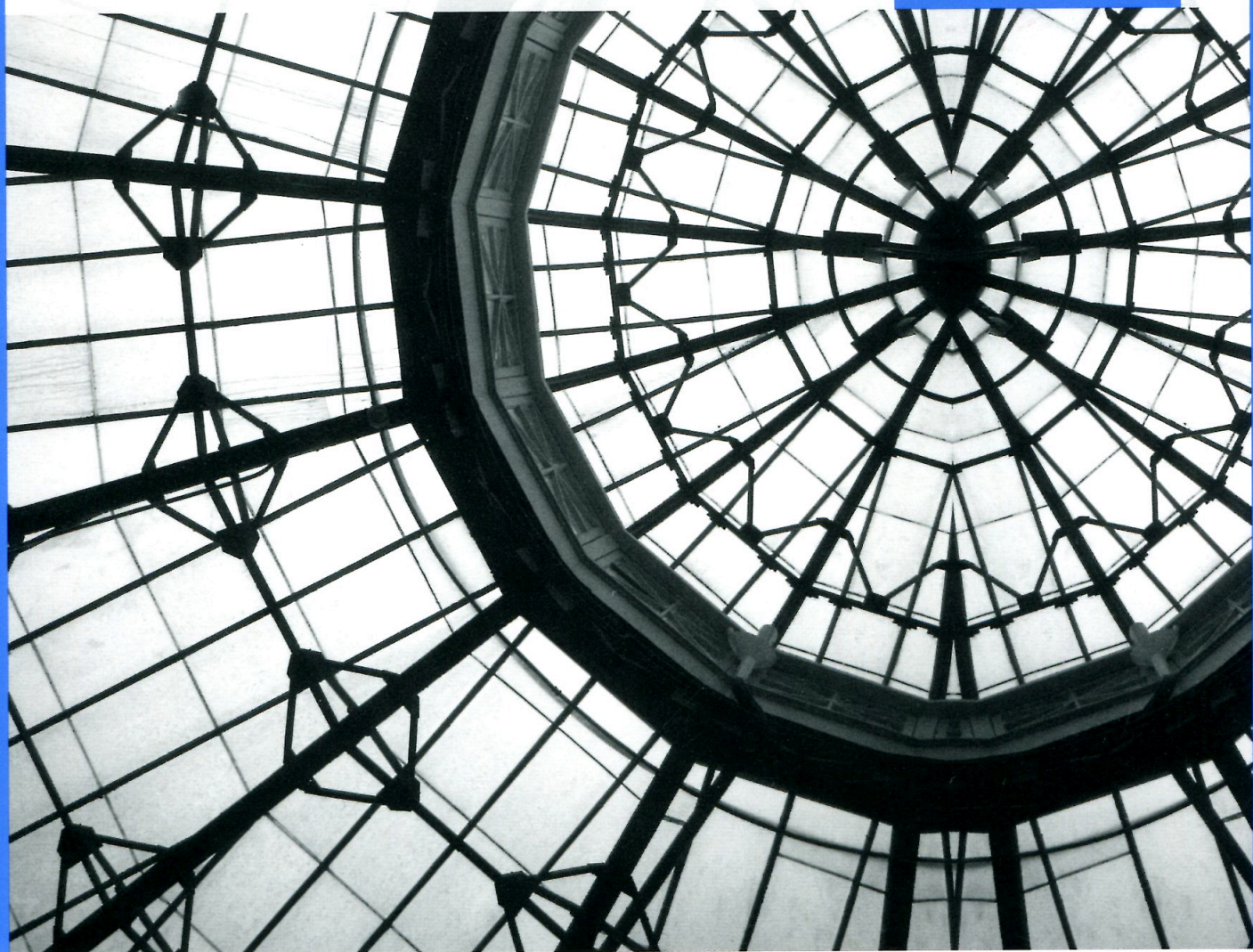


WORKBOOK

# Focus on GRAMMAR 2

FOURTH EDITION



Samuela Eckstut-Didier



ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON



**FOCUS ON GRAMMAR 2: An Integrated Skills Approach, Fourth Edition  
Workbook**

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# CONTENTS

<b>PART I</b>	<b>Be: Present and Past</b>	
Unit 1	Present of <i>Be</i> : Statements	1
Unit 2	Present of <i>Be</i> : Yes / No Questions and <i>Wh</i> - Questions	6
Unit 3	Past of <i>Be</i> : Statements, Yes / No Questions, <i>Wh</i> - Questions	13
<b>PART II</b>	<b>Nouns, Adjectives, Prepositions</b>	
Unit 4	Count Nouns and Proper Nouns	18
Unit 5	Descriptive Adjectives	23
Unit 6	Prepositions of Place	27
<b>PART III</b>	<b>Imperatives and the Simple Present</b>	
Unit 7	Imperatives; Suggestions with <i>Let's</i> , <i>Why don't we . . . ?</i>	31
Unit 8	Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements	38
Unit 9	Simple Present: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers	43
Unit 10	Simple Present: <i>Wh</i> - Questions	48
<b>PART IV</b>	<b><i>There is / There are</i>; Possessives; Modals: Ability and Permission</b>	
Unit 11	<i>There is / There are</i>	53
Unit 12	Possessives: Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns; Object Pronouns; Questions with <i>Whose</i>	62
Unit 13	Ability: <i>Can / Could</i>	73
Unit 14	Permission: <i>Can</i> or <i>May</i>	78
<b>PART V</b>	<b>Present Progressive</b>	
Unit 15	Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements	82
Unit 16	Present Progressive: Yes / No Questions and <i>Wh</i> - Questions	89
Unit 17	Simple Present and Present Progressive; Non-Action Verbs	98
<b>PART VI</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>	
Unit 18	Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements with Regular Verbs	104
Unit 19	Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements with Irregular Verbs	110
Unit 20	Simple Past: Yes / No and <i>Wh</i> - Questions	114
<b>PART VII</b>	<b>Verb Review and Contrast and Expansion</b>	
Unit 21	Simple Past Review	121
Unit 22	Gerunds and Infinitives	129
Unit 23	Simple Present, Present Progressive, and Simple Past	132

**PART VIII The Future**

<b>Unit 24</b>	<i>Be going to</i> for the Future	137
<b>Unit 25</b>	<i>Will</i> for the Future; Future Time Markers	147
<b>Unit 26</b>	<i>May</i> or <i>Might</i> for Possibility	154

**PART IX Count / Non-Count Nouns, *Much* / *Many*, Quantifiers**

<b>Unit 27</b>	Count and Non-Count Nouns, Quantifiers, Articles	159
<b>Unit 28</b>	<i>How much</i> / <i>How many</i> , Quantifiers, <i>Enough</i> , Adverbs of Frequency	166
<b>Unit 29</b>	<i>Too much</i> / <i>Too many</i> , <i>Too</i> + Adjective	173

**PART X Modals: Requests, Advice, Necessity**

<b>Unit 30</b>	Advice: <i>Should</i> , <i>Ought to</i> , <i>Had better</i>	179
<b>Unit 31</b>	Requests, Desires, and Offers: <i>Would you</i> , <i>Could you</i> , <i>Can you . . . ?</i> , <i>I'd like . . .</i>	185
<b>Unit 32</b>	Necessity: <i>Have to</i> , <i>Don't have to</i> , <i>Must</i> , <i>Mustn't</i>	191

**PART XI Comparisons**

<b>Unit 33</b>	The Comparative	199
<b>Unit 34</b>	Adverbs of Manner	203
<b>Unit 35</b>	<i>Enough</i> , <i>Too</i> / <i>Very</i> , <i>As</i> + Adjective + <i>As</i> , <i>Same</i> / <i>Different</i>	207
<b>Unit 36</b>	The Superlative	216

<b>Workbook Answer Key</b>	221
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UNIT **1** Present of *Be*: Statements

**EXERCISE 1: Affirmative and Negative Statements with *Be***

Complete the sentences with **am**, **is**, or **are**.

1. Carrie Underwood is not from Brazil.
2. Lionel Messi is an Argentinean soccer player.
3. I am not a famous soccer player.
4. Soccer is popular in England.
5. Baseball and volleyball are sports.
6. Baseball is not the number one sport in Brazil.
7. Baseball players are from different countries.
8. Baseball is not my favorite sport.
9. Keira Knightley is not a soccer player.
10. I am a big soccer fan.

**EXERCISE 2: Subject Pronouns**

Change the underlined words. Use **he**, **she**, **it**, **we**, or **they**.

Hello. I am Rocco. My last name is Marciano. <sup>It</sup> My last name is an Italian name. My family and I are from Italy. Now my family and I live here. Anna is my mother. My mother is from a village in Abruzzi. The village is very small. Silvano is my father. My father is from Naples. Naples is a big city in the south of Italy. I am from Naples too.

My parents are in Italy now. My parents are on vacation. I am at home with my sisters. My sisters and I are not happy alone. My sisters are always angry with me. My brother is lucky. My brother is not at home. My brother is at college. The college is far away.



EXERCISE 3: Affirmative of Be

Write true statements. Use words from columns A, B, and C in each sentence.

A	B	C	
I			
My best friend		friendly	successful
My mother	am	happy	hardworking
My father	is	talented	a student
My teacher	are	from _____	an athlete
My parents		smart	funny
My classmates		busy	rich

1. *I am a student. I'm from Mexico.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE 4: Negative Statements with Be

Make the following sentences true by using **not**. Then write another sentence with the words in parentheses.

1. Derek Jeter and Alex Rodriguez are singers. (athletes)  
*Derek Jeter and Alex Rodriguez are not singers. They are athletes.*

2. Gwyneth Paltrow is a tennis player. (actress)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Chris Martin is Gwyneth Paltrow's neighbor. (husband)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Chris Martin is an ice hockey player. (singer)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Dallas is a state. (city)

6. California is a country. (state)

7. Egypt and China are cities. (countries)

8. Boston and New York are in Canada. (the United States)

9. Ottawa is the capital of the United States. (Canada)

10. Mexico is in Central America. (North America)

EXERCISE 5: Affirmative and Negative Statements with Be

Complete the sentences. Use **is**, **is not**, **are**, or **are not**.

1. Apples *are not* black.

2. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ round.

3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ cold.

4. Cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_ good for you.

5. Lemons \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.

6. Cars \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

7. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a name.

8. An elephant \_\_\_\_\_ a small animal.

9. English, Spanish, and Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ languages.

10. The president of the United States \_\_\_\_\_ an astronaut.



## EXERCISE 6: Contractions of Affirmative Statements with Be

Rewrite the conversations in full form.

1. A: Mario's a good volleyball player. *Mario is a good volleyball player.*  
B: Maria's good too. *Maria is good too.*
2. A: We're from New York.  
B: I'm from New York too.
3. A: I'm a big baseball fan.  
B: I'm not.
4. A: Jessica's a very good soccer player.  
B: She's a good student too.
5. A: You're Mark, right?  
B: No, I'm not Mark. I'm his brother Mike.
6. A: Pedro's nineteen.  
B: No, he's not. He's sixteen.
7. A: Basketball's a popular sport. Soccer's popular too.  
B: They're not popular in my country.

## EXERCISE 7: Contractions of Affirmative and Negative Statements with Be

Rewrite the conversations with contractions.

1. A: Mario is a good volleyball player. *Mario's a good volleyball player.*  
B: Maria is good too. *Maria's good too.*
2. A: Yung-Hee and Ali are not in class today.  
B: They are at a game.
3. A: The teacher is not in class.  
B: I know. She is sick.
4. A: Antonio is a student in your class.  
B: His name is not on my list.

5. A: Melinda is successful.  
B: She is pretty too.
6. A: I am right.  
B: No, you are not. You are wrong.
7. A: They are my books.  
B: No, they are not. They are my books.

## EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the paragraph. There are seven mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct six more.

My favorite sport <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ baseball. It be popular in the United States. My favorite players are Felix Hernandez and Hanley Ramirez. Are baseball players in the United States. But they not from the United States. Felix Hernandez he is from Venezuela. Hanley Ramirez is no from Venezuela. He from the Dominican Republic.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write sentences about your favorite sport, team, or player. Use the words from the box to help you.

My favorite sport / team / player is . . .  
His / Her name is . . .  
He / She is / isn't . . .  
He's / She's from . . .

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# UNIT 2 Present of Be: Yes / No Questions and Wh- Questions

## EXERCISE 1: Affirmative Statements and Questions with Be

Put a question mark (?) at the end of each question. Put a period (.) at the end of each sentence.

1. It is December 15th .
2. Is it December 15th ?
3. Are we in the right classroom .
4. Why are you and your classmates unhappy .
5. Who is your teacher .
6. We are very good students .
7. I am from Florida .
8. Is your watch expensive .
9. Where is Michigan .
10. Are the students from the same country .
11. Is your car comfortable .
12. This exercise is easy .

## EXERCISE 2: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers with Be

Match the questions and answers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>d</u> 1. Is Preeda from Thailand?                        | a. Yes, she is. She's in the kitchen with my father.     |
| ___ 2. Are Pat and Tom American?                            | b. Yes, we are. Our teacher's wonderful.                 |
| ___ 3. Are you Lucy Simone?                                 | c. Yes, they are. They're in the garden.                 |
| ___ 4. Are you ready?                                       | d. Yes, he is. He's from Bangkok.                        |
| ___ 5. Is the doctor in the office?                         | e. No, we aren't. We're students at Kennedy High School. |
| ___ 6. Are Mr. and Mrs. Saris here?                         | f. No, they're not. They're British.                     |
| ___ 7. Is the TV in the living room?                        | g. No, it isn't. It's in the bedroom.                    |
| ___ 8. Is John married?                                     | h. No, I'm not. I'm Anna Sanchez.                        |
| ___ 9. Is the book good?                                    | i. Yes, it is. It's very interesting.                    |
| ___ 10. Are you students at King High School?               | j. No, I'm not. Please wait a minute.                    |
| ___ 11. Is your mother home?                                | k. Yes, he is. His wife's a detective.                   |
| ___ 12. Are you and the other students happy in this class? | l. Yes, she is. She's with a patient.                    |

## EXERCISE 3: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers with Be

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions. Then write true short answers.

1. the teacher / you / Are

Are you the teacher?

No, I'm not.

2. you / Are / happy

3. a student / your mother / Is

4. today / Is / Thursday

5. Are / from California / your friends

6. talented / your friend / Is

(continued on next page)



7. a singer / Are / you

8. your teacher / Is / friendly

9. your mother and father / Canadian / Are

10. Are / married / you

11. young / your classmates / Are

12. it / Is / eleven o'clock

#### EXERCISE 4: Wh- Questions and Answers with Be

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions. Then answer the questions with the answers from the box.

A sandwich.	<del>My mother.</del>
<del>At home.</del>	On Park Street.
It's great!	Shakespeare.
Because she's tired.	I'm your new teacher.
Brazil.	On Saturday.

1. are / parents / Where / your

Where are your parents?

At home.

2. in / is / car / the / Who

Who is in the car?

My mother.

3. from / Where / they / are

4. in bed / your mother / Why / is

5. bag / is / the / What / in

6. post office / the / is / Where

7. Who / your / writer / favorite / is

8. English class / How / your / is

9. class trip / is / When / the

10. you / Why / here / are

#### EXERCISE 5: Question Words

Complete the sentences. Use **who**, **what**, **why**, or **where**. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

DAD: What <sup>1.</sup> 's this?

LAURA: It's a painting.

DAD: I know that.                      <sup>2.</sup> 's it here in the kitchen?

LAURA: I don't know. It's not my painting. It's Mike's painting.

DAD: By the way,                      <sup>3.</sup> 's Mike?

LAURA: At the museum.

DAD: At the museum? Your brother?                      <sup>4.</sup> 's he at the museum?

LAURA: Because his friend is there.

DAD:                      <sup>5.</sup> 's his friend's name?

LAURA: Ratana.

DAD:                      <sup>6.</sup> 's Ratana?

LAURA: Mike's girlfriend.

DAD: Mike's girlfriend?

(continued on next page)



LAURA: Uh-huh.

DAD: Ratana's an unusual name. \_\_\_\_\_'s she from?  
7.

LAURA: Dad, I don't know. She's not my girlfriend.

### EXERCISE 6: Wh- Questions

Write the questions. Use **how**, **who**, **what**, **why**, or **where**. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

1. A: Who is he? OR Who's he?

B: He's one of the students in my English class.

2. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: The hospital? It's on Porter Street.

3. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Javier Bardem? He is an actor.

4. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Room 203 . . . Room 203. I'm sorry. I don't know.

5. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: I think your keys are on the TV.

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: On the phone? It's a friend from school.

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Cadillacs are cars.

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: That? It's my smart phone.

9. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: The wastepaper basket is next to the desk.

10. A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: My parents? They're fine.

### EXERCISE 7: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct eight more.

CLAUDIA: Excuse me. <sup>Is this</sup> ~~This is~~ Room 202?

TEACHER: Yes, it's.

ENRIQUE: Oh. We late for class?

TEACHER: No, you're right on time.

ENRIQUE: That's good!

TEACHER: So, what your names? You are Ana Leite and Fernando Romeiro from Brazil?

CLAUDIA: No, we're are not. I'm Claudia Rodriguez. And this is Enrique Montero.

TEACHER: Where you are from?

CLAUDIA: We're from Venezuela.

TEACHER: Hmm . . . your names are not on my list. Are you in English 4?

CLAUDIA: No, I don't think. I think we're in English 2.

TEACHER: Then this is not your class. You're in Room 302.

CLAUDIA: Who the teacher is?

TEACHER: I'm not sure.

### EXERCISE 8: Personal Writing

A. Complete the sentences with true answers.

I'm from \_\_\_\_\_.

My email address is \_\_\_\_\_.

My English class is \_\_\_\_\_.

My class is on \_\_\_\_\_.

The teacher's name is \_\_\_\_\_.

(continued on next page)

**B.** *Imagine you are going to be an “email friend” with someone in an English class in another country. Write questions for the statements on the previous page.*

## UNIT 3 Past of *Be*: Statements, Yes / No Questions, *Wh*- Questions

### EXERCISE 1: Past of *Be*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

**A. Complete Jack's statements about his last job. Use **was** or **were**.**

1. "I was on time for work every day."
2. "My work                      perfect."
3. "My co-workers                      sad when I left."
4. "My customers                      happy with my work."
5. "I                      very hardworking."



**B.** Change the positive statements to negative ones. Then use the information in parentheses to make true statements about Jack.



1. Jack was on time every day. (late) → Jack was not on time every day. He was late!
2. His work was perfect. (terrible) → \_\_\_\_\_
3. His co-workers were sad when he left. (happy) → \_\_\_\_\_
4. His customers were happy with his work. (unhappy) → \_\_\_\_\_
5. He was hardworking. (lazy) → \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 2: Past of *Be*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Write sentences. Use **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, or **weren't**.

1. Abraham Lincoln / born / in England

*Abraham Lincoln's wasn't born in England.*

2. Picasso and Michelangelo / painters

*Picasso and Michelangelo were painters.*

3. William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens / Canadian

4. Barack Obama / the first president of the United States

5. Charlie Chaplin and Marilyn Monroe / movie stars

6. The end of World War I / in 1942

7. *Titanic* / the name of a movie

8. Toronto and Washington, D.C. / big cities 300 years ago

9. Indira Gandhi and Napoleon / famous people

10. Nelson Mandela / a political leader

11. Oregon and Hawaii / part of the United States / in 1776

12. Disneyland / a famous place / 100 years ago

## EXERCISE 3: Past of *Be*: Yes / No Questions

Put the words in the correct order. Then answer the questions.

1. your mother / at home / Was / last night / ? *Was your mother at home*

*last night? Yes, she was. OR No, she wasn't.*

2. Were / a student / 10 years ago / you / ?

3. you / in English class / yesterday / Were / ?

4. all the students / last week / Were / in class / ?

5. the weather / Was / yesterday / nice / ?

6. at work / Was / two days ago / your teacher / ?

## EXERCISE 4: Past of *Be*: Wh- Questions

Write questions with **how**, **what**, **when**, or **where** and **was** or **were**.

1. A: My first job was in a bookstore. *Where was your first job?*

B: In a drugstore.

2. A: I was a cashier.

B: I was a cashier too.

3. A: My store was downtown.

B: It was near my home.

4. A: My job was pretty boring.

B: It was fun.

5. A: My co-workers weren't very friendly.

B: They were nice.

6. A: I was at the bookstore every weekend.

B: I was at the drugstore every day after school.

### EXERCISE 5: Be: Present and Past

Complete the conversation. Use **is**, **are**, **was**, or **were**. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

- A: It is<sup>1.</sup> a beautiful day.
- B: Yes, it is—especially because the weather was<sup>2.</sup> so terrible yesterday. The weather in this city is<sup>3.</sup> so strange. One day it was<sup>4.</sup> warm, and the next day it was<sup>5.</sup> cold.
- A: You are<sup>6.</sup> right about that. In my country, it is<sup>7.</sup> always warm and sunny. The beaches are always crowded!
- B: Is<sup>8.</sup> it warm in the winter too?
- A: Uh-huh. It is<sup>9.</sup> usually between 70 and 90 degrees. Last Christmas I was<sup>10.</sup> home for two weeks, and it was<sup>11.</sup> sunny and warm. My friends and I were<sup>12.</sup> at the beach every day. How about you? Were<sup>13.</sup> you here this past Christmas?
- B: Yeah. My parents were<sup>14.</sup> here for five days for a visit. We were<sup>15.</sup> cold most of the time, and my mother was<sup>16.</sup> ill for a few days. They were<sup>17.</sup> happy to see me, but they were<sup>18.</sup> glad to leave this awful weather.
- A: Are<sup>19.</sup> your parents back home now?
- B: No, they are<sup>20.</sup> on another vacation—this time, in a warm place.

### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: So how <sup>was your first day in class</sup> ~~your first day in class~~ was?
- B: It weren't too good at first.
- A: What is wrong?
- B: First, I no was in the right classroom. Two other students was in the wrong classroom too. The class was boring. Everything was so difficult.
- A: How long you there?
- B: For half an hour.

### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Write about your first day in English class.

**EXAMPLE:** *The first day of English class was on October 1st. It was a warm, sunny day. It was a beautiful day to go to the park with friends, so I wasn't very happy about English class. But the teacher was friendly, and some of the students in the class were friends from last year's class, so I was happy. Class was fun that day.*

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## Count Nouns and Proper Nouns

## EXERCISE 1: Nouns

Look at the pictures. Unscramble the letters to make words.



1. rac    c a r



2. wrofls    f l o w e r s



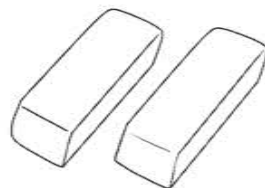
3. thoscel    l



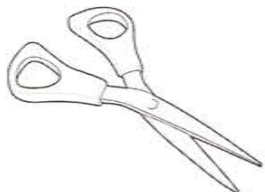
4. shotop    p



5. labelurm    u    r



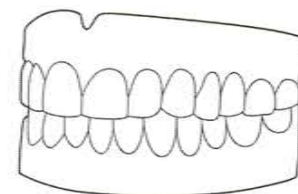
6. arseers    e    a



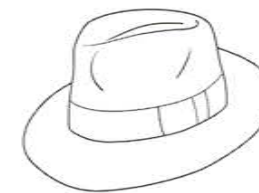
7. rossicss    s    c



8. loyihad    h    y



9. hetet    t    h



10. aht    h a t



11. ttrais    a    r



12. reigrans    e    g

## EXERCISE 2: Singular and Plural Nouns

Write sentences for the words in Exercise 1. Use *it's* for singular nouns and *they're* for plural nouns. Add *a* or *an* where necessary.

1. It's a car.
2. They're flowers.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3: Proper Nouns

Change the small letters to capital letters where necessary. Then match the people with their occupations.

- |                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <u>d</u> 1. lionel <del>messi</del> | a. actor      |
| ___ 2. javier bardem                | b. politician |
| ___ 3. elizabeth II                 | c. musician   |
| ___ 4. lady gaga                    | d. athlete    |
| ___ 5. neil armstrong               | e. queen      |
| ___ 6. yo-yo ma                     | f. astronaut  |
| ___ 7. hillary clinton              | g. author     |
| ___ 8. j. k. rowling                | h. singer     |

### EXERCISE 4: Nouns with A / An

Write sentences about the people in Exercise 3.

1. Lionel Messi is an athlete.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 5: Plural Nouns

Say these plural nouns. Then write them in the correct columns.

boxes	classes	girls	notebooks	states
<del>boys</del>	dictionaries	houses	roommates	students
<del>carrots</del>	<del>dresses</del>	lemons	sons	watches

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
<u>carrots</u>	<u>boys</u>	<u>dresses</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

### EXERCISE 6: Plural Nouns

Complete the sentences. Use the plural form of the words from the box.

actor	city	country	man	river	state	watch
<del>car</del>	continent	holiday	mountain	song	university	<del>woman</del>

1. Toyotas and Fords are cars.
2. Mrs. Robb and Ms. Hernandez are women.
3. Mr. Katz and John Mallin are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "A Hard Day's Night" and "Happy Birthday to You" are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. London and Cairo are \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Nile and the Amazon are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Asia and Africa are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Florida and Michigan are \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Brazil and Kenya are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Thanksgiving and Christmas are \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Harvard and Yale are \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Seikos and Rolexes are \_\_\_\_\_.

(continued on next page)



13. Nicole Kidman and Gwyneth Paltrow are \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The Himalayas and the Alps are \_\_\_\_\_.

### EXERCISE 7: Irregular Plural Nouns

Write the singular or plural form of the nouns.

1. 4 women  
+ 1 woman  
5 women

2. 1 child  
+ 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 1 tooth  
+ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 3 feet  
+ 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 6 grandchildren  
+ 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 8 people  
+ 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
9 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 1 sister-in-law  
+ 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the paragraph. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected.  
Find and correct five more.

This is <sup>a</sup> photo of me and my sister. Isn't she striking? She's architect. She lives in miami with her husband and two child. He's a dentists. In this photo, my sister and I are at a special party for our parent.

### EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Describe a photo of you with other people. Use the paragraph in Exercise 8 as an example.

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## UNIT 5 Descriptive Adjectives

### EXERCISE 1: Opposites of Adjectives

Write the opposites of the underlined words.

1. A: Is the village clean?

B: Yes, but the beaches are dirty.

2. A: Is the exercise easy?

B: Yes, but the next one is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Is the book interesting?

B: Yes, but the movie is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A: Are the restaurants cheap?

B: Yes, but the hotels are \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A: Are the parks dangerous?

B: Yes, but the streets are \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A: Is the hotel big?

B: Yes, but the rooms are \_\_\_\_\_.

7. A: Is the bed uncomfortable?

B: Yes, but the chair is \_\_\_\_\_.

8. A: Are the paintings beautiful?

B: Yes, but the photos are \_\_\_\_\_.

9. A: Are the women young?

B: Yes, but the men are \_\_\_\_\_.

10. A: Are your feet cold?

B: Yes, but my hands are \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 2: Adjectives and Nouns

Combine the two sentences into one sentence.

1. They are actors. They are talented.

They are talented actors.

2. It is a movie. It is long.

3. The Prado is a museum. The Prado is famous.

4. You are a photographer. You are unusual.

5. They are buildings. They are interesting.

6. He is a man. He is intelligent.

7. It is a village. It is crowded.

8. She is a soccer player. She is popular.

9. We are students. We are good.

10. This is an exercise. This is easy.

## EXERCISE 3: A / An: Adjectives and Nouns

Complete the sentences about your hometown. Circle the correct verb and write it on the first line. Add a or an on the second line where necessary.

1. My hometown is OR isn't an old city.  
(is / isn't)

2. It is / isn't famous.

3. It is / isn't awesome place.

4. The people (are / aren't) friendly.

5. The buildings (are / aren't) unusual.

6. It (is / isn't) expensive city.

7. It (is / isn't) crowded place.

8. There (is / isn't) beautiful park.

## EXERCISE 4: Editing

Correct the mistake in each sentence. Then write correct sentences.

1. Those houses are comfortables.

Those houses are comfortable.

2. They are carpets beautiful.

3. Those hotels are expensives.

4. They are men honest.

5. They are talls girls.

6. Eggs are whites or brown.

7. They are actors good.

8. These watches are cheaps.

9. They are stories interesting.

10. The summers are hots and dry.



## EXERCISE 5: Personal Writing

Write about your hometown.

**EXAMPLE:** *I'm from Philadelphia. It's a big city on the east coast of the United States between New York and Washington, D.C. The average winter temperature is 42°F, and the average summer temperature is 83°F. The museums are terrific, and Philadelphia is an important city in American history.*

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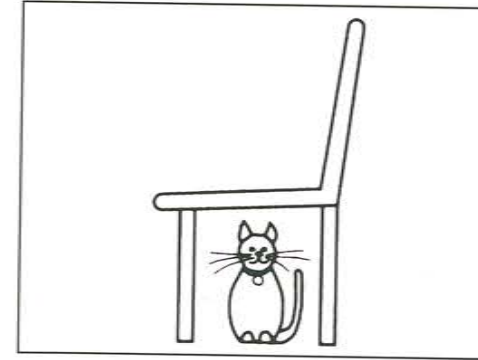
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## UNIT 6

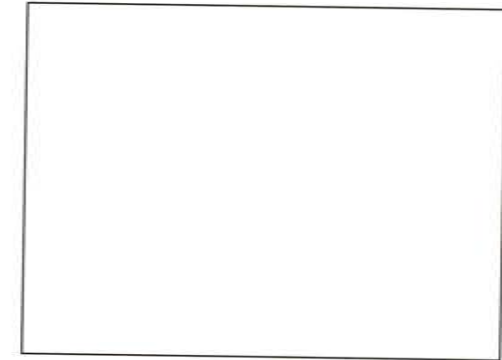
## Prepositions of Place

### EXERCISE 1: Prepositions of Place

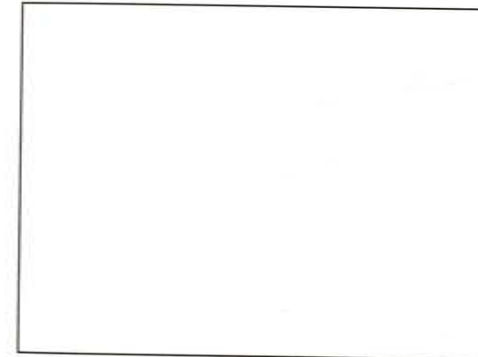
Draw a picture of each sentence.



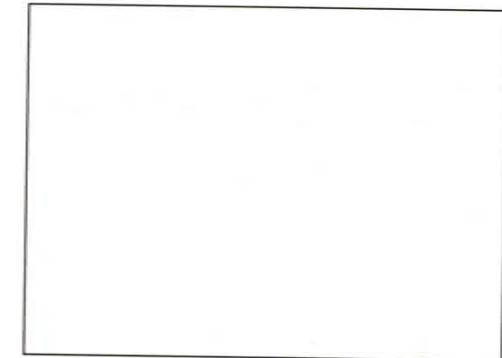
1. A cat is under a chair.



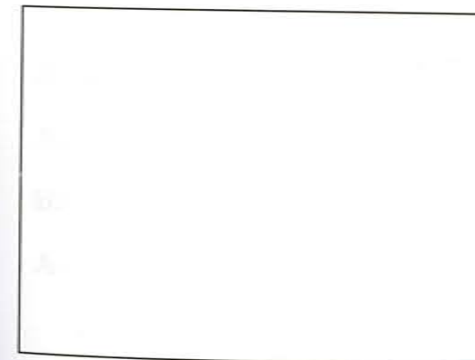
2. A dog is on a chair.



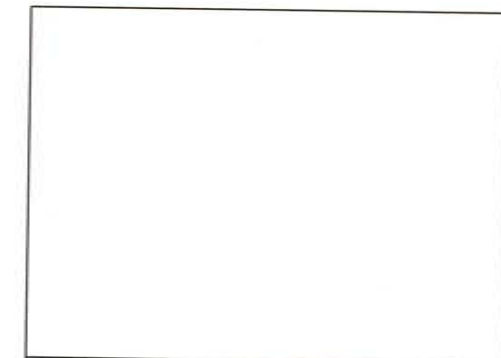
3. The glasses are near the book.



4. A man is in back of a chair.

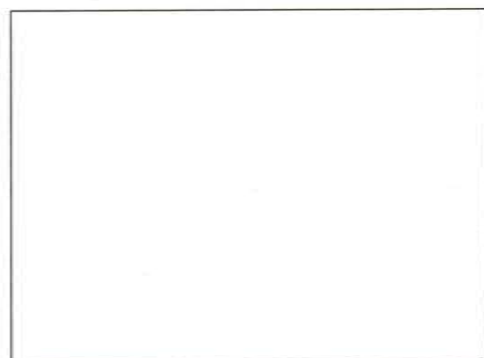


5. An apple is next to a banana.

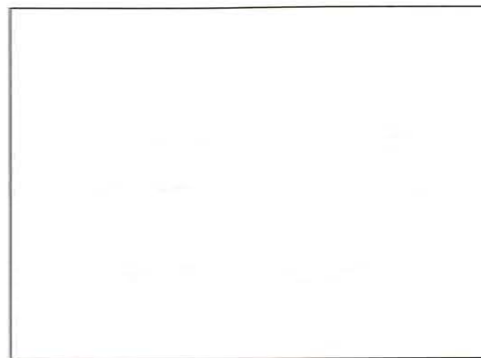


6. A woman is behind a little girl.

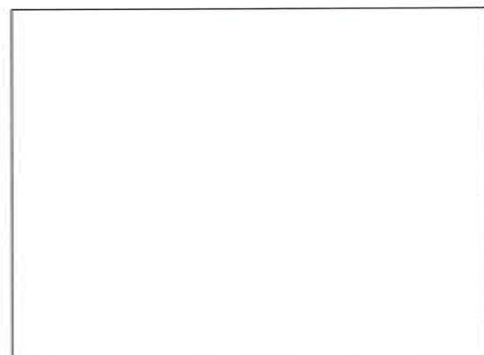
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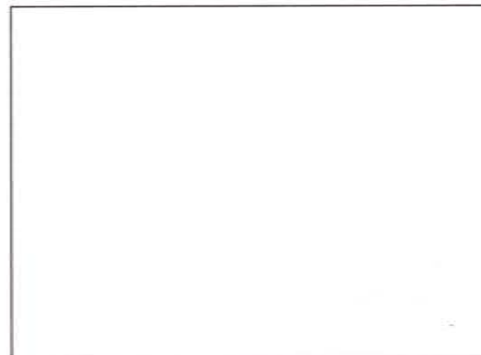
7. A ball is under a car.



8. Some flowers are between two trees.



9. A bicycle is in front of a house.



10. Two balls are in a box.

## EXERCISE 2: Prepositions of Place

Look at the map in Appendix 2, page A-2 of your Student Book. Complete the sentences. Use **near**, **between**, **next to**, or **in**.

1. Seattle is in Washington.
2. Saskatchewan is \_\_\_\_\_ Manitoba and Alberta.
3. Pennsylvania is \_\_\_\_\_ New Jersey.
4. Maine is \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts.
5. Halifax is \_\_\_\_\_ Nova Scotia.
6. Kansas is \_\_\_\_\_ Arkansas and Iowa.
7. Indiana is \_\_\_\_\_ Ohio and Illinois.
8. Prince Edward Island is \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.
9. Idaho is \_\_\_\_\_ Oregon.
10. Ottawa is \_\_\_\_\_ Montreal.

## EXERCISE 3: Prepositions of Place

Complete the conversation. Use **in**, **on**, or **at**.

- A: Where's your home?
- B: In <sup>1.</sup> Canada.
- A: Where <sup>2.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Canada?
- B: <sup>3.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Vancouver.
- A: Where <sup>4.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Vancouver?
- B: <sup>5.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hastings Street.
- A: Where <sup>6.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hastings Street?
- B: <sup>7.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 526 Hastings Street.
- A: Is your apartment <sup>8.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the first floor or the second floor?
- B: It's <sup>9.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the twenty-third floor.
- A: Oh. So is your home <sup>10.</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a big apartment building?
- B: Very big.

## EXERCISE 4: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: Where are you?
- B: Near ~~X~~ the ABC Movie Theater.
- A: At Water Avenue?
- B: Yeah, the corner Water Avenue and Park Street. Where are you?
- A: I'm on the museum. It's right next of City Hall.
- B: Oh, OK. Where in the museum?
- A: In the second floor, between the cafeteria and the stairs, in front of the sculpture exhibit.



## EXERCISE 5: Personal Writing

Someone is going to meet you after your English class. Describe where your school is.

**EXAMPLE:** The school is on Market Street near 16th Street. It's in a small building between Central Bank and Dino's Restaurant. My class is on the third floor between the stairs and the rest room. It's Room 304. I'll meet you there.

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## PART III

# IMPERATIVES AND THE SIMPLE PRESENT

## UNIT 7

## Imperatives; Suggestions with *Let's*, *Why don't we ... ?*

### EXERCISE 1: Imperatives: Affirmative and Negative

A. Match the people with their statements.

- d 1. The teacher said,  
 \_\_\_ 2. Mr. Michaels told his children,  
 \_\_\_ 3. The doctor said,  
 \_\_\_ 4. The police officer said,  
 \_\_\_ 5. Jenny told her brother,

- a. "Leave me alone."  
 b. "Open your mouth and say, 'Ah.'"  
 c. "Put your hands up."  
 d. "Open your books to page 34."  
 e. "Go to bed."

B. Then do the same with these statements.

- \_\_\_ 6. The teacher said,  
 \_\_\_ 7. Mr. Michaels told his children,  
 \_\_\_ 8. The doctor said,  
 \_\_\_ 9. The police officer said,  
 \_\_\_ 10. Jenny told her brother,

- f. "Don't move."  
 g. "Don't eat so fast."  
 h. "Don't bother me."  
 i. "Don't take a nap in class."  
 j. "Don't take this medicine at night."

### EXERCISE 2: Imperatives: Affirmative and Negative

Complete the sentences. Use the verbs from the box. Add **don't** where necessary.

ask	buy	give	<del>open</del>	talk	touch
be	clean	<del>go</del>	study	tell	use

1. I'm hot. Please open the window.  
 2. That animal is dangerous. Don't go near it.  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ your room right now. It's a mess.  
 4. The baby is asleep. \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly.  
 5. The apples look bad. \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 6. We're lost. \_\_\_\_\_ the police officer for directions.

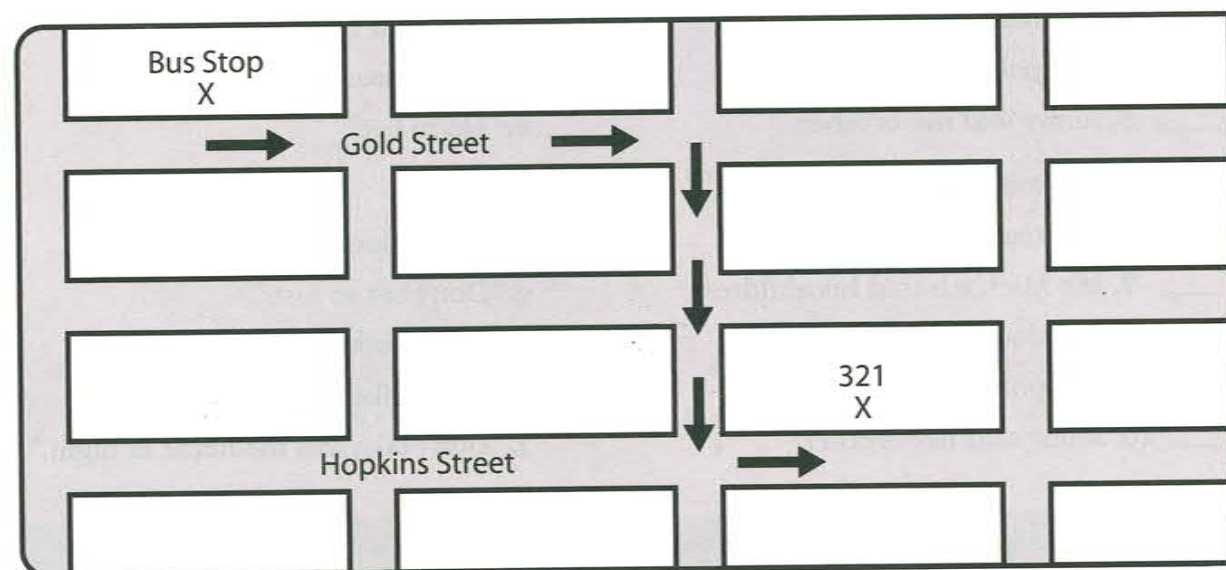
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7. It's a surprise party. \_\_\_\_\_ late.
8. This is a secret. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone.
9. The test is on Monday. \_\_\_\_\_ pages 50 and 51.
10. I'm cold. \_\_\_\_\_ me my sweater, please.
11. This glass isn't yours. \_\_\_\_\_ it.
12. The stove is hot. \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### EXERCISE 3: Imperatives: Affirmative

Look at the map and complete the note. Use the verbs from the box.

get off   go   make   ring   ~~take~~   turn   walk



#### DIRECTIONS

1. Take bus 26. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the bus on Gold Street.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ down Gold Street. At the traffic light, \_\_\_\_\_ right.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ another two blocks. Then \_\_\_\_\_ a left turn. That's Hopkins
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Street. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the bell at 321 Hopkins. That's my house.
7. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 4: Let's and Why don't we ... ?

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. Students in an English class say to the teacher, " \_\_\_\_\_ Let's take a break. "
- a. Let's take a break.
- b. Let's take a test.
2. Donny says to his brother, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Why don't we clean our room?
- b. Why don't we play basketball?
3. It's Saturday night, and Eric and Sylvia Chiu are tired. Sylvia says, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Let's go dancing tonight.
- b. Let's not do anything tonight.
4. It's five o'clock. One secretary says to another secretary, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Why don't we go out for dinner?
- b. Why don't we work late tonight?
5. Two tourists are on an island. One tourist says to the other, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Why don't we go to a beach?
- b. Why don't we stay in the hotel all day?
6. Louisa thinks TV is boring. She says to her boyfriend, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Let's not watch TV tonight.
- b. Let's watch TV tonight.
7. It's a beautiful day. Miriam says to her roommate, " \_\_\_\_\_ "
- a. Let's not forget our umbrellas.
- b. Let's not take the car to class today. Let's walk.

(continued on next page)



8. It's Frederico's birthday. His wife says to their daughter,

" \_\_\_\_\_ "

a. Why don't we get a present for Dad?

b. Why don't we forget about Dad's birthday?

9. Celia and her sister are late. Celia says,

" \_\_\_\_\_ "

a. Let's take a taxi.

b. Let's walk.

10. It's cold. Jenny says to her boyfriend,

" \_\_\_\_\_ "

a. Let's wait outside.

b. Let's not wait outside.

### EXERCISE 5: Let's and Why don't we ... ?

A. Write sentences. Use **let's** and the expressions from the box.

get something to eat	go swimming	leave
go inside	<del>go to bed</del>	not invite her to the party
go out and look for him		

1. A: I'm tired.

B: I am too.

A: Let's go to bed.

2. A: I'm hungry.

B: I am too.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: I'm hot.

B: I am too.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

4. A: I'm angry with Mariana.

B: I am too.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write sentences. Use **Why don't we ... ?** and the expressions from the box.

5. A: I'm worried about Rocky. Where is he?

B: I don't know.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

6. A: I'm cold.

B: I am too.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

7. A: I'm bored at this party.

B: I am too.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 6: Why don't you ... ?

A. Match the sentences and responses.

c 1. I'm tired.

\_\_\_ 2. I don't know the meaning of this word.

\_\_\_ 3. I don't know what to do tonight.

\_\_\_ 4. I'm hungry.

\_\_\_ 5. I'm hot.

a. Why don't you make a sandwich?

b. Why don't you go to the movies?

~~c~~ Why don't you go to bed?

d. Why don't you open the window?

e. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

B. Write your own responses with **Why don't you ... ?**

6. I'm bored.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I want to practice English more.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I have a headache.

\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 7: Why don't we and Let's: Suggestions and Responses

Complete the conversations. Use the words from the box.

can't	<del>idea</del>	it	plan	Sounds	Why
don't	instead	OK	Sorry	<del>That's</del>	

- A: Let's go to the movies.  
B: That's a good idea.
- A: Why don't we go out for dinner?  
B: No, I                      feel like                     .
- A: Let's go to a Chinese restaurant for lunch.  
B:                      don't we go to a Mexican restaurant                     ?
- A: Let's go to New York for a few days.  
B:                     , I                     . I'm really busy at work.
- A: Let's stay at home tonight.  
B:                     .
- A: Why don't we visit your sister and her family next weekend?  
B: Sounds like a                     .
- A: Let's not take a taxi.  
B:                      good to me. I like to walk.

## EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

Let's

- A: ~~Let~~ go for a walk. It's a beautiful afternoon.  
B: That's a good idea. Why not we walk to Fireside and get something to eat?  
A: Which restaurants are open there in the afternoon?  
B: I don't know. You look online, but not take a long time. I'm ready to go.  
A: How about Chico's?  
B: That sounds good. But let's to call first. They're usually crowded.  
A: OK. You are give me the phone.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write advice for a happy life. Include at least five to six tips.

EXAMPLE: 1. Make a lot of friends.  
2. Don't worry about small things.

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# UNIT 8 Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements

## EXERCISE 1: Simple Present: Affirmative Statements

Read the job descriptions. Answer the questions. Use the words from the box.

cook	flight attendant	pilot	<del>salesperson</del>
doctor	mechanic	professor	secretary

englishtips.org

- I work in a store. I sell clothes. What am I?  
You're a salesperson.
- Dina and Paul answer telephones and type letters. They work in a college office. What are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Captain Phillips goes to the airport every day. He flies airplanes. What is he?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Kay Williams gives lectures and meets with students. She works in a university. What is she?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Ben and Rachel work on an airplane. They serve meals and drinks to passengers. What are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I work in a restaurant. I prepare the food. What am I?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Daniel fixes cars. He works in a garage. What is he?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Ellen helps sick people. She works in a hospital. What is she?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete each sentence with the correct verb. Use the simple present form.

- Mary is a taxi driver. She drives a taxi.
- Stuart is a Spanish teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
- Maria Domingo is a singer. She \_\_\_\_\_.
- Nassos Morona is a dancer. He \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bill Bright is a baseball player. He \_\_\_\_\_ baseball.
- Shirley Simpson is a bank manager. She \_\_\_\_\_ a bank.
- Sam and Victor are trash collectors. They \_\_\_\_\_ trash.
- Margaret and Phil are house painters. They \_\_\_\_\_ houses.
- Lou is a window washer. He \_\_\_\_\_ windows.
- Oscar, Tom, and Steve are firefighters. They \_\_\_\_\_ fires.

## EXERCISE 3: Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- A: Tell me about you and your family.
- B: My husband and I are pretty traditional. I \_\_\_\_\_ care of the home, and he \_\_\_\_\_ to work. He \_\_\_\_\_ a business in town, but we \_\_\_\_\_ in an old house in the country.
- A: Alone?
- B: Oh, no. We \_\_\_\_\_ alone. We \_\_\_\_\_ six children—five boys and one girl. Two of them \_\_\_\_\_ with us anymore. Our daughter \_\_\_\_\_ married, and she \_\_\_\_\_ with her family. She \_\_\_\_\_ two children. One of our sons \_\_\_\_\_ also married, but he \_\_\_\_\_ any children. Our other four sons \_\_\_\_\_ with us. One of them, Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ at the local college and \_\_\_\_\_ part time at a company near the college. He \_\_\_\_\_ home every morning at around six o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ home until seven or eight

(continued on next page)

in the evening. It \_\_\_\_\_ a good schedule at all. Our son Russell  
 \_\_\_\_\_ my husband. The other boys \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers; they  
 \_\_\_\_\_ to high school. Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ a senior.

A: Are you busy all the time?

B: Oh, yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ much free time at all. That's why we \_\_\_\_\_  
 to rest on Sundays. We \_\_\_\_\_ up until nine o'clock.

#### EXERCISE 4: Simple Present: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Correct the sentences. Use words from the box.

a big population	grass	the sun
during the day	mice	0° C
<del>in the east</del>	Antarctic	100° C
a hot climate	sand	big ears

1. The sun rises in the west.

*The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.*

2. Water boils at 90° C.

3. Water freezes at 5° C.

4. The Earth goes around the moon.

5. Penguins come from the Arctic.

6. Cows eat meat.

7. China has a small population.

8. Deserts have a lot of water.

9. Elephants have small ears.

10. Egypt has a cold climate.

11. The sun shines at night.

12. Cats run after dogs.

#### EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

A: Those pants <sup>look</sup> looks cute on you.

B: Really? I no like them very much.

A: Oh, I likes them a lot. And they go well with the shirt. It's a nice outfit. And it doesn't costs much, only \$45.

B: Hmm . . . I'm not sure. My brother have a shirt like this. I doesn't want the same thing.

A: What about this shirt? It go well with the pants too.

B: I don't know. It look like my style.



## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about your favorite places to buy clothes.

**EXAMPLE:** I buy most of my clothes at two stores, O'Neele's and Blackwater River. The clothes are pretty traditional at O'Neele's. They have nice dresses, skirts, and tops. I go to Blackwater River for casual clothes. I buy lots of pants there and shirts and sweaters. Both stores are expensive, so most of the time I only buy things on sale.

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# UNIT 9

## Simple Present: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

### EXERCISE 1: Simple Present: Yes / No Questions

Write the questions in the correct boxes.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you feel a pain here?                              | 7. Do you have any fresh fish?                  |
| 2. Do you know how to type?                              | 8. Do you speak a foreign language?             |
| 3. Do you want a plastic bag or a paper bag?             | 9. Do you want a place near the center of town? |
| 4. Do you have any experience?                           | 10. Does your back hurt?                        |
| 5. Do you want a one-bedroom or a two-bedroom apartment? | 11. Does this orange juice cost \$2.50?         |
| 6. Do you get many headaches?                            | 12. Does the house have two bathrooms?          |

People Often Ask This at . . .

<b>A.</b> a job interview	<b>B.</b> a doctor's office 1. Do you feel a pain here?
<b>C.</b> a real estate office	<b>D.</b> a supermarket

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Present: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Match the questions and answers.

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <u>e</u> 1. Does the sun go around the Earth?                           | a. Yes, it does.               |
| ___ 2. Do banks have money?   | b. No, they don't.             |
| ___ 3. Do you speak English perfectly?                                  | c. No, I don't.                |
| ___ 4. Does Peru have many mountains?                                   | d. Yes, I do.                  |
| ___ 5. Do supermarkets sell cars?                                       | <del>e</del> . No, it doesn't. |
| ___ 6. Does the president of the United States live on the moon?        | f. Yes, they do.               |
| ___ 7. Does the president of the United States live in the White House? | g. No, he doesn't.             |
| ___ 8. Do you eat every day?  | h. Yes, he does.               |

## EXERCISE 3: Simple Present: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Answer the questions. Use short answers.

	Michael	Mary	Karen	Larry
Likes rock music	✓	X	X	X
Watches TV every day	X	✓	X	✓
Wakes up early	X	✓	X	✓
Stays up late	X	✓	X	X
Studies at night	✓	X	X	✓
✓ = Yes X = No				

- Does Michael like rock music? Yes, he does.
- Do Karen and Larry stay up late? No, they don't.
- Does Mary wake up early? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Karen study at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do Michael and Larry study at night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Mary watch TV every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do Karen and Michael watch TV every day? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does Larry stay up late? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do Mary and Larry wake up early? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do Karen and Larry like rock music? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 4: Simple Present: Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **don't** or **doesn't**.

- Bell Mall has a music store, but Northshore Mall doesn't.
- I go shopping a lot, but my friends don't.
- My son wears a tie to work, but my husband \_\_\_\_\_.
- Katie has a lot of jewelry, but her sister \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ellen and Dave spend a lot of money on clothes, but Bea and Ken \_\_\_\_\_.
- My friend buys used clothes, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Yoko polishes her nails, but her roommates \_\_\_\_\_.
- These shoes cost over \$100, but the shoes over there \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother likes shopping, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
- My classmates and I wear fashionable clothes, but our teacher \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 5: Simple Present: Yes / No Questions

Complete the questions.

- People do not come here on Sundays.  
Do they come on Saturdays?
- Carlos has class on Mondays and Wednesdays.  
\_\_\_\_\_ class on Tuesdays too?
- The children like bananas.  
\_\_\_\_\_ apples too?
- We live in a house.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in a big house?
- My boyfriend knows my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_ your sister?
- My wife and I want a hotel room.  
\_\_\_\_\_ a room for one or two nights?

(continued on next page)



7. I have two sisters.

\_\_\_\_\_ any brothers?

8. Ms. Winchester doesn't wear glasses.

\_\_\_\_\_ contact lenses?

9. My classmates and I do not like grammar exercises.

\_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary exercises?

10. I do not know the answer to the first question.

\_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the second question?

11. The saleswomen do not work in the afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_ in the morning?

12. That young man does not come from the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_ from Canada?

### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the mistake in each sentence.

*Do you*

1. ~~You~~ need any help?

2. Does your roommate likes your girlfriend?

3. The teacher wear glasses?

4. Do Mr. Flagg have a car?

5. Does your roommates always sleep late?

6. Peter eat fast?

7. Are she leave for work at the same time every day?

8. Is loud music bother you?

9. Does the doctor has your telephone number?

10. Football players play in the summer?

### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Imagine you want a room in a dormitory. Write questions to ask the dormitory manager in an email.

EXAMPLE: *Is the dormitory noisy? Do all the rooms have Internet service? Does the room come with a bed?*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 1: Question Words

Write the correct question words. Use **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **how**, or **why**.

1. What? Cereal.
2. Why? Because I'm tired.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? At City Central Bank.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? A suit and tie.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? My teacher.
6. \_\_\_\_\_? At noon.
7. \_\_\_\_\_? His friends.
8. \_\_\_\_\_? At his school.
9. \_\_\_\_\_? In the morning.
10. \_\_\_\_\_? Because I want to buy a new computer.
11. \_\_\_\_\_? Great.
12. \_\_\_\_\_? In August.

EXERCISE 2: Simple Present: *Wh*- Questions

Write questions. Then find an answer for each question in Exercise 1. Write the answers below.

1. want / to leave / do / Why / you  
Why do you want to leave? Because I'm tired.
2. for breakfast / What / you / have / do  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
3. feel / after / do / a nap / How / you  
 \_\_\_\_\_?
4. your / corrects / homework / Who  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

5. does / work / Rosita / Where  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

6. on vacation / When / go / you and your family / do  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

7. What / to work / wear / you / do  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

8. need / do / more money / you / Why  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

9. lunch / What time / eat / the kids / do  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

10. come / the / mail / does / When  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

11. Doug / soccer / play / Where / does  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

12. visit / does / on Sundays / Mark / Who  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

## EXERCISE 3: Question Words

Complete the sentences. Use **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **how**, or **why**.

ROB: Who gets up early?  
1.

NAN: My husband does. He gets up at 4:00 A.M.

ROB: \_\_\_\_\_ does he get up?  
2.

NAN: He uses an alarm clock.

ROB: \_\_\_\_\_ does he get up so early?  
3.

NAN: He starts work at 5:30.

ROB: \_\_\_\_\_ does he do?  
4.

NAN: He's a chef.

ROB: \_\_\_\_\_ does he work?  
5.

(continued on next page)



NAN: He works downtown. He has his own restaurant.

ROB: \_\_\_\_\_ does the restaurant open?  
6.

NAN: At seven o'clock.

ROB: Then \_\_\_\_\_ does he go to work so early?  
7.

NAN: He has to open the door. The other workers come at 5:30 too.

ROB: And \_\_\_\_\_ do you do in the morning?  
8.

NAN: I sleep.

#### EXERCISE 4: Wh- Questions About the Subject and Object

Complete the questions. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. A: What happens during REM sleep?      B: People sleep deeply.  
    a. happens      b. does happen
2. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ REM sleep?      B: Without it, we can't think clearly.  
    a. need      b. do we need
3. A: Who \_\_\_\_\_?      B: Everybody dreams.  
    a. dreams      b. does dream
4. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ nightmares?      B: There are many different causes.  
    a. causes      b. do they cause
5. A: Who \_\_\_\_\_ dreams more, men or women?      B: There's no difference between men and women.  
    a. remembers      b. do men or women remember
6. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ about?      B: They dream about many different things.  
    a. dreams      b. do people dream
7. A: When \_\_\_\_\_ to dream?      B: We start at a very young age.  
    a. starts      b. do we start
8. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ some people remember their dreams?      B: Because they are creative.  
    a. do      b. do they

#### EXERCISE 5: Simple Present: Wh- Questions

Write the questions. Use who, what, where, when, how, or why.

1. How do you feel after work?  
    I feel tired.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
    I drink tea at night because it helps me sleep.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
    I don't remember a lot about my dream, but it was scary.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
    In the morning? My roommate looks terrible.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
    Teenagers sleep late because they need a lot of sleep.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
    My roommate? She sleeps in the living room.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
    My mother usually wakes me up, but sometimes my father does.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
    We sleep late only on the weekends.
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
    In the small bedroom? My little sister sleeps there.
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
    After my nap? I exercise.
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
    In my family? My brother sleeps a lot.
12. \_\_\_\_\_  
    She wakes up very early in the morning.

## EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected.  
Find and correct five more.

How often

A: ~~How~~ do you have nightmares?

B: Not very often. Maybe once a year. But unfortunately, my son has nightmares frequently.

A: What dreams he about?

B: We're not sure. He wakes up crying during the night.

A: Who does go to his room?

B: Sometimes I do. Sometimes my husband does. Or sometimes he runs into our room.

A: What you tell him?

B: Different things.

A: Why does he has nightmares?

B: Because he's afraid of a lot of different things.

A: How he does feel in the morning?

B: He never remembers anything.

## EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Imagine you are going to help a friend understand his or her dreams. Write down questions to ask. Use **when, where, what, why, how, and how often**.

EXAMPLE: *When do you dream?*

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## PART IV

# THERE IS / THERE ARE; POSSESSIVES; MODALS: ABILITY AND PERMISSION

## UNIT 11

## There is / There are

### EXERCISE 1: There is and There are: Affirmative Statements

Complete the conversation. Use **there is** or **there are**. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

A: Is anyone in the house?

B: Yes, there are <sup>1.</sup> two men. There is <sup>2.</sup> also a woman. Oh,                      <sup>3.</sup> two little boys too.

A: And in the yard?

B:                      <sup>4.</sup> a dog, and                      <sup>5.</sup> three other children.

A: What's in the garage?

B:                      <sup>6.</sup> some boxes.

A: What's in them?

B: I don't know, but                      <sup>7.</sup> also a motorcycle.                      <sup>8.</sup> two cars too.

A: Two?

B: Uh-huh.                      <sup>9.</sup> a TV there too.

A: A TV? In the garage? That's strange.

B: And                      <sup>10.</sup> a sofa.

A: That's really strange!



## EXERCISE 2: *There is* and *There are*: Affirmative Statements

Put the words in the correct order. Make sentences.

1. stores / the mall / are / in / There

There are stores in the mall.

2. is / computer / a / There / in / the store

3. the first floor / There / restaurants / on / are / two

4. people / There / the door / at / are

5. amusement park / the mall / is / near / an / There

6. between / There / the cafés / a / is / bookstore

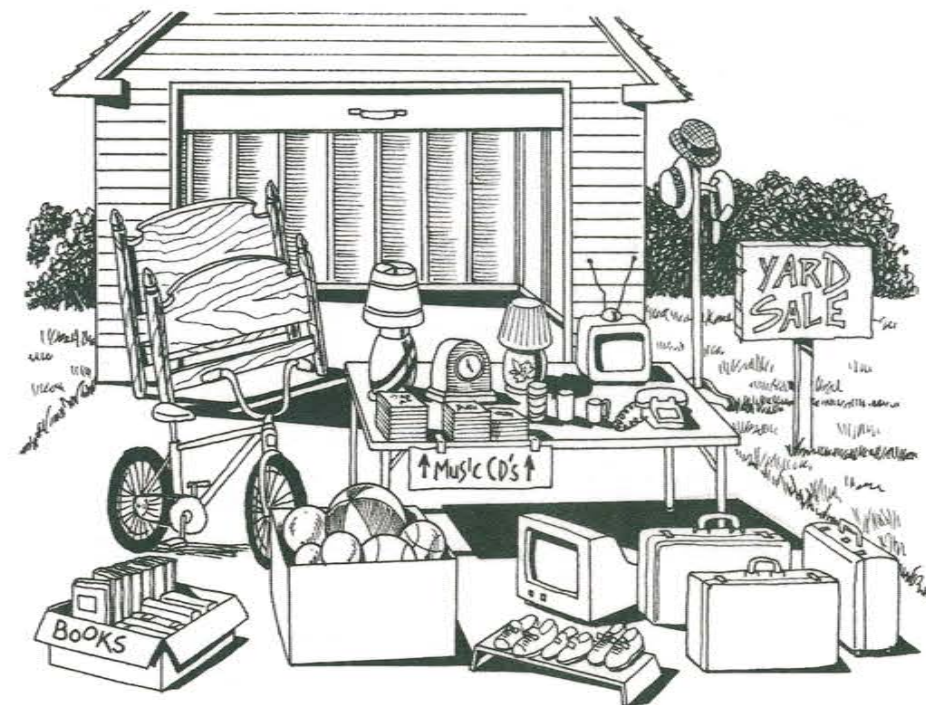
7. an / is / There / the second floor / on / international market

8. are / There / the floor / boxes / on

9. five / near / There / the man and woman / children / are

## EXERCISE 3: *There is* and *There are*: Affirmative Statements

What's for sale at the yard sale? Write sentences. Use *there is* or *there are*.



1. There is a telephone for sale.

2. There are suitcases for sale.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 4: There is, There isn't, There are, and There aren't:  
Affirmative Statements**

Write sentences about Vacation Hotel. Use there is, there isn't, there are, or there aren't.

## VACATION HOTEL

In every room: At the hotel:

- a bathroom
- two beds
- two closets
- a TV
- an air conditioner
- two restaurants
- four tennis courts
- two parking lots

1. (a bathroom in every room) There is a bathroom in every room.
2. (an Internet connection in every room) There isn't an Internet connection in every room.
3. (two beds in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (two closets in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (a telephone in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (a television in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (an air conditioner in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (a refrigerator in every room) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (a swimming pool at the hotel) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (two restaurants at the hotel) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (four tennis courts at the hotel) \_\_\_\_\_
12. (gift shops at the hotel) \_\_\_\_\_
13. (two parking lots at the hotel) \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 5: There are, There aren't, They are, and They aren't:  
Affirmative Statements**

Write sentences about the lake area. Use there are, there aren't, they are, or they aren't and the information below.

## Your Guide to Stores and Services in the Lake Area

Bakeries	2	Not open on Sundays
Department stores	0	
Banks	2	On Main Street
Clothing stores	3	Not very expensive
Bookstores	0	
Drugstores	4	Small
Gas stations	3	In the center of town
Hospitals	0	
Movie theaters	0	
Restaurants	2	Open for lunch and dinner
Schools	3	Not far from Main Street
Supermarkets	2	Big
Indoor swimming pools	0	

1. There are two bakeries. They aren't open on Sundays.
2. There aren't any department stores.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)



7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 6: Are there: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Look at the picture. Answer the questions. Use short answers.



1. Are there any stores? Yes, there are.
2. Are there any people? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are there any dogs? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there any children? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there any flowers? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are there any restaurants? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are there any trees? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are there any police officers? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are there any stairs? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 7: Is there and Are there: Yes / No Questions with Short Answers

Write questions. Then answer them.

1. many elephants in Florida  
Are there many elephants in Florida? No, there aren't.
2. many elephants in India  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. a desert in Canada  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. camels in Saudi Arabia  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. a long river in the Sahara Desert  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. many lions in Russia  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. mountains in Kenya  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. many people in Antarctica  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. big city in Thailand  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. a monkey in your garden  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 8: There, It, She, and They

Complete the conversation. Use **there**, **there's**, **it's**, **she's**, **they're**, or **there are**. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

- A: Is there <sup>1.</sup> an office supply store in this mall?
- B: Yes,                      <sup>2.</sup> is.                      <sup>3.</sup> next to the bookstore. Why? What do you want to get?
- A:                      <sup>4.</sup> a problem with my computer, so I'm thinking about getting a new one.
- B: Oh,                      <sup>5.</sup> aren't any computers in the office supply store. But                      <sup>6.</sup> an electronics store in the mall.                      <sup>7.</sup> on the second floor.
- A: Do you mind if we go there?
- B: No, let's go.                      <sup>8.</sup> some stairs near here.                      <sup>9.</sup> near the food court.

*[A few minutes later in the electronics store.]*

- A: So where are the computers?
- B: I think                      <sup>10.</sup> in the back of the store, but I'm not sure.
- A:                      <sup>11.</sup> a saleswoman. Let's ask her.
- B: Where?
- A: Over there.                      <sup>12.</sup> wearing a yellow T-shirt.

### EXERCISE 9: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

*Is there*

- A: ~~There is~~ a food court in the mall?
- B: Yes, it is. There is on the second floor. There is eight or ten places with different kinds of food.
- A: Is it a place with Chinese food?
- B: I think so. But there isn't any with Japanese food.
- A: What about pizza places? Are there any?
- B: No, but there are a great pizza place next to the mall. They have all kinds of pizza and there are delicious.

### EXERCISE 10: Personal Writing

Write about an attraction in your town.

**EXAMPLE:** *There's a wonderful amusement park in my town. It's called Great Woods. There are a lot of exciting rides, and at night there is live music. Sometimes there is rock music, sometimes there is hip-hop, and sometimes there is jazz. You can spend the whole day there. There are different fast-food places, and parking is free. There are two huge parking lots.*

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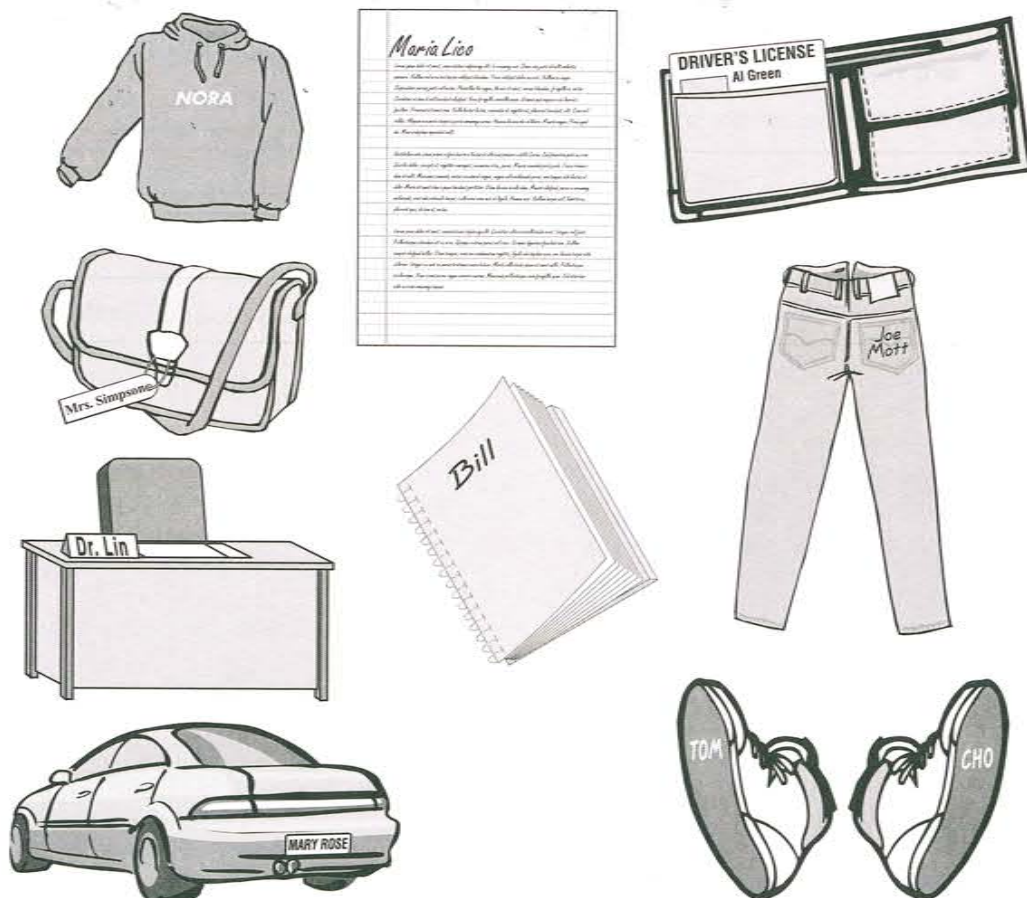
# UNIT 12 Possessives: Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns; Object Pronouns; Questions with *Whose*

## EXERCISE 1: Possessive Nouns

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.

- The wallet is Al Green's.
- The handbag is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The car is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sweatshirt is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The notebook is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The jeans are \_\_\_\_\_.
- The desk is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The composition is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The shoes are \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*serzt\*\*\*



## EXERCISE 2: Subject Pronouns, Object Pronouns, Possessive Adjectives, and Possessive Pronouns

Complete the chart with the correct subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive adjectives, and possessive pronouns.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
		your	
	him		
		her	
it			
			ours
	them		

## EXERCISE 3: Possessive Adjectives

Complete the conversations. Use *my, your, his, her, our, or their*.

- JACK:** Is that my car?

**JILL:** No, your car isn't here.
- BOB:** Jim, is this \_\_\_\_\_ bag?

**JIM:** No, it isn't. Maybe it's Sue and Harry's bag.

**BOB:** No, \_\_\_\_\_ bag is over there.
- MR. WOLF:** Is this Mrs. Waller's box?

**BARBARA:** No, that's not \_\_\_\_\_ box.

**MR. WOLF:** Is it Mr. Luca's box?

**BARBARA:** Maybe it's \_\_\_\_\_ box. I'm not sure.
- MRS. YU:** Is this your family's dog?

**BEN:** No, \_\_\_\_\_ dog is black.

**MRS. YU:** Is it Mr. and Mrs. Haley's dog?

**BEN:** No, \_\_\_\_\_ dog is white.

(continued on next page)

5. ALAN: Is this your office?

RON: No, \_\_\_\_\_ office is on the second floor.

ALAN: Is it Norma's office?

RON: No, \_\_\_\_\_ office is on the first floor.

6. BECKY: Stella, is that \_\_\_\_\_ husband with you in the picture?

STELLA: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ name is Dave.

BECKY: And who's this?

STELLA: It's \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Marie.

#### EXERCISE 4: Possessive Adjectives and Subject Pronouns

Complete the sentences. Use subject pronouns or possessive adjectives. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

1. Hi. I'm Claudia. I 'm from Colombia. My home is in Bogotá.

2. This is Henry. \_\_\_\_\_ 's from Chicago. \_\_\_\_\_ apartment is always neat and clean.

3. This is Lisa. \_\_\_\_\_ 's from New Jersey. Claudia is \_\_\_\_\_ roommate.

4. This is Tom, and this is Joanna. \_\_\_\_\_ 're married. \_\_\_\_\_ last name is Kavalas.  
This is \_\_\_\_\_ home. \_\_\_\_\_ 's beautiful.

5. Hello. I'm Joe and this is Bill. \_\_\_\_\_ 're friends. \_\_\_\_\_ homes are in Arizona.

6. Hi. I'm Bruce. \_\_\_\_\_ 'm not married, but \_\_\_\_\_ 'm engaged. \_\_\_\_\_ fiancée is from Russia.

7. This is Angela Woods. \_\_\_\_\_ 's an accountant. \_\_\_\_\_ office is on Franklin Street.

8. My wife and I are happy to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_ 're here on business. \_\_\_\_\_ hotel is near here. \_\_\_\_\_ name is the Park Hotel. \_\_\_\_\_ 's a very nice place, but \_\_\_\_\_ 's expensive.

9. These are our children. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Jill and Paul. \_\_\_\_\_ 're not at home this month. \_\_\_\_\_ 're with my in-laws.

#### EXERCISE 5: Possessive Nouns, Possessive Adjectives, and Subject Pronouns

Rewrite the sentences. Change the underlined words to subject pronouns or possessive adjectives.

1. Mark Gold's an engineer.

He's an engineer.

2. Mark Gold's wife's a dentist.

His wife's a dentist.

3. Mariana's Mr. and Mrs. Gold's neighbor.

4. Mariana's last name is Martinez.

5. Mariana's an aunt.

6. Danny and Frederico are Mariana's nephews.

7. Danny's eight years old.

8. Frederico's eyes are blue.

9. Mariana's dogs are always outside.

10. Danny's afraid of the dogs.

11. The boys were with their aunt yesterday.

12. Mariana was with her dogs.

(continued on next page)



13. The dogs' food was in the garage.

14. The dogs were in the garage.

15. The children's friends were not with them yesterday.

16. The children were happy to be with their aunt.

### EXERCISE 6: Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Write **correct** if the sentence is correct. Write **car** in the sentences where a noun is necessary.

- Your is not working. Your car is not working.
- Mine is not working. Correct
- Is this yours? \_\_\_\_\_
- Ours is over there. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please bring me my. \_\_\_\_\_
- Where is her? \_\_\_\_\_
- Give me hers, please. \_\_\_\_\_
- Theirs is on Park Street. \_\_\_\_\_
- We need our. \_\_\_\_\_
- Their is expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
- I like mine a lot. \_\_\_\_\_
- Why do you want your? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 7: Possessive Pronouns

Complete the sentences. Use the correct possessive pronoun. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

- A: Is that her bicycle?  
B: No, hers is blue.
- A: Is that your jacket?  
B: No, mine is gray.
- A: Is that his classroom?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the fifth floor.
- A: Is that our suitcase?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is not light brown. We have a dark brown suitcase.
- These are not your shoes. \_\_\_\_\_ are under the bed.
- A: Is that their house?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is on Middle Street.
- A: Are those your son's sneakers?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ are a size 12.
- A: Is that Ms. Gilman's office?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is in the next building.
- These are not Yuri's and Natasha's test papers. \_\_\_\_\_ are on my desk.
- My roommate and I have a sofa like that one, but \_\_\_\_\_ is a little bigger.

### EXERCISE 8: Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns

Complete the conversations. Use the correct possessive adjective or possessive pronoun. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

- A: This is not my coat.  
B: Where's yours?  
A: In the closet.
- A: That's \_\_\_\_\_ ball. Give it to me!  
B: It's not \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_. It's a birthday present from my brother.

(continued on next page)

3. **A:** Whose scarf is this?  
**B:** It's Nancy's.  
**A:** Are you sure it's \_\_\_\_\_? This scarf is green, and she rarely wears green.  
**B:** I'm sure it's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. **A:** We're so happy with \_\_\_\_\_ new car. We love it.  
**B:** You're lucky. We don't like \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
5. **A:** Do you know Bonnie and Tony Garcia? \_\_\_\_\_ son is on the football team.  
**B:** We know them, but we don't know \_\_\_\_\_ son. Our son is on the middle school team, but \_\_\_\_\_ is on the high school team.
6. **A:** Is this your husband's hat?  
**B:** Yes, it is.  
**A:** How do you know it's \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** Because all of \_\_\_\_\_ hats have his name inside.

### EXERCISE 9: Questions with *Whose*

Larry is at the supermarket. He has the wrong bag of food. Write questions. Use *whose*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. This is not my coffee.<br>_____ <i>Whose coffee is this?</i> _____     | 7. This is not my cake.<br>_____            |
| 2. These are not my apples.<br>_____ <i>Whose apples are these?</i> _____ | 8. This is not my milk.<br>_____            |
| 3. These are not my eggs.<br>_____  | 9. This is not my orange juice.<br>_____    |
| 4. These are not my bananas.<br>_____                                     | 10. These are not my potato chips.<br>_____ |
| 5. This is not my bread.<br>_____   | 11. These are not my carrots.<br>_____      |
| 6. These are not my potatoes.<br>_____                                    | 12. This is not my bag.<br>_____            |

### EXERCISE 10: Subject and Object Pronouns

Put the words in the correct order. Write sentences. Remember to add the correct punctuation and capitalization.

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. love / you / I         | <u>I love you.</u> |
| 2. him / she / loves      | _____              |
| 3. us / love / they       | _____              |
| 4. we / them / love       | _____              |
| 5. know / I / you         | _____              |
| 6. her / you / don't know | _____              |

### EXERCISE 11: Object Pronouns

Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b>A:</b> Is this for Mr. Fuentes?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for <u>him</u> .       | 7. <b>A:</b> Is this for Ms. Dong?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.          |
| 2. <b>A:</b> Is this for you and your wife?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.       | 8. <b>A:</b> Is this for my neighbors?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.      |
| 3. <b>A:</b> Is this for your brother and sister?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____. | 9. <b>A:</b> Is this for you and Ari?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.       |
| 4. <b>A:</b> Is this for me?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.                      | 10. <b>A:</b> Is this for Anna's boyfriend?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____. |
| 5. <b>A:</b> Is this for Maria?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.                   | 11. <b>A:</b> Is this for the horses?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.       |
| 6. <b>A:</b> Is this for Chris and me?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.            | 12. <b>A:</b> Is this for John?<br><b>B:</b> Yes, it's for _____.             |



## EXERCISE 12: Subject and Object Pronouns

Complete the sentences. Use the correct subject pronoun or object pronoun. Remember to add the correct capitalization.

1. A: Is your name Sasha?

B: Yes, it is.

2. A: This DVD is for you. \_\_\_\_\_'s for your birthday.

B: Oh, thank you. I love \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Is Maryann your aunt?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is.

A: Please give \_\_\_\_\_ this package.

4. A: My brother is over there.

B: I like \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is handsome.

5. A: Are you busy?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ am. Please call \_\_\_\_\_ later.

6. A: Here are two dishes.

B: But \_\_\_\_\_'re dirty. Please wash \_\_\_\_\_.

7. A: Are you and Lee free on Sunday?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ are. Visit \_\_\_\_\_ then.

8. A: Hello?

B: Hello. Is Judi there?

A: Yes. Just a minute. Judi! Judi! This call is for \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 13: Review of Pronouns and Possessives

Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words in parentheses. (Use only three of the words.) Remember to add the correct capitalization.

1. (I, me, mine, my)

The laptop is mine. My parents bought it for  
me last year.

\*\*\*\*serzt\*\*\*\*

2. (our, ours, us, we)

Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ last name is Todd. \_\_\_\_\_ called an hour ago.

Do you have a table for \_\_\_\_\_?

3. (our, ours, us, we)

Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ don't want to bother you, but those seats are

\_\_\_\_\_. Here are \_\_\_\_\_ tickets.

4. (I, me, my, mine)

Please introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to the man at the table. He's \_\_\_\_\_

neighbor, but \_\_\_\_\_ don't know him.

5. (he, him, his, his)

That hat belongs to my brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is in it. The jacket is

\_\_\_\_\_ too. Please give the hat and jacket to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. (you, you, your, yours)

Those aren't \_\_\_\_\_ keys. \_\_\_\_\_ are on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_ always forget something.

7. (it, it, it's, its)

I rarely read that magazine. \_\_\_\_\_ is hard to find in my neighborhood,

and I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ very much. \_\_\_\_\_ articles are often

long and boring.

8. (their, theirs, them, they)

The car is \_\_\_\_\_ father's. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_. He often gives the

car to \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekend.

9. (her, her, hers, she)

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? \_\_\_\_\_ is my neighbor. The dog is

\_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 14: Editing

Correct the conversations. There are ten mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct nine more.

1. A: Is this Steve's composition?  
B: I don't think so.
2. A: What's Ms. Baker first name?  
B: It's Sandra.
3. A: Where's the men room?  
B: It's over there. Do you see its?
4. A: Whose handwriting is this?  
B: It's my.
5. A: Are your brothers wives friendly?  
B: Yes, I like her very much.
6. A: Who's books are these? Are they yours or Miriam's?  
B: They're hers.
7. A: I can't find my teacher.  
B: Look in the teachers lunchroom. Many teachers are in there.
8. A: Where are Elena and Sam?  
B: They're not here, but theirs bags are in the back of the room.

## EXERCISE 15: Personal Writing

Write about your best friend. Use pronouns and possessive adjectives.

**EXAMPLE:** *My best friend's name is Tom. He's from Toronto, and he is crazy about basketball. He doesn't play it, but he goes to all the Toronto Raptors' games. That's his favorite team, and he really loves the players. He has pictures of them all over his bedroom wall, and he knows all their names, all 18 of them.*

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# UNIT 13 Ability: Can / Could

## EXERCISE 1: Ability

Look at the job advertisements. Look at the qualifications of Martha, Frank, Les, and Rosa. Then answer the questions.

**WANTED  
SECRETARY  
CENTRAL ANIMAL HOSPITAL**  
Good typing and computer skills  
Need to speak Spanish

**FARM WORKER WANTED**  
Must be able to control animals  
Use heavy equipment  
Work long days

**WANTED  
DRIVER FOR PET FOOD COMPANY**  
Drive truck  
Pick up boxes and deliver to pet stores

**WANTED  
DOG WALKER**  
Manage 6-10 dogs  
Walk for long distances

	MARTHA	FRANK	LES	ROSA
Manage dogs	no	no	yes	yes
Drive	no	yes	yes	no
Lift 100 pounds	no	no	yes	no
Walk long distances	yes	no	no	yes
Control animals	no	yes	no	yes
Speak Spanish	yes	no	no	yes
Work long days	yes	yes	no	yes
Type	yes	yes	no	no
Use heavy equipment	no	yes	no	no

1. Which job is good for Rosa? The job as a dog walker.
2. Which job is good for Frank? The job as a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Which job is good for Les? The job as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which job is good for Martha? The job as a \_\_\_\_\_.



## EXERCISE 2: Can for Ability: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Look at the information in Exercise 1 again. Then answer the questions. Use **can** or **can't**.

1. Why is the job as dog walker good for Rosa?

She can manage dogs and walk long distances.

2. Why isn't the job as dog walker good for Martha?

She can walk long distances, but she can't manage dogs.

3. Why isn't the job as dog walker good for Frank?

He can't manage dogs, and he can't walk long distances.

4. Why is the job as driver good for Les?

He \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why is the job as secretary good for Martha?

She \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why is the job as farm worker good for Frank?

He \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why isn't the job as secretary good for Les?

He \_\_\_\_\_

8. Why isn't the job as driver good for Martha?

She \_\_\_\_\_

9. Why isn't the job as farm worker good for Rosa?

She \_\_\_\_\_

10. Why isn't the job as dog walker good for Les?

He \_\_\_\_\_

11. Why isn't the job as driver good for Frank?

She \_\_\_\_\_

12. Why isn't the job as secretary good for Rosa?

She \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Can: Yes / No Questions

Write questions. Use **can**. Then answer the questions, using short answers.

1. you / drive

Can you drive?

Yes, I can. OR No, I can't.

2. your mother / lift 100 pounds

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. your father / play the guitar

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. your best friend / ride a horse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. your parents / speak Spanish

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. you / swim

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. you / type

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. your parakeet / talk

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. your dog / do tricks

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. your cat / catch mice

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE 4: Could for Past Ability: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **could** or **couldn't** and the verbs in parentheses.

1. I'm sorry that I couldn't call (call) you yesterday. I was very busy.
2. We enjoyed our holiday in Spain because we \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) our Spanish.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party last night. Our son was sick.
4. The test was really hard. I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) all the questions.
5. I had a bad stomachache yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a thing.
6. The work in high school was easy. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer every weekend.
7. The movie was sold out. We \_\_\_\_\_ (get) any tickets.
8. Our hotel room wasn't good. We \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the people in the other rooms.
9. It wasn't warm on the weekend. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming.
10. My summer vacation was great. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) whatever I wanted.

#### EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct this conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: So how was dog training class? Can Charlie ~~to do~~ <sup>do</sup> any new tricks?
- B: Nope. He's just not as intelligent as the other dogs. They can doing lots of tricks but Charlie can't.
- A: Like what?
- B: Well, he no can roll over. All of the other dogs could did that in yesterday's class, but not Charlie.
- A: What else the other dogs can do?
- B: They can get the newspaper and bring it back.
- A: That's strange. Charlie can do that last week. He did it for me.

#### EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about a pet you or someone you know had many years ago. Use **could** or **couldn't**.

**EXAMPLE:** Until 2006 my friend Warren had a dog named Heidi. Heidi died when she was nine years old. She was a very smart dog. She could always find me when I was lost. She could swim too. She couldn't talk, but she could always understand me. Warren said she could catch fish, but I never saw her do that!

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EXERCISE 1: *Can* or *May* in Statements

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

- The doctor says, "You can call me at night. It's not a problem."  
 a. can  
 b. can't
- The teacher says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ use your cell phone in class. Do not bring your phone to class."  
 a. can  
 b. can't
- Sam's father says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ drive my car. You're too young."  
 a. may  
 b. may not
- The police officer says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ park in front of a bus stop. Move your car."  
 a. can  
 b. can't
- The nurse says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ go into the room now. Dorothy is waiting for you."  
 a. may  
 b. may not
- The store manager says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in the store. It's against the law."  
 a. can  
 b. can't
- Karen's mother says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies, but be home before eleven o'clock."  
 a. can  
 b. can't

- The office manager says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ leave at four o'clock, but not before then."  
 a. may  
 b. may not
- The doctor says, "You \_\_\_\_\_ gain more weight. It's bad for your health."  
 a. can  
 b. can't

EXERCISE 2: *May* and *Can* for Polite Requests

Complete the requests. Use the words from the box.

bring my boyfriend	<del>open the window</del>	sit here
come in	pay by credit card	speak to the doctor

- A: I'm cold. May I open the window \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Yes, you may.
- A: The total is \$109.50.  
 B: Can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Sure.
- A: Mark, is that you at the door?  
 B: Yes, it is. May I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Of course.
- A: Hello. Dr. Asbury's office. Connie speaking.  
 B: Hello. This is Chris Nelson. Can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: I'm sorry, but he's with a patient.
- A: Hello.  
 B: Hello. May I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Sure. The seat's free.
- A: Please come to my party next Saturday.  
 B: Can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Of course.

### EXERCISE 3: *May* and *Can* for Polite Requests

Make polite requests. Use *may* I or *can* I.

1. You have a doctor's appointment at four o'clock. You want to leave early because class ends at four o'clock. Ask your teacher.

Can I leave class early? OR May I leave class early?

2. You're in a friend's room. You're hot and you want to open the window. Ask your friend.

3. You're in an office. You want to use the telephone on the secretary's desk. Ask the secretary.

4. Your classmate has a car, but you don't have one. It's raining, and you want to get a ride. Ask your classmate.

5. You made a mistake. You don't have an eraser, but your classmate has an eraser. Ask your classmate.

6. You're at your neighbor's house. You want to have a drink of water. Ask your neighbor.

7. You have a question about something in your grammar book. Ask your teacher.

8. You're at a restaurant. You want to sit at the empty table in the corner. Ask the waiter.

### EXERCISE 4: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

**RECEPTIONIST:** Can I ~~do~~ help you?

**BOB:** May I seeing the nurse? I don't feel well.

**RECEPTIONIST:** Yes, may you go in. The nurse's office is the first door on the right.

[15 minutes later.]

**NURSE:** Here, take this medicine twice a day.

**BOB:** May I takes some now?

**NURSE:** No, wait until dinnertime.

**BOB:** When I can go back to class? May I to go tomorrow?

**NURSE:** No, wait until next week. You can go back to class then.

### EXERCISE 5: Personal Writing

Write about what people in your family can and can't do at dinner. Use **can**, **can't**, **may**, or **may not**.

**EXAMPLE:** *At my house we can invite friends to dinner. We can also bring food from outside. We can't come late to dinner. At the table we can talk about our day or about politics, but we can't interrupt each other. Also, we can't have fights. We may not read at the table or put our elbows on the table. And we may not talk with food in our mouth.*



## Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements

## EXERCISE 1: Present Progressive: Affirmative Statements

What are the people doing? Match the sentences.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <u>d</u> 1. Jane is in math class.                         | a. They're playing football.  |
| ___ 2. Paul's at the ATM.                                  | b. She's studying.            |
| ___ 3. Linda's in the library.                             | c. She's examining a patient. |
| ___ 4. The players are on the field.                       | d. She's taking a test.       |
| ___ 5. Doug's at the shopping mall.                        | e. He's getting some money.   |
| ___ 6. Dr. Miller is in her office.                        | f. They're eating dinner.     |
| ___ 7. Susan's in the bathroom.                            | g. She's taking a shower.     |
| ___ 8. Ms. Thompson and her family are in the dining room. | h. They're lying in the sun.  |
| ___ 9. Sharon and her boyfriend are at the beach.          | i. He's writing a report.     |
| ___ 10. Pete's at the office.                              | j. He's buying a shirt.       |

## EXERCISE 2: Base Form of Verb + -ing

Write the missing form of each verb.

Base Form	Base Form + -ing
1. have	<u>having</u>
2. <u>sit</u>	sitting
3. smile	_____
4. shine	_____
5. _____	raining
6. _____	making

## Base Form

## Base Form + -ing

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 7. sleep  | _____     |
| 8. listen | _____     |
| 9. _____  | running   |
| 10. hold  | _____     |
| 11. _____ | talking   |
| 12. hope  | _____     |
| 13. do    | _____     |
| 14. _____ | putting   |
| 15. _____ | beginning |
| 16. read  | _____     |
| 17. _____ | crying    |
| 18. stay  | _____     |

EXERCISE 3: Present Progressive Statements with *Right now* and *These days*

Write *right now* or *these days* about each sentence.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Prices are going up.                       | <u>these days</u> |
| 2. He's talking to the teacher.               | <u>right now</u>  |
| 3. I'm getting you some water.                | _____             |
| 4. We're getting in the car.                  | _____             |
| 5. Smart phones are getting popular.          | _____             |
| 6. My girlfriend and I are fighting a lot.    | _____             |
| 7. The business is not making a lot of money. | _____             |
| 8. I'm waking up early.                       | _____             |
| 9. I'm studying. Please be quiet.             | _____             |
| 10. The students are not learning much.       | _____             |

## EXERCISE 4: Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Write affirmative and negative sentences about each picture. Use the present progressive of the verb in parentheses.



1. (sleep) Marcus and Julius aren't sleeping.  
 (play) They are playing.



2. (stand) Mr. and Mrs. Bell \_\_\_\_\_ in the Ferris wheel.  
 (sit) They \_\_\_\_\_ in the Ferris wheel.



3. (watch) Sue \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
 (read) Ted \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper.



4. (read) Yukiko and Hiro \_\_\_\_\_ about Japan.  
 (read) They \_\_\_\_\_ about Mexico.



5. (run) Luis \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (stand) He \_\_\_\_\_.



6. (hold) Berta \_\_\_\_\_ a camera phone.  
 (talk) She \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.



7. (buy) Yumi \_\_\_\_\_ food from a vending machine.  
 (buy) She \_\_\_\_\_ food at a supermarket.



8. (smile) Roberto and Marco \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (cry) They \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 5: Present Progressive: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Write true sentences.

- I / do / a grammar exercise  
I am doing a grammar exercise.
- I / sleep  
I am not sleeping.
- I / have / a good time  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The sun / shine  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- It / rain  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)



6. It / get / dark

7. I / listen / to the radio

8. I / talk / on the phone

9. I / sit / on a chair

10. My neighbors / make / a lot of noise

### EXERCISE 6: Present Progressive: Subject / Verb Agreement

Complete the postcard. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

January 11

Greetings from Vermont from all of us. We are

having a great class trip. It

1. (have)

a little right now, and it

2. (snow)

is cold. Many people

3. (ski)

we are too tired. We

4. (relax)

the moment. Ellen and I

5. (sit)

the coffee shop. She

6. (read)

I

7. (write)

a snowman outside. They

8. (make)

themselves a lot. Naturally,

9. (enjoy)

Tommy

10. (play)

We hope you are well.

Regards from all of us,

Nick



To:

Tom Gerardi

321 Maple Drive

Glen Oaks, NJ 02445

### EXERCISE 7: Editing

Correct the email. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

Subject: Hi

From: dhidalgo

Date: 09/15/12

To: elsie

Hi,

How are you doing?

I'm in between classes right now, so ~~I am~~ <sup>I'm not</sup> doing anything. I'm sit in the school cafeteria. All the other people around me is eating, but I'm not hungry. I just having a cup of coffee and thinking about my classes.

I'm take some good classes this semester. We doing lots of interesting things, but the classes are tough. Also, there's no time for extra-curricular activities. I'm not get good grades, so I'm a little worried, especially about my math class. But my classmates and I studying hard for our next math test. We study together every Tuesday and Thursday, and it's helping me a lot.

Anyway, that's the news from here.

Danny

## EXERCISE 8: Personal Writing

What are you doing right now? Write answers to these questions. Use the present progressive.

What time is it?

Where are you?

What are you doing?

What are you thinking about?

Is anyone with you? If so, what is that person doing?

**EXAMPLE:** It's eight o'clock in the evening, and I'm sitting at the kitchen table. I'm not eating. I'm doing my homework, and I'm listening to the radio. I'm thinking about what to write here, but I'm also thinking about my weekend plans. Nobody is at home with me. My brother is at soccer practice. I don't know where my parents are. Maybe they're visiting my grandparents.

# UNIT 16 Present Progressive: Yes / No Questions and Wh- Questions

## EXERCISE 1: Present Progressive: Yes / No Questions and Answers

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions. Then write short answers. If you don't know an answer, write **I don't know**.

1. doing / you / a grammar exercise / Are

Are you doing a grammar exercise?

Yes, I am.

2. glasses / wearing / you / Are

3. your English teacher / correcting / Is / papers

4. a movie / you and a friend / watching / Are

5. your classmates / doing / this exercise / now / Are

6. Are / having / with your neighbors / dinner / you

7. shining / the sun / Is

8. your friends / Are / for you / waiting

9. working / Are / your parents

10. coughing / Are / you

(continued on next page)

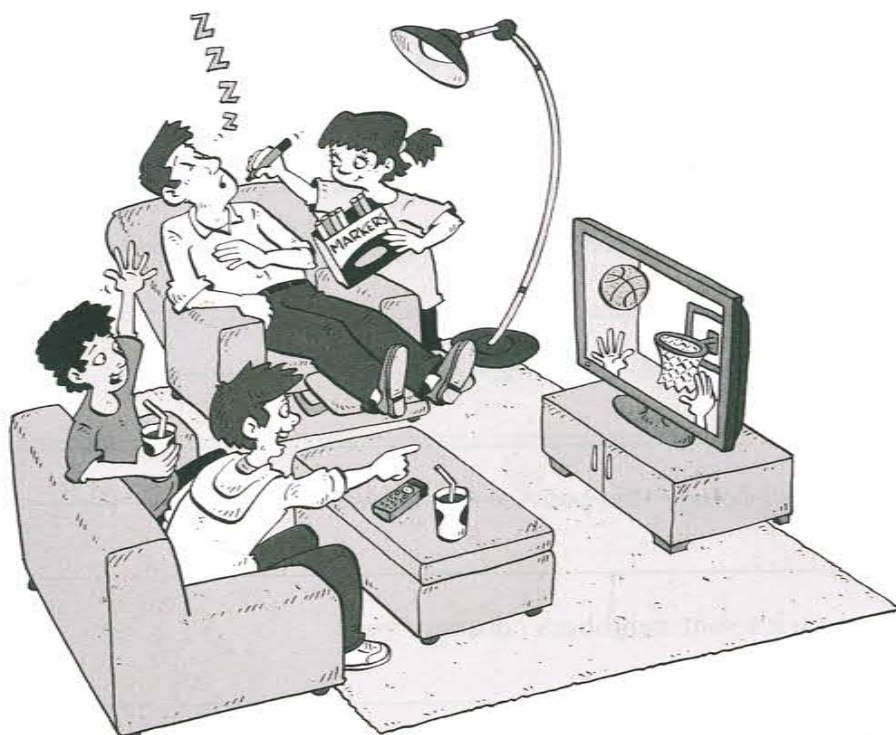


11. Is / helping / your teacher / you

12. outside / the children / Are / playing

## EXERCISE 2: Present Progressive: Wh- Questions and Answers

Look at the picture. Read the answers. Then complete the questions with **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, or **why**.



- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. <u>What</u> is the little girl holding? | A box of markers.  |
| 2. _____ is sleeping?                      | The man.           |
| 3. _____ is the man sleeping?              | He's tired.        |
| 4. _____ is the little girl standing?      | Near the man.      |
| 5. _____ are the boys watching?            | A basketball game. |
| 6. _____ are the boys sitting?             | On the sofa.       |
| 7. _____ is doing something wrong?         | The little girl.   |

## EXERCISE 3: Present Progressive: Yes / No Questions

Write questions. Use the words in parentheses.

1. A: Yoko's in class.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *Is she listening to the teacher?* (listen to the teacher)

A: Probably.

2. A: Mary's in the bedroom.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)

A: Maybe.

3. A: All the children are at the playground.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (play)

A: Probably.

4. A: My son and his friend are at the swimming pool.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)

A: I think so.

5. A: John's at the ATM machine.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (get money)

A: Probably.

6. A: My parents are on vacation.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (have a good time)

A: I hope so.

7. A: Carol's at the hospital.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (visit someone)

A: I don't know.

8. A: Warren and Anne are outside.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (play tennis)

A: I think so.

(continued on next page)

9. A: Julie's under the car.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (fix something)

A: Maybe.

10. A: Michael isn't here yet.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (come)

A: I think so.

11. A: There are two people in the hall.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (wait for me)

A: I don't know.

12. A: A man's behind you.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (follow me)

A: I don't know.

#### EXERCISE 4: Present Progressive: Wh- Questions and Answers

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions.

1. doing / you and Kevin / What / are

What are you and Kevin doing?

2. watching / are / Why / you / an old movie

3. the people / are / talking about / What

4. Who / Kevin / is / meeting

5. meeting / they / are / Where

6. are / Why / meeting / they / at the mall

7. laughing / is / Who

8. they / What / laughing about / are

9. sitting / you / Where / are

10. are / you / What / eating

#### EXERCISE 5: Present Progressive: Wh- Questions

Write the correct questions from Exercise 4.

1. Why are you watching an old movie?

Because it's one of my favorite movies.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

His old friends Peter Sanchez and Tommy Maguire.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

I am watching an old movie. Kevin is meeting some people.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Ice cream.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Old movies.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Tommy works there.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

Something funny in a movie.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

In the living room.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

The actors in the movie.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

At the mall.



### EXERCISE 6: Present Progressive: *Who* for Subject or Object

Complete the conversations. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. **A:** What are you doing?  
**B:** I'm talking on the phone.  
**A:** Who are you talking to?  
**a.** is talking      **b.** are you talking  
**B:** A friend.
2. **A:** What are you doing?  
**B:** I'm cooking for the party.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_ to the party?  
**a.** is coming      **b.** are they coming  
**B:** Some people from work.
3. **A:** Where's Conor?  
**B:** He's playing in the backyard.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_ with?  
**a.** is playing      **b.** is he playing  
**B:** Some friends from school.
4. **A:** The music is nice.  
**B:** Yes, it is.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
**a.** is playing      **b.** is he playing  
**B:** My son.
5. **A:** What are you doing?  
**B:** I'm writing a letter.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
**a.** is writing      **b.** are you writing to  
**B:** My cousin.

6. **A:** Are the kids at home?  
**B:** No, they're helping someone with some packages.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. is helping                      b. are they helping  
**B:** The older couple down the street.
7. **A:** Nurse Richards, is anybody still waiting in the office?  
**B:** Yes.  
**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. is waiting                      b. are they waiting  
**B:** Ms. Gomez and Mr. Robertson.

### EXERCISE 7: Present Progressive: *Wh*- Questions

*Write questions. Use the present progressive.*

1. A: Doug is painting something.  
B: What is he painting?  
A: I'm not sure. I think it's a portrait.
2. A: I'm reading.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: A very good book.
3. A: The kids are coughing.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: They're catching a cold.
4. A: My husband's cooking.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Dinner.
5. A: Someone's coming.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: I think it's your sister.

(continued on next page)

6. A: I'm going to bed.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm tired.

7. A: We're going.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: To the supermarket.

8. A: I'm selling my car.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's old.

9. A: Monica and Chris are swimming.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: In the pool near the park.

10. A: I'm watching TV.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: The baseball game.

11. A: The police officers are watching someone.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: That young man over there.

12. A: Jane's dating someone new.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Eric Snyder.

### EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: Are you <sup>watching</sup> ~~watch~~ the game?

B: No, I'm watching an old movie. This is one of my favorite scenes.

A: What happening? Who the people are waiting for?

B: They're all standing around and waiting for the wizard.

A: Who's standing in the middle? Is she the wizard?

B: No, she is waiting for the wizard. She needs his help. Look, here he comes now.

A: What he wearing? He is wearing pajamas?

B: No, he's not wearing. Those are his special clothes. They give him special powers.

A: This is a stupid movie. Can we change the channel and watch the game?

### EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Imagine a friend is watching a movie on TV. You want to know what is happening. Write down questions to ask your friend.

EXAMPLE: What are you watching?  
Who are the actors?

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Simple Present and Present Progressive;  
Non-Action Verbs

## EXERCISE 1: Simple Present

Match the occupations with the activities.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>  i  </u> 1. artists      | a. bake bread and cake      |
| <u>     </u> 2. bakers       | b. count money              |
| <u>     </u> 3. bank tellers | c. cut meat                 |
| <u>     </u> 4. bus drivers  | d. do experiments           |
| <u>     </u> 5. butchers     | e. drive buses              |
| <u>     </u> 6. doctors      | f. examine patients         |
| <u>     </u> 7. gardeners    | g. feed animals             |
| <u>     </u> 8. mechanics    | h. fix cars                 |
| <u>     </u> 9. journalists  | i. paint pictures           |
| <u>     </u> 10. scientists  | j. serve food               |
| <u>     </u> 11. waitresses  | k. water plants and flowers |
| <u>     </u> 12. zookeepers  | l. write articles           |

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Present and Present Progressive

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in Exercise 1.

- Scott's a doctor. He examines patients every day. Right now he's in his office. He is examining a patient.
- Marilyn's a bus driver. She \_\_\_\_\_ five days a week. Right now she's at work. She \_\_\_\_\_ a bus.
- Larry's a mechanic. Every day he \_\_\_\_\_. Right now he's at his garage. He \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
- Anne's a waitress. Every day she \_\_\_\_\_. Right now she's at the restaurant. She \_\_\_\_\_ food.
- Sandra and Peter are artists. They \_\_\_\_\_. almost every day. Right now they're both at their studios. They \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.

- Nicholas and Catherine are scientists. They \_\_\_\_\_ every day. Right now they're in the lab. They \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment.
- Renée and Cathy are journalists. They \_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon. They're at work right now. They \_\_\_\_\_ an article.
- Arthur's a butcher. He \_\_\_\_\_ every day. Right now he's at his store. He \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
- Linda's a bank teller. She \_\_\_\_\_ all day long. Right now she's at the bank. She \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- Barry and Fred are bakers. They \_\_\_\_\_ every morning. They're in the kitchen now. They \_\_\_\_\_ bread and cake.
- Ruth's a gardener. She \_\_\_\_\_ almost every day. Right now she's at work. She \_\_\_\_\_ plants and flowers.
- Jeffrey's a zookeeper. He \_\_\_\_\_ two times a day. Right now he's in the elephant house. He \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.

## EXERCISE 3: Action Verbs and Non-Action Verbs

Underline the verb in each sentence. Then write action verb or non-action verb.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. I <u>love</u> to travel.                    | <u>non-action verb</u> |
| 2. Does it <u>rain</u> a lot in San Francisco? | <u>action verb</u>     |
| 3. All the hotels have swimming pools.         | _____                  |
| 4. Hotel guests have meals in their rooms.     | _____                  |
| 5. We don't know much about the place.         | _____                  |
| 6. Why are you packing the suitcases now?      | _____                  |
| 7. You need a passport.                        | _____                  |

(continued on next page)

8. I'm writing a postcard to my parents.
9. Steve flies to California every month.
10. Do you send emails home every day?
11. The food looks good.
12. He looks at the guidebook constantly.
13. Do we owe any money?
14. Many tourists visit Paris every year.
15. Cell phones are useful on trips.

### EXERCISE 4: Simple Present and Present Progressive

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. This phone has a lot of cool features. Here, look.  
**a.** has **b.** 's having
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ help. Let's ask the teacher.  
**a.** need **b.** 're needing
3. I'm busy. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.  
**a.** talk **b.** 'm talking
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ it. Explain it to her again.  
**a.** doesn't understand **b.** isn't understanding
5. Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ his family. That's why he's sad.  
**a.** misses **b.** 's missing
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the right place. Look over there!  
**a.** don't look **b.** aren't looking
7. There's a problem, but I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.  
**a.** don't know **b.** 'm not knowing
8. I \_\_\_\_\_. Don't talk to me!  
**a.** think **b.** 'm thinking
9. That shirt \_\_\_\_\_ good. Buy it!  
**a.** looks **b.** 's looking

10. \_\_\_\_\_ that guy is nice?  
a. Do you think                      b. Are you thinking
11. There's a red cell phone on the table. \_\_\_\_\_ to you?  
a. Does it belong                  b. Is it belonging
12. The little boy is unhappy. That's why he \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. cries                                b. 's crying
13. Let's stay. I \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.  
a. have                                b. 'm having
14. That music \_\_\_\_\_ terrible. Turn it off!  
a. sounds                             b. 's sounding

### EXERCISE 5: Simple Present and Present Progressive

Complete the conversation. Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions if possible.

- A: What do you want **1. (you / want)** to do now?
- B: I don't care **2. (not care)**. I want **3. (you / want)** to go to the movies?
- A: What are you going to play **4. (play)**?
- B: I don't know **5. (not know)**. I don't have **6. (not have)** my phone with me to check online.
- A: Well, let's take a walk to the movie theater and see. It's only two blocks away.
- B: But it is raining **7. (rain)**.
- A: So what? I have an umbrella **8. (have)**.
- B: But I don't have one **9. (not have)**.
- A: Well, take mine. I don't need it **10. (not need)**. This coat is **11. (be)** waterproof and I like the rain **12. (like)**.
- B: OK. Thanks.
- A: Maybe Alex wants to come with us **13. (want)**.
- B: I don't think so **14. (not think)**. He has a lot of homework **15. (have)** tonight. He is doing it right now **16. (do)**.

(continued on next page)



A: But I \_\_\_\_\_ his voice. He \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.  
17. (hear) 18. (talk)

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ to a classmate. There's something he \_\_\_\_\_, and he \_\_\_\_\_ some help.  
19. (talk) 20. (not understand) 21. (get)

A: How \_\_\_\_\_?  
22. (you / know)

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ everything.  
23. (know)

A: Well, you \_\_\_\_\_ what's playing at the movies. So let's go and see!  
24. (not know)

### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct eight more.

ALAN: Hi, Marsha. This is Alan. What <sup>are you doing</sup> ~~do you do~~ right now?

MARSHA: Oh, hi, Alan. I cut some vegetables for dinner.

ALAN: Are you preparing dinner at this time every evening?

MARSHA: Yeah, usually. We are eating dinner at around 8:00 or 8:30. Why? When do you have dinner?

ALAN: Oh, my family and I are eating much earlier. The kids are being usually hungry by 6:30 or 7:00.

MARSHA: Really? Our kids are having a snack at 5:00. Then they're not hungry until 8:00. So, what's up?

ALAN: Listen. I work on a report for the office, and there is a problem. Are you having a couple of minutes to talk about it?

MARSHA: Sure.

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### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Write about something you are doing differently these days. Say what you usually do and how things are different now. Use the simple present and present progressive.

EXAMPLE: I'm living away from home for the first time in my life. I usually live with my family, but right now I'm attending college and living in a dormitory. At home my mother cleans and does my laundry, but here I clean my own room and do my own laundry. It's not a lot of fun. I miss my mother—but not only because I hate to clean!

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## 18

Match the sentences.

- a. She washed it yesterday.
- b. Her boyfriend called her yesterday to say, "I love you."
- c. She watched it last night.
- d. She didn't sleep much last night.
- e. She didn't eat breakfast or lunch.
- f. She didn't visit them last weekend.
- g. Her boyfriend forgot her birthday.
- h. She cooked all day yesterday.
- i. She didn't study very much.

Complete the sentences. Use **yesterday** or **last**.

Complete the sentences. Use **yesterday** or **last**.

Detective's Notes on Mr. Horace Smith	
April 15th Traveled to Vancouver	May 19th
April 25th Borrowed \$20,000	7:00 AM Arrived at work
	2:00 PM Finished work
May 13th Moved into new apartment	6:00 PM Returned to the office
	11:00 PM Picked someone up at a hotel
(Nothing unusual until May 19th)	

It's Thursday, May 20th. Here's our report on Horace Smith.

- \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>Last</sup> month Horace Smith traveled to Vancouver.  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ month he also borrowed \$20,000 from the  
2. bank. \_\_\_\_\_ week he moved into a new apartment.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ morning, he arrived at work at seven o'clock. At two o'clock  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon, he finished work. Then something strange  
5. happened. He returned to the office at six o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ evening and  
6. picked someone up at a hotel at eleven o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
7.

A. Answer the questions.

- a. What day of the week is it today? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What month is it now? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What year is it now? \_\_\_\_\_



B. Use the answers from Part A (at the bottom of page 105) to rewrite the sentences.  
Use **ago**.

1. Karen washed her car last Saturday. (Answered as though today is Monday.)

Karen washed her car two days ago.

2. Karen learned how to drive in 2005.

3. Karen visited her high school friends last May.

4. Karen called her grandparents last Monday.

5. Karen talked to her parents last Friday.

6. Karen shared an apartment with friends in 2008.

7. Karen traveled to Hong Kong last December.

8. Karen invited some friends for dinner last Wednesday.

9. Karen worked in Miami in 2009.

10. Karen started her own business last September.

#### EXERCISE 4: Simple Past: Affirmative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use subject pronouns.

1. Pete walks to work every day.

He walked to work yesterday too.

2. Lenny, Mike, and Warren play basketball every Saturday.

They played basketball last Saturday too.

3. Ellen washes her clothes every Sunday.

She washed her clothes last Sunday too.

4. My classmates study every night.

They studied last night too.

5. Robert works in his garden every weekend.

He worked in his garden last weekend too.

6. Norman picks up his daughter after school every day.

He picked up his daughter yesterday too.

7. Anna talks to her son every Friday night.

She talked to her son last Friday night too.

8. Michele and her husband travel to France every summer.

They traveled to France last summer too.

9. The bank closes at 3:00 P.M. every day.

It closed yesterday too.

10. Adam and his sister watch TV every night.

They watched TV last night too.

#### EXERCISE 5: Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I watched TV last night, but I didn't watch a movie.  
(watch) (not watch)

2. We enjoyed our lunch at the hotel yesterday, but we didn't enjoy our dinner.  
(enjoy) (not enjoy)

3. I emailed you on Monday, but I didn't email you on Tuesday.  
(email) (not email)

4. The plane landed yesterday morning, but it didn't land on time.  
(land) (not land)

5. Monica promised to call last Saturday, but she didn't promise to come.  
(promise) (not promise)

6. We visited Toronto last year, but we didn't visit Montreal.  
(visit) (not visit)

7. Lucy tried to change her ticket, but she didn't try to change her husband's ticket.  
(try) (not try)

(continued on next page)

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot yesterday morning, but we \_\_\_\_\_ a lot yesterday afternoon.  
(walk) (not walk)
9. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting last week.  
(cancel) (not cancel)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ a car last week, but they \_\_\_\_\_ a big car.  
(rent) (not rent)

### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the email. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

To: bliu  
From: hrseiung  
Re: My trip so far

I arrived at the hotel at ten o'clock ~~we~~ last night. I enjoy the flight, but the plane didn't landed on time. This morning we walked around the town. (We not rent a car because it was very expensive.) I try to speak Spanish to some of the people in the stores, but they didn't understand me. Ago a few hours we did visited a very famous park and listen to some great musicians. We're having a really good time so far.

### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Imagine you are a foreigner visiting your city for the first time. Write a postcard about all the interesting places you visited in your city. Use the simple past and at least two time markers.

**EXAMPLE:** Hi. We arrived in Istanbul two days ago. The weather is beautiful and I'm having a great time. Yesterday Martha and I toured Topkapi Palace and shopped in the Turkish Bazaar. I wanted so many things, but I didn't buy much. Last night we dined at a restaurant on the Bosphorus Strait and watched all the boats go by. Istanbul is really a great place to visit!

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# Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements with Irregular Verbs

## EXERCISE 1: Regular and Irregular Verbs

Underline the simple past verb form in each sentence. Write **regular** if it is regular. Write **irregular** if it is irregular. Then write the base form of the verb.

- |  |                  |             |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| 1. This morning I <u>got</u> up at seven o'clock.    | <u>irregular</u> | <u>get</u>  |
| 2. I <u>washed</u> my face and hands.                | <u>regular</u>   | <u>wash</u> |
| 3. Then I put on my clothes.                         | _____            | _____       |
| 4. I had orange juice and toast for breakfast.       | _____            | _____       |
| 5. After breakfast, I brushed my teeth.              | _____            | _____       |
| 6. I left the house at 7:45.                         | _____            | _____       |
| 7. I arrived at school at 8:15.                      | _____            | _____       |
| 8. Class began at 8:30.                              | _____            | _____       |
| 9. We learned some new grammar rules in class today. | _____            | _____       |
| 10. Class finished at 11:30.                         | _____            | _____       |
| 11. I met some friends for lunch.                    | _____            | _____       |
| 12. We ate at a pizza place.                         | _____            | _____       |
| 13. After lunch, we went to a swimming pool.         | _____            | _____       |
| 14. We stayed there until five o'clock.              | _____            | _____       |

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Past of Irregular Verbs: Affirmative Statements

Complete each sentence with the simple past form of the verb.

- I didn't see Miguel. I saw Carlos.
- I didn't get up at 6:00. I \_\_\_\_\_ up at 7:00.
- We didn't eat dinner at home. We \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at a restaurant.
- She didn't put the bag in the bedroom. She \_\_\_\_\_ it in the kitchen.
- Ming didn't go shopping on Saturday. He \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Friday.

- I didn't have eggs for breakfast. I \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.
- Dr. Wu didn't say that. Dr. Gomez \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Louisa didn't know all the answers. She only \_\_\_\_\_ three.
- We didn't meet any people from Mexico, but we \_\_\_\_\_ people from Peru.
- Jack didn't come to the party. His wife \_\_\_\_\_ instead.
- Adam and Paula didn't sell their TV. They \_\_\_\_\_ their computer.
- Mr. Daly didn't teach math. He \_\_\_\_\_ history.
- Nick and Jenna didn't leave yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ three days ago.
- I didn't buy a shirt. I \_\_\_\_\_ a hat.
- The movie didn't begin at 8:00. It \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:45.

## EXERCISE 3: Simple Past of Irregular Verbs: Negative Statements

Write true sentences.

- I / become / an English teacher / last year  
I didn't become an English teacher last year.
- I / eat / 3 kilos of oranges for breakfast / yesterday morning  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / sleep / 21 hours / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / bring / a horse to English class / two weeks ago  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / go / to the moon / last month  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / meet / the leader of my country / last night  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / find / \$10,000 in a brown paper bag / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)

8. I / do / this exercise / two years ago

9. I / swim / 30 kilometers / yesterday

10. I / speak / English perfectly / 10 years ago

#### EXERCISE 4: Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the diary. Use the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

I had a nice day today. I up until ten o'clock, so I dressed quickly and to the Fine Arts Museum.

I Cindy and Frank there, and we into the museum to see a new exhibit. We everything because we enough time. The exhibit at one o'clock.

We at a Chinese restaurant near the museum, and then we a bus to the Downtown Shopping Mall. We at the mall for a couple of hours and look

around. I a new shirt, but Frank and Cindy anything.

Cindy and Frank back home with me, and I dinner here. I much in the refrigerator, so I to the supermarket to get some things. I Ramón there and him for dinner too.

We until late, and after dinner we a DVD. Ramón, Cindy, and Frank until after midnight.

It's one o'clock in the morning now, and I'm tired. It's time to go to bed. Good night!

#### EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the paragraph. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

Barack Obama <sup>became</sup> ~~become~~ the 44th president of the United States in January 2009. He born in Hawaii in 1961. His father was Kenyan, and his mother was American. They meet at the University of Hawaii and got married, but they didn't stay married for a long time. After his parents divorced, his mother married a man from Indonesia and taked her son to live in Jakarta from the age of six to ten. Then he returned to Hawaii. He spended a lot of time with his grandparents. He graduated from high school in 1979, but he didn't went to college in Hawaii. He leaved Hawaii in 1979 to attend college in California, but he stayed there only two years. Then he go to Columbia University in New York and graduated from there in 1983.

#### EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about the life of a family member or friend. Use the simple past.

EXAMPLE: My uncle was a lawyer in Argentina. He left the country for political reasons and came to the United States. In this country, he went back to school and became a librarian. He and my aunt were married for 40 years and had five children. He was very happy with his life. He often said, "I am a lucky man."



# UNIT 20 Simple Past: Yes / No and Wh- Questions

## EXERCISE 1: Simple Past: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

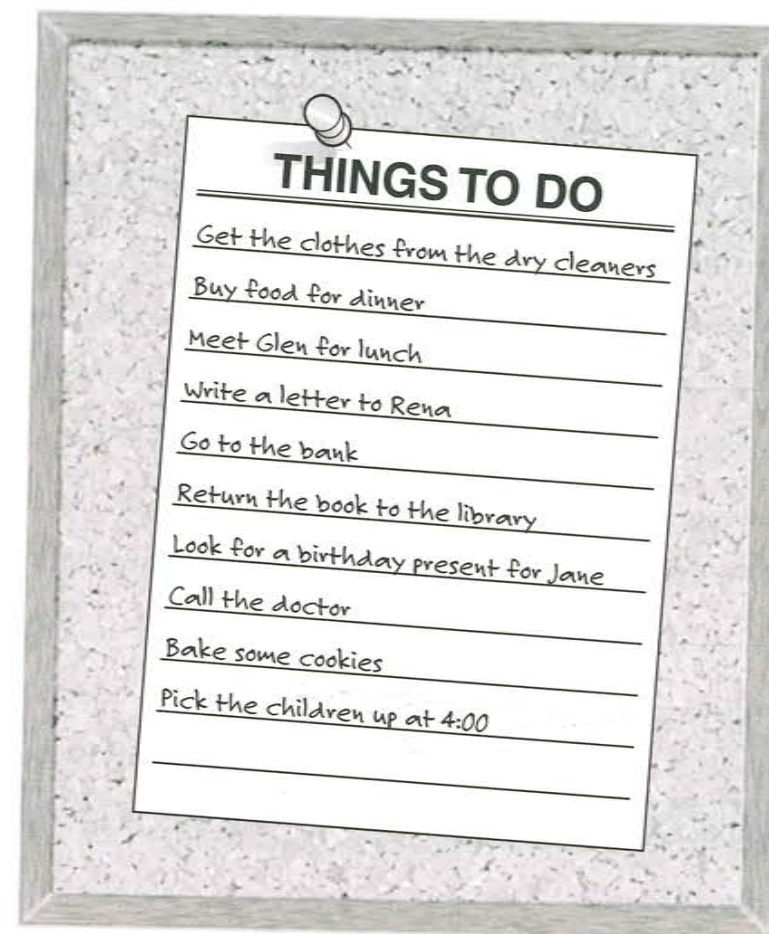
Read the information about William Shakespeare. Then read the questions an interviewer asked. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

William Shakespeare, 1564–1616	Place of birth and death: Stratford-upon-Avon, England
Married Anne Hathaway, 1582	
Moved to London without family after 1585; worked there as actor and playwright until 1610	Daughter Susanna, born in 1583 Twins Hamnet and Judith, born in 1585 Wrote over 35 plays and 154 poems

- Did Shakespeare work in London? Yes, he did.
- Did Shakespeare live in London? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare have any children? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare's family live with him in London? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare write a lot of plays? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare work as an actor? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare's wife have five children? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Shakespeare die in London? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Past: Affirmative Statements and Yes / No Questions

Look at Sharon's list. Read her conversation with her husband. Write her husband's questions. Then complete each answer. Use the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.



SHARON: Steven, you always say I forget to do things. Well, today I remembered to do everything.

STEVEN: Are you sure? Let's see your list. Did you get the clothes from the dry cleaners?

SHARON: Uh-huh. I put them in the closet. 1.

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_ 2. (put)

SHARON: Yes, I did. I \_\_\_\_\_ some chicken, some vegetables, and some apples for dessert. 3.

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_ 4. (get)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_ 5.

(continued on next page)

SHARON: Yeah. We \_\_\_\_\_ at a great Thai restaurant.  
6. (eat)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
7.

SHARON: Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it at the post office.  
8. (mail)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
9.

SHARON: Yes, I did. I \_\_\_\_\_ both of the checks.  
10. (deposit)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
11.

SHARON: Yes, I did. And I \_\_\_\_\_ out another book by the same author.  
12. (take)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
13.

SHARON: Yeah. I \_\_\_\_\_ her a sweater.  
14. (buy)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
15.

SHARON: Uh-huh. He \_\_\_\_\_ all the test results are fine.  
16. (say)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
17.

SHARON: Of course. And I \_\_\_\_\_ a few here for you. They're delicious!  
18. (have)

STEVEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
19.

SHARON: Oh no, I \_\_\_\_\_! What time is it?  
20. (forget)

### EXERCISE 3: Simple Past: Wh- Questions

Match the questions and answers.

- e 1. Who wrote *The Merchant of Venice*?  
\_\_\_\_ 2. When did the movie *The Merchant of Venice* come out?  
\_\_\_\_ 3. Who did you see the movie with?  
\_\_\_\_ 4. Why did you want to see the movie?  
\_\_\_\_ 5. How long did it take you to read the play?  
\_\_\_\_ 6. Who starred in the movie?  
\_\_\_\_ 7. Where did you see the movie?  
\_\_\_\_ 8. What did you think of the movie?  
\_\_\_\_ 9. When did Shakespeare write *The Merchant of Venice*?

- a. Al Pacino and Jeremy Irons.  
b. My roommate.  
c. Hundreds of years ago.  
d. At home on a DVD.  
e. Shakespeare.  
f. In 2005.  
g. Because I like the play.  
h. It was pretty good.  
i. About a month.

### EXERCISE 4: Simple Past: Wh- Questions

Write questions. Use the simple past. Then answer the questions. (If you need help, the answers are at the end of the exercise on page 118, but they are not in order.)

1. Where / Arnold Schwarzenegger / grow up

Where did Arnold Schwarzenegger grow up?

In Austria.

2. When / a person / walk on the moon / for the first time

3. What / J. K. Rowling / write

4. Where / the Olympic Games / start

5. Why / many people / go to California / in 1849

6. How long / Bill Clinton / live in the White House

7. What / Alfred Hitchcock / make

8. Why / the Chinese / build the Great Wall

(continued on next page)



9. How long / World War II / last in Europe

10. When / Christopher Columbus / sail to / America

About six years.

Eight years.

In 1492.

In 1969.

~~In Austria.~~

In Greece.

Movies.

The *Harry Potter* books.

They wanted to find gold.

They wanted to keep foreigners out of the country.

### EXERCISE 5: Questions with *Who* as Subject or Object

Write questions. Use *who* and the verbs in parentheses.

1. A: I went to San Francisco during my vacation.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *Who did you go* \_\_\_\_\_ with?  
(go)

A: My friends Adam and Jean.

B: How did you get there?

A: By car.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *Who drove* \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(drive)

A: We all did.

2. A: Those are beautiful flowers. \_\_\_\_\_ them to you?  
(give)

B: My boyfriend.

3. A: I went to a party at my old high school last night.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
(see)

A: I saw a few old friends.

4. A: You got a phone call a couple of minutes ago.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(call)

A: A woman. Her name was Betty Kowalski.

5. A: Did you ever read the book *The Old Man and the Sea*?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
(write)

A: Ernest Hemingway.

6. A: Where are the children?

B: At Ryan Santiago's house.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ them there?  
(take)

B: Ryan's mother.

7. A: My wife sent the money to your office a month ago.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ it to?  
(send)

A: Nicole Sanda.

8. A: The car is so clean. \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
(clean)

B: I took it to a car wash.

A: It looks great.

9. A: Did you hear the news? Kay got married.

B: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(marry)

A: A guy from Oklahoma. I don't know his name.

10. A: My grandparents went to Arizona for two months last winter.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ with?  
(stay)

A: My cousin, Howard. He has a big house there.



## EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected.  
Find and correct five more.

A: What movie <sup>did you</sup> ~~you did~~ see?

B: I went to see *Invictus*.

A: Who did star in it?

B: Matt Damon and Morgan Freeman.

A: Who directed it?

B: Clint Eastwood.

A: What did it be about?

B: It was about Nelson Mandela and his relationship with the coach of the Springboks,  
the national rugby team of South Africa.

A: When it took place?

B: In the 1990s, after Mandela became president of South Africa.

A: Did you liked the movie?

B: Yes, I did like. My husband liked it too, especially the rugby games.

## EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

You know a friend went to the movies last week. Email your friend about the movie.  
Write down questions to ask. Use the simple past.

EXAMPLE: What movie did you see last week?  
Did you like it?

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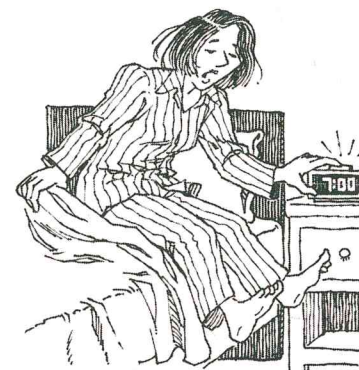
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# PART VII VERB REVIEW AND CONTRAST AND EXPANSION

## UNIT 21 Simple Past Review

### EXERCISE 1: Simple Past: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in parentheses.



1. Ana didn't get (get) out of bed at six o'clock yesterday.



2. She made (make) breakfast.



3. She left (leave) for class at half past eight.



4. She and her classmates were (be) all tired.

(continued on next page)





5. She \_\_\_\_\_ lunch  
(have)  
alone.



6. In the afternoon, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ golf.  
(play)



7. She \_\_\_\_\_ some  
(buy)  
dog food.



8. She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner  
(eat)  
with her friend Marcia.



9. After dinner, she and her dog  
Rocky \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
(watch)

\*\*\*\*serzt\*\*\*\*

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Past: Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Answer the questions. Use short answers.

- Did you use this book last year? No, I didn't.
- Were your parents born in New York? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you buy anything yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
- Was your father a good student? \_\_\_\_\_
- Was it cold yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you take a shower yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you born in a hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did your parents get married five years ago? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you and a friend go to the movies last night? \_\_\_\_\_
- Was the last grammar exercise easy? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did your English teacher give you a test last week? \_\_\_\_\_
- Were you absent from your last English class? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Past of Be: Yes / No Questions and Answers

Write questions and answers. Use the simple past of be.

- A: Was George Washington a soldier? (George Washington / a soldier)  
B: Yes, he was a soldier and president. (yes / he / a soldier and president)
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you / good at history in school)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (yes / it / my favorite subject)
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (your history books / interesting)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (they / OK)
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you / a talkative child)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (no / I / very quiet)
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (your parents / born in the United States)  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (no / they / born in Colombia)

(continued on next page)

6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (your mother / born in 1942)  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ (yes / she / born in May 1942)
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (Michael Jordan / a great baseball player)  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ (no / he / a great basketball player)
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (the movie about Ray Charles / good)  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_ (yes / the actor / outstanding)

#### EXERCISE 4: Simple Past: Wh- Questions

Complete the conversations. Circle the correct questions and write them on the lines.

1. A: I was absent yesterday.

B: What was wrong?

a. Who was absent?

**(b.)** What was wrong?

A: I was ill.

2. A: We had dinner at the new Mexican restaurant.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. How was the food?

b. Did you like the food?

A: Yes. It was very good.

3. A: You forgot Cathy's birthday.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. When was it?

b. Where was she?

A: Last Thursday.

4. A: I went to bed at eight o'clock last night.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. What did you do?

b. Why were you so tired?

A: I don't know. I didn't feel very well.

5. A: You missed a great party.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Who was there?

b. How was the party?

A: People from our class and their friends.

6. A: I found your keys.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Where did you find them?

b. Why were they there?

A: Under the desk.

7. A: I got everything right on the test.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Really? Where were the answers to the first and third questions?

b. Really? What were the answers to the first and third questions?

A: The answer to the first was C, and D was the answer to the third.

8. A: We were on vacation for two weeks.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Where did you go?

b. How was it?

A: It was great.

9. A: We had a great time in Hong Kong.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Who were you with?

b. When did you go there?

A: We were there about two years ago.

10. A: I went to a great movie with Andrea last night.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Why didn't you call me and see if I wanted to go?

b. Why did you go with Andrea and not me?

A: I did, but you weren't home.



## EXERCISE 5: Simple Past: Wh- Questions

Complete the questions. Use **was**, **were**, or **did**. Then match the questions and answers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| e 1. Where <u>did</u> you go on vacation? | a. My friend Ginny.                        |
| 2. When _____ the flight from New York?   | b. It was fine, but it rained a few times. |
| 3. What _____ you see?                    | c. By plane and bus.                       |
| 4. How _____ the weather?                 | d. Istanbul.                               |
| 5. Where _____ you stay?                  | e. Turkey.                                 |
| 6. How _____ you travel around Turkey?    | f. I always wanted to go to Turkey.        |
| 7. Who _____ with you?                    | g. At different hotels.                    |
| 8. When _____ your vacation?              | h. On May 10th.                            |
| 9. How _____ the restaurants?             | i. Many interesting things.                |
| 10. Why _____ you go there?               | j. Some people in the hotels.              |
| 11. Who _____ you meet?                   | k. Great—Turkish food is delicious.        |
| 12. What _____ your favorite place?       | l. In May.                                 |

## EXERCISE 6: Past of Be: Wh- Questions

Complete the conversations. Write correct questions.

- A:** Did you pay a lot of money for those sunglasses?

**B:** No, they were on sale.

**A:** When were they on sale \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Last week.
- A:** I tried to call you last night.

**B:** I wasn't home.

**A:** Where \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** At a friend's apartment.
- A:** Did you have your history test yesterday?

**B:** No, we had it today.

**A:** How \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** It was OK, but I didn't know the answers to two of the questions.

4. **A:** Did the kids go swimming?

**B:** No, they were afraid.

**A:** Why \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** The water was deep.

5. **A:** Did you go to the basketball game?

**B:** Yeah, it was a great game.

**A:** What \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** I don't remember the score, but our team won.

6. **A:** Those are beautiful shoes. Where did you get them?

**B:** At a store on Washington Street.

**A:** What \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** I think the name of the store was Dalton's. Or was it Dillon's?

7. **A:** Did your dog have her puppies yet?

**B:** She sure did—six of them.

**A:** When \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** They were born a few days ago.

8. **A:** What's new?

**B:** The police were here.

**A:** Why \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Someone called them, but I don't know why.

9. **A:** You were brave to go there alone.

**B:** I wasn't alone.

**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** My brother and sister.

10. **A:** Did you ever read this book?

**B:** Yes, it was about Eleanor Roosevelt.

**A:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** She was the wife of President Franklin Roosevelt.

## EXERCISE 7: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct eight more.

- A: Where <sup>did</sup> you grow up?
- B: In Montreal. I am born in Morocco, but I not live there for a long time, only two years.
- A: Did you liked life in Montreal?
- B: I loved it. It was home. But it not be easy for my parents. They always missed life in Morocco, especially the weather.
- A: Why were you move to New York?
- B: I went to college here and then I get a job, so I didn't went back to Canada.
- A: Where are your parents now?
- B: My father died before five years, and my mother is back in Morocco with her sisters.

## EXERCISE 8: Personal Writing

Write a biography of a grandparent or great grandparent or another relative who is no longer alive. Use the simple past.

EXAMPLE: My great grandmother was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1919. She married in 1940 and had three children. She was always a very independent woman. After my great grandfather died in 1952, she took over his business and ran it very successfully. Late in life, she took up painting. She was a talented artist, and she sold a number of her paintings. She also loved poetry and loved to recite poems. She really was an amazing woman.

# UNIT 22 Gerunds and Infinitives

## EXERCISE 1: Verbs

Match the sentences with the speakers.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <u>h</u> 1. I keep telling Ms. Fox that she needs rest.         | a. a language student |
| ___ 2. I enjoy fixing things.                                   | b. an athlete         |
| ___ 3. I can't stand cleaning all the time!                     | c. a waiter           |
| ___ 4. All of you need to study more.                           | d. an actor           |
| ___ 5. We're very competitive; we intend to win.                | e. a musician         |
| ___ 6. Do you want to order something to drink?                 | f. a maid             |
| ___ 7. I hope to speak English perfectly one day.               | g. a mechanic         |
| ___ 8. I avoid playing the piano late at night.                 | h. a doctor           |
| ___ 9. I prefer working in the movies to working in television. | i. a teacher          |

## EXERCISE 2: Infinitives and Gerunds

Make sentences with love, enjoy, and hate. Use an infinitive or gerund.

😊 = love    😊 = enjoy    ☹ = hate

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tom—😊—meet new people        | Tom enjoys meeting new people. |
| 2. Terry—☹—travel               | _____                          |
| 3. Marsha—😊—take photographs    | _____                          |
| 4. Elena—😊—write poems          | _____                          |
| 5. Steve—😊—be on an airplane    | _____                          |
| 6. Dana—😊—speak other languages | _____                          |
| 7. Rena—☹—work in an office     | _____                          |
| 8. Leo—😊—learn new things       | _____                          |



### EXERCISE 3: Verbs Plus Infinitives and Gerunds

Complete the sentences. Write the correct form of the verbs from the box.

be	do	move	relax	swim
<del>buy</del>	help	receive	study	talk

- A:** Why are you going to the store?

**B:** I want to buy some fruit.
- A:** Why do you go to the swimming pool on Sunday mornings?

**B:** I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays. It's quiet then.
- A:** Why are you angry with your roommate?

**B:** She never wants \_\_\_\_\_ with the housework.
- A:** Why are you closing the door?

**B:** I need \_\_\_\_\_ to you in private.
- A:** Why are Gina and Louis looking for an apartment?

**B:** They want \_\_\_\_\_.
- A:** Why are they going to the airport so late?

**B:** They do not need \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport until the evening.
- A:** Why do you write so many letters?

**B:** Because we like \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- A:** Why do you go to the library after class every day?

**B:** I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ my homework there.
- A:** Why do you and your wife always stay home on Sundays?

**B:** We like \_\_\_\_\_ one day a week.
- A:** Why are you putting your books away?

**B:** Because I finished \_\_\_\_\_ for the test.

### EXERCISE 4: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A:** Are you thinking about <sup>going</sup> ~~go~~ to graduate school?
- B:** Yes, I want be a software developer, so I need to get a master's degree.
- A:** Where do you plan working?
- B:** I don't know. I'm getting tired of live here, so I'm thinking about moving to Chicago.
- A:** Why Chicago?
- B:** I was born there, and I always enjoy to visit the city. What about you? What are your plans?
- A:** Oh, I don't know. I avoid to think about the future.

### EXERCISE 5: Personal Writing

Write about yourself as a language learner. Use gerunds and infinitives. Talk about these things, or your own ideas:

- Your likes and dislikes about learning English
- Your learning strategies
- Your hopes and/or plans

**EXAMPLE:** *I really want to speak English well, so every day I try to learn five new words. I write them down on flashcards and look at them at different times of the day. In class, I avoid speaking to people from my country. I speak more English that way. I really enjoy being in a class with people from different countries, and I hope to take another English class.*

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# UNIT 23 Simple Present, Present Progressive, and Simple Past

## EXERCISE 1: Simple Present, Present Progressive, Simple Past: Time Expressions

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. These days I 'm living (live) with a roommate. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (have) meals together. Last night we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at a very nice restaurant.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time at the beach two days ago. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the beach very often. I don't think anyone is at the beach right now. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) raining.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) that now? Yesterday morning I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you not to do that again. You never \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me!
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) here a few years ago, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) here all the time. I spend every summer with my family in Haiti. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to you from there right now.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a smart phone for my birthday last year. At first, I used it only for phone calls, but these days I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it for all kinds of things. It's strange, but I hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ (make) phone calls with it now.

## EXERCISE 2: Simple Present, Present Progressive, Simple Past: Affirmative

Change the negative statements to positive statements.

1. He doesn't have many new ideas.  
He has many new ideas.
2. Scientists aren't coming up with new ways to use these medicines.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I didn't sleep well last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She didn't reject all of our ideas.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They're not inventing new uses for the phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Simple Present, Present Progressive, Simple Past: Negative

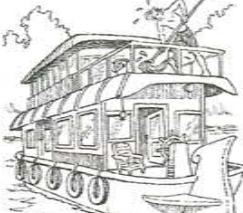
Change the positive statements to negative statements.


1. He enjoys doing research.  
He doesn't enjoy doing research.
2. I'm thinking about their plans for the future.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher gives homework every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We accepted all of their suggestions.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They discovered a cure for that disease.  
\_\_\_\_\_





# EXERCISE 4: Simple Present, Present Progressive, Simple Past

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.


1.  Jeremy has (have) a houseboat. He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it six years ago. He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) all the cleaning. That's why he \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) it right now.


2.  I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the information on a Post-it® note because you \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) the name and address last week. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / remember) the time of the appointment?

3.  I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the train. It often \_\_\_\_\_ (come) late. Yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) 15 minutes late, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for work.

4.  Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a car accident the day before yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) his shoulder.

Now he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the doctor's office. Dr. Tekka \_\_\_\_\_ (examine) him. Tom usually \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Dr. Ming, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on vacation last week.

5.  Tonya and Roy \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner late tonight. They usually \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at around six o'clock, but the children \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at a birthday party and \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) home until 6:30.

6.  We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a new car because ours \_\_\_\_\_ (get) old. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not start) every morning, and that \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a big problem. Yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ (not start), so we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the subway to work.

## EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- want*  
A: I ~~am wanting~~ to pay for these things.  
B: Do you pay with cash or a credit card?  
A: Credit. Here's my card.  
B: You forget to sign the back of it.  
A: Really? I didn't know that. I am using it just a few minutes ago and the cashier doesn't say anything.  
B: Oh, people are doing it all the time.

## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about a device, such as a smart phone or a GPS, that you own. Use the simple present, present progressive, and simple past. Answer these questions:

- Who invented it? (if you know)
- When did you get it?
- How do you usually use it?
- Are you using it now?

**EXAMPLE:** Last year I got a new smart phone. I made phone calls and sent text messages with my old cell phone. I use my smart phone to make calls and send messages too, but I also use it for many other things. I take photos and go online with it. I also check my email and listen to music on it. Sometimes I find directions with it. I'm not using it now. I'm doing this exercise with a pen in my workbook.

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## PART VIII THE FUTURE

# UNIT 24 Be going to for the Future

### EXERCISE 1: Future Time Markers

Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with another future time expression. Use **tonight** or combine the correct words from each column.

next	week
this	month
tomorrow	morning
	afternoon
	night
	evening

(It's eight o'clock in the morning on Saturday, April 7th.)

- The president of our college is going to speak about the plans in one hour.  
The president of our college is going to speak about the plans this morning.
- The professors are going to give their opinion about the plans in 10 hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The students are probably going to protest the plans in 36 hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The architects are going to present new plans for the campus in one week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The workers are going to start work on the new building in one month.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A story about new buildings on campus is going to be on TV in 14 hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We are going to take a tour of the new arts center in seven hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 2: Future Time Markers

Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with another future time expression. Use **in**.

(It is two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, October 13th.)

1. Max is going to attend a meeting at four o'clock this afternoon.

Max is going to attend a meeting in two hours.

2. Max is going to leave the office at 2:15 this afternoon.

3. Max and Debbie are going to get married on April 13th.

4. Debbie is going to start a new job on October 27th.

5. Debbie is going to take Max to her parents' home on Friday, October 17th.

## EXERCISE 3: Future Plans

What are your plans for tomorrow? Put a check (✓) next to the things you are probably going to do. Put an X next to the things you are definitely not going to do.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. study               | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. visit relatives       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. go shopping         | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. talk on the telephone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. take pictures       | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. take a shower         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. watch TV            | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. check my email       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. go out with friends | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. go skiing            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. listen to music     | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. stay home            |

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## EXERCISE 4: Be going to: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Write six true sentences about your plans for tomorrow. Use the information from Exercise 3.

EXAMPLE:

☒ study      ☒ visit relatives

I am going to study tomorrow.

I am not going to visit relatives tomorrow.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 5: Be going to: Affirmative Statements

Some people are going out. What are they going to do? Make guesses and write sentences with **be going to**.

Nora is taking a cell phone and car keys.

1. She's going to talk on the phone.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Jessica and Peter Greblo are taking a suitcase and a camera.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

David is taking a DVD and a textbook.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 6: *Be going to*: Negative Statements

Write sentences about the future. Use **not** and **be going to**.

1. It's Wednesday morning. Reggie usually plays tennis on Wednesday afternoon, but he has a bad cold.  
He isn't (OR He's not) going to play tennis this afternoon.
2. It's July. Joan usually takes a vacation in August, but she has money problems this year.  
 a vacation this August.
3. Mary always takes a shower in the morning, but there's no hot water today.  
 a shower this morning.
4. It's eleven o'clock in the morning. The children usually play outside after lunch, but the weather is terrible today.  
 outside this afternoon.
5. It's six o'clock. Carl and his wife usually watch television after dinner, but there's nothing good on television.  
 television tonight.
6. It's eleven o'clock. I usually eat lunch around noon, but I finished a big breakfast at 10:30.  
 lunch at noon today.
7. It's 12 noon. My friend and I like to swim on Saturday afternoons, but my friend went away for the weekend and I'm tired.  
 this afternoon.
8. It's nine o'clock in the morning. Dr. Morita usually sees patients at his office every morning, but there's an emergency at the hospital. He can't leave until noon.  
 patients at his office this morning.
9. I usually wake up at six o'clock in the morning, but tomorrow is a holiday.  
 at six o'clock tomorrow morning.
10. It's ten o'clock in the morning. The letter carrier usually delivers all the mail by one o'clock, but he started late this morning.  
 all the mail by one o'clock today.

### EXERCISE 7: *Be going to*: Wh- Questions

Write questions. Use **be going to**.

1. What / he / make  
What is he going to make?
2. Who / cook / tonight  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When / dinner / be / ready  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why / he / cook / so much food  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How long / he / need / to cook the dinner  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who / come  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How / he / cook / the lamb  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Where / all of your guests / sit  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What / you / do  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. How long / your guests / stay



## EXERCISE 8: Be going to: Wh- Questions

Write the correct questions from Exercise 7.

1. A: Who is going to cook tonight?  
B: My husband.
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Soup, salad, lamb, potatoes, some vegetables, and dessert.
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: We're going to have a dinner party.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: He's going to roast it in the oven.
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: About 15 of our relatives.
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My husband's fast. Probably two or three hours.
7. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I'm going to wash the dishes.
8. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: At around seven o'clock.
9. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: They're going to come at 6:00 and probably stay until about 11:00.
10. A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My sister's going to bring extra chairs.

## EXERCISE 9: Present Progressive for Now and for Future

Underline the verb in each sentence. Write **now** if the speaker is talking about now. Write **future** if the speaker is talking about the future.

1. Where is he going next week? future
2. Where is he going? now
3. I'm doing my homework. now

4. We're not having a meeting on Monday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They're moving in three weeks. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are you having dinner? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are you leaving soon? \_\_\_\_\_
8. The children are not sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Where are you going on the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Why is he coming? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 10: Present Progressive for Future

Roger and Helen are taking a trip to Great Britain. Here is their schedule. Write sentences about their future activities. Use the present progressive.

May 8	6:00 P.M.	Meet your group at the airport
	7:30	Fly to London
May 9	6:45 A.M.	Arrive in London
May 9 and 10		Stay at the London Regency Hotel
May 9	2:00 P.M.	Visit Buckingham Palace
	4:30	Have tea at the Ritz Hotel
	7:30	Go to the theater
May 10	9:00 A.M.	Go on a tour of central London
	12:00 P.M.	Eat lunch at a typical English pub
May 11	8:00 A.M.	Leave for Scotland



1. They are meeting their group at the airport at 6:00 P.M. on May 8.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 11: Present Progressive for Future: Yes / No Questions and Answers

Write questions. Use the present progressive. Then write short answers.

1. you / meet / friends / tomorrow

Are you meeting friends tomorrow?

Yes, I am. OR No, I'm not.

2. you / go / shopping / this weekend

3. you / work / next week

4. your friend / have / a party / next Saturday

5. your classmates / study / with you / tonight

6. your neighbor / come / to your place / tomorrow

7. your parents / move / next year

8. your classmates / have / dinner together / tomorrow

9. you and your friends / go to the movies / on the weekend

10. your teacher / make / lunch for you / tomorrow

## EXERCISE 12: Present Progressive for Future: Wh- Questions and Answers

Ask Stephanie about her vacation plans. Write questions. Use a word from each column and the present progressive.

Why		stay
When		take
Where		go
Who	you	go with
How long		leave
What		drive
How		get there

1. Where are you going?

To Colorado.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

On September 16th.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

By car.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Airplane tickets are too expensive.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Two weeks.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Some friends from college.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

A tent, sleeping bags, and bikes.



### EXERCISE 13: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are seven mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct six more.

- A: <sup>Is the</sup> ~~The~~ mayor going to meet with the police chief this morning?
- B: No, he isn't going. He goes to meet with the Parents' and Teachers' Association. They're going to talk about conditions in the schools. Then he's going to having lunch with a group of community leaders.
- A: What they are going to discuss?
- B: I don't know. But they aren't being happy with the budget for next year. There's going be less money for all the neighborhood centers!

### EXERCISE 14: Personal Writing

Write about changes in your life in the near future. Use **be going to** for the future.

EXAMPLE: I'm going to graduate from college next May, and I'm probably going to move to Los Angeles. I have some relatives there, so in the beginning, I'm going to stay with them. I hope to find a good job because I don't want to live with my family for a long time. I'm going to look for a job in city planning. I studied architecture in school, and that's my dream.

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## UNIT 25 Will for the Future; Future Time Markers

### EXERCISE 1: Will: Affirmative Statements

Complete the conversations. Use **I'll** and the words from the box.

<del>close the window</del>	get you some aspirin	help you	turn on the air conditioner
drive you	get you some water	make you a sandwich	wash them

- A: I'm cold.  
B: I'll close the window.
- A: I'm thirsty.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I can't lift this box.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I'm hot.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I'm hungry.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I have a headache.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I'm late for class.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- A: There are dirty dishes in the sink.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2: Will: Contractions

By the year 2050, many things in our lives will change. Rewrite the sentences. Replace the bold words with contractions.

- On average, people will be taller than they are today. **They will** also weigh more.  
On average, people will be taller than they are today. They'll also weigh more.
- Scientists will find cures for many diseases. **We will not** get sick as often.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Many more people will live to be 100 years old. **They will** also be healthier.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We will not** use paper money and coins for our purchases. **We will** use credit cards.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Robots will cook our meals and clean our homes. **We will** have a lot more leisure time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Cars will run on solar energy. **They will not** use gasoline.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Travel to the moon will be common. **We will** go to the moon on vacation!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Will: Contractions

Here are some affirmative sentences about future events. Write them with contractions. Then make them negative.

- We will see you tomorrow. We'll see you tomorrow. / We won't see you tomorrow.
- You will be very happy there. \_\_\_\_\_
- I will be there early. \_\_\_\_\_
- She will do it. \_\_\_\_\_
- It will be hot tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
- They will come to the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_
- He will get the job. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 4: Will, Be going to, and Present Progressive for Future

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

- A: What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?  
B: The newspaper says it \_\_\_\_\_ will snow.  
a. is snowing                      **b. will snow**
- A: Where are you going with the soap and water?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ wash the car.  
a. am going to                      b. will
- A: Do you see my umbrella?  
B: Yes, it's over there. I \_\_\_\_\_ get it for you.  
a. am going to                      b. will
- A: Why is Myra so happy these days?  
B: She \_\_\_\_\_ get married.  
a. is going to                      b. will
- A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ see that film?  
a. are you going to                      b. will you  
B: I heard it was good.
- A: The dishwasher isn't working. I'm going to call the repairman.  
B: No, don't. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a. am fixing                      b. will fix
- A: I think men \_\_\_\_\_ dresses in the future.  
a. are wearing                      b. will wear  
B: You're crazy!
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ anything this weekend?  
a. Are you doing                      b. Will you do  
B: I'm not sure yet. Why?
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ everything by computer in 50 years?  
a. Are people buying                      b. Will people buy  
B: Maybe.



## EXERCISE 5: Will: Negative Statements

Write negative sentences with the same meaning.

1. Cars will be small.

*Cars won't be big.*

2. I'll leave early.

3. It'll be cold.

4. Coffee will cost less.

5. People will spend more time with their families.

6. We will come after seven o'clock.

7. Mr. and Mrs. McNamara will buy an old car.

8. Valerie will win the game.

9. The parking lot will be empty.

## EXERCISE 6: Will: Affirmative and Negative Statements and Yes / No and Wh- Questions

A fortune teller is telling Mark about his future. Complete the conversation. Use **will** or **won't** and the words in parentheses.

FORTUNE TELLER: Your future will be a happy one.  
1. (be)

MARK: Will I be rich?  
2. (I / be)

FORTUNE TELLER: Yes. You will marry a very rich woman.  
3. (marry)

MARK: Where will I meet her?  
4. (I / meet)

FORTUNE TELLER: That I can't tell you, but it will be love at first sight.  
5. (be)

MARK: Will you love me forever?  
6. (she / love)

FORTUNE TELLER: Forever.

MARK: When will we meet?  
7. (we / meet)

FORTUNE TELLER: Soon.

MARK: What about children?

FORTUNE TELLER: You will not have many children—just two, a boy and a girl.  
8. (not have)

MARK: That's a good number. What else?

FORTUNE TELLER: You will be famous.  
9. (be)

MARK: Really? Why will I be famous?  
10. (I / be)

FORTUNE TELLER: I'm not sure, but it will not be fun for you. People will bother you all the time.  
11. (not be)  
12. (bother)

MARK: Oh! I will not like that. Will our home have everything?  
13. (not like)  
14. (our home / have)

FORTUNE TELLER: Yes, everything.

MARK: Good. Then we will not leave it, and people will not bother us.  
15. (not leave)  
16. (not bother)

FORTUNE TELLER: But then you will become a prisoner in your own home. Will that make you happy?  
17. (become)  
18. (that / make)

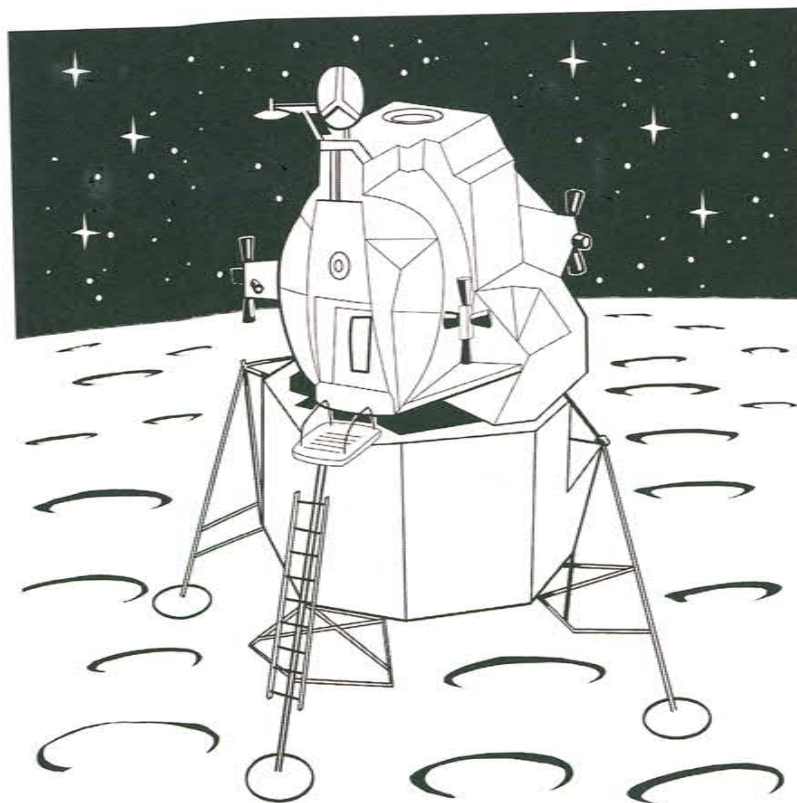
MARK: Oh, why isn't life perfect?

FORTUNE TELLER: That I cannot tell you.

### EXERCISE 7: Review of Present, Past, and Future

Complete the sentences. Choose the present, the past, or the future with **will**. Use the verbs in parentheses.

Well, here I am on the moon. We arrived a few hours ago. First, I  
1. (arrive)  
took a walk on the moon. It was so strange. Then  
2. (take) 3. (be)  
we ate something, but it was not normal food. Right  
4. (eat) 5. (be not)  
now we are resting. Of course, we are not sitting and we  
6. (rest) 7. (not sit)  
are not lying down. This is outer space and people are not sitting  
8. (not lie) 9. (not sit)  
here. And they are not lying down here either. We are here  
10. (not lie) 11. (be)  
for three more days. Then we will return to Earth. It will not be  
12. (return) 13. (not be)  
a long trip, but I'm sure it will be fun.  
14. (be)



### EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: Things will <sup>be</sup> ~~are~~ different next year.  
B: How will be they different?  
A: Well, for one thing, I won't to be in school any more. I won't takes any more exams, and I'll have lots of free time.  
B: Will you have a job?  
A: Yes, I'll. I hope to have a very good job.  
B: Then how will you lots of free time?  
A: It'll be a different kind of free time.

### EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write about how your life will be better in 25 years' time and /or how it will be worse. Use **will** for the future.

EXAMPLE: Twenty-five years from now I will be forty-eight years old. I'll probably be married and have a couple of children. My life will be better because I will have a job and I'll have more money. Of course, it will be nice to have a family too. But I'll have to work all the time in order to support my family, and my children probably won't listen to me all the time. In that way, my life will be worse.

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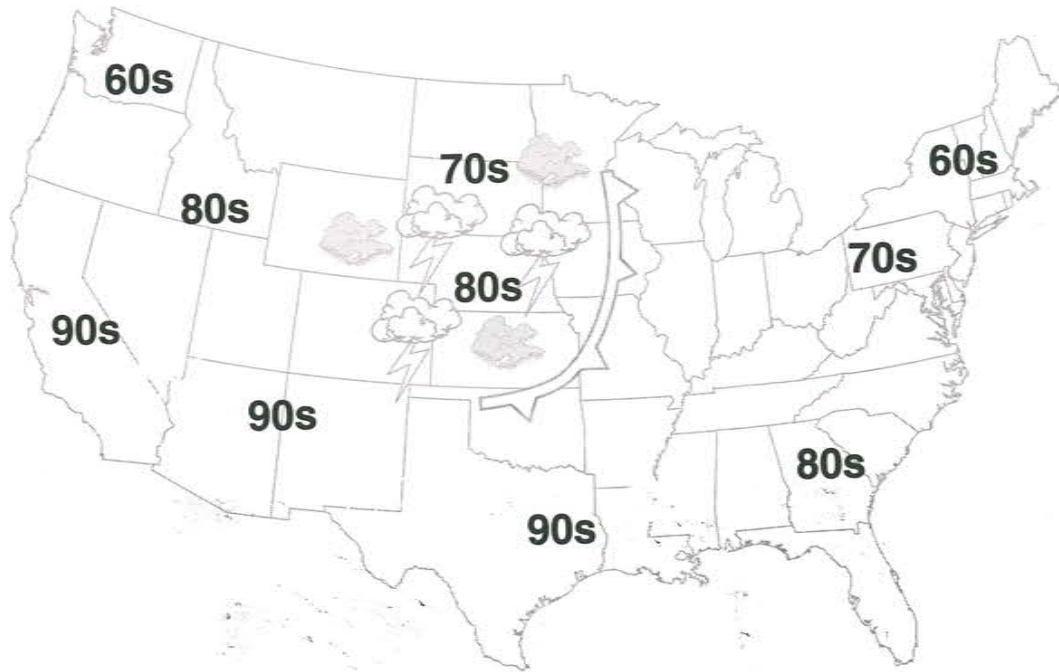
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# UNIT 26 May or Might for Possibility

## EXERCISE 1: May and Might for Possibility

Put a check (✓) next to the sentences that are possible where you live. Put an X next to the sentences that are not possible.



- \_\_\_ 1. It might rain tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 2. It may snow next month.
- \_\_\_ 3. It may not be sunny tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 4. It might be windy next week.
- \_\_\_ 5. It might be very cold on the weekend.
- \_\_\_ 6. It may be 37° Celsius (98.6° F) next month.
- \_\_\_ 7. It may be very hot tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 8. It might be windy next week.
- \_\_\_ 9. It might not be mild tomorrow morning.
- \_\_\_ 10. It might be -5° Celsius (23° F) tonight.

## EXERCISE 2: May and Might for Possibility

Rewrite the sentences. Use **may** or **might**.

1. Maybe there will be a storm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*There may be a storm. OR There might be a storm.*
2. Perhaps they won't listen to the weather report.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Perhaps he won't drive in the snow.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Maybe they will stay home.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Perhaps she will go to the beach.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Maybe we won't ride our bikes in the hot weather.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Maybe you will need a hat.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Perhaps there will be flooding on the highway.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Maybe the weather report will be wrong.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Perhaps the weather will improve.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Will for Definite Future and May for Possibility

Complete the sentences. Use **may** or **will**.

1. Tomorrow is my birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_ *will* \_\_\_\_\_ be twenty-five.
2. I'm tall. My children \_\_\_\_\_ *may* \_\_\_\_\_ be tall too.
3. I don't know anything about that movie. It \_\_\_\_\_ not be good.

(continued on next page)

4. Are you taking a trip to the United States? You \_\_\_\_\_ need a passport.  
Everybody from Brazil needs one.
5. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ do it. I promise.
6. Ask about the price. It \_\_\_\_\_ be expensive.
7. The commute \_\_\_\_\_ be bad, but I'm not sure.
8. There's someone at the door. I \_\_\_\_\_ open it.
9. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ rise tomorrow.
10. The food \_\_\_\_\_ be ready. I'm going to look.

**EXERCISE 4: May and Might: Affirmative and Negative Statements**

Complete the sentences. Use **may (not)** or **might (not)** and the words from the box.

bite	close	get lost	have an accident	<del>pass</del>
break	<del>fall</del>	get sick	live	win

1. Janet is worried about her little boy. He's climbing a tree.  
He may fall. (OR might fall.)
2. Jimmy has a test today, and he didn't study.  
He may not pass. (OR might not pass.)
3. Lynn is driving fast.  
She \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wrap those glasses carefully.  
They \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mark Muller is one of the top tennis players in the world, but he isn't playing well today.  
He \_\_\_\_\_
6. Don't lose these directions. It's difficult to find my house.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
7. The woman's injuries are very bad.  
She \_\_\_\_\_

8. Don't go near that animal.  
It \_\_\_\_\_
9. Don't go outside with wet hair. It's cold.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
10. That store never has many customers.  
It \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 5: Editing**

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- I may go*  
A: ~~Maybe I go~~ to the movies tonight.
- B: Take your umbrella. It may rains. What are you going to see?
- A: I don't know. I'll see the new Sam Fong movie. I heard good things about it. Do you want to come?
- B: I can't. I'm waiting for a call from Dana. We might to study together tonight.
- A: On a Saturday night?
- B: It's the only free time I have. I mightn't be around next week.
- A: Why? Where may you be?
- B: Working in my father's store. He might have to go in the hospital for a few days, but we're not sure yet.



## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about your plans for next weekend. Will it rain? Will it be sunny? Talk about what is definite and what is possible. Use **may** and **might** where possible.

**EXAMPLE:** It might rain on Saturday, so I won't go to the beach. I'll go shopping downtown in the morning. In the afternoon, I'll help my father clean the garage. On Saturday evening, I'll get together with my friends. First, we'll go out to eat. Then we'll go to the movies or we may just hang out. On Sunday, I'll visit my grandparents. It will be sunny, so we may go to the park. In the evening after dinner, I'll do my homework for class the next day.

## PART IX

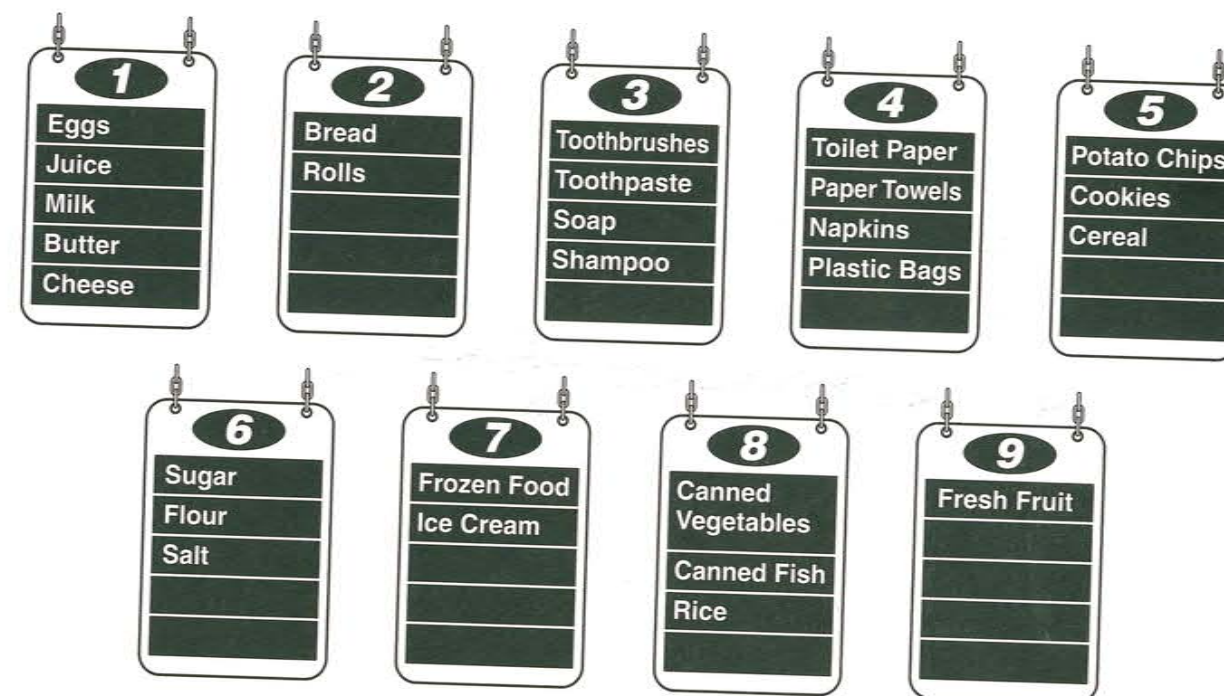
# COUNT / NON-COUNT NOUNS, MUCH / MANY, QUANTIFIERS

## UNIT

# 27 Count and Non-Count Nouns, Quantifiers, Articles

## EXERCISE 1: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns

Look at the store signs. Write the correct aisle number.



- Sugar is in aisle 6.
- Cookies are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Ice cream is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Eggs are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Fruit is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Canned vegetables are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Napkins are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Milk is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Rice is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Plastic bags are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Potato chips are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Frozen food is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Bread is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Canned fish is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
- Toothbrushes are in aisle \_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 2: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns

Write the underlined words in Exercise 1 in the correct column.

Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns
<u>cookies</u>	<u>sugar</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## EXERCISE 3: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns; Articles

Circle the twelve words that don't belong in the lists of count nouns and non-count nouns. Two of them are already circled. Write the correct lists. Write **a**, **an**, or **some** before each word.

Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns	Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns
egg	<u>books</u>	<u>an egg</u>	<u>some bread</u>
<u>bread</u>	food	<u>some books</u>	<u>some food</u>
furniture	water	_____	_____
student	people	_____	_____
money	paper	_____	_____
information	uncle	_____	_____
teeth	homework	_____	_____
rain	advice	_____	_____
children	cell phone	_____	_____
friends	traffic	_____	_____
oil	questions	_____	_____
animal	computer	_____	_____

## EXERCISE 4: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns; Quantifiers; Articles

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

- Does the baby want some milk?  
 a. some milk  
 b. a milk
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
 a. money isn't  
 b. moneys aren't
- There \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.  
 a. isn't any furniture  
 b. aren't any furnitures
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_. Hurry up!  
 a. much time  
 b. many times
- Do you want \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. an apple  
 b. some apple
- Good. There \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 a. isn't much traffic  
 b. aren't many traffics
- Adam doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. meat  
 b. meats
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in this store?  
 a. any telephone  
 b. a telephone
- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. a fruit  
 b. any fruit

(continued on next page)



10. I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

- a. homework
- b. homeworks

11. The students need \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. an information
- b. some information

### EXERCISE 5: A and The

Complete the conversations. Use **a** or **the**.

1. A: Why don't we go to the Chinese restaurant on Water Street?

B: OK. I hear the food there is really good.

2. A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ cup of hot chocolate, please.

3. A: Where are your kids?

B: They're in \_\_\_\_\_ house.

4. A: Are you busy?

B: Not really. I'm just looking for something on \_\_\_\_\_ Internet.

5. A: Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ digital camera?

B: Yes, I do, but it's pretty old.

6. A: What is \_\_\_\_\_ name of her dog?

B: I can't remember. It's \_\_\_\_\_ strange name.

7. A: How was \_\_\_\_\_ party at Dan's place?

B: It was OK. \_\_\_\_\_ music was good, and I met some new people.

8. A: Does Paula have \_\_\_\_\_ job?

B: Yeah. She's working as \_\_\_\_\_ receptionist at \_\_\_\_\_ publishing company.

### EXERCISE 6: Some, Any, and A

Jack went shopping. He didn't buy everything on his shopping list, but he crossed out the things he bought. Write sentences about what he did and didn't buy. Use **some**, **any**, or **a**.

#### Shopping List

<del>bananas</del>	toothbrush
cheese	<del>potatoes</del>
<del>orange juice</del>	lettuce
lemons	carrots
<del>newspaper</del>	<del>butter</del>
bread	<del>milk</del>
onions	<del>eggs</del>

1. He bought some bananas.

2. He didn't buy any cheese.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 7: Count and Non-Count Noun; Quantifiers

Write true sentences. Choose words from each column.

I have	a lot of	cheese in my pocket
	a little	food in my refrigerator
	a few	money in my pocket
		books next to my bed
I don't have		shirts in my closet
	much many any	friends
		free time
		children
		work to do today
		questions for my teacher
		jewelry
		medicine in my bathroom
		problems with my English grammar
		photographs in my wallet
		ice cream at home

1. *I don't have any cheese in my pocket.*
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct eight more.

- A: How did you like <sup>the</sup> ~~a~~ restaurant?
- B: Atmosphere was nice, but the food wasn't great. I had some fish but it didn't have some sauce, so it was very dry. Gerry had some roast beef, but it had much salt. She didn't eat much of it.
- A: Did you have the dessert?
- B: Yes, that was delicious. There were lot of choices on the menu. I had any almond cake. Gerry had a banana ice cream with a small banana cupcake. She loved the dessert.
- A: Was the restaurant crowded?
- B: There were a little people, but for a Saturday night it was pretty empty.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write a description of one of your favorite dishes. Use both count and non-count nouns.

EXAMPLE: I love moussaka. It's very popular in Greece. If you want to make some moussaka, you need a lot of ingredients. First of all, you need a few large potatoes, a medium eggplant, and some ground beef. You also need a few eggs, some tomatoes, and some onions. You need a few different spices, a little parsley, and some olive oil too. Moussaka has a lot of ingredients, and it takes a long time to make. But it's delicious, and a big pan of it lasts a few days.

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# UNIT 28 *How much / How many, Quantifiers, Enough, Adverbs of Frequency*

## EXERCISE 1: Containers and Non-Count Nouns

A. Match the containers and non-count nouns.

b 1. a can of

\_\_\_ 2. a carton of

\_\_\_ 3. a head of

\_\_\_ 4. a loaf of

a. lettuce

b. soda

c. bread

d. milk

e. cheese

f. gum

g. juice

h. cereal

i. toothpaste

j. toilet paper

k. jam

l. soap



B. Do the same with these words.

\_\_\_ 5. a bottle of

\_\_\_ 6. a box of

\_\_\_ 7. a pack of

\_\_\_ 8. a piece of

C. Do the same with these words too.

\_\_\_ 9. a bar of

\_\_\_ 10. a jar of

\_\_\_ 11. a roll of

\_\_\_ 12. a tube of

## EXERCISE 2: Questions with *How much* and *How many* and Containers

Look at Tina's cash register receipt and answer the questions.

6 Soda	\$2.99
1 Bread	\$1.95
1 Milk	\$1.99
2 Lettuce	\$3.98
3 Apple juice	\$8.97
1 Cereal	\$3.59
4 Toilet paper	\$1.99
3 Soap	\$2.45
1 Toothpaste	\$2.50
2 Jam	\$5.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35.41</b>

1. How much soda did she buy?

Six cans.

2. How many loaves of bread did she buy?

One. / One loaf.

3. How much milk did she buy?

4. How much lettuce did she buy?

5. How many bottles of apple juice did she buy?

6. How many boxes of cereal did she buy?

7. How much toilet paper did she buy?

8. How much soap did she buy?

9. How much toothpaste did she buy?

10. How many jars of jam did she buy?

## EXERCISE 3: Questions with *How much* and *How many*

Complete the conversation. Write questions using *how much* or *how many*.

A: Are you going to the store?

B: Yes, why?

A: I need some things. I need some cheese.

B: How much cheese do you need?

1.

(continued on next page)

A: About a pound. And I want some eggs.

B: *How many eggs do you want?*

2.

A: A dozen. I also need some flour.

B:

3.

A: One pound, I think.

B: Do you want any sugar?

A: No, I have sugar.

B:

4.

A: I have a few cups, at least. But I want some bananas.

B:

5.

A: Five or six. I want some oranges too.

B:

6.

A: A few. Oh, and I need some cereal.

B:

7.

A: Just one box. I also need some potatoes.

B:

8.

A: Get about 10. Oh, one more thing. I want some milk.

B:

9.

A: Half a gallon. Oh, don't forget to get some flowers. I want roses.

B:

10.

A: Half a dozen.

B: Is that it? Are you sure you don't want any cookies?

A: No, I have enough cookies.

B:

11.

A: Two dozen. Here, let me give you some money.

B: I have money.

A:

12.

B: About \$20.

A: Here. Take another \$20.

## EXERCISE 4: Enough

Complete the sentences. Use **is** / **is not enough** and a word from the box.

~~exercise~~ fruit sleep spinach television water

1. She exercises 60 minutes every day. That is enough exercise. (OR is not enough exercise.)
2. The kids watch television for two hours each week. That \_\_\_\_\_
3. They eat four servings of fruit every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
4. She eats two servings of spinach every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
5. He drinks four glasses of water every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
6. They sleep six hours every day. That \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 5: Adverbs of Frequency

Add an adverb of frequency to each sentence so that it is true for you. Use **always**, **almost always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, **almost never**, or **never**.

1. I drink tea in the morning. I always drink tea in the morning.
2. I bake cookies. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have fruit for dessert. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am hungry in the middle of the night. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I drink coffee at night. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I prepare dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I measure the ingredients when I cook. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My food tastes good. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My kitchen is clean. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The stores in my neighborhood are open on Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 6: Questions with *How often*

Write questions. Use **how often**. Then answer the questions. Use the information in the chart.

	Cook	Eat Out	Drink Coffee	Have Dessert
Barbara	three times a week	never	every day	rarely
Donna	once in a while	frequently	once in a while	every day
David	never	almost every day	every morning	rarely
Ed	once or twice a week	never	never	often
George	once or twice a week	almost every day	almost every day	almost never

1. (Barbara / drink coffee)

*How often does Barbara drink coffee?*

*She drinks coffee every day.*

2. (Donna / eat out)

3. (David / cook)

4. (Barbara and Ed / eat out)

5. (Ed / have dessert)

6. (Barbara / cook)

7. (Barbara and David / have dessert)

8. (Ed and George / cook)

9. (George and David / eat out)

10. (George / have dessert)

11. (Donna / have dessert)

12. (Ed / drink coffee)

## EXERCISE 7: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: How <sup>much</sup> ~~many~~ bread pudding do you want?

B: Just a little bit. Hmm. This is delicious.

A: I don't think it has sugar enough.

B: Really? I think it's perfect. So how often you cook?

A: I cook usually every day. My wife doesn't like to cook, but I do.

B: Well, she's lucky. So how do you make this bread pudding? How many different ingredients does it have?

A: Oh, it's pretty easy. All you need are 12 slice of bread, some eggs, some vanilla, butter, sugar, and one cup of milk.

B: How much eggs do you need?

A: Four.

## EXERCISE 8: Personal Writing

Imagine you are planning a class party. What food and drink do you need? Send an email to your classmates.

Example:

Here is what I think we need for the party:

5 bags of potato chips

3 bottles of soda

12 sandwiches

Handwriting practice area with multiple horizontal lines for writing.

# UNIT 29 *Too much / Too many / Too + Adjective*

## EXERCISE 1: Too

Complete the sentences. Use **too** and a word from the box.

big crowded expensive heavy hot old ~~small~~ young

1. The jeans are nice, but I wear a size 36. They're a size 34.  
They're too small.
2. Let's go to another restaurant. Look at all the people in this restaurant.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The price for children under ten is five dollars. Your son can't pay five dollars. He's twelve.  
He's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's 38° Celsius (100.4° F) outside. I don't want to go for a walk.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We can only take suitcases that are 20 kilos or less. Your suitcase is 40 kilos.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I like the watch, but I never spend more than \$100 on a watch. It costs \$300.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I can't wear these shoes. I wear a size 7, and they're a size 9.  
They're \_\_\_\_\_.
8. You're only fourteen years old. You can't stay at your friend's party until midnight.  
You're \_\_\_\_\_.



## EXERCISE 2: Too much, Too many, and Not enough

Write sentences about the pictures. Use **too much**, **too many**, or **not enough** and the words from the box.

air	cars	days	furniture	<del>people</del>	toothpaste
birds	chairs	food	numbers	shampoo	water



1.

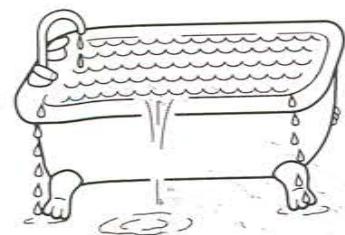
There are too many people  
in the boat.

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

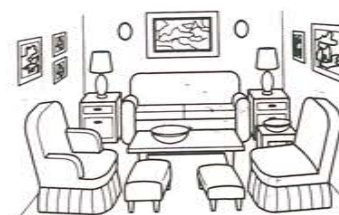
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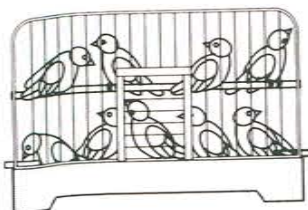
4.



5.



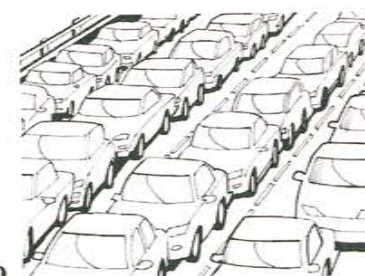
6.



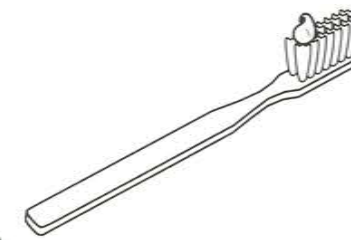
7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

## EXERCISE 3: Too little and Too few

Rewrite the sentences. Use **too little** or **too few**.

1. We don't have enough chairs.

We have too few chairs.

2. There isn't enough salt in this soup.

There's too little salt in this soup.

3. There weren't enough people for two teams.

4. We didn't have enough paper for everyone in the class.

5. There wasn't enough food for 15 people.

6. You don't have enough information.

7. There aren't enough bedrooms in that apartment.

8. We didn't have enough time for the test.

9. There aren't enough bananas for a banana cake.

10. There aren't enough salesclerks at that store.

## EXERCISE 4: Review of Quantifiers

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. A: What did the student say to the teacher?

B: "I didn't finish the homework. I didn't have enough time."

a. had too much

**(b.)** didn't have enough

2. A: What did the driver say to the passenger?

B: "We \_\_\_\_\_ gas. We need to go to the gas station."

a. have too much

b. don't have enough

3. A: What did the passenger say to the driver?

B: "There \_\_\_\_\_ cars. Let's go to another parking lot."

a. are too many

b. aren't enough

4. A: What did the cashier say to the child?

B: "I'm sorry. You have \_\_\_\_\_ money. Go home and get some more."

a. too much

b. too little

5. A: Ted and Niki wanted to see a movie, but there was a long line for tickets. What did Ted say?

B: "There are \_\_\_\_\_ people. Let's see another movie."

a. too many

b. too few

6. A: What did the doctor say to the patient?

B: "You said you're on a diet, but you lost only one pound last month. That \_\_\_\_\_ weight."

a. is too much

b. isn't enough

7. A: What did the photography teacher say to the student?

B: "This picture is dark. You had \_\_\_\_\_ light."

a. too much

b. too little

8. A: What did Mitchell's mother say to him?

B: "You ate \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. That's why you have a stomachache."

a. too much

b. too little

9. A: What did the customer say to the waitress?

B: "There are \_\_\_\_\_ forks on the table for six people. Please bring some more."

a. too many

b. too few

10. A: What did Debbie say to her roommate?

B: "You bought \_\_\_\_\_ juice. There's no place to put all these bottles."

a. too much

b. too little

## EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: I can't hear you. There's too <sup>much</sup> ~~many~~ noise. What did you say?

B: How do you like your new neighborhood?

A: It's too much noisy. There are too much cars and too little parking places.

B: Are there places for the children to play?

A: No, there are too parks. There's only one.

B: How's the apartment?

A: It's not too small, but it costs too little money.



## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Imagine you do not like your home. Write what is wrong with it. Use **too many / too much / too little or too few**. Also use **too + an adjective** in your complaint.

EXAMPLE: I would like to move. My apartment is too small. There is too little light and too few closets. There is only one good thing about my apartment. It is on a quiet street, so there is not too much noise or too many cars.

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## PART X

## MODALS: REQUESTS, ADVICE, NECESSITY

### UNIT 30 Advice: *Should, Ought to, Had better*

#### EXERCISE 1: *Should*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. Children shouldn't play with matches.
2. Children \_\_\_\_\_ watch television all day long.
3. Children \_\_\_\_\_ listen to their parents.
4. Children \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of candy.
5. Children \_\_\_\_\_ play in the street.
6. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ pay attention in school.
7. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ keep their bedrooms neat.
8. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ stay out all night with their friends.
9. Adults \_\_\_\_\_ exercise at least twice a week.
10. Adults \_\_\_\_\_ drink 10 cups of coffee a day.

#### EXERCISE 2: *Ought to*: Affirmative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use *ought to*.

1. You should read this book about cultural differences.  
You ought to read this book about cultural differences.
2. I should look up information about the country on the Internet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Business people should learn about the customs of other countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)

4. The visitor should bring a gift.

5. We should be careful.

6. To avoid confusion, you should always put the date on your paperwork.

### EXERCISE 3: Should: Affirmative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use **should**.

1. We ought to ask if it's OK.

We should ask if it's OK.

2. I ought to learn how to speak the language.

3. Ms. Jones ought to put her email address on her business card.

4. You ought to plan your trip carefully.

5. The students ought to ask more questions.

6. We ought to avoid making that gesture; people consider it an insult.

### EXERCISE 4: Should: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the words from the box.

go to the dentist	look for another one	study more	wash it
leave a tip	<del>see a doctor</del>	touch it	watch it
leave early	smoke		

1. Dave is sick. He should see a doctor.

2. I don't like my job. I \_\_\_\_\_

3. John often has a bad cough. He \_\_\_\_\_

4. Myra has a toothache. She \_\_\_\_\_

5. The car is dirty. We \_\_\_\_\_

6. The waiter is terrible. We \_\_\_\_\_

7. Doug and Jason aren't doing well in math. They \_\_\_\_\_

8. There's going to be a lot of traffic. We \_\_\_\_\_

9. That movie is very violent. The children \_\_\_\_\_

10. That dog may bite. You \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 5: Should: Wh- Questions

Complete the conversation. Write questions with **should**. Use **who**, **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, or **how many** and the verbs in parentheses.

A: Let's have a party.

B: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ *When should we have* \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
1. (have)

A: Let's have it on March 23rd.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *2. (have)* it then?

A: Because it's Lucy's birthday.

B: Oh, that's right. \_\_\_\_\_ *3. (invite)* ?

A: Probably around 25 people.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *4. (invite)* ?

A: Let's see . . . the neighbors, Lucy's family, and the people from the office.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *5. (buy)* ?

A: Well, we'll need drinks, potato chips, and things like that.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *6. (cook)* ?

A: I'll make some lasagna.

B: That sounds good. I'll make some salad. \_\_\_\_\_ *7. (get)*  
a birthday cake?

A: I like the Savoy Bakery's cakes.

B: OK. Let's order one from there.

(continued on next page)



A: You know, we don't have enough dishes and glasses for 25 people.

\_\_\_\_\_?  
8. (do)

B: That's no problem. We can get paper plates and cups at the supermarket.

A: You're right. That's a good idea. \_\_\_\_\_ out the  
9. (send) invitations?

B: I'll write them this weekend.

### EXERCISE 6: Had better: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Match the situations with the advice. Each piece of advice will be used twice.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| c _____ 1. We'd better take a taxi.                           | a. We're lost.                    |
| _____ 2. We'd better ask for directions.                      | b. We're getting red.             |
| _____ 3. We'd better not stay up late.                        | c. We're going to be late.        |
| _____ 4. We'd better make sure everything is locked.          | d. We'll be away for three weeks. |
| _____ 5. We'd better look at a map.                           | e. We have an exam tomorrow.      |
| _____ 6. We'd better not wait for the bus.                    |                                   |
| _____ 7. We'd better not stay in the sun anymore.             |                                   |
| _____ 8. We'd better get a good night's sleep.                |                                   |
| _____ 9. We'd better throw away the food in the refrigerator. |                                   |
| _____ 10. We'd better put some sunblock on our arms and legs. |                                   |

### EXERCISE 7: Had better: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Don and Amy are planning a dinner party. Complete the conversation. Use **had better** or **had better not** and the words from the box.

ask Costas to bring her	invite him	<del>serve roast beef</del>
borrow some from the neighbors	let the dog in the house	serve shrimp
get a couple of bottles	rent a video	sit together at the table

DON: What kind of food should we serve? How about roast beef?

AMY: Alan can't eat beef.

DON: Well, then we \_\_\_\_\_ *had better not serve roast beef* \_\_\_\_\_. How about shrimp?  
1.

AMY: Joan doesn't like fish or seafood.

DON: Then we \_\_\_\_\_. How about chicken?  
2.

AMY: Good idea. Do we have enough drinks?

DON: Ed drinks only Diet Coke. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.

Is Chris coming? She's allergic to animals. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
4.

AMY: How is Sandy getting here? She doesn't drive and lives far from here.

DON: We \_\_\_\_\_.  
5.

AMY: What do you think of the seating plan?

DON: Marsha and Sophia \_\_\_\_\_. They don't  
6. like each other.

AMY: I just remembered Tonya has a new boyfriend. We  
\_\_\_\_\_. And Ted and Marsha are bringing  
7. their children.

DON: They will probably get bored. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
8.

AMY: How many guests are coming? We won't have enough chairs.

DON: We \_\_\_\_\_.  
9.

### EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: You <sup>had</sup> ~~have~~ better not wear that to the reception. You should to wear something more formal.

B: Should I wearing this?

A: Yeah. I think that's better. And you ought to wear a tie.

B: Really? Then I better had change my shoes. Ought I to wear these brown ones?

A: No, I think the black ones are better.

B: What time I should leave?

A: Soon. You don't want to be late.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write advice for dinner guests. Use **should** and **shouldn't**.

**EXAMPLE:** When you go to someone's home for dinner, you should bring a gift. Some chocolates or flowers are always a nice gift. You shouldn't arrive early and you shouldn't arrive more than a few minutes late. If you're going to be late, you should call. At the table, you shouldn't serve yourself. You should wait for your host or hostess to serve you. Finally, you should say the food is good, even if it isn't!

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## UNIT 31 Requests, Desires, and Offers: *Would you, Could you, Can you . . . ? , I'd like . . .*

### EXERCISE 1: *Would like*: Affirmative Statements and Questions

Read each conversation. Then answer the question.

#### Conversation A

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like two tickets to Pittsburgh.

A: Would you like one-way or round-trip?

B: Round-trip, please.

A: That's \$70.

B: Here you are. What time is the next bus?

A: At 9:30.

B: Thank you.

1. Where does Conversation A take place? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Conversation B

A: Sir, would you like chicken or fish?

B: Chicken, please.

A: And what would you like to drink?

B: Just some water, please.

A: And your wife?

B: She doesn't want anything. She doesn't like airplane food.

2. Where does Conversation B take place? \_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)



### Conversation C

A: Where would you like to sit?

B: These seats are fine. I don't want to sit too close to the screen.

A: Would you like some popcorn?

B: No, but I'd like something to drink. But hurry! The movie's going to start.

3. Where does Conversation C take place? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2: *Would like*: Affirmative Statements and Yes / No Questions

Rewrite the sentences. Use **would like**.

1. I want two tickets for *Heartless*, please.

I would like two tickets for "Heartless," please.

2. Do you want to go to the movies tonight?

Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

3. The teacher wants to see you.

4. Do the children want hamburgers or hot dogs?

5. Do you want to check your email on my computer?

6. Does Paul want to come to the party?

7. My husband wants rice with his fish.

8. Neil and Jane want a bigger apartment.

9. Do you want to have a cup of coffee with me?

10. We want to go home now.

### EXERCISE 3: *Would like*: Statements and Questions

Complete the conversation. Use the words in parentheses.

DAVE: Hi, Ellen. Come on in.

ELLEN: Hi, Dave. Thanks.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ *Would you like* \_\_\_\_\_ some coffee?  
1. (you / like)

ELLEN: Yes. That sounds good. \_\_\_\_\_ some help?  
2. (you / like)

DAVE: No, it's ready. Here you are.

ELLEN: Thanks.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ some cookies too?  
3. (you / like)

ELLEN: No, thanks, but I \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar for my  
coffee.  
4. (like)

DAVE: Oh, sorry. I forgot. Here's the sugar.

ELLEN: Boy, it's cold outside.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater?  
5. (you / like)

ELLEN: No, I'm OK.

DAVE: So, \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?  
6. (what / you / like / do)

ELLEN: I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_?  
7. (Where / you / like / go)

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies?  
8. (you / like / go)

ELLEN: What's playing?

DAVE: *Forever Love* is at the Rex. \_\_\_\_\_ that?  
9. (you / like / see)

ELLEN: OK. What time does it start?

DAVE: We can go at six, eight, or ten.

ELLEN: I don't care. \_\_\_\_\_?  
10. (What time / you / like / go)

DAVE: Eight is fine, but I \_\_\_\_\_ something to eat first.  
11. (like / get)

ELLEN: OK. \_\_\_\_\_?  
12. (Where / you / like / eat)

DAVE: How about John's Pizzeria?

ELLEN: That sounds good.

#### EXERCISE 4: *Would, Could, and Can* for Polite Requests

Write correct questions. Use **please** with **would you, could you, or can you**.

1. Ask a stranger on the bus to tell you the time.

*Would you please tell me the time? OR Could you please tell me the time?*

2. Ask a desk clerk at a hotel to give you the key to your room.

3. Ask your teacher to explain the meaning of the word *selfish*.

4. Ask a cashier to give you change for a dollar.

5. Ask a stranger to take a picture of you and your friends.

6. Ask a taxi driver to take you to the airport.

7. Ask a neighbor to lend you a hand with your suitcases.

8. Ask a salesclerk to show you the brown shoes in the window.

9. Ask the person in front of you at a basketball game to sit down.

#### EXERCISE 5: Responses

Complete the conversations. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. A: Would you like some cream in your coffee?

B: No, thank you.

a. No, I wouldn't.

(b.) No, thank you.

2. A: Would you like to have dinner with us tonight?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, I would. Thank you.

b. I do.

3. A: Could you move your bag, please?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Sure.

b. I could.

4. A: Would you help me?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, thanks.

b. Of course.

5. A: Can you give me a lift to the office?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. I'm sorry, I can't. My car's not working.

b. No, I don't.

6. A: Would you like something to drink?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, I would. Thanks.

b. Yes, I would like.

#### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

*Would*

A: ~~Do~~ you like some help?

B: Yes, thank you. Could you to lend me a hand with these boxes?

A: Yes, I could. So how would you like the building?

B: I like it a lot, but I like to meet the neighbors. I don't know many people yet.

A: Would you like to come to my party tonight? A lot of the neighbors will be there.

(continued on next page)



B: That sounds great . . . Well, I think that's all the boxes. Would you like some coffee?

A: No, I wouldn't like any, thank you. See you tonight at 8. Apartment 3F.

### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Imagine one of your neighbors emails you a request. Write the email. Then write your response.

#### EXAMPLE:

Hi, Deb,  
Sam and I are going on vacation on Monday. We'll be away for two weeks. Would you please take in our newspapers?  
Thanks so much!  
Carol

Hi, Carol,  
Sure, I'd be glad to take in your newspapers for you.  
I hope you have a wonderful vacation!  
Deb

## UNIT 32 Necessity: *Have to, Don't have to, Must, Mustn't*

### EXERCISE 1: *Have to*: Present and Past Affirmative and Negative Statements

Put a check (✓) next to the sentences that are true.

- \_\_\_ 1. People in my country have to pay taxes.
- \_\_\_ 2. People in my country don't have to vote.
- \_\_\_ 3. Drivers in my country have to have driver's licenses.
- \_\_\_ 4. Students in my country don't have to wear uniforms in high school.
- \_\_\_ 5. Young people in my country don't have to do military service.
- \_\_\_ 6. Women in my country had to obey their husbands 50 years ago.
- \_\_\_ 7. Children in my country did not have to go to school 50 years ago.
- \_\_\_ 8. Children in my country had to go to work at a young age 50 years ago.

### EXERCISE 2: *Have to*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use *have to* and *don't have to* in each sentence.

1. Students don't have to stay in school 12 hours a day, but they have to pass their exams.
2. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ correct papers, but they \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms.
3. Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ speak a foreign language, but they \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms.
4. Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ study for many years, but they \_\_\_\_\_ know how to type.
5. Secretaries \_\_\_\_\_ work at night, but they \_\_\_\_\_ know how to type.
6. Firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ work at night, but they \_\_\_\_\_ study for many years.

(continued on next page)

7. Fashion models \_\_\_\_\_ work seven days a week, but they \_\_\_\_\_ worry about their appearance.
8. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ get up early in the morning, but they \_\_\_\_\_ worry about their appearance.
9. Basketball players \_\_\_\_\_ practice regularly, but they \_\_\_\_\_ play a game every day.
10. Accountants \_\_\_\_\_ be good writers, but they \_\_\_\_\_ be good with numbers.

### EXERCISE 3: Have to: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the conversations. Use **have to**, **has to**, **don't have to**, or **doesn't have to**.

1. A: Is Dan getting up early this morning?  
B: No, he doesn't have to get up early this morning. There's no school.
2. A: Is Sheila leaving early today?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has an appointment with her dentist.
3. A: Are you going food shopping today?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. There's no food in the house.
4. A: Are you and your wife taking a taxi?  
B: Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_. Our car isn't working.
5. A: Is Barbara working late today?  
B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. Her boss is on vacation.
6. A: Are the children cleaning up their room?  
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_. I cleaned it up yesterday.
7. A: Is Mary taking some medicine?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has a stomach problem.
8. A: Are you paying for the tickets?  
B: No, we \_\_\_\_\_. They're free.

9. A: Is José wearing a suit and tie this morning?  
B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He has an important business meeting.
10. A: Does Bonnie do housework?  
B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has a maid.

### EXERCISE 4: Have to: Present and Past Affirmative and Negative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use **have to**, **has to**, **don't have to**, **doesn't have to**, **had to**, or **didn't have to**.

1. It's necessary for me to finish this exercise.  
I have to finish this exercise.
2. It isn't necessary for me to write everything 10 times.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It wasn't necessary for the teacher to come early yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was necessary for one student to stay after class yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It isn't necessary for me to check my email every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It wasn't necessary for my friends to work last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It's necessary for the school to have clean classrooms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It isn't necessary for the teacher to work on the weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. It's necessary for students to have a 75 percent average to pass that course.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. It's necessary for me to write down the new words.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 5: Must: Affirmative and Negative Statements

What does each sign mean? Write sentences. Use **must** or **mustn't** and the words from the box.

drive faster than 55 mph	make a U-turn	stop
<del>enter</del>	park in this area	turn left
go more slowly	pass	turn right



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

1. You mustn't enter.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 6: Had to: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Mr. and Mrs. Chung were on vacation last week. Write sentences. Use **had to** or **didn't have to** and the words from the box.

<del>do any work</del>	look for a hotel
find someone to take care of their dog	make the bed every morning
get to the airport on time	pack and unpack suitcases
get up early every morning	pay their hotel bill
go to work	wash dishes

1. They didn't have to do any work.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 7: Have to: Past and Present Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions with **have to**. Then answer the questions. Use short answers.

1. have to / English / in class / you / Do / speak

Do you have to speak English in class?

Yes, we do. OR No, we don't.

2. get up / your / have to / Does / in the morning / at six o'clock / mother

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)

## EXERCISE 5: Will: Negative Statements

Write negative sentences with the same meaning.

1. Cars will be small.

*Cars won't be big.*

2. I'll leave early.

3. It'll be cold.

4. Coffee will cost less.

5. People will spend more time with their families.

6. We will come after seven o'clock.

7. Mr. and Mrs. McNamara will buy an old car.

8. Valerie will win the game.

9. The parking lot will be empty.

## EXERCISE 6: Will: Affirmative and Negative Statements and Yes / No and Wh- Questions

A fortune teller is telling Mark about his future. Complete the conversation. Use **will** or **won't** and the words in parentheses.

FORTUNE TELLER: Your future will be a happy one.  
1. (be)

MARK: Will I be rich?  
2. (I / be)

FORTUNE TELLER: Yes. You will marry a very rich woman.  
3. (marry)

MARK: Where will I meet her?  
4. (I / meet)

FORTUNE TELLER: That I can't tell you, but it will be love at first sight.  
5. (be)

MARK: Will she love me forever?  
6. (she / love)

FORTUNE TELLER: Forever.

MARK: When will we meet?  
7. (we / meet)

FORTUNE TELLER: Soon.

MARK: What about children?

FORTUNE TELLER: You will not have many children—just two, a boy and a girl.  
8. (not have)

MARK: That's a good number. What else?

FORTUNE TELLER: You will be famous.  
9. (be)

MARK: Really? Why will I be famous?  
10. (I / be)

FORTUNE TELLER: I'm not sure, but it will not be fun for you. People will bother you all the time.  
11. (not be)  
12. (bother)

MARK: Oh! I will not like that. Will our home have everything?  
13. (not like)  
14. (our home / have)

FORTUNE TELLER: Yes, everything.

MARK: Good. Then we will not leave it, and people will not bother us.  
15. (not leave)  
16. (not bother)

FORTUNE TELLER: But then you will become a prisoner in your own home. Will that make you happy?  
17. (become)  
18. (that / make)

MARK: Oh, why isn't life perfect?

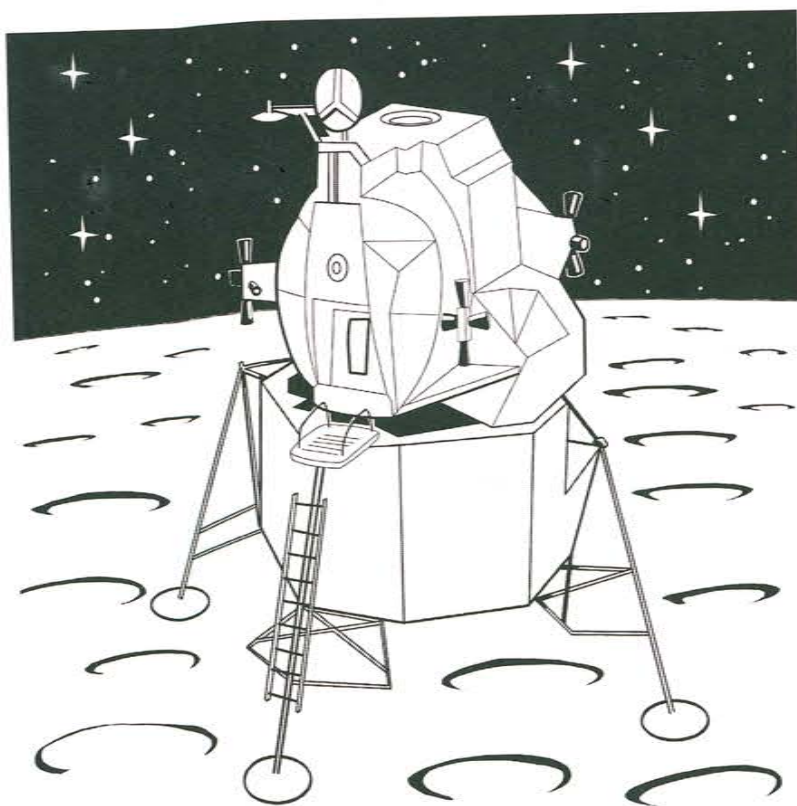
FORTUNE TELLER: That I cannot tell you.



## EXERCISE 7: Review of Present, Past, and Future

Complete the sentences. Choose the present, the past, or the future with **will**. Use the verbs in parentheses.

Well, here I am on the moon. We arrived a few hours ago. First, I  
 1. (arrive)  
took a walk on the moon. It was so strange. Then  
 2. (take) 3. (be)  
 we ate something, but it wasn't normal food. Right  
 4. (eat) 5. (be not)  
 now we are resting. Of course, we aren't sitting and we  
 6. (rest) 7. (not sit)  
aren't lying down. This is outer space and people aren't sitting  
 8. (not lie) 9. (not sit)  
 here. And they aren't lying down here either. We are here  
 10. (not lie) 11. (be)  
 for three more days. Then we will return to Earth. It won't be  
 12. (return) 13. (not be)  
 a long trip, but I'm sure it will be fun.  
 14. (be)



## EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: Things will <sup>be</sup> ~~are~~ different next year.  
 B: How will be they different?  
 A: Well, for one thing, I won't to be in school any more. I won't takes any more exams, and I'll have lots of free time.  
 B: Will you have a job?  
 A: Yes, I'll. I hope to have a very good job.  
 B: Then how will you lots of free time?  
 A: It'll be a different kind of free time.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write about how your life will be better in 25 years' time and /or how it will be worse. Use **will** for the future.

EXAMPLE: Twenty-five years from now I will be forty-eight years old. I'll probably be married and have a couple of children. My life will be better because I will have a job and I'll have more money. Of course, it will be nice to have a family too. But I'll have to work all the time in order to support my family, and my children probably won't listen to me all the time. In that way, my life will be worse.

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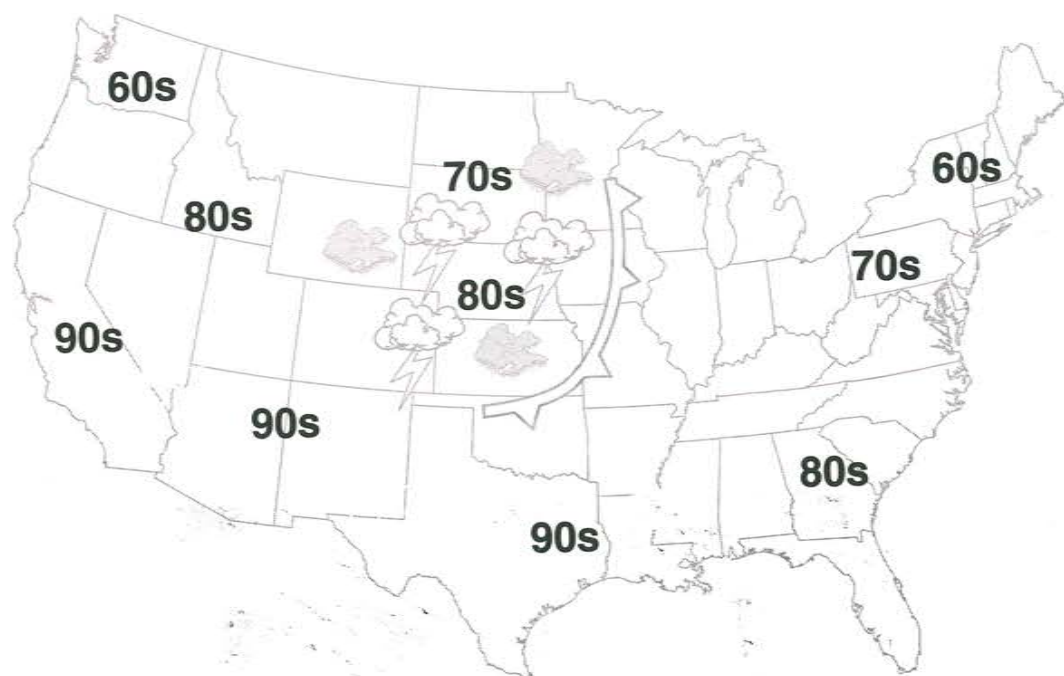


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# UNIT 26 May or Might for Possibility

## EXERCISE 1: May and Might for Possibility

Put a check (✓) next to the sentences that are possible where you live. Put an X next to the sentences that are not possible.



- \_\_\_ 1. It might rain tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 2. It may snow next month.
- \_\_\_ 3. It may not be sunny tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 4. It might be windy next week.
- \_\_\_ 5. It might be very cold on the weekend.
- \_\_\_ 6. It may be 37° Celsius (98.6° F) next month.
- \_\_\_ 7. It may be very hot tomorrow.
- \_\_\_ 8. It might be windy next week.
- \_\_\_ 9. It might not be mild tomorrow morning.
- \_\_\_ 10. It might be -5° Celsius (23° F) tonight.

## EXERCISE 2: May and Might for Possibility

Rewrite the sentences. Use may or might.

1. Maybe there will be a storm.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 There may be a storm. OR There might be a storm.
2. Perhaps they won't listen to the weather report.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Perhaps he won't drive in the snow.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Maybe they will stay home.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Perhaps she will go to the beach.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Maybe we won't ride our bikes in the hot weather.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Maybe you will need a hat.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Perhaps there will be flooding on the highway.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Maybe the weather report will be wrong.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. Perhaps the weather will improve.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3: Will for Definite Future and May for Possibility

Complete the sentences. Use may or will.

1. Tomorrow is my birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ be twenty-five.
2. I'm tall. My children \_\_\_\_\_ may \_\_\_\_\_ be tall too.
3. I don't know anything about that movie. It \_\_\_\_\_ not be good.

(continued on next page)



4. Are you taking a trip to the United States? You \_\_\_\_\_ need a passport.  
Everybody from Brazil needs one.
5. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ do it. I promise.
6. Ask about the price. It \_\_\_\_\_ be expensive.
7. The commute \_\_\_\_\_ be bad, but I'm not sure.
8. There's someone at the door. I \_\_\_\_\_ open it.
9. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ rise tomorrow.
10. The food \_\_\_\_\_ be ready. I'm going to look.

#### EXERCISE 4: May and Might: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **may (not)** or **might (not)** and the words from the box.

bite	close	get lost	have an accident	<del>pass</del>
break	<del>fall</del>	get sick	live	win

1. Janet is worried about her little boy. He's climbing a tree.  
He may fall. (OR might fall.)
2. Jimmy has a test today, and he didn't study.  
He may not pass. (OR might not pass.)
3. Lynn is driving fast.  
She \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wrap those glasses carefully.  
They \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mark Muller is one of the top tennis players in the world, but he isn't playing well today.  
He \_\_\_\_\_
6. Don't lose these directions. It's difficult to find my house.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
7. The woman's injuries are very bad.  
She \_\_\_\_\_

8. Don't go near that animal.  
It \_\_\_\_\_
9. Don't go outside with wet hair. It's cold.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
10. That store never has many customers.  
It \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- I may go*  
A: ~~Maybe I go~~ to the movies tonight.
- B: Take your umbrella. It may rains. What are you going to see?
- A: I don't know. I'll see the new Sam Fong movie. I heard good things about it. Do you want to come?
- B: I can't. I'm waiting for a call from Dana. We might to study together tonight.
- A: On a Saturday night?
- B: It's the only free time I have. I mightn't be around next week.
- A: Why? Where may you be?
- B: Working in my father's store. He might have to go in the hospital for a few days, but we're not sure yet.

## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about your plans for next weekend. Will it rain? Will it be sunny? Talk about what is definite and what is possible. Use **may** and **might** where possible.

**EXAMPLE:** It might rain on Saturday, so I won't go to the beach. I'll go shopping downtown in the morning. In the afternoon, I'll help my father clean the garage. On Saturday evening, I'll get together with my friends. First, we'll go out to eat. Then we'll go to the movies or we may just hang out. On Sunday, I'll visit my grandparents. It will be sunny, so we may go to the park. In the evening after dinner, I'll do my homework for class the next day.

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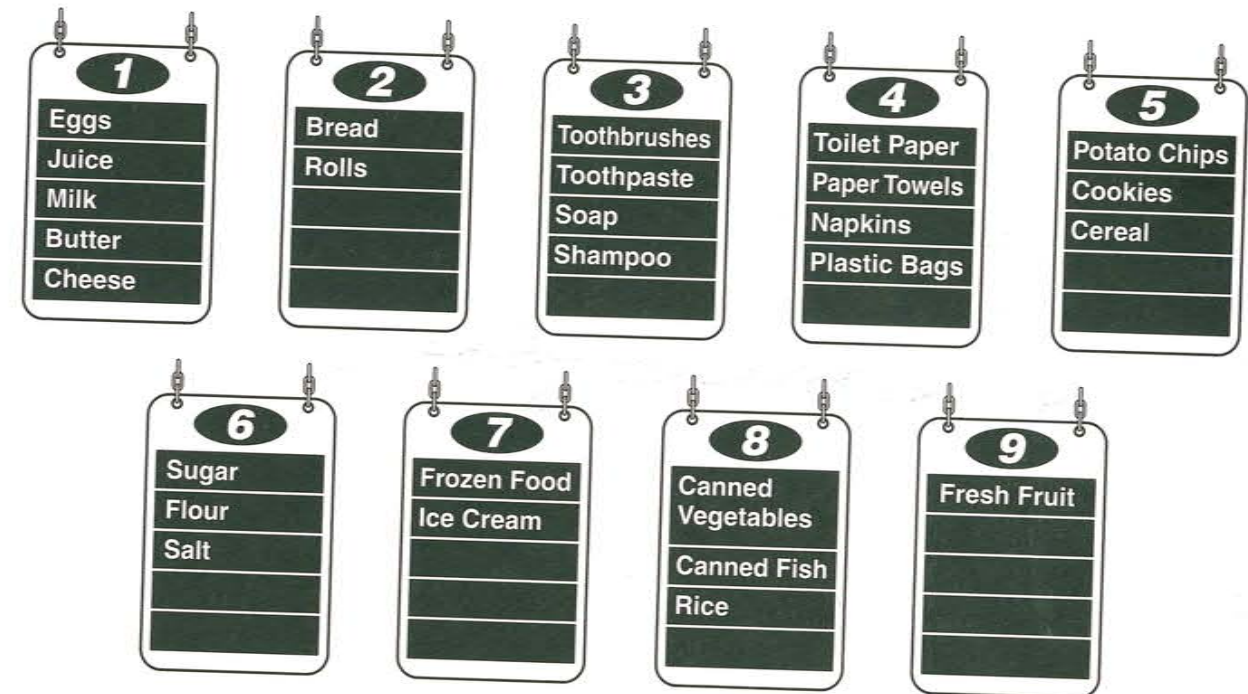
## PART IX

# COUNT / NON-COUNT NOUNS, MUCH / MANY, QUANTIFIERS

## UNIT 27 Count and Non-Count Nouns, Quantifiers, Articles

### EXERCISE 1: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns

Look at the store signs. Write the correct aisle number.



1. Sugar is in aisle 6.
2. Cookies are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
3. Ice cream is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
4. Eggs are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
5. Fruit is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
6. Canned vegetables are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
7. Napkins are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
8. Milk is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
9. Rice is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
10. Plastic bags are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
11. Potato chips are in aisle \_\_\_\_.
12. Frozen food is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
13. Bread is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
14. Canned fish is in aisle \_\_\_\_.
15. Toothbrushes are in aisle \_\_\_\_.



## EXERCISE 2: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns

Write the underlined words in Exercise 1 in the correct column.

Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns
<u>cookies</u>	<u>sugar</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## EXERCISE 3: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns; Articles

Circle the twelve words that don't belong in the lists of count nouns and non-count nouns. Two of them are already circled. Write the correct lists. Write **a**, **an**, or **some** before each word.

Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns	Count Nouns	Non-Count Nouns
egg	<u>books</u>	<u>an egg</u>	<u>some bread</u>
<u>bread</u>	food	<u>some books</u>	<u>some food</u>
furniture	water	_____	_____
student	people	_____	_____
money	paper	_____	_____
information	uncle	_____	_____
teeth	homework	_____	_____
rain	advice	_____	_____
children	cell phone	_____	_____
friends	traffic	_____	_____
oil	questions	_____	_____
animal	computer	_____	_____

## EXERCISE 4: Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns; Quantifiers; Articles

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

- Does the baby want some milk?  
 (a.) some milk  
 b. a milk
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
 a. money isn't  
 b. moneys aren't
- There \_\_\_\_\_ in the living room.  
 a. isn't any furniture  
 b. aren't any furnitures
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_. Hurry up!  
 a. much time  
 b. many times
- Do you want \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. an apple  
 b. some apple
- Good. There \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 a. isn't much traffic  
 b. aren't many traffics
- Adam doesn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. meat  
 b. meats
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in this store?  
 a. any telephone  
 b. a telephone
- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a. a fruit  
 b. any fruit

(continued on next page)

10. I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

- a. homework
- b. homeworks

11. The students need \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. an information
- b. some information

### EXERCISE 5: A and The

Complete the conversations. Use **a** or **the**.

1. A: Why don't we go to the Chinese restaurant on Water Street?

B: OK. I hear the food there is really good.

2. A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ cup of hot chocolate, please.

3. A: Where are your kids?

B: They're in \_\_\_\_\_ house.

4. A: Are you busy?

B: Not really. I'm just looking for something on \_\_\_\_\_ Internet.

5. A: Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ digital camera?

B: Yes, I do, but it's pretty old.

6. A: What is \_\_\_\_\_ name of her dog?

B: I can't remember. It's \_\_\_\_\_ strange name.

7. A: How was \_\_\_\_\_ party at Dan's place?

B: It was OK. \_\_\_\_\_ music was good, and I met some new people.

8. A: Does Paula have \_\_\_\_\_ job?

B: Yeah. She's working as \_\_\_\_\_ receptionist at \_\_\_\_\_ publishing company.

### EXERCISE 6: Some, Any, and A

Jack went shopping. He didn't buy everything on his shopping list, but he crossed out the things he bought. Write sentences about what he did and didn't buy. Use **some**, **any**, or **a**.

#### Shopping List

<del>bananas</del>	toothbrush
cheese	<del>potatoes</del>
<del>orange juice</del>	lettuce
lemons	carrots
<del>newspaper</del>	<del>butter</del>
bread	<del>milk</del>
onions	<del>eggs</del>

1. He bought some bananas.

2. He didn't buy any cheese.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 7: Count and Non-Count Noun; Quantifiers

Write true sentences. Choose words from each column.

I have	a lot of a little a few	cheese in my pocket food in my refrigerator money in my pocket books next to my bed shirts in my closet
I don't have	much many any	friends free time children work to do today questions for my teacher jewelry medicine in my bathroom problems with my English grammar photographs in my wallet ice cream at home

1. *I don't have any cheese in my pocket.*
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are nine mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct eight more.

- A: How did you like <sup>the</sup> a restaurant?
- B: Atmosphere was nice, but the food wasn't great. I had some fish but it didn't have some sauce, so it was very dry. Gerry had some roast beef, but it had much salt. She didn't eat much of it.
- A: Did you have the dessert?
- B: Yes, that was delicious. There were lot of choices on the menu. I had any almond cake. Gerry had a banana ice cream with a small banana cupcake. She loved the dessert.
- A: Was the restaurant crowded?
- B: There were a little people, but for a Saturday night it was pretty empty.

## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write a description of one of your favorite dishes. Use both count and non-count nouns.

EXAMPLE: I love moussaka. It's very popular in Greece. If you want to make some moussaka, you need a lot of ingredients. First of all, you need a few large potatoes, a medium eggplant, and some ground beef. You also need a few eggs, some tomatoes, and some onions. You need a few different spices, a little parsley, and some olive oil too. Moussaka has a lot of ingredients, and it takes a long time to make. But it's delicious, and a big pan of it lasts a few days.

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# UNIT 28 *How much / How many, Quantifiers, Enough, Adverbs of Frequency*

## EXERCISE 1: Containers and Non-Count Nouns

A. Match the containers and non-count nouns.

b 1. a can of

a. lettuce



\_\_\_ 2. a carton of

b. soda



\_\_\_ 3. a head of

c. bread



\_\_\_ 4. a loaf of

d. milk



B. Do the same with these words.

\_\_\_ 5. a bottle of

e. cheese



\_\_\_ 6. a box of

f. gum



\_\_\_ 7. a pack of

g. juice



\_\_\_ 8. a piece of

h. cereal



C. Do the same with these words too.

\_\_\_ 9. a bar of

i. toothpaste



\_\_\_ 10. a jar of

j. toilet paper



\_\_\_ 11. a roll of

k. jam



\_\_\_ 12. a tube of

l. soap



## EXERCISE 2: Questions with *How much* and *How many* and Containers

Look at Tina's cash register receipt and answer the questions.

6 Soda	\$2.99
1 Bread	\$1.95
1 Milk	\$1.99
2 Lettuce	\$3.98
3 Apple juice	\$8.97
1 Cereal	\$3.59
4 Toilet paper	\$1.99
3 Soap	\$2.45
1 Toothpaste	\$2.50
2 Jam	\$5.00
TOTAL	\$35.41

1. How much soda did she buy?

Six cans.

2. How many loaves of bread did she buy?

One. / One loaf.

3. How much milk did she buy?

4. How much lettuce did she buy?

5. How many bottles of apple juice did she buy?

6. How many boxes of cereal did she buy?

7. How much toilet paper did she buy?

8. How much soap did she buy?

9. How much toothpaste did she buy?

10. How many jars of jam did she buy?

## EXERCISE 3: Questions with *How much* and *How many*

Complete the conversation. Write questions using *how much* or *how many*.

A: Are you going to the store?

B: Yes, why?

A: I need some things. I need some cheese.

B: How much cheese do you need?

1.

(continued on next page)



A: About a pound. And I want some eggs.

B: *How many eggs do you want?*

2.

A: A dozen. I also need some flour.

B:

3.

A: One pound, I think.

B: Do you want any sugar?

A: No, I have sugar.

B:

4.

A: I have a few cups, at least. But I want some bananas.

B:

5.

A: Five or six. I want some oranges too.

B:

6.

A: A few. Oh, and I need some cereal.

B:

7.

A: Just one box. I also need some potatoes.

B:

8.

A: Get about 10. Oh, one more thing. I want some milk.

B:

9.

A: Half a gallon. Oh, don't forget to get some flowers. I want roses.

B:

10.

A: Half a dozen.

B: Is that it? Are you sure you don't want any cookies?

A: No, I have enough cookies.

B:

11.

A: Two dozen. Here, let me give you some money.

B: I have money.

A:

12.

B: About \$20.

A: Here. Take another \$20.

#### EXERCISE 4: Enough

Complete the sentences. Use **is** / **is not enough** and a word from the box.

~~exercise~~ fruit sleep spinach television water

1. She exercises 60 minutes every day. That is enough exercise. (OR is not enough exercise.)
2. The kids watch television for two hours each week. That \_\_\_\_\_
3. They eat four servings of fruit every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
4. She eats two servings of spinach every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
5. He drinks four glasses of water every day. That \_\_\_\_\_
6. They sleep six hours every day. That \_\_\_\_\_

#### EXERCISE 5: Adverbs of Frequency

Add an adverb of frequency to each sentence so that it is true for you. Use **always**, **almost always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, **almost never**, or **never**.

1. I drink tea in the morning. I always drink tea in the morning.
2. I bake cookies. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I have fruit for dessert. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am hungry in the middle of the night. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I drink coffee at night. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I prepare dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I measure the ingredients when I cook. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My food tastes good. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My kitchen is clean. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The stores in my neighborhood are open on Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 6: Questions with *How often*

Write questions. Use **how often**. Then answer the questions. Use the information in the chart.

	Cook	Eat Out	Drink Coffee	Have Dessert
Barbara	three times a week	never	every day	rarely
Donna	once in a while	frequently	once in a while	every day
David	never	almost every day	every morning	rarely
Ed	once or twice a week	never	never	often
George	once or twice a week	almost every day	almost every day	almost never

1. (Barbara / drink coffee)

*How often does Barbara drink coffee?*

*She drinks coffee every day.*

2. (Donna / eat out)

3. (David / cook)

4. (Barbara and Ed / eat out)

5. (Ed / have dessert)

6. (Barbara / cook)

7. (Barbara and David / have dessert)

8. (Ed and George / cook)

9. (George and David / eat out)

10. (George / have dessert)

11. (Donna / have dessert)

12. (Ed / drink coffee)

## EXERCISE 7: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: How <sup>much</sup> ~~many~~ bread pudding do you want?

B: Just a little bit. Hmm. This is delicious.

A: I don't think it has sugar enough.

B: Really? I think it's perfect. So how often you cook?

A: I cook usually every day. My wife doesn't like to cook, but I do.

B: Well, she's lucky. So how do you make this bread pudding? How many different ingredients does it have?

A: Oh, it's pretty easy. All you need are 12 slice of bread, some eggs, some vanilla, butter, sugar, and one cup of milk.

B: How much eggs do you need?

A: Four.



## EXERCISE 8: Personal Writing

Imagine you are planning a class party. What food and drink do you need? Send an email to your classmates.

Example:

Here is what I think we need for the party.

5 bags of potato chips

3 bottles of soda

12 sandwiches

Handwriting practice area with multiple lines for writing.

# UNIT 29 *Too much / Too many / Too + Adjective*

## EXERCISE 1: Too

Complete the sentences. Use **too** and a word from the box.

big crowded expensive heavy hot old ~~small~~ young

- The jeans are nice, but I wear a size 36. They're a size 34.  
They're too small.
- Let's go to another restaurant. Look at all the people in this restaurant.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- The price for children under ten is five dollars. Your son can't pay five dollars. He's twelve.  
He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's 38° Celsius (100.4° F) outside. I don't want to go for a walk.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- We can only take suitcases that are 20 kilos or less. Your suitcase is 40 kilos.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- I like the watch, but I never spend more than \$100 on a watch. It costs \$300.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can't wear these shoes. I wear a size 7, and they're a size 9.  
They're \_\_\_\_\_.
- You're only fourteen years old. You can't stay at your friend's party until midnight.  
You're \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISE 2: Too much, Too many, and Not enough

Write sentences about the pictures. Use **too much**, **too many**, or **not enough** and the words from the box.

air	cars	days	furniture	<del>people</del>	toothpaste
birds	chairs	food	numbers	shampoo	water



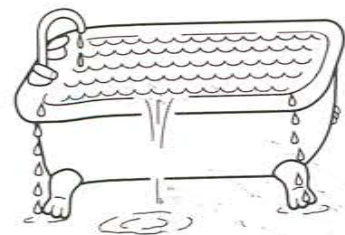
1.

There are too many people  
in the boat.

2.

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

3.

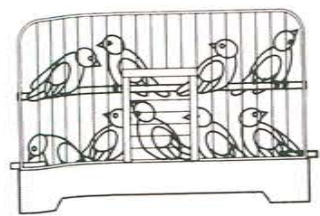


4.

5.



6.

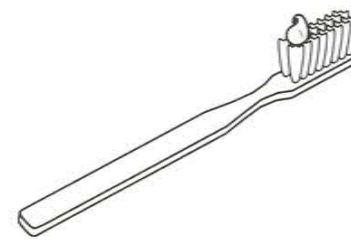
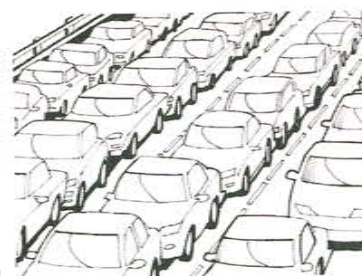


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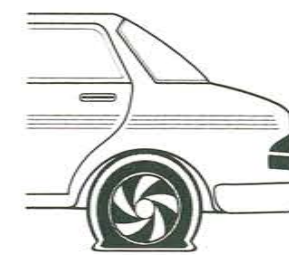
8.



9.



10.



11.



12.

## EXERCISE 3: Too little and Too few

Rewrite the sentences. Use **too little** or **too few**.

1. We don't have enough chairs.

We have too few chairs.

2. There isn't enough salt in this soup.

There's too little salt in this soup.

3. There weren't enough people for two teams.

4. We didn't have enough paper for everyone in the class.

5. There wasn't enough food for 15 people.

6. You don't have enough information.

7. There aren't enough bedrooms in that apartment.

8. We didn't have enough time for the test.

9. There aren't enough bananas for a banana cake.

10. There aren't enough salesclerks at that store.



## EXERCISE 4: Review of Quantifiers

Complete the sentences. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. A: What did the student say to the teacher?

B: "I didn't finish the homework. I didn't have enough time."

a. had too much

**(b.)** didn't have enough

2. A: What did the driver say to the passenger?

B: "We \_\_\_\_\_ gas. We need to go to the gas station."

a. have too much

b. don't have enough

3. A: What did the passenger say to the driver?

B: "There \_\_\_\_\_ cars. Let's go to another parking lot."

a. are too many

b. aren't enough

4. A: What did the cashier say to the child?

B: "I'm sorry. You have \_\_\_\_\_ money. Go home and get some more."

a. too much

b. too little

5. A: Ted and Niki wanted to see a movie, but there was a long line for tickets. What did Ted say?

B: "There are \_\_\_\_\_ people. Let's see another movie."

a. too many

b. too few

6. A: What did the doctor say to the patient?

B: "You said you're on a diet, but you lost only one pound last month. That \_\_\_\_\_ weight."

a. is too much

b. isn't enough

7. A: What did the photography teacher say to the student?

B: "This picture is dark. You had \_\_\_\_\_ light."

a. too much

b. too little

8. A: What did Mitchell's mother say to him?

B: "You ate \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. That's why you have a stomachache."

a. too much

b. too little

9. A: What did the customer say to the waitress?

B: "There are \_\_\_\_\_ forks on the table for six people. Please bring some more."

a. too many

b. too few

10. A: What did Debbie say to her roommate?

B: "You bought \_\_\_\_\_ juice. There's no place to put all these bottles."

a. too much

b. too little

## EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: I can't hear you. There's too <sup>much</sup> ~~many~~ noise. What did you say?

B: How do you like your new neighborhood?

A: It's too much noisy. There are too much cars and too little parking places.

B: Are there places for the children to play?

A: No, there are too parks. There's only one.

B: How's the apartment?

A: It's not too small, but it costs too little money.

## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Imagine you do not like your home. Write what is wrong with it. Use **too many / too much / too little or too few**. Also use **too + an adjective** in your complaint.

EXAMPLE: I would like to move. My apartment is too small. There is too little light and too few closets. There is only one good thing about my apartment. It is on a quiet street, so there is not too much noise or too many cars.

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## PART X

## MODALS: REQUESTS, ADVICE, NECESSITY

### UNIT 30

### Advice: *Should, Ought to, Had better*

#### EXERCISE 1: *Should*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

1. Children shouldn't play with matches.
2. Children \_\_\_\_\_ watch television all day long.
3. Children \_\_\_\_\_ listen to their parents.
4. Children \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of candy.
5. Children \_\_\_\_\_ play in the street.
6. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ pay attention in school.
7. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ keep their bedrooms neat.
8. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ stay out all night with their friends.
9. Adults \_\_\_\_\_ exercise at least twice a week.
10. Adults \_\_\_\_\_ drink 10 cups of coffee a day.

#### EXERCISE 2: *Ought to*: Affirmative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use **ought to**.

1. You should read this book about cultural differences.  
You ought to read this book about cultural differences.
2. I should look up information about the country on the Internet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Business people should learn about the customs of other countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)



4. The visitor should bring a gift.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We should be careful.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. To avoid confusion, you should always put the date on your paperwork.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3: Should: Affirmative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use **should**.

1. We ought to ask if it's OK.  
We should ask if it's OK.
2. I ought to learn how to speak the language.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ms. Jones ought to put her email address on her business card.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. You ought to plan your trip carefully.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The students ought to ask more questions.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We ought to avoid making that gesture; people consider it an insult.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 4: Should: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the words from the box.

go to the dentist	look for another one	study more	wash it
leave a tip	<del>see a doctor</del>	touch it	watch it
leave early	smoke		

1. Dave is sick. He should see a doctor.
2. I don't like my job. I \_\_\_\_\_

3. John often has a bad cough. He \_\_\_\_\_
4. Myra has a toothache. She \_\_\_\_\_
5. The car is dirty. We \_\_\_\_\_
6. The waiter is terrible. We \_\_\_\_\_
7. Doug and Jason aren't doing well in math. They \_\_\_\_\_
8. There's going to be a lot of traffic. We \_\_\_\_\_
9. That movie is very violent. The children \_\_\_\_\_
10. That dog may bite. You \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 5: Should: Wh- Questions

Complete the conversation. Write questions with **should**. Use **who**, **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, or **how many** and the verbs in parentheses.

A: Let's have a party.

B: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ *When should we have* \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
1. (have)

A: Let's have it on March 23rd.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *2. (have)* \_\_\_\_\_ it then?

A: Because it's Lucy's birthday.

B: Oh, that's right. \_\_\_\_\_ *3. (invite)* \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Probably around 25 people.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *4. (invite)* \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Let's see . . . the neighbors, Lucy's family, and the people from the office.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *5. (buy)* \_\_\_\_\_?

A: Well, we'll need drinks, potato chips, and things like that.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ *6. (cook)* \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I'll make some lasagna.

B: That sounds good. I'll make some salad. \_\_\_\_\_ *7. (get)* \_\_\_\_\_  
a birthday cake?

A: I like the Savoy Bakery's cakes.

B: OK. Let's order one from there.

(continued on next page)

A: You know, we don't have enough dishes and glasses for 25 people.

\_\_\_\_\_?  
8. (do)

B: That's no problem. We can get paper plates and cups at the supermarket.

A: You're right. That's a good idea. \_\_\_\_\_ out the  
9. (send) invitations?

B: I'll write them this weekend.

### EXERCISE 6: Had better: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Match the situations with the advice. Each piece of advice will be used twice.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| ___ c 1. We'd better take a taxi.                           | a. We're lost.                    |
| ___ 2. We'd better ask for directions.                      | b. We're getting red.             |
| ___ 3. We'd better not stay up late.                        | c. We're going to be late.        |
| ___ 4. We'd better make sure everything is locked.          | d. We'll be away for three weeks. |
| ___ 5. We'd better look at a map.                           | e. We have an exam tomorrow.      |
| ___ 6. We'd better not wait for the bus.                    |                                   |
| ___ 7. We'd better not stay in the sun anymore.             |                                   |
| ___ 8. We'd better get a good night's sleep.                |                                   |
| ___ 9. We'd better throw away the food in the refrigerator. |                                   |
| ___ 10. We'd better put some sunblock on our arms and legs. |                                   |

### EXERCISE 7: Had better: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Don and Amy are planning a dinner party. Complete the conversation. Use **had better** or **had better not** and the words from the box.

ask Costas to bring her	invite him	<del>serve roast beef</del>
borrow some from the neighbors	let the dog in the house	serve shrimp
get a couple of bottles	rent a video	sit together at the table

DON: What kind of food should we serve? How about roast beef?

AMY: Alan can't eat beef.

DON: Well, then we had better not serve roast beef. How about shrimp?  
1.

AMY: Joan doesn't like fish or seafood.

DON: Then we \_\_\_\_\_. How about chicken?  
2.

AMY: Good idea. Do we have enough drinks?

DON: Ed drinks only Diet Coke. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.

Is Chris coming? She's allergic to animals. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
4.

AMY: How is Sandy getting here? She doesn't drive and lives far from here.

DON: We \_\_\_\_\_.  
5.

AMY: What do you think of the seating plan?

DON: Marsha and Sophia \_\_\_\_\_. They don't  
6. like each other.

AMY: I just remembered Tonya has a new boyfriend. We

\_\_\_\_\_. And Ted and Marsha are bringing  
7. their children.

DON: They will probably get bored. We \_\_\_\_\_.  
8.

AMY: How many guests are coming? We won't have enough chairs.

DON: We \_\_\_\_\_.  
9.

### EXERCISE 8: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: You <sup>had</sup> ~~have~~ better not wear that to the reception. You should to wear something more formal.

B: Should I wearing this?

A: Yeah. I think that's better. And you ought to wear a tie.

B: Really? Then I better had change my shoes. Ought I to wear these brown ones?

A: No, I think the black ones are better.

B: What time I should leave?

A: Soon. You don't want to be late.



## EXERCISE 9: Personal Writing

Write advice for dinner guests. Use **should** and **shouldn't**.

**EXAMPLE:** When you go to someone's home for dinner, you should bring a gift. Some chocolates or flowers are always a nice gift. You shouldn't arrive early and you shouldn't arrive more than a few minutes late. If you're going to be late, you should call. At the table, you shouldn't serve yourself. You should wait for your host or hostess to serve you. Finally, you should say the food is good, even if it isn't!

## UNIT 31

## Requests, Desires, and Offers: *Would you, Could you, Can you . . . ? , I'd like . . .*

### EXERCISE 1: *Would like*: Affirmative Statements and Questions

Read each conversation. Then answer the question.

#### Conversation A

**A:** Can I help you?

**B:** Yes, I'd like two tickets to Pittsburgh.

**A:** Would you like one-way or round-trip?

**B:** Round-trip, please.

**A:** That's \$70.

**B:** Here you are. What time is the next bus?

**A:** At 9:30.

**B:** Thank you.

1. Where does Conversation A take place? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Conversation B

**A:** Sir, would you like chicken or fish?

**B:** Chicken, please.

**A:** And what would you like to drink?

**B:** Just some water, please.

**A:** And your wife?

**B:** She doesn't want anything. She doesn't like airplane food.

2. Where does Conversation B take place? \_\_\_\_\_

(continued on next page)

### Conversation C

A: Where would you like to sit?

B: These seats are fine. I don't want to sit too close to the screen.

A: Would you like some popcorn?

B: No, but I'd like something to drink. But hurry! The movie's going to start.

3. Where does Conversation C take place? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 2: *Would like*: Affirmative Statements and Yes / No Questions

Rewrite the sentences. Use *would like*.

1. I want two tickets for *Heartless*, please.

*I would like two tickets for "Heartless," please.*

2. Do you want to go to the movies tonight?

*Would you like to go to the movies tonight?*

3. The teacher wants to see you.

4. Do the children want hamburgers or hot dogs?

5. Do you want to check your email on my computer?

6. Does Paul want to come to the party?

7. My husband wants rice with his fish.

8. Neil and Jane want a bigger apartment.

9. Do you want to have a cup of coffee with me?

10. We want to go home now.

### EXERCISE 3: *Would like*: Statements and Questions

Complete the conversation. Use the words in parentheses.

DAVE: Hi, Ellen. Come on in.

ELLEN: Hi, Dave. Thanks.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ *Would you like* \_\_\_\_\_ some coffee?  
1. (you / like)

ELLEN: Yes. That sounds good. \_\_\_\_\_ some help?  
2. (you / like)

DAVE: No, it's ready. Here you are.

ELLEN: Thanks.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ some cookies too?  
3. (you / like)

ELLEN: No, thanks, but I \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar for my  
coffee.  
4. (like)

DAVE: Oh, sorry. I forgot. Here's the sugar.

ELLEN: Boy, it's cold outside.

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater?  
5. (you / like)

ELLEN: No, I'm OK.

DAVE: So, \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?  
6. (what / you / like / do)

ELLEN: I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_?  
7. (Where / you / like / go)

DAVE: \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies?  
8. (you / like / go)

ELLEN: What's playing?

DAVE: *Forever Love* is at the Rex. \_\_\_\_\_ that?  
9. (you / like / see)

ELLEN: OK. What time does it start?

DAVE: We can go at six, eight, or ten.

ELLEN: I don't care. \_\_\_\_\_?  
10. (What time / you / like / go)

DAVE: Eight is fine, but I \_\_\_\_\_ something to eat first.  
11. (like / get)

ELLEN: OK. \_\_\_\_\_?  
12. (Where / you / like / eat)

DAVE: How about John's Pizzeria?

ELLEN: That sounds good.



#### EXERCISE 4: Would, Could, and Can for Polite Requests

Write correct questions. Use please with would you, could you, or can you.

1. Ask a stranger on the bus to tell you the time.

Would you please tell me the time? OR Could you please tell me the time?

2. Ask a desk clerk at a hotel to give you the key to your room.

3. Ask your teacher to explain the meaning of the word *selfish*.

4. Ask a cashier to give you change for a dollar.

5. Ask a stranger to take a picture of you and your friends.

6. Ask a taxi driver to take you to the airport.

7. Ask a neighbor to lend you a hand with your suitcases.

8. Ask a salesclerk to show you the brown shoes in the window.

9. Ask the person in front of you at a basketball game to sit down.

#### EXERCISE 5: Responses

Complete the conversations. Circle the correct answers and write them on the lines.

1. A: Would you like some cream in your coffee?

B: No, thank you.

a. No, I wouldn't.

**(b.)** No, thank you.

2. A: Would you like to have dinner with us tonight?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, I would. Thank you.

b. I do.

3. A: Could you move your bag, please?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Sure.

b. I could.

4. A: Would you help me?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, thanks.

b. Of course.

5. A: Can you give me a lift to the office?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. I'm sorry, I can't. My car's not working.

b. No, I don't.

6. A: Would you like something to drink?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Yes, I would. Thanks.

b. Yes, I would like.

#### EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

Would

A: ~~Do~~ you like some help?

B: Yes, thank you. Could you to lend me a hand with these boxes?

A: Yes, I could. So how would you like the building?

B: I like it a lot, but I like to meet the neighbors. I don't know many people yet.

A: Would you like to come to my party tonight? A lot of the neighbors will be there.

(continued on next page)

B: That sounds great . . . Well, I think that's all the boxes. Would you like some coffee?

A: No, I wouldn't like any, thank you. See you tonight at 8. Apartment 3F.

### EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Imagine one of your neighbors emails you a request. Write the email. Then write your response.

EXAMPLE:

Hi, Deb,  
Sam and I are going on vacation on Monday. We'll be away for two weeks. Would you please take in our newspapers?  
Thanks so much!  
Carol

Hi, Carol,  
Sure, I'd be glad to take in your newspapers for you.  
I hope you have a wonderful vacation!  
Deb

## UNIT 32 Necessity: *Have to, Don't have to, Must, Mustn't*

### EXERCISE 1: *Have to*: Present and Past Affirmative and Negative Statements

Put a check (✓) next to the sentences that are true.

- \_\_\_ 1. People in my country have to pay taxes.
- \_\_\_ 2. People in my country don't have to vote.
- \_\_\_ 3. Drivers in my country have to have driver's licenses.
- \_\_\_ 4. Students in my country don't have to wear uniforms in high school.
- \_\_\_ 5. Young people in my country don't have to do military service.
- \_\_\_ 6. Women in my country had to obey their husbands 50 years ago.
- \_\_\_ 7. Children in my country did not have to go to school 50 years ago.
- \_\_\_ 8. Children in my country had to go to work at a young age 50 years ago.

### EXERCISE 2: *Have to*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the sentences. Use *have to* and *don't have to* in each sentence.

1. Students don't have to stay in school 12 hours a day, but they have to pass their exams.
2. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ correct papers, but they \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms.
3. Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ speak a foreign language, but they \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms.
4. Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ study for many years, but they \_\_\_\_\_ know how to type.
5. Secretaries \_\_\_\_\_ work at night, but they \_\_\_\_\_ know how to type.
6. Firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ work at night, but they \_\_\_\_\_ study for many years.

(continued on next page)



7. Fashion models \_\_\_\_\_ work seven days a week, but they \_\_\_\_\_ worry about their appearance.
8. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ get up early in the morning, but they \_\_\_\_\_ worry about their appearance.
9. Basketball players \_\_\_\_\_ practice regularly, but they \_\_\_\_\_ play a game every day.
10. Accountants \_\_\_\_\_ be good writers, but they \_\_\_\_\_ be good with numbers.

### EXERCISE 3: Have to: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Complete the conversations. Use **have to**, **has to**, **don't have to**, or **doesn't have to**.

1. A: Is Dan getting up early this morning?  
B: No, he doesn't have to get up early this morning. There's no school.
2. A: Is Sheila leaving early today?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has an appointment with her dentist.
3. A: Are you going food shopping today?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. There's no food in the house.
4. A: Are you and your wife taking a taxi?  
B: Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_. Our car isn't working.
5. A: Is Barbara working late today?  
B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. Her boss is on vacation.
6. A: Are the children cleaning up their room?  
B: No, they \_\_\_\_\_. I cleaned it up yesterday.
7. A: Is Mary taking some medicine?  
B: Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has a stomach problem.
8. A: Are you paying for the tickets?  
B: No, we \_\_\_\_\_. They're free.

9. A: Is José wearing a suit and tie this morning?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He has an important business meeting.

10. A: Does Bonnie do housework?

B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_. She has a maid.

### EXERCISE 4: Have to: Present and Past Affirmative and Negative Statements

Rewrite the sentences. Use **have to**, **has to**, **don't have to**, **doesn't have to**, **had to**, or **didn't have to**.

1. It's necessary for me to finish this exercise.  
I have to finish this exercise.
2. It isn't necessary for me to write everything 10 times.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It wasn't necessary for the teacher to come early yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. It was necessary for one student to stay after class yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It isn't necessary for me to check my email every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It wasn't necessary for my friends to work last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It's necessary for the school to have clean classrooms.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It isn't necessary for the teacher to work on the weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. It's necessary for students to have a 75 percent average to pass that course.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. It's necessary for me to write down the new words.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 5: Must: Affirmative and Negative Statements

What does each sign mean? Write sentences. Use **must** or **mustn't** and the words from the box.

drive faster than 55 mph	make a U-turn	stop
<del>enter</del>	park in this area	turn left
go more slowly	pass	turn right



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

1. You mustn't enter.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 6: Had to: Affirmative and Negative Statements

Mr. and Mrs. Chung were on vacation last week. Write sentences. Use **had to** or **didn't have to** and the words from the box.

<del>do any work</del>	look for a hotel
find someone to take care of their dog	make the bed every morning
get to the airport on time	pack and unpack suitcases
get up early every morning	pay their hotel bill
go to work	wash dishes

1. They didn't have to do any work.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 7: Have to: Past and Present Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Put the words in the correct order. Write questions with **have to**. Then answer the questions. Use short answers.

1. have to / English / in class / you / Do / speak

Do you have to speak English in class?

Yes, we do. OR No, we don't.

2. get up / your / have to / Does / in the morning / at six o'clock / mother

(continued on next page)



3. you / last night / cook / Did / have to

4. best friend / do / Does / have to / your / this exercise

5. you / on time / in / have to / English class / Do / be

6. friends / learn / Do / English / your / have to

7. shave / father / have to / your / Did / yesterday

8. your / to work / best friend / yesterday / Did / have to / go

9. a / test / you / have to / Did / last week / take

### EXERCISE 8: Have to: Past and Present Wh- Questions

Write questions. Use have to.

1. I have to see someone.

Who do you have to see?

2. She has to take a test.

When \_\_\_\_\_

3. He has to leave early.

Why \_\_\_\_\_

4. The students had to wait for their teacher.

How long \_\_\_\_\_

5. We had to meet after class.

Why \_\_\_\_\_

6. The teacher has to talk to the parents of some students.

How many parents \_\_\_\_\_

7. He had to pay a lot for the class.

How much \_\_\_\_\_

8. She has to buy a lot of books.

How many books \_\_\_\_\_

9. I have to finish my paper.

When \_\_\_\_\_

10. The schools had to close.

What time \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 9: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: You mustn't ~~✗~~ talk to your neighbor during the exam. You have to be quiet and have to work fast. You have only one hour for the exam.

B: Excuse me? Have we to use a pencil?

A: No, you don't have. You can use a pencil or a pen.

C: Excuse me? Can I use my electronic dictionary during the exam?

A: No, you have put everything away. You don't have to have anything on your desks except the exam. Any more questions? OK. We must get started.

## EXERCISE 10: Personal Writing

Write about the rules in your English class. Use **have to**, **must**, and **mustn't**.

**EXAMPLE:** In my English class we have to speak English all the time. We mustn't speak our own language. We also have to be on time for class, and we have to do all the assignments. We don't have to take a midterm or final exam, but we have to do two oral presentations. In fact, I must give my second presentation next week. I'd better write an outline for it now.

## PART XI COMPARISONS

### UNIT 33 The Comparative

#### EXERCISE 1: Comparative Form of Adjectives

Put a check (✓) next to the statements that are true.

- ☒ 1. New York has a bigger population than Boston.
- ☐ 2. Los Angeles is farther from New York than Chicago is.
- ☐ 3. Boston has warmer winters than Miami.
- ☐ 4. San Francisco is an older city than New York.
- ☐ 5. Los Angeles has milder winters than Chicago.
- ☐ 6. Libraries are noisier than nightclubs.
- ☐ 7. Cell phones are more expensive than computers.
- ☐ 8. Trains are faster than planes.
- ☐ 9. Adults are younger than children.
- ☐ 10. Driving is more dangerous than walking.

#### EXERCISE 2: Comparative Form of Adjectives

Put the words from the box in the correct columns.

<del>big</del>	dangerous	fast	hot	noisy
<del>careful</del>	diverse	friendly	intelligent	old
<del>comfortable</del>	easy	heavy	long	pretty
crowded	expensive	high	messy	small

One Syllable	Two Syllables	Three or Four Syllables
big	careful	comfortable



### EXERCISE 3: Comparative Form of Adjectives

Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

1. That city is old, but this city is older.
2. That port is beautiful, but this port is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The climate in Baltimore is mild, but the climate in Miami is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Boston is big, but Chicago is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. That neighborhood is diverse, but this neighborhood is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The train station is far, but the airport is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Tom is intelligent, but his brother is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The service at that restaurant is bad, but the food is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My sister is messy, but my brother is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This chair is comfortable, but that chair is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. My husband is careful, but his father is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. This picture is pretty, but that picture is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Chemistry is difficult, but physics is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. This exercise is easy, but the last exercise was \_\_\_\_\_.
15. That book is good, but this book is \_\_\_\_\_.

### EXERCISE 4: Comparative Form of Adjectives

Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses and **than**.

1. San Francisco is smaller than New York.  
(big / small)
2. The Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_ the Mississippi River.  
(long / short)
3. A Mercedes is \_\_\_\_\_ a Volkswagen.  
(cheap / expensive)
4. An ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ a lake.  
(big / small)
5. Mountains are \_\_\_\_\_ hills.  
(low / high)
6. Egypt is \_\_\_\_\_ Canada.  
(cold / hot)

7. Skiing is \_\_\_\_\_ golf.  
(safe / dangerous)
8. Cities are \_\_\_\_\_ villages.  
(crowded / empty)
9. Cars are \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles.  
(noisy / quiet)
10. A rock is \_\_\_\_\_ a leaf.  
(heavy / light)
11. Rabbits are \_\_\_\_\_ snails.  
(slow / fast)
12. Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ wolves.  
(friendly / unfriendly)

### EXERCISE 5: Comparative Form of Adjectives

Write questions. Use the comparative form of the adjectives. Then answer the questions.

1. your mother / old / or / young / your father  
Is your mother older or younger than your father? She is younger. OR She's older.
2. which / difficult / English / your language  
Which is more difficult, English or your language? English.
3. this book / cheap / or / expensive / your notebook  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. your country / big / or / small / Canada  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. your English pronunciation / good / or / bad / last year  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. which / healthy / coffee / tea  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. which / nice / dinner at home / dinner in a restaurant  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 6: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: I'm thinking about moving to Brighton. Apartments there are ~~more~~ cheaper.  
B: Brighton will be less convenient. It is more far from your job.  
A: Yeah, but not a lot. I can take the highway, so my commute won't be much long.  
B: The highway is busier from the small streets you use now.  
A: But there are no traffic lights on the highway. Besides, I don't go to work until 10 A.M.  
The traffic is badder from 7 to 9.  
B: Well, I hope you find a nice place. It's probably more easy to find something now.

## EXERCISE 7: Personal Writing

Compare the place where you live with a place you would like to visit. Use at least three comparative adjectives.

EXAMPLE: I live in Valence in France. I would really like to visit New York. New York is much bigger and much more crowded than Valence. That's why I'm sure Valence is quieter than New York. Valence isn't a very exciting town, especially at night. New York is probably a lot more exciting. It certainly looks much more exciting in the movies.

# UNIT 34 Adverbs of Manner

## EXERCISE 1: Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Write **adjective** if the underlined word is an adjective. Write **adverb** if it is an adverb.

1. She speaks clearly. adverb
2. The speaker told several bad jokes. adjective
3. He gave a lively presentation. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The car is dirty. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Cab drivers should drive carefully. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This exercise isn't hard. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My husband always gets up early. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I don't want to do badly on the test. \_\_\_\_\_
9. That girl runs fast. \_\_\_\_\_
10. That jacket looks good on you. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Those shoes are ugly. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I want to speak English fluently. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Talk slowly. \_\_\_\_\_
14. He is polite. \_\_\_\_\_
15. They work hard. \_\_\_\_\_



## EXERCISE 2: Adverbs of Manner

Circle the ten adverbs in the box.

B	H	A	P	P	I	L	Y	F	A	X	M
A	E	A	S	I	L	Y	Q	A	X	D	O
D	A	N	G	E	R	O	U	S	L	Y	S
L	V	G	X	X	C	X	I	T	E	X	X
Y	I	R	P	A	T	I	E	N	T	L	Y
X	L	I	A	F	X	X	T	O	C	X	D
E	Y	L	S	W	E	L	L	B	N	O	R
X	X	Y	N	X	N	L	Y	I	K	X	E

## EXERCISE 3: Adverbs of Manner

Complete the sentences. Use the adverbs in Exercise 2.

1. It's snowing heavily. We can't drive in this weather.
2. Please talk quietly. The baby's sleeping.
3. Vinny drives carelessly. One day he's going to have an accident.
4. Lenore was an hour late for class. Her teacher looked at her angrily.
5. The children played with their toys happily.
6. She plays the guitar very well. Everyone loves to listen to her.
7. I never eat my father's food. He cooks badly.
8. I can't understand him. He speaks slowly.
9. I waited patiently, but the doctor never came.
10. Your directions were very good. I found the restaurant easily.

## EXERCISE 4: Adjectives and Adverbs

Complete the conversations. Use the adjectives from the box or their adverb forms.

angry	careful	fast	<del>quiet</del>	tired
bad	easy	good	serious	

1. A: Shh! Be quiet! This is a library.  
B: Talk quietly.
2. A: The potatoes taste good.  
B: Yes, they are very easy. I'll have some more.
3. A: Is Nicole a fast runner?  
B: Yes, she runs very fast. She wins races all the time.
4. A: Go to bed. You look tired.  
B: But I'm not tired.
5. A: Is Martha serious with her boyfriend?  
B: I think so. Yesterday, she spoke to him seriously, and now she's not talking to him.
6. A: Is Kim a careful typist?  
B: Yes, she types carefully. She never makes mistakes.
7. A: Was the test easy?  
B: Yes, I answered all the questions easily. I didn't have any problems at all.
8. A: Why are you so unhappy? Was the game bad?  
B: Yes, it was. We lost. Everybody played badly.
9. A: Kevin's always so happy. He hardly ever smiles.  
B: I know. He does everything so happily.

## EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

- A: How was the food at the reception? Did it taste <sup>good</sup> ~~well~~?
- B: Yeah, it was pretty good. But the service was badly. And after the meal, we had to listen to two more speeches. The first speaker spoke very fastly, and the second spoke very slowly.
- A: Were they interesting speeches?
- B: Not really. The speakers didn't know their audience good. The topics of the speeches sounded good, but the speeches were boringly. And I was tired, so I didn't listen very careful.

## EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write advice for someone who wants to learn something new. Use three adverbs of manner.

EXAMPLE: *It's difficult to learn a new language but if you study hard, you can do it. You have to study the grammar carefully, and you have to learn some new words every day. I think six to eight is a good number. Finally, you have to practice speaking a lot. That's how you will learn to speak the language fluently.*

# UNIT 35 Enough, Too / Very, As + Adjective + As, Same / Different

## EXERCISE 1: Too and Enough

Match the questions and answers.

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <u>c</u> 1. Do you want to go to the movies with us? | a. No, it's too cold.         |
| ___ 2. Can I go to the party tonight?                | b. No, it's too expensive.    |
| ___ 3. Why are you looking for a new apartment?      | c. No, it's too late.         |
| ___ 4. Are you going to the beach today?             | d. No, he's too fussy.        |
| ___ 5. Are you going to buy the necklace?            | e. He's not serious enough.   |
| ___ 6. Is your son on the swim team?                 | f. No, he's not fast enough.  |
| ___ 7. Why doesn't Joe do well in school?            | g. Ours isn't big enough.     |
| ___ 8. Do you like to cook for Adam?                 | h. No, you're not old enough. |

## EXERCISE 2: Too + Adjective

Rewrite the sentences. Use **too** and change the adjective.

1. The box isn't light enough to carry.

*The box is too heavy to carry.*

2. The questions aren't easy enough to answer.

3. The shirt isn't big enough to wear.

4. It isn't cool enough outside to go running.

5. The store isn't close enough to walk.

6. The soup isn't hot enough to eat.



### EXERCISE 3: Adjective + Not enough

Rewrite the sentences. Use **not enough** and change the adjective.

1. It's too noisy in here to talk.

*It's not quiet enough in here to talk.*

2. The story was too boring.

3. Your room is too messy.

4. Your hair is too long.

5. You're too young to watch that kind of TV program.

6. The numbers are too small to see.

### EXERCISE 4: Too and Very

Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **very**.

1. A: Do you like my new shirt?

B: Yes, it's very nice.

2. A: Put these sweaters in the drawer.

B: I can't. The drawer's full.

3. A: Mommy, I want to swim in the baby pool.

B: You're big. You're not a baby.

4. A: What do you think of that hotel?

B: The rooms are nice, but it's expensive.

5. A: How's the weather in Montreal in January?

B: It's cold.

6. A: Can you read that sign?

B: No, it's far away.

7. A: Are you going to buy the stereo?

B: I think so. The price is good.

8. A: The floor's dirty.

B: I'll wash it.

9. A: Put this bag in your pocket.

B: I can't. It's big.

### EXERCISE 5: Too or Enough + Adjective + Infinitive

Combine the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** and an infinitive.

1. You can't marry Robert. He's too old.

*Robert's too old to marry.*

2. You can't buy that cell phone. It's too expensive.

3. I can't wait. I'm too tired.

4. Sandra didn't eat the steak. It was too tough.

5. Jeffrey can't drive. He isn't old enough.

6. They can't play on the team. They aren't good enough.

7. I can't drink the tea. It's too hot.

8. She can do the work. She's smart enough.

### EXERCISE 6: *Too, Enough, and Not enough*

Complete the conversations. Use **too**, **enough**, or **not enough** and the adjective in parentheses.

1. A: Why did you take the pants back to the store?  
B: They were too long. I exchanged them for a shorter pair.  
(long)
2. A: Do you want me to wash the car again?  
B: Yes. It's not clean enough.  
(clean)
3. A: Let's go into that big old house. I want to see what's in there.  
B: No, I'm scared. There may be ghosts.  
(frightened)
4. A: Are the shoes comfortable?  
B: No, they're too big. I need a size 8, and they're a size 7.  
(big)
5. A: Why didn't you get the tickets?  
B: It was too late. There weren't any left.  
(late)
6. A: Is the soup too hot?  
(hot)  
B: Yeah. Thanks for heating it up.
7. A: How are the pants?  
B: They're too tight. I think I need a larger size.  
(tight)
8. A: Why do I need to rewrite this composition?  
B: Because it's too short. It's only 150 words, and I told you to write at least 250 words.  
(short)
9. A: Can I borrow your bike?  
B: No, there's something wrong with the brakes. It's too dangerous to ride.  
(safe)
10. A: Dad, can we go in the water now?  
B: I don't know. It was cold before. Put your toe in the water and see if it's warm now.  
(warm)
11. A: Why aren't the plants in the living room growing?  
B: Probably because it's too dark. They need more light.  
(sunny)

**EXERCISE 7: As + Adjective + As, the same + Noun + As, Different from**

Put a check (✓) next to the statements that are true.

- \_\_\_ 1. China is the same size as France.
- ✓ \_\_\_ 2. Lions are not as big as elephants.
- \_\_\_ 3. 32° F is the same temperature as 0° C.
- \_\_\_ 4. The Statue of Liberty in New York is not as old as the Pyramids in Egypt.
- \_\_\_ 5. Canada is as cold as Antarctica.
- \_\_\_ 6. A whale is different from a fish.
- \_\_\_ 7. An orange is the same color as a carrot.
- \_\_\_ 8. Silver is as valuable as gold.

### EXERCISE 8: *Than* and *As*

Complete the sentences. Use **as** or **than**.

1. Russia is bigger than the United States.
2. Is your classroom the same size as the other classrooms?
3. South America is not as big as Asia.
4. English is more difficult than my native language.
5. My mother is not the same age as my father.
6. I'm more tired today than I was yesterday.
7. Are doctors as rich as lawyers?
8. Is she as thin as her mother?
9. Thelma's the same height as her brother.
10. Are animals more intelligent than human beings?
11. This book is better than that one.
12. Some people are more difficult than others.



## EXERCISE 9: As + Adjective + As and More + Adjective + Than

Write sentences. Use the adjective in parentheses and **as ... as**, **not as ... as**, or **more ... than**. (Remember: = means equals, < means less than, > means more than.)

1. a Hyundai < a Mercedes (expensive)

*A Hyundai isn't as expensive as a Mercedes.*

2. the book > the film (interesting)

*The book is more interesting than the film.*

3. my apartment = your apartment (big)

*My apartment is as big as your apartment.*

4. trains < airplanes (fast)

5. January = February (cold)

6. the chair = the sofa (comfortable)

7. the governor of Oregon < the president of the United States (famous)

8. the bank < the post office (far)

9. limes = lemons (sour)

10. jazz > rock music (relaxing)

11. chocolate ice cream < vanilla ice cream (good)

12. some people > other people (violent)

\*\*\*serzt\*\*\*

13. college < high school (easy)

14. these boxes = those boxes (heavy)

## EXERCISE 10: The same + Noun + As

Write questions. Use **the same ... as** and a noun from the box.

age ~~color~~ distance height length price size weight

1. *Is your sister's hair the same color as your hair?*

No. My sister's hair is brown. My hair's black.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

No. I'm 1.69 meters tall. My brother's 1.78 meters tall.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

No. My mother's 59 years old. My father's 62.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

No. The dining room's smaller than the living room.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Yes. The apples and the pears are both 90¢ a pound.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

No. I'm thinner than my brother.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

No. *War and Peace* is much longer than *Crime and Punishment*.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

No. The subway station is farther than the bus stop.

### EXERCISE 11: The same as and Different from

Write sentences. Use **the same as** or **different from**.

1. a niece and a nephew

*A niece is different from a nephew.*

2. the U.S.A. and the United States

*The U.S.A. is the same as the United States.*

3. a bike and a bicycle

4. a TV and a television

5. North America and the United States

6. 10,362 and 10.362

7.  $3 \times 16$  and  $16 \times 3$

8.  $16 \div 3$  and  $3 \div 16$

9. \$1 and £1

10. a snack bar and a restaurant

11. 12:00 P.M. and noon

12. a plane and an airplane

### EXERCISE 12: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are eight mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct seven more.

A: That black jacket isn't <sup>big enough</sup> ~~enough big~~.

B: Really? It feels comfortable enough.

A: It doesn't look good on you. How about this green jacket? It is the same price from that one.

B: But it isn't warm as this black jacket. I want something that is too warm.

A: There are some other jackets over there. They don't look very different than the black one.

B: Hmm . . . This one is as nicer as the black one, but it doesn't have pockets enough.

A: So you want a warm jacket with lots of pockets.

B: Exactly. And one that isn't too small for me wear.

### EXERCISE 13: Personal Writing

Write an email in which you explain why you want to return an item. Use **enough**, **too** / **very**, **the same** (+ noun) **as**, **different from**, and **as** + adjective + **as**.

EXAMPLE:

I want to return this jacket because it isn't large enough. Also, it is too formal, and the color isn't very nice. The jacket looks different from the picture on the website. The quality is not as good as usual.



# UNIT 36 The Superlative

## EXERCISE 1: The Superlative

Look at the restaurant reviews and answer the questions.

	Donnelly's	The Big Oven	Circo	Shanghai Garden
Prices	\$\$\$\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	\$
Quality of Food	7.5	9.5	7	10
Friendliness of Staff	7.5	10	8	7.5
Cleanliness	10	9	7	9.5
Atmosphere	9	9.5	10	7
Size	35 tables	20 tables	60 tables	35 tables
Overall Rating	8.5	9.5	8	8.5

Which restaurant ... ?

- is the most expensive? Donnelly's
- has the most delicious food? \_\_\_\_\_
- has the friendliest staff? \_\_\_\_\_
- is the cleanest? \_\_\_\_\_
- is the biggest? \_\_\_\_\_
- has the nicest atmosphere? \_\_\_\_\_
- is the best? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2: The Superlative Form of Adjectives

Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjective.

- The kitchen is always hot. It's the hottest room in the house.
- Roger's a bad student. He's \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class.
- Chemistry is hard. For me, it's \_\_\_\_\_ subject in school.
- Roses are beautiful. I think that roses are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.

- Noon is a busy time at the bank. In fact, it's \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- Married Young* is a funny program. It's \_\_\_\_\_ program on TV.
- Scully's is a good restaurant. In fact, it's \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant in town.
- Monkeys are ugly. In my opinion, they're \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the zoo.
- Midnight is a popular nightclub. It's \_\_\_\_\_ nightclub in town.
- Dixon's has low prices. It has \_\_\_\_\_ prices in the neighborhood.
- Pamela's a fast swimmer. She's \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer on the team.
- Jake is charming. He's \_\_\_\_\_ of all my friends.

## EXERCISE 3: The Superlative and One of the

Write questions with **one of the** and the superlative form of the adjective. Then answer the questions.

- What / long / rivers in the world?  
What is one of the longest rivers in the world? The Mississippi.
- What / tall / buildings in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / crowded / cities in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / famous / buildings in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / polluted / places in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who / good / athletes in the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 4: The Comparative and Superlative Form of Adjectives

Write two sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjective in parentheses for one sentence. Use the comparative form for the other.

1. a train / a plane / a bus (fast)

*A plane is the fastest of the three.*

*A train is faster than a bus.*

2. a teenager / a child / a baby (old)

3. Nigeria / Spain / Sweden (hot)

4. a street / a path / a highway (wide)

5. a city / a village / a town (big)

6. an elephant / a gorilla / a fox (heavy)

7. an hour / a second / a minute (long)

8. boxing / golf / soccer (dangerous)

### EXERCISE 5: Editing

Correct the conversation. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct five more.

A: My dog Topper is the <sup>best</sup> ~~goodest~~ dog in the world. A lot of my friends have dogs, but Topper is smartest.

B: Is she the most pretty too?

A: She's one of the prettiest. She's also the sweeter.

B: Is she sweeter than your old dog Spike?

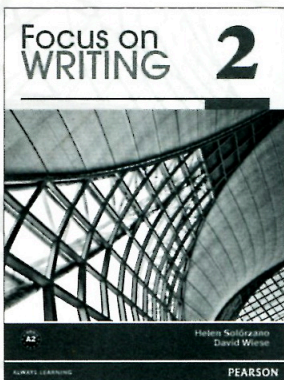
A: Spike was sweet, but Topper is friendly with everyone. I think Topper is the friendliest dog of the neighborhood, and she's also one of the almost playful dog I know.

### EXERCISE 6: Personal Writing

Write about your favorite animal. Use a superlative and one of + superlative.

EXAMPLE: My favorite animal is the giraffe. It's the tallest animal in the world, and it's also one of the quietest. In fact, giraffes make no sounds at all. I love giraffes because they are so beautiful. I think they are the most graceful animals in the world. I love to watch them on TV. Hopefully, one day I will see them up close.





WORKBOOK

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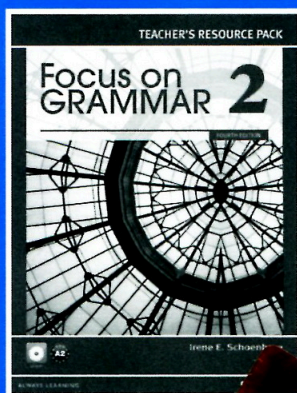
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