



CONTENTS

```
WORKSHEET 1 : Subject Pronouns and Verb "To Be"
WORKSHEET 2 : Present Simple and Present Continuous
WORKSHEET 3 : Present Simple and Present Continuous
WORKSHEET 4 : Present Simple, Present Continuous, Simple Past
WORKSHEET 5 : Past form of verb "To Be "
WORKSHEET 6 : Past form of verb "To Be "
WORKSHEET 7 : Simple Past Tense
WORKSHEET 8 : Simple Past and Past Continuous
WORKSHEET 9 : Simple Past and Past Continuous
WORKSHEET 10: Present Perfect Tense
WORKSHEET 11: Present Perfect Tense vs Present Perfect Continuous
WORKSHEET 12: Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense /
                 Present Perfect Tense vs Present Perfect Continuous
WORKSHEET 13: Past Perfect Tense
WORKSHEET 14: Past Perfect Tense / Past Perfect Continuous
WORKSHEET 15: Going to
WORKSHEET 16: Future Continuous
WORKSHEET 17: Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous
WORKSHEET 18: Future in the past
WORKSHEET 19: Future Forms
WORKSHEET 20: Tense Review
WORKSHEET 21: Tenses (Rewrite or Combine)
WORKSHEET 22: Correct Tense or Voice
WORKSHEET 23: Passive Form
WORKSHEET 24: Passive Form
WORKSHEET 25: Passive Form
WORKSHEET 26: Reported Speech
WORKSHEET 27: Reported Speech
WORKSHEET 28: Adjectives and Adverbs
WORKSHEET 29: Adjectives ending -ing or -ed
WORKSHEET 30: Conditionals
WORKSHEET 31: Conditionals
WORKSHEET 32: Wishes
WORKSHEET 33: Comperatives and Superlatives
WORKSHEET 34: Prepositions (at / in / on)
WORKSHEET 35: Prepositions
WORKSHEET 36: Relative Clause
WORKSHEET 37: Relative Clause
WORKSHEET 38: Modals
WORKSHEET 39: Modals
WORKSHEET 40: Used to / Would / Be used to
WORKSHEET 41: Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / (a) Few / (a) Little
WORKSHEET 42 : Some- / Any- / No- with -body / -one / -thing / -where WORKSHEET 43 : Tag questions
WORKSHEET 44: Causatives
WORKSHEET 45: Both ... and / Neither ... nor / Either ... or / Not only ... but also
WORKSHEET 46: Articles
WORKSHEET 47: Purpose: So that / to / In order to / In Case
WORKSHEET 48: Reason and Result: because (of), as, since, so, as a result, therefore, ...
WORKSHEET 49: Contrast: although, even though, though, in spite of, despite,
                          while, whereas, however
WORKSHEET 50: Gerund or Infinitive
WORKSHEET 51: Gerund or Infinitive
WORKSHEET 52: Pronouns
WORKSHEET 53: Pronouns
WORKSHEET 54: Reflexive Pronouns
WORKSHEET 55: Certainty, Possibility, Impossibility and Advisability
WORKSHEET 56: Perfect Modals
WORKSHEET 57: Possessive "apostrophe -s-" or "of "
WORKSHEET 58: SO do I/ NEITHER do I
WORKSHEET 59: Enough / Too
WORKSHEET 60: Rewrite
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SUBJECT: Subject Pronouns and Verb "To Be"

A) F	Fill in	the	blanks	using	"HE,	SHE,	IT,	WE,	THEY":
------	---------	-----	--------	-------	------	------	-----	-----	--------

cat and horse	Mary		Tom			
Jack and I	books		sister			
You and Dave	plane	•••	sunshine			
cheese	cactus		parents			
Pamela	news	••	scissors			
geese	flowers		piano			
school	daughter	• • • • • •	milk			
children	sugar		feet			
bicycle	Ann and Kate		tennis			
son	mice	••••	sky			
shop	buses	• • • •	papers			
Mr. Green	brother-in-law		picture			
friendship	dolphin		The Riggs family			
1	•		,			
B) Fill in the blanks using	"AM IS ARE	AM NOT I	SN'T ARFN'T"			
b) I'm in the blanks using	AWI, IS, AKE,	, AMI 1101, I	on i, aren i .			
1. It an onion.		11. İzmir	a city. (+)			
2. Jasmine a studer	nt. (-)		a postman. (+)			
3. Wefriends. (+)		13. It nine o'clock. (+)				
4. I hungry. (-)		14. Manhatta	an an island. (-)			
5. Mark 20 years ol	d. (+)	15. Mr. Rich	ards a lawyer. (+)			
6. A bee a big insec	ct. (-)	16. I	ill. I happy. (+ / -)			
7. Newsweek a m		17. London				
8. I a professiona	l football		d Adrian sisters. They			
player. (-)		brothers.				
9. I know you. You in	my class. (+)		rknear to New Jersey. (+)			
10.Cows insects. Th			d I teachers. We			
mammals. (- / +)	- J	students.				
, ,						
C) Fill in the blanks using	"AM, IS, ARE	, AM NOT, I	SN'T, AREN'T":			
1. Germany, England, a	and Spain	cities.				
2. A lemon sw	veet. It so	our.				
3. Copper che	ap. Diamonds.	expe	ensive.			
4. Airplanes slov	-	-				
5. Ice cream and candy	•					
6. Today cloud		ht.				
7. My brother r	-					
8. I from Turke						
9. Maths hard.						
10. Mariah a beautifu	•					

D) Rewrite the sentences by using "IS, IS	N'T, AM, AM NOT":
 London aren't a country. The United States aren't a city. An elephant am not a small animal. English and Turkish isn't sister languated. Mercedes aren't a bike. Is I a student? Mrs. Stuart aren't a poor woman. Cigarettes isn't good for people. The North Pole am not hot. Simon are from United Kingdom. E) Complete this postcard by using '	'AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN'T, AREN'T":
Hello! My nameis Jack, and thisis Sue She my sister. Sue twelve years We adults. We students. We Americans. We from Chicago. Chicago	s old and I sixteen Canadians. We
1. (Leonard and Mike, 25, firemen, tall,	American)
4. (Mark, 19, accountant, short, British)5. (Cengiz, 23, lieutenant, not blonde, T)
G) Build up sentences:	
 Mike / drummer (-) Charlie and Chris / policemen(+) Danny and Rick / singers (-) Salem and Lucky / puppies (+) Rome / London / cities (+) 	Mike isn't a drummer

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1.			good b) are	friends.	d) isn't
2.		a science) are not		c) are	d) am
3.			a student at b) are / is		School. It an old school. d) is / is
4.	_		om Spain. I b) are / is		Turkey. d) is / are
5.		I) am	at the same isn't	e age. c) are	d) is
I) Cha	nge the s	entences into	o questions:		
Examp	ple:	I am a	n engineer.	A	m I an engineer?
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Belinda i Nick is a We are g He is an It is an e You and Rosie is	a pretty girl. is a singer. in actor. good friends. officer. raser. Eddie are pa			
J) Giv	e a short	and a long a	nswer:		
Examj	ple:		Is it a car? What is it?		it isn't. a house
1) \(\sum_{1}		a fish?		8)	Is it Saturn?
2)	Is it	it? a river?		9)	What is it? Is it a mountain? What is it?

H) Choose the best answer:

3)	Is it a radio?		10)		s it a CD player?s it?
4)	Are these tomatoes? What are they?		11)		Are these farms?
5)	Are these pencils? What are they?		12)		this a motorcycle?s it?
6)	Is it a school bus?		13)		it a bottle?
7)	Is it a horse?		14)		Are these tables?
	Give long answers: ample: Are you a scientist?	Yes, I	am a	scientist.	
	 Are you a student? Is Tom in the park? Is it a poetry book? Are Mary and John friends? Am I an executive? Is Thomas fifteen years old? Are your earrings expensive? Is ice cream hot? Are lemons yellow and sour? Are Andy and Jack girls? 	Yes,			
L)	Build up questions and give answ	ers:			
Ex	ample: <u>engineer / William</u> I	s William an	engii	neer?	Yes, he is an engineer. (+)
	 lazy students / Mark and Lucy soup / hot 			? ?	(+)
M)	Answer these questions:				
6	1. Are trees green or gray? ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TO	EFL ÖZEL DEF			r) englishoffice.50webs.com

 Are clouds brown or white? Is it an English or French dictionary? (French dictionary? (French dictionary? (French dictionary? (Is it a sports car or a classic car? (classic) Is Egypt in Europe or in Africa? Is it a butterfly or a bee? (butterfly) Are they skirts or pullovers? (pullovers) Is he an outlaw or a guardian? (outlaw) Is your father young or old? (old) Are we army officers or police officers? (and the property of the property	
N) Read the passage and answer the questions:	
Sophia: I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Tur Jordan: Yes, I am. Are you English? Sophia: Hector is. I am French. Are you from the Jordan: Yes, I am. Hector, are you from London Hector: Yes, I am. Are you from California? Jordan: No, I am from New York City. Is London Hector: Yes, it is a big city. Sophia, are you from Sophia: Yes, I am from Lyon. Hector: Is Lyon near Florence? Sophia: No, it isn't. Florence is in Italy. Hector: Oh, isn't it in France? I am a real fool. Jordan: No, Hector. Of course you are not a fool Hector: I am a student. She is an actress in France Sophia: Are you a student, Jordan? Jordan: No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I a	e United States? ? on a big city? n Lyon? !! Are you and Sophia students? ee. We are tourists in the United States.
* Give long answers. If the answer is negative, t	then give the right answer:
Example: Is Sophia from Paris?No, she is: 1. Is Jordan from California?	n't She is from Lyon
3. Are Sophia and Hector students?	
4. Is Hector from Manchester?	
Write True or False:	
 T Hector is English. Hector isn't from Manchester. London is not a big city. Hector is a student. Sophia is an actress in London. 	 6F Sophia is from the United States. 7 Jordan is from New York City. 8 Florence is in Italy. 9 Jordan is a teacher. 10 Sophia and Hector are tourists.

SUBJECT: Present Simple, Present Continuous

A) Read the paragraph and answer the questions:

Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now.

It is 24.00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do?	6. When does he always have his lunch?
2. What time does he usually get up?	7. What is he doing at 12.00 today?
3. How does he usually go to work?	8. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30?
4. Why is he driving to work today?	9. What time does he go to bed?
5. What time does he arrive at work everyday?	10. What time is he going to bed now?

B) Fill in the blanks with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or SIMPLE PRESENT:

1.	The children (play) outside <u>now.</u>
2.	She <u>usually</u> (read) the newspaper in the morning.
3.	I (do) my homework <u>now.</u>
4.	I (eat) my dinner <u>now.</u>
5.	(you / want) a pizza?
6.	They (watch) TV <u>now.</u>
7.	I (not / like) spaghetti.
8.	The baby (sleep) <u>now.</u>
9.	My mother <u>usually</u> (cook) dinner in the evening.
10.	He (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.
11.	She (not / like) football.
12.	Mary (listen) to music <u>now.</u>
13.	Tom <u>usually</u> (drink) coffee, but he(drink) tea <u>now</u> .
14.	We(go) to the disco tonight.
15.	(he / go) to work by bus <u>everyday.</u>

C) Read the questions & answers about ALAN and ask and answer about JUDITH.

Questions: ALAN

- 1. What does Alan do?
- 2. How old is Alan?
- 3. How many days a week does he work?
- 4. What time does he get up?
- 5. What does he eat for breakfast?
- 6. What does he drink?
- 7. What does he do after breakfast?
- 8. What time does he leave for work?
- 9. Where does he have lunch?
- 10. What time does he come home?
- 11. Where does he go in the evening?
- 12. What time does he go to bed?

- 1. Alan's a lorry driver.
- 2. He's twenty-five years old.
- 3. He works five days a week.
- 4. He gets up at six o'clock every day.
- 5. He eats an enormous breakfast.
- 6. He drinks two cups of tea.
- 7. Then he kisses his wife.
- 8.He leaves for work at half past six.
- 9. He has lunch in a transport café.
- 10.He comes home at five o'clock.
- 11.In the evening he goes to the pub.
- 12.He goes to bed at ten o'clock.

Questions: JUDITH

1	1. secretary
2	2. 18
3	3. 5 days a week.
4	4. 7.30
5	5. cornflakes
6	6. orange-juice
7	7. parents
8	8. 8.15
9	9. in the canteen
10	10. home / 5.30
11	11. evening classes
12	12. eleven o'clock

D) Fill in the chart for yourself. Then look at the example. Choose and write TEN sentences from the chart:

	Always		Usı	ıally	C	Often	Some	times	Never	
	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You
Drink fizzy drinks	*									
buy fast food			*							
play tennis							*			
eat sweets			*							
watch TV in the evenings	*									
save money										*
listen to cassettes			*							
play computer games					*					

Example: Tom always drinks fizzy drinks.

1	•••••	•••••
2		
3		
4		
5		•••••
6		
7		
0		
_		
10		
E) Nov	w ask questions about the CHART:	
Exa	mple: How often does Tom buy fast food?	He usually buys fast food.
	Does Tom play tennis?	No, he doesn't play tennis.
	Does for pray territis.	<u>110</u>) we doesn't play termis.
1		He <u>always</u> watches TV.
		•
		He sometimes plays tennis.
		No, he doesn't save money.
		Yes, he usually listens to cassettes.
_		He often plays computer games.
		Yes, he always drinks fizzy drinks.
7		He <u>usually</u> eats sweets.
	1. Susan usually (go) to so	
	(go) to school by	
	2. Mary often (read) in bo	ed, but today she is very fired and she
	(not / read).	
	3. The boys usually (rid	
		s. They (be) very naughty
	boys. They always	
		use they (be) late again.
	4. Mary (like / ear	
	(have) coffee with a lot of sweets and c	
		e-cream. She (not /
	like / eat) fruit or vegetables. She	
		be) sick. She (sleep)
	in her room now.	
G) Use	a preposition (ON, IN, AT, BY) in each bla	nk:
	a. Jane goes to work	Luc
	a. Julie goes to work	bus.
	<u> </u>	
	b. My birthday is Ma	arch.
	b. My birthday is	orch. 00 p.m.
	b. My birthday is	urch. 00 p.m. weekdays.
	b. My birthday is	arch. 00 p.m weekdays the weekend?

g. We have art lesson Mondays.

H) Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Right now I am looking at a picture of Barbara. She is not at home in the picture. She is at the park. She is sitting on a bench. She is eating her lunch. Some boys and girls are running on a patch in the park. A squirrel is sitting on the ground in front of Barbara. The squirrel is eating a nut. Barbara is watching the squirrel. She always watches squirrels when she eats her lunch in the park. Some ducks are swimming in the pond in the picture, and some birds are flying in the sky. A policeman is riding a horse. He rides a horse in the park every day. Near Barbara, a family is having a picnic. They go on a picnic every week.

- a. Where is Barbara in the picture?
- b. What is she doing?
- c. What is the squirrel doing in the picture?
- d. What does Barbara always do when she has lunch in the park?
- e. What are the ducks doing?
- f. How often does the policeman ride his horse?
- g. How often does the family have a picnic at the park?

I) Write a verb in each blank. Use the correct forms of the VERBS:

 Can you
3. Sam is milk at the moment?
4. "Who is that lady?"
5. "I don't"
6. Emma can Spanish and German, but her sister can't.
7. I'm my homework now.
8. " your name, please."
9. "G-A-R-R-Y"
10. Excuse me. Can I you a question?
11. Please go to the supermarket and some cheese.
12. He is water now because he is thirsty.
13. Every weekend they their thirsty.
14. Listen! Jack is a song.
15. Can you me, please? I can't carry these bags.
16. My dog and his cat arenow. My dog doesn't like cats.
17. There is a party in Ann's house. They are playing music. and

J) Use the CORRECT TENSE:

	1.		Jane (sing) again. She often (sing)
	2	this so	
		•	ther(have) a lot of work to do every weekend.
	3.	_	rls (not / talk) now. All of them (watch) a film.
	1		` '
			you
	٥.		
	6		
	0.		
	7		(often / visit) them.
	7.		oys(swim) in the pool now but they
	0		
			(write) a letter to her pen-friend at the moment.
	9.	•	(sometimes / have) lunch at work, but today
	10	•	(have) at a restaurant.
			n't talk to you. She
			re
	13.	The ch	nildren (play) the piano and (sing)
		_	at the moment.
	14.	. My mo	other (always / cook) in the morning.
	15.	What	(you / usually / do) at weekends?
	16.	Jane	(give) a party today because it
			(be) her birthday.
	17.	The le	sson (start) at 9 o'clock every morning.
			is in his room now. He (write) a letter to his pen-
			He (always / write) him a letter.
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
K)	An	iswer t	he questions:
		1.	How often do you walk to school?
		2.	What do you do after school?
		3.	What can you eat in an Italian restaurant?
		4.	Where does a doctor work?
		5.	What are you going to do next Saturday?
т \	۸.	ale assas	
L)	AS	sk ques	tions for the underlined words:
		1.	?
			George <i>often</i> has a bath.
		2	?
		۷.	Mike eats <i>corn-flakes</i> for breakfast every morning.
		3.	whice cats <u>corn-pares</u> for breakfast every morning.
		٦.	The teacher is writing some examples on the board.
		4.	The teacher is <u>writing some examples on the board.</u>
		4.	Tom is watching a film now.
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	5.	My parants navar smake aigerattes			
	6.	My parents <u>never</u> smoke cigarettes.			
	Peter and Rob go to school by service bus.				
	7. Sam is doing his homework <i>in his room</i> .				
	8				
	I read <i>two</i> books every month.				
	9.	I con't understand Hone because I don't brown			
	I can't understand Hans because I don't know German. 10				
		<u>No</u> , Sally isn't writing a letter now.			
	_	uestion word in each blank (For example: Whetch the questions with the answers:	en, How, Why, How many)		
1.		is your music lesson?	a) Because, I'm hungry.		
		is it?	b) Fine.		
		books are there in your bag? likes James?	c) Germany.d) Mary.		
		is your watch?	e) In the garden.		
		are you?	f) In June.		
		are the children?	g) It is half past two.		
		your father's birthday?	h) 5.		
		do you want a sandwich?	I) Tuesday.		
10.	••••	is she from?	j) Six.		
N) Build	l up s	sentences:			
1.	Не	/ like watching TV / but / he / not / watch / at the	moment / because / he / sleep //		
2.	Wha	at / Wendy / do / at the moment / ? // She / clean /	her teeth / bathroom //		
3.	mot	ther / can (-) / help me / now / because / she / coo	ok / kitchen //		
4.	Who	ere / your cousin / live / ? // She / live / Sydney / A	Australia //		
5.	Wh	y / you / eat / sandwich / now / ? // Because / I / b	e / hungry //		
6.	Tim	n / usually / go / work / bicycle //			
7.	chil	dren / play / games / everyday //			
8.	My	brother / can (-) / play / tennis / because / he / no	ot / have / racket //		
9.	Hov	w often / mother / cook / pizza / ? //			
10	. My	parents / not / like / roller-skates / because / they	/ be / dangerous //		

SUBJECT: Present Simple and Present Continuous

A) Read the paragraphs and answer the questions:

Hello! My name is Douglas Hunter. I'm a pilot for British Airlines. I fly planes. I am not working today. I am playing golf. It is my favorite sport.

- 1. What is his name?
- 2. What does he do?
- 3. What is he doing now?
- 4. What is his favorite sport?

He is Gordon Lester. He is a champion jockey. He rides racehorses, but he isn't riding a racehorse now. He is dancing with his wife.

- 1. What is his name?
- 2. What does he do?
- 3. Is he a good jockey?
- 4. Where is he now?
- 5. What is he doing?
- 6. Who is he with?

They are Bob and Michael. They teach English in a school. They aren't teaching now. They are in the pub. They're talking and laughing.

- 1. Who are they?
- 2. Do they teach?
- 3. What do they teach?
- 4. Where are they now?
- 5. What are they doing now?

She is Rosalind Graham. She is a ballet dancer. She dances for Royal Ballet. She isn't dancing now. She is having a bath.

- 1. What is her name?
- 2. What does she do?
- 3. Is she dancing now?
- 4. What is she doing?

B) Write DON'T, DOESN'T, ISN'T, AREN'T or AM NOT in the blank space in each sentence:

	a. He <i>isn't</i> listening to the radio right now.
	b. He <i>doesn't</i> listen to the radio every evening.
	c. We watching a television program now.
	d. We watch television every day.
	e. They study their lessons after class.
	f. They studying their lessons right now. g. It raining very hard right at the moment.
	g. It raining very hard right at the moment. h. Itrain very much during the summer.
	i. Mr. Johnson eating his lunch now.
	j. Mr. Johnson always eat at that place.
	k. I see any students in that room.
	l. I hear anyone in the hall now.
C) Comple	ete the sentences:
1	. Every Monday my father because
	2. Linda usually but she
2	today.
3	B. I want to buy a because
2	My teacher often but today
5	5. At the moment the children they often
D) Read th	ne following text and answer the questions:
very har to the he cold egg school. After dinner b	name is Kate O'Hara. I live on a farm with my mother and father. I like it but I work rd. Every morning I wake up at five o'clock and feed the horses. Then I can go back buse. Mum makes breakfast at 5:30 and I'm not late for breakfast because I don't like rgs. After breakfast I help dad for an hour. Then I have a shower and get ready for The school bus leaves at 8:15. I leave home at 8:00. I school I can watch TV for an hour. Then we have our dinner. We have chicken for but I hate it. I eat it because mum gets angry. After dinner I do my homework. Then I and feed the horses. I go to bed early because I'm always very tired at the end of the
1	. Where does Kate live?
2	
3	. Who makes breakfast every morning?
4	. Why isn't she late for breakfast?

5. When does she have a shower?

	6. What time does she catch the school bus?
	7. How long can she watch TV?
	8. What do they have for dinner?
	9. When does she do her homework?
	10. Why does she go to bed early?
	True or False:
	 She doesn't like the farm. Kate doesn't work very hard. Kate has a shower before 8:15. Kate's mother doesn't like chicken. After dinner Kate feeds the horses.
E) Comp	lete the sentences using DO / DOES / AM / IS / ARE / HAVE GOT /HAS GOT:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	the children want toy for their birthday? Dazzle
F) Circle	the correct answer:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Look! Thomas <u>is bringing</u> / <u>brings</u> his little sister to class. My older sister <u>is often listening</u> / <u>often listens</u> to pop music. We <u>are writing</u> / <u>write</u> an exercise now. Mmmm! Mum <u>is making</u> / <u>makes</u> a cake. Our teacher <u>is giving</u> / <u>gives</u> us a test every month. Listen! Dad <u>is reading</u> / <u>reads</u> a story to Ricky. Mr. Michael usually <u>is growing</u> / <u>grows</u> roses in his garden. They <u>are building</u> / <u>build</u> a new house on the hill now. Maria <u>is drinking</u> / <u>drinks</u> milk every morning. Look! Nick <u>is running</u> / <u>runs</u> down the hill.
G) Chan	ge the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIVE and QUESTION form:
1.	You know the answer. (-)
2.	He has breakfast at 8 o'clock. (-)

	2	(?)
	3.	Some schoolgirls don't wear uniforms.
		(+)
		(?)
	4.	Does she cut her husband's hair?
		(+)
		(-)
	5.	She does her homework everyday.
		(-)
		(?)
H) Sı	uppl	y PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE in the blanks:
	1.	He (teach) his son to ride a bike.
	2.	A: Why Ann (wear) her new dress?
		B: Because she (have) a party tonight.
	3.	Cindy usually does the shopping, but I
		because she is ill.
	4	She
	••	in the river.
	5	A:
	٥.	B: No, he He
		A: Where is his brother?
		B: He is in the garden, he (water) the flowers.

SUBJECT: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Simple Past

JAMAICA is a large island in the Caribbean Sea. Nearly a million tourists visit the island every year to relax in the sun and swim in the clear blue sea.

For tourists, the island is a paradise, but for most Jamaican people life is hard. There are very few jobs, except in the tourist industry.

Jamaica is also famous for reggae music.

A) Chilli's friend Della was on holiday in Jamaica. Read her letter to Chilli and complete it with the correct verbs.

	* invited	* stopped	* talked	* stayed	* travelled	* enjoyed	
	* didn't sl	eep * didr	a't get *	watched	* was	* listened	
	Dear Chil	li,					
	I had a fai	ntastic holide	ay in Jamai	ica. It was h	ot and the sea w	vas blue and lovely.	
eight he fli	hours long light I	but I	to music,	at all becaus	se I	the flight. It so excited. Dui l	
	rip to Monte	ego Bay. We	•••••	at ar	•	hey It was brilliant. On n e morning!	
	See you so	oon!					
	Love,						

B)	Answer	the o	questions:

- 1. Did she go to Jamaica?
- **2.** How did she go to Kingston?
- **3.** How was the weather?
- **4.** What did she do on the plane?
- **5.** Did she visit her grandparents?
- **6.** Did she like the Orchid Farm?
- 7. When did she go to bed on her last night?
- **8.** Where is Jamaica?
- **9.** What do the tourists do in Jamaica?
- **10.** How is the life for Jamaican people?

C) Complete these sentences in the PAST TENSE, using the correct verb:

* play	* enjoy	* watch	* listen	* talk	* phone
* stop	* walk	* travel	* like	* stay	

I watched the late film on TV last night.

1.	We really		the concert	last night.	It was great!
----	-----------	--	-------------	-------------	---------------

- 2. She with friends in Brighton last summer.
- 3. Italy very well in the last World Cup.
- 4. Her parents by train from Shanghai to Moscow.
- 5. I you four times last night but you were out.
- 6. We along the beach yesterday. It was lovely.
- 7. She the film but she didn't like the music.
- 8. The men work at exactly one o'clock.
- 9. I to the new Sting album yesterday. It's great.
- 10. They to us about their trip to Madagaskar. It was very interesting.

D) Complete the conversation with WAS / WASN'T / WERE / WEREN'T.

- A: Where *were* you last night? I phoned you but you at home. B: I out with friends. We at the Bluenote Café.
- A: Julia there?
- B: No, she Why?
- A: Oh, I just wondered.
- B: Sheat the Oasis. I think.
- 19 ENGLISH OFFICE KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

A: No, they B: How do you know? A: Because I there!	
E) Complete the man's statement with the PAST SIMPLE form of the verbs in brackets	•
Last night I	••
Suddenly, I	. • •
F) Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:	
Last year I went (go) on holiday. I	of We e)
G) Make negative sentences (x) or questions (?) using the PAST TENSE:	
Example: he / stay (x) in a hotel He didn't stay in a hotel.	
you / learn (?) speak Italian when you were in Italy. Did you learn to speak Italian when you were in Italy?	
1. she / like (x) the film	
2. $I/use/(x)$ the school computer yesterday	
3. they / arrive (?) home late yesterday	
4. you / ask (?) her for Caroline's address	
5. he / enjoy (x) the concert in the park	
6. we / talk (x) about school at all	

$\boldsymbol{H})$ Read the text. Write the questions below about Tamsin's holiday:

20 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

Last September Tamsin went to Bali. She went by plane and stayed in a big hotel. It was very hot, so she swam every day. In the evenings she went to different restaurants, the food was very good. She met some nice people and every night she danced with them at the disco. She was happy because she wasn't alone.

1.	Where did she go?	Bali.
2.		Last September.
5.		It was very hot.
6.		She swam.
7.		It was very good.
8.		Some nice people.

I) Match the questions with the answers:

1. When did you learn to drive a car?	a. By bus.
2. What did you watch on television	b. The news.
last night?	
3. What did you do last weekend?	c. 6 th September.
4. Who were you with at 4pm today?	d. On Saturday I played
	tennis and on Sunday I
	slept.
5. When was the beginning of term?	e. January.
6. How did you come to class?	f. Three years ago.
7. What did you eat for breakfast this	g. John.
morning?	
8. What was the month before last?	h. Toast and coffee.

J) Read about Lucian and Estelle and write the questions:

Lucian and Estelle are from London, but they live in Madrid. They work for Opel, the car factory. Lucian and Estelle like swimming and cooking. They don't have a car. They don't like driving!

1. live / they / do / London?	Do they live in London?
2. Madrid / do / live / they?	
3. Ferrari / they / work / do?	
4. work / Renault / do / they?	
5. swimming / like / cooking / they / do?	
6. swimming / they / like / traveling / do?	
7. like / do / driving / they ?	

K) What does Ellie ask Carsten? Put the words in order to make questions:

Ellie:	Sunday time What do get you up on?)						
	What time do you get up on Sunday?	?	 	 	 	 	 	
Carat	one Tan a'alaala							

Carsten: Ten o'clock.

21 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

Ellie: you breakfast What do have for?
Carsten: Coffee, cheese and bread. Ellie: morning you in do the What do?
Carsten: I play football in the park. Ellie: do lunch When have you?
Carsten: At two o'clock. Ellie: with Who lunch you do have?
Carsten: My parents. Ellie: you afternoon What do do in the?
Carsten: I watch football on TV.
L) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS: Father: Alice, what are you doing (you / do)? Alice: I
M) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
1) Sarah Star is a singer. She <i>sings</i> (sing) and
2) Ann is a doctor. She

SUBJECT: Past form of Verb "To Be"

A) Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:

1.	Mary and Susan were	ill yesterday.
2.	The weather	very hot last Saturday.
3.	The students	at the theater last night.
4.	Betty	. in Germany last summer.
5.	My brother and I	at the football stadium on Saturday.
6.	it cold y	resterday?

B) Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of verb "TO BE":

YESTERDAY TODAY **Example:** I'm at home. I was at home..... 1. Jane and Michael are tired. 2. She's in the park. 3. It's a sunny day. 4. You're late. 5. They aren't hungry. 6. We aren't at work. 7. I'm thirsty. 8. You aren't at school. 9. We're at the cinema. 10. Paula isn't happy. 11.Everyone is excited. 12.I'm not afraid.

23 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

C) Choose WAS or WERE and circle it:

- 1. He was / were a policeman.
- 2. We was / were very happy.
- 3. Was / Were you happy?
- 4. They wasn't / weren't interested in.
- 5. I was / were at school.
- 6. It wasn't / weren't expensive.
- 7. Was / Were she your teacher?

D) Complete the text with WAS or W	EKE:
------------------------------------	------

D) Complete th	to text with writing of welling.
Bill : Interviewer:	What it like during the First World War, Bill? It a terrible time. I a young man, so I in the army. We in Italy. Where your wife and children? They in London. That dangerous too. There bombs and there not a lot of food. The children very young and they very frightened.
E) Are these sta or WEREN	atements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T
	Bill was an old man during the First World War. FALSE- Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War.
b) 1	Bill was in the army. <u>TRUE</u>
d) 1 e) 1 f) 1 g) '	Bill was in Poland. Bill's wife and children were in Italy. It was dangerous in London. There was a lot of food in London. The children were quite old. The children were frightened.
F) Make questi	ons about the text using WAS or WERE:
_ ′	How old / Bill / during the First World War? How old was Bill during the First World War?
c) (d) (e) / (f) / (g) / (h) (f) / (/ Bill / in the army?

G) Read the interview and answer the questions:

Bill Jenkins is 100 today.

24 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

In	nterviewer:	Bill, I expect like?	et life is ve	ry differe	nt today than a hundred years ago. What was it
В	ill :	Yes, it is ver	•		s much quieter then. There are so many cars hen I was a boy.
		Were you h			•
		•	• •		m still happy now!
		Tell me abo	-	•	and any mathemana a cool. We average the
D	ill :	but we were	n't poor e	ither. The	and my mother was a cook. We weren't rich, re were five children. My brothers and sisters in the only one still here.
1.	Were the	ere any cars v	when he wa	as a boy?	
		nappy or sad		as a child	?
3.	What wa	s his mother	s job?		
4.	How ma	ny children w	vere there	in his fam	ily?
5.	How old	is Bill Jenki	ns?		
H) N	Iary spent	last weeken	d in Mad	rid. Ask h	er some questions using WAS or WERE:
E	xample: (y	your hotel / g	ood?)		Was your hotel good?
1.	(your room	m / comfortal	ole?)		
	*	ner / nice?)			
	•	s / full of peo			
		s / expensive? exciting at n			
	•	ums / interest	•		
	*	le / friendly?)	•		
	(your flight	•			
	_	-			years. They are talking about their first om the box to complete their conversation:
	new	Italian	big	green	
	cheap	cold	bad		
E	_	Seorge: The land sally: No, i			
1.	_	The garden was			
	George: 1	The neighbors	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		
25 E	NGLISH OF	FICE - KPDS,Ü	DS,YDS,TO	EFL ÖZEL [DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

3. George: The living-room was red. Sally: No, it	
4. Sally : Our first chairs were expensive. George: No, they	
5. George: The kitchen was old. Sally: No, it	
6. George: The local shops were good. Sally: No, they	
J) Put WAS, WASN'T, WERE or WEREN'T in	the gaps in these conversations:
1. Peter : <i>Was</i> Paul at work today Julie : No, he in the office	
2. Henry: you in South Amer Steve: Yes. I in Bolivia of in Brazil for a holiday.	rica last year? on business, and then my wife and I
3. Paula: Philip and I	lovely there. Do you know Mike? s party in Oxford in the summer.
1. Jim / at home / last night.	Was Jim at home last night??
2. You / at school / on Monday.	
3. David / here / yesterday.	?
4. the cinema / open / on Sunday.5. Kate and Jane / late / yesterday.	······································
6. you / in the football team / last year.	
7. all your friends / at your party.	
8. it / hot / last week.	?
L) Make negative sentences using WAS / WERI	₽•
1. Kevin / at my party.	⊔.
1. Keviii / at iiiv Daitv.	
	Kevin wasn't at my party
 Nick / in class yesterday. It / warm / yesterday. 	Kevin wasn't at my party
2. Nick / in class yesterday.	Kevin wasn't at my party
 Nick / in class yesterday. It / warm / yesterday. Tina and Jim / late. Etty / on the bus. 	Kevin wasn't at my party
 Nick / in class yesterday. It / warm / yesterday. Tina and Jim / late. Etty / on the bus. We / at the match / yesterday. 	Kevin wasn't at my party
 Nick / in class yesterday. It / warm / yesterday. Tina and Jim / late. Etty / on the bus. 	Kevin wasn't at my party

N) Fill in the blanks using WAS (NOT) / WERE (NOT):
 26 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

1. I'm here today but I wasn't here yesterday.
2. Jennifer is tall now but she tall two years ago.
3. It is rainy today but it yesterday.
4. Mr. Smith is angry now but he
5. The shops are open today but they on Sunday.
6. My car is clean today but it
7. My father isn't at home now but he
9. It isn't sunny now but it
10. We aren't hungry now but we twenty minutes ago.
WODKCHEET 6
WORKSHEET 6
SUBJECT: Past form of Verb "To Be"
A) Complete the text with the correct form of TO BE:
Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy were two of the most popular film comedians of all
time. They were born in 1890 and 1892 respectively.
Stan Laurel's real name
Oliver Hardy English, he was from Georgia, USA. Laurel and Hardy in their late 30s when they met. Their first film together
different. Laurel small and thin. Hardy big and fat. Their most
famous films
in any serious films, only comedies.
B) Use the text to help you write questions for the answers:
Example: Who was Oliver Hardy's famous comic partner? Stan Laurel.
1
In 1890 and 1892 respectively.
2
Arthur Jefferson.
3England.
Englanu.

No, he wasn't. He was American. 5	
Putting Pants on Philip.	
6. Because they were so different.	
C) Write questions and answers. Use the past	tense of BE:
1. A: We had a nice holiday.B: (you / with your whole family?)A: (no / my daughter / in Montreal)	Were you with your whole family? No, my daughter was in Montreal
2. A: I bought these new shoes yesterday.B: (they / on sale ?)A: (yes / they / only \$25)	
3. A: (you / at home / last night ?) B: (no / I / at the library)	
4. A: (the guests / late for the party?)B: (no / they / all on time)	
A) Make questions and answers. Use THE PE Example: (she / work / in Peru / this year?)	RESENT CONTINUOUS: (No, she / study / in Mexico)
Is she working in Peru this year?	No. She's studying in Mexico.
1. (you / study / English / at the moment?)	(Yes, I / work / hard.)
2. (they / listen / to the radio?)	(No, they / play / CDs.)
3. (Peter / wash / now?)	(Yes, he / have / a bath.)
4. (they / live / in Madrid / at the moment?)	(Yes, they / learn / Spanish.)
5. (David / sing / in a group / this year?)	(No, he / work / in a restaurant.)
B) Write TRUE next to a correct sentence, an	nd FALSE next to a wrong sentence:
Example: She's liking pop music. FALSE He's learning German. TRUE	
1. They're enjoying the film	6. She's eating a banana.7. I'm feeling sick.

3. She's believing he's right	8. "Huge" is meaning "very big"
4. John's thinking about my idea	9. Mick is knowing Jane.
5. He's having lunch at the moment	10. She's hating classical music.
C) Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in CONTINUOUS:	brackets () in the PRESENT
Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?	
Steve: (I / go) to the bank. What are you doing?
Paul:(I/sh new tennis racquet	op) (I / look) for a (I / play) a lot of tennis at the
Steve: Where is Jackie? Do you know?	
Paul : Yes. She isn't in England at the momen	st
in Germany for a month.	work)
Steve: What	
Steve: Really? What about Fred and Sue? What Paul:	
Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?	
Paul : Yes, she's fine, but she's tired	(We / paint) the
living-room. It's hard work.	
Steve: Can I help you?	a
Paul: No, it's OK. My father	(help).
Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racquet.	
C) This is Anna's first letter in English to David verb forms . Underline if the verb form is corr	
Dear David,	
I <u>live</u> in a large flat in Rome. I'm	
called Rosa and Maria. We are getting up every morning, and we have	
the flat at eight and walk to	
classes at five every day, and I arrive	•
At the moment, I eat	· · ·
On Saturday afternoons I am playing I go to the cinema. Today,	I'm going to see a new English film.
Sometimes I am watching	
films? Please write to me soon.	
With best wishes, Anna	
z sinia	

D) Write sentences. Use the PRESENT SIMPLE or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Example: (Usually she / work / at the office, but this week she / work / at home.) 29 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com Usually she works at the office, but this week she's working at home.

1. (You / not / eat / very much at the moment. Are you ill?)
2. (She / know / three words in Italian!)
3. (I / take / the bus to work this week, but usually I / walk)
4. (I / study / Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)
5. (you / watch / the television at the moment?)
6. (I / not / remember / the name of the hotel.)
7. (She / speak / three languages.)
8. (The sun / shine /. It's a beautiful day!)
••••••

WORKSHEET 7

SUBJECT: Simple Past Tense

A) Fill in the blanks with a verb from the box in the SIMPLE PAST:

break	swim	have	make	sit	write
spend	buy	drink	lose	wash	

She ... a cake an hour ago.
 She ... a hat last week.
 The boy ... a letter yesterday.
 They ... in the sea for an hour.
 They ... a lot of Coke last night.
 She ... her arm last week.
 He ... all his money last week.
 She ... a bath two minutes ago.
 He ... his wallet last night.

10. She on the old chair a minute ago.

B) Fill in the blanks with the SI	MPLE PAST of the verbs in brackets:	
Last Saturday my father took (take) my friends and me to the circus. We		
C) Write what Jean DID or DII	DN'T do yesterday:	
go shopping (-) clean the house (+)	Jean didn't go shopping yesterday	
feed the cat (+) telephone Mary (-) watch a film on TV (-)		
visit her grandparents (+) take them a cake (+)		
D) Fill in the blanks with the PA	AST form of the verbs:	
Benjamin Franklin was born (be born) in Boston in 1706. He		

11. She the clothes yesterday.

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.

One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.

Bob's first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."

a) Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:

Bob wa	s a young sailor. I	He lived in Eng	gland, bu	it he was often away	with his ship.
			• • • • • • • • •		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •	•••••	
• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		
b) Ansv	wer the questions	about the sto	ry:		
	What was Bob?				
	He was a young sa		_		
2. V	What change did h	e find when he	was bac		
3. H	How was their dau	ghter?	• • • • • • • • •		
4. H	How did Bob feel	about the girl?	• • • • • • • • •		
5. V	What did Bob tell		• • • • • • • • •		
6. V	What did Bob send	l the girl from	Capetow		
	·····				
7. V	Where is Capetown				
8. I	How many languas	ges did the par	ot speal	ς?	
9. V	What did the girl d	o with the pari	ot?		
•					
G) Rev	vrite the sentence	s using the wo	rd and	signs in parenthesis:	:
		_	1 117-	-	
(he)		(-)		ate lunch at the cafet lidn't eat lunch at the	_
(yesterd	lav)	(?)	_		v
	n the library)	(-?)	4		
(we)	•	(-)	5		
(play te	nnis)	(+)	_		
(I)	,	(-)			
(get a pr	resent)	(+)	8		
(you)	,	(-?)			
(go sho	pping)	(?)			
(last we		(-)			
(she)	,	(+)			
		(?)			
. ,	ime)				
(stay ho		` /	14.		
. ,		(-?) (-)			

(get into trouble)	(+)	16
(you)	(?)	17
(see him)	(-?)	18
(yesterday afternoon)		19
(1)		20

SUBJECT: Simple Past and Past Continuous

A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

1.	Alice hurt herself while she	(skate).
	I met my neighbor while I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3.	Sally saw a friend while she	(ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4.	Peter fell asleep while he	(study).
5.	Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they	(dance) together.
	I cut myself while I	
7.	Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they	(bake)
	cookies.	
8.	Tommy had a nightmare while he	(sleep) at a friend's house.

B) How did it happen?

- 1. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)
- 33 ENGLISH OFFICE KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

2.	How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)
3.	How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)
4.	How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)
5.	How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)
6.	How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)
7.	How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)
8.	How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)
9.	How did your children burn themselves? (make breakfast)
10.	How did Martha fall? (dance)

C) What's the matter?

	What was he / she doing?	What happened?	What's the result?
Tina	ice-skate	fall on the ice	break foot
Jack	play football	kick the goalpost	break leg
Bob	cycle	fall off the bike	injure hand
Ann	skate	fall over	break arm
Alice	dance	trip over the carpet	sprain ankle

	You Tina You	: Hi, Tina! What's the matter with your foot? : I broke it. : How did it happen? : I fell on the ice while I was ice-skating.	
1	. You	÷	?
	Jack	·	
	You	······	?

2. You		Jack	:	
You :		2. You		?
Bob: 3. You:		Bob	:	
3. You :		You	:	?
Ann :		Bob	:	
You :		3. You	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	?
Ann: 4. You: Alice: Alice: Al				
4. You :		You		?
Alice: You: Alice: You: Alice: Po Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS: 1. He		Ann	:	
Alice: You: Alice: You: Alice: Po Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS: 1. He		4. You		?
You :				
1. He				
1. He		Alice	:	
2. They	D) Fil	l in the blan	ks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:	:
2. They	1.	Не	(talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.	
3. Jane				
5. We		•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
6. The customer	4.	As I	(walk) to the lab, I met my friend.	
7. The barber	5.	We	(watch) TV last night.	
8. She	6.			,
9. It	7.		· / · · ·	
E) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE: 1. Sally			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
E) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE: 1. Sally			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
the PAST PROGRESSIVE: 1. Sally	10.	It	(rain) hard last night.	
(knock) on the door. I began to study at seven last night. Fred	-	-	•	
 I began to study at seven last night. Fred	1.	•		. •
thirty. I	2.	` /		
 While I).
 My roommate's parents	3.	While I	(study) last night, Fred	
 (watch) TV. 5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he (come) home, I (talk) to my mother on the phone. 6. Yesterday Tom and Janice (go) to the zoo around one. They (see) many kinds of animals. They stayed at the zoo for two hours. While they (walk) home, it (begin) to rain, so they (stop) at a small café and (have) a cup of coffee. 7. Yesterday afternoon I (go) to visit the Parker family. When I (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker (be) in the yard. She (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker 	4	` 1 0/		
 My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he	4.	•	<u> </u>	
my mother on the phone. 6. Yesterday Tom and Janice	5.	My mother	called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he	О
 6. Yesterday Tom and Janice				
	6.			
to rain, so they				
to rain, so they		hours. Whil	e they (walk) home, it (begin))
7. Yesterday afternoon I				
(get) there around two o'clock, Mrs. Parker (be) in the yard. She (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker		(have) a cup	of coffee.	
in the yard. She (plant) flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker	7.			
				r
	25 []			

their car. He (change) the oil.

E) What's the question?

how	what	where
how long	what kind of	who
how many	when	why

2.	? We talked about <u>my job.</u>
3.	? She went to the beach.
4.	? She met her friend.
5.	? They spoke <u>Russian.</u>
6.	? They swam in the ocean.
7.	? He had dinner at 8:00.
8.	? I baked an <u>apple</u> pie.
9.	? She cried because her dog ran away.
10.	? I stayed <u>for a week.</u>
11.	? I came home <u>by train.</u>
12.	? He ate <u>three</u> hamburgers.
13.	? He left the restaurant <u>at 9:00.</u>
14.	? She wrote a letter to <u>her mother.</u>
15.	? They studied <u>all morning</u> .
16.	? We took a <u>lot of</u> photographs.
17.	? We sent a postcard to <u>our teacher.</u>
18.	? He fell asleep <u>during the lecture.</u>
19.	? I lost my wallet while I was skating.
20.	? They covered their eyes <u>because they were</u>
	<u>scared.</u>

WORKSHEET 9

SUBJECT: Simple Past and Past Continuous

A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

1.	It was very cold. The sun wa	s not shining (not / shine)
2.	It wasn't a stormy night. The wind	(not / blow)
3.	He wasn't sleeping. He	(look) at the ceiling.
4.	They were having a rest. They	(not / work).
5.	They were very happy. They	(enjoy) the party.
6.	He was at home. He	(watch) a movie on TV.
7.	He was getting worse. He	(not / recover).
8.	We	(travel) in the north of Turkey when we were on
	holiday.	

	She
	implete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or PAST PROGRESSIVE:
1.	While they (travel) to China, Marco
2.	(keep) a diary. Mrs. White
	(see) the ground floor on fire.
3.	While he
4.	The fireman (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he (hear) someone's shouts.
	She (die) while she (run) after a bus.
	We
7.	She (think) of something else while you
0	(talk) to her.
8.	I (see) her while I (look) out of the window.
9.	While the teacher (talk), the students
	(look) at an insect on the ceiling.
	WORKSHEET 10
<u>SUBJ</u>	ECT: Present Perfect Tense
A) W :	rite a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:
1. 2. 3.	Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight)
4. 5.	My sister is looking for her pen. (lose) Mary is on holiday in France. (go)
6.	Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be)

	Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)	
8.	, b	
9.		
10). Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)	• • • •
B) Us	se PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:	
Ex	cample: She can't go to the party. (catch a cold)	
	She can't go to the party because she has caught a cold.	
1.	He can't walk very fast. (hurt / leg)	
2.	I can't get in. (lose / key)	
3.	I know this story very well. (see the film)	
4.	I can't post the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)	
5.	He can't stand up. (eat too much)	
6.	They can't go on holiday. (not save / money)	
	I know him. (meet him before)	
	We don't know how he is. (not hear from him)	.
	He won't take a cigarette. (give up smoking)	
10.	. She can't get in. (he / lock the door)	
C) Fo	ollow the example and do the same using ALREADY:	
0)10	mon the example and do the same asing Hiller 1.	
Ex	cample: Bring the milk in, please.	
	- I have ALREADY brought it in.	
1.	You must find the tickets soon.	
2.	Turn the radio down, please.	
3.		
4.	Could you post the letters, please?	
5.	Why don't you see a doctor?	
6.	You have a bad cough. I think you should stop smoking.	
7	Why don't you alon your shoos?	••••
7. 8.		• • • •
9.		• • • •
	. We should invite Mary to the party.	

D) Follow the example and do the same using YET:

Example: She has been in the shop. (buy anything)
38 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

- She has been in the shop but she hasn't bought anything YET. 1. I've written to them three times. (not reply) 2. I've asked you again and again. (not do it) 3. I lent him \$10 last month. (not give it back) 4. He lost his pen a week ago. (not find it) 5. He borrowed my book last year. (not give it back) 6. She went to New York six months ago. (not return it) 7. She gave me \$2 a week ago. (not return it) 8. I finished reading my library books a long time ago. (not change them) 9. She went to the bus-stop half an hour ago. (the bus / not come) 10. He's still studying that lesson. (not learn it) D) Fill in the blanks with ALREADY or YET: 1. He hasn't called us 2. They have sent the letter. 3. John has bought the tickets for the football match. 4. We have been to Mexico three times. 5. You haven't visited Tokyo 6. Has John bought a new car? 7. The plane has left. 8. Has she done it? No, not 9. A: Haven't they arrived? B: Oh, ves. They have arrived. 10. Hurry up! The class has started. 11. Be careful! They have painted the door. 12. Haven't you read the book? E) Follow the example and do the same using JUST: Example: he / go out What has he JUST done? He has JUST gone out. 1. She / leave the room 2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket

.....

5.	she / catch a fish	
6.	he / call a taxi	
7.	you / write a letter	
8.	the girl / burn the cake	
9.	the teacher / walk out	
10	the dog / see the cat	
11	. Jane / turn the TV off	
12	. the boys / eat dinner	
F) Pu	nt the verbs in the correct tense. Use the	SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT:
1.	Tim	(finish) his work yet?
	he	
3.	They	` ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
4.	They (go)	
5.	Ann	
6.	you	(send) the letters yet?
7.	she	(call) him a week ago?
8.	They	(not / see) the film yet.
9.	The train	(just / arrive).
10	you	(ever / be) in a TV studio?
11	you and Tom	(enjoy) the party last night?
12	you	(not / finish) school last year?
13	. I(lose) my dictionary. I can't find it anywhere.
14	. His hair looks short. He	(have) a haircut.
	. When	
16	. Jane	(buy) her car two weeks ago.
17	. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody	(take) it.
		(Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday?
		you (wash) it?
20	. When we were on holiday, the weather	(be) terrible.
	sk questions with HOW LONG:	
EX	ample: I am married HOW LONG have you been man	rried?
1.	I know Bob.	
2.	Sue and Alan are married.	
	George is unemployed.	
4.	Those books are here.	
	Mary is at the airport.	
	My sister is ill.	
	She has got a bad cold.	
	Jan has long hair.	
40 EN	IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL	DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

9. I have a yacht.	
10. They are in the restaurant.11. My parents are in London.	
12. The cat is under the table.	
H) Rewrite the following sentences twice, us	ing SINCE and FOR:
Example: I haven't seen you. (Christmas / a) I haven't seen you SINCE Ch b) I haven't seen you FOR 3 day	ristmas.
1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clock)	
2. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks / last	week)
• •	
,	
3. They've lived in this street. (1970 / a lor	ng time)
4. I haven't had time to do it. (last Monday	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5. We haven't bought a new one. (ages / m	nany vears)
	••••••
b)	
WORK	SHEET 11
SUBJECT: Present Perfect vs Present Perfe	ect Continuous
A) Use PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOU	US TENSE to fill in the blanks:
 I'm tired, because I have been word He Catherina is getting fatter because she My mother 	

41 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

5.	Cathy	(attend) a cookery course since March.
6.	How long you	(learn) English?
7.	Where are my eye-glasses? I	(look) for them
	for an hour.	
8.	Charles	(escape) from the police for years.
9.	How long you	(use) a computer?
10.	Elizabeth	(live) with Mike for three years.
11.	She	(earn) quite a lot of money for the last
	two years.	
12.	. It	(rain) fro six hours.

B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to fill in the blanks:

- 1. I've <u>bought / have been buying</u> a new pair of shoes.
- 2. *Have you finished / Have you been finishing* reading that book yet?
- 3. They've eaten / have been eating fruit all afternoon, ever since they came from school.
- 4. <u>I've been reading / have read</u> this book now, so you can have it back.
- 5. I've been writing / have written eight pages already.
- 6. Your exam paper is completely blank! What have you been doing / have you done?
- 7. Oh, no! There's nothing to eat. My sister <u>has been eating / has eaten</u> everything I left in the kitchen.
- 8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They <u>have drunk / have been drinking</u> all the wine.
- 9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You'<u>ve been playing / have played</u> computer games ever since you had your breakfast.
- 10. I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for ages.
- 11. God! Hakan has scored / has been scoring.
- 12. They have danced / have been dancing for an hour.
- 13. I have been waiting / have waited for you for ages.
- 14. I've finished / 've been finishing my work.
- 15. I've been writing / have written this letter for an hour.
- 16. He has visited / has been visiting ten museums this week.
- 17. I'm very tired. Because I have travelled / have been travelling around Istanbul all day.
- 18. She has found / has been finding a good job.
- 19. I'm hot because I have been running / have run.
- 20. I have written / have been writing letters for weeks.

WORKSHEET 12

<u>SUBJECT</u>: Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous

A) Use THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:

	1.	What (you / learn) since you
		(come) here? How many friends (you / make)? I
		hope you
	2	Last night my roommate and I (have) some free time, so we
	۷.	
	2	(go) to a show.
	3.	I (just / have) lunch, but I
		(not / have) lunch yesterday.
		Who (write) the play "Hamlet"?
		How many games (the team / win) so far this season?
	6.	I don't know Carol's husband. I (never / meet) him.
	7.	It (rain) a lot last week, but it
		(not / rain) much so far this week.
	8.	How many letters (you / write) since the beginning
	٠.	of the month?
	O	When we were on vacation, the weather (be) terrible.
		In her whole lifetime, Mary
		I don't know where Ammy is(you / see) her?
	12.	When I (get) home last night, I (be)
		very tired and I (go) straight to bed.
	13.	Your car looks very clean (you / wash) it?
	14.	George (not / be) very well last week.
		Mr. Clark (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
		ζ
R)	He	e PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
D)		fill in the blanks:
	to i	in in the blanks.
	1	The twing to study I
	1.	I'm trying to study. I
		hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.
	2.	The children are playing basketball right now. They
		(play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.
	3.	The telephone (ring) four times in the last
		hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
	4.	The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why
		doesn't someone answer it?
	5	It (rain) all day. I wonder when it will stop.
		We
	υ.	
	_	wonder how many more we will have if you keep using the tools carelessly.
		We
	8.	My little son is dirty from head to foot because he
		(play) in the mud.
	9.	What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. I hope you
		(not / cry). Oh, now I understand. You (peel)
		some onions.
	10	Hello, Rob. I'm happy to see you again. I
	10.	(not / see) you for weeks. What
		lately?
	11.	I
		phone yet. I (try) for the last twenty
		minutes, but the line busy.
	12.	. We (have) three major snowstorms so far this
		winter. I wonder how many more we will have.
	13	I
	10.	haven't received a reply.
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14.	. A: Dr. Harrison is a good teacher. How long he (be)
	at the university?
	B: He (teach) here for almost 25 years.
15.	. A: What are you going to order for dinner?
	B: Well, I (have / have) pizza. So I think, I'll
	order that.
16	. My uncle (paint) the outside of his house
10.	
	for three weeks and he's still not finished.
17.	The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They (travel)
	throughout North Africa since the middle of May. They'll return home in another month.
-	e THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS fill in the blanks:
1.	I'm tired. We
	stop and rest for a while.
2	The zoo isn't far from here. I
۷.	
2	many times.
3.	I (write) my friends at least a dozen
	letters since I left home and come home.
4.	Sally is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She
	(write) it since she got home from class. It's going to be a long letter.
5.	The telephone (ring) four times in the last
	hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
6.	The telephone (ring) for almost a minute.
0.	Why doesn't someone answer it?
7	She is 80 and she
8.	The secretary is very tired. She
	morning.
9.	Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is on page 53. He
	(read) for two hours.
10.	. Hello! I (clean) the windows. So far I
	(clean) five of them and there are two more to do.
	. My grandfather (died) 30 years ago. I
	(never / meet) him.
12	A: Is your father at home?
12	·
	B: No, I'm afraid he
	A: When exactly (he / go) out?
	B: About ten minutes ago.
D) He	e THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:
D) US	e THE SIMILE PAST OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE WITH III HIE DIAIRS.
1	The second of the Device had be
1.	The young man (never / be) to Paris, but he
_	(read) a book about this city last year.
	you (decide) where to go yet?
3.	A: Have some tea, please.
	B: No, thank you. I (just / have) two cups of tea.
4.	Susan (do) her homework before 10 o'clock but Jane
	(not /write) a word until now.
44 EN	IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com
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5.	Her mother (buy) her a pair of new shoes yesterday.
6.	The Prime Minister (leave) for the USA an hour ago.
7.	A: (land)?
	B: Yes, it (land) ten minutes ago.
Q	It
9.	you (see) my dog? It (run away)
	this morning.
10). We (meet) at a party a long time ago, but I
	(not / see) her since then.
11	. I (see) an interesting book in a bookshop yesterday, but I
	(not / buy) it.
12	2. My friend (fall) from the bicycle because he
14	(not / ride) one for ages.
1.2	
13	3. His father
	(never / visit) his father's grave since that time.
14	1. They (go) to America years ago, but none of them
	(come) back since then.
15	5. A: you (speak) to an Englishman?
	B: Yes, I (have) a short conversation with one last night.
16	5. A: you ever (be) to Tatilya?
10	B: Yes, I
17	
1 /	7. A:
	B: No, I (see) her for a long time.
E) R	Rewrite the sentences using SIMPLE PAST or PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:
1.	. I haven't seen her for a long time.
	It's ages since I saw her
2.	. I last met George two weeks ago.
	I haven't
3.	. They have been here for three months.
	They arrived
4	. We started living in Istanbul 12 years ago.
-	We have
5	. I last saw my girlfriend five days ago.
),	
_	I haven't
6.	. Is this the first time you have tasted a kivi?
	(not) you one before?
7.	. I last smoked a cigarette ten years ago.
	I haven't
8.	. I last drank wine two weeks ago.
	It's two weeks wine.
9	. I have lived in Istanbul since January.
	I
	1 (come)
1.	O There were 14. Autom 4
10	0. They moved to Ankara two years ago.
_	They two years.
1	1. She hasn't been to Rome before.
	This is the first time

SUBJECT: Past Perfect Tense

A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
 46 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

]		I
_		that she was safe.
	<u>'</u> .	I I didn't like the flat. It (be) much smaller than I
_	,	(think) at first.
		He told us he
2		They (drink) tea after they (finish)
_		dinner.
5).	She just (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table
	_	drawer when the door (open) and Joe (enter).
		The police wanted to know why he (bring) a gun to school.
7		After he (work) at the hospital for two years he
		(decide) to give up the job.
8	3.	When I (arrive) at the party John already
		(go) home.
		We (wait) until the match (finish).
1	10.	They (leave) the room before the meeting
		(finish).
1	11.	I (buy) a new camera before I (go) to
		London.
	12	I just (turn off) the lights when the telephone
1		\mathcal{I}
1		(ring).
		(ring).
B) \$	Suj	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$	Suj	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$	Տսյ Լ.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$	Տսյ Լ.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$	Տար Լ. 2.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S	Տար Լ. 2.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S	Տար Լ. 2.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3	Տսլ 1. 2.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3	Su] 1. 2. 3.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3	Su] 1. 2. 3.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3	Su] 1. 2. 3.	(ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$ 1 2 2 2 2 5 5	Sup 1. 2. 3.	ring). pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$ 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 6	Sup 1. 2. 3. 4.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sup 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Sup 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$ 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 8	Su ₁ . 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) \$ 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 8	Su ₁ . 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:
B) S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Sup 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7.	pply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:

SUBJECT: Past Perfect Tense & Past Perfect Continuous

A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:

1.	They (go) home after they (finish their work.
2.	
3.	My brother (eat) all the pie before we got back.
4.	He wondered why I (not / visit) him before.
5.	She said that she
6.	The fire (spread) to the next building before the
	firemen (arrive).
7.	They drank small cups of coffee, after they (finish
	dinner.
8.	He told me he (catch) a young lion.
	His mother (worry) a lot about him before she
10	. He
	(leave) for England, but before he arrived in
	England, he (forget) some.
11	. Mary (go) swimming after she
	(come) home. After she (swim), she
	(call) her friend Judy.
12	. I (go) to the theatre with my friends yesterday. I
	(not / go) to the theatre for a year. We
	(have) a very good time.
13	. After they (finish) their breakfast, they
	(leave) for school.
14	. Linda (play) tennis after she
	(do) her homework.
15	. My father (water) the flowers after he (clean) the car. After he (water) the flowers, he
B) Co	ombine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE:
1.	My mother took her umbrella. She went out.
2.	Frank called me. I went to school.
۷.	
3.	I washed the dishes. I watched TV.
4.	She washed her hands. She had lunch.
5.	The boys bought a ball. They played football.
_	
6.	My mother made a cake. The guests came.
7.	He put sugar in his tea. He drank it.
8.	I got up. I had breakfast.
9.	The children ran away. They broke the window.
	. I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off. IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

C) Complete the following sentences:
 After I had watched that horror film, I She finished her homework after When I came home, my sister Before he went out, They had telephoned me before
D) Read the passage and answer the questions:
I had an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. On the way a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. After he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language. Except a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you speak English?" As I soon learned, he was English himself!
1. When did the writer drive on to the next town?
2. When did he say good morning to the man in French?
3. When did the young man say, "Do you speak English?"
E) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1. We (play) football for half an hour when it started to rain.
2. I
3. She
5. I
7. They were out of breath. They
8. He
9. He was tired because he
10. He
F) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1. I was tired because I (type) for a long time.
49 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

2.	Her boss was very angry with her because she
	(come) to work very late.
3.	I didn't know about the earthquake because I(not /
	watch) television.
4.	She was too fat because she
	doctor's advice.
5.	I took my car to the garage because the brakes
	(not / work).
6.	She had to go to the dentist because she (not / clean)
	her teeth.
	He got bad marks because he (not / study) hard.
8.	She wasn't at home. She
	boyfriend.
9.	I thought I (behave) like an ididot.
10.	He (study) English) very hard for the last
	few days.

SUBJECT: Going to

A)	Compl	ete each	sentence.	Use	GOING	TO a	nd the	verb i	in bracl	kets:
----	-------	----------	-----------	-----	--------------	------	--------	--------	----------	-------

1.		
2.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	. I	` • /
4.		` '
5.		
6.		`
7.		` ′
8.		
	. Where	
1(0. I	(not /give) a birthday present!
B) Re	ewrite each sentence or question with GOING TO:	
1.	Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.	
	Joe is going to buy a new computer next year	
2.	We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.	
3.	Does Nick plan to join the sports club?	
4.	What are your plans for next summer?	
_		
5.		
6.		
0.		
7	I don't intend to get a new car.	
,.	I don't intend to get a new car.	
8.		
٠.		
9.	Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the pa	
	1	
10). I think it's about to snow.	
C) W	What are you going to do next summer? Write sente	nces:
	Next summer I'm going to have a great holiday. I	'm going to

D) Rob Brown and Molly Gould are opera singers. A reporter has interviewed them about their summer plans. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using prompts, as in the example.

	Rob Brown	Molly Gould	
1. give / concerts	*	*	
2. go / to India	*		
3. appear / in a TV show		*	
4. go on / holiday in August	*	*	
5. take part / in charity events	*	*	
6. sing / at the Queen's party			
7. make / a record	*		
8. sing / in a rock opera		*	

Example: 1. Student 1: Is Rob going to give any concerts in the summer?

Student 2: Yes, he is. Is Molly going to give any concerts in the summer?

Student 1: Yes, she is.

••••••

E) Us	e the words	/ phrases from the	e list to comple	te the sentences, as in	the example:
* s * f	ell her car ix	* be late fo * lose wei		* make a cake	
2.	She <i>is going</i> The washin My father I bought son	g machine isn't wo	rking. eggs.		
4.	Robert is on	a diet.		•••••	
5.	Peter is still	in bed.			
				has already decided intends to do, as in t	_
	move to the He is going sell his car		center		
3.	buy a bigge	er house			
4.	marry Susa	n			
5.	apply for a	job with a law fir	m		
G) W		ns and answers as			
		teacher	doctor	singer	football player
Fred			*		
	& Ben			*	
Joan	1	*			*
Ted You					*
2.	No, He i	he isn't. He isn't g s going to be a doc en / teachers?	toing to be a sin	inger?ger.	
3.	Joan / docto	or?			•••••

	Č			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5.				
Ma	ake sentences, as i	in the example:		
* sl	niss the train hout at us all off	* make some tea * take some photos * sell his house	* change it * play in the snow * make a cake	* crash
 3. 	They are late. They The headmaster let He Jim has got his ca	ooks angry!		
	Mick's putting up He The car has got a	a "For Sale" sign. flat tyre.		
7.	Mum's looking at			
	Look! The ladder			
8.	Oh no, he	neir hats and gloves on.		

SUBJECT: Future Continous

A) M	ake sentences with WILL BE –ING:
1.	I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9.30 I
2.	Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I
3.	Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 8.30 this evening he
4.	We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning
5.	Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So at 8.30 this evening
6.	Don't phone me between 7 and 8 (we / finish) dinner then.
7.	A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?
8.	B: Not in the afternoon. (I / work). Do you think
9.	If you need to contact me,
10	. A:
	A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?
B) As	k questions with WILL YOU BE –ING?
1.	You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening. (you / use / your bicycle this evening?)
2.	You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon. (you / see / Tom this afternoon?)
3.	You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening. (you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)
4.	Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office. (you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)

C) A gang of criminals have a plan to steal millions of pounds from a London bank and

55 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

leave the country. They're talking about what they will be doing a week from now, after

the robbery.

1. 2.	We / live / in luxury We / relax / at our villa	We'll be living in luxury
3.	I / sit / by the pool	
4.	The sun / shine	
5.	We / enjoy / ourselves	
6.	The police / look for us	
7.	But / we / laugh / at them	
D) M	lake sentences with WILL BE –INC	G:
1.	I'm playing tennis now. (this afterno	
2	He is sleeping now. (at eleven o'clo	fternoon
۷.	1 0	
3.	We're working very hard. (at this tin	me next month)
4.	They are traveling. (all night)	
	•	
5.	She's doing the washing up. (in an h	*
6.	He's still mending his car. (at dinner	r time)
0.	· ·	
7.	I am driving a BMW. (in two years'	time)
8.	I'm studying English. (from 8 to 10)	
0.	I ill studying English. (Holli 8 to 10))
9.	I'm having an interview now. (at 2 c	
10	. We're listening to pop music. (at thi	s time tomorrow)

SUBJECT: Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous

A) W	that will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + AST PARTICIPLE form:
E	xample: By 2100, the world's population will have increased (increase) to around 30.000 million.
	Life
4.	The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas
6.	
D) Us	E WILL HAVE TIASITANTICH LE IOIM.
1.	Tom and Ann are going to the cinema. The film begins at 7.30 and it is already 7.20. And it will take them 20 minutes to get there.
2.	When they get there,
	Tom is on holiday. He has very little money and he is spending too much too quickly. Before the end of his holiday, (he / spend / all his money)
5.	Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived. Next Monday
6.	Next year is Ted and Amy's 25 th wedding anniversary. They
7.	Jane is from New Zealand. She is traveling around Europe at the moment. So far she has traveled about 1.000 miles. By the end of the trip,
C) Us	se FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:
1.	By next February I (write) my third book.
2.	I hope you
3.	By next week we
4.	Next July she
5.	I hope I (not / make) a lot of mistakes in this

exam when I finish it.

6.	By the end of this year I	(drive) more than one
	hundred thousand kilometers with this car.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7		(stop) raining before the match starts
	I	· •
	By this time next week I	•
	•	` '
10		are alive today
	(become) extinct in twenty years.	
11	. The tropical rain forests	(disappear) in thirty
	years.	
D) Fi	ill in the blanks using FUTURE PERFEC	Γ CONTINUOUS TENSE:
1	By the end of June I	(live) in this flat for
1.	thirteen years.	(11vc) III this flat for
2	I	(fly) to I and on for an hour at this time
۷.		(ITy) to London for an nour at this time
2	tomorrow.	(1) (11
3.		(work) for this
	company for 20 years.	
4.		(teach) for eight hours
	today.	
5.	I	(wear) these glasses for five years
	next week.	
6.	I	(drive) this car for six years tomorrow.
7.	At this time tomorrow I	(take) a test for an
	hour.	
8.	At this time next year I	(have) a holiday in
	Antalya for a week.	`
9		(live) in Istanbul for
,	ten years.	(11,4) 11 154411541 161
10	b. By the time we get home they	(nlay)
10	football for half an hour.	(ріау)
1 1		(dence) for an hour at nine o'alack
	. She	
12		(learn) English for ten years by the end of this
	year.	

SUBJECT: Future in the Past

	\mathbf{A}		В
1.	I (take) a taxi home last night,	a)	but it rained all afternoon, so we stayed at home.
2.	We (write) to them when we were on holiday,	b)	but my boss offered me more money so I decided to stay.
3.	She (drive) to Scotland last weekend,	c)	but I didn't have enough money, so had to walk.
1.	We (play) tennis yesterday afternoon,	d)	but she had seen it before, so she we to bed early.
5.	She (watch) the film on TV last night,	e)	but her car broke down, so she went by train.
5.	I (change) my job last year.	f)	but we changed our minds and phone them instead.
1.	I was going to take a taxi home last night walk	ht, but I	didn't have enough money, so I had
2	waik		
6.			
	omplete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE ck / see:	GOIN	G TO and these verbs: drive / get /
1.	The train left just as Harold		on it.
2.	The shop closed as I		
3.	The phone stopped ringing just as I		
4.	We went to the cinema, where we		<u>-</u>
	about the Mafia, but it was so popular we		
5.	Bob had trouble parking. A car took the la		
	into i	t.	- ·
Us	e WAS / WERE GOING TO:		
	D.1		
1.	Did you travel by train?	_	
 2. 	No, I was going to travel by train but I ch Did you buy that jacket you saw in the sho		

59 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

	No, I but I changed my mind.
3	. Did Sue get married?
	No, she but she
4	. Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for their holidays?
	No,
5	. Did you play tennis yesterday?
	No,
6	
	No,
	No,
SUB	SJECT : Future Forms
BUL	<u>given</u> i mure i orms
A) F	Fill in the blanks with the correct FUTURE forms:
	Will / Going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present)
`	•
	1. A: What you (do) when you grow up?
	B: I (be) an acrobat in a circus.
	9. I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I
	(recognize) him.
	3. A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.
	B: I (give) you some.
	4. I got the plane tickets. I
	5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
	B: Yes, we
	6. Don't play with those matches; you
	7. A: Whose is that night dress?
	B: It's mine. I (wear) it at John's graduation
	party. 8. A: Why did you call your grandma?
	B: I(visit) her at the weekend.
	9. If your passport isn't valid any more, you
	(not / be able to) go abroad this month.
	10.A: What are you doing with that brush?
	B: I (paint) my room.
	11.A: Why are you wearing your anorak?
	B: I (go) out.
	12.I don't know the meaning of this word so I
	(look) it up in the dictionary.
	13.Look out! You
	14.A: I've got a terrible headache.
	B: Have you? Wait there and I(get) an aspirin
	for you.
	15.Mother: Your face is dirty.
	Child: All right. I
	16.A: What time
	B: 13 minutes later.
	17
	18. We're early. The film (start) at 2:30. Why don't we go and have something to drink?
	19.He
60 E	ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

20.A: What
B) Use the correct form of the FUTURE TENSE:
1. A: Oh! You've got a ticket for the party. B: Yes. I
10. The museum
C) Look at Tom and Sally's diary below. Then, use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form t say what their arrangements are for this week, as in the example:
Monday - go to the cinema Tuesday - visit Sally's parents Wednesday - take the car to a mechanic Thursday - buy a computer Friday - clean the house Saturday - have a dinner party Sunday - go on a picnic
1. They're going to the cinema on Monday 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
D) Fill in WILL or BE GOING TO:
 A: Why do you need so much sugar? B: I
B: That's OK. I

		B: The Prime Minister open the new hospital ward.
	5.	A: Did you remember to buy the magazine I asked for?
		B: Sorry, I didn't. I buy it when I go out again.
	6.	A: What's that on your curtains?
		B: It's a stain. I take them to the dry cleaner's
		tomorrow.
	7.	A: These bags are very heavy. I can't lift them.
		B: I carry them for you.
	8	A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September.
	0.	B: Yes, I study French and German.
		D. 105, 1 Study 1 folion and German.
	Q	A: Why don't you tidy your room?
	٦.	B: I
		time.
	10	A: How can we get all this home?
	10.	
	11	B: I ask James to come and help.
		She has bought some wool. She
	12.	A: This problem is very difficult.
	10	B: I help you to solve it.
	13.	A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?
		B: I paint the room.
		I climb that mountain one day.
		Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He faint.
	16.	A: Why are buying that spade?
		B: I plant some trees in my garden at the back of the house
	17.	She get better. There are positive signs.
	18.	I'm hungry. I have something to eat.
	19.	I be 38 years old next week.
\mathbf{E}) Pu	t the verb in to the correct from using WILL or GOING TO:
	1.	A: Why are you turning on the television?
		B: I (watch) the news.
	2.	A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.
		B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I (lend) you some.
	3.	Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it (rain).
		A: I've got a terrible headache.
		B: Have you? Wait here and I (get) an aspirin for you.
	5	A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
	٠.	B: I (wash) the car.
	6	A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
	0.	B: Oh, have you? What colour
	7	A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
	/.	B: Good heavens! I call the fire-brigade immediately.
	0	
	٥.	A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
	0	B: No, it looks as if it
	9.	A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
		B: Yes, I (buy) something for dinner.
	10.	A: I can't work out how to use this camera.
		B: It's quite easy. I (show) you.
		A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
		B: I (have) tea, please.
		A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?
		IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS LIDS VDS TOFFI, ÖZFI, DEBS 441 42 84 (İzmir), anglishaffica 50wahs com

B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He	(have) a holiday
for a few weeks and then he	(start) a computer
programming course.	

<u>SUBJ</u>	ECT : Tense Review (Present Simple / Present Continuous / Simple Past)
	omplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS of ESENT SIMPLE:
2.	Please be quiet. I
3.	John (drink) milk every night, but now he (drink) tea.
	What
6.	
	ESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE in context. Put in the right form of everb in brackets:
	ura : Hello, George! What
La Ge	ura : Me? Oh, I
	: Yes, I do. I
Ge	orge: Yes, I
	: You can do it, George. You (be) clever. orge : Thanks. Laura.

C) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE:

63 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

It.	is (fall). It usually
) in January here. Betty and James(play) in the garden.
They	(build) a snowman and they
	y) snowballs. They (like) the snow very much! Their mother
	ther (not / like) it. They always
	in the house when it is cold. Mother usually (watch) TV and
Father	(listen) to the radio or (read) a book.
	moment they (sit) in the living-room. Mother
	(write) a letter and Father (read) a book.
D) Co	mplete the dialogue using the verbs in brackets in the correct form:
D) C	implete the diding the version in bruchess in the correct form.
A:	Why don't you finish (you / not / finish) your homework and come and watch TV?
	Because I (not / understand) it. It is too difficult.
	Why (you / not / ask) your teacher to explain it?
B:	Because I (not / like) him.
A:	And why (you / not / like) him?
B:	Well, he
A:	Why (he / shout) at you?
B:	Well, I (not / work) in class and I
	(not / do) my homework.
A:	Well, no wonder he (shout) at you. Give me your book
	now. We'll try and do it together.
E) Pu	t the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences:
	I always keep my room tidy. (always)
	Do you
	he helps with the housework. (never)
	She
	Does she
6.	
	Weeata lot of vegetables. (usually)Youmusttell lies. (never)
	She answer the teacher's questions. (always)
9.	she answer the teacher's questions. (always)
F) Pu	the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:
_	
	ller: Good morning Is (be) Mr. Green there?
Ma	n: No, he (not / be) here. He (work)
~	at the moment. He usually (work) until 4 p.m.
	ller: What about Mrs. Green? Where (be) she?
Ma	n: She
~	(do) the shopping on Thursday afternoons.
	ller: Where
Ma	n: They
	(play) football after school.
	ller: How
1V1 č	n: I(be) the burglar!

G) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

1.	He often brings	(bring) me flowers.
2.		(you / meet) Paul yesterday?
3.	Father	(work) in the garden now.
4.	What	(you / do) at the moment?
5.	Mr. Jones	(paint) his house last month.
6.	She	(go) to school on foot every day.
7.	It (b	e) hot yesterday.
8.	The baby	(not / sleep) now.
	He never	
10.	She	(leave) Paris in 1987.
11.	She always	(go) to church on Sunday.
12.	I	(buy) a new bicycle last week.
13.	My family	(go) to the theatre yesterday.
14.	Tom	(live) in London three years ago.
		(make) some coffee now.
16.	Sam	(go) to the circus yesterday.
17.	I	(talk) on the telephone at the moment.
		(help) her mother in the house.
19.	I	(have) dinner in a restaurant last Friday.
20.	Listen! The birds	(sing) in the garden.
21.	I often	(buy) fruit from the greengrocer's.
22.	My mother	(drink) tea now.
		(walk) up the hill.
24.	That man	(laugh) at the moment.
25.	The cat	(play) with a ball now.
26.	We always	(wear) warm clothes in winter.
27.	He often	(eat) a sandwich at lunchtime.

H) Fill in the postcard with the correct form of the verbs.:

Dear Joe,
Hello from Hawaii We're having (have) a great time.
The sun (shine) and we
(enjoy) every minute of our vacation. Jack
(sit) on the beach. He (watch) the
children. The water (be) warm, but I'm lazy. So
I (sit) on the sand and
(write) this postcard to you. We (get)
very tan. Oh, and Jack (learn) to
surf. Are you surprised? I am.
Wish you were here.
Love, Jane, Jack, Billy and Sue

I) Write sentences using the verbs at the right:

Where is everybody?

1.	Harry and Jennifer are outside.		
2.	The dog's outside too.	* do homework	
3.	Larry's in the dining room.	* make dinner	
4.	Sally's in the bathroom.	* talk to a friend	
	Dad's in the kitchen.	* set the table	
	Mom's on the phone.	* take a shower	
		* run after the ball	
7.	I'm at my desk.	* play baseball	
J) Fil	l in the blanks to complete the movie review. Use the c	correct tense of the verbs given:	
	E.T. by JOE BERNES	S	
earth i little A togeth (miss) his ret We	e story is about an extraterrestrial person named E.T. He in a flying saucer. But his space ship	(depart) without him. A hey (play) lot. But E.T (plan) . He (plan) out E.T. HAT:	
2.	A: The children visited the usual tourist attractions. B: Oh, yeah? A: Oh, they went to Disneyland, the San Diego zoo, an		
3.	A: My wife played a lot of tennis. B:	(she / play) with?	
4.	A: I really enjoyed the trip. We even stayed a few extra B: A: Well, we planned to come home on Monday, but we	(you / plan) to come home?	
	ll in the blanks to complete the postcard. Use the PAST ven:	Γ TENSE form of the verbs	
66 EN	NGLISH OFFICE - Dear Mom, I'm having a wonderful time. Last night to the Hollywood Bowl with some friends	,	

(take) a special bus and (get) there easily. A friend (buy) some wine and we also

M) Fill in the blanks to complete the letter:

Dear Betty,		
Thank you for dinner last night. We ate (eat)		
like Kings and (have) a wonderful time.		
Charles (put) so much effort into the meal.		
It (be) a wonderful way to end our vacation.		
Your directions were excellent. Unfortunately, Jim		
(take) the wrong street and we		
(get) lost. We finally (find) the right street		
around 3:00 a.m. But we didn't go home. Instead we		
(go) to the beach and (see)		
the sunrise. It was spectacular. We (get)		
back to the hotel around 7:00.		
Again, many thanks.		
Linda and Jim		

N) Complete the sentences. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs given:

1.	A: Tom and I (go) to see <i>The Big Thrill</i> yesterday.		
	B:	We (see) it last weekend. Jackie (think)	
		it was horrible.	
	A:	So did we.	
2.	A:	Look, Uncle Tom (get) me a violin.	
	B:	Last year he(buy) me a drum.	
	A:	Last Christmas he (bring) me a doll from Japan.	
	B:	Yeah, and you (break) it the day after.	
3.	A:	I (have) my umbrella at home again and it's really raining hard.	
		I have the same problem. I	

	4. A: Mom (have) to pick up Kevin at the train station. She (take) the dog with her.			
		B:	` '	(see) him. He was swimming in the lake.
O)		_		vords in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT,
	PF	RES	ENT CONTINUOUS, or SI	IMPLE PAST.
	1.	Ι	(get) ı	up at eight o'clock yesterday morning.
				(talk) to John on the phone last night.
	3.	Ma	ark	(talk) to John on the phone right now.
				(talk) to John on the phone every day.
	5.	Jin	n and I	(eat) lunch at the cafeteria two hours ago.
	6.	We	e	. (eat) lunch at the cafeteria every day.
			(go)	
				(study) Spanish last year.
	9.	Su	e	(write) a letter to her parents yesterday.
				(write) a letter to her parents every week.
	11	. Su	e is in her room right now. S	he (sit) at her desk. She
				(write) a letter to her boyfriend.
	12			(do) her homework last night.
				(see) Dick at the library.
				a dream last night.I (dream)
				(sleep) for eight hours.
	15		•	moke) a cigarette after class yesterday.
				(come) home around five every day.
				(come) home at 5:15.
				(stand) in the middle of the room right now.
				(stand) in the front of the room yesterday.
				(sit) in the back of the room, but yesterday he
				n the front row. Today he(be) absent.
		He	: (be) abse	ent two days ago too.
D \	~			
P)		_	ete the sentences. Use the w ENT CONTINUOUS, or SI	ords in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, MPLE PAST.
	1	т		
	1.	hon		.(go / not) to a movie last night. I (stay)
				(come / not) to class every day.
	3.	Sue	>	(read) a book right now. She
		•	atch / not) TV.	
	4.	I		(finish / not) my homework last night. I
) to bed early.	
	5.			(stand / not) up right now. She
	_) down.	(min / max) sight many The min
	0.		ew minutes ago.	. (rain / not) right now. The rain(stop)
	7.			be / not) cold today, but it (be) cold
	0	•	terday.	
	8.		=	(go / not) shopping yesterday. We (go)
	0		opping last Monday.	is lost night but I
				ie last night, but I (enjot / not) it.
68				letter to my girlfriend yesterday, but I EFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

		(write / not) a	letter to her last week.
11.	My hu	sband	(come / not) home for dinner last night. he
			(stay) at his office.
12.			(go) to bed a half an hour ago. They
	(sleep)		<u> </u>
13.			for the movie last night. The movie
			(arrive / not) until 7:15.
14.			(dance) with Mary now.
			(take) the bus to school.
			(remember) her birthday.
			(watch) a film on televisison at the moment.
		V	VORKSHEET 21
		<u> </u>	
<u>SUBJ</u>	<u>ECT :</u>	Tenses (Rewrite or Com	bine)
A) Ch	ange tl	ne tense of the following	g:
1.	They o	often play cards.	
	a)	When I saw them W	When I saw them, they were playing cards
			hey have been playing cards for two hours
			g maths,
	,	• •	g matios,
		Č	
	,	at the moment	
	1)	at the moment	
2.	John o	copies two cassettes eve	ryday.
	a)	since 8 o'clock .	
	,	at present	
	c)	· ~ .	
	,	already	
		yesterday	
	,		
3.	Kathy	is writing a letter now.	•
	a)	every two weeks	
	b)		
	c)	when she is alone	
	/	just	
		next month	
	,	last week	
	-,		

4. He usually reads magazines.

	a)	for an hour	
	b)	when I saw him	
	c)	every morning	
	d)	now	
	e)	yet	
5.	The ch	nildren are doing their	c homework.
5.		nildren are doing their yet	· homework.
5.	a)		homework.
5.	a) b) c)	yet just every evening	
5.	a) b) c)	yet just	

B) Read the passage and ask questions:

Janet Johnson is a film actress. She made several animal films. She is talking about an elephant called HEKIMA.

"I met Hekima when I went to Africa seven years ago. We were in Tanzania and we were making a film about elephants. When we arrived, we saw three young elephants. They were playing together. Hekima was small, friendly and intelligent. We called her Hekima because it means "wisdom". Hekima was a great actress, and the film made her famous. After we finished the film we left Africa. I thought I'd never see Hekima again. But she left Africa, too. She came to a zoo in the USA. I was working in New York when I heard about that. She was happy when she saw me. She was playing happily. I think she remembered me."

1	?
Janet went to Africa seven years ago.	
2	?
Janet was making a film in Tanzania.	
3	?
The elephants were playing when they arrived.	
4	?
Because Hekima was an intelligent elephant.	
5	?
It means "wisdom".	
6	?
Hekima was in a zoo in the USA while Janet was working in New Y	ork.
7	?
Hekima was playing when Janet went to see her.	

C) Match the sentences using WHILE and PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE:

A	B
1. I (burn) my finger.	I (drive) to work.
2. I (break) a cup.	I (eat) a nut.
3. My car (break down).	I (cook) the dinner.
4. I (see) a shark.	I (do) the washing up.
5. My clothes (get) dirty.	I (swim) in the sea.

2
3
4
5
6
D) Use the correct form of the verbs:
1. The Bartons (go) to the mountains last weekend. While they
(have) lunch, a man (fall) down the tree. They (take
him to the hospital in their car. They (visit) him twice in the hospital since that time. The man (be) better now and the doctors say he
(be) better flow and the doctors say he(be) better flow and the doctors say he(be) better flow and the doctors say he
(visit) him yesterday, they (take) him a bunch of flowers. The man
(be) very happy and (thank) them. Mr. Barton now
says he(spend) the next weekend at the seaside and he
(hope) there (not / be) any more
accidents.
2. I (finish) school last month and I
(not / have) a job yet, but fortunately I (have) a job interview tomorrow. I
usually (get) up early so often (sleep) at around half
past ten. I (be) a little excited last night and because of this I
(want / watch) TV before I (go) to bed. There
on the sofa, I
a parrot and my apartment flat(be) on the tenth floor of a big building. A big cat
(begin / fly). I (have) nowhere (go) because the door
(be) locked. Suddenly the cat (attack) me. It nearly
(kill) me. While I (shout) in pain,a voice
(say), "
find them." When I
understand) the reason but I (give) her a big kiss.
(give) her a oig kiss.
E) REWRITE or COMBINE the following:
1. It rained this morning. The children played in the garden. (while)
2. What did you do? The doorbell rang. (when)
3. I walked along Main Street. I realized a man behind me. (when)
4. I started to play football when I was five. (since)
5. The windows are dirty. I last cleaned them last month. (since)
6. He last shaved a week ago. (for)

71 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

7.	Maybe the train leaves at six. I don't catch it. (If)
8.	We slept last night. The robber stole all the jewellery. (as)
9.	Tom prefers learning French to learning Japanese. (would rather)
10.	Angela looks after many children. It keeps her busy. (Gerund)
11.	He went to London. He wanted to work there. (to)
12.	They had a picnic. The forest caught fire. (as)
13.	No sound could be heard. The walls were very thick. (because)
14.	My bed is terribly hard. I can't sleep well. (so that)
15.	The shopkeeper doesn't let the children put their fingers on the glass while they are looking at the sweets. (be allowed to)
16.	My mother would rather cook than iron. (prefer)
17.	We bought this house in 1990. (since)
18.	He may come late. He will call us. (If)
19.	Paris isn't as crowded as New York. (comparison)
20.	My father would rather read newspaper than watch TV. (prefer)
т.	all and the school and are described association and are seen the association.

F) Look at the chart and make sentences as in the examples:

	YESTERDAY	TODAY	TOMORROW
people / travel	on horseback	by plane	in spaceships
children / play	hide-and-seak	computer games	with robots
man / explore	the poles	solar system	galaxies
we / live in	villages	modern cities	undersea cities
wives / use	handmade tools	electric appliances	intelligent robots
vehicles / run by	horses	petrol	water / electricity

1.	People traveled on horseback yesterday. People are traveling by plane today. People will travel in spaceships tomorrow.				
2.					

2	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
	WODKSHEET 22
	WORKSHEET 22
SHR	SJECT : Correct Tense or Voice
SCL	SECT. Correct Tense or voice
A) F	ill in the blanks using the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:
A) I	in in the blanks using the CORNECT TENSE of VOICE.
1	. Listen! An old tune (play) on the radio.
2	
2	
3	
5	. Mary (have) a bath before she (call) by one of her friends yesterday.
4	
4	
5	(pay) yet. He felt sorry when he (realize) that his stamp collection
3	
6	(steal).
6	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
7	my father like that. He will be sorry for that in the future.
1	. If she
0	(get) angry with me, because I had promised to call her out but I didn't.
8	. He(stop / smoke) since he(have)
0	a heart attack.
9	. As soon as she (finish / change) the baby's
4	nappy, she (take) the children to school.
	0. He said his car (mend).
1	1. She said she (open) her first exhibition the following
	month.
1:	2. Mary and Joe want (go) to the shore which
	(sound) like a good idea to me.
1	3. He (not / wake up) on time unless he

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(use) an alarm clock.

B) Supply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:

		I (play) the piano since I (be) six.
	2.	(not / look) behind you. I think, someone
	2	(follow) us.
	3.	A: Did you hear the accident?
		B: No, what
		A: A cyclist
		B: OK, then?
		A: Someone (call) an ambulance and the cyclist
		(take) to the City Hospital.
		B: he (have) an operation?
		A: No, he but it (say) that he
		(have to / stay) in hospital about two weeks.
		B: (inform) about the accident yet?
		A: They (already / phone) from the hospital.
		B: (be) his friends in hospital now?
		A: No, his friends
		They (wait) right in front of the hospital
		(hear) a piece of news, at the moment.
	4.	Before Christmas all the shops and houses
		with cards and Christmas trees. Presents
		relatives and friends.
	5	Linda (look) very happy now, because her boyfriend
	٥.	(just / give) her an engagement ring.
	6	Dinner (must / cook) before we
	0.	(go) out.
	7	April 23 rd (give) as a holiday to the Turkish children
	7.	
	0	by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.
	δ.	The old man (be) in prison for twenty years, by the time he
	0	(die) last year.
	9.	When Jane
	10	(realize) that the Director (leave).
	12.	. I (try) to learn English for three years but I
		(not / succeed).
C)	Su	ipply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:
	1.	After he (decide / give up) smoking, he
		(begin / carry) a pocket of sweets in his pocket
		(prevent) him from smoking.
	2.	He must have a break. He
	3.	My cousin, Tom (just / finish) his military service.
		He (look) for a good job since then. Yesterday
		he (receive) a letter from his old boss. In his letter, he says he
		needs him again, but Tom (not / want / work) with
		him. Because they (have) some problems before he
	4.	After they (learn) the new words last term, they
	••	(start) the course book.
74	ΕN	GLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com
	-	, , ,

	5.	Please don't disturb us, we
	6.	Just as I (get up) my brother
	0.	(take) a photo of me.
	7	Steve
	7.	(get) married.
	0	
	٥.	We are quite anxious about Jane now. She
		ago to spend her vacation with her friends but she (write) to us
	0	yet.
	9.	They (live) in bad conditions since the war
		(start).
	10.	Before I (come) to the USA, I (study)
		English in my own country.
		I (not / have) any trouble with my car so far.
	12.	The building at the top of the hill(build) in 1920. A
		number of changes (make) since then.
	13.	When the boss (come) in the office, the letters
		(type) by the secretary.
	14.	Barbara is a writer. She already (write) several novels.
		A few years ago, she
	15	Tom's father
	15.	
	1.0	swimming (be) really good to keep fit.
	10.	Everybody (know) him as an honest man since he
		(start / live) here.
	17.	A: What is the crowd?
		B: A little boy (kidnap) by two men and the police
	18.	All dinner (eat) before they
		(finish) the conersation.
	19.	As it (rain), a car accident
		(happen) on Main Street.
	20	The bills (pay) yet.
		The tourits (wait) for hours at the airport by the time
	21.	<u> </u>
	22	their plane (take off).
	22.	Most of the houses (pull) down last month, but they
	22	(not / touch) the old shop at the corner yet.
	23.	He(be) in different countries before he
		(arrest) by the police.
D)	Co	orrect Tense:
	1	I (harman farah I (har)
	1.	I (never / eat) Chinese food. I (be)
		very excited now because tomorrow night we(go) to a
		Chinese Restaurant. My nother (phone) the restaurant
		now for reservations.
	2.	David (drive) a taxi (earn) money.
		A: Would you like (listen) to music?
		B: Yes, of course. I (want / hear) Sting's latest
		cassette.
	4.	Alice (be) upset last night because her father
	٠.	(not / let) her
	5.	Tarkan (give) a party at nonie. (give) a party at nonie. (give) a concert next month.
75		A: Mmm. The cake
13		GLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

		B: Yes, my mother (just / make) it. We
		(like / have) tea at 5:00 pm everyday.
	7.	A: your uncle (work) that compamy?
		B: Yes, he (work) here since he
		(come) back from the USA. He(stay) there for three
		years and (work) as an accountant. But now, he
		(want / change) his job. He
		(look for) another job at present. He
		interview next Tuesday.
	8.	•
	ο.	How long
	0	(wear) a white shirt and a brown jacket?
	9.	A: Where (be) your friends?
		B: They (sit) at the café (wait) for us.
E)	Su	pply the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:
ŕ		These magazines (read) by 1.000.000 people every
	1.	week.
	2	Where
	2. 3.	The trees
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Wait a minute! I (have) a bath.
	5.	This carpet
		Nobody (eat) breakfast yet.
		the car (check) by the mechanic yesterday?
	8.	The helicopter (fly) to Izmir when it suddenly
		(crash) last month.
		How many books (sell) so far this month?
		Your watch (mend) at the moment.
	11.	While Mr. Jackson (cross) the road yesterday, she
		(hit) by a truck.
	12.	A new school (build) next to the bank next
		month.
	13.	Mike (live) in the same place since he
		(come) to London.
	14.	The house (paint) when it began to rain yesterday.
		His shirt looks dirty. I think it
	16	Sally (not / be) at home now. She
	10.	(just / go) out.
	17	
		If you took these pills, you (get) well
	10.	` 1 •/
	10	years old? This has rise! (build) in 1000
	19.	This hospital (build) in 1980.

SUBJECT: Passive Form

A) Fill in the PASSIVE in the appropriate tense:

1. (TV / invent / Baird)	TV was invented by Baird
2. (Pyramids / build / Egyptians)	
3. (milk / produce / cows)	
4. (coffee / grow / in Brazil)	
5. (chopsticks / use / in China)	
6. (plants / water / every day)	
7. (the thief / arrest / policeman / yesterday)	
8. (the injured man / take to a hospital / now	r)
9. (the car / repair / tomorrow)	
10. (the letter / send / last week)	
B) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT S	SIMPLE PASSIVE:
There is a chimpanzee which is called by Michael Johnson. It	(always / dress) in

C) Look at the Hotel Information table and write sentences as in the example:

Hotel Information				
Breakfast	Rooms			
In Pierrot's Restaurant 7-9:30 am	Maid Service daily			
Dinner	Hot water			
In Main Restaurant 8-10 pm	24 hours a day			
Newspapers – Telephone calls	Hotel Cinema			
At the Reception Desk	Film every night at 10 pm			

	Breakfast / serve – where and when? Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am. Dinner / serve – where and when?					
	Newspapers / sell – where?					
4.	Telephone calls / can make – where?					
5.	Rooms / clean – who by and how often?					
6.	Hot water / supply – when?					
7.	Films / show – where and when?					
D) Pu	t the verbs in brackets into PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE:					
(catch Both 1	to men were seen (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police					
E) Tu	rn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:					
 2. 	The gardener has planted some trees Some trees have been planted by the gardener Doctor Brown will give you some advice.					
3.	A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.					
4.	Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."					
5.	5. Someone has broken the crystal vase.					
6.	His parents have brought him up to be polite.					
7.	Fleming discovered penicillin.					
8.	They will advertise the product on television.					

9. Someone is remaking that film.	
10. Picasso painted that picture.	
F) Using the PASSIVE, ask questions to w	which the bold type words are answers:
 Columbus discovered America. We keep money in a safe. A bee stung him. They speak Italian in Italy. They have taken his aunt to hospital. The boys damaged the television. Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa. He invited 30 people to his party. They grow bananas in Africa. 	
G) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:	
 You must leave the bathroom tidy. You should water this plant daily. Our neighbor ought to paint the garage I have to return these books to the libr You must extinguish your cigarettes. You must dry-clean this shirt. Someone will pay you in ten days. You can improve your health with mo People must obey the law. The cleaner is going to mop the kitcher H) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:	ary
Someone is helping her with the hosew 10. A pickpocket rebbed me	
10. A pickpocket robbed me.11. The mail-order company sent Mrs. Of the company	Green a parcel.
15. The secretary has given Mrs. Jones s	
17. Someone had broken our door down	l.

I)	Tu	rn form ACTIVE into PASSIVE as in the example:
	1.	He gave me a present.
		a) I was given a present.
		b) A present was given to me.
	2.	The waiter will bring us the bill.
		a)
		b)
	3.	The Queen presented him with a medal.
		a)
		b)
	4.	Her mother bought Mary some sweets.
		a)
		b)
	5.	Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.
		a)
		b)
	6.	Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.
		a)
		b)
		~, ····································

18. They chose him as the best actor of the year.

J) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Some peoplem saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking ar them now.

K) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Somebody has stolen a bus from outside the school. Some children saw the thief. The police are searching for the bus now. They will use the children's descriptions to catch the thief.

L) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Someone broke into a local jewellery shop yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun threatened him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied him up. The police have organized a search for the robber. They hope they will find him in a few days. Doctors are treating the owner of the shop for shock.

M) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him the money he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking!

N) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Our school is organizing a contest. The teachers will choose the best project about the environment. The students must include pictures and drawings in their projects. The students will also have to do all the writing themselves. The school will give the winner a set of encyclopaedias.

O) Make questions in the PASSIVE from these cues:

Example:	Where /	our le	ocal n	ewspaper /	' print
	Where	is our	local	newspape	r printed?

1.	How many / photos / store / in the photo library	
2.	photographs / develop / in the photo library	
3.	Where / messages / receive	
4.	the Daily Mirror / print / in Manchester	
5.	this magazine / sell / in Spain	
6.	Why / newspapers / send abroad	
7.	When / the newspaper / print	
8.	How / newspapers / deliver	
9.	Where / stories / write	
10.	a lot of paper / use / for each issue	

P) Write sentences in the PASSIVE.Use these phrases:

* in the sea	* at school	* in the kitchen	* at the post office
* in Australia	* in Italy	* at weddings	* in Mediterranean countries

Example: olives / grow

Olives are grown in Mediterranean countries.

1.	films / show
2.	meals / cook
3.	stamps / sell
4.	pandas / find
5.	Italian / speak

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^{*} in the cinema

6.	confetti / throw
7.	lessons / teach
8.	sharks / find

SUBJECT: Passive Form

\mathbf{A}) Read	each sen	tence. Ther	ı make two	new sen	tences in	the I	PASSIV	E:
--------------	--------	----------	-------------	------------	---------	-----------	-------	--------	----

1.	People say Tom Cruise is the richest movie star. a) <i>It is said that</i> Tom Cruise is the richest movie star. b) Tom Cruise <i>is said to be</i> the richest movie star.
2.	Everybody thinks that Hakan is a good football player. a) It
3.	They say that his books are still popular. a) It
4.	They report that at least 10.000 dolphins are caught in the nets of tuna fishers every year. a) It
5.	They estimate that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

82 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

	b)	1500 square kilometers of rainforests
6.	We kn	ew that pencil lead is made from graphite, clay, water and wax.
		<u>It</u>
	b)	Pencil lead
7.	They r	reported that the railway line was buried under tons of rock and earth.
	a)	<u>It</u>
	b)	The railway line
8.	People	e don't think that inflation will go down.
		It
	b)	Inflation
9.	_	e expect that the third bridge will be built over the Bosphorus Strait.
		It
	b)	The third bridge
10	-	e believe that he is living abroad.
		It
	D)	He
B) R	ead eac	h sentence. Then make two new sentences in the PASSIVE:
1.	People	e expect that taxes will be reduced soon.
		<u>It</u>
	b)	Taxes
2.	People	e say that the monument is over 2000 years old.
	,	<u>It</u>
	b)	The monument
3.	People	e expect that the president will resign.
		<u>It</u>
	b)	The president
4.	People	think the fire started at about 8 o'clock.
		<u>It</u>
	b)	The fire
5.	Journa	lists reported that seven people had been injured in the fire.
		It
	b)	Seven people
6.	People	e say the bridge is unsafe.
		<u>It</u>
	b)	The bridge
C) R	EPORT	Γ these rumours:
1.	People	e say that the actress Tania Revesky has refused a part in the film <i>Volcano</i> .

a) It is said

83 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

	b) The actress Tania Revesky
2.	Her friends have reported that the newsreader Ann Slater is furious at losing her job.
	a) It
3.	Lots of people believe that The Prime Minister and his wife are getting divorced. a) It
4.	Journalists have said that The footballer Gary Johnson earns \$ 1 million a year.
	a) It
	WORKSHEET 25
CLID	
	JECT: Passive Form
ŕ	nt the following sentences into the PASSIVE VOICE:
1.	Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.
2.	They taught him French and gave him a dictionary.
3.	When we first met, they had already offered me a job at the bank.
4.	A man requested the stranger to leave the meeting.
5.	A young woman asked the rest of us to be there at eight o'clock.
6.	They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation.
7.	Who wrote it?
8.	The author has written a special edition for children.

 12. It is said that our teacher is 55 years old. 13. It is thought that Tom didn't steal their rings. 14. It is claimed that this examination will be the most difficult one. 15. It is believed that John will marry Ann at the end of this month. 		The burglars had cut a huge hole in the steel door.
Read the following sentences and write another one with the same meaning: 1. It is believed that the wanted man is living in New York. 2. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods. 3. It is expected that the government will lose this election. 4. It is known that the Prime Minister is in favour of the new law. 5. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window. 6. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall. 7. It is claimed that he drove through the town at 90 miles an hour. 8. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident. 9. It is said that three men were arrested after the explosion. 10. It is believed that Maria will not win the prize. 11. It is considered that the 2008 Olimpic Games will be held in Turkey. 12. It is said that our teacher is 55 years old. 13. It is thought that Tom didn't steal their rings. 14. It is claimed that John will marry Ann at the end of this month.	12.	The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.
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·	14.	
16. It is expected that people will live in Mars in 2050.	15.	It is believed that John will marry Ann at the end of this month.
- vv -v -r-p - v - v - v - v - v - v - v - v - v -	16.	It is expected that people will live in Mars in 2050.

9. Did the idea interest you?

۷.	People believe that the thieves got through the kitchen window.
3.	People say that the company is loosing a lot of money.
4.	When is he going to pay the taxes?
5.	Who has designed these buildings?
6.	How much do they spend on these activities?
7.	They broke a lot of plates while they were dancing?
8.	Who invented the electric bulb?
9.	People believe that they are secret agents.
10	. People think that he takes harmful drugs.
11	. Did they give you a great reception?
12	. Nobody sends her a card at Christmas.
13	. Did anyone call an ambulance after the accident?
14	. Will you pay the fine?
ŕ	rite the correct tense or voice: spitals are places where people
	(examine) and the proper than the proper
	(never / take) to hospital when she
(exam (keep) next d	ondi. Edwin f no concession contraction of the cont
Ar	ine) carefully and x-rays
hospit accide	ine) carefully and x-rays
hospit accide (can /	ine) carefully and x-rays

	His bikelast week.
	My car now.
	After the meal,
	She is believed
10.	ne is said
F) Re	ewrite the following passage changing the suitable sentences into PASSIVE VOICE:
police wante They	ane Johnson has been worried all last week. Last Monday, she received a letter from the e. In the letter they asked her to call the police station. Jane wondered why the police ed her, and nothing worried her anymore. There, they told her that they had found her bike. picked it up in a small village a week ago. Somebody stole it 10 years ago, when she was a f fifteen. Now, they are sending it to her.
	WORKSHEET 26
SUB,	JECT : Reported Speech
A) Cl	hange the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH:
1.	He said, "I will be here at noon."
	He said that he would be here at noon.
2.	. Mary said, "The train will probably arrive on time."
3.	He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."
4.	1 1
5.	, 5
6.	The teacher said, "Everyone has to write a composition."

7. John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."

8.	8. Helen said, "I have read that book."				
9.	, c				
10	. John said, "I have finished studying my lesson."				
11	. Mary remarked, "John speaks English well."				
12	. William said to me, "I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday."				
13	. Mr. Smith said, "I will refuse their offer."				
14	John said, "I certainly hope it won't rain tomorrow."				
15	. Henry said, "I can meet them later."				
16	. The boy said, "I am only eight years old."				
17	. She said to me, "The lights have gone out."				
18	18. The man said, "The telephone is out of order."				
19	19. He said, "I will never speak to her again."				
20	20. I said to the clerk clearly, "I have already paid that bill."				
B) RE	EPORT what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday:				
1.	Miss Moore: "They'll make a lovely couple." Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple.				
2.	Mr. Smith: "They're going to live in Brighton."				
3.	Mrs.Jones: "The bride and the groom are very nice young people."				
4.	Mr. Roberts: "The bride is wearing a beautiful wedding dress."				
5.	Mr. Clarke: "The couple's parents look happy."				
6.	Miss Mayall: "The bride's father has bought them a big flat."				

C) Write sentences about Jane's trip to Paris:

1. We're taking the nine o'clock plane.

Jane told me *they were taking the nine o'clock plane*.

2. I'll have to get up early.	
3. I don't really like traveling by air.	
She told me	
4. But it's the easiest way to travel.	
5. We're going to spend a week in Paris	
6. I want to go up the Eiffel Tower.	
She said	
7. We've been to Paris before.	
8. But we didn't see everything.	
9. I'll send you a postcard.	
She said	
10. But I won't write you a letter.	
11. I'm very excited!	
12. We'll be in Paris tomorrow!	
The last thing she said was that	
D) DEDODE (I II 600 I II	
D) REPORT the police-officer's questions	s to the shop owner:
1 W/L-42	
1. What's your name?	1.
The police-officer asked him what w	vas his name was.
2. Did you see the robbers?	
3. What were they wearing?	
4. How do you think they got in?	
•••••	
5 What did thay take?	
5. What did they take?	
6. Has this ever happened before?	
•••••	
D) Turn the following dialogue into REPO	ODTED SPEECH.
D) Turn the following dialogue into KET (SKIED SI EECII.
Sally : Have you applied for the job?	Sally asked Diane if she had applied for the job
Diane : Yes, I had an interview yesterday.	Diane told her
Sally: How did it go?	Dune tout net
Diane : Fine, but I'm wondering if I want	
_	
the job because I will have to move to Manchester.	
Sally: What will you do then?	
Diane : If they offer me the job, I can't	
accept it.	

		Mother asked if anyone wanted some more father: "Pass me the wine, Beth."	potatoes.
	3.	Beth: "The chicken is very nice."	••••••
	4.	. Grandfather: "I'm going to start my diet tom	orrow."
	5.	. Grandmother: "Don't eat with your mouth of	
	6.	. Tim: "This is the best dinner I've had!"	
	7.		
	8.	. Sam: "I'm very hungry because I only had a	sandwich for lunch today."
	9.	. Helen: "What are we having for dessert, Mu	m?"
	10.	0. Bob: "I don't want anything else to eat."	
		1	he asked him where he lived.
	1.	"Have you worked before?" So "Why do you want the job?"	he asked him if he had worked before.
	2.	She asked him	
		She asked him	
	4.	. "Can you work on Saturdays?" She asked him	
	5.	. "How will you travel to work?"	
	6.	. "Have you got a bicycle?"	
	7.	. "How much do you expect to earn?"	
	8.	. "When can you start?"	
G)	W	What does the policeman want to know?	
	1.	. What's your name? The policeman wants to know what my name.	ne is.
	2.	2. What's your job?	
90		3. Where do you work? ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DEF	

	4.					
5. Where were you yesterday?						
6. Why are you in London?						
	7.	When did you come?				
	8.	How did you come?				
	9.	Where's your ticket?				
	10.	Have you ever been in London?				
	11.	Do you know anyone in London?				
	12.	Were you in London last month?				
	13.	Are you telling the truth?				
H)	Tel	l your family what the doctor said:				
	 1. 2. 	"You really ought to stay in bed." He said I ought to stay in bed. "But you can get up for half an hour."				
	3.	"You can leave here on Thursday."				
	4.	"You ought to take some exercise."				
	5.	"But you shouldn't walk too much."				
	6.	"You mustn't run at all."				
		WORKSHEET 27				
<u>SU</u>	J BJI	ECT : Reported Speech				
A)	Sta	tements:				
	Exa	ample: The boy said, "My name is Mark." The boy said (that) his name was Mark.				
		the same: Mary said, "I like Turkish pop music."				
	2.	The woman said, "It's not my umbrella, mine is red."				
91		Tom said, "I have a sports car. It is red." GLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com				

4.	,
5.	Terry said, "I eat toasts for breakfast. They are made by my mother."
6.	Sue said, "The boy is looking at us. I don't know him."
7.	John said, "I can swim well but I don't have enough time to swim."
8.	My brother said to me, "I don't want to carry your books!"
9.	The teacher said, "If you don't study regularly, you'll fail."
10	. Mr. Green said, "I have to water my flowers twice a week."
11	. Alice said, "I used to swim well but now I don't."
12	. Mr. Miller said, "I know your parents. I've met them in the meeting."
Ex	* The teacher always says to us, "Study very hard." The teacher always tells us TO study hard. * The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class.
Do	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. othe same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases."
D o 1.	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. the same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases." Policeman to a man: "Describe your car."
D o 1.	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. the same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases."
Do 1. 2.	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. the same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases." Policeman to a man: "Describe your car."
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Do 1. 2. 3. 4.	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. The same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases." Policeman to a man: "Describe your car." Mother to the boy: "Don't hurt yourself." The robber to the man: "Give me your money."
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Do 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	* The teacher says, "Don't talk in the class." The teacher tells us NOT TO talk in the class. • the same: Woman to the porter: "Carry my suitcases." Policeman to a man: "Describe your car." Mother to the boy: "Don't hurt yourself." The robber to the man: "Give me your money." Teacher to the student: "Give me your book." The man to us: "Don't park here." Woman to her husband: "Don't forget to take your key."

Examples: * "What is the time?" he asked. He asked me what the time was.

* "Where do you live?" he asked Mary. How wanted to know <u>where Mary lived.</u>

Do the same:

1.	He asked	, "How long does it take you to have lunch?"
2.	He asked	me, "What are you doing at the weekend?"
3.	She asked	d, "Why are you late, Tom?"
4.	My moth	er asked me, "Where is your umbrella?"
5.	The secre	etary asked the man, "Who do you want to see, sir?"
6.	The stude	ents asked, "What time does the bell ring?"
7.	He asked	Tom, "What kind of films do you like watching?"
8.	The teach	ner asked the girl, "When do you have to be home?"
9.	They alw	rays asked, "Why don't you let my cat in?"
10		engers asked, "When did the last train leave?"
11	 . He asked	, "What will you do tomorrow, Jane?"
ŕ	es / No que kamples: *	"Are you busy?" he asked me.
		He asked me <u>IF I was busy.</u>
Do	the same	"Do you like banana?" he asked his friends. He asked his friends <u>IF they liked banana.</u> :
1.	She asked	d, "Do you live with your family, Helen?"
2.	He asked	, "Can I borrow your pen, Linda?"
2		
3.	He asked	me, "Does your uncle live in England?"

	4. Mary asked Lucy, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"				
	5.	Mark asked, "Did you phone me last night, John?"			
6. He asked, "Is this yours or mine, David?"					
	7.	She always asked me, "Must you always ask me what I'm doing?"			
	8.	The teacher asked, "Are you listening to me?"			
	9.	Mary asked, "Do you want me to help you, Larry?"			
	10.	The officer asked, "Are you a foreigner? Can you spell your name?"			
E)	Ch	ange into INDIRECT SPEECH:			
	1.	Bob says, "I want to play tennis this afternoon."			
	2.	John says, "I haven't seen my grandmother for a long time."			
	3.	Cindy says to Alan, "Don't come in with your dirty shoes."			
	4.	My father says, "Please, help me in the garden."			
	5.	"Don't wipe your dirty fingers on my clean table cloth." says his mother.			
	6.	"When does the bell ring?" asks John.			
	7.	Sandy asks Danny, "Why didn't you tell her the truth?"			
	8.	"How long have you waited for me?" What does Charles ask Fiona?			
	9.	"Does it rain in winter in Somali?" What does the teacher ask?			
	10.	"Did you post the letter?" asks Rachel.			
F)		ange into INDIRECT SPEECH: u can use AND, BUT, BECAUSE, ADD to join the sentences.			
	1.	Brenda said to Jimmy, "Please, turn off the TV. The film is boring."			
	2.	"Wash your face and say GOOD MORNING to everybody." says his mother.			
	3.	"Do your homework again. There are a lot of mistakes." says the teacher to Kate.			
	4.	"Don't waste your time! Finish studying." says Mrs. Dawson to Barbara.			
	5.	"Brush your teeth. They look very dirty." Her mother says to her.			
94	6. EN	"Look out! There is a truck coming." Kevin said to his daughter. IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com			

7.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
8.	8. Mrs. Abbot told Jack, "Your hair is very long. Go and have a hair cut."		
9.	9. Mrs. Denman says to her son, "It is very hot. Don't play in the sun."		
10.	10. Mr. Newman said to Nicky, "Don't make a lot of noise. I want to listen to the news."		
11.	1. "Don't turn it up. I have a headache." says the r		
12.	2. Sue told Andy, "Don't shout! I'm not a deaf."		
13.	3. Terry said to Ashley, "Don't speak German. Sp	eak English. They can't understand you."	
14.	4. "Please, be quiet! The baby is sleeping." says N	Irs. Newton to the children.	
15.	5. "Will you please move aisde? I can't watch tele		
16.	6. Mark said, "I want to buy a new car. Ours is ve	ry old and spends a lot of petrol."	
17.	7. Tom said to Carol, "Can I borrow your dictiona	ry. Mine is at home."	
18.	8. "Your hands are very dirty. Go to the bathroom		
19.	9. Sandy said to Danny, "Does your mother work"	? I see her on the bus everyday."	
20.	0. Tom told Jane, "I'm bored. Can we go to the cir		
21.	1. Sam said to Kate, "I'm broke. Can you lend me		
22.	2. Mother said to her son, "Your friends are playing play with them?"	ng in the garden. Don't you want to	
23.	3. Jim says to his son, "When will you go? You ar	re very late for school."	
24.	4. "What have you cooked? I feel very hungry." T	Cony said to his mother.	
25.	5. "Why don't you wash your car? It looks very di	irty." Mrs. Dawson said to John.	
	WORKSHEE		
SUBJI	JECT : Adjectives and Adverbs		
	Vrite what the underlined word is; adjective or	adverb:	
	. Fast runners win races.	adjective	
2.	. Mathematics is difficult.		
	She's a good typist.She behaved <u>rudely</u> to her boss.		

5. You've done well in your test.

95 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

7. 8. 9. 10 11 12 B) Ur 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	The clowns are very funny. She's a pretty girl. He runs fast. Ann is very sad. She plays the piano beautifully. Father is very busy in his office. The doctor arrived immediately. The derline the correct item: He left the room quiet / quietly. Jane works hard / hardly. He's a very nice / nicely man. The sun is shining bright / brightly. Smoking is bad / badly for your health. She behaves very good / well. He always dresses smart / smartly. He shouted angry / angrily at me. This chair is comfortable / comfortably. He smiled sad / sadly.	
11	You drive very slow / slowly. omplete these sentences:	
2.3.4.5.6.	There was some heavy rain last night. Yes, it rained very	 Jick was very sleepy.
	omplete the sentence with the correct word fro ample: Mice move quietly (quiet / qui	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	This exercise is	(quiet / quietly) (good / well) rave / bravely) tiredly) quickly) (easy / easily) (happy / happily) d / well)

E) Supply the proper form, ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:

1.	He always does his homework (care	ful).
2.	He is a very (careful) student.	
	Come (quick). We need your help.	
4.	You should drive more (slow) along this road	d.
	The old man walks very (slow).	
6.	Helen is a very(slow) student.	
7.	Her brother, on the other hand, learns (rapid)).
8.	Mr. Gonzales has a (permanent) visa.	
9.	He hopes to remain in this country (permanen	t).
10.	This is an (easy) exercise.	
11.	I can do all of these exercises (easy).	
12.	Helen works very (hard) in her new job.	
13.	You walk very (fast).	
14.	They are both (serious) students.	
15.	They both study English very (serious).	
	I agree with you (complete) in that matter.	
	This apple is very (soft).	
18.	She always speaks (soft) to the child.	
19.	Helen is a (beautiful) girl.	
20.	Her sister plays the violin (beautiful).	

WORKSHEET 29

SUBJECT: Adjectives ending -ing or -ed

A) Choose the correct form:

- 1. I enjoyed the book. It was very *interested / interesting*.
- 2. Are you *interested / interesting* in art?
- 3. I thought the story was quite <u>amused / amusing</u>.
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- 4. They were *shocked / shocking* when they heard the news.
- 5. We were all very *worried / worrying* when he didn't come home.
- 6. It was *surprised / surprising* that she didn't come to the meeting.
- 7. I usually find football rather *bored / boring*.
- 8. Are you frightened / frightening of spiders?

B) Complete the sentences. Use adjectives formed by adding *-ING* or *-ED* to the words in brackets.

1.	I find it quite to talk in front of a group of people. (embarrass)
2.	I think reading newspapers is (depress)
3.	I'm in all kinds of sport. (interest)
4.	I find walking in the countryside very (relax)
5.	I think learning a language is very (interest)
6.	I get when people smoke in restaurants. (annoy)
7.	I don't normally get when I watch horror films. (frighten)

C) Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ING or - ED:

1. The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)

8. I don't get very easily. (embarrass)

- a) The film was
- b) We were with the film.
- 2. Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
 - a) She enjoys her job but it's often
 - b) At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
 - a) This weather is
 - b) This weather makes me
 - c) It's silly to get
- 4. Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excit-)
 - a) It will be an experience for her.
 - b) Going to new places is always
 - c) She is really about going to the United States.

D. Choose the correct word:

- 1. I was *disappointing / disappointed* with the film. I had expected it to be better.
- 2. Are you *interesting / interested* in football?
- 3. The football match was quite exciting / excited. I enjoyed it.
- 4. It's sometimes *embarrassing / embarrassed* when you have to ask people for money.
- 5. Do you easily get *embarrassing / embarrassed*?
- 6. I had never expected to get the job. I was really <u>amazing / amazed</u> when I was offered it.
- 7. She has really learnt very fast. She has made *astonishing / astonished* progress.
- 8. I didn't find the situation funny. I was not *amusing / amused*.
- 9. It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very **shocking** / **shocked**.
- 10. Why do you always look so **boring / bored**? Is your life really so **boring / bored?**
- 11. He's one of the most <u>boring / bored</u> people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything <u>interesting / interested.</u>

E) Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box:

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, , ,	confusing / confused disgusting / disgusted	exhausting / exhausted interesting / interested
boring / bored	exciting / excited	surprising / surprised

1.	He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.
2.	I've got nothing to do. I'm
3.	The teacher's explanation was Most of the students didn't
	understand it.
4.	The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
5.	I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly in art.
6.	There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
7.	The lecture was I fell asleep.
8.	I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't
9.	I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
10.	I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite about it.
11.	Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very
12.	Liz is a very person. She knows a lot, she's traveled a lot and she's
	done lots of different things.

SUBJECT: Conditionals

A) Choose the correct item and underline it:

- 1. If <u>I move</u> / I'll move to Boston, I live / <u>I'll live</u> on Main Street.
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- 2. If **you call / you'll** call your mother, she'll be very happy.
- 3. If the mechanic fixes our car on time, we **drive / we'll drive** to Center ville.
- 4. If it **rains / it'll rain** today, we won't go to the park.
- 5. If I'm not in a hurry tonight, I write / I'll write to her.
- 6. If she **isn't / won't be** sick, she'll go to school.
- 7. If they're / they'll be tired tomorrow, they don't go / won't go to work.
- 8. If John doesn't buy a new car, he buys / he'll buy a motorcycle.

B) Find correct items and complete the following sentences:

	1.	If we go to London, $we'u$ Visit our cousin.
	2.	If they their homework tonight, their teacher happy.
	3.	If the weather good, George swimming this weekend.
	4.	If he swimming this weekend,a wonderful time.
		If you don't eat your dinner tonight, hungry.
	6.	Iftired, they'll go to sleep early tonight.
		If it, she'll wear her new raincoat.
	8.	If you too many cookies after dinner tonight,
		get a stomachache.
	9.	If I get a headache.
		,
C)	Dis	scramble the sentences:
	1.	If / she / she'll / misses / bus / the / the / walk
		If she misses the bus, she'll walk
	2.	If / he / he'll / concert / goes / his / suit / the / to / wear
	3.	If / she / she'll / cook / isn't / dinner / tired
	4.	If / I'm / I'll / busy / not / you / visit
	5.	If / you / you'll / be / don't / school / finish / sorry
	6.	If / he / he'll / a / get / good / hard / job / works
- \	~	
D)	Co	mplete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:
	1	If the constitution is held to mean any
		If the weather is bad tomorrow,
	_	If we hitchike to work,
	3.	If I don't sleep well tonight,
		If you don't fix the broken window,
		If he doesn't cut his hair,
		If,they'll go to a restaurant tonight.
		If, his mother will be happy.
		If, his mother will be sad.
		If, her boss will fire him.
		. If, their friends will be angry.
		. If I study hard,
		. If it's sunny at the weekend,
		. If I become rich,
	14.	. If I go to London,

	ch the two halves of the is thinking about his	he sentences: camping holiday with Andy.	
1. If	it's sunny,	a) we'll make a fire.	
	it rains,	b) we'll be able to see th	e stars.
3. If	the sky is clear,	c) we'll go skating.	
4. If	the lake freezes,	d) we'll sit outside.	
5. If	the sea is clean,	e) we'll need an umbrel	la.
6. If	we get cold,	f) we'll go swimming.	
1 c	<i>d</i> 2 3	4 5 6	
F) Con	plete the sentences w	ith these phrases:	
		* If I lost all my money * you * I'm sure she'd tell me * If I * my English teacher would be s	
2		your English would improve	easier to go and visit my friends.
		ry,	
		mething wrong,, people w	
/	•••••	, people w	outd see my photo everywhere.
G) Con	nplete the sentences. U	Jse the correct form of the verbs	in brackets:
Exa	mple: I'm not ill, but if	f I were ill, I wouldn't go	to school. (be / go)
1. 7	The weather report says	s there will be snow tomorrow. If i	t
]	[at home. (snow	/ stay)
2. I	Do you need some mon	ey? Let me look in my pockets. If	I
		you som	
		any money with me. But you kno	
		any. (g	
		th th thy th	e test next week if you
5. Y	Would you like to go to	the cinema? If you with you. (want / con	
5. V	Would you like to go to	hard. (pass / study) the cinema? If you	to go, I
H) Wh	nat would you do in ea	nch situation? Write UNREAL P	RESENT situations.
* try	ll an ambulance to catch it alk to the nearest garage	* complain to the manager * ring the police e to get some	* run away

1. You find a fly in your soup. *If I found a fly in my soup, I would complain to the manager.* 101 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

2. You see a burgiar breaking into your nouse.
3. You see a mouse in your kitchen.
4. Your car runs out of petrol.
5. You see an accident.
6. You see a ghost in your room.
I) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:
Sarah is a bored teenager. If shejoined (join) a club, she
J) Read these situations. Say how you would feel:
Example: your boy / girlfriend leaves you If my girlfriend left me I would feel miserable.
1. you have nothing to do
2. you are lost in a foreign country
3. your pet dies
4. you see an enormous spider in the bathroom
5. you split your jeans in the street
6. someone steals your coat
7. you fail an important test
8. you win some money in a competition
K) Use the correct tense:
 The teacher will be very angry if you
4. If you didn't water the flowers, they

5. I (come) if I had time.	
6. If you don't hurry, you (miss) the bus.	
7. If I (be) you, I wouldn't buy that car.	
8. He will play tennis if the weather (be) good.	
9. I would be very happy if she(be) my sister.	
10. She could win the race if she (try).	
11. If he(go) to bed early, he will get up early.	
12. If he touches this wire, he	
13. You will get wet if it (rain).	
14. If I knew, I (come) earlier.	
15. I wouldn't say it if I (be) you.	
16. What will you do if you (get) a bad mark?	
17. If she (wear) a necklace, her dress will look better.	
18. If you go near the dog, it(bite) you.	
19. Bodrum (be) ideal for a holiday if it weren't so crowded.	
20. He will be ill if he (eat) so much.	
21. If she (read) the book carefully, she will understand it.	
22. The children can stay up late if they (be) good.	
23. If the dinner isn't ready, I(go) out.	
24. We would die if the plane (crash).	
L) Finish these sentences:	
1. If you drive very fast,	
2. Would you give me some money if	
3. If she were my sister,	
4. I would spend every winter in Miami if	
5. If they have time tomorrow,	
6. Don't give him anything if	
7. We would go to the cinema if	
8. If John worked harder,	
9. They would find me if	
10. If I had a lot of money,	• • • •
11. You could live more comfortably if	• • • •
12. If she were a good girl,	• • • •
13. If she goes to his office,	
14. She would enjoy the party if	
15. If I weren't busy,	• • • •

A) Use the correct tense: 1. He (not / live) in İstanbul if he (hate) it. 2. If you (write) the letters, I (post) them. 3. If you (not / leave) immediately, I (call) the police. 4. If he (not / arrive) soon, we (have to) have dinner without him. 5. I (not / have to) borrow any money from you if I (get) my salary tomorrow. 6. If you (invite) her to the dance, she(be) very pleased. 7. If you (retire) soon, you (make yourself ill. 8. If you (write) him a letter, he (know) our address. 10. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen (come) in time. 11. People wouldn't cross the Bosphorus, if they (not / build) those bridges. 12. If the family had saved enough money, they......(buy) a new flat. 13. If I had known that he was sleeping, I (not / disturb) him. 15. If you had phoned me before you came, you(find) me at home. B) Complete the following sentences in column \underline{A} using the correct choice from column \underline{B} . B A 1. You'll get tired a) If you can't have it. 2. If you go to a football match, b) If students make a lot of noise. 3. You can't hear the teacher c) you must take your umbrella with you. 4. I'll help you with your lesson, d) If you stand up for a long time. e) If you're at home tonight. 5. If the soup is too hot,

- 6. If it rains,
- 7. His family may go on holiday
- 8. A man can't buy what he needs
- 9. If you're on a crowded bus,
- 10. We'll come to visit you
- 11. If they haven't seen Topkapý Palace,
- 12. If I get a driving licence,

- f) If you want to study.
- g) you won't find a seat.
- h) If they save enough money.
- i) If he doesn't have enough money.
- j) I'll buy a car.
- k) we'd better go there this afternoon.
- 1) I'll come with you.

C) Complete the following sentences:

2. 3.	_					
3. 4.						
5.						
6.	•					
7.		•				
8.	If my girlfriend comes ea	rly,				
9.	If he doesn't smoke,					
10	. You can't sleep well if	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
D) Re	ewrite the sentences using	; UNLESS:				
1.	If you don't go to Venice	, you will no	ever ride in a gondola.			
2.	If it doesn't rain, we will	_	nema.			
3.	If you don't go to a Chine	ese restaurai	nt, you'll never taste a Peking D	uck.		
4.	If you don't go to Bursa,		· ·			
5.	If you don't go to India, y	ou'll never	see Taj Mahal.			
6.	If you don't answer my q		on't go anywhere.			
7.	I won't let you go if you		•			
8.	I'll call the police if you o	don't go awa	ay.			
9.			ou'll always get bad service.			
10	. If you don't have enough		ı can't buy this car.			
11	. If he doesn't work hard, h	ne can't pass	s his class.	••••••		
12	. You won't catch the bus		leave immediately.			
E) Ch	noose the best one:					
1.	•	110	friends didn't come to my part	y.		
	a) would have been	b) will be	c) would	d) would be		
2.			ne money, he would hire a taxi.	J\ 1 J 1 J		
	a) have	b) had	c) would have	d) had had		
3.	If you had come in time,	vou	the lesson.			
	a) wouldn't miss	,	b) would miss			
	c) would have missed		d) wouldn't have missed			
4.	I could have heard the tel	ephone if I	so deep	lv.		
• •	a) didn't sleep	1	b) hadn't been sleeping	•		
	c) wouldn't sleep		d) wouldn't have slept			

		, he		1)
	a) won't get	b) will get	c) would get	d) would have got
6.	If the weather	good, we w	ould go swimming.	
	a) was	b) would be	c) were	d) is
7.	Your brother wouldn't h diploma.	ave found such a nice	job if he	a university
	a) didn't have	b) doesn't have	c) hadn't had	d) hadn't
8.	You would have some m	noney in your pocket i	f you	it so generously.
	a) hadn't spent	b) didn't spend	c) couldn't spend	d) don't spend
9.	If you don't succeed in t	he test, you	the job.	
	a) were not going to get	b) wouldn't get	c) won't get	d) didn't get
10.	We wouldn't be here no	w if we	in that airplan	e crash.
	a) were		c) are	d) had to be
F) Co	omplete the following se	ntences in column <u>A</u>	using the correct choice	e from column <u>B.</u>
F) Co	omplete the following se	ntences in column \underline{A}	using the correct choice B	e from column <u>B.</u>
		_		_
1.	A	ane would have died	В	doctor.
1. 2.	A Everyone on board the pl	ane would have died pped the poor man,	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned.
1. 2. 3.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't stop	ane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way,	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned.
1. 2. 3. 4.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't sto If the climbers had found	ane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way,	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash d) she could have bough	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned. ht some expensive
1. 2. 3. 4.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't sto If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital r	ane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way, now	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash d) she could have bough clothes. e) so many people woul killed. f) he could have built him	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned. ht some expensive dn't have been
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't stop If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital r We would have got wet	ane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way, now	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash d) she could have bough clothes. e) so many people woul killed.	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned. nt some expensive dn't have been s small house in
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't stop If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital r We would have got wet If he had had enough tim	ane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way, now e last summer,	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash d) she could have bough clothes. e) so many people woul killed. f) he could have built hi two days.	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned. th some expensive dn't have been s small house in r umbrellas.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	A Everyone on board the pl If the officials hadn't stop If the climbers had found I would be in a hospital r We would have got wet If he had had enough tim I might have come to you	lane would have died pped the poor man, an easy way, now e last summer, ar help	B a) If I had not been to a b) if you had taken him c) if the plane had crash d) she could have bough clothes. e) so many people woul killed. f) he could have built hi two days. g) if we hadn't taken ou	doctor. to the fun-fair. ned. ht some expensive dn't have been as small house in r umbrellas. hed the top easily.

SUBJECT: Wishes or If Only

A) V	Vrite sentences with "I WISH" and "IF ONLY":
1	. Ayşe isn't here.
	I wish
2	2. She lives in İstanbul (and she hates it).
	She wishes
3	3. He can't give up smoking.
	He wishes
	If only
4	I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity).
	I wish
_	If only
5	5. They don't know anything about cars (and their car has just been broken down). They wish
6	6. He has pneumonia.
	He wishes
	If only
7	7. She has to work tomorrow (but she'd like to stay in bed).
	She wishes
8	3. There is going to be an examination tomorrow.
	If only
9	O. My brother doesn't keep his room tidy.
	I wish
1	0. Sue doesn't help with the housework.
	Sue's mother wishes
1	1. Mary often plays the piano in the middle of the night.
	Her neighbours wish
B) V	Vrite the correct forms of the verbs:
1	. I wish I (have) today off.
1	I wish I
	1 Wish 1 (have) yesterday on.
2	. If only I (know) the answer now.
_	If only I (know) the answer a few minutes ago.
	if only 1 (mio w) the unswer a few minutes ago.
3	. He wishes he (visit) them, but he can't.
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	She wishes she (clean) it yesterday.
5	. If only he (not / eat) so much garlic!
5	If only he
	if only ne (not / eat) so much gaine fast night:
6	. She has to walk up the stairs. She wishes her apartment building (have an elevator.
	an elevator.

C) Ann	doesn't like her new house. Write what she WISHES:
	e house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn't have central ng. The kitchen is small. "
1	I wish the house wasn't so old and dirty
2	
4	
D) Kate	wants things to be different in the future. Write what she WISHES:
I do	ant my father to give me more pocket money. I want my brothers to stop fighting. n't want my mother to make me eat vegetables. I don't want my sister to wear my nes. "
	I wish my father would give me more pocket money
E) Ted	regrets what he DID or DIDN'T DO. Write what he WISHES:
" He	left his job. He didn't listen to his wife. He robbed a bank. He was sent to prison."
1	I wish I hadn't left my job
2	
4	
F) Read	what Hilda says and write what she WISHES:
telep	dn't go to university. I didn't get any qualifications. I can't find a better job. The shone never stops ringing. My boss doesn't like me. I'd like to be rich. I always tired. It was wrong of me to shout at Ann. "
	I wish I had gone to university
_	
_	
7	
8	
G) Writ	e what these people wish they HAD or HADN'T DONE as in the example:
1. J	ohn drove his car so fast that he had an accident.
	ohn: I wish I hadn't driven my car so fast. I wouldn't have had an accident
	ulie was late and she missed the beginning of the film.
	ulie:ack ate too much and he was sick.
J. J	ack are too mach and ne was sick.

	4.	Claire was very nervous during her driving test and she didn't pass.
	_	Claire:
	5.	Susan didn't take off her gold ring when she went swimming and she lost it in the sea.
	_	Susan:
	6.	Terry and Jane didn't save money so they didn't go on holiday last summer.
		Terry and Jane:
TT\	17211	in the connect forms of the works in hypotheter
П)	rIII	in the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
	1	Lycich I had met (most) that actor when he was in town
		I wish I had met (meet) that actor when he was in town.
	2.	He wishes he
	2	enough money.
		If only I (be) older, I could have a driving licence.
		I wish I (can / remember) where that book is.
	5.	Tony wishes he
	_	has to work.
	6.	If only the dog (not / eat) the tickets – now we can't
	7	go to the show.
		If only I
		I wish this box (not / be) so heavy – I can't lift it.
	9.	We wish we(not / leave) the gate open. Now the
		dog has escaped.
	10.	Paula wishes she
		she hasn't.
	11.	Mrs. Brown wishes she (write) those letters yesterday.
T) T	T 7 •	4 1 4 4 1 1 XXXXXX
1) \	w ri	te what the people WISH:
	1	John ate too many cakes.
	1.	
	2	John: <i>I wish I hadn't eaten too many cakes</i>
	۷.	
	2	Mr. Charles:
	3.	Elizabeth broke her leg.
	1	Elizabeth:
	4.	
	_	Alice:
	Э.	It's raining hard. Tom is wet and cold.
	_	Tom:
	6.	Danny is smoking and Mary doesn't like it.
	7	Mary:
	7.	Tommy was rude to his boss yesterday.
	0	Tommy:
	8.	Mike crashed his dad's car last night.
	0	Mike
	9.	Barbara can't type fast. She won't get the job.
		Barbara:
	10.	Jack's mother shouts at him all the time.
		Jack:
	11.	Smith talks too much and his wife doesn't like it.
		Smith's wife:
		Luis's car is very old but he can't buy a new one.
109	ENG	GLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

	Luis:
13.	Mrs. Taylor stayed in the sun too long.
	Mrs. Taylor:
14.	Sally is sad because she is poor.
	Sally:
15.	Jackson drank too much last night.
	Jackson:
J) Usii	ng the bold type in the sentences, write WISHES as in the example:
1	You left the radio on and now the batteries don't work.
1.	You say, " I wish I hadn't left the radio on"
2	It's very dark outside and you can't find your torch.
	You say, ""
3.	You didn't do your homework and your teacher is angry.
	You say, "" "
4.	You are looking at a beautiful flower. You don't know what it is called.
	You say, "" "
5.	It's raining outside and you want it to stop.
	You say, "" "
6.	You stayed up late last night and today you're very tired.
	You say, ""
7.	You are having a party but nobody has come yet.
	You say, ""
8.	You have short, straight hair. You would like long, curly hair.
	You say, ""
9.	You have just left your house and <u>left the keys inside.</u>
10	You say, ""
10.	It is Christmas Day and it doesn't look like it is going to snow.
1 1	You say, "" "
11.	You live in the city. You prefer the countryside.
	You say, ""

SUBJECT: Comparatives and Superlatives

A) Fill in the blanks with the adjectives in brackets:

1.	Tom is	his brother. (old)
2.	This problem is	that problem. (easy)
3.	John is	boy in our class. (tall)
4.	My friend is	my sister. (fat)
5.	My room is	room in our house. (small)
6.	Konya is	city in Turkey. (large)
7.	The Kızılırmak is	river in Turkey. (long)
8.	Madonna is	Sandra. (popular)
9.	My English is	your English. (good)
10.	The weather today is	the weather yesterday. (bad)
		that garden. (large)
12.	Elizabeth is	girl in our group. (beautiful)
13.	I am	girl in the class. (short)
14.	What is	film on TV today? (funny)
15.	Who is	girl in your class? (pretty)

B) Fill in the blanks as in the example:

I went on holiday last year but it was a disaster! My hotel room was ... smaller than ... (small) the one in the photograph in the brochure. I think it was (small) room in the hotel. The weather was terrible too. It was (cold) in England. The beach near the hotel was very dirty – it was (dirty) all the beaches on the island. The food was (expensive) I expected and I didn't have enough money. One day I went shopping in a big department store and I broke a vase. It was (expensive) vase in the whole shop. But (bad) thing all was that I lost my passport and I couldn't go back home. It was (horrible) holiday all my life.

C) Complete the sentences:

		DAVID	TOM	GEORGE
Age Weight Height Salary House		25 70 kgs 1.68 \$800/month 3 rooms	30 72 kgs 1.72 \$1000/month 4 rooms	35 75 kgs 1.80 \$1500/month 5 rooms
 (young) David is younger t (old) George and Tom are (heavy) George is the 				David. all.
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4. (light)	Tom is		George.
5. (tall)	Tom is		. David.
6. (tall)	George is		. all.
7. (old)	George is		. Tom.
8. (little)	David gets	money	Tom.
9. (much)	George gets	money	Tom.
10. (small)	David's house is		Tom's.
11. (big)	George's house is		all.
	Tom's house is		

Read the passage:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now flying to Canada. Miss Bennet is their stewardess. She is very talkative and friendly. She is showing Mr. and Mrs. Smith some pictures of her family and her best friend.

Miss Bennet: This is my best friend. Her name is Tina.

Mrs. Smith: She is very pretty. Is she older or younger than you?

Miss Bennet: She is one year younger.

Mrs. Smith: Aren't you thinner than she is?

Miss Bennet: Yes, I am. Tina loves to eat very much. Mrs. Smith: So do I. I hope it will be time for lunch soon.

	Age	<u>Height</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Miss Bennet	21	1.73	57 kg
James Bennet	23	1.82	76 kg
Tina Robbins	20	1.68	61 kg

D) Look at chart.	Compare Miss Benne	et with her brother	and her best	t friend Tina
Robbins:				

(Miss Bennet / tall / Tina Robbins) **Example:**

Miss Bennet is taller than Tina Robbins.

1.	(Miss Bennet / short / her brother James)
2.	(James / tall / her sister)
3.	(Miss Bennet / old / her best friend)
4.	(Her best friend / young / Miss Bennet)
5.	(Miss Bennet / short / her brother)
6.	(Her brother / tall / Miss Bennet)
7.	(Miss Bennet / fat / Tina)
8.	(Tina / slim / Miss Bennet)
9.	(Miss Bennet / slim / her brother)
10.	(Her brother / fat / Miss Bennet)

.....

E) Use "as as" in the blanks:

Jack's English is worse than Sonia's.
Jack's English isn't
Alper's bag isn't
An orange is sweeter than a lemon.
A lemon isn't
Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.
Terry is
Chinese is more difficult than French.
French isn't
Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting.
Science fictions are soap operas.
Chemistry is more difficult than drawing.
Chemistry isn't
Jane's car is Mercedes, but Sue's car is Opel.
Sue's car isn't Jane's car.
July is hotter than May.
May isn't July.

SUBJECT:	Prepositions ((at / in /	on)
----------	----------------	------------	-----

<u>SUBJ</u>	ECT: Prepositions (at / i	n / on)		
A) Fil	l in prepositions of time	"AT / IN / ON	N" as in the exar	mple:
1 2 3 4 5 6	. on Saturday July 1984 March 25 th Friday summer the morning	8	9 o'clock Christmas September 28 th 1991 August 29 th winter the evening	15 autumn 16 half past two
2 3 4	December midnight 1982 April April 2 nd	6	1964 spring	 11 a quarter past six 12 Saturday night 13 Friday evening 14 Monday 15 June 26th
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	We always go on holiday My mother usually goes I always do my homewor The circus usually comes Sophia's birthday is I usually get up My favorite television pr Sometimes it snows My friend's birthday is Some birds and animals of	shoppingrk	summer	morning.
D) Ch	oose the correct answer	:		
2.	My lesson startsata) on b) at My father usually buys a a) on b) at We wear warm clothes	c) in newspaper c) in win	the n	norning.
	a) on b) at We get presents a) on b) at	_ Christmas. c) in		4
114 EN	GLISH OFFICE - KPDS,UDS,	YUS, IUEFL OZE	L DERS 441 42 84	(İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

5.		lly visit my gran	_			Sunda	ay afte	ernoo	n.				
6	a) on John's	b) at birthday is	c) in	August	16 th								
0.	a) on	b) at	c) in	1108030									
7.		m finishes b) at											
8.	a) on The su	permarket is clo			Suno	dav.							
		b) at			_								
E) Eil	ll in "A'	T", "IN" or "O	N"·										
12) F11	иш А	1 , IN 01 O	·1 1										
		ay is <i>on</i>											
		the mor	_										nto
		/ friend to buy fo nd didn't stop u											
	_	I went to bed ea	-			_	.11	•••••	u	IC 31	OI Ju	1y 1 was	
•													
F) Fil	ll in the	spaces in the in	nvitation	with "	IN","	ON"	or "A	AT":					
	Г									1			
		I'm going to l	have a pa	rty! I h	ope y	ou can	come	e!!					
		It's going to s	start	5 o'	clock		. the a	aftern	ioon				
		the se	econg Sat	urday .		. Aug	ust. V	Ve're					
		going to have i							. •				
		There's a big g the garden.	garden an	d we're	going	g to ha	ive the	e part	ty in				
		Did you know	v that my	birthda	v is	1	the ei	ghth?	But				
		as you can see.											
		Why? Parties a		_	_								
		BIRTHDAY F	PRESENT	S WEL	СОМ	EANY	'DAY	7111					
			1.2.52.11	~ ,, <u>L</u> L	00111								

SUBJECT : Prepositions

A) Put in the correct prepositions AT / ON / IN:

1.	Columbos discovered America 1492.
2.	You can see the stars night, if the sky is clear.
3.	Tom isn't here the moment. He'll be back five minutes.
4.	The course begins
5.	Tom's grandmother died 1977 the age of 79.
6.	The price of electricity is going up October.
7.	Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax weekends.
8.	I can't be at home the morning. Can you phone me the afternoon instead?
9.	Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
10.	Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country.
11.	Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.
12.	The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.
	. I walk up a lot of stairs everyday. My flat is the third floor and there is no lift
	We went to the theatre last night. We had seats the front row.
	It can be dangerous when children play football the street.
	I can't find Tom in this photograph.
	. Do you take sugar your coffee?
18.	You can find the sports results back page of the newspaper.
	. Sue and Dave got married Manchester four years ago.
20.	. Paris is the river Seine.
21.	. Mr. Boyle's office is the first floor. When you come out of the lift, it's the third floor your left.
22.	Turn left the traffic lights.
	In most countries people drive the right.
	Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday the Swiss Alps.
	She spends all day sitting the window and watching what is happening
	outside.
B) Fill	in the blanks using correct prepositions:
1.	Cenk lives 810 İstiklal Street.

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4. Peter goes to school Monday Friday.5. Students haven't got any lessons the weekends.

3. Peter is class 2 B.

		Shella gets up 6.30 every morning.
	7.	Mike and his family go for a walk the evenings.
	8.	Michael has got a lot of posters and pictures cars the wall his
		room.
	9	I go to school bus, not foot.
		I went to bed midnight and got up 10.00 the morning.
		Mozart was born Salzburg 1756.
	12.	There is a car in our house.
	13.	Who is sitting to you?
	14.	There is a light the table.
		Hurry up! We are going to the cinema five minutes.
		I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1/.	Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.
C`	Fil	l in the blanks using correct prepositions:
υ,	,	The same daying control propositions
	1.	I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book the top shelf.
	2.	sunny days we usually go on a picnic.
		I usually listen pop music, because I'm interested it.
		Mary was born 20 th March 1982.
		We had to work everyday last summer.
		I last saw him last March.
	8.	Section 5 is the first floor of the Prep School.
		You mustn't smoke a bus.
	10.	Ahmet's grandmother died the age of 81.
		Were there many people the concert?
		He speaks quite good French. He studied Paris for a year.
D)	Fil	l in the blanks using correct prepositions:
	1	Mr. Mailer: Where's Dr. Perez's office?
	1.	
		Miss King: You need to go one floor. His office is on the third floor, not the
		fourth floor.
	2.	Jimmy was getting ready for school. He was looking for his clothes. His mother said,
		"Your shirt is the chair. Your socks are the drawer. Your shoes are
		the bed."
	3	Get the bus! It's about to go.
		The car mine braked very hard and hit my car.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		You walk very fast. You're always five steps me.
	6.	There are emergency telephones all the E-5 Motorway.
	7.	I will be very angry with you if I see your bicycle leaning the rose tree again.
	8.	There's a big dog you. Quick! Run away!
	9.	Someone parked his car of my gate. I can't go out.
		There is a concert. A lot of people are the stadium.
		Mary is sitting John and Sebastian.
		The dog is swimming the river.
	13.	Ali is <u>next to</u> Barış or Ali is Barış.

SUBJECT: Relative Clauses

A) Put in WHO / WHICH:

1. I met a womanwho.... can speak six languages. 2. What's the name of the man lives next door? 3. What's the name of the river goes through the town? 4. Everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much. 5. Do you know anybody want to buy a car? 6. Where is the picture was on the wall? 7. She always asks me questions are difficult to answer. 8. I have a friend is very good at repairing cars. 9. A coffee-maker is a machine makes coffee. 10. Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him? B) Make one sentence from two. Use WHO / THAT / WHICH: 1. A girl is now in hospital. She was injured in the accident. A girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital..... 2. A man told me you were away. He answered the phone. 3. A waitress was very impolite and impatient. She served us. 4. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt. 5. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour. 6. I saw the man. He closed the door. 7. The girl is happy. She won the race. 8. The student is from China. He sits next to me. 9. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses. 10. The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport. 11. The woman was polite. She answered the phone.

12	. The man has a good voice. He sang at the concert.
13	. We enjoyed the actors. They played the leading roles.
14	. The girl is hurt. She fell down the stairs.
15	. The student is in my class. He is walking with Ann.
16	. The police caught the thief. He stole the money.
17	. Is the river very large? It flows through that town.
18	. There is a new house in our neighborhood. It has a swimming pool.
19	. The man is at the bus stop. He fixed our refrigerator.
20	. Who are those students? They are talking to Mrs. Hinton.
21	. This is the package. It came in the mail today.
22	. I like the songs. They tell about life in the country.
C) Co	onstruct sentences with the cue words. Use WHICH or WHO.
2. 3.	vase / costs \$500. Don't touch it! <i>That's the vase which costs \$500</i> girl / is always late. Don't wait for her! <i>That's the girl who is always late.</i> letter / came for my father. Don't open it! man / gave me the wrong directions. Don't listen to him!
6.	dress / got dirty. Don't wear it! bus / goes to New York. Don't get on it! woman / told everyone my secret. Don't tell her!
D) Jo	in the sentences using WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHICH or WHOSE:
1.	She's the girl. She works in the library.
2.	Corfu is an island. It has many beautiful beaches.
3.	Here's the alarm clock. I bought it yesterday.
4.	I've spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday.
5.	That's the lady. Her jewellery was stolen.
6.	That is the radio. I won it in the competition.
7.	John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire.
8.	There is the hospital. I was born there.

	mer. I met my wife then.	
10. That is Fiona Web	bb. She is a famous dancer.	
11. France is the cour	atry. The best wine is produced the	ere.
•	The Second World War ended the	
13. That's the hotel. I	stayed there last summer.	
•	th. Most people go on holiday the	
E) Complete the conver	rsation using WHO, WHICH, W	HOSE or WHERE:
Simon: Did you see a Nigel: Yes. I went to place Simon: Did you mee Nigel: Yes. I met a g lived in Ather family Simon: It sounds like	the Acropolis,	is very famous. I also went to the swere held. gland. She knew a Greek family They were a very rich and kind sel very welcome.
a blender	a path at the side of the ro	oad you relax in it
a party	something	you mix things with it
an armchair	a machine	people walk along it
a pavement	a piece of furniture	people enjoy going to
a fork	an occasion	you eat with it
2	hine you mix things with.	
G) Complete with WHO	O or WHICH:	
 He is the famous page 1980s. "I don't like Mona 	days." is the name of one of his so	orn in Ireland in 1954. " rganized charity pop concerts in the ongs became a big hit raised \$8 million for famine relief in E

	Geldof traveled all over the world. He found a lot of famous people
_	were willing to give money for his projects.
6.	Before Bob became a pop star, he had many different jobs he didn't like.
7.	Being a music journalist in Canada was a job he enjoyed.
8.	"The Boomtown Rats" is the name of the group
Q	Dublin. Geldof wrote a best-selling book about his life is called IS THAT IT?
	D. People know Geldof say that he is a very kind person.
H) F	ill in the correct RELATIVE PRONOUN:
	Did you see the man WHO stole her bag?
	The eggs you've bought are bad.
	Please give me the keys are on the table. Is that man we saw in the park yesterday?
	What's the name of the lady babysits for you?
	Tom is playing with the dog lives next door.
	Have you eaten all the cakes I made yesterday?
	How old is the man owns this shop?
	Let's all look at the picture is on page 7. D. Has Peter returned the money he borrowed from you?
	. What colour is the dress you're going to wear tonight?
	2. The police have arrested the man murdered his wife.
	3. The parcel is on the table is your birthday present.
	Have you met the man Jackie is going to marry?
	5. We will ask the man
	5. Is she the person gave you this record? 7. We spent our holiday in a small town is near the sea.
	B. The man married Kate is a millionaire.
	9. Where are the shoes I bought this morning?
20). I still write to that lady I met twenty years ago.
I) Co	ombine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:
1.	Bob bought the car from a man. The man was the owner of the gallery.
2.	The teacher asked me a question. It was taken from a story book.
3.	Have you employed the man? I recommend him to you last week.
4.	The book was very interesting. I borrowed it from the library yesterday.
5.	The girls are my classmates. We saw them at the cinema.
6.	Alex took the gun out of his pocket. He saw the robbers running down the street.
7.	The students missed the quiz. They came to class late.

9.	There was a garden here. It was full of green trees. Now there are only two trees. (Relative Clause / Used to)
10.	They played basketball at home. They broke the vase. It was very valuable. (While / Relative Clause)
11.	Gerry works for a company. It makes typewriter.
12.	This is Mrs. Green. Her daughter got married to a drummer.
13.	That man is an artist. I forgot his name.
	WORKSHEET 37
	VV ORRIGITEET 37
TD T	ECT - Polatina Clauses
∪BJ	ECT : Relative Clauses
) Jo	in these sentences using suitable RELATIVE PRONOUNS:
1	We have a neighbour. His dog barks a lot.
1.	
	I don't know most of the people. You invited them for the party.
	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting.
2.	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail.
2.	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting.
 2. 3. 4. 5. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail.
 2. 3. 4. 5. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets.
 3. 4. 6. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets.
 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six year.
 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six yea. The horse came in last. You were telling me about it.
 3. 4. 5. 8. 9. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six yea. The horse came in last. You were telling me about it. I can't remember the town. I was born there.
 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six yea. The horse came in last. You were telling me about it. I can't remember the town. I was born there. I apologized to the woman. I spilt her coffee.
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11.	My cousin is a journalist. Her job is interesting. That's the parcel. It came in the mail. Do you know the man? I asked him the address. The boy is the travel agent. He is checking the tickets. The gardener's wife has just had her third baby. She has been married for six year. The horse came in last. You were telling me about it. I can't remember the town. I was born there. I apologized to the woman. I spilt her coffee. Did you mail the letters? They were on my table.

16.	Mrs. Fox belongs to an organization. It assista hospitals.
17.	You should go to Dr. Anderson. He'll give you a common exam.
18.	We met a girl. Her name was unusual.
19.	The story can't possibly be true. He told it to us.
20.	Did you buy the dress? It was very smart and expensive.
21.	That's the dog. It can understand everything.
22.	My friend invited a lot of visitors. His house is very large.
23.	The bus was very crowded. I took it this morning.
24.	My girlfriend is very beautiful. Her eyes are green.
25.	Bring me the books. I forgot them on my table.
B) Co	emplete the sentences:
1.	I watched a football match which
2.	My friends whombrought me nice presents.
3.	Did you pass the exam which?
4.	Students who
5.	The postman whose is at the door.
6.	That's the girl whose
_	
7.	Jim helped the old lady who
8.	The police asked some questions to the boy who
	I have a new camera which
	A parrot is a bird that
11.	The children whom were arguing with
	each other.
	Prof. Moore who will be our guest.
	The soup which was very salty.
	A kangaroo is an animal which
	Is that the same boy who?
	The present which was very interesting.
	I need someone who
18.	The actor whom was very famous.
C) An	swer the questions using RELATIVE PRONOUNS:
1.	Who did she give the money to? (man / wait at the door)
2.	
3.	What kind of students are mostly successful?
4.	

5.	What kind of people don't you like?
6.	Where did she live when she was a child? (big house / room for everyone)
7.	1
8.	What is a knife?
9.	What kind of place do you like?
10). What is a zoo?
D) Co	omplete the sentences with WHO / WHICH / WHERE / WHOSE:
expen were a Th were p man in Assmall	y friend
E) Re	write the following story combining the sentences using a RELATIVE PRONOUN:
threw the bo Tw in Sic	1956, a young sailor wrote a note. He felt very lonely. He put the note into a bottle. He the bottle into the ocean. In his note, he wanted any girl to write to him. A girl would find ottle. o years later, a fisherman saw the sailor's bottle and picked it up. He was fishing on a shore ily. As a joke, he gave it to his daughter. She wrote the sailor a letter. After more letters, ilor married her in 1958. He visited Sicily.
F) Co	mbine the following sentences using WHERE or WHEN:
1.	Here is the shop. I bought my new camera form this shop.
	We will spend our holiday in the same village. We have had a lot of joyful days there so far.
3.	We enjoyed Marmaris. We spent our summer holiday there this year.
4.	The library is quite far from the city center. I go and work there twice a month.
5.	I'll never forget the day. I met my wife on this day.
٥.	I if he ver lorger the day. I met my whe on this day.

6.	I'm looking forward to the Fifteenth of next month. I'll get married then.
7.	Do you know the restaurant? We will meet you there tomorrow.
8.	John visited me last Friday. A few other friends also called me up last Friday.
9.	Last week I went to see the country town. I used to live in that town.
10.	. Abant is a beautiful place. There are many lakes there.
	WORKSHEET 38
<u>SUBJ</u>	ECT : Modals
A) Fil	ll in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:
1. 2. 3.	That dress is not expensive. I buy it.
	I'm very tired today. I
6.	We are very hungry, so we eat a lot of sandwiches.
	He is very fat. He run very fast. We sleep in the bedroom but we sleep in the bathroom.
B) Fil	l in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:
	She is ill, so she see the doctor.
	It's raining heavily. You take your umbrella. We
4.	Mike is nine months old. He (not / eat) nuts.
	I am very tall. So I
0.	tomorrow.
	You are speaking very quietly. I (not / understand) you
	I use your phone? We go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
	. My hands are dirty. I wash them.
11.	. It's late. I go now.
	You stop at a red traffic light.
13. 11	You (not / speed) in the city. Tourists take their passports when they go abroad.
14. 125 EN	IGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

15. Footballers (not / touch) the ball with their ha	ands.
16 you play the guitar?	
17. I (not / come) with you now. Because I'm s	tudying
my lessons.	
C) Use MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (NOT) HAVE TO:	
1. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I	work.
2. Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous	
3. You forget what I told you. It's very important.	
4. We leave yet. We've got plenty of time.	
5. Ann was feeling ill last night. She leave the party early.	
6. I go to the bank yesterday to get some money.	
7. The windows are very dirty. I clean them.	
8. The windows aren't dirty. You clean them.	
9. We arrived home very late last night. We wait half an hour taxi.	for a
10. These cakes are very nice. You have one.	
11. We	
12. This is a secret. You tell anybody.	
13. You buy a newspaper. You can have mine.	-1
14. This train doesn't go to London. You	01.
15. In many countries men	
16. Sarah is a nurse. Sometimes she work at weekends.	
D) Fill in the blanks using (NOT) HAVE TO / MUST (NOT) / CAN / COULD:	
1. George has traveled a lot. He speak four languages.	
2. I can't sing now but I sing very well when I was a child.	
3. She will stay in bed till 10 o'clock this morning. Because she	
go to work.	
4. Many students in Turkey wear uniform when they go to	school.
5. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.	
6. You've been coughing a lot recently. You smoke so much	1.
7. You have a bad headache. So you go to bed early.	
8. I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I swim side of the lake to the other.	from one
9. You see the sea from our bedroom window.	
10. It isn't permitted to speak Turkish during the lessons. So you	speak
Turkish.	•
E) Fill in the blanks with MUST (NOT) / CAN (NOT) / (NOT) HAVE TO / NEEDN	'T:
1. You park in that street. It is not permitted.	
2. Look at George. He is working very well. He be ill.	
3. There's someone at the door. I'm expecting Paul. It be Paul.	
4. Ali's car is here. He be here.	
5. The baby is asleep. You shout.	
6. You've got plenty of time. You hurry.	
7. A: "Do you want me to wait for you?"	
B: "No, it's OK. You wait."	
8. I can't get any answer from my telephone. It be out of order.	
9. Ann stayed in bed this morning because she	work
126 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.cc	

	Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
F) Use	e a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:
1.	He play chess when he was young.
2.	You drive a car when you are 18.
3.	I ask you a question?
	She be 25. She looks older than that.
	His telephone doesn't answer. He (go) to the club.
	She entered the room carrying a wet umbrella. She(walk)
-	in the rain.
7	My car didn't work this morning. So I walk to the office.
	He
	She
7.	time, but she preferred to go out.
10	He doesn't know the answer. He(study).
	I can't find the house. I
11,	address.
10	
	She is very sleepy. She
	I go for a walk later. It depends on the weather.
14.	The ground is covered with snow. It (snow) last
1.7	night.
15.	She
	because she left all the dinner dishes on the table.
16.	That store has just gone bankrupt. I believe they (have) a
	stricter policy about giving people credit.
17.	I'm afraid Mr. Smith is deaf. He (not / hear) what
	you say.
G) Fil	l in the blanks with suitable MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS:
1.	At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he pay.
2.	When I was a child, I
3	When I first went to England I read English but I
3.	understand it.
1	I see your passport, please?
т.	
5	
	He sees very badly, he wear glasses all the time.
	He sees very badly, he wear glasses all the time. Pedestrians either use the crosswalk or cross the street at the traffic
6.	He sees very badly, he
6.7.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	He sees very badly, he
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	He sees very badly, he

	is almost impossible.
16	5. I can't find my keys. I(put) them somewhere in my
	room.
17	7. I don't know what all this noise about. It (be) my
	father breaking wood in the backyard.
18	3. I can't find my mother. She(go) shopping.
	9. The weather is overcast. It (rain) in the afternoon.
). If you have finished your work, you (leave).
	1
	2 I come in?
	B. Emily (wear) glasses since she was eight.
	4. Deniz had no money, so she sold her car. A few days later she won a lot of money in a
2-	competition. She
25	5. The accident happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. He
2.	(drive)on the right.
	(dirve)on the right.
open	mysterious letter has arrived for Tom by special delivery. He is nervous about ing it. Add suitable MODAL VERBS to complete the dialogue. He is with Jill, his wife.
	I have a look at it? (permission)
	om: I think who it's from. (negative ability)
	ll: It be important. (assumption)
	om: you read the postmark? (ability)
	ill: It be from the taxman. (possibility)
To	om: No, it be from him. He always uses a special envelope. (negative
	(assumption)
Ji	ll: It be from your bank manager (possibility), so you
	open it immediately. (advice)
To	om: Yes, I stop putting it off (obligation). Now, let's see. Is it good news or bad?
I) Dr	raw conclutions using CAN'T / MUST / MIGHT:
1.	He drives a very expensive car and owns a private plane. (rich)
2.	He spends all day walking round the town. (job)
2	They are calling the year to the city contan (torrint)
3.	They are asking the way to the city center. (tourist)
4.	She works for a daily newspaper. She goes to the big football matches. (sports reporter)
5.	I thought he studied medicine, but she's going to an outdoor job now. (doctor)
6.	She teaches maths at the university. (stupid)
7	A: What happened to your leg?
7.	
	B: I slipped badly on the ice and broke it.
	A: Oh! That
0	B: It does.
8.	A: Listen! Do you hear a noise like someone shouting?
0	B: Yes, I do. The new neighbours upstairs quarrel again.
9.	A: I get a rise in my salary soon. B: What makes you think so?

- A: The boss seemed very pleased with my last project.
- 10. A: That man over there looks like our district manager.
 - B: No, he be him. He went to the USA three days ago and hasn't returned yet.

J) Fill in MUST or MUSTN'T:

- 1. It's cold. You leave without your jacket.
- 2. You eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
- 3. I go to the post office. I have a letter to send.
- 4. You speak rudely to your parents.
- 5. You park here it's illegal.
- 6. We hurry or we'll miss the bus.

WORKSHEET 39

SUBJECT: Modals

A) Use a suitable present or past MODAL AUXILIARY:

1.	I can't find my book. I
	bus.
2.	They don't answer their phone; they (go) away on
	their vacation.
3.	John went to the movies last night, but he (stay) at
	home and (prepare) his lessons.
4.	The lights have gone out. A fuse(blow).
5.	She (go) to school. It's Saturday.
6.	You were stupid to go skiing here. You
	your leg.
7.	She(sing) like an angel when she was a kid.
8.	I make a suggestion?
9.	You go and see "Batman". It's a great film.
10.	He came home alone. You (let) him do that; he
	(get) lost.
11.	He read the message but he (not) understand.
	I(lend) you the money. Why didn't you ask me?
13.	A: Can I have some sweets? I am hungry.
	B: You hungry. You have just had dinner.
14.	Tom (write) this, because it is in French and he
	doesn't know French.
15.	He looked so tired. He (work) very hard.
16.	He be a very clever boy. He has entered the university very
	easily.
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B) Fill in the blanks using MUST, CAN'T, MAY, MIGHT, COULD and PAST FORMS of them:

1.	Sally looks sad and worried. She
	Bob
4.	(miss) the bus. Timmy is a very good boy. He isn't naughty, so he (break) that window. Someone else (break) it.
5.	I'm sure that I dropped my key in the car. It(be) there at the moment.
6.	The street is wet this morning. I'm not sure but it
7.	A: I talked to your science teacher at school yesterday. B: You
8.	A: The man was being taken to hospital. He
9.	A: Will you come to my birthday party tomorrow? B: I
10.	A: I'm going to do a parachute jump next week. B: You are going to jump out of an aeroplane! But you're 73 years old! You
	A: It really (be) wonderful looking down on everything. I've always wanted to try it. B: But anything could happen. You (be) injured, or even killed. I
	wouldn't take the risk. A: Well, your life
11.	B: Enjoy it! You
	. He (eat) the roasted beef when we were out. He is a vegeterian.
	. Mrs. White bought a new fur coat! She(win) a lottery.
	. John said he would ring, but he hasn't. He(forget) all about it The children (study) in the library now because they have a
	test tomorrow. The singer has got a sore throath, so she
	at the concert. I
18.	out, I'm not sure. He drank three glasses of water. He
130 EN	B: It

20. The police arrested him rig	ht away. They		(find)
enough evidence.			(land) way sama
21. He had no money, so he			
22. We can't wait any longer.			
23. They all shouted in fear. The			(be) very arraid.
24. A: Your dog bit me as I wa B: It	_		th mo all day
25. A: I phoned you at 9 o'cloo			iii iiie aii uay.
B: I	_	•	nlantad sama flavors
this morning.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(be) ili tile galdell. I	planted some nowers
26. My grandmother always ha	as a rest at this time	of the day, so she	
(take) a nap now.	is a rest at tills tille	of the day, so she	
27. Mrs. Green wasn't good at	ice-skating but she	insisted on and broke	her leg She
			ner ieg. one
28. A: I'm afraid Ted is watch	ing TV again	up doing that.	
B: He		, because his room is	completely silent and
dark. He	, ,		
29. That carpet was made by h	, ,		(take) a long
time to make it.			() &
C) Put an asterisk (*) for what y	you MUST, MUST	N'T or NEEDN'T do	and then write
them down as in the examples:			
	MUST	MUSTN'T	NEEDN'T
tidy your room			
cheat on the exams			
do your homework regularly			
listen to the teacher			
visit the teacher			
run in the halls			
talk during the test			
wake up early at weekends			
get to class late			
wash your hand before meal			

1.	I must tidy my room.
2.	I mustn't cheat on the exams
3.	
4.	
5.	
9.	
10.	

wear a tie at the parties

D) Complete the sentences with MUST / MUSTN'T or NEEDN'T:

Examples: I haven't got much time. I ... must ... hurry.

I have got plenty of time. I ... needn't ... hurry.

1. "Do you want me to wait for you?"

"No, it's okay. You ... wait."

2. Smith gave me a letter to post. I ... forget to post it.

3. You ... come if you don't want to but I hope you will.

4. We have enough food at home so we ... go shopping today.

5. This book is very valuable. You ... look after it very carefully and you ... lose it.

6. You have got a new skirt, so you ... buy another.

7. It's holiday tomorrow. You ... get up early.

8. He's ill, so he ... see the doctor.

9. It's snowing. You ... put on your coat.

10. You ... take too many aspirins in one day.

WORKSHEET 40

SUBJECT: Used to / Would / Be used to

A) Complete the sentences using USED TO or BE USED TO:

1.	I (live) in Finland, but now I live in France.
2.	He(sit) in the back of the classroom, but now he prefers
	to sit in the front row.
3.	When I was a child, I (play) games with my friends in a
	big field near my house after school every day.
4.	It's hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They
	(play) outside in the big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
5.	People (believe) that the world was flat.
6.	Trains (be) the main means of cross-continental travel.
	Today, most people take airplanes for long-distance travel.
7.	Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She
	(travel) by plane.
8.	You and I are from different cultures. You (have)
	fish for breakfast. I (have) cheese and bread
	for breakfast.
9.	What
10.	Bill lives alone. He doesn't mind this. Because he
	(live) alone.
11.	Tom (drink) a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
	I have to work hard. This is not a problem for me. I have always worked hard. So I
	(work) hard.

	13.	will noise.
	14.	When we were children, we
		I haven't been to the cinema for ages now. We
	16.	Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He
B)	Re	write the sentences using USED TO:
	1.	When she was a child, she lived in a small village
	2.	When he was a young man, he enjoyed playing basketball.
	3.	In ancient Rome, wall paintings were a popular form of advertising.
	4.	Before she learned to read, her parents read stories to her.
	5.	Before he came to Ankara, life was cheap in Turkey.
	6.	Jim spoke German ar school, but he has now forgotten.
	7.	Susan was a nurse before she got married and raised a family.
	8.	Sally played tennis when abroad, but she prefers swimming now.
	9.	Before they bought their house, they lived in an apartment.
	10.	While she was going to university, she worked in a doctor's office.
	11.	Before he married his second wife, he was quite happy.
C)		mplete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T E TO and the verbs in brackets:
(n		<i>idn't use to have</i> (not have) many friends when I was a child so I
		(cry) a lot and I (be) really afraid of
th	e da	rk.
D)	Co	mplete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:
		do give have learn read wear
		do givo navo iomin roda wom
	Sc	hool has changed since I was a student. We used to wear school uniform and I didn't like
th		ery much. We
		ılt. We homework every day. We
lo	ts of	books and we everything by heart. And our teachers
	г	

E) Use USED TO / WOULD (a repeated action in the past: 1. I used to be (be) very shy. Whenever a stranger came to our house, I ... would *hide*(hide) in a closet. 2. I remember my Aunt Susan very well. Every time she came to our house, she(give) me a big kiss and pinch my cheek. (start) pounding every time I stepped on a plane. But now I'm used to flying and enjoy it. to ride it, but for years I (let / never) anyone else use it. 5. When my grandfather was a boy and had a cold, his mother (make) him go to bed. Then she (put) goose fat on his chest. 6. When I was a child, I (take) a flashlight to bed with me so that I could read comic books without my parents' knowing about it. 7. Last summer, my sister and I took a camping trip in the Rocky Mountains. It was a wonderful experience. Every morning, we (wake) up to the sound of singing birds. During the day, we (hike) through woods and along mountain streams. 8. I can remember Mrs. Sawyer's fifth grade class well. When we arrived each morning, she(sit) at her desk. She (smile / always) and (say) hello to each student as he or she entered. When the bell rang, she(stand) quiet. Class was about to begin. **WORKSHEET 41** SUBJECT: Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / (a) Few / (a) Little A) Fill in SOME or ANY as in the example: 1. Are there any rabbits in the garden? 2. Are there children in the class? 3. There aren't chairs in the room. 4. Are there birds in the tree? 5. There isn't money in the bag. 6. There is coffee in the cup. 7. There are policemen in the police station. 8. Are there fish in the water. 9. Are there oranges in the basket? 10. There isn't milk in the fridge.

B) Write what they have got and what they haven't got:

12. Is there meat at home?

11. I have tea, but I don't have sugar.

13. There were apples here a minute ago. 14. There aren't glasses on the table.

15. Please buy me stamps at the post office.

tomatoes potatoes meat bread

	Teresa	*		*	*	
	Richard + Jenny	*	*	*		
	Mark		*	*	*	
	Sally	*		*	*	
	Teresa has got so potatoes.					-
2.	Richard and Jenny	•				
3.	Mark		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • •
4.	Sally					
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
C) Fi	ll in HOW MUCH	I. HOW MANY.	A FEW. A LI	TTLE, SOM	E or ANY:	
·			,	•	- 01 11111	
1.	A:		•	u like, sir?		
2	B: Just		-			
2.	B: Sorry, we have			milk.		
3.	A:	bread	would you like			
	B: Just					
4.	A: B: We have only					
5	A:					
٦.	B: We don't need			s.		
6.	A:		_			
	B: Just	_	•			
7.	A: Could I have		tea, please?			
	B: Of course. Wo				00?	
8.	A: Is there			lge?		
Q	B: No, we need to A:					
λ.	B: Just		she need:			
10	. A: Have you got .		potatoes?			
	B: Yes		-			
D) Fi	ll in SOME, ANY,	MUCH or MA	NY:			
2) 11		, ivite ell el ivilia				
1.	A: I'd like					
	B: Of course. How					
	A: Six, please. Ar					
	B: Certainly. How	<i>7</i>	do you ne	ed'?		
2	A: A kilo, please.	-10-	:1			
2.	A: I'd like					
	B: How		•	ır?		
	B: Certainly. How					
	A: A kilo, please.		do you	neca.		
D) D'			X 7			
E) Fi	ll in HOW MUCH	or HOW MAN	Υ:			
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2.	sugar would	you like?
3.	milk is there i	n the fridge?
4.	eggs do you v	vant?
5.	ham do you n	eed?
F) W	rite (C) for the correct sentences, as in the exa	ample:
1.	a. There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.	
	b. There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge.	C
2.	a. I'd like some soup, please.	
	b. I like some soup, please.	
3.		
	b. Do you like some orange juice?	
4	a. How much cherries do you need?	
•	b. How many cherries do you need?	
5	a. I'd like some rice for lunch.	•••••
٠, ر	b. I'd like a rice for lunch.	***************************************
6	a. Would you like some bread?	••••••
0.	b. Do you like some bread?	••••••
7.		•••••
7.		•••••
0	b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.	
0.	a. "Here's your hamburger."	
	"How many is it?"	
	b. "Here's your hamburger."	
0	"How much is it?"	•••••
9	. a. How much you want?	•••••
1.	b. How much do you want?	•••••
10). a. I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?	•••••
	b. I'm hungry. Is this anything to eat?	
	WORKSHEE	<u>T 42</u>
A) Co	IECT: SOME-/ANY-/EVERY-/NO- with -bomplete the sentences using SOMEONE/ANYOTHING/NOTHING/SOMEWHERE/ANYHERYTHING/EVERYWHERE:	ONE / NO ONE / SOMETHING /
2. 3. 4. 5.	Do you have in you Bob doesn't have in My roommate is speaking to her secre I talked to at the phone control of the secre I talked to the secre I talked t	his pocket on the phone. t. ompany about my bill.
6.	ε	
	Paul didn't give me	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8.	\mathcal{E}	· ·
	My brother is sitting at his desk, and he is writing	ig a letter to
10	O. A: The room is empty.	11 1
1	B: You're right. There is	to talk to here.
1	1. A: What did you do last night?	
	B: I didn't do	

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1.	2. They won't go after dark.
13	3. A: Does have a red pen?
	B: Yes. Betty does.
14	4. If wants to leave early, he or she can.
	5. There is
1.	5. There is at the door. Can you go and see who it is:
	omplete the sentences using SOMEONE / ANYONE / NO ONE / SOMETHING /
	THING / NOTHING / SOMEWHERE / ANYHWHERE / NOWHERE / EVERYONE
EVI	ERYTHING / EVERYWHERE:
1.	The bus was completely empty. There was on it.
2.	The party was very nice enjoyed it.
3.	Tom is very popular likes him.
4.	was very kind to us. They helped us too much.
	can make her happy because she is very sad now.
	I opened the door but there was there.
	telephoned the police but he didn't give his name.
	Isliving in that house? It looks empty.
	I heard falling down the stairs.
	is here, no absentees.
	. Jane was very hungry, so she wanted to go
	John went exciting last week.
	She stayed in Istanbul for a month and visited in this city.
	. What's wrong? Have you got in your eye?
	. Does mind if I smoke?
16	A: Where did you go for your holidays?
	B: I stayed at home.
17	. The accident looked serious but fortunately was injured.
18	A: What did you have for breakfast?
	B: I don't usually have for breakfast.
C) R	ewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:
_	
Ex	xample: There wasn't anyone in front of me in the cinema.
	There was no one in front of me in the cinema.
1.	j j
_	They know
2.	She met no one at the bus-stop.
	She didn't
3.	You told nobody to go with you.
	You
4.	We ate nothing until dinner.
	We didn't
5.	She told no one nothing about last night.
	She didn't
6.	
0.	She told
7	I didn't say anything.
/.	Looid
Ω	I said
8.	The station isn't anywhere near here.
^	The station is
9.	I don't want anything to drink.

	10.	I want
D)	Coı	mplete the sentences. Use the words in the box:
		somebody anybody nobody everybody
a)	Ma	Office now
		something anything nothing everything
b)	Dau Mo	ther: Would you like
		somewhere anywhere nowhere everywhere
c)	Ma	n: I've got
E)	Re	write the sentences. Use the words in brackets:
	1.	There isn's anything in the fridge. (nothing)
	2.	I've got nothing to say. (anything)
	3.	There's nobody at home. (anybody)
	4.	They haven't got anywhere to live. (nowhere)
	5.	There isn't anyone outside. (no one)
	6.	We've got nowhere to sit down. (anywhere)

SUBJECT: Tag questions

A) Put A QUESTION TAG at the end of each sentence:

1.	Tom won't be late, will he?
2.	They were very angry,?
3.	Ann's on holiday,?
4.	You weren't listening,?
5.	Sue doesn't like onions,?
6.	Jack's applied for the job,?
7.	You've got a camera,?
8.	You can type,?
9.	He won't mind if I go early,?
10.	Tom could help you,?
11.	There are a lot of people here,?
12.	Let's have dinner,?
13.	This isn't very interesting,?

139 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

		I'm too fat,'
	15.	You wouldn't tell anyone,?
		Listen,?
		I shouldn't have got angry,?
		Don't drop it,?
		They had to go home,?
		He'd never seen you before,?
	20.	The director seem you before,
B)	Wr	ite a sentence with A QUESTION TAG:
	1.	You are with a friend outside a restaurant. You are looking at the prices. It's very
		expensive. What do you say? It's very expensive, isn't it?
	2.	You look out of the window. <u>It's a beautiful day.</u> What do you say to your friend?
	3.	It's
		You thought it was great. What do you say? The film
	4.	Tom's hair is much shorter. Clearly he has had his hair cut. What do you sat to him?
		You
	5.	You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn't look very
		<u>nice</u> . What do you say to your friend? It
	6.	You are talking about Bill. You know that <u>Bill works very hard.</u> Everyone knows this.
		What do you say about Bill? Bill
C)) Co	mplete the conversation. Put in the QUESTION TAGS:
	Ma	ry: Let's go out somewhere tonight,
	Jef	ry: Let's go out somewhere tonight,
	Jef	: All right. Where? ry:You haven't got a local paper,
	Jefi Ma	ry :You haven't got a local paper,
	Jefi Ma	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
	Jefi Ma	ry :You haven't got a local paper,
	Jefi Ma	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jefi Ma Jefi Ma	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jefi Ma Jefi Ma	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma) Pu	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Pu 1. 2.	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma) Pu	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Pu 1. 2.	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Pu 1. 2. 3.	ry:You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	All right. Where? ry:You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	All right. Where? ry:You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	ry: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	A: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	A QUESTION TAG at the end of each sentence: You don't like this music,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.	Thanks. Well, there's a disco at the Grand Hotel. Thanks. Well, the Grand Hotel. Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks Thanks
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	R: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.	R: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	T: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	T: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,
D)	Jeff Ma Jeff Ma Jeff Ma 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	T: All right. Where? ry: You haven't got a local paper,

140 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

19. It's a good restaurant,	?
20. You haven't seen my keys,	?
E) Add TAG QUESTIONS to the following:	
1. They want to come, don't they	?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist,	?
3. They won't be here,	?
4. There aren't any problems,	?
5. That is your umbrella,	?
6. George is a student,	?
7. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years,	?
8. He has a bicyce,	?
9. Joan can't come with us,	?
10. She'll help us later,	?
11. Peggy would like to come with us to the party,	?
12. Those aren't Fred's books,	?
13. You've never been to Paris,	?
14. Something is wrong with Jane today,	?
15. Everyone can learn how to swim,	?
16. Nobody cheated on the exam,	?
17. Nothing went wrong while I was gone,	
18. I am invited,	

SUBJECT: Causatives

A) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses:

1.	The doctor made the patient stay in bed. (stay)
2.	Mrs. Crane had her house painted (paint)
3.	The teacher had the class a 2000-word research paper. (write)
4.	I made my son the windows before he could go outside to play.
	(wash)
5.	Don got some kids in the neighborhood out his garage. (clean)
6.	I went to the bank to have a check (cash)
7.	Tom had a bad headache yesterday, so he got his twin brother Tim
	to class for him. The teacher didn't know the difference. (go)

	8.		opping, he found a jac , it fit him perfect	eket he really liked. Af	ter he had the sleeves
	9.		-	•	wasn't satisfied with it.
	10.	` /	service station to have	e the tank	(fill)
					o to a movie last night.
	12	` '	doctor to have the wa	ert on his nose	(remove)
				(cry	
		Tom Sawyer was sup	pposed to paint the fer		t to do it. He was a very
	15	<u> </u>	_		ctures of everyone who
	15.	participated in our w		pı	etures of everyone who
	16		• ,	at Now I need to get r	ny suit
	10.	(clean)	sauce on my suit co	at. Now I ficed to get I	ily suit
		(Cicaii)			
B)	Ciı	rcle the correct one:			
	1	She has to get her ha	ir		
	1.	_		c) done	d) did
	2		*	a ta	*
	۷.				
	3			their summer house	
	٥.			c) to paint	
	1				
	⊣.	•	•	c) wash	
	5	,	,		•
	٦.		b) to laugh		d) laughed
	6	You can't get that m			d) laughed
	0.		b) to fix		d) fixing
	7	I can never make her			u) fixing
	/.			c) changed	d) changing
	Q	We had two pictures			u) changing
	ο.	a) take	b) taken		d) took
	0			a b	
	9.				
	10		b) to buy		d) buying
	10.	Please have the maid			4) -1
	11	a) clean		c) to clean	=
11. I know he stole the money. We'll get him					
	1.0	a) talk	b) talking		d) to talk
	12.				
		a) cut down	b) to cut down	c) cutting down	d) cutted down

SUBJECT: Bothand / Either or / Neither nor / Not only but also A) Make sentences BOTHAND / EITHEROR / NEITHER NOR :					
The hotel wasn't clean. And it wasn't comfortable. The hotel was					
2. It was a very boring movie. It was very long too. The movie was					
3. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two. 143 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com					

4. I	That man's name					
5. V	We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow- whichever you prefer.					
6. I	We 6. He gave up his job because he needed a change. Also because the pay was low. He gave up his job both 7. Laura doesn't smoke. And she doesn't eat meat. 8. The front of the house needs painting. The back needs painting too.					
B) Ansv	wer the questions. Use paired conjunctions.					
a) U	se BOTH AND					
1. 2.	Yes, I have met both his father and his mother. The driver was injured in the accident. Was the passenger injured in the accident?					
3.	Wheat is grown in Kansas. Is corn grown in Kansas?					
4.	He buys used cars. Does he sell used cars?					
5.	You had lunch with your friends. Did you have dinner with them?					
6.						
b) Use l	NOT ONLY BUT ALSO					
1. 2.	I know you are studying math. Are you studying chemistry too? Yes, I'm studying not only math but also chemistry. I know his cousin is living with him. Is his mother-in-low living with him too?					
3.	I know your country has good universities. Does the United States have good universities too?					
4.	I know you lost your wallet. Did you lose your keys too?					
5.	I know she goes to school. Does she have a full-time job too?					
6.	I know he bought a coat. Did he buy a new pair of shoes too?					
c) Use I	EITHER OR					
1.	John has your book, or Mary has your book. Is that right?					
2.	Yes, either John or Mary has my book. You're going to give your friend a book for her birthday, or you're going to give her a pen. Is that right?					
3. 144 ENG	Your sister will meet you at the airport, or your brother will meet you there. Right? LISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com					

4.	They can go swimming, or they can play tennis. Is that right?
5.	You're going to vote for Mr. Smith, or you're going to vote for Mr. Jones. Right?
6.	You'll go to New Orleans for your vacation, or you'll go to Miami. Right?
se I	NEITHER NOR
1.	He doesn't like coffee. Does he like tea?
2.	No, he likes neither coffee nor tea. Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?
3.	The students aren't wide awake today. Is the reacher wide awake today?
4.	They don't have a refrigerator for their new apartment. Do they have a stove?
5.	She doesn't enjoy hunting. Does she enjoy fishing?
om ed (The result wasn't good. Was the result bad? bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropreonjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR:
om ed (TH	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropreonjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper.
omi ed (TH	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences of the sen
om ed (TH 1.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropreonjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper.
om ed (TH 1. 2.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences of the sentences of the sentences of the sentences. NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding.
om ed (TH 1. 2.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences of the sentences of the sentences of the sentences. In the sentences of the se
omi ed (TH 1. 2. 3.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging the sentences of the conjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding. You can have tea, or you can have coffee. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today.
omied (TH 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenging tonjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding. You can have tea, or you can have coffee. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent.
omi ed (TH 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used appropreonjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding. You can have tea, or you can have coffee. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant.
omined of TH 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	bine the following into sentences that contain parallel structure. Used approprenjunctions: BOTHAND / NOT ONLY BUT ALSO / EITHER OR / ER NOR: He does not have a pen. He does not have paper. He has neither a pen nor paper. Ron enjoys horseback riding. Bob enjoys horseback riding. You can have tea, or you can have coffee. Arthur is not in class today. Ricardo is not in class today. Arthur is absent. Ricardo is absent. We can fix dinner for them here, or we can take them to a restaurant. She wants to buy a Chevrolet, or she wants to buy a Toyota.

C) Combine the following using BOTH...AND / NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO / EITHER... OR / NEITHER... NOR:

1. Paul must go to class. Jean must go to class.

145 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

2.	Both Paul and Jean must go to class. Paul speaks English. Jean speaks English.
3.	Paul hasn't left yet. Jean hasn't left yet.
4.	Shall I go to by air, or shall I go by sea?
5.	Paul didn't stay long. Jean didn't stay long.
6.	Paul has a two-car garage. Jean has a two-car garage.
7.	Shall I work tonight, or shall I go out?
8.	Paul's house is very central. Jean's house is very central.
9.	
10	Shall I have a swim, or shall I go by bus?
	WORKSHEET 46
SUBJE	CCT : Articles
A) Put	in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.
(There was waiter standing at entrance of restaurant. I ordered him glass of vodka with some juice in it. There was question I wanted to ask biology teacher about

cangroo. She had said cangroo carried her baby in kind of bag in

		front part of her body. I wanted to know how many baby cangroos it
		could carry at time.
	3.	"Is that your wife?"
		"No, my wife's woman in red dress."
	4.	I work with man and two women man is quite nice, but women
		are not very friendly.
	5.	What's in newspaper?
		Can you show me that book, please?
		What's name of woman in blue dress?
		water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
		I like steak, but I don't like eggs.
		She lives in
		It's terrible eggs are \$ 2 dozen.
	12.	There was boy and girl in the room boy was Japanese but
		girl looked foreign. She was wearing fur coat.
	13.	This morning I bought newspaper and magazine newspaper
		is in my bag but I don't know where magazine is.
	14.	"Have you got car?"
		"No, I've never had car in my life."
	15.	We don't go to cinema very much these days. In fact, in town where we
		live there isn't cinema.
	16.	Don't stay in that hotel beds are very uncomfortable.
	17.	After I leave school, I want to go to university.
B) Pu	t in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.
	1.	John Colloway is
	2	Have you got camera?
		You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
		When we reached the city center, shops were still open but most of them were
	••	already closed.
	5	Jack has got very long legs, so he's fast runner.
		I'm looking for job. And did Ann get job she applied for?
		Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
		We went out for meal last night restaurant we went to was excellent.
		This morning I had boiled egg and toast for breakfast.
		Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.
		I went into the shop and asked to speak to manager.
		There's no need to buy any milk milkman brings it every morning.
		It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in garden.
		Jane is teacher. Her parents were teachers too.
	15.	Bill's got big feet.
	16.	Would you like to be actor?

C) Put a suitable article into the blanks:

1.	My neighbour is photographer; let's ask him for advice about colour
	films.
	I had very bad night; I didn't sleep wink.
	He is vegeterian; you won't get meat at his house.
4.	youngest boy has just started going to school; eldest boy is at college.
5.	I went to school to talk to headmistress. I persuaded her to let Ann
	give up gymnastics and take ballet lessons instead.
6.	There was knock on door. I opened it and found small dark
	man in check overcoat and soft hat.
7.	- Are John and Mary cousins?
	- No, they aren't cousins; they are brother and sister.
8.	postman's little boy says that he'd rather be dentist than
0	doctor, because dentists don't get called out at night.
9.	- Would you like to hear story about Englishman, Irishman
	and Scotsman?
	- No. I've heard stories about Englishmen, Irishmen and
10	Scotsmen before and they are all same.
	modern burglars don't hide under beds." said her daughter most of stories that people tell about Irish aren't
11.	
12	true. Like many women, she loves tea parties and gossip.
	On Sundays my father stays in bed till ten o'clock, reading
13	Sunday papers.
14	I have little money left; let's have dinner in restaurant.
	- I hope you have lovely time and good weather.
	- But I'm not going for holiday; I'm going on business.
16.	During meal he gives her instructions about garden and she tells
	him village gossip.
17.	My mother goes tochurch in morning, and in afternoon
	goes to visit friends.
D) So	me of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles
	nere needed.
1.	Tobacco is one of most important products of South.
	fresh air is needed by all people.
3.	cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton
	which comes from Oklahoma.
	air in this room is fresh.
5.	important products which we ger from India are tea,
	cotton, and rice.
	telephone seldom rings in our home.
	silver is conductor of electricity.
	I get on train at same place every day.
	rain and sun are needed for raising of vegetables.
	Mary is waving to us from across street.
	sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.
	2
	Sometimes everyone must take medicine. coffee will keep you awake all night.
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I 10 -1	

E) Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed. 1. He went to	15 medicine which doctor prescribed helped me. 16 tea seems to keep some people awake. 17. He likes to study French. 18 coffee is very strong. 19. In that course, we study history of all important countries of Asia. 20 coffee which comes from Brazil is best.		
 When you go to			
 When you go to	1. He went to Spain last month.		
 He works in			
 Tokyo is largest city in World. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy. Miami is center of tobacco industry. Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico. rivers of eastern part of United States flow toward East Coast. largest river in America is Mississippi. New York subway trains are very comfortable. climate of southern Florida is very nice all year. capital of France is Paris, but capital of England is London. Tenth Street has some very nice shops. Some of Tokyo is nearly in More and Mexico. 			
 Miami is			
 Rio Grande River forms	5 traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.		
 rivers of	6 Miami is center of tobacco industry.		
East Coast. 9 largest river in America is Mississippi. 10 New York subway trains are very comfortable. 11 climate of southern Florida is very nice all year. 12 capital of France is Paris, but capital of England is London. 13 Tenth Street has some very nice shops. 14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.			
 largest river in	8 rivers ofeastern part of United States flow toward		
 New York subway trains are very comfortable. climate of southern Florida is very nice all year. capital of France is Paris, but capital of England is London. Tenth Street has some very nice shops. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too. 			
 11			
 12			
England is London. 13 Tenth Street has some very nice shops. 14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.			
14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.	<u>•</u>		
	13 Tenth Street has some very nice shops.		
15 President will be on TV tonight.	14. Some of Tenth Street shops are very inexpensive, too.		
	15 President will be on TV tonight.		

SUBJECT: Purpose: So that / to / In order to / In Case

A) Combine the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money. (in order to)
149 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

2.	I came here so that I could see you. (in order to)		
3.	We put a fence. We want to prevent the rabbit escape.		
4.	She went shopping so she could buy herself a television. (to)		
5.	I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold. (in order to)		
6.	Jane saved money. She wanted to buy a present for Harry. (in order to)		
7.	Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus. (in order not to)		
8.	They will let the students use calculators in the exam. They don't want them to spend a lot of time. (so that)		
9.	The teacher tested the students. She wanted to see if they remembered the things they had learnt. (in order to)		
10	. She didn't leave her son home alone. She thought he might have an accident. (in case)		
11	. He tried to hide the broken vase. He didn't want to be punished. (so that)		
12	. She wants to sign a contact. She doesn't want them to change their minds. (in case)		
13	. I turned up the radio. I wanted to listen to the news. (so that)		
14	14. Sue lowered the volume on the TV set. She didn't want to disturb her roommate. (so that		
15	. I'll be in my office until late this evening. You may need to get in touch with me. (in case)		
16	. I'll give you my phone number. You may need to speak to me. (in case)		
17	. Tom signed his friend's birthday on the calender. He thought he might forget it. (in case)		
B) Co	omplete the following sentences:		
1. 2.	He decided to take a taxi so that		
3. 4. 5.	Betsy studies her lessons regularly so that		
6.	I need to buy some laundry detergent so that		
7. 8. 9. 10	I need a pen so that		

11	better life. so that his children will have a
12	so that you can be ready to
13	leave on time. Mary hurried to get the child out of the road so that
14	. I took off my gloves in order to
15	in order to erase a mistake in
16	his compositionso that I could tell him the
	news in person.
	. I think I'd better clean up my flat in case
	The teacher reminded the students the common test dates in case
20	. He always carries his umbrella in case
C) Co	ombine each pair of sentences using "IN CASE ":
1.	You'd better take a sweater. It might get cold.
2.	We'd better book a table. The restaurant might be full.
3.	You ought to insure your jewellery. It might get stolen.
4.	I'm watching this saucepan. The water might boil over.
5.	I'll leave you my phone number. You might want to contact me.
D \ I	• •
D) Jo	in the sentences:
1.	He tried to find a car park. He wanted to park his car. (in order to)
2.	Mrs. Brown hid the ball. She didn't Bill to play football. (so that)
3.	They got up early. They didn't want to miss the bus. (in case)
4.	Mary is wearing glasses. She wants to see better. (so that)
5.	My father often takes his car to the mechanic. He doesn't want it to break down. (in case)
6.	Molly is eating less bread. She doesn't want to put on weight. (in case)
7.	Sally usually wears a thick coat. She doesn't want to catch a cold. (in order not to)
8.	Mr. Short used a long ladder. He wanted to reach the high ceiling. (so that)
9.	My father gave me extra money. He didn't want me to borrow any from my friends. (in case)
10	. Andrew's friends visited him. They wanted to congratulate him on his graduation. (in order to)
151 EN	NGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs.com

	I'm learning English. I want to get a better job. (to)
12.	The driver stopped. Then the children could cross the road. (so that)
13.	Tom put the cream in the fridge. That would keep it cool. (to)
14.	Mark is going to repair the roof. Then the rain won't come in. (so that)
15.	We often switch off the heating. It saves money. (in order to)
16.	Pamela wore boots. Her feet wouldn't get wet. (so that)
E) Co	mplete the sentences:
1.	She'll start on a diet so that
1. 2.	She'll start on a diet so that
1. 2. 3.	She'll start on a diet so that
1. 2. 3. 4.	She'll start on a diet so that
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case Take your torch with you in case
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case Take your torch with you in case Ian went to the bank in order to
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case Take your torch with you in case Ian went to the bank in order to Jeremy is going to wear a suit in order to
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	She'll start on a diet so that They went to Migros so that Shee bought a new dress so that I'll give you a map so that Take your umbrella in case I left the key for you in case Take your torch with you in case Ian went to the bank in order to

A) Complete the sentences in A using BECAUSE or BECAUSE OF and an idea from B. Use each idea in B only one.			
	A	В	
1.	He phoned the police	a) his bad leg	
2.	I didn't have any lunch	b) I thought it might rain	
3.	Our plane was delayed	c) I wasn't hungry	
4.	He went to Paris	d) he'd lost his wallet	
5.	I took an umbrella	e) the fog	
6.	He couldn't run very fast	f) he wanted to learn French	
		'd lost his wallet	
_			
6.			
B) C !	hoose the correct answers:		
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	 As / As a result it was such a beautiful day, we decided to have a picnic. It was his birthday because / so we decided to buy him a present. As a result / Since all the seats on the train were taken, we had to stand. The banks were closed and as a result / because we couldn't get any money. I didn't find the book very interesting and so / as I didn't finish it. We couldn't drive across the bridge as a result / because it was closed. She had the best qualifications and she so / therefore got the job. I haven't got much money as / so I can't afford a new car. Join each pair of sentences using SO / SUCH (THAT):		
1.	It was a very warm evening. We had o	C	
2.	He was very nervous. He couldn't eat	anything.	
3.	Our neighbours' party was very noisy		
4.	•	ey couldn't find anywhere to sit down.	
5.	We were all having a good time. We	lidn't want to stop.	
6.	He's got a very good memory. He nev	ver needs to write anythind down.	

despite, while, whereas, however

A) R	ephrase the sentences beginning with	h the words in brackets:	
1.	She has plenty of money, but she is	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
2.	They have a car, but they rarely use	_	
3.	He was innocent, but he was sent to	prison. (although)	
4.	_	nearby, but he never visits them. (even though)	
5.	She never takes any kind of exercise	, but she is quite fit and healthy. (even though)	
B) R	Rephrase the sentences using the wor		
1.	They went out for a walk, even thou	gh the weather was bad. (despite)	
2.	. She managed to write, even though her hand was injured. (in spite of)		
3.	All the trains were on time, even tho	ugh the snow was heavy. (despite)	
4.	Our coach didn't arrive late, even the	ough the traffic was terrible. (in spite of)	
5.	. A lot of people buy those houses, even though the prices are high. (despite)		
6.			
7.			
8. He stayed outside in the cold weather, even though he felt ill. (despite)		er, even though he felt ill. (despite)	
9.	People continue to smoke, even thou	igh they know the dangers. (in spite of)	
C	Sally and Peter are good friends, but Compare Sally and Peter. Join each is Make sentences using WHILE / WHI	dea in A with the most suitable idea in B.	
_	A	В	
1	· Sile illies illies // Ollie	a) He prefers classical music.	
2 3	3 1 1	b) He prefers staying at home.c) He can be rather mean.	
3 4	6 6	d) He's quite lazy.	
5	• •	e) He's quite idealistic.	
1	She likes hard work, while /	/ whereas he's quite lazy	
2			
3			
4			

SUBJECT: Gerund or Infinitive

A) Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms of the verbs:

	He gave up (gamble).
	He told me (come) early.
3.	I advised him (ask) the bus conductor (tell) him
	where (get) off.
	We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
	I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
6.	A: Did you remember (give) him the money?
	B: No, I didn't. I still have it in my pocket; but I'll (see) him
	tonight and I promise (not / forget) this time.
7.	I saw the plane (crash) in to the hill and
	(burst) into flames.
8.	He is said (be) the best surgeon in the country.
	We don't want anybody (know) we are here.
	A: Why didn't you pay the bill for him?
	B: I offered (pay), but he refused.
11.	He was accused of (steal) the valuable vase.
	I don't feel like (work); what about (go)
	to a disco instead?
13.	Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk)
	A: Do the boys tidy their own rooms?
	B: They are supposed (tidy), but they don't always.
15.	I hope the children won't go near the water. I warned them (not / go)
	near it.
16.	Try to avoid (make) him angry.
	Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of
	the cheque?
18.	After (read) this article, will you give up (smoke)
19.	I suggest (hold) another meeting next week.
20.	I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear
	(see) my favorite actress in such a dreadful part.
21.	Try (forget) it; it's not worth (worry) about.
	I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once.
23.	He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it
	(ring).
24.	It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read)
	books than by (listen) to lectures.
25.	Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed
26.	I arranged (meet) them here.
	He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
28.	I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
	Your windows need (clean); would you like me
	(do) them for you?
30.	I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from
	(sit) in a draught.
31.	I absolutely remember (pay) him. I gave him \$20.
32.	You'll never regret (do) a kind action.

33. A: Did you remember	(lock) the door?		
B: No, I didn't. I'd better	(go) and (do) it now.		
34. I'm very sorry for	(be) late; it was good of you		
(wait) for me.			
35. You don't need	(k) his permission every time you want		
(leave) the room.			
36. I except him			
and finally decided	(set) out in the rain		
38. I can hear the bell			
(open) the door.	. (mg), but hobbuty seem to be coming		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(laugh) when they see someone		
(slip) on a banan			
40. They don't allow			
B) Use the GERUND or INFINITIVE forms	of the verbs in brackets:		
1. After she had decided	(stay) in Turkey, she got used to		
(eat) Turkish foods.	(stay) in Turkey, she got used to		
2. They seem (have) ple	enty of money.		
3. I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise			
	to the cinema with my girl friend when I was a		
teenager.	,		
5. He is ashamed of			
6. I think we'd better			
	. (show) me how (work)		
the new machine?			
8. She warned her child			
	(finish) (pack) these		
parcels alone?	(give up) (sit)		
up late at night?	(sit)		
up lute ut inght.			
C) Supply the appropriate form of the verbs	:		
1 01 1 2	(1) ' (1		
 She never admits			
3. When you finish (do			
4. She's considering			
	(talk) English with my aunt.		
6. Do you fancy(pla	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
7. I dislike (study)	- '		
8. Please try to escape			
9. I enjoy (walk) in the			
10. She can't afford (l	ouy) a car.		
11. I decided (go) on Saturday.			
12. Don't forget (tell) him the news.			
13. They managed			
14. He refused (see) me again.			
15. Remember			
16. She seems	± ± ₹		
17. He waited (get) 157 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZE			
10, LINGLIGHT OF FIGE IN DO, ODO, FDO, FOLI L OZLI	- 52.10 TT 12 0 T (12.1111) Originationioe.30Web3.00111		

18. He'll hire a man (kill) them.
19. He advised (study) hard.
20. I'm sorry for (keep) you late.
21. I'm interested in (play) tennis.
22. Instead of (study) Alice watched TV.
23. He apologized for (come) late.
24. He succeeded in (pass) his exam.
25. I'm looking forward to (go) to London.
26. We're thinking of (travel) by train.
27. Do you feel like(go) for a swim?
28. Do you have any good reason for
29. Thank you for (help) me carry the goods.
30. The little boy's mother warned him
31. They reminded me
32. The children are excited about
33. She always puts off(do) the laundry.
34. Bob refused
35. Cindy told him
36. He suggested
37. Who is responsible for (tidy) the room?
38. Henry is quite good at
39. We're planning on
40. I couldn't persuade him
41. Can you touch your toes without (bend) your knees?
42. I can't help (look) at her.
43. Do you have any difficulty in (speak) English?
44. Please remind me (take) my photo.
45. I persuaded my mother (give) me permission to go out.
46. He will arrange (meet) me at the airport.
47. He waited (get) his salary.
48. I regret (say) you that he is ill.
49. Jim can't stand (be) interrupted.
50. When Sam got tired, he stopped (work).
51. I remember (play) with dolls when I was a child.
52. I regret (not / listen) to my father's advice. He was right.
53. The thief was accused of (steal) a woman purse.
D) Complete with GERUND or INFINITIVE:
b) complete with GERCIAD of INTIMITYE.
1. He suggested dinner in a Chinese restaurant.
2. I'll give it back when I finish it.
3. I remembered to the chemists for you. Here's your medicine.
4. I remember him last night.
5. Would you like to some music?
6. I regret that I won't be able to come to the meeting.

SUBJECT: Gerund or Infinitive

A) Use the GERUND to connect the following: 1. Peter's sometimes late. He can't help it.Peter can't help being late. 2. Gordon has to get up early. He dislikes it. 3. Paul asked Mary to come home. He remembers it. 4. Jill occasionally speaks Spanish. She can't avoid it. 5. Jim didn't take his holiday until June. He delayed it. 6. Jim was speaking French when Bob came in. He stopped. 7. Jim wanted to see the race. He didn't want to miss it. 8. You may have an accident if you drive that car. You risk it. 9. I wouldn't like to work in an office. I don't fancy it. 10. I spent all my money. I regret it, because I've got none left now. 11. Henry has his lunch very late. He is used to it. 12. John saw the girl. He denies it. 13. I had dinner with a film star. I'll never forget it. 14. Richard took the books home with him. He admitted it. 15. Mary wanted to have dinner at a restaurant. She suggested it. 16. You should speak English all the time. You should practise it. B) Complete the sentences using the GERUND (after prepositions): 1. David is studying. He's bored. 2. Gordon likes to watch football. He's keen. 3. Peter wants to learn English. He's interested. 4. Sheila keeps her own room tidy. She's responsible. 5. Sally will visit her aunt. She's excited.

159 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

6.	Swan will meet Gordon. She is looking forward.
7.	Paul doesn't want to be misunderstood. He's afraid.
8.	Jane has to do the housework by herself. She's tired.
9.	John has to get up early. He is used.
10.	Tom passed all his exams. He succeeded.
C) Su	pply an appropriate form GERUND or INFINITIVE of the verbs in parentheses:
2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Mary reminded me
9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	

SUBJECT: Pronouns

A) Fill i	n the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:
1. T	his is Tim car is very fast.
2. Ja	ane and I are in the garden books are in the classroom.
3. A	are you a driver? Where is car?
4. I	am a driver? This is school.
	he is my friend name is Meltem.
	These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.
	ook at that cat eyes are green.
	Your friend and you are sad today. What's problem?
	That's Mr. Green. He is driving car.
	ali's and Can's bags are heavy bags are full.
	Sökçe and Meltem are listening to pop music mother is cooking in the
	itchen.
	The dog is eating a bone teeth are very sharp.
	are you and your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car.
	a: What's job?
	Madonna is a famous singer new records are great.
	Robert has got a dog name is Bingo.
	Ve have got a new house in İzmir new house is very large.
	The boys are riding bicycles in the garden.
	Ayşegül is going to school school is very far.
	ue and Mary are wearing ear-rings ear-rings are silver.
20.5	de and ivially are wearing our rings
B) Rewi	rite these sentences using HE, SHE, IT, THEY, WE, HIS, HER, THEIR, OUR, ITS:
1 T -	ane's father is very thin.
1. <u>J</u>	une statuer is very timi.
2. N	<u>Men's</u> trousers are very expensive.
3. J i	<u>im's shirt</u> is very long.
• •	
4. Is	s <u>your brother</u> a businessman?
5. <u>N</u>	<u>Iy mother and I</u> would like some tea.
	V
6. T	These are Ayşe's and my books.
7. N	<u>Irs. Brown's daughters</u> are in the garden.
/ . <u>IV</u>	118. Drown's daughters are in the garden.
8. W	Where is Gökçe's mother?
υ. ν	viicie is dokțe s motitei :
9. M	Iv father's car is blue.

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10	D. <u>That rabbit</u> is grey. <u>The rabbit's</u> ears are long.
11	1. The students' books are in the classroom.
12	2. This is Mrs. Brown's coat, but these are the children's coats.
C. R	ewrite the underlined words using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:
	This is Ayşe's coat.
2.	
3.	
4.	A: Look at these keys. Are they our keys?
	B: No, they are not your keys . They are my mother's keys.
5.	A: Are those your glasses or my glasses on the table?
	B: I think, they are <u>vour glasses</u> . <u>My glasses</u> aren't on the table. They are in my bag.
D E	ill in the blanks using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:
1.	A: Is this John's tie? B: Yes, it is
2.	
3.	
	That green shirt isn't Ayşe's is blue.
	Pass this ball to us. It is
6.	They don't like sandwiches. These sandwiches are not
	Don't take these keys. They are not
8.	A: There is a pair of brown gloves here. Are they your gloves or my gloves?
	B: I haven't got brown gloves. They aren't, they are
9.	A: Is their house old?
10	B: No, is very old. Can I take your pen? is at home.
E. Fi	ill in the blanks with ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:
	We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with
	Are the lights on? Turn off!
	Where is my book? I'm looking for
4. 5	She is very tired. Help
5. 6.	
	Look at Are they your friends?
	Are you John Brown? There is a letter for
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F	. Fill in the bla	nks with MY	YOUR, HIS,	HER, ITS,	OUR, THEIR	, ME, YOU, HIM,
	HER, IT, US,	THEM, MIN	E, YOURS, H	HERS, HIS,	OURS, THEI	RS where necessary

	_	Is that Jim's tie? Show this tie.						
	 3. 	There is a pen on the table. Give to me. Pass these books to your friends. They are						
•	4.	A: Is this my umbrella? B: No, it isn't umbrella is on the table.						
	5. Gökçe and I are in the classroom bags are under the desk over there. Co							
	6.	you bring						
	7.	A: Have you got a green pullover? B: No, isn't green. It's blue.						
	8.	Look at that man name is John Brown. This psssport is Give to						
G.	Re	write the underlined parts using ME, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:						
	1.	There are some books on the desk. Look at these books.						
	2.	She is turning <u>the radio</u> on.						
	3.	The teacher is asking <u>Jane</u> a question.						
	4.	Take <u>your shoes</u> off.						
	5.	The man is looking at Ali and me.						
	6.	Jim is giving <u>his father</u> some tea.						
,	7.	This is the dog's meat. Give the meat to the dog.						
	8.	Is Tom eating <u>any oranges?</u>						
	9.	Give the milk to that cat.						
		Could you pass the salt to your mother?						
H)	Co	omplete the passage. Use these words.						
		my your his her its our their his						

Hello. name is Patrick. I'm nine. I have got a brother. His name is Andy and he's eleven. We are on holiday in Spain. The hotel is very good and swimming-pool is large.

Andy and I have got a sister name is Liz. She's six years old mother a	and
father are in the restaurant now. Their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, are in the restaurant, too.	
two sons are in the pool.	
Andy has got a girl-friend girl-friend's name is Sandra. She's in	
class at school.	
Where is your family? Is family here, too?	

SUBJECT: Pronouns

A) Choose the correct answers:

- 1. We / Us met Sally yesterday afternoon. She / Her came to the cinema with we / us.
- 2. I phoned Sarah last night and gave *she / her* the message.
- 3. My brother is older than I/me, but he/him isn't as tall as I/me am.
- 4. "Who wants a cup of coffee?" "I/Me."
- 5. A: Have you seen Simon today?"
 - B: Yes. I/Me saw he/him this morning. He/Him was going to the swimming pool.
- 6. A: What did those people want?
 - B: They / Them asked I / me to help they / them.

B) Complete the sentences using the pronouns in the box:

I	you	he	she	it	we	they
me	you	him	her	it	us	them

1.	Peter and I are going out this evening're going to the cinema. Would you like to come with?
_	
2.	Where are my keys? I put on the table a moment ago, but now've
	disappeared.
3.	's usually quite cold in New York in the winter.
4.	A: What did you think of the film, Simon?
	B: enjoyed very much.
5.	's strange that Kate didn't come to the meeting.
6.	A: What do the government plan to do about education?
	B:re going to build more schools.
7.	aren't allowed to drive a car in Britain until're 17 years old.
8.	If you have any problems, just tell someone and they'll help you.
9.	How far is from Madrid to Paris?
10.	My sister and I are quite different's much more serious than am.

C) Choose the correct answers:

- 1. We know *their / theirs* telephone number, but they don't know *our / ours*.
- 2. My/Mine car wasn't as expensive as her/hers.
- 3. A: How are *your / yours* children? B: Fine, thanks. How are *your / yours?*
- 4. Maria has got *her / hers* suitcase, but *her / hers* friends haven't got *their / theirs*.

 164 ENGLISH OFFICE KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

- 5. Our / Ours flat isn't as big as their / theirs, but our / ours is much more comfortable.
- 6. Have you seen *my / mine* coat?

SUBJECT: Reflexive Pronouns

	mplete the sentences using MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, RSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES:
1.	Sue's children are too young to look after
	An elephant hurt when it tried to get out of the zoo yesterday.
3.	I couldn't borrow my mother's car last night because she was using it
	I don't need any help. I can take care of
5.	Mr. Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
6.	Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
	Sarah and I didn't really enjoy
8.	I taught to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.
B) Con	nplete each sentence using BY + A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1.	A: Who did you go to the cinema with?
	B: Nobody, I went
	Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
	Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all?
	They need some help; they can't manage
5.	The dog opened the door
C) Con	mplete the sentences using a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1.	I didn't buy that cake from the shop. I made it
	A: Who built your swimming pool for you?
	B: Nobody. We built it
	Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him?
	A: Who told you they were moving?
	B: They told me
5.	Mr. Mason offered me the job.
6.	Sally didn't buy that sweater, she made it
D) Fini	ish th sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:
1.	He looked at in the mirror.
	I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
3.	Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
4.	My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed
5.	I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
165 ENG	GLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

	6.	He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
	7.	I want to know more about you. Tell me about
	8.	Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after!
E)	Co	mplete the answers to the questions using MYSELF, YOURSELF, ITSELF etc
ĺ		
	1.	Who repaired the bicycle for you?
		Nobody. I repaired it myself
	2.	Did Brian have his hair cut by a hairdresser?
		No. He cut
	3.	Do you want me to post that letter for you?
		No, I'll
	4.	Who told you that Linda was getting married?
		Linda

SUBJECT : Certainty, Possibility, Impossibility and Advisability

A)	Rewrite the sentences using the modals of CERTAINTY,	IMPOSSIBILI	TY a	nd
	POSSIBILTY:			

	1. Perhaps Jane will lend Tom some money.
2	2. Perhaps Jane lent Tom some money.
<u> </u>	3. It is possible that she won't invite you to the party.
2	4. It is possible that she didn't invite him to the party.
	5. Perhaps she is asleep.
(6. Perhaps she was asleep.
,	7. I'm sure he isn't tired.
8	8. I'm sure he wasn't tired.
Ģ	9. It is impossible that Mary knows my phone number.
	10. It is impossible that Mary knew his address.
	11. I'm sure she reads adventure books a lot.
	12. I'm sure she wrote to the bank.
	13. Maybe those children are lost.
	14. Maybe those children were lost.
	15. Perhaps Mary is feeling comfortable.
	16. I'm sure she is driving carefully.
	17. It is impossible that Lucy is studying in her room.
	18. I'm sure he isn't helping his father now. ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

	19.	It is possible that people will be traveling between the planets.
B)	Re	write using modals to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, IMPOSSIBILITY:
	1.	Perhaps Peter lended some money to Linda.
	2.	It is impossible that Ken saw me because he wasn't wearing his glasses.
	3.	Perhaps Martin didn't receive my letter because he didn't reply.
	4.	I'm sure he knows about the new project.
	5.	It's impossible that he forgot the meeting. Because I called him this morning.
	6.	It's possible that she will move to her new flat next week.
		l in the blanks with the modal verbs to show CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY, POSSIBILITY;
		He drank two glasses of water, he
		licence.
	3.	He (watch) TV in his room, because there isn't any noise coming.
	4.	The solution
	5.	A: Do you smell fish?
	_	B: Yes. Someone cooking fish.
	6.	I'm not sure, he
D)	Ma	ake sentences using CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILTY:
	1.	She / not / work / yesterday, / it / Sunday.
	2.	They / not / lose / the match. / They / play / well.
	3.	There / be / election / early / next year, / because / we / government / problems.
	4.	Betty / fail / not / last exam. / She / do / all the answers / correctly.
		l in the blanks using the verbs expressing CERTAINTY, POSSIBILITY and POSSIBILITY:
		Her face is red. She be telling a lie.
		He is working hard. He be ill. A: Have you done this pozzle?
	۶.	B: Yes, I've got the same answer as you. It be correct.
160	- F	A: Well, the answer in the book is different. So we
100		INCLION OF FIGURE 18 DO, ODO, FDO, FOLE & OZER DEFIG 441 42 04 (IZIIII) englishonice.cowebs.com

4.	A: Are John and Mary married? B: They be married. They have rings on their fingers.
5.	You've been resting all day; you be tired.
6.	I can hear Jane speaking but she's alone in the room. She
	be talking to a friend on the phone.
7.	A: Tom has been in his room for over an hour. What do you suppose he is doing?
	B: I don't know. He be reading a book or sleeping,
	but he be studying because it is too late.
8.	A: I need to call Howard. Do you know which hotel he's staying at in Boston?
	B: Well, he
	sure. I think he (stay) at the Hilton, because it's too far
	away from the city center.
9.	A: Do you smell smoke?
	B: I sure do. Something (burn).
10). There (not / be) a meeting on Friday because the
	director is ill.
E) D	
	ewrite the following sentences using modal verbs used for expressing CERTAINTY, OSSIBILITY and IMPOSSIBILITY:
PC	OSSIDILITY and IMPOSSIDILITY:
1.	Tom gets excellent grades. I'm sure he is very intelligent.
2.	Perhaps Tony is in the sports center.
3.	It's possible that Liz won't come to the party.
4	
4.	It's possible that Rose is studying to be a lawyer.
5	It's impossible that he is Canadian; I've ever seen his identity card.
٦.	
6.	I'm sure he goes to the theatre a lot.
7.	I'm sure long skirts aren't in fashion this year.
8.	Perhaps she won't be here tomorrow.
9.	Their baby-boy is ill. It is impossible that they are going to the party.
10	I'm same he is taking the manay to the healt
10.	. I'm sure he is taking the money to the bank.
11	Perhaps people will be living on the moon in the future.
11.	
12.	. It is possible that it will rain this afternoon.
	•

SUBJECT : Perfect Modals

A) Complete the sentences using PERFECT MODALS:

1.	We didn't go out last night. We
2	but we decided to stay at home.
2.	Jerry passed the examination. He didn't study very much for it. The exam
2	(be) very difficult.
3.	A: I wonder where Tom was going when you saw him.
	B: He
4.	Thank you for doing the washing-up but you
_	really. I was going to do it later.
5.	The driver in front stopped suddenly without warning and I drove in to the back of his car.
	It wasn't my fault. He (give) warning that he was
	going to stop.
6.	A: How do you think the fire started?
	B: Well, I suppose someone
7.	A: What time is it?
	B: Well, we came at seven, and I'm sure we've been here for at least an hour. So it
	(be) around eight o'clock.
8.	A: Jack was absent yesterday afternoon. Where was he?
	B: I don't know. He(go) to a movie or he
	(be) at home.
9.	I had a test this morning. I didn't do well on the test because I didn't study for it last night I (study) it.
	•
B) Fi	ll in the blanks using MUST (HAVE), CAN'T (HAVE), MAY-MIGHT-COULD
	AVE):
`	
1.	She knew everything about our plans. She(listen)
	to our conversation.
2.	He (eat) the roasted beef when we were out.
3.	
4.	·
• •	(10180)
	all about it.
9. B) Fi (H 1. 2. 3.	B: I don't know. He

5.	It is possible that he wasn't taken to the cinema last weekend. He
6.	The children
0.	because they have a test tomorrow.
7.	The singer has got a sore throat, so she
, •	at the concert.
8.	I
	(be) but I'm not sure.
	(= 5) = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 1
C) Re	write the following sentences using MUST / CAN'T / MAY / MIGHT with the
	table infinitive forms (+infinitive or +perfect infinitive) according to their tenses:
Sui	table infinitive forms (+infinitive of +perfect infinitive) according to their tenses.
1	It is possible that they will not reach agreement.
1.	it is possible that they will not reach agreement.
2.	Perhaps you found you made a mistake.
۷.	1 cmaps you round you made a mistake.
3.	It is certain that our boss will give a rise in our salary.
٦.	it is certain that our boss will give a rise in our salary.
4.	It is impossible that she won the beauty contest last year.
4.	•
5	Darbara narrate will find that they cannot understand the new teaching matheds being
٥.	Perhaps parents will find that they cannot understand the new teaching methods being
	introduced in primary schools.
6	It is not impossible that the Covernment's notice will prove to be little short of dissettings
6.	It is not impossible that the Government's policy will prove to be little short of disastrous.
7	The same Language 5 in Landau and 5
7.	I'm sure Jane got 5 in her last exam.
0	T) '11 , 1 , 1 , 5 , 2 1 1 , . '
8.	I'm sure you will catch the 5 o'clock train.
0	T. ' '11 d d 1 1 11' ' 1 C T1 1 CC 11' d ' 1
9.	It is possible that he changed his mind after I had offered him the job.
10	
10.	I'm sure Tom didn't visit his parents last year because he was abroad and very busy.
D) G	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	omplete the responses to the statements, using MUST or CAN'T to suggest what seems
to	be most likely explanations:
1	
1.	His fiancée writes him everyday. She must
2.	I don't seem to have my key with me . I must
3.	He drives a Rolls-Royce and his wife a Mercedes. They must
4.	He has no idea what the book is about. He can't
5.	He talks about going to the moon next year. He must
6.	She didn't reply to his letter. She can't
7.	He wears glasses all the time. His eyesight can't
8.	He said he would ring, but he hasn't. He must
9.	The last bus has already gone. It must than I thought.
10.	I'm amazed that she married him so soon. She can't

3. drive – three hours

SI	SUBJECT: Possessive "apostrophe -s-" or "of"				
A)	Co	omplete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the POSSESSIVE 'S or OF:			
	Ex	ample: Have you seen <i>Steven Spielberg's new film?</i> (the new film / Steven Spielberg) Have you repaired <i>the wheel of the bicycle?</i> (the wheel / the bicycle)			
	1.	We had to leave the cinema early so we didn't see			
		(the end / the film)			
	2.	We met Sue and Frank at (the party / Sarah)			
	3.	My flat is on (the top floor / the house)			
		The bus crashed into (the back / my car)			
	5.	We heard the news from			
		woman who works in the post office)			
	6.	There's a hospital at (the end / this road)			
	7.	I've spoken to (the parents / the girls)			
	8.	The police want to interview (the manager /			
		the Black Cat Club)			
B)	Co	mplete the sentences using the correct form of the POSSESSIVE 'S:			
	1.	What is your friend name?			
	2.	Sarah found somebody credit cards in the street.			
	3.	The Eiffel Tower is Paris most famous landmark.			
	4.	The boys bedroom has just been painted.			
		I read about a murder in this morning newspaper.			
	6.	Can you borrow your parents car at the weekend?			
	7.	I need to get some medicine. Is there a chemist near here?			
C)	Re	write the following using the correct POSSESSIVE form:			
	1.	the butterflies – the wings the butterflies' wings			
		the students – the books			

4. the department store – the staff 172 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS,ÜDS,YDS,TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice.50webs.com

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5.	living – the cost	
6.	some friends – my brother	
7.	bread – the price	
8.	the baby – the pram	
9.	John and Paul – the wives	
10.	. the men – the changing rooms	
11.	the sea – the waves	
12.	. a climb – two hundred metres	
13.	. Lucy and Emily – the mother	
14.	. the house – my father's closest	friend
15.	. the president – the decisison .	
16.	. my physics professor – the rep	ort
T) A		
ŕ	nswer the questions:	
ŕ	Is this your car?	•
1.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben	's(Ben)
1.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots?	, ,
1. 2.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots? No,	's (Ben) (Jim)
1. 2.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots? No, Are these Sue's glasses?	(Jim)
1. 2. 3.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots? No, Are these Sue's glasses? No,	, ,
1. 2. 3.	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots? No, Are these Sue's glasses? No, Is that your dress?	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 	Is this your car? No, it isn't. It's Ben Are these your boots? No, Are these Sue's glasses? No, Is that your dress? No,	(Jim)
 1. 2. 3. 4. 	Is this your car? No,	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 	Is this your car? No,	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 	Is this your car? No,	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 	Is this your car? No,	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 	Is this your car? No,	
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 	Is this your car? No,	

SUBJECT: SO do I / NEITHER do I

A) Use SO / NEITHER Auxiliary verb + Subject:

1.	I'm feeling tired So am I
2.	I don't like eggs.
3.	I need a holiday.
4.	I don't like milk.
5.	I couldn't get up this morning
6.	I'd love a cup of tea.
7.	I've never been to Africa
8.	I was ill yesterday
9.	I should smoke less.
10.	. I spent the whole evening watching television
11.	. I didn't know that Ann was in hospital

B) Felix has just met Vicky at a party. They are finding out that they have a lot in common. Put in the sentences with SO and NEITHER:

	Felix: I haven't been to a party for ages. Vicky: Neither have I. Felix: So do I.	
1.	Vicky:	I can't make conversation.
	Felix:	
	Vicky:	± ±
4.	Felix:	I haven't got many friends.
5.	Vicky:	And I would really like a good friend.
6.	Felix: Oh,	

C) Look at the table and complete the sentences:

	Mike	Lorna	Paul	Marie
Swimming	*	*		
Tennis		*	*	
Cycling	*			*
Chess			*	*

1.	Mike can swim, and so can Lorna
2.	Marie isn't keen on tennis, and neither is Mike
3.	Paul doesn't like swimming, and
4.	Marie has got a bike, and
5.	Mike can't play chess, and
6.	Lorna isn't keen on cycling, and
7.	Paul plays tennis, and
8.	Marie is a chess player, and

SUBJECT: Enough / Too

A) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with one of these words:								
big	eat	fruit	loud	old	practise	sugar	time	tired
B: 2. Ca 3. He 4. Di 5. Th 6. Ti: 7. Yo 8. It' 9. Li	"Yes, then you have can lear d you have is house na is ver bu don't as late busa isn't a	ear the radive school inve	io? Is it If he want de doesn't ant to go all tennis pl	s – he's	ow. I'm not	l the questi large fami should eat	ons in the	t's good for you
 Th Th Ha W 	is knife e water we we g e played	isn't wasn't ot well but n	ot		o buy a to S n	omatoes. a bath. andwiches' . the game		(money / buy) (sharp / cut) (warm / have (bread make) (well / win) (time / read)
C) Put in	TOO o	r ENOUG	H:					
2. I c 3. Yo	an't wai ou're alw	t for them.	I haven't I think yo	got u work .	out <i>enoug</i> o eat?	time.		

D)	 You I do The She Don He 	Yes, thank you. I don't eat	cold. an you turn it up, please? a understand.	
	 Can I do Don You I co 	uldn't work. I was too tired is you turn the radio up, please? It is not want to walk home. It's	c't loud enough.	(tired) (loud) (far) (expensive) (big) (difficult) (good)
E)	9. I tho	ought the film was boring. It		(busy) (long)
1 2)	Complete the sentences. Use TOO (+adj.) + TO (do something): 1. (I'm not going out / cold) It's too cold to go out. 2. (I'm not going to bed / early) It's 3. (they're not getting married / young) They're 4. (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) It's 5. (don't phone Ann now / late It's 6. (I didn't say anything / surprised) I was			

SUBJECT: Rewrite

A) Rewrite the following sentences:

1.	<u>Perhaps</u> I will get a high mark.
2.	I
3.	<u>The last time</u> she phoned me was three months <u>ago.</u>
4.	She
5.	
٦.	<u>Don't</u> use this pen. You
6.	They <u>grew</u> the best vegetables.
7.	The best vegetables
8.	The children
9.	There is <u>nobody</u> at the door.
10	There is
10.	. <u>It is a month</u> since I visited them.
11.	It is <u>necessary</u> for him to go there.
12.	He
10	They
	You <u>aren't allowed</u> to park here.

177 ENGLISH OFFICE - KPDS, ÜDS, YDS, TOEFL ÖZEL DERS 441 42 84 (İzmir) englishoffice. 50 webs. com

	You mustn't park here.
14.	There <i>isn't much</i> coffee in the cup.
	There is
15.	Do you want to go skiing with me?
	Would
16.	John's marks are <i>worse</i> than Jane's.
	Jane's
17.	Was it necessary for you to check?
18.	I have never eaten <u>such a bad pie</u> before.
	This is
19.	He knows <u>how to play</u> the piano.
	He
20.	There <i>can't be a more popular singer</i> than Madonna.
	Madonna is
21.	My mother <u>doesn't let me go</u> to bed late.
	I'm not
22.	There <u>aren't many</u> oranges in the fridge.
	There are
23.	I would like to buy a new dress.
	I
24.	Why don't we go to the cinema?
25.	I <u>advise</u> you to make a surprise for him.
	You
26.	<u>It is forbidden</u> to walk on the railway.
	You
27.	I don't know the boys. They are <u>fighting</u> in the street. (gerund)
•	I don't
28.	I <u>prefer to drive rather than</u> travel by train.
•	I
29.	We <u>had better</u> stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty.
20	We
<i>3</i> 0.	<u>Because</u> it was raining a lot, we didn't go out.
2 1	Ald and the Aug CC and the Late Tank
<i>5</i> 1.	<u>Although</u> the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.