were able to</b> help you in the garden.
Present perfect simple:	We <b>have been able to</b> help you in the garden.
Will-Future:	We <b>will be able to</b> help you in the garden.
Present simple:	She may invite friends.
Past simple:	She <b>was allowed to</b> invite friends.
Present perfect simple:	She <b>has been allowed to</b> invite friends.
Will-Future:	She <b>will be allowed to</b> invite friends.

## MODAL VERBS 2

- George has travelled a lot. He **can** speak many languages.
- I'm not sure where I'll go for my holidays, but I **may** go to Italy.
- She **should** not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for her figure.
- It's later than I thought. I **must / have to / should** go now.
- You **need** a better trainer if you want to improve yourself.
- Talk to Ann about your problems. I'm sure she **can** help you.
- You **need** not vacuum the carpets because Carol has already done it.
- He **cannot** come to my party because he is ill.
- It's not very important. You **need** not do it now. You **can** do it tomorrow.
- I don't know what I'm doing this weekend, but I **may** go to London.
- Smoking is very unhealthy. You **should** stop it.
- You have got plenty of time. You **need** not hurry.
- You **must** have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
- Many children in Britain **must / have to** wear school uniforms.
- I'm not sure but Jane **may** come to visit me this afternoon.
- This test will be very difficult. So you **must** learn a lot.
- I don't **need** the car. You can take it.
- He does everything himself. He **needs** no help.
- It's going to rain. You **should** shut the window.
- You **must not** start a fire in the forest.



## MODAL VERBS 3

1. Are they ready? I'm not sure. They **might** need some more minutes.
2. You **must** be tired because you have worked very hard.
3. **May** I come in? Yes, please.
4. You **should** eat more vegetables because they are healthy.
5. I can't find Grace. She **might / may** have gone out.
6. Bill isn't at work today. I suppose he **must** be ill.
7. Peter **can** drive, but he hasn't got a car.
8. **Should** we invite her to our party? Yes, I think we should.
9. Frank hurt his leg, so he **could** not walk very well.
10. It's later than I thought. I **must** go now.
11. He **can** play golf very well.
12. They have been working all day. They **must** be hungry.
13. Where is Sandra? She **might** be in her office.
14. You **must not** drive on the right in Britain.
15. I think we **should** take out travel insurance.
16. The weather forecast is not good. It **might** rain today.
17. He **should / must** go to the dentist when he has toothache.
18. **Can** you speak many languages?
19. Where will you spent your next holidays? I **might** go to France.
20. I looked everywhere, but I **could** not find it.

## MODAL VERBS 4

1. Andrea demanded that I **should** apologize to her.
2. Susan has travelled a lot. She **can** speak five languages.
3. We have plenty of time. We **need** not hurry.
4. I **cannot** understand him. He should speak louder.
5. My doctor recommended that I **should** see a specialist.
6. You **can** drive with an international licence for a year.
7. It's top secret. You **must** not tell anybody else.
8. Rome is a wonderful city. You **should** go there, too.
9. I watered the plants yesterday. You **need** not water them today.
10. He **cannot** go skating because he broke his leg.
11. **Can** I offer you a seat? Yes, that's very kind of you.
12. You **must** have a passport to visit foreign countries.
13. He is a good boxer. You **should** be careful.
14. When you come to Madrid again you **must** come and see us.
15. I'm not very busy today. I **can** visit you.
16. I can hear you quite well. You **need** not shout.
17. We don't have much time. We **must** hurry.
18. You need not go to the supermarket. You **can** go tomorrow.
19. The restaurant is usually frequented well. We **should** reserve a table.
20. He speaks a lot of languages, but he **cannot** speak Chinese.

# CONJUNCTIONS

## Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join different kinds of grammatical structures. They connect words, phrases or sentences and are used to give more information about time, place, persons and things, but also give reasons, conditions and express contrast.

### Conjunctions of Time

**when, as, until, till, after, before, since, while, at first, but then**

Janet was in her room when her mother called.

He waited until she came.

After Peter had had dinner, he read a book.

### Conjunctions of Place

**where**

He didn't know where he had put his purse.

### Conjunctions of Reason

**because, therefore / that's why, why, in order (that)**

He couldn't help them because he didn't have any time.

She was ill, and that's why she couldn't go to the party.

### Conjunctions of Contrast

**but**

This city is nice to visit, but I wouldn't like to live there.

### Conjunctions of Condition

**if, unless, even if, in case (that)**

Take your umbrella with you in case it starts raining.

### Relative Clauses

**who** (persons), **which** (animals, things), **that**, **whose**

This is the man who / that won the race.

Is this the car which / that he bought last summer?

## CONJUNCTIONS 1

Complete with **and**, **because** and **but**.

Don't forget to add a comma when you use "but".

1. They stayed at home \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily.
2. She had breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ then she left.
3. I wanted to help him \_\_\_\_\_ he said he could do it himself.
4. I like Sally \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like Bob.
5. She is happy \_\_\_\_\_ her cake tastes good.
6. I cannot come \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have time.
7. You can climb up the tree \_\_\_\_\_ you must be careful.
8. She came in \_\_\_\_\_ sat down.
9. I laughed \_\_\_\_\_ Tom had told me a joke.
10. We had dinner, watched TV \_\_\_\_\_ then we went to bed.
11. The exam was difficult \_\_\_\_\_ Bob passed it easily.
12. I can't buy a new car \_\_\_\_\_ I haven't got enough money.
13. It is very late \_\_\_\_\_ I'm very tired.
14. I wanted to visit her \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't have any time.
15. He listened to her carefully \_\_\_\_\_ then he told her what she could do.
16. I can't help you, \_\_\_\_\_ you should ask Mary.
17. She went to bed early \_\_\_\_\_ she was tired.
18. In the morning I always have coffee \_\_\_\_\_ toast.
19. She likes her \_\_\_\_\_ she is always friendly.
20. She wanted to open the door \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't find the key.

## CONJUNCTIONS 2

Complete with **when, why, what** and **where**.

1. Linda's father always watches TV \_\_\_\_\_ he comes home from work.
2. Tommy decided to leave \_\_\_\_\_ it was dark outside.
3. Is this the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed last year?
4. We were playing tennis \_\_\_\_\_ it started to rain.
5. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ he started playing chess?
6. Tim knew \_\_\_\_\_ he will work in his holidays.
7. I can't understand \_\_\_\_\_ she hasn't phoned yet.
8. He broke his arm \_\_\_\_\_ he fell down the tree.
9. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you want to know.
10. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he lives.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the squirrel saw me, it ran away.
12. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I've lived for nine years.
13. Did you understand \_\_\_\_\_ he told you that story?
14. I was not really interested in \_\_\_\_\_ he was talking about.
15. I didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to go.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a test I'm always very nervous.
17. He didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ time they left the party.
18. That's not \_\_\_\_\_ I asked for.
19. She always greets friendly \_\_\_\_\_ I meet her.
20. I found out \_\_\_\_\_ they are living.

## CONJUNCTIONS 3

Complete with a **proper conjunction**.

1. Tommy went to his friends \_\_\_\_\_ he had had lunch.
2. They were very proud \_\_\_\_\_ they won.
3. Is that the story \_\_\_\_\_ was written by him?
4. That's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ mother is in hospital.
5. First it was sunny, \_\_\_\_\_ then it started to rain.
6. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ they will drive to Spain next summer holidays?
7. I thought \_\_\_\_\_ he was ill.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we had gone to the cinema, we went to a restaurant.
9. She learned a lot \_\_\_\_\_ her stay in England.
10. Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_ we can do for you?
11. That's my English friend \_\_\_\_\_ helped me with my homework.
12. That's the painting \_\_\_\_\_ my father bought last year.
13. In our house lives a man \_\_\_\_\_ is a detective.
14. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you can come.
15. He always thinks \_\_\_\_\_ he is so clever.
16. That's the longest test \_\_\_\_\_ we have ever written.
17. The police arrested the thief \_\_\_\_\_ had stolen the money.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ we had had dinner, we watched TV.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ we went to the shopping centre, and then we went to the park.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ you cross the street, you must look carefully.
21. It was very cold outside. \_\_\_\_\_, we didn't go out.
22. We visited Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ has two dogs.
23. He waited \_\_\_\_\_ she woke up.
24. We stayed at home \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining heavily.
25. We were having dinner \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived.

## CONJUNCTIONS 1

1. They stayed at home **because** it was raining heavily.
2. She had breakfast **and** then she left.
3. I wanted to help him, **but** he said he could do it himself.
4. I like Sally, **but** I don't like Bob.
5. She is happy **because** her cake tastes good.
6. I cannot come **because** I don't have any time.
7. You can climb up the tree, **but** you must be careful.
8. She came in **and** sat down.
9. I laughed **because** Tom had told me a joke.
10. We had dinner, watched TV **and** then we went to bed.
11. The exam was difficult, **but** Bob passed it easily.
12. I can't buy a new car **because** I haven't got enough money.
13. It is very late **and** I'm very tired.
14. I wanted to visit her, **but** I didn't have any time.
15. He listened to her carefully, **and** then he told her what she could do.
16. I can't help you, **but** you should ask Mary.
17. She went to bed early **because** she was tired.
18. In the morning I always have coffee **and** toast.
19. She likes her **because** she is always friendly.
20. She wanted to open the door, **but** she couldn't find the key.

## CONJUNCTIONS 2

1. Linda's father always watches TV **when** he comes home from work.
2. Tommy decided to leave **when** it was dark outside.
3. Is this the hotel **where** we stayed last year?
4. We were playing tennis **when** it started to rain.
5. Do you know **when / why** he started playing chess?
6. Tim knew **when / that / what** he will work in his holidays.
7. I can't understand **why** she hasn't phoned yet.
8. He broke his arm **when** he fell down the tree.
9. Tell me **what** you want to know.
10. I don't know **where** he lives.
11. **When** the squirrel saw me, it ran away.
12. This is the house **where** I've lived for nine years.
13. Did you understand **why** he told you that story?
14. I was not really interested in **what** he was talking about.
15. I didn't know **where** to go.
16. **When** I have a test, I'm always very nervous.
17. He didn't know **what** time they left the party.
18. That's not **what** I asked for.
19. She always greets friendly **when** I meet her.
20. I found out **where** they are living.

## CONJUNCTIONS 3

1. Tommy went to his friends **after** he had had lunch.
2. They were very proud **that / because** they won.
3. Is that the story **which / that** was written by him?
4. That's the boy **whose** mother is in hospital.
5. First it was sunny, **but /and** then it started to rain.
6. Do you know **if** they will drive to Spain next summer holidays?
7. I thought **that** he was ill.
8. **After** we had gone to the cinema, we went to a restaurant.
9. She learned a lot **during** her stay in England.
10. Is there anything **that** we can do for you?
11. That's my English friend **who** helped me with my homework.
12. That's the painting **which / that** my father bought last year.
13. In our house lives a man **who** is a detective.
14. Tell me **if / when** you can come.
15. He always thinks **that** he is so clever.
16. That's the longest test **which / that** we have ever written.
17. The police arrested the thief **who** had stolen the money.
18. **After** we had had dinner, we watched TV.
19. **First** we went to the shopping centre, and then we went to the park.
20. **Before** you cross the street, you must look carefully.
21. It was very cold outside. **So**, we didn't go out.
22. We visited Mr Smith **who** has two dogs.
23. He waited **until / till** she woke up.
24. We stayed at home **because** it was raining heavily.
25. We were having dinner **when** he arrived.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used to express that someone is doing something on his/her own. These pronouns always refer back to the subject of the sentence. They end in -self in the singular, and in -selves in the plural.

### How to form the reflexive pronouns

Personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
------------------	-------------------

I	<b>myself</b>
---	---------------

you	<b>yourself</b>
-----	-----------------

he	<b>himself</b>
----	----------------

she	<b>herself</b>
-----	----------------

it	<b>itself</b>
----	---------------

we	<b>ourselves</b>
----	------------------

you	<b>yourselves</b>
-----	-------------------

they	<b>themselves</b>
------	-------------------

### Examples:

He killed **himself** with poison.

I can do it **myself**.

The parents blamed **themselves**.

Sandra talked to **herself**.

Please help **yourself** to some cake.

We can do the exercise **ourselves**.



## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 1

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. Tom cut \_\_\_\_\_ while he was shaving this morning.
2. We really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
3. I repaired my bike \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why don't you clean the windows \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Jack and I met \_\_\_\_\_ at the party five years ago.
6. At Christmas friends often give \_\_\_\_\_ presents.
7. The film \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't very good, but I liked the music.
8. The old woman sat at the park bench talking to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Let's paint the house \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Did you write it \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The children cleaned their room \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Ann baked the cake \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The cat caught the mouse \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Sally saw \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
15. Tom can paint the picture \_\_\_\_\_ because he's good at painting.
16. I like to watch \_\_\_\_\_ in a video film.
17. Simon and George did their homework \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Sue, did you bake the cake \_\_\_\_\_?
19. The boys opened the parcels \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Susan made a video film about cats \_\_\_\_\_.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 2

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. Bob, can you find the way to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_?
2. My father built the tree house \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Millers drew all the paintings \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Did Sue's dad write the story?" No, she did it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Shall I cook the soup?" No, I can do it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Your face is dirty! Look at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror."
7. Jack's brother painted the bike \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Tell me a little about \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He never talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She did all the work by \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They were concerned for \_\_\_\_\_ in such an unsafe situation.
12. He has to fix that \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I want him to do the job \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The players clean the field \_\_\_\_\_.
15. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ some questions.
16. I always find the way \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Elizabeth sang quietly to \_\_\_\_\_.
18. John hurt \_\_\_\_\_ while he was repairing his car.
19. Mrs Miller planted the roses \_\_\_\_\_.
20. I went to the shop to buy \_\_\_\_\_ some lunch.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 3

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...).

1. The dog had fleas. He always scratched \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I shave \_\_\_\_\_ every morning before I go to work.
3. Tom usually cuts his hair \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Carol dresses \_\_\_\_\_ very well.
5. My computer system is damaged. It turns \_\_\_\_\_ off.
6. I'm not going to do that for you. You can do it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mike's son is old enough to put on the clothes \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Susan and I walked to the store by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They stood in front of the mirror and looked at \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When we go to the restaurant, I'll pay for my food and you can pay for yours  
\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Mary doesn't like to drive \_\_\_\_\_ to work. So, she usually takes the  
underground.
12. The book was on the floor. It fell off the shelf by \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I asked him for a glass of water, and he told me to get it \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Rick and Maria are able to look after \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Ingrid, Paul! Please behave \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The pop star \_\_\_\_\_ attended the wedding ceremony, as she had promised.
17. You can do the washing up \_\_\_\_\_.
18. I told \_\_\_\_\_ that I could do it.
19. We looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in amazement, but we didn't say anything.
20. Make \_\_\_\_\_ at home, John. I'll be right back.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 4

Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun (myself, yourself,...)

1. We've known \_\_\_\_\_ since we were kids. We even were at school together.
2. I made a fool of \_\_\_\_\_ by saying that stupid thing.
3. He hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when he was playing soccer.
4. Bob repaired the car \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I went swimming in the sea by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We usually play alone, by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Look! There's a little bird washing \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
8. I kept the secret by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He decided by \_\_\_\_\_ not to go to the party.
10. I will do it by \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The man in the news accidentally shot \_\_\_\_\_ in the foot.
12. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the seaside.
13. He went to the airport yesterday \_\_\_\_\_.
14. It is exciting for Peter to see \_\_\_\_\_ on television.
15. I spoke to the Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_.
16. He decided to go to Spain by \_\_\_\_\_.
17. All of our family caught a cold. So, we had to take care of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. My sister lives in London by \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Did all of you go to Paris by \_\_\_\_\_?
20. He surprised \_\_\_\_\_ by waking up so early, but then he went back to sleep!

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 1

1. Tom cut **himself** while he was shaving this morning.
2. We really enjoyed **ourselves** very much.
3. I repaired my bike **myself**.
4. Why don't you clean the windows **yourself**?
5. Jack and I met **ourselves** at the party five years ago.
6. At Christmas friends often give **themselves** presents.
7. The film **itself** wasn't very good, but I liked the music.
8. The old woman sat at the park bench talking to **herself**.
9. Let's paint the house **ourselves**.
10. Did you write it **yourself**?
11. The children cleaned their room **themselves**.
12. Ann baked the cake **herself**.
13. The cat caught the mouse **itself**.
14. Sally saw **herself** in the mirror.
15. Tom can paint the picture **himself** because he's good at painting.
16. I like to watch **myself** in a video film.
17. Simon and George did their homework **themselves**.
18. Sue, did you bake the cake **yourself**?
19. The boys opened the parcels **themselves**.
20. Susan made a video film about cats **herself**.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 2

1. Bob, can you find the way to the cinema **yourself**?
2. My father built the tree house **himself**.
3. The Millers drew all the paintings **themselves**.
4. "Did Sue's dad write the story?" No, she did it **herself**.
5. "Shall I cook the soup?" No, I can do it **myself**.
6. "Your face is dirty! Look at **yourself** in the mirror."
7. Jack's brother painted the bike **himself**.
8. Tell me a little about **yourself**.
9. He never talks about **himself**.
10. She did all the work by **herself**.
11. They were concerned for **themselves** in such an unsafe situation.
12. He has to fix that **himself**.
13. I want him to do the job **himself**.
14. The players clean the field **themselves**.
15. She asked **herself** some questions.
16. I always find the way **myself**.
17. Elizabeth sang quietly to **herself**.
18. John hurt **himself** while he was repairing his car.
19. Mrs Miller planted the roses **herself**.
20. I went to the shop to buy **myself** some lunch.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 3

1. The dog had fleas. He always scratched **itself**.
2. I shave **myself** every morning before I go to work.
3. Tom usually cuts his hair **himself**.
4. Carol dresses **herself** very well.
5. My computer system is damaged. It turns **itself** off.
6. I'm not going to do that for you. You can do it **yourself**.
7. Mike's son is old enough to put on the clothes **himself**.
8. Susan and I walked to the store by **ourselves**.
9. They stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**.
10. When we go to the restaurant, I'll pay for my food and you can pay for yours **yourself**.
11. Mary doesn't like to drive **herself** to work. So, she usually takes the underground.
12. The book was on the floor. It fell off the shelf by **itself**.
13. I asked him for a glass of water, and he told me to get it **myself**.
14. Rick and Maria are able to look after **themselves**.
15. Ingrid, Paul! Please behave **yourselves**.
16. The pop star **herself** attended the wedding ceremony, as she had promised.
17. You can do the washing up **yourself**.
18. I told **myself** that I could do it.
19. We looked at **ourselves** in amazement, but we didn't say anything.
20. Make **yourself** at home, John. I'll be right back.

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS 4

1. We've known **ourselves** since we were kids. We even were at school together.
2. I made a fool of **myself** by saying that stupid thing.
3. He hurt **himself** when he was playing soccer.
4. Bob repaired the car **himself**.
5. I went swimming in the sea by **myself**.
6. We usually play alone, by **ourselves**.
7. Look! There's a little bird washing **itself** in the river.
8. I kept the secret by **myself**.
9. He decided by **himself** not to go to the party.
10. I will do it by **myself**.
11. The man in the news accidentally shot **himself** in the foot.
12. We enjoyed **ourselves** at the seaside.
13. He went to the airport yesterday **himself**.
14. It is exciting for Peter to see **himself** on television.
15. I spoke to the Prime Minister **myself**.
16. He decided to go to Spain by **himself**.
17. All of our family caught a cold. So, we had to take care of **ourselves**.
18. My sister lives in London by **herself**.
19. Did all of you go to Paris by **yourselves**?
20. He surprised **himself** by waking up so early, but then he went back to sleep!

## NO PROGRESSIVE FORM

We do not use the following verbs in the progressive (continuous) form.

love	see	know	remember
like	look <sup>1</sup>	understand	forgive
hate	smell	realize	belong
dislike	hear	recognize	forget
be	prefer	think	notice
want	refuse	last	own
wish	desire	possess	feel
need	adore	mean	believe
care			

1 only in the meaning of look like

## IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Infinitive (1 <sup>st</sup> form)	Past simple (2 <sup>nd</sup> form)	Past participle (3 <sup>rd</sup> form)	Translation
(to) be	(I)was, (you) were	been	
am is	was	been	
are	were	been	
beat	beat	beaten	
become	became	become	
begin	began	begun	
blow	blew	blown	
break	broke	broken	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	
buy	bought	bought	
catch	caught	caught	
choose	chose	chosen	
come	came	come	
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
dig	dug	dug	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	
drink	drank	drunk	
drive	drove	driven	
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
feed	fed	fed	
feel	felt	felt	



fight	fought	fought	
find	found	found	
fly	flew	flown	
forget	forgot	forgotten	
forgive	forgave	forgiven	
freeze	froze	frozen	
get	got	got/gotten	
give	gave	given	
go	went	gone	
grow	grew	grown	
hang	hung	hung	
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hide	hid	hidden	
hit	hit	hit	
hold	held	held	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
keep	kept	kept	
know	knew	known	
lead	led	led	
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	
leave	left	left	
lend	lent	lent	
let	let	let	
lie	lay	lain	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	
mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	
overtake	overtook	overtaken	

pay	paid	paid	
put	put	put	
quit	quit	quit	
read	read	read	
ride	rode	ridden	
ring	rang	rung	
rise	rose	risen	
run	ran	run	
say	said	said	
see	saw	seen	
sell	sold	sold	
send	sent	sent	
set	set	set	
shake	shook	shaken	
shine	shone	shone	
shoot	shot	shot	
show	showed	shown	
shut	shut	shut	
sing	sang	sung	
sink	sank	sunk	
sit	sat	sat	
sleep	slept	slept	
smell	smelt	smelt	
speak	spoke	spoken	
spell	spelt	spelt	
spend	spent	spent	
split	split	split	
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	
spread	spread	spread	
stand	stood	stood	
steal	stole	stolen	

swim	swam	swum	
take (away)	took	taken	
teach	taught	taught	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
throw	threw	thrown	
understand	understood	understood	
upset	upset	upset	
wake up	woke up	woken up	
wear	wore	worn	
win	won	won	
write	wrote	written	