



ENGLISH **SADDLE BAG** LOAD

Eylül 2018, ANTALYA

Antalya Erünal Sosyal Bilimler Lisesi English Saddle Bag Load V 1.0

“ENGLISH SADDLE BAG LOAD”

Hazırlık Sınıfı İngilizce Ders Kitabı
Antalya Erünel Sosyal Bilimler Lisesi Adına

Sahibi

Özgür UYGUR

Okul Müdürü

Baskıya Hazırlayanlar

Worksheets Bölümü

Deniz ARKAN

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Skills, Videos, Games & Songs Bölümü

Hoşeda SARI

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Gamze ERDEM

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Hacer SARGIN

İngilizce Öğretmen

G. Kadriye KONU

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Canan YILDIRIM

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Dizgi

Burcu KARAMAN

BTE Öğretmeni

Eser İnceleme Komisyonu

Sibel GÜNAL ŞAHAN

Müdür Yardımcısı/İngilizce Öğretmeni

Nurdan Bora Yağcı

Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Öğretmeni

Barış KIZILAY

Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Öğretmeni

Hacer SARGIN

İngilizce Öğretmeni

Antalya Erünel Sosyal Bilimler Lisesi

Adres: Yeşilbayır M. Kanal C. No.35 Döşemealtı-ANTALYA

Telefon: 242- 443 19 29 / 242 - 443 19 30

Belgegeçer:0-242-4431942

E-posta adresi: 969464@meb.k12.tr

<http://antalyaerunalsbl.meb.k12.tr>

PREFACE

This is really very proud to write a few words about our new essential material for English Learning As a Foreign Language.

I have been learnig English since 1995 having seen already many ways of teaching and learning. It is very important to have very kinds of facilities in life itself; so as English! Our life is fertility!! It is a must that we can adore ourselves with our capabilities and we can trust what we believe!

We are doing such great jobs and one of them is this, dealing with English learning. All the things we do in ESBL are to the Youth whom they chatter the World and seize the days in their front.

Thanks to all you who have made very great efforts (**Deniz**, Hoşeda, Canan, Gamze, Hacer, Kadriye and Sibel...)

English

Saddle

Bag

Load

... will help you to do your best in your life!!!

Whenever you are, you are all one of ESBL members and deliver the life live souls with your works whether it is related to education or else.

We are with you ALWAYS...

Özgür UYGUR

Antalya Erünal Sosyal Bilimler Lisesi

WORKSHEETS

CONTENTS

- WORKSHEET 1 : Subject Pronouns and Verb “ To Be”
WORKSHEET 2 : Subjet and Object Pronouns
WORKSHEET 3 : Possessive Adjectives
WORKSHEET 4 : Possessive Pronouns
WORKSHEET 5 : Reflexive Pronouns
WORKSHEET 6 : Indefinite Pronouns
WORKSHEET 7 : Possessive “apostrophe –s-“ or “of “
WORKSHEET 8 : THE “Definite Article”, A/AN “Indefinite Article”
WORKSHEET 9 : Singular and Plural Nouns
WORKSHEET 10 : Countable and Uncountable Nouns
WORKSHEET 11 : Quantifiers Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / (a) Few / (a) Little
WORKSHEET 12 : Have Got/ Has Got
WORKSHEET 13 : Adjectives and Advervbs
WORKSHEET 14 : Comparatives of Adjectives
WORKSHEET 15 : Superlatives of Adjectives
WORKSHEET 16 : Enough/Too
WORKSHEET 17 : Adjectives ending with –ing or -ed
WORKSHEET 18 : Prepositions
WORKSHEET 19 : Modals (can/could/be able to)
WORKSHEET 20 : Modals (must.....
WORKSHEET 21 : Present Simple
WORKSHEET 22 : Present Continious
WORKSHEET 23 : Present Simple vs. Present Continious
WORKSHEET 24 : Past form of TO BE
WORKSHEET 25 : Present and Past Form of TO BE
WORKSHEET 26 : Simple Past
WORKSHEET 27 : Used to
WORKSHEET 28 : Past Continious
WORKSHEET 29 : Simple Past vs. Past Continious
WORKSHEET 30 : Present Perfect
WORKSHEET 31 : Present Perfect Continious
WORKSHEET 32 : Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense /
Present Perfect Tense vs Present Perfect Continious
WORKSHEET 33 : Past Perfect
WORKSHEET 34 : Past Perfect vs Past Perfect Continious
WORKSHEET 35 : Future “Going To”
WORKSHEET 36 : Future “Will”
WORKSHEET 37 : Future Perfect vs Future Perfect Continious
WORKSHEET 38 : Future Forms / Mixed
WORKSHEET 39 : Tense Review (Present Simple/ Present Continious/Simple Past)
WORKSHEET 40 : Tenses /Mixed (Rewrite and Combine)
WORKSHEET 41 : Correct Tense
WORKSHEET 42 : Conditionals TYPE 1/ UNLESS
WORKSHEET 43 : Conditionals TYPE 2

WORKSHEET 44 : Gerund and Infinitive

WORKSHEET 45 : Reported Speech

WORKSHEET 46 : Passive Voice

WORKSHEET 47 : Tag Questions

WORKSHEET 48 : So do I / Neither do I

WORKSHEET 49 : Coordinating Conjunctions

- so/but/and/or

- any more/any longer /no longer

- although/though/in spite of/despite

- in case/in case of

- for/during/while

- by/until

- so/such

WORKSHEET 1

SUBJECT : *Subject Pronouns and Verb “ To Be “*

“TO BE” etrafımızdaki nesnelere NİTELEMEK, ÖZELLİKLERİNİ, YERLERİNİ VE KONUMLARINI BELİRTMEK İSTEDİĞİMİZDE kullanacağımız temel fiildir. To be cümleleri kesinlikle EYLEM CÜMLESİ DEĞİLDİRLER.İçinde hareket, eylem içeren hiçbir yapıyı anlatamazlar.Present Tenselele AM /IS/ ARE olarak kullanılırlar.

A) 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

B) Fill in the blanks using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN’T, AREN’T”:

1. It an onion. (+)
2. Jasmine a student. (-)
3. Wefriends. (+)
4. I hungry. (-)
5. Mark 20 years old. (+)
6. A bee a big insect. (-)
7. Newsweek a magazine. (+)
8. I a professional football player. (-)
9. I know you. You in my class. (+)
- 10.Cows insects. They mammals. (- / +)
11. İzmir a city. (+)
12. He a postman. (+)
13. It nine o'clock. (+)
14. Manhattan an island. (-)
15. Mr. Richards a lawyer. (+)
16. Iill. I happy. (+ / -)
17. London a big city. (+)
18. Dave and Adrian sisters. They brothers. (- / +)
19. New York near to New Jersey. (+)
20. Susan and I teachers. We students. (- / +)

C) Fill in the blanks using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN’T, AREN’T”:

1. Germany, England, and Spain cities.
2. A lemon sweet. It sour.
3. Copper cheap. Diamonds expensive.
4. Airplanes slow. They fast.

5. Ice cream and candy sweet.
6. Today cloudy. It bright.
7. My brother married. He single.
8. I from Turkey. I from Canada.
9. Maths hard. It easy.
10. Mariah ... a beautiful girl. She ugly.

D) Rewrite the sentences by using “ IS, ISN’T, AM, AM NOT”:

1. London aren’t a country.*London isn’t a country*.....
2. The United States aren’t a city.
.....
3. An elephant am not a small animal.
.....
4. English and Turkish isn’t sister languages.
.....
5. Mercedes aren’t a bike.
.....
6. Is I a student ?
7. Mrs. Stuart aren’t a poor woman.
.....
8. Cigarettes isn’t good for people.
9. The North Pole am not hot.
10. Simon are from United Kingdom.

E) Complete this postcard by using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT , ISN’T,AREN’T”:

Hello!
 My name**is**..... Jack, and this**is**... Sue.
 She my sister. Sue twelve years old and I sixteen.
 We adults. We students. We Canadians. We
 Americans.
 We from Chicago. Chicago in the United States.

Best regards,
Jack

F) Write short sentences:

Example:

(Chris, 9, student, short, not Chinese)
*Chris is nine years old. He is a student. He is short. He isn’t Chinese*..... .

1. (Leonard and Mike, 25, firemen, tall, American)
.....
2. (Patty and Brian, 12, not electrician, short, not Turkish children)

-
3. (Natalie and I, nurse, not tall, French)
-
4. (Mark, 19, accountant, short, British)
-
5. (Cengiz, 23, lieutenant, not blonde, Turkish)
-

G) Build up sentences:

1. Mike / drummer (-) *Mike isn't a drummer*
2. Charlie and Chris / policemen(+)
3. Danny and Rick / singers (-)
4. Salem and Lucky / puppies (+)
5. Rome / London / cities (+)

H) Choose the best answer:

1. Maggie and Carol good friends.
 a) am b) are c) is d) isn't
2. Sue a science teacher.
 a) are not b) is c) are d) am
3. Mark Steven a student at Kennedy High School. It an old school.
 a) am / is b) are / is c) is / am d) is / is
4. Margarita from Spain. I from Turkey.
 a) is / am b) are / is c) am / is d) is / are
5. You and I at the same age.
 a) am isn't c) are d) is

I) Change the sentences into questions:


Example: *I am an engineer.* *Am I an engineer?.....*


1. You are ill.
2. Linda is a pretty girl.
3. Belinda is a singer.
4. Nick is an actor.
5. We are good friends.
6. He is an officer.
7. It is an eraser.
8. You and Eddie are partners.
9. Rosie is angry.
-
10. Jack and I aren't good swimmers.


J) Give a short and a long answer:


Example:  *Is it a car?*
What is it?


...No, it isn't.
...It is a house.....


1)  Is it a fish?
What is it?


8)  Is it Saturn?
What is it?


2)  Is it a river?
What is it?


9)  Is it a mountain? ...
What is it?


3)  Is it a radio?
.....
What is it?


10)  Is it a CD player?
.....
What is it?


4)  Are these tomatoes ?
.....
What are they?


11)  Are these farms?
.....
What are they ?

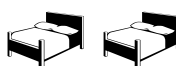
5)  Are these pencils ?
.....
What are they?

12)  Is this a motorcycle?
.....
What is it?

6)  Is it a school bus?
.....
What is it?

13)  Is it a bottle?
.....
What is it?

7)  Is it a horse?
.....
What is it?

14)  Are these tables?
.....
What are they ?

K) Give long answers:

Example: *Are you a scientist?Yes, I am a scientist.....*

1. Are you a student? Yes,
2. Is Tom in the park? No,
3. Is it a poetry book? Yes,
4. Are Mary and John friends? Yes,
5. Am I an executive ? No,
6. Is Thomas fifteen years old? Yes,
7. Are your earrings expensive? No,
8. Is ice cream hot ? No,
9. Are lemons yellow and sour? Yes,.....
10. Are Andy and Jack girls? No,

L) Build up questions and give answers:

Example: engineer / William *Is William an engineer? Yes, he is an engineer. (+)*

1. good rider / Steve ?
.....(+)
2. lazy students / Mark and Lucy?(-
)
3. soup / hot?
.....(+)
4. the baby / asleep? (-
)
5. basketball team / L.A. Lakers?
.....(+)

M) Answer these questions:

1. Are trees green or gray?
.....
2. Are clouds brown or white?
.....
3. Is it an English or French dictionary? (French)
.....
4. Is it a sports car or a classic car? (classic)
.....
5. Is Egypt in Europe or in Africa?
.....
6. Is it a butterfly or a bee? (butterfly)
.....
7. Are they skirts or pullovers? (pullovers)
.....
8. Is he an outlaw or a guardian? (outlaw)
.....

9. Is your father young or old? (old)

10. Are we army officers or police officers? (army)

N) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Sophia: I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Turner?
Jordan: Yes, I am. Are you English?
Sophia: Hector is. I am French. Are you from the United States?
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 a big city?
Hector: Yes, it is a big city. Sophia, are you from Lyon?
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! Are you and Sophia students?
Hector: I am a student. She is an actress in France. We are tourists in the United States.
Sophia: Are you a student, Jordan?
Jordan: No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I am on a holiday.

*** Give long answers. If the answer is negative, then give the right answer:**

Example: Is Sophia from Paris? ...No, she isn't..... She is from Lyon.....

1. Is Jordan from California?.....
2. Is Florence in Italy?

3. Are Sophia and Hector students?

4. Is Hector from Manchester?

5. Is Sophia a dancer?.....

Write True or False:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. T ... Hector is English. | 6. ... F Sophia is from the United States. |
| 2. Hector isn't from Manchester. | 7. ... Jordan is from New York City. |
| 3. London is not a big city. | 8. Florence is in Italy. |
| 4. Hector is a student. | 9. Jordan is a teacher. |
| 5. Sophia is an actress in London. | 10. Sophia and Hector are tourists. |

“Imagination rules the world.”
(Napoleon Bonaparte)

WORKSHEET 2

SUBJECT : *Subject and Object pronouns*

SUBJECT PRONOUNS(Şahıs Zamirleri)		OBJECT PRONOUNS (Nesne zamirleri)		
singular	I	Ben	me	Beni, bana
	you	Sen	you	Seni, sana, sizi, size
	he	O (erkek)	him	Onu, ona (erkek)
	she	O (bayan)	her	Onu, ona (dişi)
	it	O (cansız)	it	Onu, ona (cansız)
plural	we	Biz	us	Bizi, bize
	you	Siz	you	Sizi, size
	they	Onlar	them	Onları, onlara

A) Complete the sentences using a subject or an object pronoun.

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: say that '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.

B) 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**.

C) Rewrite 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 the radio on.
.....
3. The teacher is asking Jane a question.
.....
4. Take your shoes off.
.....
5. The man is looking at Ali and me.
.....
6. Jim is giving his father some tea.
.....
7. This is the dog's meat. Give the meat to the dog.
.....
8. Is Tom eating any oranges?
.....
9. Give the milk to that cat.
.....
10. Could you pass the salt to your mother?
.....

D) Fill in the blanks with ME, YOU, HIM, HER, THEM, US, IT:

1. We are playing in the garden and Jim is playing with
2. Are the lights on? Turn off!
3. Where is my book? I'm looking for
4. She is very tired. Help
5. I'm very thirsty. Give a glass of water.
6. This is Ahmet's pen. Give it to
7. Look at Are they your friends?
8. Are you John Brown? There is a letter for

E) Fill in the blank with the "Subject pronouns and Object pronouns"

1. I can't find my ticket. I think I must have lost it
2. My grandparents live in Dublin. They often come and see
3. Where is Jenny? Have you seen today?
4. I saw them at the restaurant were having lunch.
5. Both my sister and would love to visit New York one day.
6. I don't think the shop is open. usually closes at 6.00.
7. I have to go. If anyone phones, please tellI'm out.
8. Neither my sister nor have been to New York.
9. Can you remind to buy some tea when we go out?
10. Paul is on holiday. I received a letter from Yesterday.
11. Jenny, there's someone on the phone for you! 'What do want?'
12. He and I were right, but no one believed

"Happiness is the highest level of success."

WORKSHEET 3

SUBJECT : Possessive Adjectives

İngilizce possessive adjectives konusu, Türkçe İyelik sıfatları - İyelik eki konusuna karşılık gelir. SAHİP OLMA DURUMLARINI BELİRTMEDE KULLANILIRLAR. İsimlerden önce kullanılırlar.

Personal pronouns (şahıs zamirleri)	Possessive adjectives (iyelik sıfatları)
I	my benim
you	your senin
he	his onun
she	her onun
it	Its onun
we	our bizim
you	your senin
they	their onların

A) Fill in the blanks with MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR:

1. This is Tim. car is very fast.
2. Jane and I are in the garden. books are in the classroom.
3. Are you a driver? Where is car?
4. I am a driver? This is school.
5. She is my friend. name is Meltem.
6. These are Mr. and Mrs. Brown. That's house.
7. Look at that cat. eyes are green.
8. Your friend and you are sad today. What's problem?
9. That's Mr. Green. He is driving car.
10. Ali's and Can's bags are heavy. bags are full.
11. Gökçe and Meltem are listening to pop music..... mother is cooking in the kitchen.
12. The dog is eating a bone. teeth are very sharp.
13. Are you and your sister ready? friend is waiting for you in the car.
14. A: What's job?
B: I'm a mechanic.
15. Madonna is a famous singer. new records are great.
16. Robert has got a dog. name is Bingo.
17. We have got a new house in İzmir. new house is very large.
18. The boys are riding bicycles in the garden.
19. Ayşegül is going to school. school is very far.
20. Sue and Mary are wearing ear-rings. ear-rings are silver.

B) Complete 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 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?

C) Rewrite these sentences using HE, SHE, IT, THEY, WE, HIS, HER, THEIR, OUR, ITS:

1. Jane's father is very thin.

2. Men's trousers are very expensive.

3. Jim's shirt is very long.

4. Is your brother a businessman?

5. My mother and I would like some tea.

6. These are Ayşe's and my books.

7. Mrs. Brown's daughters are in the garden.

8. Where is Gökçe's mother?

9. My father's car is blue.

10. That rabbit is grey. The rabbit's ears are long.

11. The students' books are in the classroom.

12. This is Mrs. Brown's coat, but these are the children's coats.

D) Fill in the blank with " Possessive adjectives"

1. The pen belongs to Mr. Grant. It's his pen.

2. The book belongs to Mary. It's book.

3. The suits belong to the boys. They're suits.

4. The house belongs to us. It's house.

5. The eraser belongs to Fred. It's eraser.

6. Those shoes belong to the children. They're shoes.

7. The hat belongs to you. It's hat.
8. The hats belong to you. They're hats.
9. The notebook belongs to me. It'snotebook.
10. This pen belongs to Mrs. Williams. It's pen.

**“To accomplish great things, we
must not only act, but also dream,
not only plan, but also believe.”**

(Anatole France)

WORKSHEET 4

SUBJECT : *Possessive Pronouns*

possessive pronouns (iyelik zamirleri)	örnek cümleler
mine benimki	This is my car, it's mine (O benimkidir)
yours seninki	This is your car, it's yours (O seninkidir)
his onunki (erkek)	This is his car, it's his (O, onunkidir)
hers onunki (bayan)	This is her car, it's hers (O, onunkidir)
its onunki (hayvan ve cansız)	This is it's cottage,this is its .(O, onunkidir)
ours bizimki	This is our car, it's ours (O, bizimkidir)
theirs onlarınki	This is their car, it's theirs (O, onlarınkidir)

A) Rewrite the underlined words using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:

1. This is Ayşe's coat.
.....

2. It is my chocolate. Don't eat!
.....

3. That red book is not Can's book. His book is blue.
.....

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 your glasses. My glasses aren't on the table. They are in my bag.
.....

B) Fill in the blanks using MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, OURS, THEIRS:

1. A: Is this John's tie?

B: Yes, it is

2. My umbrella isn't black. is grey.

3. There is a car near your house. Is it ?

4. That green shirt isn't Ayşe's. is blue.

5. Pass this ball to us. It is

6. They don't like sandwiches. These sandwiches are not

7. 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?

B: No, is very old.

10. Can I take your pen? is at home.

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.
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?

D) Fill in each blank with the "possessive pronoun"

1. This is her office. This is
2. That is my pen. It is.....
3. These CDs belong to me. They are
4. Is this your hat? Is it.....?
5. That is my cat. That is
6. This is your pencil. This is
7. This is her present. This is
8. This is our house. This house is
9. That book belongs to me. It is
10. This chair belongs to my mum. This chair is.....

E) Complete the sentences with the "Possessive pronoun"

1. *It is Jane's car. It's hers*
2. It isn't my book is in my bedroom.
3. Oh no! I have forgotten my book. Can you lend me?
4. I met Ken yesterday. My bicycle is more beautiful than
5. I like my job but Lucy doesn't like
6. Whose pen is it? David, is it
7. No, it isn't it must be Jenny's.
8. Mary went to the cinema with her children last Sunday. We visited a museum with
9. This house isn't the Smiths is in Market Street.
10. It isn't Mary's birthday today is on February 10th.
11. Mark's car is not red. is blue.
12. The Biggs haven't got an old car is new.

"The spirit, the will to win, and the will to excel are the things that endure. These qualities are so much more important than the events that occur."

(Vince Lombardi)

WORKSHEET 5

SUBJECT : Reflexive Pronouns

<i>I</i>	<i>myself</i>	<i>I cut myself with a knife (Bıçakla kendimi kestim)</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>yourself/yourselfes</i>	<i>You cut yourself with a knife (Bıçakla kendini kestin)</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>himself</i>	<i>He cut himself with a knife (Bıçakla kendisini kesti)</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>herself</i>	<i>She cut herself with a knife (Bıçakla kendisini kesti)</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>ourselves</i>	<i>We cut ourselves with a knife (Bıçakla kendimizi kestik)</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>themselves</i>	<i>They cut themselves with a knife (Bıçakla kendilerini kestiler)</i>

By edatı ile kullanılan dönüşlü zamirler, cümledeki fiilin gösterdiği eylemi ÖZDENİN KENDİ KENDİNE, KİMSENİN YARDIMI OLMASIZIN YAPTIĞI ANLAMINI VERİRLER.

A) Complete the sentences using MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF,

OURSelves, YOURSelves, THEMSelves:

1. Sue's children are too young to look after
2. 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
4. 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?
7. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy at the disco last night?
8. I taught to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.

B) Complete each sentence using BY + A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

1. A: Who did you go to the cinema with?
B: Nobody, I went
2. Since the old lady's husband died, she's been living
3. Did someone help you move all the furniture, or did you do it all ?
4. They need some help; they can't manage
5. The dog opened the door

C) Complete the sentences using a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

1. I didn't buy that cake from the shop. I made it
2. A: Who built your swimming pool for you?
B: Nobody. We built it
3. Did someone phone the doctor for you? Or did you phone him?

4. 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) Finish the sentences with a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN:

1. He looked at in the mirror.
2. 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
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) Complete the answers to the questions using MYSELF, YOURSELF, ITSELF etc.

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

“To accomplish great things, we must not only act, but also dream, not only plan, but also believe.”

(Anatole France)

WORKSHEET 6

SUBJECT : Indefinite Pronouns

SOME- / ANY- / EVERY- / NO- with -body / -one / -thing / -where

A) Complete the sentences using SOMEONE / ANYONE / NO ONE / SOMETHING / ANYTHING / NOTHING / SOMEWHERE / ANYWHERE / NOWHERE / EVERYONE / EVERYTHING / EVERYWHERE:

1. Do you have in your pocket?
2. Bob doesn't have in his pocket.
3. My roommate is speaking to on the phone.
4. Ann didn't tell her secret.
5. I talked to at the phone company about my bill.
6. Jane gave me for my birthday.
7. Paul didn't give me for my birthday.
8. Did Paul give you for your birthday?
9. My brother is sitting at his desk, and he is writing a letter to
10. A: The room is empty.
B: You're right. There is to talk to here.
11. A: What did you do last night?
B: I didn't do
12. They won't go after dark.
13. A: Does have a red pen?
B: Yes. Betty does.
14. If wants to leave early, he or she can.
15. There is at the door. Can you go and see who it is?

B) Complete the sentences using SOMEONE / ANYONE / NO ONE / SOMETHING / ANYTHING / NOTHING / SOMEWHERE / ANYWHERE / NOWHERE / EVERYONE / EVERYTHING / 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.
5. can make her happy because she is very sad now.
6. I opened the door but there was there.
7. telephoned the police but he didn't give his name.
8. Is living in that house? It looks empty.
9. I heard falling down the stairs.
10. is here, no absentees.
11. Jane was very hungry, so she wanted to go to eat a hamburger.
12. John went exciting last week.
13. She stayed in İstanbul for a month and visited in this city.
14. What's wrong? Have you got in your eye?
15. 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) Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning:

**Example: There wasn't anyone in front of me in the cinema.
 There was no one in front of me in the cinema.**

1. They don't know anyone in this town.
 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. She didn't tell anybody about her plans.
 She told
7. I didn't say anything.
 I said
8. The station isn't anywhere near here.
 The station is
9. I don't want anything to drink.
 I want
10. We did nothing during our vacation.
 We

D) Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box:

somebody anybody nobody everybody

- a) Woman : Hello. Can I speak to**somebody** in the Accounts Office, please?
 Man : I'm sorry, madam. It's after 6:00. There isn't in the Accounts Office now. has gone home.
 Woman : But I must speak to today.
 Man : I'm sorry. There's here. Can you phone back in the morning? There will be here then.

something anything nothing everything

- b) Mother : Would you like to eat?
 Daughter : No, thanks. I don't want at the moment, thank you.
 Mother : But you've had to eat all day. Is all right?

Are you feeling ill?

Daughter : No. Don't worry. is fine. I'm just not hungry. That's all.

somewhere anywhere nowhere everywhere

c) Man : I've got to stay. I need for two nights.
I've tried all the hotels near here, but is full. I can't find a
room
.....

E) Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets:

1. There isn't anything in the fridge. (nothing)
..... ***There's nothing in the fridge.***
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)
.....

Don't you get it?
This very second you could be
doing something you love and
dream about doing. So do it!
NOW!

WORKSHEET 7

SUBJECT : *Possessive “apostrophe –s-“ or “of”*

İngilizcede iyelik bildirmek için apostrophe s ('s) ve "of" kullanılır. GENELLİKLE “S” CANLI VARLIKLAR İÇİN KULLANILIR.

İngilizce "of" kelimesinin iyelik eki olarak kullanımı şu şekildedir. (ISIM + OF + ISIM)

A) Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets with the POSSESSIVE ‘S or OF:

Example: Have you seen *Steven Spielberg’s new film?* (the new film / Steven Spielberg)
Have you repaired *the wheel of the bicycle?* (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)
4. The bus crashed into (the back / my car)
5. We heard the news from (a friend / the 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) Complete 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.
5. 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) Rewrite the following using the correct POSSESSIVE form:

1. the butterflies – the wings *the butterflies’ wings*
2. the students – the books
3. drive – three hours
4. the department store – the staff
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 decision
16. my physics professor – the report
17. the park – the playground
18. the Smiths – the car
19. my mother-in-law – the garden

D) Answer the questions:

1. Is this your car?
No, *it isn't. It's Ben's.* (Ben)
2. Are these your boots?
No, (Jim)
3. Are these Sue's glasses?
No, (Eric)
4. Is that your dress?
No,
.....(Karen)
5. Is this my jacket?
No, (Mr.
Jackson)
6. Are these your shirts?
No,
.....(Mike)
7. Is that your grandmother's dress?
No, (my
mother)

E) Complete the sentences. Use -'s or -s'

1. David and Sue are husband and wife. David is Sue husband.
2. This car belongs to Ann. It's Ann car.
3. The king lives in a very beautiful palace. The king palace is very beautiful.
4. I was at Elena at her house last night. I was at Elena house last night.
5. All the students have put their books on the table. All students books are on the table.
6. My sister was born on 28th June. The 28th June is my sister birthday.
7. Mrs. Penn makes delicious cakes. Mrs. Penn cakes are delicious.
8. My grandparents have a house next door to us. My grandparents house is next door to ours.
9. Mr and Mrs Smith have a daughter, Mary. Mr and Mrs Smith are Mary parents.

F) Complete the sentences with "Apostrophe"

1. This is Mark's. (Mark) car.

2. Shall we go to the (Smiths)?
3. (John) sister has a lot of books.
4. After only two (hour) sleep I had to go to work.
5. (John and Mary) house has a blue door.
6. I had a letter in this (morning) post.
7. This is my (son) new bike.
8. These are the (boys) new bikes.
9. My (parents) house is big.
10. (Men) suits can be found on the first floor

**“It doesn't matter what you are
thinking, or what fear you have,
if you just do it! Action is the only
thing that matters.. I can see that at
the end of my life, I am not going to
look back and say,
"I wish I had taken more action".
A- Diana von Welanetz Wentworth”**

WORKSHEET 8

SUBJECT : Definite Article *THE* / Indefinite Articles *A - AN*

İngilizcede "The", Definite article belirlilik tanıtıcısı'dır. Belirlilik ifade eder. **DAHA ÖNCE BAHSEDİLMİŞ BİR ŞEYDEN BAHSEDERKEN KULLANILIR.** Yani bir kelimenin başına "the" tanıtıcısı gelmesi için, o kelimenin, söyleyen ve dinleyen tarafından **BİLİNEN BİRŞEY OLMASI GEREKİR.**

"A" ve "an" tanımlayıcıları **BELİRGİN OLMAYAN İSİMLERDEN ÖNCE KULLANILIR.** İletişim içinde olduğunuz nesne ile ilgili özel olarak bilmediğiniz bir bilgiye işaret eder. Türkçede "Bir" (1) anlamına gelirler.

A) Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.

1. There was waiter standing at entrance of restaurant. I ordered him glass of vodka with some juice in it.
2. There was question I wanted to ask biology teacher about kangaroo. She had said kangaroo carried her baby in kind of bag in front part of her body. I wanted to know how many baby kangaroos 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?
6. Can you show me that book, please?
7. What's name of woman in blue dress?
8. water turns into ice at 0 degree C.
9. I like steak, but I don't like eggs.
10. She lives in nice flat on fifth floor of old house.
11. 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) Put in A / AN or THE. Sometimes you don't need either word – you leave it blank.

1. John Colloway is bank manager. He works in bank in center of London. Every morning he gets up at seven o'clock, has breakfast and cup of coffee, and reads "Times". Then he goes to work by bus. In morning, he usually makes telephone calls, sees customers and dictates letters. He has lunch at restaurant near bank. In afternoon he works until five or five-thirty, and then goes home. He doesn't work on Saturdays or Sundays; he goes to cinema or reads. He likes novels and history. He is not married. He has sister in Oxford and brother in London.
2. Have you got camera?
3. You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
4. 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.
6. I'm looking for job. And did Ann get job she applied for?
7. Did police find person who stole your bicycle?
8. We went out for meal last night. restaurant we went to was excellent.
9. This morning I had boiled egg and toast for breakfast.
10. Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.
11. I went into the shop and asked to speak to manager.
12. There's no need to buy any milk. milkman brings it every morning.
13. It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in garden.
14. 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.
2. I had very bad night; I didn't sleep wink.
3. He is vegetarian; 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 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 Scotsmen before and they are all same.
10. "..... modern burglars don't hide under beds." said her daughter.

11. most of stories that people tell about Irish aren't true.
12. Like many women, she loves tea parties and gossip.
13. On Sundays my father stays in bed till ten o'clock, reading Sunday papers.
14. I have little money left; let's have dinner in restaurant.
15. - 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 to church in morning, and in afternoon goes to visit friends.

D) Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed.

1. Tobacco is one of most important products of South.
2. fresh air is needed by all people.
3. cotton which comes from Alabama is better than cotton which comes from Oklahoma.
4. air in this room is fresh.
5. important products which we get from India are tea, cotton, and rice.
6. telephone seldom rings in our home.
7. silver is conductor of electricity.
8. I get on train at same place every day.
9. rain and sun are needed for raising of..... vegetables.
10. Mary is waving to us from across street.
11. sun is shining but part of sky is still covered with clouds.
12. women use much make-up.
13. Sometimes everyone must take medicine.
14. coffee will keep you awake all night.
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.

E) Some of the blank spaces below need ARTICLES, others do not. Fill in the articles where needed.

1. He went to Spain last month.
2. When you go to Spain, be sure to see Madrid.
3. He works in building on corner of Tenth Ave. and 62nd St.
4. Tokyo is largest city in World.
5. traffic on Jones Avenue is heavy.

6. Miami is center of tobacco industry.
7. Rio Grande River forms boundary between U.S. and Mexico.
8. rivers ofeastern part of United States flow toward 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.
15. President will be on TV tonight.

**“If we are to achieve results never
before accomplished, we must
expect to employ methods never
before attempted.”**

(Francis Bacon)

WORKSHEET 9

SUBJECT : *Singular / Plural Nouns*

Genelde tekil isimlerin sonuna -s eki getirilerek çoğul yapılır.

tekil	çoğul	tekil anlamı	çoğul anlamı
dog	dogs	köpek	köpekler
apple	apples	elma	elmalar
boy	boys	erkek çocuk	erkek çocuklar
girl	girls	kız çocuk	kız çocuklar
pencil	pencils	kurşun kalem	kurşun kalemler
cup	cups	fincan	fincanlar
boy	boys	erkek çocuk	erkek çocuklar

Sonu "o" ile biten isimler (-es) alır:	potato - potatoes
Sonu "x" ile biten isimler (-es) alır:	fox - foxes
Sonu "s" ile biten isimler (-es) alır:	glass - glasses
Sonu "f / fe" ile biten isimler (-ves) alır:	wolf - wolves
Sonu "y" ile biten isimlerde bir önceki harf de sessiz ise "y" düşer ve (-ies) eki gelir:	story - stories,
Sonu "ch/sh" ile biten isimler (-es) alır:	dish-dishes
Bunlar dışında kalan diğer isimler (-s) alır:	books, kids, pencils gibi...

A) For each of the following sentences, change the subject of the verb to the plural.

Is this ready? Are these ready?

This towel is fluffy. These towels are fluffy.

1. This was finished last week.....
2. Is that radiator working?
3. This picture is ours.
4. That has been completed.
5. This was designed by his aunt.....
6. That does not need to be altered.....
7. This table is made of wood.
8. Has that student seen the play?
9. This umbrella is new.
10. That river flows through the mountains.

B) For each of the following sentences, change the subject of the verb to the plural,

The beach is supervised by lifeguards. The beaches are supervised by lifeguards.

The class was visiting the museum. The classes were visiting the museum.

1. The box was empty.....
2. The river flows to the sea.....
3. The bush has grown in the last two months.....
4. The hat was on sale.....
5. The bench is made of stone.
.....
6. The plant has been watered.
7. The hedge is being trimmed.....
8. The process was invented last year.
9. The sketch is nearly finished.
.....
10. The breeze was warm.
11. The wall is being painted.
.....

12. The church is two hundred years old.
.....
13. The bridge will soon be completed.
.....
14. The carpet has been cleaned.
15. The branch is covered with ice.

C) Rewrite the following sentences, changing the subjects and verbs from the plural to the singular.

These were on sale. This was on sale.
Are these books interesting? Is this book interesting?

1. These were necessary.....
2. Those colours are beautiful.
3. Are these bells too loud?
.....
4. Have those been polished?
.....
5. These shirts are clean.
6. Those windows are on the west side of the house.
7. Are these correct?
8. These boys like to play soccer.....
9. Those are sufficient.
10. Those curtains are crimson.

D) Change to the plural

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. flower | 2. boat | 3. woman | 4. city |
| 5. umbrella | 6. address..... | 7. knife | 8. sandwich |
| 9. family | 10. foot | 11. holiday | 12. potato |
| 13. baby..... | 14. foot..... | 15. man..... | 16. mouse..... |
| 17. Penny..... | 18. brush..... | 19. box..... | 20. tooth..... |
| 21. leaf..... | 22. hobby..... | 23. woman..... | 24. child..... |
| 25. Match..... | 26. dress..... | 27. country..... | 28. sheep..... |

E) Write the plural form of the words in brackets "Irregular plural"

1. When it's sunny outside, many children (child) play in the park.
2. Logically, cats are supposed to hunt..... (mouse).
3. More and more..... (man) are taking dance lessons.
4. In autumn, (leaf) fall from the trees. They're most often red, orange and yellow.
5. When it's very cold in winter, (people) prefer to stay at home.

6. When..... (thief) are arrested, they usually go to jail.
7. 007 is one of the most famous..... (spy) in the world.
8. It's very rare to see 2(oasis) in the desert. It could be a mirage instead.
9. My mum has so many.....(dress) that she doesn't know how many she's got.
10. Oh ! Look at this flock of..... (sheep) : they're completely shorn !

F) Rewrite the following sentences with “Irregular plurals”

1. *The cherry is very sweet... The cherries are very sweet.*
2. My dress is beautiful.
3. The tomato is red.
4. This story is incredible.
5. My sister wants a kiss.
6. The baby is coming.
7. The bus is late.
8. We have a child.....
9. She has a tooth.....
10. I saw a mouse.....

**Successful people tend to become
more successful because
they are always thinking about
their successes.**

(Brian Tracy)

WORKSHEET 10

SUBJECT : *Countable / Uncaountable Nouns*

Sayılabilen isimleri tanımak kolaydır. SAYABİLDİĞİMİZ ŞEYLER “countable nouns” dir. Örnek: “pen”. Kalemı sayabiliriz. Sayılabilen isimlerin tekilleri 'a', 'an' tanımlayıcılarından BİRİSİNİ alır ve çoğul olabilir.

Sayılabilen isimler tekil veya çoğul olabilirler

a cat	a man	the morning	this bus	an armchair
cats	men	the mornings	these buses	two armchairs

İngilizcede bazı isimler sayılmazlar. BUNLAR SIVI VE TOZ HALİNDEKİ MADDELER ve bazı soyut isimlerdir. SAYILAMAYAN İSİMLER parçalara bölünemeyen yapıda olanlardır. Sayılamayan (uncountable) isimler ise çoğul yapılamazlar. Onları sayamayız.

Sayılamayan isimler her zaman tekil kullanılır.

İSİM	sugar (şeker)	water (su)	cheese (peynir)
UNCOUNTABLE SAYILAMAZ	You can't count sugar. (Şekeri sayamazsınız).	You can't count water. (Suyu sayamazsınız.)	You can't count cheese. (Peyniri sayamazsınız)

A) Fill in the blanks with the “uncountable or countable”

- Homework
- Apple
- Straw.....
- Hair.....
- music
- star
- chair
- butter
- bread
- cat
- Liberty.....
- Money.....
- Time.....
- car
- friend
- noise
- rice
- bell.....

19. milk

20. information.....

B) Fill in the blanks with "How much or how many"

1. I need some time. How much do you need?
2. People will come, do you think?
3. French words do you know?
4. French grammar does he know ?
5. rooms are there in the castle?
6. I need some money do you need?
7. children has she got?
8. women will like that new fashion?
9. We must buy some water..... is left?
10. bottles of water do we need?
11. coffee do you drink in a day?
12. cups of coffee?
13. languages does your teacher speak?
14. money do you have with you?
15. milk do you usually drink a day?
16. people are there in your English class?
- 17..... did your pen cost?
18. exercises have you done in this book?

C) Fill in the blanks with "Some and any"

1. Fred is very busy : he doesn't have any time.
2. Let's listen to music and watch the stars in the sky!
3. We need butter and bread for dinner.
4. I have very old books! do you want to see them?
5. Rachel meets friends at the weekend.
6. Do you have orange juice ? I don't see it in the fridge.
7. No, I don't ! But I have grapefruit if you want !
8. Do you want ? ... Oh yes please.
9. Silly boys! They went to town without money !

Accept the past for what it was.
Acknowledge the present for what
it is. Anticipate the future for
what it can become.

(Tracy L. McNair)

WORKSHEET 11

SUBJECT : Quantifiers

Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / (a) Few / (a) Little

Ad belirleyicilerinin bir bölümü MİKTAR belirtir. Bunların kimileri sadece sayılabilir adları niteler. Kimileri sayılamaz adları niteler, kimileri de ikisini de niteler. MİKTAR BELİRLEYİCİLERİ aşağıdaki tabloda ayrıntılı olarak görebilirsiniz.

a few (sayılabilen çoğul isim) / a little (sayılamayan isim)

HOW MANY? soru ifadesi sayılabilir isimlerle kullanılır. ?HOW MUCH? soru ifadesi sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.

SOME" sayılabilir –sayılamayan isimlerle birlikte OLUMLU CÜMLELER içerisinde kullanılır

"ANY" OLUMSUZ VE SORU cümlelerinde kullanılır.

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.
11. I have tea, but I don't have sugar.
12. Is there meat at home?
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.

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

	tomatoes	potatoes	meat	bread
Teresa	*		*	*
Richard + Jenny	*	*	*	
Mark		*	*	*
Sally	*		*	*

1. *Teresa has got some tomatoes, some meat and some bread but she hasn't got any potatoes.*
2. Richard and Jenny

-
3. Mark
-
-
4. Sally
-
-
-

C) Fill in HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, A FEW, A LITTLE, SOME or ANY:

1. A: bananas would you like, sir?
B: Just, please.
2. A: Can I have milk?
B: Sorry, we haven't got milk.
3. A: bread would you like?
B: Just, please.
4. A: carrots do we have?
B: We have only
5. A: oranges do we need?
B: We don't need oranges.
6. A:sugar would you like in your coffee?
B: Just, please.
7. A: Could I have tea, please?
B: Of course. Would you like biscuits, too?
8. A: Is there wine in the fridge?
B: No, we need to buy
9. A: flour does she need?
B: Just
10. A: Have you got potatoes?
B: Yes. would you like?

D) Fill in SOME, ANY, MUCH or MANY:

1. A: I'd like eggs, please.
B: Of course. How would you like?
A: Six, please. Are there tomatoes?
B: Certainly. How do you need?
A: A kilo, please.
2. A: I'd like olive oil.
B: How do you need?
A: Half a bottle. Is there flour?
B: Certainly. How do you need?
A: A kilo, please.

E) Fill in HOW MUCH or HOW MANY:

1. potatoes do we need?
2. sugar would you like?
3. milk is there in the fridge?
4. eggs do you want?
5. ham do you need?

F) Write (C) for the correct sentences, as in the example:

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. a. Would you like some orange juice?
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.
b. I'd like a rice for lunch.
6. a. Would you like some bread?
b. Do you like some bread?
7. a. No thanks. I don't want any coffee.
b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.
8. a. "Here's your hamburger."
"How many is it?"
b. "Here's your hamburger."
"How much is it?"
9. a. How much you want?
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?

Having conceived of his purpose, a man should mentally mark out a straight pathway to its achievement, looking neither to the right or to the left, but straight.

(James Allen)

WORKSHEET 12

SUBJECT : *Have got / Has got*

<i>Olumlu cümle</i>	<i>Olumsuz cümleler (iki türlü)</i>	
I have a brother.	I haven't got a brother.	I don't have a brother.
You have a sister.	You haven't got a sister.	You don't have a sister.
He has a cat.	He has not got a cat.	He doesn't have a cat.
She has a dog.	She hasn't got a dog.	She doesn't have a dog.
It has Bluetooth.	It hasn't got Bluetooth.	It doesn't have Bluetooth.
We have books.	We haven't got books.	We don't have books.
You have a nice room.	You haven't got a nice room.	You don't have a nice room.
They have pets.	They haven't got pets.	They don't have pets.

DO / DOES	HAVE / HAS
Do I have time?	Have I got time?
Do you have pets?	Have you got pets?
Does he have a computer?	Has he got a computer?
Does she have a mobile phone?	Has she got a mobile phone?
Does it have mudguards?	Has it got mudguards?
Do we have ketchup?	Have we got ketchup?
Do you have a yellow car?	Have you got a yellow car?
Do they have nice teachers?	Have they got nice teachers?

"**To Have**" fiili GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN olarak kullanılmak istendiğinde, "**had**" şekline dönüşür.

A) Complete these with "have.-has -had"

- 1.Why are you holding your face like that? Have you got or Do you have a toothache?
- 2..... a bicycle when you were a child?
- 3.I don't eat much during the day. I never lunch.
- 4.When you did the exam, time to answer all the questions?
- 5.I met Ann in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and a chat.
6. you got a pet?
- 7.How many books you got?
- 8.My father got a new red car.
- 9.They got any CD by Madonna.
- 10.She got any computer in her bedroom.
11. He..... got a dog.
- 12.I got new friends in my city.
- 13.I got any children.

- 14..... got six brothers and one sister.
- 15.He a wart on the end of his nose!
- 16.When I was little, I a red tricycle.
- 17.Michael a fast car.
- 18.Johnny and Tony ten years of experience in this field.
- 19.Sherry..... been with this firm for over ten years!
- 20..... you ever had plastic surgery done?
- 21.Have you ever a nightmare about spiders?
- 22.She had a terrible day!
- 23.She looked as if she just seen a ghost walk by !

B) Write negative sentences with have. Some are present (can't) and some are past (couldn't).

1. I can't make a phone call. (any change) I haven't got any change.
2. I couldn't read the notice. (my glasses)
.....
3. I can't climb up onto the roof. (a ladder)
4. We couldn't visit the museum. (enough time).....
5. He couldn't find his way to our house. (a map).....
6. She can't pay her bills. (any money).....
7. They can't get into the house. (a key).....
8. I couldn't take any photographs. (a camera)

**“Approach the start of each day
with something in mind and end
the day with one word.. .DONE.”**

WORKSHEET 13

SUBJECT : *Adjectives and Adverbs*

Bir İSMİ TANIMLAYAN SÖZCÜĞE SIFAT (adjective) denir: a pretty girl, rainy weather, hardworking students, a difficult question. ZARF (adverb) ise öncelikle BİR FİİLİ TANIMLAYAN SÖZCÜKTÜR: speak fluently, walk slowly, cook well, play badly.

ADJECTIVES (sıfatlar) isimden önce gelirler

<i>a beautiful picture</i>	<i>(güzel bir resim)</i>	<i>the strong horse</i>	<i>(Güçlü at)</i>
<i>This is a nice cake.</i>	<i>(Bu güzel bir kek tir.)</i>	<i>They're nice people.</i>	<i>(Onlar iyi insanlardır.)</i>
<i>It's an expensive car</i>	<i>(Bu pahalı bir araba)</i>	<i>"It's a cheap car.</i>	<i>(Bu ucuz bir araba.)</i>
<i>He's a good boy</i>	<i>(O iyi bir çocuk)</i>	<i>He's a bad boy</i>	<i>(O kötü bir çocuk.)</i>
<i>He's a tall man.</i>	<i>(O uzun bir adam.)</i>	<i>He's a short man</i>	<i>(O kısa bir adam.)</i>

ZARFLAR genellikle sıfatların SONLARINA (-LY) TAKISI GETİRİLEREK elde edilir.

<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>adverb</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>badly</i>	<i>agile</i>	<i>agilely</i>	<i>specific</i>	<i>specifically</i>
<i>complete</i>	<i>completely</i>	<i>sole</i>	<i>solely</i>	<i>favorable</i>	<i>favorably</i>
<i>normal</i>	<i>normally</i>	<i>whole</i>	<i>wholly</i>	<i>humble</i>	<i>humbly</i>
<i>surprising</i>	<i>surprisingly</i>	<i>dull</i>	<i>dully</i>	<i>simple</i>	<i>simply</i>
<i>dramatic</i>	<i>dramatically</i>	<i>full</i>	<i>fully</i>	<i>happy</i>	<i>happily</i>
<i>scientific</i>	<i>scientifically</i>	<i>shrill</i>	<i>shrilly</i>	<i>shy</i>	<i>shyly</i>
<i>true</i>	<i>truly</i>	<i>due</i>	<i>duly</i>	<i>sly</i>	<i>slyly</i>
<i>busy</i>	<i>busily</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>easily</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>easily</i>

A) Write what the underlined word is; adjective or adverb:

1. Fast runners win races. *adjective*
2. Mathematics is difficult.
3. She's a good typist.
4. She behaved rudely to her boss.
5. You've done well in your test.
6. The clowns are very funny.
7. She's a pretty girl.
8. He runs fast.
9. Ann is very sad.
10. She plays the piano beautifully.
11. Father is very busy in his office.
12. The doctor arrived immediately.

B) Underline the correct item:

1. He left the room **quiet** / quietly.
2. Jane works **hard** / **hardly**.
3. He's a very **nice** / **nicely** man.
4. The sun is shining **bright** / **brightly**.
5. Smoking is **bad** / **badly** for your health.
6. She behaves very **good** / **well**.
7. He always dresses **smart** / **smartly**.
8. He shouted **angry** / **angrily** at me.
9. This chair is **comfortable** / **comfortably**.
10. He smiled **sad** / **sadly**.
11. You drive very **slow** / **slowly**.

C) Complete these sentences:

1. There was some **heavy** rain last night.
Yes, it rained very *heavily*
2. Aren't the children **quiet**!
Yes, they're working very
3. James has a **loud** voice.
Yes, he always talks very
4. Isn't the teacher **angry**!
Yes, he's shouting very
5. Angela's very **happy** today!
Yes, she's laughing very
6. The telephone rang in the middle of the night. Nick was very **sleepy**.
He answered it very
7. Kate likes playing **slow** music.
Yes, she's playing this piece very

D) Complete the sentence with the correct word from the brackets:

Example: Mice move *quietly* (quiet / quietly)

1. This exercise is (easy / easily)
2. These people are speaking (quiet / quietly)
3. Mr. Brown can speak English (good / well)
4. Tigers are animals. (brave / bravely)
5. The footballer is (tired / tiredly)
6. Cheetahs run (quick / quickly)
7. She is lifting the weight (easy / easily)
8. The children are playing (happy / happily)
9. Tony is a skier. (good / well)

E) Supply the proper form, ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:

1. He always does his homework (careful).
2. He is a very (careful) student.
3. Come (quick). We need your help.
4. You should drive more (slow) along this road.
5. 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 (permanent).
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).
16. I agree with you (complete) in that matter.
17. 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).

“The past is over.. .forget it. The future holds hope.. .reach for it.”

Charles R. Swindoll

WORKSHEET 14

SUBJECT : *Comparatives of ADJECTIVES*

Bir şahıs veya şeye ait sıfatın, başka bir şahıs veya aynı sıfattan daha üstün olduğunu belirtmek için kullanılan derece şeklidir. Bunu yapmak için sıfata, kısa bir sözcükse “ ER “EKLENİR, uzun bir sözcükse ÖNÜNE MORE GETİRİLİR. er ve more Türkçedeki “DAHA” sözcüğünün karşılığıdır.

A) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. *A tortoise is not (+ fast) faster than a rabbit.*
2. There is nothing (+ good) than success.
3. This exercise is (+ easy) than the others.
4. My mother is (+ young) than my father.
5. Today, the weather is (+ bad) than yesterday.
6. For some people, reading is (- interesting) than using a computer.
7. Old people are (+ wise) than young people.
8. The school is (+ far) away than the market.
9. These shoes are (+ big) than your feet.
10. Our house is (+ expensive) than my father's car.

B) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the irregular adjectives given in brackets.

1. *Pam is a student than Roger. (good) Pam is a better student than Roger.*
2. I have eggs than I need. (many)
3. The bread tastes even than the rolls. (good)
4. She does not want to travel than necessary. (far)
5. We have honey than we need. (much)
6. Things may be than you think. (bad)
7. Business is this year than it was last year. (good)
8. Alan has money than Ben. (little)
9. She has self-confidence than I do. (much)
10. The weather was yesterday than it is today. (bad)

C) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. *Linda is shorter .(short) than Paulina.*
2. Ms Nurek is (tall) than Ms Kaminska.
3. Classroom number 42 is(big) than classroom number 44.
4. Justyna has got (short) hair in the class.
5. Ms Sosna is (old) than Sandra.
6. Our English classroom is (nice) at school.
7. Chemistry is (hard) than English.

D) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. *Your dress is longer than mine (+ long)*
2. My town is John's town (+nice)
3. My sister is my brother (+young)
4. This boy is an elephant (- heavy)
5. I think that my house isy ours.(+far)
6. My French is my English (+ good)
7. Summer is winter (+hot)

E) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

1. *Pipo needs to work harder (hard) than most of his friends.*
2. This jacket is too small. I need a (large) size.
3. You look (thin). Have you lost weight?
4. He's not so keen on his studies. He's (interested) in having a good time.
5. You'll find your way around the town (easily) if you have a map.
6. You're making too much noise. Can you be a bit (quiet)?
7. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was (crowded) than usual.
8. You're late. I expected you to be here (early).
9. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit (often)?
10. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much (expensive).
11. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (near).
12. Her illness was (serious) than we thought at first.
13. Your son is (clever) than you imagine.
14. This house is (modern) than the first one you saw.
15. The girl is (funny) than the boy.

F) Fill the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

This room is than that one. (warm) This room is warmer than that one.

1. The village is than the city. (pretty)
2. This building is than the one next to it. (big)
3. Your watch is than mine. (slow)
4. Her roses smell than ours. (sweet)
5. The corner store is than the supermarket. (close)
6. The temperature is today than it was yesterday. (high)
7. His cat is than yours. (fat)
8. We arrived than she had expected. (soon)
9. It is on this side of the valley. (sunny)
10. She is than her sister. (young)
11. The afternoon is usually than the morning. (hot)
12. He is than you are. (weak)
13. The table is at this end. (low)
14. This book is than that one. (thin)

15. The bag is than the suitcase. (heavy)

G) Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. *My house is (+big) bigger than hers.*
2. My brother is (+ tall) you.
3. Is she (-young) my sister?
4. My lunch is (=good) yours.
5. I am (+old). you.
6. This cake is (+ bad) that one.
7. My house is (+expensive) yours.
8. My book is (=good) yours.
9. Paul is (+intelligent) his friends.
10. My boat is (-fast) yours.

**“God created all men equal. Why
do some accomplish far greater
accomplishments than others?
Because they had a vision, a
desire, and they took action.”**

(Thomas J. Vilord)

WORKSHEET 15

SUBJECT: Superlatives of Adjectives

A) Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. Peter is the most intelligent (Intelligent) pupil of the school.
2. The Grand Canyon is (long) canyon in the world.
3. But (deep) is Hell's Canyon.
4. John Wayne was(famous) cowboy in Hollywood.
5. Marie is (tall) in the town.
6. I am (good) pupil in the class
7. He is (bad) pupil in the school.
8. He is(fast) boy in the world.
9. This dog is (nice) in the country.
10. You are(funny) boy in the world.

B) Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. He is the rudest (rude) boy I've ever seen.
2. That's (stupid) invention we've heard of.
3. She bought (expensive) bag in the shop.
4. We've got (strict) teachers in our school.
5. This is (beautiful) landscape that I've ever seen.
6. He has (good) marks.
7. 'Hamlet' is one of (famous) plays that Shakespeare wrote.
8. She is (pretty) girl I know.
9. It's (big) store of the street.
10. He's (generous) boy I know.

C) Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets.

He is the runner on the team. (fast) He is the fastest runner on the team.

1. This is the highway in the country. (wide)
2. That was the sunset I have ever seen. (red)
3. Yesterday was the day of the year. (cold)
4. This is the way to do it. (easy)
5. The kitchen is the room in the house. (clean)
6. This is the model currently available. (new)
7. This is the cake I have ever eaten. (sweet)
8. The third act is the part of the play. (sad)
9. The temperature on record was minus forty degrees. (low)
10. That is probably thething to do. (wise)
11. This is theroute into town. (short)
12. She is the girl I know. (lucky)

D) Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the irregular adjectives shown in brackets.

Pam is the.....student in the class. (good) Pam is the best student in the class.

1. This is the we have ever traveled in one day. (far)
2. Their farm has produced the tomatoes. (many)
3. Our strawberries have the flavor. (good)
4. He ate the jam. (little)
5. That is the news I have heard yet. (bad)
6. She has the cheese. (much)
7. They have eaten the pancakes. (many)
8. That is the thing that could happen. (bad)
9. We have used the honey. (much)
10. That is the suggestion we have heard yet. (good)
11. This is the stretch of road. (bad)
12. They produced the butter this year. (little)

E) Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives shown in brackets

1. The Nile is the longest (long) river in Africa.
2. My boss always buys the latest (late) office equipment.
3. February is (short) month of the year.
4. On this CD Elvis Presley's best (good) songs are recorded.
5. (convenient) time to phone him is at lunchtime.
6. (bad) thing you can do for your children is to spoil them.
7. Let me help you ! It's the (little) I can do for you.
8. Kennedy's death remains one of (mysterious) crimes.
9. We always train (skilled) workers.

F) Fill in the blanks with the superlative and comparative forms of the adjectives given.

1. The car is slower (slow) than the plane.
2. The gloves are (cheap) than the T-shirt.
3. The armchair is (heavy)than the chair.
4. Susan is the (short) of the three.
5. Geography is (interesting) than History.
6. His class is the (tidy) of all.
7. My sister is (fat) than my brother.
8. My classroom is (clean) than the other one.
9. The story about the ghost was (frightening) than the story about the magician.
10. Ben is the (tall) boy in the class.

G) Fill in the blanks as in the example: COMPARATIVE or SUPERLATIVE

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.

**“Trust in yourself. Your perceptions
are often far more accurate
than you are willing to believe.”**

(Claudia Black)

WORKSHEET 16

SUBJECT : Enough / Too

A) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with one of these words:

big eat fruit loud old practise sugar time tired

1. A: "Is there *enough sugar* ... in your coffee?"
B: "Yes, thank you."
2. Can you hear the radio? Is it ... *loud enough* for you?
3. He can leave school if he wants – he's
4. Did you have to answer all the questions in the exam?
5. This house isn't for a large family.
6. Tina is very thin. She doesn't
7. You don't eat You should eat more – it's good for you.
8. It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not
9. Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't

B) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with the words in brackets:

1. We haven't got *enough money to buy* a car. (money / buy)
2. This knife isn't tomatoes. (sharp / cut)
3. The water wasn't a bath. (warm / have)
4. Have we got sandwiches? (bread make)
5. We played well but not the game. (well / win)
6. I don't have newspaper. (time / read)

C) Put in TOO or ENOUGH:

1. You're always at home. You don't go out *enough*
2. I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
3. You're always tired. I think you work hard.
4. A: Did you have to eat?
B: Yes, thank you.
5. You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
6. I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
7. The radio isn't loud Can you turn it up, please?
8. She speaks fast for me to understand.
9. Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't long

10. He can't reach the shelf. He isn't tall

D) Complete the sentences. Use TOO or ENOUGH with the words in brackets:

1. I couldn't work. I..... *was too tired.*
(tired)
2. Can you turn the radio up, please? It *isn't loud enough.*
(loud)
3. I don't want to walk home. It's
(far)
4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It
(expensive)
5. You can't put all your things in this bag. It
(big)
6. I couldn't do the exercise. It
(difficult)
7. Your work needs to be better. It
(good)

8. I can't talk to you now. I
(busy)
9. I thought the film was boring. It
(long)

E) 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

**“I know the price of success:
dedication, hard work, and an
unremitting devotion to the things
you want to see happen.”**

(Frank Lloyd Wright)

WORKSHEET 17

SUBJECT : Adjectives ending –ing or -ed

Bazı his bildiren fiillere **–ing** veya **–ed** ekleyerek sıfat oluşturulabilir. **–ing** ile yapılan sıfatlar, bir duyguya sebep olan varlıkları nitelemek için kullanılır. **–ing nesnelere** , **–ed kişilerde** kullanılır. -ed ile yapılan sıfatlar, birisinin duygularını ifade etmek için kullanılır.

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

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-)
 - 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. (excite-)

- 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 amazing / amazed 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 boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

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

amusing / amused	confusing / confused	exhausting / exhausted
annoying / annoyed	disgusting / disgusted	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.

**“Your dreams minus your doubts
equal your true worth.”**

WORKSHEET 18

SUBJECT : Prepositions (at / in / on)

<i>at</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>(zaman)</i>	<i>(ay, yıl, yy ve uzun sürelerde)</i>	<i>(gün ve tarihlerde)</i>
<i>at 3 o'clock</i>	<i>in May</i>	<i>on Sunday</i>
<i>at 10.30am</i>	<i>in summer</i>	<i>on Tuesdays</i>
<i>at noon</i>	<i>in the summer</i>	<i>on 6 March</i>
<i>at dinnertime</i>	<i>in 1990</i>	<i>on 25 Dec. 2010</i>
<i>at bedtime</i>	<i>in the 1990s</i>	<i>on Christmas Day</i>
<i>at sunrise</i>	<i>in the next century</i>	<i>on Independence Day</i>
<i>at sunset</i>	<i>in the Ice Age</i>	<i>on my birthday</i>
<i>at the moment</i>	<i>in the past/future</i>	<i>on New Year's Eve</i>

A) Fill in prepositions of time “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ... on ... Saturday | 8. 9 o'clock | 15. autumn |
| 2. July | 9. Christmas | 16. half past two |
| 3. 1984 | 10. September 28 th | 17. Monday |
| morning | | |
| 4. March 25 th | 11. 1991 | 18. Easter |
| 5. Friday | 12. August 29 th | 19. 10 o'clock |
| 6. summer | 13. winter | 20. Thursday |
| afternoon | | |
| 7. the morning | 14. the evening | 21. noon |

B) Fill in “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ... <i>in</i> December
six | 6. February 8 th | 11. a quarter past
six |
| 2. midnight | 7. noon | 12. Saturday night |
| 3. 1982 | 8. 1964 | 13. Friday evening |
| 4. April | 9. spring | 14. Monday |
| 5. April 2 nd | 10. night | 15. June 26 th |

C) Fill in the blanks with “AT / IN / ON” as in the example:

1. We always go on holiday *in* summer.
2. My mother usually goes shopping Friday morning.
3. I always do my homework the evening.
4. The circus usually comes to our town spring.
5. Sophia’s birthday is May 16th .
6. I usually get up seven o’clock.
7. My favorite television programme begins 6:30 the evening.
8. Sometimes it snows winter.
9. My friend’s birthday is June.
10. Some birds and animals come out night.

D) Choose the correct answer:

1. My lesson starts **at** five o’clock.
a) on b) at c) in
2. My father usually buys a newspaper _____ the morning.
a) on b) at c) in
3. We wear warm clothes _____ winter.
a) on b) at c) in
4. We get presents _____ Christmas.
a) on b) at c) in
5. I usually visit my grandparents _____ Sunday afternoon.
a) on b) at c) in
6. John’s birthday is _____ August 16th .
a) on b) at c) in

7. The film finishes _____ 9:30.
a) on b) at c) in
8. The supermarket is closed _____ Sunday.
a) on b) at c) in

E) Fill in “AT“, “IN” or “ON”:

My birthday is *on* the 30th of July. Last year I had a great day. I got up
8 o’clock the morning and tidied the house. Then the afternoon I went
into town with my friend to buy food for the party. The party started 7 o’clock

..... the evening and didn't stop until very late night! the 31st of July I was very tired, so I went to bed early the evening.

F) Fill in the spaces in the invitation with "IN","ON" or "AT":

I'm going to have a party! I hope you can come!!

It's going to start 5 o'clock the afternoon
..... the second Saturday August. We're
going to have it in Tom's house on Wilton Avenue.
There's a big garden and we're going to have the party in
the garden.

Did you know that my birthday is the eighth? But
as you can see, the party is going to be the tenth.
Why? Parties are better the weekend!

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS WELCOME ANYDAY!!!!

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

1. Columbus 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 7 January and ends 10 March.
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.
13. I walk up a lot of stairs everyday. My flat is the third floor and there is no lift.
14. We went to the theatre last night. We had seats the front row.
15. It can be dangerous when children play football the street.
16. I can't find Tom in this photograph.
17. Do you take sugar your coffee?
18. You can find the sports results back page of the newspaper.
19. 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.
23. In most countries people drive the right.
24. Last year we had a lovely skiing holiday the Swiss Alps.
25. She spends all day sitting the window and watching what is happening outside.

H) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

1. Cenk lives 810 İstiklal Street.
2. The course begins 8 June and ends October.
3. Peter is class 2 B.
4. Peter goes to school Monday Friday.
5. Students haven't got any lessons the weekends.
6. Sheila 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.
10. I went to bed midnight and got up 10.00 the morning.
11. 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.
15. Hurry up! We are going to the cinema five minutes.
16. I haven't seen Ann for a few days. I last saw her Tuesday.
17. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work the moment.

I) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

1. I looked at the bookcase and saw an interesting story book the top shelf.
2. sunny days we usually go on a picnic.
3. I usually listen pop music, because I'm interested it.
4. Mary was born 20th March 1982.
5. We had to work everyday last summer.
6. Christmas I'd like to visit my relatives.
7. I last saw him last March.
8. Section 5 is the first floor of the Prep School.
9. You mustn't smoke a bus.
10. Ahmet's grandmother died 1990 the age of 81.
11. Were there many people the concert?
12. He speaks quite good French. He studied Paris for a year.

J) Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions:

1. Mr. Mailer: Where's Dr. Perez's office?
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.
 4. The car mine braked very hard and hit my car.
 5. 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.
 10. There is a concert. A lot of people are the stadium.
 11. Mary is sitting John and Sebastian.
 12. The dog is swimming the river.
 13. Ali is next to Barış or Ali is Barış.

**“It’s a funny thing about life; if
you refuse to accept anything but
the best, you often get it.”**

(N - W. Somerset Maugham)

WORKSHEET 19

SUBJECT : Modals (CAN /COULD/BE ABLE TO)

Can bir yardımcı fiildir, modal yardımcı fiildir. Can, bir şeyin mümkün olup olmadığı ya da BİRİSİNİN BİR ŞEYİ YAPMA BECERİSİNİN OLUP OLMADIĞINI ANLATIRKEN KULLANILIR. Rica, istek, izin gibi durumlarda da can kullanılabilir.

GEÇMİŞTEKİ olasılık, ihtimal, kabiliyet veya yeteneklerden bahsederken "could " kullanılır.

YETENEKLERİ ifade ederken be able to kullanılır. Able sıfattır. GÜÇLÜ, YETENEKLİ, MUKTEDİR anlamındadır. "I am able to swim" ile "I can swim" aynı anlamı taşır.

A) Fill in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:

1. She is a small baby. She eat meat, but she drink milk.
2. That dress is not expensive. I buy it.
3. A cat climb up a tree, but a dog
4. I'm very tired today. I clean my room.
5. John is very short. He play basketball very well.
6. We are very hungry, so we eat a lot of sandwiches.
7. He is very fat. He run very fast.
8. We sleep in the bedroom but we sleep in the bathroom.

B) Fill in the blanks with the word " can , can't "

1. She can't fly but she can run.
2. No, she watch TV, it is too late.
3. No, I'm sorry you have this knife. It's too dangerous.
4. Yes, I see a bird in the tree.
5. She can't write but she read!
6. He watch that cartoon on TV. It's only available on DVD's.
7. Yes, of course you have a glass of water.
8. No , I hear you . Speak up, please.
9. you work with all that noise?
10. you eat a chocolate cake after that big meal?
11. I ride a horse, but I can ride a bike.
12. No, I..... swim but I would like to learn.
13. Yes, I write with my left hand.
14. I use your pencil please? I forgot mine.
15. you cook that recipe? It is very hard.
16. I am very bad at English, So, I speak English fluently, sorry.

17. you go to school by bus today? My car has broken down.
18. She speak English but she can speak French.

C) Fill in the blanks with the word "Can, could

1. She doesn't want to go to the swimming pool because she can't swim.
2. We are going to the pictures tonight, Jane come with us if she wants to.
3. Excuse me sir, Please tell me where the railway station is?
4. It is hot in here, open the window please?
5. He worked so hard ! He his exam if he had not missed his train and got there late.
6. Oh Mum! you have made a cake! I it when I entered the kitchen.
7. That armchair was too heavy for Jim, you him.
8. What's the matter with Helen? she didn't say a word tonight; are you sure she speak English?

D) Fill in the blanks with the word " Can, could ,was able to"

1. The bicycle chain broke but luckily I was able to repair it.
2. When I opened the door I smell gas.
3. The fire was spreading but he get out of the burning building.
4. I was walking along the street and suddenly I see smoke coming from the church tower.
5. Mr. Smith wears glasses because he see very well.
6. Peter had flu all week but on Saturday he play in the match,
7. I understand what was happening.
8. Speak up! I hear what you are saying.
9. The driver saw the dog in the middle of the road and he stop just in time.
10. I swim to the shore when the ship sank.

"Life is short. Focus from this day forward on making a difference."

WORKSHEET 20

SUBJECT : Modal Verbs

Must, can, have to/has to, could, need to, had better

Modal verbs

İngilizce dilbilgisinde kullanılan modal kelimeleri, CÜMLEYE BECERİ, TAVSİYE, ZORUNLULUK OLASILIK BENZERİ gibi anlamlar da katan yardımcı fiillerdir. Her biri cümleye kendilerine özgü anlamlar katar. Can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, ought to, will, would İngilizce dilbilgisinde en sık rastladığımız modallardır.

A) 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.

B) Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or MUST / MUSTN'T:

1. She is ill, so she see the doctor.
2. It's raining heavily. You take your umbrella.
3. We (not / pick) the flowers in the park.
4. Mike is nine months old. He (not / eat) nuts.
5. I am very tall. So I play basketball.
6. I'm sorry but we (not / come) to your party tomorrow.
7. You are speaking very quietly. I (not / understand) you.
8. I use your phone?
9. We go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
10. My hands are dirty. I wash them.
11. It's late. I go now.
12. You stop at a red traffic light.
13. You (not / speed) in the city.
14. Tourists take their passports when they go abroad.
15. Footballers (not / touch) the ball with their hands.
16. you play the guitar?
17. I (not / come) with you now. Because I'm studying my lessons.

C) Use MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (NOT) HAVE TO:

1. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because Iwork.
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 for a taxi.
10. These cakes are very nice. You have one.
11. We take an umbrella. It's not going to rain.
12. This is a secret. You tell anybody.
13. You buy a newspaper. You can have mine.
14. This train doesn't go to London. You change at Bristol.
15. In many countries men do military service.
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.
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 from one side of the lake to the other.
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 go to work.
10. Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.

F) Put an asterisk (*) for what you MUST, MUSTN'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			
wear a tie at the parties			

1. I must tidy my room.
2. I mustn't cheat on the exams.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

G) 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.

H) Complete the sentences with must, mustn't or needn't.

1. *We haven't got much time. We must hurry.*
2. *We've got plenty of time. We needn't hurry.*
3. We have enough food at home so we go shopping today.
4. Jim gave me a letter to post. I remember to post it.
5. Jim gave me a letter to post. I Forget to post it.
6. There's plenty of time for you to make up your mind. You decide now.
7. You wash those tomatoes. They've already been washed.
8. This is a valuable book. You look after it carefully and you ---lose it.
9. 'What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?'
'Well, it be big--that's not important. But it have a nice garden--that's essential.'

J) Choose the right verb. "Had Better or Had Better Not"

1. It is a very important secret. You had beter not tell anybody.
2. You take an umbrella. It's going to rain.
3. Nobody likes you so you come to our party.
4. You drink more beer. You'll be sick.
5. Susy is weak and looks pale. She consult a doctor.
6. You are drunk and it makes me nervous. You leave.
7. I'm not allowed to come back home late. I go now.
8. Emma doesn't like when someone smokes in her room. You smoke over there.
9. I have a high fever and a splitting headache. I go and see a doctor.
10. I miss the last train to London.

“You may be disappointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you do not try.”

(Beverly Sills)

WORKSHEET 21

SUBJECT: Present Simple

Simple present tense, Türkçedeki "geniş zaman" ile hemen hemen aynıdır. Bu tense'i genel doğruları, BİLİMSEL GERÇEKLERİ, HER GÜN DÜZENLİ YAPILAN AKTİVİTELERİ ANLATMAK İÇİN KULLANIRIZ.

Simple present tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekli	kısa şekli	
I play	I do not play	I don't play	Do I play?
You play	You do not play	You don't play	Do you play?
He/she/it plays	He/she/it does not play	He/she/it doesn't play	Does he/she/it play?
We play	We do not play	We don't play	Do we play?
You play	You do not play	You don't play	Do you play?
They play	They do not play	They don't play	Do they play?

A) Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

- Jane buys (buy) beautiful clothes.
- My parents (not/speak) English, sorry!
- Her sister (phone) every day.
- I am very good at German; I (understand) it quite well.
- I am not good at Spanish ; I (not/understand) it at all.
- (Understand/she) Italian?
- They have a car, they (not/take) the bus.
- He has a funny dog. His name is Sugar ; he (play) with him all the time.
- He's very big ! He (eat) a lot!
- (know/ you) Mr Smith ?
- It's 10.30 ! They always (get up) late.
- What time (go/your children) to school ?
- Harry..... (watch) television from 7.00 to 9.00 every evening.
- She is hard-working, she always (try) to do her best.
- Jane (study) psychology at university.

B) Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

- I to the radio. (to listen) I listen to the radio.*
He to the radio. (to listen) He listens to the radio.
- She the guitar. (to play)
 - We soccer. (to play)

3. They to talk. (to like)
4. He ice cream. (to like)
5. You your friends often. (to call)
6. He the office every day. (to call)
7. She regularly. (to practise)
8. They once a week. (to practise)
9. We here. (to shop)
10. It delicious. (to taste)

C) Using simple present tense ,Change the following into questions.

She walks to work. Does she walk to work?

They take the bus. Do they take the bus?

1. I hurry home.
2. He drives a truck.
3. You follow the news.
4. They want a pet.
5. She likes flowers.
6. We need tea.
7. She answers the questions.
8. He drinks coffee.
9. I learn quickly.
10. It rains heavily.

D) Using simple present tense ,Make questions from these words .

1(where /live /your parents) Where do your parents live?

2(you/early/always / get up) Do you always get up early?

3 (how often /TV / you /watch).....?

4 (you /want /what / for diner).....? 5 (like/ you / football).....?

6 (your brother /like / football).....? 7 (what /you /do /in your free time)

8 (your sister/ work /where).....? 9 (to the cinema/often /you /go).....?

10 (what /mean /this word).....?

11 (often /snow / it / here).....? 12 (go /usually/ to bed /what time /you)

13 (how much/ to phone / New York /it /cost).....?

14 (you/ for breakfast/have/usually/what).....?

E) Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. Samantha..... (to go) to the running track
2. My sister..... (to play) basketball in her school with her sport teacher.
3. They(to be) installing their cd-rom.
4. We(to have) breakfast.
5. He (to study) in a university.
6. Does she have a problem? No, she (do) not
7. Salima and Sara (to eat) their lunch.
8. The baker and the lawyer(to be) workers
9. She(to be) 12 years old.
10. Her uncle(to put) the screwdriver and the hammer away.

F) Using simple present tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. She always(take) her rucksack.
2. He usually(put) up the tent himself.
3. (You clean) your house every day?
4. He sometimes(attack) taxi drivers.
5. He never..... (arrive) late.
6. (They like)..... walking in quiet villages?
7. She(not know) your brother.
8. (English people eat)jam with their meat?
9. He often(sing) German songs.
10. No, thank you, I(not drink) whisky.

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

Questions:

ALAN

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What does Alan do? | 1. Alan's a lorry driver. |
| 2. How old is Alan? | 2. He's twenty-five years old. |
| 3. How many days a week does he work? | 3. He works five days a week. |
| 4. What time does he get up? | 4. He gets up at six o'clock every day. |
| 5. What does he eat for breakfast? | 5. He eats an enormous breakfast. |
| 6. What does he drink? | 6. He drinks two cups of tea. |
| 7. What does he do after breakfast? | 7. Then he kisses his wife. |
| 8. What time does he leave for work? | 8. He leaves for work at half past six. |
| 9. Where does he have lunch? | 9. He has lunch in a transport café. |
| 10. What time does he come home? | 10. He comes home at five o'clock. |
| 11. Where does he go in the evening? | 11. In the evening he goes to the pub. |
| 12. What time does he go to bed? | 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 |

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

	Always		Usually		Often		Sometimes		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.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

I) Now ask questions about the CHART:

*Example: How often does Tom buy fast food?
Does Tom play tennis?*

*He usually buys fast food.
No, he doesn't play tennis.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

He always 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.
He usually eats sweets.

**“Success is the prize
for those who stand
true to their ideas.”**

(John S. Hinds)

WORKSHEET 22

SUBJECT: Present Continious Tense

Present Continuous Tense ,Türkçedeki **ŞİMDİKİ ZAMANIN** ifadesidir. Genellikle **KONUŞMA ANINDA** **YAPTIĞIMIZ EYLEMLERDEN** bahsederken kullanılır.

<i>Present continuous tense'in cümle yapısı</i>			
<i>OLUMLU</i>	<i>OLUMSUZ</i>		<i>SORU</i>
	<i>uzun şekli</i>	<i>kısa şekli</i>	
<i>I am playing</i>	<i>I am not playing</i>	<i>I'm not playing</i>	<i>Am I playing?</i>
<i>You are playing</i>	<i>You are not playing</i>	<i>You're not playing</i>	<i>Are you playing?</i>
<i>He/she/it is playing</i>	<i>He/she/it is not playing</i>	<i>He/she/it's not playing</i>	<i>Is he/she/it playing?</i>
<i>We are playing</i>	<i>We are not playing</i>	<i>We aren't playing</i>	<i>Are we playing?</i>
<i>You are playing</i>	<i>You are not playing</i>	<i>You're not playing</i>	<i>Are you playing?</i>
<i>They are playing</i>	<i>They are not playing</i>	<i>They aren't playing</i>	<i>Are they playing?</i>

Present Continuous Tense ile cümle kurulurken am / is / are YARDIMCI FİLLERİ KULLANILIR ve fiilin sonuna -ing takısı getirilir..

A) Using pesent continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms

1. He goes to school. Look, he is going to school!
2. He drinks a coffee. Look, he a coffee!
3. I swim every day. Look, I
4. She washes her hair. Look, she her hair!
5. The cat always drinks its milk. Look, it its milk!
6. We dance in the living room. Look, we, in the living room!
7. They run to church. Look, they to church!
8. You write a letter. Now, you a letter.
9. Mother cooks in the kitchen. Right now, mother in the kitchen.
10. The monkey eats bananas. Look, the monkey a banana!
11. In the afternoon we watch TV. We TV at the moment.
12. They have breakfast. Look, They their breakfast!
13. Father drives a big car. At the moment father a little red car
14. The penguin swims very well. Look, the two little penguins
15. The children eat their breakfast. The children their breakfast now.
16. Peter writes his homework. Peter can't come, he his homework.
17. We can't play tennis. It (rain) now
18. Michael can't play football. He (play) the guitar at the moment.

19. No, I am not listening to my cassettes, I (have) a bath.
20. What are you doing? I (learn) English.
21. Today it is not raining, the sun (shine).
22. What are you doing? I (watch) TV.

B) Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order

- 1 (is/ working/ Paul/ today)?
- 2 (what the children /are/ doing).....?
- 3 (you / are /listening/ to me)?
- 4 (where/ your friends/are /going)?
- 5 (are /watching/your parents /television)?
- 6 (what /Jessica/ is /cooking)?
- 7 (why /you/are/looking/ at me)?
- 8 (is/coming/the bus)?

C) Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. He (plan) to visit some historical places soon.
2. He (rush) off home right now.
3. I (get) sick of this atmosphere.
4. You (drive) rather dangerously fast.
5. She (play) the piano pretty wonderfully.
6. I (meet) him tonight ; come what might.
7. He (wring) his hands in despair.
8. They (run) quite fast.
9. It is these boys who (spoil) the atmosphere of the class.
10. She (knit) a sweater for me.

D) Change the following affirmative statements into questions.

It is snowing. Is it snowing?

1. I am learning English
2. You are carrying a parcel
3. It is growing colder.
4. We are living in Halifax
5. They are running a race.
6. He is drinking coffee.
7. She is shopping for presents
8. I am cleaning the window
9. We are buying pencils.
10. They are playing football.

D) Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. She (read) an English book..
2. They (listen) to rock music.

3. We (drink) lemonade.
4. Are you (study) Japanese?
5. I (eat) a hamburger.
6. Is she (speak) Spanish?
7. You (watch/not) TV.
8. It (sleep) on the sofa.
9. Am I (wear) a black t-shirt?
10. They (go/not) to school.

E) Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. That cruel lady(beat) her child needlessly.
2. Hurry up! It (rain) heavily now.
3. I (bid) farewell to my only true friend and it makes me very sad.
4. Oh no! That mad dog (bite) the poor kid.
5. The poor boy (bleed) a lot and it would be better to send for a doctor.
6. I am excited because my father (bring) home something lovely for me today.
7. They (build) a large hotel here.
8. The fire (burn) down everything and the firemen seem so helpless.
9. I (buy) some chocolate for myself.
10. The mother is very happy as all her children (come) home for the festival.
11. The good old lady (cut) a huge cake for us.
12. The greedy fellow (dig) his garden in the foolish hope of finding some gold buried in it.
13. She (to bend) her knees.
14. I (to watch) T.V.
15. She (to warm) up for 400 metres.
16. I (to talk) to Pierre.
17. They (to do) exercises.
18. I (to wear) my lucky chain.
19. I (to feel) a bit nervous.
20. Look at the woman who (to cross) the street. It's Justine.
21. She (to learn) English as a foreign language.
22. They (to hunt) birds
23. Do you mind if I stay a little while here? It (to rain).
24. My mother (to cook) a cake.

F) Using present continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Right now he (study) hard for the examination he is taking tomorrow.
2. I wonder why they (shout) so much. Listen!
3. She (gobble) down her food and I can only wonder why she is in such a hurry.
4. It (rain) cats and dogs this morning.
5. I wonder why he (work) so hard today!

6. These days I (learn) German because I am fascinated by this language.
7. He (jump) about like a monkey and irritating one and all.
8. My grandpa (forget) almost everything these days.
9. She (browse) through the Internet and thus wasting her time.
10. They (do) their homework now and thus cannot enjoy the programme.

H) Supply 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 (do) it today because she is ill.
4. She (not / work), she (swim) in the river.
5. A: Tom (clean) his shoes now?
B: No, he He (tidy) his room.
A: Where is his brother?
B: He is in the garden, he (water) the flowers.

**“Never stop learning. If you learn
one new thing everyday, you will
overcome 99% of your
competition.”**

(Joe Carlozo)

WORKSHEET 23

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 listening to the radio right now.
- b. He 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.
- 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) Read the following text and answer the questions:

My name is Kate O’Hara. I live on a farm with my mother and father. I like it but I work very hard. Every morning I wake up at five o’clock and feed the horses. Then I can go back to the house. Mum makes breakfast at 5:30 and I’m not late for breakfast because I don’t like cold eggs. After breakfast I help dad for an hour. Then I have a shower and get ready for school. The school bus leaves at 8:15. I leave home at 8:00.

After school I can watch TV for an hour. Then we have our dinner. We have chicken for dinner but I hate it. I eat it because mum gets angry. After dinner I do my homework. Then I go out and feed the horses. I go to bed early because I’m always very tired at the end of the day.

1. Where does Kate live?
.....
...
2. What time does she get up every morning?
.....
...
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?

.....

D) Complete the sentences using DO / DOES / AM / IS / ARE / HAVE GOT /HAS GOT:

1. the children want toy for their birthday?
2. Dazzle a new dress for the party.
3. When your brother's birthday?
4. How much these glasses? " 80. "
5. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson two children.
6. your uncle like chocolate?
7. I your friend?
8. How much your new tennis racket?

E) Circle the correct answer:

1. Look! Thomas is bringing / brings his little sister to class.
2. My older sister is often listening / often listens to pop music.
3. We are writing / write an exercise now.
4. Mmmm! Mum is making / makes a cake.
5. Our teacher is giving / gives us a test every month.
6. Listen! Dad is reading / reads a story to Ricky.
7. Mr. Michael usually is growing / grows roses in his garden.
8. They are building / build a new house on the hill now.
9. Maria is drinking / drinks milk every morning.
10. Look! Nick is running / runs down the hill.

F) Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

- Paul : Hi Steve! What are you doing?
Steve : (I / go) to the bank. What are you doing?
Paul : (I / shop). (I / look) for
a
new tennis racquet. (I / play) a lot of tennis at the
moment, and I need a new racquet.
Steve : Where is Jackie? Do you know?
Paul : Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. She /
work)
in Germany for a month.
Steve : What (she / do) in Germany?
Paul :(She / sing) in a night-club.
Steve : Really? What about Fred and Sue? What(they /
do)?

Paul : (They / study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.

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?

Paul : No, it's OK. My father (help).

Steve : Well, I hope you find a good racquet.

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

*Example: (Usually she / work / at the office, but this week she / work / at home.)
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!)

.....

“Never let your fears be the boundaries of your dreams.”

WORKSHEET 24

SUBJECT: *Past form of Verb “To Be “*

İngilizce was-were, TO BE FİİLİNİN GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDAKİ KARŞILIĞIDIR. am-is-are yardımcı fiillerinin GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN halleridir.

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 yesterday?

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

T O D A Y

Y E S T E R D A Y

Example: I'm at home.
home.....

..... **I was at**

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. ..
.....

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 WERE:

Interviewer: What it like during the First World War, Bill?
Bill : It a terrible time. I a young man, so I

.....
..... in the army. We in Italy.
Interviewer: Where your wife and children?
Bill : 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 statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T or WEREN'T:

Example: a) Bill was an old man during the First World War.
FALSE- *Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War.*

b) Bill was in the army. TRUE

c) Bill was in Poland.
.....

d) Bill's wife and children were in Italy.
.....

e) It was dangerous in London.
.....

f) There was a lot of food in London.
.....

g) The children were quite old.
.....

h) The children were frightened.
.....

F) Make questions about the text using WAS or WERE:

Example: a) How old / Bill / during the First World War?
How old was Bill during the First World War?

b) / Bill / in the army?

.....?

c) Where / Bill?

.....?

d) Where / Bill's wife and children?

.....?

e) / It dangerous in London?

.....?

f) / there bombs?

.....?

g) / there a lot of food?

.....?

h) How old / the children?

.....?

I) / the children frightened?

.....?

G) Read the interview and answer the questions:

Bill Jenkins is 100 today.

Interviewer: Bill, I expect life is very different today than a hundred years ago. What **was** it like?

Bill : Yes, it is very different. Life **was** much quieter then. There are so many cars now. There **weren't** any cars when I **was** a boy.

Interviewer: **Were** you happy as a child?

Bill : Oh yes, I **was** very happy, but I'm still happy now!

Interviewer: Tell me about your family.

Bill : Well, my father **was** a postman and my mother **was** a cook. We **weren't** rich, but we **weren't** poor either. There **were** five children. My brothers and sisters **were** all younger than me but I'm the only one still here.

1. Were there any cars when he was a boy?
2. Was he happy or sad when he was a child?
3. What was his mother's job?
4. How many children were there in his family?
5. How old is Bill Jenkins?

H) Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using WAS or WERE:

Example: (your hotel / good?) *Was your hotel good?.....*

1. (your room / comfortable?)

.....
2. (the weather / nice?)

.....
3. (the streets / full of people?)

.....
4. (the shops / expensive?)

.....
5. (the city / exciting at night?)

.....
6. (the museums / interesting?)

.....
7. (the people / friendly?)

.....
8. (your flight / OK?)
.....

I) George and Sally have been married for 50 years. They are talking about their first house. Use WAS or WERE and a word from the box to complete their conversation:

new	Italian	big	green
cheap	cold	bad	

Example: George : The house was warm.

Sally : No, it**was cold.**

1. George: The garden was small.

Sally : No, it

2. Sally : The neighbors were French.

George: No, they

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 : **Was** Paul at work today?
 Julie : No, he in the office. I think he's sick.
2. Henry : you in South America last year?
 Steve : Yes. I in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I

 in Brazil for a holiday.
3. Paula : Philip and I at home in London last week. We at
 Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?
 Jane : Yes, I at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.
you there?
 Paula : No, we weren't there. Philip and I in Portugal in the summer.

K) Make questions using WAS / WERE:

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 / WERE:

1. Kevin / at my party. **Kevin wasn't at my party**.....
2. Nick / in class yesterday.

3. It / warm / yesterday.

4. Tina and Jim / late.

5. Etty / on the bus.

6. We / at the match / yesterday.

7. Our teachers / pleased with us.

8. I / at the restaurant.

M) Fill in the blanks using WAS (NOT) / WERE (NOT):

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 an hour ago.
5. The shops are open today but they on Sunday.
6. My car is clean today but it yesterday.
7. My father isn't at home now but he an hour ago.
8. The students are in class today but they last week.
9. It isn't sunny now but it an hour ago.
10. We aren't hungry now but we twenty minutes ago.

N) 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 Arthur Jefferson. He form England. Oliver Hardy English, he was from Georgia, USA.

Laurel and Hardy in their late 30s when they met. Their first film together *Putting Pants on Philip* (1927). They funny because they were so different. Laurel small and thin. Hardy big and fat. Their most famous films *Way Out West* (1937) and *Blockheads* (1938). They in any serious films, only comedies.

O) 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.
3.
England.
4.
No, he wasn't. He was American.
5.
Putting Pants on Philip.
6.
Because they were so different.

"Life is filled with possibilities."

WORKSHEET 25

SUBJECT : Present and Past form of TO BE

A) Fill in the blanks with AM /IS / ARE or WAS/ WERE

1. Last year, she was 22, so she is 23 now.
2. Today the weather..... nice, but yesterday it was cold.
3. I..... hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
4. Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
5. Don't buy those shoes. They..... too expensive.
6. I.....hungry. Can I have something to eat?
7. Why..... were you so angry yesterday?
8. We must go now. It..... is very late.
9. This time last year I in Paris.
10. We..... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He a famous film star.
12. Where..... the children? I don't know. They must be in the garden

B) Fill in the blanks using was-were-am-is-are or their negative forms.

- 1- Where.....you yesterday?You.....at school.
- 2- I.....very ill.I don't want to go to school.
- 3- Yesterday.....friday,so today.....saturday.
- 4- Ataturk.....born in 1881.
- 5- Close the window,please.It.....very cold.
- 6- Today itsunny in erzurum.What.....the weather like yesterday?
- 7- The students.....sunny in the garden ten minutes ago but they.....there now.Where.....they now?
- 8- İsmet inönü.....the second president of the Turkish republic.
- 9- There.....a great film on TV last night.
- 10- I don't eat meat.I.....a vegetarian.
- 11- Look!That.....your dog.What.....it doing there?
- 12- Arthur:How.....the play last night?
Susan:It.....a complete disaster.The actors and actresses.....terrible.
- 13- The children.....in their room upstairs.They.....listening to music.
- 14- Mr.Owl.....in his office at the moment.There is nobody in the office.
- 15- Hans:.....you born in Turkey or Germany?
Ozan:I.....born in Germany but I.....Turkish.My parents.....Turkish,too but they work here in Munich.

**“Add value to everyday.
Sharpen your skills and
your understanding.”**

WORKSHEET 26

SUBJECT : *Simple Past Tense*

Simple Past, GEÇMİŞTE BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANDA YAPILMIŞ EYLEMLERİ İFADE ETMEK İÇİN KULLANILIR. "Yesterday, last night, two weeks ago, in 2002" gibi zarflar kullanılabilir.

Simple past tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU	OLUMSUZ		SORU
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I played	I did not play	I didn't play	Did I play?
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?
He/she/it played	He/she/it did not play	He/she/it didn't play	Did he/she/it play?
We played	We did not play	We didn't play	Did we play?
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?
They played	They did not play	They didn't play	Did they play?

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	

1. She a cake an hour ago.
2. She a hat last week.
3. The boy a letter yesterday.
4. They in the sea for an hour.
5. They a lot of Coke last night.
6. She her arm last week.
7. He all his money last week.
8. She a bath two minutes ago.
9. He his wallet last night.
10. She on the old chair a minute ago.
11. She the clothes yesterday.

B) Fill in the blanks with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in brackets:

Last Saturday my father **took**.... (take) my friends and me to the circus. We(see)

lots of things. My father (buy) us some popcorn and orange juice. We (eat) the popcorn and (drink) the orange juice. We (laugh) at the funny clowns. There (be) a lion-tamer. The lions (do) tricks; they (jump) through hoops. A girl (ride) an elephant around the ring. We all (have) a wonderful time.

C) Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:

go shopping (-) *Jean didn't go shopping yesterday.*

clean the house (+)

feed the cat (+)

telephone Mary (-)

watch a film on TV (-)

visit her grandparents (+)

take them a cake (+)

D) Fill in the blanks with the PAST form of the verbs:

Benjamin Franklin *was born* (be born) in Boston in 1706. He (be) the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor candlemaker. He (go) to school only one year. He (begin) to work when he was twelve. At the age of fourteen he (decide) to be a writer. He

..... (copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he (become) the best known writer in his time.

When he (be) seventeen, he (leave) Boston and

..... (arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He (get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and (retire)

from business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he (spend) the next forty years for his government. He (play) an important role in the founding of the USA.

Franklin (be) also an important scientist and inventor. He (draw)

electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He (write) one of the first text books on electricity. He (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other practical tools. He (make) a study of water and

(discover) many principles of hydrodynamics. He even (invent) bifocal glasses when he was seventy-eight and (need) them himself. Franklin (do) all these things and many more because he (believe) he (can).

E) Read the following story:

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 **was** a young sailor. He **lived** in England, but he **was** often away with his ship.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Answer the questions about the story:

1. What was Bob?
He was a young sailor.
2. What change did he find when he was back home?
.....
3. How was their daughter?
.....
4. How did Bob feel about the girl?
.....
5. What did Bob tell the girl?
.....
6. What did Bob send the girl from Capetown?
.....
7. Where is Capetown?
.....
8. How many languages did the parrot speak?
.....
...
9. What did the girl do with the parrot?
.....
.....

F) Using simple past tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. What a nice idea ! she (make) some brownies.
2. Well ! she (not/eat) all of them.
3. She wanted to eat eggs last night, so she (get) some from the fridge.
4. She take) butter also.
5. She (slice) a piece of butter and put it in the pan.
6. She (crack) an egg open and let it fry.
7. When the egg was cooked she (eat) it.
8. In the video what (she/ cook)?
9. Why (she/fry) an egg?
10. Where (she/eat) the egg?

G) Ask questions.

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

**This is America.. .we can do
anything here!**

(Ted Turner)

WORKSHEET 27

SUBJECT : USED TO

"USED TO" kalıbı GEÇMİŞTE YAPILAN, AMA ARTIK YAPILMAYAN alışkanlıkları, alışkanlık haline gelen eylemleri, durumları ya da şimdi alışkanlık haline gelen davranışları, tutumları ifade eder.

A) Rewrite the sentences using USED TO:

1. When she was a child, she lived in a small village.
.....When she was a child, she used to live 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 at 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.
.....

B) Complete the text about Ziggy Starr when she was a child using USED TO / DIDN'T USE TO and the verbs in brackets:

I didn't use to have (not have) many friends when I was a child so I
..... (play) with my toys all day. I
(worry) about things a lot but
I (not bite) my nails or suck my thumb. I remember that
I (cry) a lot and I (be) really
afraid of the dark.

C) Using "Used to" , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. When she was a child, Mary used to have (had) her holidays at the seaside.
2. There (was) a cinema in that street in those days.
3. Our grandparents (no longer stayed up) late.
4. Jenny's friends (no longer drank) alcohol after that awful accident
5. Did he (often bring) his own CD's?
6. My aunt (never bought) meat.
7. (Was/she) a vegetarian?
8. That man (taught) Maths and Physics at the University. He no longer does.
9. I (hated) working in a noisy room. I don't mind now.
10. (Were/you) interested in gardening when you were younger?

**“Destiny is not a matter of chance;
it's a matter of choice. It is not a
thing to be waited for; it is a thing
to be achieved.”**

(Jeremy Kitson)

WORKSHEET 28

SUBJECT : *Past Continuous*

Past continuous tense, GEÇMİŞTE BAŞLAMIŞ, BİR SÜRE DEVAM ETMİŞ VE YINE GEÇMİŞTE BİTMİŞ
eylemlerden bahsetmek için kullanılır. Konuşmacı geçmişteki bir andan bahseder. Bu İngilizce zaman kalıbının dilimizdeki kullanımı "yapıyordum" şeklinde açıklanabilir. Diğer ifade ile "Bitmiş Şim. Zaman".

<i>Past continuous tense 'in cümle yapısı</i>			
<i>OLUMLU</i>	<i>OLUMSUZ</i>		<i>SORU</i>
	<i>uzun şekil</i>	<i>kısa şekil</i>	
<i>I was playing</i>	<i>I was not playing</i>	<i>I wasn't playing</i>	<i>Was I playing?</i>
<i>You were playing</i>	<i>You were not playing</i>	<i>You weren't playing</i>	<i>Were you playing?</i>
<i>He/she/it was playing</i>	<i>He/she/it was not playing</i>	<i>He/she/it wasn't playing</i>	<i>Was he/she/it playing?</i>
<i>We were playing</i>	<i>We were not playing</i>	<i>We weren't playing</i>	<i>Were we playing?</i>
<i>You were playing</i>	<i>You were not playing</i>	<i>You weren't playing</i>	<i>Were you playing?</i>
<i>They were playing</i>	<i>They were not playing</i>	<i>They weren't playing</i>	<i>Were they playing?</i>

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

1. Alice hurt herself while she (skate).
2. I met my neighbor while I (walk) home from work.
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.
6. I cut myself while I (shave).
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) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. It was very cold. The sun was 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.
9. She (drive) so fast when the accident happened.
10. I (not / sleep) when you came in.

B) Using past continuous tense; Choose the right word. While or When

1. Sonia's mother died she was fourteen.
2. It began to rain they were playing rugby.
3. Sue was only sixteen she met her husband.
4. he heard the noise he was terrified.
5. you are reading the newspaper, I will write a letter.
6. They arrived we were having dinner.
7. I had a lot of friends I was a student.
8. John is severely injured. He fell asleep driving along the motorway.
9. Where are my friends I need them?
10. Somebody stole my wallet I was looking at a shop window.

D) How did it happen?

1. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)
 *She hurt herself while she was playing soccer.*

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)
.....

E) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of “During, while, when”

1. During the night, the wind blew the front door open.
2. It began to snowI was walking home.
3. We visited many relatives.....our vacation.
4. I was shocked..... I saw my picture in the newspaper.
5. I got to work, I noticed my computer was unplugged.
6. A car pulled out in front of me..... I was riding my bicycle.

7. the last guests finally left the party, it was early morning.
8. The garden is wet, it must have rained a lot the night.
9. Good bye Sonia! Please phone me you get home.
10. Why don't you go shopping you are waiting for your car to be repaired?
11. I've never heard such a strange story my whole life.
12. Why does he steal things he could easily afford to buy them ?
13. Mary washed up and made coffee the meal was finished.
14. John fell asleep driving along the motorway. He is lucky to be alive.
15. Would you look after the children I do the shopping?

**“You've got to get up every
morning with determination if
you're going to go to bed with
satisfaction.”**

(George Horace Lorimer)

WORKSHEET 29

SUBJECT : Simple Past and Past Continuous

A) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:

1. While they (travel) to China, Marco
..... (keep) a diary.
2. Mrs. White (drive) past a house in Main Street when
she (see) the ground floor on fire.
3. While he (fly) off the Miami Coast, the pilot
..... (see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
4. The fireman (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he
..... (hear) someone's shouts.
5. She (die) while she (run) after a bus.
6. We (have) dinner when the electricity
..... (go) off.
7. She (think) of something else while you
..... (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.

B) 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

Make dialogues as in the example:

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

1. You :?

Jack :

You :?

Jack :

2. You :?

Bob :

You :?

Bob :

3. You :?

Ann :

You :?

Ann :

4. You :?

Alice :

You :?

Alice :

C) Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. He (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We (watch) TV last night.
6. The customer (pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.
7. The barber (cut) my hair yesterday.
8. She (dance) when she hurt her ankle.
9. It (rain) hard when I got up.
10. It (rain) hard last night.

D) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:

1. Sally (eat) dinner last night when someone(knock) on the door.
2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred (come) at seven-thirty. I (study) when Fred (come).
3. While I (study) last night, Fred(drop by) to visit me.
4. My roommate’s parents (call) him last night while we
..... (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 (be) in the garage. He
..... (work) on their car. He (change) the oil.

**“Through perseverance, many
people win success out of what
seemed destined to be
certain failure.”**

(Benjamin Disraeli)

WORKSHEET 30

SUBJECT : *Present Perfect Tense*

Present Perfect, GEÇMİŞTE KONUŞMA ANINA YAKIN BİR ZAMANDA BİTMİŞ VE ETKİSİ HÂLÂ DEVAM EDEN eylem veya olaylardan bahsedirken kullanılır.

<i>Present perfect tense'in cümle yapısı</i>			
<i>OLUMLU</i>	<i>OLUMSUZ</i>		<i>SORU</i>
	<i>uzun şekil</i>	<i>kısa şekil</i>	
<i>I have done</i>	<i>I have not done</i>	<i>I haven't done</i>	<i>Have I done?</i>
<i>You have done</i>	<i>You have not done</i>	<i>You haven't done</i>	<i>Have you done?</i>
<i>He/ she/ it has done</i>	<i>He/she/it has not done</i>	<i>He/she/it hasn't done</i>	<i>Has he/she/it done?</i>
<i>We have done</i>	<i>We have not done</i>	<i>We haven't done</i>	<i>Have we done?</i>
<i>You have done</i>	<i>You have not done</i>	<i>You haven't done</i>	<i>Have you done?</i>
<i>They have done</i>	<i>They have not done</i>	<i>They haven't done</i>	<i>Have they done?</i>

A) Write a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash) *Ann has washed her hair*.....
2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight)
.....
3. Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)
.....
4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)
.....
5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go)
.....
6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be)
.....
7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)
.....
8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)
.....
9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)
.....
10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)
.....

B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:

Example: 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)

.....
...

7. I know him. (meet him before)

.....
...

8. We don't know how he is. (not hear from him)

.....
...

9. He won't take a cigarette. (give up smoking)

.....
...

10. She can't get in. (he / lock the door)

.....
...

C) Follow the example and do the same using ALREADY:

Example: 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. Tidy your room.

.....

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 clean your shoes?

8. Brush your teeth, will you?

9. We have guests today. Shall we make a cake?

10. 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)

- 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, yes. 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

- a. *What has he JUST done?*
- b. *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) Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT:

1. Tim (finish) his work yet?
2. he (finish) it yesterday?
3. They (just / go) out.
4. They (go) out a minute ago.
5. Ann (study) yesterday afternoon?
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.
15. When (he / give up) smoking?
16. Jane (buy) her car two weeks ago.
17. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody (take) it.
18. Why (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday?
19. The car looks clean. you (wash) it?
20. When we were on holiday, the weather (be) terrible.

G) Ask questions with HOW LONG:

Example: I am married.

- *HOW LONG have you been married?*

1. I know Bob.
.....

2. Sue and Alan are married.
.....

3. George is unemployed.
.....

4. Those books are here.
.....

- 5. Mary is at the airport.
.....
- 6. My sister is ill.
.....
- 7. She has got a bad cold.
.....
- 8. Jan has long hair.
.....
- 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, using SINCE and FOR:

Example: I haven't seen you. (Christmas / 3 days)
a) I haven't seen you SINCE Christmas.
b) I haven't seen you FOR 3 days.

- 2. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clock)
 a)
 b)
- 3. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks / last week)
 a)
 b)
- 4. They've lived in this street. (1970 / a long time)
 a)
 b)
- 5. I haven't had time to do it. (last Monday / a few days)
 a)
 b)
- 6. We haven't bought a new one. (ages / many years)
 a)
 b)

I) Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"

- 1. He has been at the hospital since he became ill. 2. I have been learning English 2003.
- 3.He has been gone 3 hours. I don't know where he is.
- 4.I haven't seen him more than 6 months.
- 5.He hasn't played with us a few days.
- 6.This place hasn't changed 2000.
- 7.It had been raining 2 hours when the phone rang.

8. He has been a very nice child the day he was born.
9. It has been raining many days.
10. We have owned this car 1997.

J) Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"

1. It's been rainingsincelunchtime.
2. Tom's father has been doing the same job..... for 20 years.
3. Have you been learning English -.....-a long time?
4. Sarah has lived in London 1985.
5.Christmas, the weather has been quite good.
6. Please hurry up! We've been waiting an hour.
7. Kevin has been looking for a job he left school.
8. The house is very dirty. We haven't cleaned it ages.
9. I haven't had a good meal last Tuesday.
10. My grandmother has stopped running she became ill last year.
11. We have had a cottage in the Dordogne 3 years.
12. Lloyds bank has been here five years.
13. It was a shock as I hadn't seen her quite a long time.
14. She has been rehearsing the course started.
15. She has been waiting for you to contact her last week.
16. I haven't made any mistake about 'since' and 'for' I read the lesson and made this test.
17. Robby hasn't seen some of his friends..... 45 years.
18. I love English I joined the club.
19. My best friends have been very generous with me..... my eleventh birthday.

K) Fill in the blanks using the correct forms of "Since and for"

1. My grandmother has stopped running since she became ill last year.
2. We have had a cottage in the Dordogne 3 years.
3. Lloyds bank has been here five years.
4. It was a shock as I hadn't seen her quite a long time.
5. She has been rehearsing the course started.
6. She has been waiting for you to contact her last week.
7. I haven't made any mistake about 'since' and 'for' read the lesson and made this test.
8. Robby hasn't seen some of his friends 45 years.
9. I love English I joined the club.
10. My best friends have been very generous with me my eleventh birthday.
11. He has been here a long period.
12. She has lived in New York six years.
13. They have worked 1995.
14. Linda has been on holidays six weeks.
15. He has been learning French eight months.
16. The weather has been awful the beginning of the year.
17. They have been married a long time.
18. I haven't seen her ages.
19. She has got that job March, 18th.
20. He has put on weight the end of last year.

21. I have been well paid I joined that firm.
22. Kevin has been playing two hours.
23. She has been singing..... ten o'clock.
24. I have been waiting for you ten minutes.
25. Mike has been hired..... a six month period

K) Using present perfect tense and make questions from the words in brackets.

1. (ever/ride/horse?) *Have you ever ridden a horse?*
2. (ever / be /California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak/famous person?)
5. (always/live/in this town?)
6. (most beautiful place/ever/visit?) What

L) Using present perfect tense and ask questions beginning “Have you ever.....?”

- 1(London?) Have you ever been to London? No, never
- 2(play/golf?) Yes, many times
- 3 (Australia?) Yes, once
- 4 (lose/ your passport?)No, never
- 5 (fly /in a helicopter?)..... Yes, a few times
- 6 (win / race?)No, never
- 7 (New York?) Yes, twice
- 8 (drive / a bus?) No, never
- 9 (break/your leg) Yes, once

**Believe in a hope that a new hope
is dawning.. .believe that your
dreams will come true.. .believe in
the promise of brighter
tomorrows.. .begin
by believing in you.**

WORKSHEET 31

SUBJECT : *Present Perfect Continuous*

Present Perfect Continuous, GEÇMİŞTE BELİRLİ BİR ZAMANDA BAŞLAMIŞ OLAN VE KONUŞMA SIRASINDA DA DEVAM EDEN eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.

<i>Present perfect continuous'un cümle yapısı</i>			
<i>OLUMLU</i>	<i>OLUMSUZ</i>		<i>SORU</i>
	<i>uzun şekil</i>	<i>kısa şekil</i>	
<i>I have been doing</i>	<i>I have not been doing</i>	<i>I haven't been doing</i>	<i>Have you been doing?</i>
<i>You have been doing</i>	<i>You have not been doing</i>	<i>You haven't been doing</i>	<i>Have you been doing?</i>
<i>He/she/it has been doing</i>	<i>He has not been doing</i>	<i>He hasn't been doing</i>	<i>Has he been doing?</i>
<i>We have been doing</i>	<i>We have not been doing</i>	<i>We haven't been doing</i>	<i>Have we been doing?</i>
<i>You have been doing</i>	<i>You have not been doing</i>	<i>You haven't been doing</i>	<i>Have you been doing?</i>
<i>They have been doing</i>	<i>They have not been doing</i>	<i>They haven't been doing</i>	<i>Have they been doing?</i>

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

1. I'm tired, because I **have been working** (work) very hard.
2. He (write) letters all morning.
3. Catherina is getting fatter because she (eat) too much.
4. My mother (peel) the potatoes all afternoon.
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) for six hours.

B) Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

I all night. (to work) I have been working all night.

1. We for you. (to wait)
2. They a race. (to run)
3. He a book. (to read)
4. You a letter. (to write)
5. I the table. (to set)
6. It for hours. (to rain)
7. We here for three years. (to live)
8. She to us. (to speak)
9. You presents. (to buy)
10. They a trip. (to plan)

C) Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. Maria Harris has been staying (stay) in a rented flat since returning to Liverpool.
2. As house prices in the cities have risen, people (move) into the countryside.
3. All day, the police (stop) motorists to question them about the accident.
4. I (read) this book on astrophysics for hours and I'm still only on page 6.
5. Dr Fletcher (give) the same lecture to students for the last ten years.
6. I (swim) and I feel exhausted.
7. In recent years, Brazilian companies (put) a lot of money into developing advanced technology.
8. Plants and vegetables (disappear) from my garden since we had new neighbours.

D) Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. She looks very depressed, she has been reading (to read) a sad story.
2. They (to smoke) for a long time.
3. His eyes are red! He (cry) too long,
4. She (to work) as a model for two years.
5. She (to wait) for an hour.
6. How long (you/ to learn) English?
7. (you /to paint)? You have a stain on your jacket.
8. I (to play) for 10 minutes.
9. I am tired, I (to walk) since the daybreak.

E) Using present perfect continuous tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets

1. The farmer (plant) trees for two months now.
The farmer has been planting trees for two months now.
2. She (sleep) since this morning. 3. He (teach) for seven years now.
4. She (swim) for hours now.
5. They (hope) for his returning since last week. 6. I (wait) for twenty minutes.
7. They (go out) together since last June.
8. We (do) some exercises.
9. I (wait) for ages.
10. Robert (learn) English for eight years.

**“Life is an adventure! Live it while
you can. You can never have
today again, tomorrow only comes
once, and yesterday is gone forever.
Make your choice wisely, then
live the adventure you create.”**

WORKSHEET 32

SUBJECT : *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
..... (already / meet) a lot of interesting people.
2. Last night my roommate and I (have) some free time, so we
..... (go) to a show.
3. I (just / have) lunch, but I
..... (not / have) lunch yesterday.
4. Who (write) the play “**Hamlet**”?
5. 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 of the month?
9. When we were on vacation, the weather (be) terrible.
10. In her whole lifetime, Mary (never / see)
snow.
11. 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.
15. Mr. Clark (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it
up.

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

1. I'm trying to study. I (try) to study for the
last 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.
6. We (have) three accidents so far this week. I wonder how many more we will have if you keep using the tools carelessly.
7. We (live) here since last June.
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 (not / see) you for weeks. What you (do) lately?
11. I (not / be) able to reach my boss on the 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 (write) them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
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 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.

C) Use THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

to fill in the blanks:

1. I'm tired. We (walk) for over an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.
2. The zoo isn't far from here. I (walk) there 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. Why doesn't someone answer it?
7. She is 80 and she (never / read) a book in her life.

8. The secretary is very tired. She (type) all 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.
11. My grandfather (died) 30 years ago. I
..... (never / meet) him.
12. A: Is your father at home?
B: No, I'm afraid he (go) out.
A: When exactly (he / go) out?
B: About ten minutes ago.

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

1. I've bought / have been buying 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. I've been reading / have read 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 has been eating / has eaten everything I left in the kitchen.
8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They have drunk / have been drinking all the wine.
9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You've been playing / have played 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.

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

1. The young man (never / be) to Paris, but he (read) a book about this city last year.
2. 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.
5. Her mother (buy) her a pair of new shoes yesterday.
6. The Prime Minister (leave) for the USA an hour ago.
7. A: the plane (land)?
B: Yes, it (land) ten minutes ago.
8. It (not / rain) for a long time.
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. My friend (fall) from the bicycle because he (not / ride) one for ages.
13. His father (die) in 1970, but he (never / visit) his father's grave since that time.
14. They (go) to America years ago, but none of them (come) back since then.
15. A: you (speak) to an Englishman?
B: Yes, I (have) a short conversation with one last night.
16. A: you ever (be) to Tatilya?
B: Yes, I (go) there two years ago.
17. A: you (see) Jane recently?
B: No, I (see) her for a long time.

F) 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 (come)
10. They moved to Ankara two years ago.
They two years.
11. She hasn't been to Rome before.
This is the first time

“The individual who wants to reach the top in business must appreciate the mighty force of habit and must understand that practices are what create habits. We must be quick to break those old habits that break us and hasten to adopt those practices that will become the habits that will help us achieve the success we desire.”

(J. Paul Getty)

WORKSHEET 33

SUBJECT : *Past Perfect Tense*

Geçmişteki tek bir olaydan bahsedeceğimizde simple past kullanırız. Past perfect ise ,TEK BAŞINA KUL-LANILMAZ. Mesela bir eylem SIMPLE PAST TENSE İLE anlatıldıysa, ONDAN DAHA ÖNCEKİ başka bir eylem de bu tense ile anlatılabilir. Kısacası, bu tense her zaman referansı ile birlikte kullanılır.

<i>Past perfect tense'in cümle yapısı</i>			
<i>OLUMLU</i>	<i>OLUMSUZ</i>		<i>SORU</i>
	<i>uzun şekil</i>	<i>kısa şekil</i>	
<i>I had played</i>	<i>I had not played</i>	<i>I hadn't played</i>	<i>Had I played?</i>
<i>You had played</i>	<i>You had not played</i>	<i>You hadn't played</i>	<i>Had you played?</i>
<i>He/she/it had played</i>	<i>He had not played</i>	<i>He hadn't played</i>	<i>Had he played?</i>
<i>We had played</i>	<i>We had not played</i>	<i>We hadn't played</i>	<i>Had we played?</i>
<i>You had played</i>	<i>You had not played</i>	<i>You hadn't played</i>	<i>Had you played?</i>
<i>They had played</i>	<i>They had not played</i>	<i>They hadn't played</i>	<i>Had they played?</i>

A) Using past perfect tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Before we arrived at school the classes had started (start) .
2. I felt exhausted because I (run) ten miles.
3. He (study) that book before he arrived in Pakistan.
4. He (sell) all the copies of the thesaurus before we got there.
5. We went to his place for dinner but to our great surprise he (have) his dinner.
6. When I got up , rather late, the sun (rise)
7. Before we got there they (begin) the show.
8. He (finish) his work before I began mine.
9. It (begin) to rain when I stepped out of the house.
10. Soon after they (complete) their homework they ran out to play with the dog.

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

1. I (worry) a lot about her before I (hear) that she was safe.
2. I I didn't like the flat. It (be) much smaller than I (think) at first.
3. He told us he (shoot) a big tiger.

4. 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).
6. 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. When I (arrive) at the party John already (go) home.
9. We (wait) until the match (finish).
10. They (leave) the room before the meeting (finish).
11. I (buy) a new camera before I (go) to London.
12. I just (turn off) the lights when the telephone (ring).

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

1. he (know) her for a long time before they (get) married?
2. He (drive) down the hotel where they (spend) their honeymoon years ago.
3. When we (get) to the station the train (already / leave).
4. He (sit) at a table by the window where he (have) a meal with Jane.
5. Why he (not / ask) her to wait and think again before she (leave) Paris.
6. He was wondering why he (let) her leave so easily.
7. He knew he (earn) that money with a great difficulty.
8. After they (go), he (sit) down and (light) a cigarette.
9. He (have to) go to work by bus because his car (break) down.
10. He (angry) before he (hear) my offer.

**“Develop the habit of changing
your habits.”**

WORKSHEET 34

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. She (just / go) out when I called her.
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 (already / see) the
Pyramids.
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.
9. His mother (worry) a lot about him before she
..... (hear) that he was asfe.
10. He (already / learn) English before 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 (have) dinner.

B) Combine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE:

1. My mother took her umbrella. She went out.
.....
2. Frank called me. I went to school.
.....
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.
.....
- 10. I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off.
.....

C) Complete the following sentences:

- 1. After I had watched that horror film, I
.....
- 2. She finished her homework after
.....
- 3. When I came home, my sister already
.....
- 4. Before he went out,
.....
- 5. 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 (study) English for a short time when the electricity went off.
3. She (do) her homework before you came in.
4. His knees and hands were very dirty. He (crawl) in the garden.
5. I (drive) the car for five years when I sold it.
6. We were very tired. We (travel) for about sixteen hours.
7. They were out of breath. They (run) for a long time.
8. He (live) in London for ten years when he had an accident.
9. He was tired because he (write) letters all morning.
10. He (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived

**“Success never comes to look for
you while you wait around.
You've got to get up and work at
it to make your dreams come true.”**

(Poh Yu Khing)

WORKSHEET 35

SUBJECT : Going to

Aslında "be going to" bir dilbilgisi zamanından çok KALIPTIR. Türkçe tam karşılığı olmasa da yakın gelecek zamanı ifade eder. BU YÜZDEN PLANLI BİR NİYETİ YANSITIR.

"GOING TO " CÜMLE YAPISI

olumlu

I am going to speak.

You/we/they are going to speak.

He is going to speak.

olumsuz

I am not going to speak.

You /we/they are not going to speak.

He is not going to speak.

soru

Am I going to speak?

Are/you/we you going to speak?

Is he going to speak?

A) Complete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:

1. *Are you going to buy* (you / buy) a new bike?
2. Tom (not / be) a doctor.
3. I (buy) some new shoes.
4. (Helen / catch) the train?
5. Who (carry) the shopping for me?
6. Jim and Dinah (not / get) married.
7. Sam (take) a holiday.
8. What time (you / phone) me?
9. Where (we / eat) tonight?
10. I (not / give) a birthday present!

B) Rewrite 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. Look! That tree is about to fall over!
.....

...
6. Do you plan to work hard this year?
.....

...
7. I don't intend to get a new car.
.....

...
8. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.
.....

...
9. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?
.....

...
10. I think it's about to snow.
.....
.....

C) What are you going to do next summer? Write sentences:

..... *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.*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

E) Use the words / phrases from the list to complete the sentences, as in the example:

*** sell her car**

*** be late for school**

*** make a cake**

* **fix**

* **lose weight**

1. Jane's putting an ad in the newspaper.
She *is going to sell his car*.
2. The washing machine isn't working.
My father
3. I bought some flour and some eggs.
I
4. Robert is on a diet.
He
5. Peter is still in bed.
He

F) Jonathan is not satisfied with his life as it is. He has already decided to change a number

of things. Look at the prompts and say what he intends to do, as in the example:

1. **move to the city center**
He is going to move to the city center.....
2. **sell his car**
.....
3. **buy a bigger house**
.....
4. **marry Susan**
.....
5. **apply for a job with a law firm**
.....

G) Write questions and answers as in the example:

	teacher	doctor	singer	football player
Fred		*		
Rod & Ben			*	
Joan	*			
Ted				*
You				

1. Fred / singer? *Is Fred going to be a singer?*

..... *No, he isn't. He isn't going to be a singer.*

..... *He is going to be a doctor.*

2. Rod and Ben / teachers?

3. Joan / doctor?

.....
.....
.....

4. Ted / singer?

.....
.....

5. You / teacher?

.....
.....

H) Make sentences, as in the example:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| * miss the train | * make some tea | * change it | * crash |
| * shout at us | * take some photos | * play in the snow | |
| * fall off | * sell his house | * make a cake | |

1. She can't stop the car!
She *is going to crash*
2. They are late.
They
3. The headmaster looks angry!
He
4. Jim has got his camera.
He
5. Mick's putting up a "For Sale" sign.
He
6. The car has got a flat tyre.
He
7. Mum's looking at a recipe.
She
8. Look! The ladder is broken.
Oh no, he
9. They're putting their hats and gloves on.
They
10. Kevin's putting the kettle on.
He

**"You cannot have everything, but
you can try."**

WORKSHEET 36

SUBJECT : Future WILL

Gelecekle ilgili henüz gerçekleşmemiş, YAPMAYI DÜŞÜNDÜĞÜMÜZ İŞLERİMİZİ, PLANLARIMIZI ANLATIRKEN Simple Future Tense'i kullanıyoruz. Türkçe'de BASİT GELECEK ZAMAN ANLAMINA gelmektedir.

Future tense'in cümle yapısı			
OLUMLU ŞEKLİ	OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ		SORU ŞEKLİ
	uzun şekil	kısa şekil	
I will go	I will not go	I won't go	Will I go?
You will go	You will not go	You won't go	Will you go?
He/she/it will go	He/she/it will not go	He/she/it won't go	Will he/she/it go?
We will go	We will not go	We won't go	Will we go?
You will go	You will not go	You won't go	Will you go?
They will go	They will not go	They won't go	Will they go?

A) Using Future tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. She is late (she / come) Will she come?
2. It is not interesting (they / watch it)
3. It is dangerous (he / do it)
4. Your sister is pale (she / be ill)
5. The ring is beautiful (she / like it)
6. It is very dark in the cellar (you / see the bottles).....
7. Mark is very lazy (he / revise)
8. The suitcase is very heavy (you / carry it).....
9. They are very angry (they / speak to you)
10. She is a very aggressive person (she / be nice with me)

B) Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. I will go (go) to the supermarket
2. After my shopping I (cook) dinner
3. After cooking dinner I (call) my friends 4. (we /dance) with them?

5. After dancing we (talk) together
6. Then we (not/read) books but...
7. we(go)outside.
8. We.....(meet) friends.
9. After that we (get) back home.

C) Using Future tense, fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Tonight I will go shopping.
2. Tomorrow morning I (get up) early.
3. What (you/do)..... after school?
4. He (do) the dishwashing after the meal.
5. She (be) A good girl.
6. The cat (eat) the mouse if it can.
- 7.The motor (not/start) If it is too cold.
- 8.They (not/read) any book because they don't like reading.
9. We (not/ sleep) in our bed tonight.
10. Joan and Bill (not/be) lovers because they don't like each other.

D) Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Alice is at home, she will cook (cook) lunch.
2. I.....(visit) my grandparents in London.
3. Anna and Erik.....(not play) tennis.
4.(you /finish) your homework ?
5. Next Sunday, Bob(stay) at home because he is very busy.
6. We(not/ eat) in that restaurant,
7. You (be) happy.
8. We finish) our homework.
9. I (get) you an aspirin

E) Using Future tense , fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. Your shirt will be (to be) ready tomorrow.
2. We (to watch) a play on TV this evening.
3. I (not to go) to town on Sunday.
4. The neighbours (to have) dinner at eight this evening.
5. You (to see)my friend at school next week.
6. I (to work) in the afternoon.
7. We (to go out) after dinner, at about 9.00.
8. I (buy) a French dictionary tomorrow afternoon.
9. You (to enjoy) the cold winter here.
10. There (to be) a match next week.
11. I think our team (win) the match.
12. She hopes that he (cook) dinner tonight.
13. There (not / be) anything left to wish for.
14. Maybe she (do) a language course in Malta.

15. I'm sure they (understand) your problem.
16. But all these things (happen / only) if you marry me.
17. You (meet) lots of interesting people.
18. (do / you) the washing up, please?
19. Fred (not / go) on holiday this year.
20. In one week he (begin) his crossing of the Atlantic by boat.

**“You are what you repeatedly do.
Excellence is not an event -
it is a habit.”**

(Aristotle)

WORKSHEET 37

SUBJECT : *Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous*

GELECEKTE ANILAN ZAMANDA TAMAMLANMIŞ olacak işleri anlatırken. Bu anlatımda zaman cümlecikleri veya saat kullanırız. Genellikle *by* kelimesinden yararlanırız.

Future perfect tense'in cümle yapısı

OLUMLU ŞEKLİ	OLUMSUZ ŞEKLİ		SORU ŞEKLİ
	<i>uzun şekil</i>	<i>kısa şekil</i>	
<i>I will have played</i>	<i>I will have not played</i>	<i>I won't have played</i>	<i>Will I have played?</i>
<i>You will have played</i>	<i>You will have not played</i>	<i>You won't have played</i>	<i>Will you have played?</i>
<i>He will have played</i>	<i>He will have not played</i>	<i>He won't have played</i>	<i>Will he have played?</i>
<i>She will have played</i>	<i>She will have not played</i>	<i>She won't have played</i>	<i>Will she have played?</i>
<i>It will have played</i>	<i>It will have not played</i>	<i>It won't have played</i>	<i>Will it have played?</i>
<i>We will have played</i>	<i>We will have not played</i>	<i>We won't have played</i>	<i>Will we have played?</i>
<i>They will have played</i>	<i>They will have not played</i>	<i>They won't have played</i>	<i>Will they have played?</i>

A) What will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:

Example: By 2100, the world's population.... *will have increased* (increase) to around 30.000 million.

1. Life (become) more automated by then.
2. Computers (take over) many of the jobs that people do today.
3. The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas (run out).
4. (scientists / find) other sources of energy?
5. How education (change)?
6. (we / find) a way to feed all the people in the world?

B) Use WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:

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.

- When they get there, (the film / already / start)
2. Jim always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. Tom is going to visit him at 11.30 this evening. When Tom arrives, (Jim / go / to bed)
3. 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)
1. Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived.
Next Monday (he / be / here / exactly three years)
2. Next year is Ted and Amy's 25th wedding anniversary. They (be married) for 25 years.
3. 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, (she / travel) more than 3.000 miles.

C) Use FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

1. By next February I (write) my third book.
2. I hope you (not / forget) my name by tomorrow.
3. By next week we (redecorate) the house.
4. Next July she (be) dead for ten years.
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. I hope it (stop) raining before the match starts.
8. I (have) an operation when you turn back.
9. By this time next week I (marry).
10. If nothing is done one million species that are alive today (become) extinct in twenty years.
11. The tropical rain forests (disappear) in thirty years.

“Sometimes a winner is just a dreamer that never gave up.”

WORKSHEET 38

SUBJECT : Future Forms / MIXED

**A) 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 (fly) on Sunday.
5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?
B: Yes, we (go) to Italy in June.
6. Don't play with those matches; you burn
yourself.
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 (hurt) yourself with that
knife.
- 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 (wash) it.
- 16.A: What time the next bus (arrive)?
B: 13 minutes later.
- 17..... you (open) the door for me, please?
- 18.We're early. The film (start) at 2:30. Why don't we go
and have something to drink?
- 19.He (call) the police as soon as he gets home.
- 20.A: What you (do) with that dress?
B: I (shorten) the skirt.

B) Use the correct form of the FUTURE TENSE:

1. A: Oh! You've got a ticket for the party.
B: Yes. I (see) it on Friday.
2. A: Tea or coffee?
B: I (have) coffee, please.
3. There isn't any cloud in the sky. It (be) a lovely day.
4. We (win) the match. We're playing really well.
5. The festival (last) for ten days.
6. I (have) a meal with a few friends. There (be) about ten of us.
7. Phil (come) round us tomorrow. We (be) at the airport at 9:30.
8. Why don't you come with us. I'm sure you (enjoy) the show.
9. That (not / cost) more than \$50.
10. The museum (open) at 9:00 everyday but tomorrow it (not / be) opened at 9:00.
11. I (pay) it back to you as soon as I get my salary.
12. The manager said, "We (have) the meeting on Thursday."

C) Look at Tom and Sally's diary below. Then, use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form to 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:

1. A: Why do you need so much sugar?
B: I make a cake.
2. A: Oh no! I've left my purse at home and I haven't got any money on me!
B: Don'y worry. I lend you some.
3. A: I don't know how to use this mixer.
B: That's OK. I show you.
4. A: Why are all these people gathered here?

- 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.
B: Yes, I study French and German.
9. A: Why don't you tidy your room?
B: I play football in ten minutes, so I haven't got time.
10. A: How can we get all this home?
B: I ask James to come and help.
11. She has bought some wool. She knit a sweater.
12. A: This problem is very difficult.
B: I help you to solve it.
13. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?
B: I paint the room.
14. I climb that mountain one day.
15. Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He faint.
16. A: Why are you 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.

E) Put the verb in to the correct form 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).
4. 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?
B: I (wash) the car.
6. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour (you / paint) it?
7. A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
B: Good heavens! I call the fire-brigade immediately.
8. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it (fall) down.
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.
- 11.A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
B: I (have) tea, please.
- 12.A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?
B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He (have) a holiday
for a few weeks and then he (start) a computer programming course.

“If at first you don't succeed, dust yourself off and try again.”

(Aaliyah (song lyrics))

WORKSHEET 39

SUBJECT : Tense Review (Present Simple / Present Continuous / Simple Past)

A) Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS or

PRESENT SIMPLE:

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to read the paper.
2. This is a very quiet town. Where (people / go) in the evenings?
3. John (drink) milk every night, but now he
(drink) tea.
4. What (you / do) with all that paper and glue?
5. I (not / use) the computer at the moment so you can use it.
6. (Karen and John / ever / write) to you?

B) PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE in context. Put in the right form of

the verb in brackets:

Laura : Hello, George! What (you / do) these days?

George : Hi, Laura. I (learn) French and Spanish at college.

What about you?

Laura : Me? Oh, I (work) at a Travel Agency until August.

George : (you / like) it?

Laura : Yes, I do. I (work) in the shop most mornings, and three afternoons a week the manager (tell) me about the travel

business. I (work) quite long hours. I

.....
(not / get) home until six, but I (prefer) that to not having

enough to do.

George : Yes, I (work) hard too at the moment. It

.....
(become) more and more difficult to get a job using languages. They

.....
(ask) for higher and higher exam grades all the time.

Laura : You can do it, George. You (be) clever.

George : Thanks. Laura.

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

It *is* winter and the snow (fall). It usually
.....
(snow) in January here. Betty and James (play) in the
garden.
They (build) a snowman and they
.....
(throw) snowballs. They (like) the snow very much! Their mother
and father (not / like) it. They always
..... (stay) in the house when it is cold. Mother usually
..... (watch) TV and Father (listen) to the
radio or (read) a book. At the moment they
..... (sit) in the living-room. Mother
..... (write) a letter and Father (read) a
book.

D) Complete the dialogue using the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

A: Why ... *don't you finish* (you / not / finish) your homework and come and watch
TV?
B: Because I (not / understand) it. It is too
difficult.
A: 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 (always / shout) at me.
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) Put the words in brackets in the correct place in the sentences:

1. I *always* keep my room tidy. (always)
2. Do you go on holiday in winter? (sometimes)
3. he helps with the housework. (never)
4. She plays cards. (rarely)
5. Does she visit his friends? (often)
6. They don't eat sweets. (often)
7. We eat a lot of vegetables.
(usually)
8. You must tell lies. (never)

9. She can answer the teacher's questions.
(always)

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

- Caller: Good morning. ...*Is*..... (be) Mr. Green there?
Man : No, he (not / be) here. He
(work)
..... at the moment. He usually (work) until 4 p.m.
Caller: What about Mrs. Green? Where (be) she?
Man : She (do) the shopping. She always
.....
..... (do) the shopping on Thursday afternoons.
Caller: Where (be) the children?
Man : They (play) football. They always
.....
..... (play) football after school.
Caller: How (you / know) all this? Who are
you?
Man : 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 (be) hot yesterday.
8. The baby (not / sleep) now.
9. He never (drive) fast.
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.
15. My mother (make) some coffee now.
16. Sam (go) to the circus yesterday.
17. I (talk) on the telephone at the moment.
18. Sally always (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.
23. Look at Tom and Jim! They (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.
..... | * do homework |
| 2. The dog's outside too.
..... | * make dinner |
| 3. Larry's in the dining room.
..... | * talk to a friend |
| 4. Sally's in the bathroom.
..... | * set the table |
| 5. Dad's in the kitchen.
..... | * take a shower |
| 6. Mom's on the phone.
..... | * run after the ball |
| 7. I'm at my desk.
..... | * play baseball |

J) Fill in the blanks to complete the movie review. Use the correct tense of the verbs given:

E.T. by JOE BERNES

Last night, I saw a good movie. The title of the movie was **E.T.** It was an excellent film. To my surprise. I ***laughed*** (laugh), I (cry), and I
 (worry) about the little creature from space, and I completely
 (enjoy) the show.

The story is about an extraterrestrial person named E.T. He (land) on earth in a flying saucer. But his space ship (depart) without him. A little American boy (discover) E.T. They (play) together and they (like) each other a lot. But E.T.
 (miss) his home. He (want) to go back. He (plan) his return trip, but then ...
 Well, go and see this excellent summer film and find out about E.T.

K) Write the questions. Use WHEN, WHERE, WHO or WHAT:

1. A: We went to California on our vacation.
 B: Really? **Where did you stay** (you / stay)?
 A: In a hotel in Santa Monica.
2. A: The children visited the usual tourist attractions.
 B: Oh, yeah? (they / see)?
 A: Oh, they went to Disneyland, the San Diego zoo, and a movie studio.
3. A: My wife played a lot of tennis.
 B: (she / play) with?
 A: She played with our oldest son.
4. A: I really enjoyed the trip. We even stayed a few extra days.
 B: (you / plan) to come home?
 A: Well, we planned to come home on Monday, but we didn't get back until Friday.

L) Fill in the blanks to complete the postcard. Use the PAST TENSE form of the verbs given:

Dear Mom,
 I'm having a wonderful time. Last night I **.went** ... (go) to the Hollywood Bowl with some friends. We (take) a special bus and (get) there easily. A friend (buy) some wine and we also (bring) a picnic basket. So we (find) our seats and (eat) our picnic. Then the concert (begin). It (be) excellent. What a night!
 Love, Kris

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:

- A: Tom and I (go) to see *The Big Thrill* yesterday.
B: We (see) it last weekend. Jackie (think) it was horrible.
A: So did we.
- 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.
- A: I (have) my umbrella at home again and it's really raining hard.
B: I have the same problem. I (lend) one to my boss last week. I guess she (keep) it.
- A: Mom (have) to pick up Kevin at the train station. She (take) the dog with her.
B: No, she didn't. I just (see) him. He was swimming in the lake.

O) Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.

- I (get) up at eight o'clock yesterday morning.
- Mark (talk) to John on the phone last night.
- Mark (talk) to John on the phone right now.
- Mark (talk) to John on the phone every day.

5. Jim and I (eat) lunch at the cafeteria two hours ago.
6. We (eat) lunch at the cafeteria every day.
7. I (go) to bed early last night.
8. My roommate (study) Spanish last year.
9. Sue (write) a letter to her parents yesterday.
10. Sue (write) a letter to her parents every week.

11. Sue is in her room right now. She (sit) at her desk. She
..... (write) a letter to her boyfriend.
12. Marianne (do) her homework last night.
13. Yesterday I (see) Dick at the library.
14. I (have) a dream last night. I (dream)
about my friends. I (sleep) for eight hours.
15. Alice (smoke) a cigarette after class yesterday.
16. My wife (come) home around five every day.
17. Yesterday she (come) home at 5:15.
18. Our teacher (stand) in the middle of the room right
now.
19. Uor teacher (stand) in the front of the room yesterday.
20. John usually (sit) in the back of the room, but yesterday he
..... (sit) in the front row. Today he (be) absent.
He (be) absent two days ago too.

P) Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, or SIMPLE PAST.

1. I(go / not) to a movie last night. I
(stay)
home.
2. Fred (come / not) to class every day.
3. Sue (read) a book right now. She
.....
(watch / not) TV.
4. I (finish / not) my homework last night. I
.....
(go) to bed early.
5. Jane (stand / not) up right now. She
.....
(sit) down.
6. It (rain / not) right now. The rain
.....(stop)
a few minutes ago.
7. The weather (be / not) cold today, but it (be) cold
yesterday.
8. Mary and I (go / not) shopping yesterday. We
(go)
shopping last Monday.
9. I (go) to a movie last night, but I (enjoy / not)
it.

10. I (write) a letter to my girlfriend yesterday, but I
.....
..... (write / not) a letter to her last week.
11. My husband (come / not) home for dinner last night. he
..... (stay) at his office.
12. The children (go) to bed a half an hour ago. They
.....
(sleep) now.
13. We (be) late for the movie last night. The movie
.....
(start) at 7:00, but we (arrive / not) until 7:15.
14. He (dance) with Mary now.
15. She usually (take) the bus to school.
16. Her husband never (remember) her birthday.
17. We (watch) a film on television at the moment.

**“I feel the most important
requirement to success is learning
to overcome failure. You must
learn to tolerate it, but never
accept it.”**

(Reggie Jackson)

WORKSHEET 40

SUBJECT : Tenses (Rewrite or Combine)

A) Change the tense of the following:

1. They often play cards.

- a) When I saw them,.... *When I saw them, they were playing cards*
- b) for two hours *They have been playing cards for two hours.*
- c) While we were studying maths,
- d) three hours ago
- e) on Saturday nights
- f) at the moment

2. John copies two cassettes everyday.

- a) since 8 o'clock
- b) at present
- c) next Saturday
- d) already
- e) yesterday

3. Kathy is writing a letter now.

- a) every two weeks
- b) while we were playing
- c) when she is alone
- d) just
- e) next month
- f) 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 children are doing their homework.

- a) yet
- b) just
- c) every evening
- d) when she came

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 York.
7. _____ ?
Hekima was playing when Janet went to see her.

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

- A
1. I (burn) my finger.
 2. I (break) a cup.
 3. My car (break down).
 4. I (see) a shark.
 5. My clothes (get) dirty.
 6. I (break) a tooth.

- B
1. I (drive) to work.
 2. I (eat) a nut.
 3. I (cook) the dinner.
 4. I (do) the washing up.
 5. I (swim) in the sea.
 6. I (clean) my room.

1.*I burnt my finger while I was cooking the dinner.*
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 (leave) the hospital soon. When The Bartons

 (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
 (be) a film about birds on TV and while I
 (sit)
 on the sofa, I (fall) asleep. you (have)
 a terrible dream? Well, I (have) one last night. In my dream I
 (be)
 a parrot and my apartment flat (be) on the tenth floor of a big building. A big
 cat (want / catch) me so I

 (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), “ you (see) my books? I can’t
 find them.” When I (open) my eyes, I (feel) very
 happy (see) my sister. Of course she (not /
 understand) the reason but I (give) her a big 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)

-
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)
-

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.
.....
.....
3.
.....
.....
4.
.....
.....
5.
.....
.....
6.
.....
.....

**“Man is not the creature of
circumstances; circumstances are
the creatures of man.”**

(Benjamin Disraeli)

WORKSHEET 41

SUBJECT : Correct Tense

A) Fill in the blanks using the CORRECT TENSE or VOICE:

1. Listen! An old tune (play) on the radio.
2. Nobody (help) Mr. Green while the garage
..... (paint).
3. Mary (have) a bath before she
..... (call) by one of her friends yesterday.
4. The accountant (look) sad because the bills
..... (pay) yet.
5. He felt sorry when he (realize) that his stamp collection
..... (steal).
6. If I (be) him, I (not /
treat) my father like that. He will be sorry for that in the future.
7. If she (see) me, she
..... (get) angry with me, because I had promised to call
her out but I didn't.
8. He (stop / smoke) since he
..... (have) a heart attack.
9. As soon as she (finish / change) the baby's
nappy, she (take) the children to school.
10. He said his car already (mend).
11. She said she (open) her first exhibition the following
month.
12. Mary and Joe want (go) to the shore which
..... (sound) like a good idea to me.
13. He (not / wake up) on time unless he
..... (use) an alarm clock.

B) Supply the CORRECT TENSE

1. I (play) the piano since I (be)
six.
2. (not / look) behind you. I think, someone
..... (follow) us.
3. A: Did you hear the accident?
B: No, what (happen)?
A: A cyclist (hit) by a taxi driver in front of the post
office.
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: his parents (inform) about the accident
 yet?
- A: They (already / phone) from the
 hospital.
- B: (be) his friends in hospital now?
- A: No, his friends (not / allow) (see)
 him.
 They (wait) right in front of the hospital

 (hear) a piece of news, at the moment.
4. Before Christmas all the shops and houses
 (decorate) with cards and Christmas trees. Presents
 (buy) for the relatives and friends.
 5. Linda (look) very happy now, because her boyfriend

 (just / give) her an engagement ring.
 6. Dinner (must / cook) before we
 (go) out.
 7. April 23rd (give) as a holiday to the Turkish
 children by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.
 8. The old man (be) in prison for twenty years, by the time he
 (die) last year.
 9. When Jane (arrive) late for the interview, she
 (realize) that the Director (leave).
 10. you (see) Ann this morning? (It's still morning.)
 11. you (see) Ann this morning? (It's evening.)
 12. I (try) to learn English for three years but I
 (not / succeed).

C) Supply the CORRECT TENSE

1. After he (decide / give up) smoking, he

 (begin / carry) a packet of sweets in his pocket

 (prevent) him from smoking.
2. He must have a break. He (drive) for
 hours.
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 (leave) his job.
4. After they (learn) the new words last term, they
 (start) the course book.

5. Please don't disturb us, we (record) the Director's conversation.
6. Just as I (get up) my brother (take) a photo of me.
7. Steve (have) a lot of girlfriends by the time he (get) married.
8. We are quite anxious about Jane now. She (leave) home a fortnight ago to spend her vacation with her friends but she (write) to us 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.
11. 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 (give) the Pulitzer Prize.
15. Tom's father (go / swim) everyday. He says swimming (be) really good to keep fit.
16. 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 (look) for them along the river since then.
18. All dinner (eat) before they (finish) the conversation.
19. As it (rain), a car accident (happen) on Main Street.
20. The bills (pay) yet.
21. The tourists (wait) for hours at the airport by the time their plane (take off).
22. Most of the houses (pull) down last month, but they (not / touch) the old shop at the corner yet.
23. He (be) in different countries before he (arrest) by the police.

D) Correct Tense:

1. I (never / eat) Chinese food. I (be) very excited now because tomorrow night we (go) to a Chinese Restaurant. My mother (phone) the restaurant now for reservations.
2. David (drive) a taxi (earn) money.
3. 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 (not / let) her (give) a party at home.
5. Tarkan (give) a concert next month.
6. A: Mmm. The cake (smell) delicious.
B: Yes, my mother (just / make) it. We
..... (like / have) tea at 5:00 pm everyday.
7. A: your uncle (work) that company?
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 (have) a job interview next Tuesday.
8. How long you (know) that teacher
..... (wear) a white shirt and a brown jacket?
9. A: Where (be) your friends?
B: They (sit) at the café (wait) for us.

E) Supply the CORRECT TENSE

- These magazines (read) by 1.000.000 people every week.
- Where the cars (sell) in this town?
- The trees (must / cut) once a day.
- Wait a minute! I (have) a bath.
- This carpet (already / clean).
- Nobody (eat) breakfast yet.
- the car (check) by the mechanic yesterday?
- 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.
- While Mr. Jackson (cross) the road yesterday, she (hit) by a truck.
- A new school (build) next to the bank next month.
- Mike (live) in the same place since he (come) to London.
- The house (paint) when it began to rain yesterday.
- His shirt looks dirty. I think it (not / clean) since last Tuesday.

16. Sally (not / be) at home now. She
..... (just / go) out.
17. If you took these pills, you (get) well.
18. (Can / he / play) football when he was
ten years old?
19. This hospital (build) in 1980.

**“Successful people in this world are
those who get up and look for
circumstances they want. If you
can't find them, then make them.”**

(George Bernard Shaw)

WORKSHEET 42

SUBJECT : Conditionals (TYPE 1) / UNLESS

BİRİNCİ KOŞUL DURUMU

Olması beklenen eylemler bazen bir koşula bağlı olur. (EĞER GİDERSEN..., EĞER GÖRDÜYSEN,.. gibi), bu tür cümlelere Koşul Cümleleri – Conditional Sentences denir. Koşul CÜMLELERİ İKİ CÜMLEDEN meydana gelir:

<i>if clause</i>	<i>main clause</i>
<i>if+ present simple,</i>	<i>will + infinitive modal verb be going to</i>

NOT : **UNLESS.....(if..not) (medikçe, madıkça)**

A) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. *If I see your friend tomorrow I (give) will give her your message.*
2. *If I win a million dollar, I (give up) my job.*
3. *If I hadn't cut my hair, it would (be) longer.*
4. *If the student had spoken politely, the teacher (would/not /be) angry.*
5. *If I had seen him, I would (warn) him.*
6. *If you invited me, I would (accept) with pleasure.*
7. *If you feel bad tonight, I (stay) with you.*
8. *If you had taken care of your children, they might (be) more confident.*
9. *If he had worked hard, he could (earn) enough money.*
10. *If the water is warm, I (take) a bath*

B) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. If you ring (ring) from the station, I will come and meet you.
2. What will you do if the train (be) late?
3. I'm sure you (enjoy) the film if you see it.
4. If she (phone), tell her I will be back at three.
5. If I see her, I (not say) anything.
6. If he gets enough money, he (travel) round the world.
7. If it (rain) today, we will stay at home.
8. We'll go to the beach tomorrow if it (be) sunny
9. If I see Bob, I (invite) him to the party.
10. If I (become) a singer, I will be famous

C) Choose the correct item and underline it:

1. If I move / I'll move to Boston, I live / I'll live on Main Street.
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.

D) Find correct items and complete the following sentences:

1. If we go to London, we'll 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.
5. If you don't eat your dinner tonight,
hungry.
6. If tired, they'll go to sleep early tonight.
7. If it , she'll wear her new raincoat.
8. If you too many cookies after dinner tonight,
.....
get a stomachache.
9. If I too much coffee, get a
headache.

E) Discramble 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
.....

F) Complete the sentences with any vocabulary you wish:

1. If the weather is bad tomorrow,
.....

2. If we hitchhike to work,
.....

3. If I don't sleep well tonight,
.....

4. If you don't fix the broken window,
.....

5. If he doesn't cut his hair,
.....

6. If,they'll go to a restaurant tonight.

7. If, his mother will be happy.

8. If, his mother will be sad.

9. If, her boss will fire him.

10. If, their friends will be angry.

11. If I study hard,
.....

12. If it's sunny at the weekend,
.....

13. If I become rich,
.....

14. If I go to London,
.....

G) Match the two halves of the sentences:

Sam is thinking about his camping holiday with Andy.

1. If it's sunny, a) we'll make a fire.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. If it rains, | b) we'll be able to see the 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 umbrella. |
| 6. If we get cold, | f) we'll go swimming. |

1. ..d... 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

H) Rewrite the sentences using UNLESS:

1. If you don't go to Venice, you will never ride in a gondola.
.....
2. If it doesn't rain, we will go to the cinema.
.....
3. If you don't go to a Chinese restaurant, you'll never taste a Peking Duck.
.....
4. If you don't go to Bursa, you'll never climb Uludag.
.....
5. If you don't go to India, you'll never see Taj Mahal.
.....
6. If you don't answer my question, I won't go anywhere.
.....
7. I won't let you go if you don't give me my money back.
.....
8. I'll call the police if you don't go away.
.....
9. If you don't complain the manager, you'll always get bad service.
.....
10. If you don't have enough money, you can't buy this car.
.....
11. If he doesn't work hard, he can't pass his class.
.....
12. You won't catch the bus if you don't leave immediately.
.....

“Overcome fear by taking action!”

WORKSHEET 43

SUBJECT : Conditionals (TYPE 2)

SECOND CONDITIONAL: Type 2; geniş zamanda, gerçekleşmeyen, GERÇEKLEŞMESİ BEKLENMEYEN EYLEMLERİ

<i>if clause</i>	<i>main clause</i>
<i>simple past</i>	<i>would + infinitive</i> <i>could + infinitive</i> <i>might + infinitive</i>

A) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. If I had a typewriter I would type (type) the letter myself.
2. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you.
3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If you (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much.
5. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
6. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
7. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
8. If I were sent to prison (you/visit) me?
9. If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it?
10. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.

**B) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.
(Mixed Conditionals)**

1. If I win on a lottery I will retire (retire).

2. That boy is very clever, if you ask him a question he (answer) on the spot!
3. If I (have) enough money I would buy a luxury car.
4. If I were you, I (not/cheat) in the exams. 5. If I had had a car, I (not/go) on foot.
6. If you were more polite, you (not/have) all these problems.
7. If I had had a computer, I (send) you an e-mail, but unfortunately I didn't.
8. If I have a good mark at math, I (be) very proud of myself.
9. If I am ready for marriage, I (tell) you that.
10. If you answer all the questions correctly, they (write) your nickname in the list of winners!

C) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. If I were a fish, I would love (to love) water.
2. If I gave you a ticket, (you/to go) to the concert ?
3. If I (to have) more money, I would be able to travel to London.
4. If they (like) him, they would invite him.
5. If he really (to love) you, he would buy you a gold ring.
6. If I (to know) where you lived, I would go and see you.
7. If I were in China, I (to visit) the Great Wall.
8. If he (to respect) his wife, she wouldn't walk out on him.
9. If you went to bed earlier, you (not to be) so tired.
10. If you (to understand) French grammar, you wouldn't have to read this book.

D) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

1. They would be rather offended if I didn't go to see them. (not/go)
2. If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)
3. If I was offered the job, I think I it. (take)
4. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she (refuse)
5. If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not/get)
6. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory - (close down)
7. What would happen if I that red button? (press)
8. Liz gave me this ring. She very upset if I lost it. (be)
9. Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we (not/come)
10. Would Tim mind if I his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
11. If somebody in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened. (walk)
12. I'm sure Sue if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

E) Fill in the blanks with the Conditional clause of the verbs shown in brackets.

If she is angry, she will scold us. If she were angry, she would scold us.

If he wins, we will congratulate him. If he won, we would congratulate him.

1. If they want to see you, they will come to the party.....
2. If he is curious, he will ask what we are doing.
.....
3. She will help us, if she has time.
.....
4. If they work hard, they will succeed.
.....
5. If I find the culprits, I will teach them a lesson.
.....
6. If she recognizes us, she will wave.....
7. They will treat you well, if you are honest with them.
.....
8. If she likes you, she will tell you.
.....
9. If he is ready, we will invite him to come.
.....
10. If they see me, they will want to speak to me.
.....

F) Complete the sentences with these phrases:

- * If I had a motorbike
- * If I lost all my money
- * your English would improve
- * If Peter ate less
- * I'm sure she'd tell me
- * If I were a famous model
- * my uncle would stop too
- * my English teacher would be surprised

1. If you practiced more, your English would improve.
.....
2., it would be easier to go and visit my friends.
3., I would feel miserable.
4. If I started writing poetry,
.....
5., he wouldn't be so fat.
6. If my little sister did something wrong,
.....
7., people would see my photo everywhere.

G) What would you do in each situation? Write UNREAL PRESENT situations.

- * call an ambulance
- * complain to the manager
- * run away
- * try to catch it
- * ring the police

* walk to the nearest garage to get some

1. *You find a fly in your soup. If I found a fly in my soup, I would complain to the manager.*

2. You see a burglar breaking into your house.

.....
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.
.....

**“To move the world, we must first
move ourselves.”**

(Socrates)

WORKSHEET 44

SUBJECT : Gerund or Infinitive

Gerund ;BİR FİİLİN SONUNA “İNG” eki getirilmesiyle oluşturulur. İsim fiillerin birkaç kullanım alanı vardır.

Infinitive ; “-MAK İÇİN -MEK İÇİN” manalarına gelmektedir. Mesela ” I took a credit to buy a new car. (Yeni bir araba satın almak için kredi çektim.)” Bu cümlede ‘to buy’ yapısı INFINITIVE dir.

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

1. He gave up (gamble).
2. He told me (try) (come) early.
3. I advised him (ask) the bus conductor (tell) him where (get) off.
4. We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
5. 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.
9. We don't want anybody (know) we are here.
10. 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.
12. I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a disco instead?
13. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk).
14. 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.
17. 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.
22. 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.
27. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
28. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
29. 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 (ask) his permission every time you want (leave) the room.
36. I except him (apologize) to me.
37. We got tired of (wait) for the weather (clear) and finally decided (set) out in the rain.
38. I can hear the bell (ring), but nobody seem to be coming (open) the door.
39. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.
40. They don't allow (smoke) here.

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.
2. They seem (have) plenty of money.
3. I'm sorry sir, I'm late, but I promise (not / be) late again.
4. I remember (go) to the cinema with my girl friend when I was a teenager.
5. He is ashamed of (steal) that money.
6. I think we'd better (exchange) names and addresses.
7. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the new machine?
8. She warned her child (not / touch) the wire.

9. Can you manage (finish) (pack) these parcels alone?
10. His doctor advised him (give up) (sit) up late at night?

C) Supply the appropriate form of the verbs:

1. She never admits (make) mistakes.
2. Please avoid (be) alone with him.
3. When you finish (do) your homework, call me.
4. She's considering (be) a member of T.E.D. Club.
5. On Sundays I always practise (talk) English with my aunt.
6. Do you fancy (play) tennis this afternoon?
7. I dislike (study) history.
8. Please try to escape (make) him angry.
9. I enjoy (walk) in the rain.
10. She can't afford (buy) a car.
11. I decided (go) on Saturday.
12. Don't forget (tell) him the news.
13. They managed (pass) their exams.
14. He refused (see) me again.
15. Remember (post) the letters.
16. She seems (be) happy.
17. He waited (get) his salary.
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 (not / call) me?
29. Thank you for (help) me carry the goods.
30. The little boy's mother warned him (not / eat) so many apples.
31. They reminded me (do) my assignment.
32. The children are excited about (go) to the movies.
33. She always puts off (do) the laundry.
34. Bob refused (talk) about his problems.
35. Cindy told him (not / wait) for her.
36. He suggested (go) home when he got sick.
37. Who is responsible for (tidy) the room?
38. Henry is quite good at (make up) stories.
39. We're planning on (go / swim) this weekend.
40. I couldn't persuade him (come) with me.
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.

**“That which is achieved the most,
still has the whole of it's future
yet to be achieved.”**

(Lao Tsu)

WORKSHEET 45

SUBJECT : Reported Speech

Bir söz, sözü söyleyen kişinin ağzından çıktığı gibi aynen ifade edilirse, bu “direct” dolaysız cümle olur. BİRİSİNİN SÖYLEDİĞİ SÖZ, YANI BİRİSİNİN SÖYLEDİĞİ CÜMLE, DİĞERİ TARAFINDAN BAŞKA BİRİSİNE AKTARILIRSA, BUNLAR “INDIRECT” dolaylı cümle olur.

<i>direct speech</i>	<i>indirect speech</i>
SIMPLE PRESENT <i>He said, “I go to school every day.”</i>	SIMPLE PAST <i>He said (that) he went to school every day.</i>
SIMPLE PAST <i>He said, “I went to school every day.”</i>	PAST PERFECT <i>He said (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>
PRESENT PERFECT <i>He said, “I have gone to school every day.”</i>	PAST PERFECT <i>He said (that) he had gone to school every day.</i>
PRESENT CONTINUOUS <i>He said, “I am going to school every day.”</i>	PAST CONTINUOUS <i>He said (that) he was going to school every day.</i>
PAST CONTINUOUS <i>He said, “I was going to school every day.”</i>	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS <i>He said (that) he had been going to school every day,</i>
FUTURE (WILL) <i>He said, “I will go to school every day.”</i>	WOULD + VERB NAME <i>He said (that) he would go to school every day.</i>
FUTURE (going to) <i>He said, “I am going to school every day</i>	PAST CONTINUOUS <i>He said (that) he was going to school every day</i>

A) Change 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. The doctor said, “Mr. Smith will improve quickly.”
.....
5. William said to me, “I am leaving in the morning.”
.....
6. The teacher said, “Everyone has to write a composition.”

7. John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."
8. Helen said, "I have read that book."
9. Mary said to John, "I cannot go to the movie with you."
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. The man said, "The telephone is out of order."
19. He said, "I will never speak to her again."
20. I said to the clerk clearly, "I have already paid that bill."

B) REPORT 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.
She said
 3. I don't really like traveling by air.
She told me
 4. But it's the easiest way to travel.
But she decided
 5. We're going to spend a week in Paris.
She told me
 6. I want to go up the Eiffel Tower.
She said
 7. We've been to Paris before.
She told me
 8. But we didn't see everything.
But she said
 9. I'll send you a postcard.
She said
 10. But I won't write you a letter.
But she told me
 11. I'm very excited!
She said
 12. We'll be in Paris tomorrow!
The last thing she said was that

D) REPORT the police-officer's questions to the shop owner:

1. What's your name?
The police-officer asked him what 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 they take?
.....
6. Has this ever happened before?
.....

E) Write what the family said at the dinner table:

1. Mother: "Does anyone want some more potatoes?"
Mother asked if anyone wanted some more potatoes.
2. Father: "Pass me the wine, Beth."
.....
...
3. Beth: "The chicken is very nice."
.....
.....

4. Grandfather: "I'm going to start my diet tomorrow."
.....
...
5. Grandmother: "Don't eat with your mouth open, Sam!"
.....
...
6. Tim: "This is the best dinner I've had!"
.....
...
7. Jean: "Is there any more salad, Mum?"
.....
...
8. Sam: "I'm very hungry because I only had a sandwich for lunch today."
.....
...
9. Helen: "What are we having for dessert, Mum?"
.....
...
10. Bob: "I don't want anything else to eat."
.....
...

WORKSHEET 46

SUBJECT : *Passive Voice*

Bir cümlede yapılan iş kadar o işi YAPAN KİŞİ DE ÖNEMLİ İSE ve belli ise o cümlenin fiili etken (ACTIVE)dir.

Bir cümlede işi kimin yaptığı değil de İŞİN YAPILIP YAPILMADIĞI ÖNEMLİ İSE fiili edilgen (PASSIVE) olarak kullanırız.

Passive cümleler (to-be) +fiilin 3 şeklinin kullanılması ile oluşturulur.

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)
.....
9. (the car / repair / tomorrow)
.....
10. (the letter / send / last week)
.....

B) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE:

There is a chimpanzee which *is called* (call) "Bubbles". It
(own)
by Michael Johnson. It (keep) in his home. It
(feed)
every day by Michael Johnson himself. It (always /
dress) in

funny clothes. It (said) that “Bubbles” is Michael Johnson’s only friend.

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

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

1. Breakfast / serve – where and when?
Breakfast is served in Pierrot’s Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.
2. Dinner / serve – where and when?
.....
...
3. 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) Put the verbs in brackets into PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE:

Two men *were seen* (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he (find) very soon. Both men (take) to the police station where they (question) separately by a police officer. The two men (charge) with burglary.

E) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:

1. The gardener has planted some trees.
..... *Some trees have been planted by the gardener..*
2. Doctor Brown will give you some advice.
.....
3. A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.
.....
4. Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."
.....
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 which the bold type words are answers:

1. **Columbus** discovered America. *Who was America discovered by..... ?*
2. We keep money **in a safe**.
..... ?
3. **A bee** stung him.
..... ?
4. They speak **Italian** in Italy.
..... ?
5. They have taken **his aunt** to hospital.
..... ?
6. **The boys** damaged the television.
..... ?
7. **Da Vinci** painted the Mona Lisa.
..... ?
8. He invited **30 people** to his party.
..... ?
9. They grow bananas **in Africa**.
..... ?

G) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:

1. You must leave the bathroom tidy. *The bathroom must be left tidy.*

2. You should water this plant daily.

3. Our neighbor ought to paint the garage.

4. I have to return these books to the library.

5. You must extinguish your cigarettes.

6. You must dry-clean this shirt.

7. Someone will pay you in ten days.

8. You can improve your health with more exercise.

9. People must obey the law.

10. The cleaner is going to mop the kitchen floor.

H) Turn from ACTIVE into PASSIVE:

1. Someone is helping her with the housework.

10. A pickpocket robbed me.

11. The mail-order company sent Mrs. Green a parcel.

12. A dog is chasing the child.

13. My friend sent me an invitation.

14. The farmer is building a new barn.

15. The secretary has given Mrs. Jones some letters.

16. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.

17. Someone had broken our door down.

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

I) Turn from 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)

J) Rewrite the following passage in the PASSIVE:

Some people 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 at 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 local newspaper / print
Where is our local newspaper 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 ?

**“Take up one idea and act on it.
Make that one idea your life. Think
of it, dream of it, and live on that
idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves,
and every part of your body be full of
that idea and leave all other ideas
alone. This is the way to success.”**

WORKSHEET 47

SUBJECT : Tag questions

Cümlelerin SONUNA VİRGÜL İLE EKLENEN bu sorular, cümlede anlatılan ifadeyi pekiştirme amacı ile sorulur. Bazen kesin emin olmak, bazen de manayı kuvvetlendirmek için kullanırız. İngilizce gramerdeki bu soru yapısı, Türkçede bir cümlenin sonuna eklediğimiz "DEĞİL Mİ" sorusuna benzerdir. İngilizce'de Tag 'nı oluştururken herhangi bir yardımcı fiil değil de CÜMLEMİZİN TENSE'SİNİN YARDIMCI FİİLİNİ KULLANIYORUZ. TAG'larda daima şahıs zamirleri kullanılır.

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, ?
14. I'm too fat, ?
15. You wouldn't tell anyone, ?
16. Listen, ?
17. I shouldn't have got angry, ?
18. Don't drop it, ?
19. They had to go home, ?
20. He'd never seen you before, ?

B) Write 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. It's a beautiful day. What do you say to your friend? It's
3. You've just come out of the cinema with your friend. You both really enjoyed the film. 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 say to him? You
5. You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn't look very nice. What do you say to your friend? It

6. You are talking about Bill. You know that Bill works very hard. Everyone knows this. What do you say about Bill? Bill

C) Complete the conversation. Put in the QUESTION TAGS:

Mary : Let's go out somewhere tonight,
 Jeff : All right. Where?
 Mary : You haven't got a local paper, Pass it over here,
 Thanks. Well, there's a disco at the Grand Hotel.
 Jeff : Fine, but I haven't got any money. You couldn't lend me five pounds,

 Mary : OK, I'll pay then. I'll meet you outside at eight o'clock. Don't be late,

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

1. You don't like this music, ?
2. Robert isn't at work today, ?
3. I'm too late, ?
4. You haven't seen the newspaper, ?
5. Lynne speaks French and German, ?
6. They didn't go to the concert, ?
7. You'd like to have something to eat, ?
8. We're leaving tomorrow, ?
9. You couldn't do me a favour, ?
10. You don't know where Sarah is, ?
11. Switch on the light for me, ?
12. Don't forget to lock the door, ?
13. Nobody was watching the TV, ?
14. Everyone will be here soon, ?
15. Nothing terrible has happened, ?
16. There's plenty of time, ?
17. Pass me that magazine, ?
18. Let's have a cup of tea, ?
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, ?

**“Successful people do what
unsuccessful people dare not to.”**

WORKSHEET 48

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.* I hate crowded rooms.

Felix : *So do I.* I'm not a party-goer, really.

1. Vicky: I can't make conversation.
2. Felix : I'm a quiet sort of person.
3. Vicky: I live alone in a bedsitter.
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

“Do extraordinary things; don't just dream them.”

WORKSHEET 49

SUBJECT : *Coordinating Conjunctions*

So/but/and/or

Any more/any longer/no longer

Although/though/in spite of/despite

In case/in case of

For/during/while

By/until

So/such

A) Fill in the blanks with the Coordinating conjunctions (so-but-and-or)

1. I'm going to go shopping on Sunday buy some new clothes.
2. I've just eaten dinner I'm not hungry.
3. Why don't you ring Sue find out what time she's coming over tonight?
4. Don't tell John about his birthday party you'll spoil the surprise.
5. I have been saving my money this year next year I plan to take a long holiday in Europe.
6. Secretary to Boss: Do you want anything else can I go home now?
7. I love to travel I hate travelling by bus.
8. I'm bored! Let's go out to dinner see a movie.
9. I like living in the city my brother prefers living in the country.
10. Betty's just got a promotion at work she's very happy.
11. It's late. You should go to bed now you'll be tired tomorrow.
12. The taxi stopped at the train station two men got out of it.
13. I was in the area I thought I'd drop in and say hello
14. I really hate to have to sell my car I need the money.
15. My friend fell down the stairs sprained his ankle.
16. The department store closed at six o'clock everyone went home.
17. I won't be home for Christmas I will be there for New Year's.
18. Julia was very angry with Tom she went for a long walk to cool down.
19. Can you stop at the shop get some milk on your way home from work?
20. Nobody was home when I rang Jenny I left a message for her.
21. I've been dieting I'm not losing any weight.
22. Will you eat that last chocolate biscuit will you leave it for me?
23. It's raining. Wear your raincoat you don't get wet.
24. Bill graduated first in his class at University his parents bought him a new car.
25. We left very early this morning for our holiday there was still a traffic jam on the freeway.
26. I had a very boring weekend, I just sat around the house did nothing.
27. Can I help you with that are you all right?

28. Would you rather stay home tonight would you rather go out?
29. John may have built this house by himself he hired an architect to design it.
30. Is this seat already taken can I sit there?
31. Your sister rang today she didn't leave a message
32. You had better hurry you'll be late for work

B) Fill in the blanks with the Coordinating conjunctions (so-but-and-or)

1. This old woman spoke neither Polish nor Russian.
2. She tried to learn Chinese it was too difficult.
3. Last night I was very tired I went to sleep.
4. We have tickets for the cinema the opera.
5. Would you like orange juice cola?
6. This is Mary. She is very rich she isn't happy.
7. She is good at maths, her favourite subject is history.
8. He easily passed the exams, he studied quite thoroughly.
9. I'm Polish my mother is Russian.
10. Chris needed some money he borrowed some from his parents.

C) Fill in the gaps with "Any more, any longer and no longer"

1. He doesn't write poems any more.
2. He eats cheese, he's allergic.
3. I don't go fishing
4. He's interested in soccer.
5. I used to have a beard, but I don't have it
6. She was my friend, but we aren't friends
7. I'm at school, I work now.
8. I don't love this girl, she lied to me.

D) Fill in the gaps with "Anymore and no longer"

1. I wish to work here.
2. I don't want to play football
3. My father works in a hospital.
4. Since she has been on a diet, she doesn't eat bread
5. I do much sport.
6. My sister doesn't read science fiction books
7. She is late for school.
8. I don't like chocolate cakes
9. They are not shy
10. We eat fried food.

E) Fill in the blank with "Although, though, even though, in spite of, despite"

1. Sarah didn't come, even though she said she would.
2. We hardly ever see them we live in the same city.
3. She is coming this morning I don't know exactly when.
4. I enjoyed the film the fact that the story was silly.

5. The restaurant serves good expensive, food.
6. He wasn't wearing a coat it was quite cold.
7. He still smokes, all the health warnings.
8. she knew the answer, she did not respond.

F) Fill in the blank with "Although/though/ In spite of/despite"

1. I couldn't get to sleep because of the noise.
2. She accepted the job the salary, which was rather low.
3. the traffic was bad, I arrived on time.
4. I couldn't sleep very tired.
5. I went home early I was feeling unwell.
6. She can sleep the noise.
7. He passed the exam he didn't study well.
8. I didn't eat anything being hungry.
9. She accepted the job the salary, which was very high.
10. it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.

G) Fill in the blank with In case / in case of

1. You should take some cash in case they don't accept credit cards.
2. What to do a heat wave?
3. I don't want to go to this restaurant; it is too expensive for me.
4. He should be allowed to get up; his leg is not strong enough.
5. Bring a map you get lost.
6. fire break the glass.
7. The weather isn't very good, we are leaving tomorrow.

H) Write sentences with "In case or if"

1. Ann might phone this evening. I don't want to go out (in case/ if) she phones.
2. You should tell the police (in case/ if) your bicycle is stolen.
3. I hope you'll come to London sometime (in case/ if) you come, you can stay with us.
4. This letter is for Susan. Can you give it to her (in case/ if) you see her?
5. Write your name and address on your bag(in case/ if) you lose it.
6. Go to the lost property office (in case/ if) you lose your bag.
7. The burglar alarm will ring (in case/ if) somebody tries to break into the house.

I) Fill in the blank with In "For, during and while"

1. I have lived in this house for twenty years.
2. We met Sam our holidays.
3. Sabrina suddenly began to feel sick she was doing the examination.

4. I'm going to visit Tunisia next week, I hope to see Amy I'll be there.
5. What are you going to do you are waiting?
6. We watched television two hours last night.
7. I fell asleep the examination.
8. It rained three days without stopping.
9. We saw Ann we were waiting for you.

J) Fill in the blanks with the "By / until"

1. We must take a decision by Tuesday
2. Mary should have waitedTuesday to buy her new car.
3. Make sure you are at home 8 o'clock, the Jones will be there.
4. Paul didn't stop working lunchtime.
5. The novelist had hoped to finish his book the end of the year, but he hadn't.
6. Will you be here when I come back? No, I'll probably have gone then.
7. This dog might be dangerous, don't move I tell you.
8. She'll be waiting for your telephone call the end of the weekend.
9. Let's wait in the house it stops raining.
10. I read dinner, it is a very interesting book!

K) Fill in the blanks with the "By / until"

1. He shouldn't come until Friday morning.
2. He went to the garage at 2 o'clock but they made him wait 3.30!
3. The garage mechanic said he had been busy 3.15.
4. 'How long has he been waiting?' ' He arrived 2.15 at the latest.'
5. I thought he would be gone the time the garage mechanic arrives.
6. Are you sure he will have finished the major repairs. Wednesday?
7. He can't say the Inspector of Mines gives his report.
8. Will he call them next Monday to have an idea?

L) Complete the sentence with "So and Such"

1. He's difficult to understand because he speaks so quickly.
2. I like Tom and Ann. They're such nice people.
3. It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
4. I was surprised that he looked well after his recent illness.
5. Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
6. The weather is lovely, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be nice day.
7. I have to go. I didn't realize it was Late.
8. He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
9. It was boring film that I fell asleep while I was watching it.
10. I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
11. I think she works too hard. She looks tired all the time.
12. The food at the hotel was awful. I've never eaten awful food.
13. They've got much money, they don't know what to do with it.
14. I didn't realize you lived long way from the city centre.
15. I can't decide what to do. It's problem.

M) Fill in the blank with "So and such"

1. I don't know why our guide became so angry.
2. We had to get a taxi because we had heavy luggage.
3. I don't know why you stayed inawful hotel.
4. The restaurant was noisy that I couldn't hear anyone
5. I never realised dolphins were friendly animals.
6. I don't think we've ever met helpful people before.
7. I didn't realise elephants were big.
8. Our guide was nice man.
9. I'm sorry you had bad journey.
10. Petrol is expensive that you are better off using public transport.
11. This restaurant makes nice chicken meals, you should go there.
12. It was good film that we stayed on and watched it twice.
13. It was good a film that we saw it three times.
14. The music is loud ! I wish they would turn it down.
15. I'd like to go to Australia, but it is long journey!
16. I'd like to visit New-Zealand, but it's long a journey.
17. My friend Jenifer is exhausted, she has difficult children.

N) Complete the sentence with "So and Such"

1. He was so nervous that he broke his glass
2. Have you ever seen lovely flower?
3. She is shy that she doesn't want to come with us
4. I was late that we decided to take a taxi
5. It is hot! Could you bring me a glass of fresh water, please?
6. They are nice children! Everybody loves them!
7. This woman is strange, don't go with her!
8. She was happy to see her cousin that she cried!
9. This is enormous dog! It nearly looks like a bear!
10. He is intelligent that he can speak 5 languages!

**“Exceed expectations. We are not
driven to do extraordinary things,
but to do ordinary things
extraordinarily well.”**
(Bishop Gore)

SKILLS

Easy **C**rossword **P**uzzles

#1. Openings

1	2		3		4
5					
		6			
7	8				
	9			10	
11					

Across

1. Made of a very precious metal
5. Article
6. Not sweet
7. At any time
9. That is (abbr.)
10. Therefore
11. Opening in a wall to let in light and air

Down

1. Opening in a wall or fence for a passageway
2. Upon; above and supported by
3. Entrance to a room or building
4. Not wide
6. Observed
8. Seven (Roman numerals)
10. Thus

#2. Education

Across

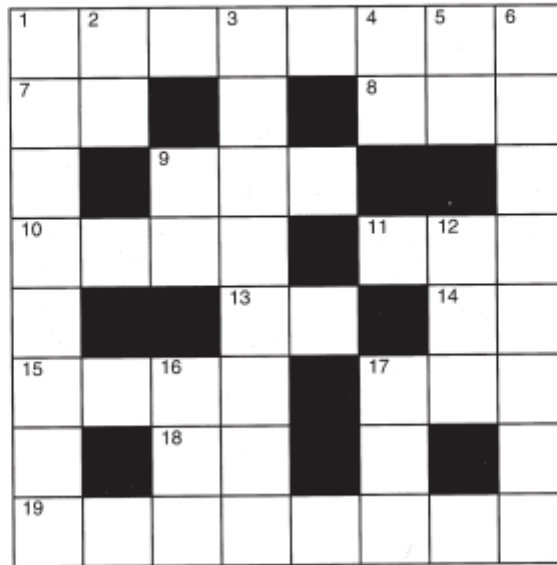
1. Learner; one who studies
7. Opposite of *bottom*
8. Female deer
9. Preposition meaning "over and in contact with"
10. For example (Latin abbreviation)
12. And the others (Latin abbreviation)
14. Exclamation of surprise
15. Test; inspect closely
18. Not ever

Down

1. Tales; short fictional narratives; anecdotes
2. 2,000 pounds
3. Opposite of *down*
4. Rim; border; lip
5. Negative response; opposite of *yes*
6. Instructor
11. Conjunction used with comparative adjectives and adverbs
13. Vocal or musical sound; a particular pitch in an intonation
16. Objective case of the pronoun "I"
17. Roman numeral for *four*

1	2	3		4	5	6
7				8		
9			10			
		11		12	13	
					14	
15			16	17		
		18				

#3. Communication



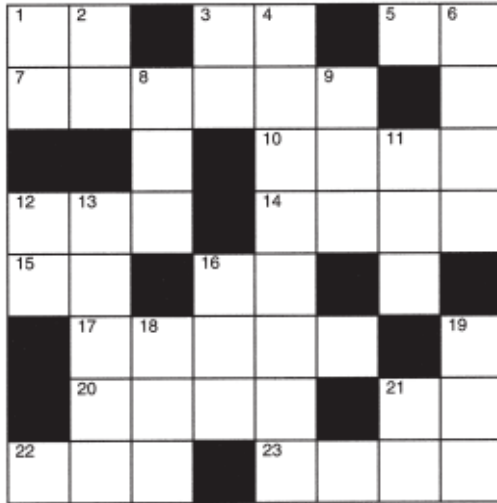
Across

1. Vehicle of communication; tongue; the speech (and writing) of a particular country, nation, or group
7. Form of *to be*
8. Movement of the head to signify agreement, understanding, or assent
9. Express in words; speak; state; utter
10. Better than average; suitable; proper, not bad
11. And so forth; and others of the same kind (abbr.)
13. You and me
14. Half of a laugh
15. A thought; mental picture
17. Put in a place or position; a group of related items; fixed, established, firm
18. Preposition
19. Patient; untiring; indefatigable

Down

1. Language specialist
2. Equally; in the same amount or degree; in the same manner; while
3. Complete a school course; obtain a degree
4. Article
5. Move; proceed
6. Teaches; develops the mind or character by training
9. Thus
12. Article
16. Organ of hearing
17. Observe; use the eyes; have the power of sight; understand

#5. Abbreviations



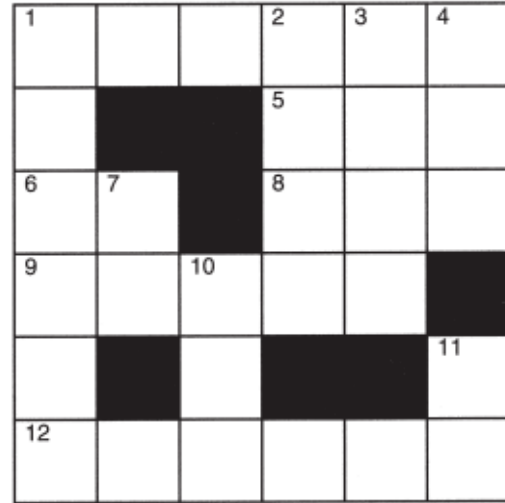
Across

- In the location of; by; near
- Exclamation of surprise
- Abbreviation for *milliliter*
- Small horselike animal; ass
- Thing to sit on; bench; chair
- Small container to drink from
- Poetic word for *island*
- Above; over
- Abbreviation for *street* or *saint*
- Loose outer garment
- Past tense of *lend*
- Thus; in such a way; very
- Up to now; so far; still
- Flat; smooth; level; uniform

Down

- Abbreviation for *advertisement*
- In the direction of; as far as
- All right
- Pause; delay momentarily
- Stringed instrument
- Short sleep during the day
- Affirmative response
- Everything or everyone; the whole quantity
- Abbreviation for *company*
- One's mother's brother
- Male offspring
- Allow
- Past tense of *win*
- Abbreviation for *southeast*

#6. Language Learning



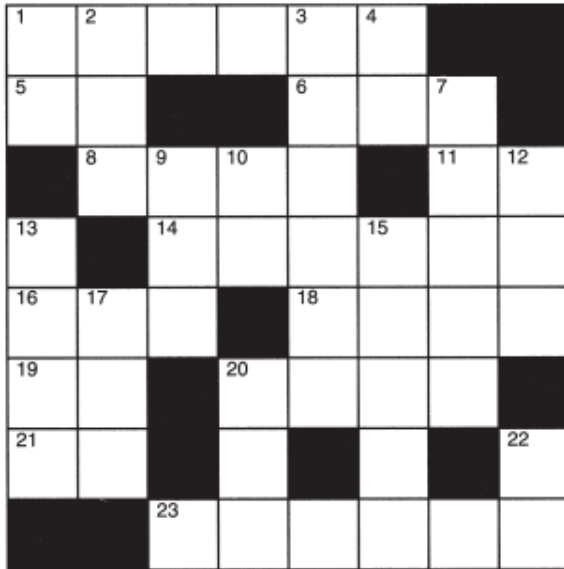
Across

- A procedure or systematic plan of instruction; way; approach
- Make a mistake; stray ("To _____ is human; to forgive, divine.")
- Abbreviation for Maryland or doctor of medicine
- A beam of light radiating from a bright object
- An example that serves as a pattern for imitation
- Up to date, contemporary, recent

Down

- Mimicry—memorization (abbreviation)
- In this place
- Spoken; uttered by the mouth or in words
- Not wet
- Perform; act; execute; carry out (also used as a substitute verb and to express emphasis)
- Past tense of 7 down
- Indefinite article

7. Colors



Across

1. A sunny color
5. Abbreviation for *right*
6. A "hot" color
8. ___ cola
11. Abbreviation for *road*
14. Not as short
16. Showed the way; went before and guided
18. A dull color
19. United Nations (abbr.)
20. Appear to be true
21. Past-tense ending
23. Applies color to; tubes of different color

Down

1. 12 months (abbr.)
2. And the rest, and so on (abbr.)
3. A color/a fruit
4. You and I
7. Something imagined during sleep
9. Not new
10. Abbreviation for *company*
12. Not wet
13. The color of the sky
15. The color of grass
17. Opposite of *begin*
20. A body of water
22. You and me

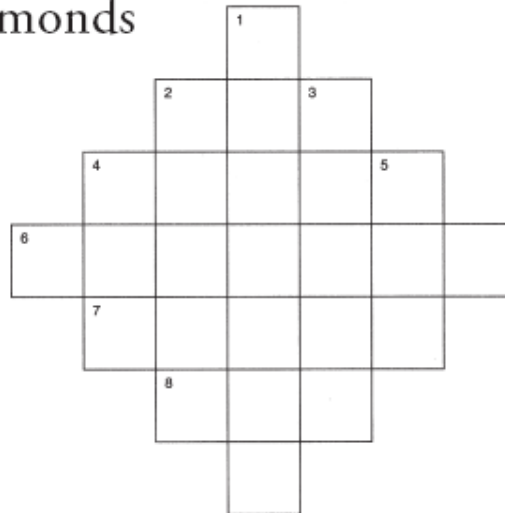
8. Diamonds

ACROSS

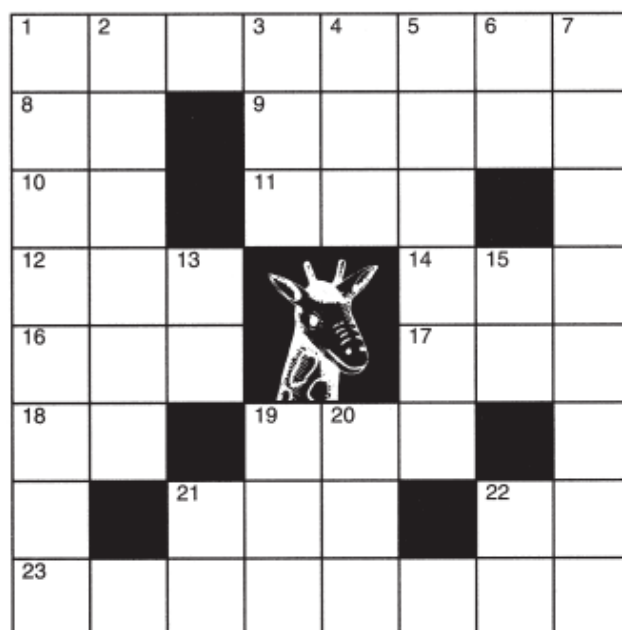
2. Petroleum
4. Means of transportation
6. A square that stands on its point
7. Rock
8. Being (philosophy)

DOWN

1. A very hard precious stone
2. Give a formal speech
3. Jungle cats
4. It is (poetic)
5. Compass point



#9. Geoffrey Giraffe



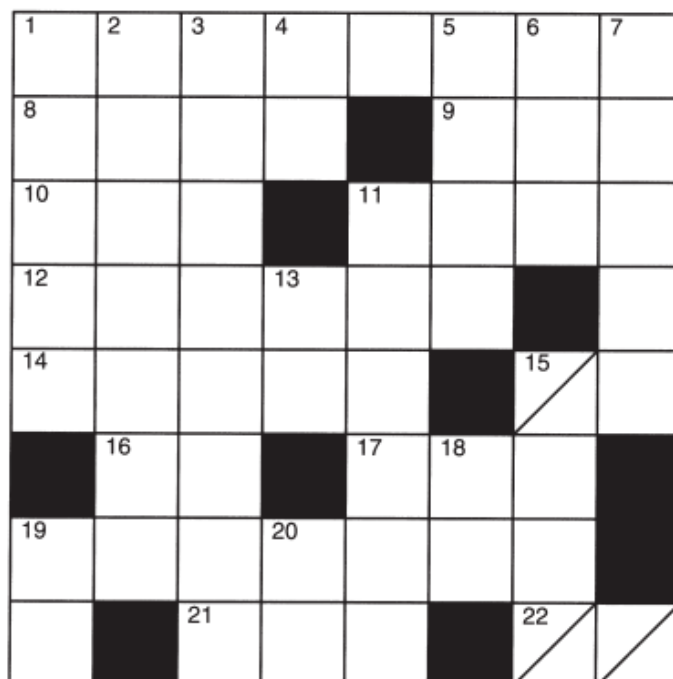
Across

1. Tallest animals
8. Ending of some past participles
9. Earliest; highest in rank; preceding all others in time, order, or importance
10. Preposition
11. Prefix meaning three
12. Preposition
14. An immeasurably long period of time; a geologic age; eternity
16. Cook in hot oil
17. A quick downward movement of the head, often indicating agreement or approval
18. Room (abbreviation)
19. Help; give assistance; something that provides assistance
21. Nothing
22. Indefinite article
23. Lasting through a twelve-month period

Down

1. Man's name
2. Tell; give information or knowledge to; make aware
3. Toward or in the rear part of a ship or aircraft; abbreviation for the part of day between noon and sunset
4. Kind of evergreen tree
5. Someone you like; a loved acquaintance; companion
6. Plural ending
7. Being in an upright position on one's feet; the position in which 1 across usually sleep; tolerating or bearing courageously
13. Railway (abbreviation)
15. Two-thirds of 100
19. Atmosphere; what we breathe; the invisible and odorless gases that surround the earth
20. Sick; indisposed; not well; ailing
21. North America (abbreviation); not applicable (abbreviation)
22. Article

#10. Writing systems



For the starred entries, two sets of answers are possible, an "a" group and a "b" group. For these three words, all "a" answers or all "b" answers must be used together. Split squares permit recording of both sets.

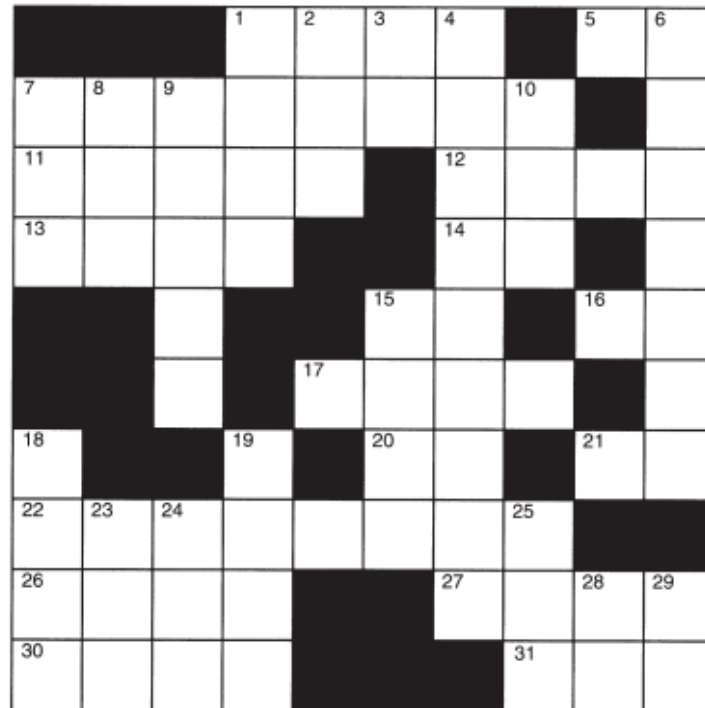
Across

1. The 26 letters
8. One who inherits
9. An individual
10. And so forth
11. Stair; to walk
12. Fasten (something to something)
14. 40-40 in tennis
15. a. Doctor of Medicine / b. Road (abbr.)*
16. Railroad (abbr.)
17. New (prefix)
19. Having no purpose or practical value; good for nothing
21. Distress signal
22. a. In the direction of/ b. For example (abbr.)*

Down

1. Forward; in front; into the future
2. Elements of an alphabet
3. Things that preceded letters in ancient writing systems
4. Sixty minutes (abbr.)
5. The two
6. Compass point
7. Lukewarm
11. Places of actions; divisions of a play
13. Alternating current (abbr.)
15. a. Greatest amount or number / b. Flower*
18. Plural ending
19. You and me
20. Behold! (poetic)

#11. American and British varieties of English



The answer to each asterisked clue is the British or American equivalent.

Across

1. Head coverings
5. Form of be
7. Slingshot*
11. River in Switzerland and France
12. With 6 down, hardware store*
13. Garden
14. Northeast
15. What comes after DE
16. Suggested unisex pronoun
17. In addition; too
20. Exclamation of delight
21. We in the United States, objectively
22. Lift*
26. Underdone*
27. Subway*
30. Not shut
31. Open fabric made of string or thread

Down

1. End of the arm
2. Large monkey-like animal
3. What comes after RS
4. Catapult*
6. See 12 across
7. Weep
8. Exclamation of surprise and satisfaction or discovery
9. Flashlight*
10. Alternative for *-ter**
15. Apartment*
18. Nought*
19. Used for baking
23. The front part of a seated person; to drink like a dog
24. Before {poetic}
25. Ladder*
28. Exist
29. Extraterrestrial

#12. The asterisk *

1	2	3	4	5		6	7
8						9	
10					11		
	12	13		14		15	
16		17			18		
19	20			21			22
23			24				
25					26		

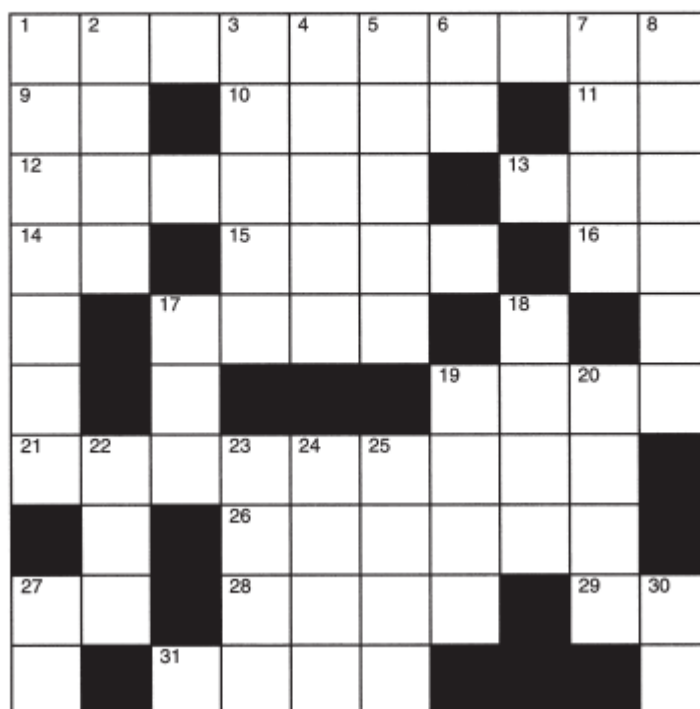
Across

1. A starlike sign used as a footnote marker
8. A sudden or violent outbreak of wind, rain, snow, etc.
9. Preposition
10. Half a laugh
11. Any person or thing; unit
12. An enclosed space in a house or other building
15. Opposite of southwest (abbr.)
17. Put words on paper yesterday
19. Everything; everybody; completely
21. Was carried in a vehicle or on an animal
23. 1st person pronoun
24. 3rd person pronoun
25. Rim; border; cutting part of a knife
26. Negative words

Down

1. Powdery material left after a fire
2. Heavenly body
3. Preposition
4. Mistake
5. Room (abbr.)
6. Committed a moral fault
7. Joint in the middle of the leg
13. Bird with large eyes that sleeps during the day
14. A greater amount
16. Arrived
18. Having been pulled apart; ripped
20. Went first; showed the way
22. Chew and swallow food
24. That man

#13. The seven continents



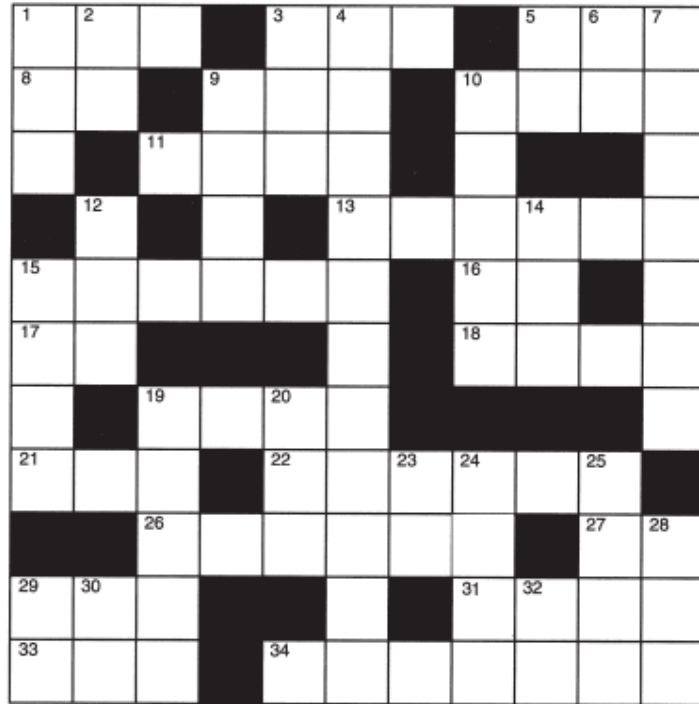
Across

1. Coldest continent
9. Missouri (abbr.)
10. Brave; confident
11. Preposition
12. Continent
13. Organ of hearing
14. Registered nurse (abbr.)
15. Intensifier
16. Eleven (Roman numeral)
17. Table for writing or studying
19. Sodium bicarbonate; carbonated water; soft drink
21. Island continent
26. Without difficulty; with facility; in a smooth, free manner
27. 1st person pronoun
28. Dry; lacking moisture; parched by heat
29. Thus, in the same manner or way; to a great extent or degree
31. Region; extent of space or surface; scope

Down

1. Second word of two continents
2. Part of speech
3. Over; on top of; higher than
4. Heavy cords; twisted or braided strands of fiber
5. An office worker who keeps accounts and records; a salesperson in a store or shop
6. Touchdown (abbr.)
7. Persuade by kindness, patience, or flattery
8. Second largest continent
17. Negative prefix
18. Bubble up; reach the temperature where a liquid changes to gas
19. Past tense of *slide*
20. 24-hour periods
22. Employ, utilize
23. Pull apart or to pieces; damage by pulling sharply; drop of salty water coming from the eye
24. Unusual; uncommon; not often occurring
25. Largest continent
27. Possessive pronoun
30. Correlative of *either*; function word used to indicate an alternative

#14. I♥NY



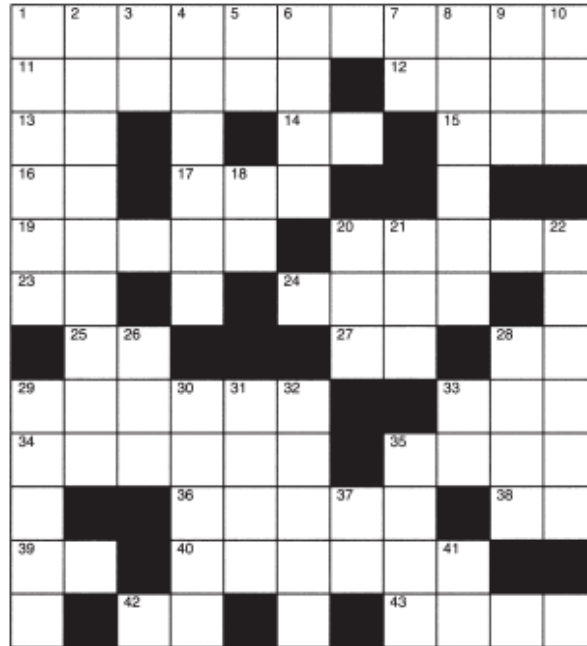
Across

1. Male human being
2. Head covering
5. Light brown
6. Like
9. Second person
10. Roof formed of rounded arches
11. Information about recent happenings
13. Twice ten
15. Not as empty
16. Thus
17. From a lower to a higher position
18. Heavenly body
19. Part of a wind-powered boat
21. Not high
22. Boundaries
26. Land surrounded by water
27. Each (abbr.)
29. That man
31. Act of lending; something lent
33. Belonging to it
34. Freedom

Down

1. Representation of the earth's surface
2. Correlative of as
3. In what manner
4. Winning yacht
5. Part of an infinitive
6. Form of *to be*
7. Largest U.S. city
9. Cry out loudly; cheer
10. Woman's clothing
12. Drinking vessel
14. Negative
15. Completely filled
19. Moves through water with arm and leg movements
20. Sick; not well
23. Middle of the alphabet
24. Not busy; unemployed
25. Thing to sit on
28. Some
29. Informal hello
30. That thing
32. Correlative of *either*

#15. Tools



Across

1. A tool for tightening screws
11. A tool for pounding nails
12. Belonging to me
13. Alternative conjunction
14. Preposition of possession
15. Not even; strange
16. Opposite of *down*
17. Part of the mouth
19. A sour yellow fruit
20. What you use with 11 across
23. Abbreviation for 24 across
24. Opposite of *up*
25. Preposition of direction
27. You and I
28. Correlative of *either*
29. Says it isn't true
33. Contraction of *I have*
34. A tool for twisting and turning
35. In a new or different way; again (literary)
36. A tool for making holes; a language practice
38. What comes between Q and T
39. Pound (abbreviation)
40. A continent
42. A tool for chopping
43. A large, bright heavenly body; a five-pointed figure; a celebrated performer

Down

1. Past tense of *shall*; ought to
2. A person who uses tools to build cabinets
3. Room (abbreviation)
4. Use; give a job to
5. 1st person plural
6. Let fall
7. Contraction of *I am*
8. A musical instrument with four strings
9. Finish; the part that comes last
10. A color
18. Preposition of place; inside of
20. At this time
21. Deep reverence; wonder
22. What you use with 1 Across
26. Individual; a single unit
28. Above; on top of
29. To live (in a place); remain
30. An alphabetical list of things telling what page they may be found on
31. A light beige color
32. An article of clothing
33. Opposite of *out*
35. Mountains in Switzerland, Italy, France, and Austria
37. Look! (poetic)
41. Extraterrestrial (abbreviation)

VIDEOS AND SONGS

Video 1 - The Holiday

1 Before you watch

In this video we meet four characters.

Amanda: She is new girlfriend of Graham. She is on holiday in Surrey.

Graham: He is boyfriend of Amanda. He has two daughters called Olivia and Sophie.

Olivia and Sophie: They are daughters of Graham.

One day Amanda decides to visit Graham. When he opens the door, he is surprised.

Because he doesn't expect to see Amanda.

2 The words & phrases you need

How do you do?

look like

widower

blow

you're welcome

3 ...Now watch

Who says these sentences? Who do they say them to? Draw lines.

WHAT ?	WHO ?	WHO TO ?
"You're not alone, are you?"	Graham	Graham
"Who is it, daddy?"		
"How do you do?"	Amanda	Amanda
"Are you married?"		
"You look like my Barbie."	Sophie and Olivia	Sophie and Olivia
"Hello, my name is Mr Napkin"		

Song 1 - Emilia / Big Big World

Instruction

Listen to the song and try to fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

leave see nice I'm raining tears your open world cold

_____ big big girl
In a big big world
It's not a big big thing if you _____ me
But I do do feel
That I do do will
Miss you much
Miss you much
I can _____ the first leaf falling
It's all yellow and _____
It's so very _____ outside
Like the way I'm feeling inside

I'm a big big girl
In a big big _____
It's not a big big thing if you leave me
But I do do feel
That I do do will
Miss you much
Miss you much

Outside it's now _____
And _____ are falling from my eyes
Why did it have to happen
Why did it all have to end
I have _____ arms around me
Warm like fire
But when I _____ my eyes
You're gone

Video 1 - Devil's Advocate

1 Before you watch

In this video we meet two characters.

Kevin Lomex: He is a lawyer and husband of Mary Ann.

Mary Ann: She is wife of Kevin Lomex.

John Milton: He is the chairman of a law company.

John Milton gives a party to his employees. Kevin Lomex and Mary Ann go to that party. They meet with new people and talk about general things.

2 The words & phrases you need

middle-aged perm alive advice suggestion

3 ...Now watch

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words below.

haven't got middle aged blonde black hasn't got curly

1. Mary Ann has got _____ and _____ hair.
2. Kevin Lomex has got _____ eyes.
3. John Milton is a _____ man.
4. Mary Ann _____ green eyes.
5. Kevin and John _____ moustache and beard.

Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What colour hair have you got? _____
2. What colour eyes have you got? _____
3. What colour hair has your mother got? _____
4. Has your father got blue eyes? _____
5. Are you tall or short? _____

Video 1 - Life Or Something Like It

❶ Before you watch

In this video we have two characters.

Lanie: She is a TV reporter.

Andrea: She is in the same channel and friend of Lanie.

You are going to watch a video about Lanie's routine day and some parts of her social life.

❷ The words & phrases you need

reporter designer clothes make someone cry go out

❸ ...Now watch

Complete the paragraph with suitable verbs in simple present tense.

play like get up wear go have go out love work

Lanie is a TV reporter. She _____ in a local TV channel. She _____ early in the morning and goes running. She always _____ to gym with her friend Andrea. She _____ doing sport very much.

She goes to studio everyday. She _____ her job very much. She _____ a famous boyfriend. He _____ baseball. Sometimes he goes to his matches to watch him.

She always _____ designer clothes. They sometimes _____ for parties or special events. They are very popular people in Seattle.

Answer the questions about yourself.

1) What do you do in your free time?

2) Do you like playing basketball?

3) Do you enjoy surfing on the net?

4) Does your father like watching TV?

5) Does your mother like running?

Song 8 - No Doubt – Don't Speak

Instruction

Fill in the gaps with suitable words below.

memories feel reasons want together need
hurts die pretending believe

You and me
We used to be _____
Every day together
Always

I really _____
That I'm losing my best friend
I can't _____ this could be
~~The~~ end

~~It~~ looks as though you're letting go
And if it's real
Well I don't _____ to know

Don't speak
I know just what you're saying
So please stop explaining
Don't tell me 'cause it _____
Don't speak
I know what you're thinking
I don't _____ your reasons
Don't tell me 'cause it hurts

Our _____
They can be inviting
But some are altogether mighty
Frightening

As we _____, both you and I
With my head in my hands
I sit and cry
It's all ending

You gotta stop _____ who we are...

You and me
I can see us dying...
Are we?

I know what you're thinking
And I don't need your _____
I know you're good
I know you're good
I know you're real good
Oh, la la la la la
La la la la la
Don't
Don't
Oh, oh

Video 2 - Life Or Something Like it

① Before you watch

In this video we meet two characters.

Lanie: She is a TV reporter and girlfriend of Cal.

Cal: He is a baseball player and boyfriend of Lanie.

Lanie has some problems about her usual life and wants to discuss about it with her boyfriend. Cal tries to understand her.

② The words & phrases you need

messy

neat

filmy

contacts

memory

take a trip

③ ...Now watch

Answer the questions about the video.

1. Is there a television at home?

2. Are there any sofas?

3. Is the house messy or neat?

4. Is there a fireplace?

Answer the questions about the video.

1. What is Lanie doing at home?

2. What are they talking about?

3. Is Cal looking at Lanie's high school photo album?

4. Why is Lanie wearing glasses?

Song 6 - Pink – Who knew

Instruction

Fill in the gaps with suitable words below.

said(x2) took were believed was could(x2) promised
knew showed happened

You took my hand

You _____ me how

You _____ me you'd be around

Uh huh that's right

I _____ your words

And I _____

In everything

You said to me

Yea huh that's right

If someone _____ three years from now

You'd be long gone

I'd stand up and punch them out

Cause they're all wrong I know better

Cause you said forever and ever Who Knew

Remember when we _____ such
fools

And so convinced and just too cool

Oh no no no

I wish I _____ touch you again

I wish I could still call you friend

I'd give anything

When someone said count your blessings
now

'fore they're long gone

I guess I just didn't know how

I _____ all wrong they knew better

Still you said forever and ever who knew

Yeah yeah

I'll keep you locked in my head

Until we meet again

And I won't forget you my friend

What _____

If someone _____ three years from now

You'd be long gone

I'd stand up and punch them out

Cause they're all wrong and

That last kiss I'll cherish

Until we meet again

And time makes it harder

I wish I _____ remember

But I keep your memory

You visit me in my sleep

My darling Who _____ my darling my darling

Who knew my Darling I miss you my darling

Who knew Who knew.

Video 1 - Troy

❶ Before you watch

In this video we have three characters

Achilles: He is a brave great hero. He kills Hector who is the son of Priam.

Priam: He is the king of Trojans.

Briseis: She is niece of Priam and captive in Agamemnon's hand.

Achilles kills Hector in a challenge. Priam wants to take his son to have funeral for him. So he to Achilles.

❷ The words & phrases you need

heir mercy funeral respect admire endure will

❸ ...Now watch

Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs

1. You (lose) your cousin.
2. I (kiss) the hands of the man who killed my son.
3. I (watch) my eldest son die.
4. He (kill) my cousin.
5. He (think) it was you.
6. I (know) your father.
7. He (die) before his time.
8. But he (be) lucky not to live long enough to see his son fall.
9. I (love) my boy from the moment (open) his eyes.
10. I thought you (be) dead.

Video 2 - Shall We Dance

❶ Before you watch

In this video we have two characters.

John: He is lawyer, married with Beverly.

Beverly: She is wife of John. She works in a store.

John is bored with his life and decides to take dance lessons without mentioning to his wife. Beverly goes to dance contest to watch her husband. But John doesn't know about this.

❷ The words & phrases you need

terrific

hire

have an affair

witness

be ashamed of

❸ ...Now watch

Answer the questions about the video.

1. Did John know that his wife and daughter were there?

2. What did happen during the contest?

3. How did Beverly know about the dance contest?

4. Why didn't John tell about it to Beverly?

5. Why were the people in car park angry with them?

Video 1 - The Holiday

❶ Before you watch

In this video we meet two characters.

Amanda: She works in film industry, she is bored with her life.

Iris: She works in a private company as a writer.

Amanda is not happy with her life lately. She wants to go on holiday with home exchange system. She finds a home and decides to go there for two weeks. Iris has the same feelings. So they switch their homes.

❷ The words & phrases you need

home exchange

switch

cottage

fireplace

a detached house

❸ ...Now watch

Answer the questions about the video.

1. Which home is in a large city?

2. Which has got a swimming pool?

3. Which has got a big garden?

4. Which home do you like most? Why?

5. Choose one of the homes and describe it.

Answer the questions about the video.

1. Where is your home?

2. Is it a house or a flat?

3. How many rooms are there in your house?

4. Has it got a garage?

5. What do you like most about your home? Why?

Song 7 - Avril Lavinge – Things I'll Never Say

Instruction

Fill in the gaps with present continuous form of the verbs.

I _____ (tug) at my hair
I _____ (pull) at my clothes
I _____ (try) to keep my cool
I know it shows
I _____ (stare) at my feet
My cheeks _____ (turn) red
I _____ (search) for the words inside my head
(Cause) I _____ (feel) nervous
(I'm) Trying to be so perfect
'Cause I know you're worth it
You're worth it
Yeah
Chorus

If I could say what I want to say
I'd say I wanna blow you away
Be with you every night
_____ I _____ (squeeze) you too tight
If I could say what I want to see
I want to see you go down
On one knee
Marry me today
Yes, I'm wishing my life away
With these things I'll never say
It don't do me any good
It's just a waste of time
What use is it to you
What's on my mind
It ain't coming out
We _____ (not go) anywhere
So why can't I just tell you that I care
Repeat Chorus
What's wrong with my tongue
These words keep slipping away
I stutter, I stumble
Like I've got nothing to say
Yes I _____ (wish) my life away with these things I'll never say
If I could say what I want to say
I'd say I wanna blow you away
Be with you every night

READING&WRITING GAMES

Matching exchanges

- 1** ★ Match the questions (1-6) to the answers (A-G). One answer does not match any question.

1 <input type="checkbox"/> What's your favourite subject?	A Black.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Where's the PE lesson?	B Two.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> When is the lunch break?	C At noon.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Who's he?	D Our new teacher.
5 <input type="checkbox"/> How many languages can you speak?	E In May.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> What colour is your schoolbag?	F In the gym.
	G History.

Dialogue completion

- 2** ★ Complete the exchanges (1-4) by circling the correct responses (A, B or C).

- 1** X: Where are you from?
Y:
- A** New York City.
B 43 Albert Street.
C Hillside School.
- 2** X:
- Y: In Room 5.
- A** Is this the English lesson?
B When is the English lesson?
C Where is the English lesson?
- 3** X: Can you speak Italian?
Y:
- A** Yes, I am.
B No, I can't.
C I'm from Italy.
- 4** X: What is your best friend like?
Y:
- A** She is from England.
B Her favourite subject is Maths.
C She is clever and funny.

Dialogue completion

- 3** ★★ Complete the dialogue with the correct phrases (A-H). One phrase is extra.

- A** W-I-double L-S.
B London, England.
C I'd like to join the tennis club.
D Mia. Mia Wills.
E It's 585-8866.
F I'm 17.
G 11 Pine Road.
H It's ZKS 855.

Susan: Hi, How can I help you?
Mia: **1**

Susan: Sure. What is your name?
Mia: **2**

Susan: Right. How do you spell your last name?
Mia: **3**

Susan: How old are you?
Mia: **4**

Susan: Where are you from?
Mia: **5**

Susan: OK. What is your address?
Mia: **6**

Susan: What's your phone number?
Mia: **7**

Susan: Thanks. Here's your card.
Mia: Thank you very much.

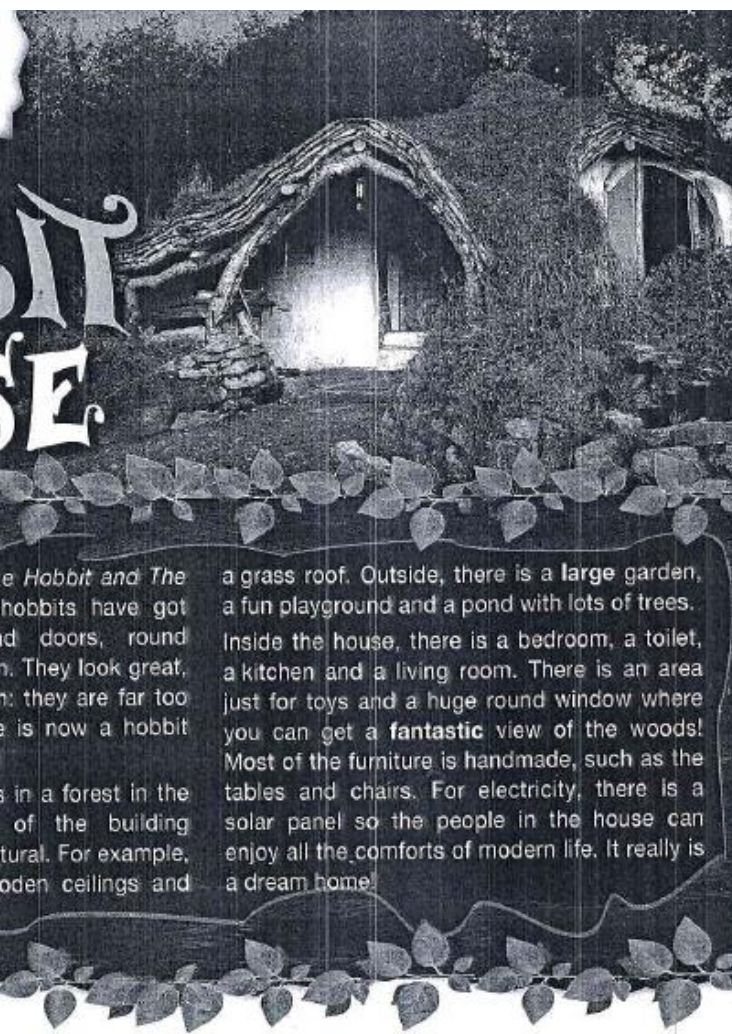
Discussing personal information

- 4** ★★ Complete the dialogue. Use: *well, interesting, favourite, really, difficult, stand, like, good*. **Two words don't match.**

A: What is your **1**) subject, Jake?
B: History. It's very **2**)
What about you?
A: I **3**) Maths.
B: Oh really? I can't **4**) Maths.
A: Why?
B: I'm not **5**) with numbers.
A: Well, it's a **6**) subject.
Perhaps I can help you?
B: Sure.



THE HOBBIT HOUSE



In the fantasy world of *The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings*, the hobbits have got **unique** homes with round doors, round windows and a **pretty** garden. They look great, but there is one big problem: they are far too **small**! Luckily though, there is now a hobbit house that people can enjoy!

This real-life hobbit house is in a forest in the Welsh countryside. Many of the building materials in the house are natural. For example, it has got straw walls, wooden ceilings and

a grass roof. Outside, there is a **large** garden, a fun playground and a pond with lots of trees. Inside the house, there is a bedroom, a toilet, a kitchen and a living room. There is an area just for toys and a huge round window where you can get a **fantastic** view of the woods! Most of the furniture is handmade, such as the tables and chairs. For electricity, there is a solar panel so the people in the house can enjoy all the comforts of modern life. It really is a dream home.

1 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences as T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The hobbit house has got round windows.
- 2 The hobbit house is in Wales.
- 3 There are wooden walls in the hobbit house.
- 4 There are four rooms in the house.
- 5 There is no electricity in the house.

2 ★★ Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the problem with the hobbit houses in the films?
- 2 Where can you find the real-life hobbit house?
- 3 What rooms are inside the hobbit house?
- 4 What can you see from the window in the hobbit house?

3 ★ Match the words in bold in the text to their synonyms.

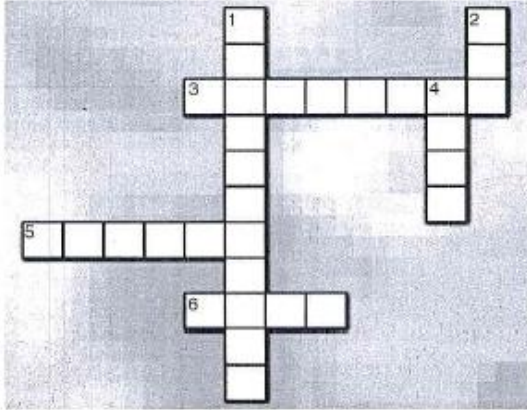
- beautiful • special • tiny • big • amazin

4 ★★ Fill in the gaps with: forest, view, handmade, solar, dream, natural.

- 1 The hobbit house is a(n) home for many people.
- 2 Most of the building materials in the house are
- 3 There are many pieces of furniture in the house.
- 4 The hobbit house has got panels for electricity.
- 5 There are a lot of trees in a
- 6 You can get a great of the woods from the living room window.

10 Read the text and do the crossword.

Jimmy Moss is twelve years old and he is a shy boy. His father, Donald Moss, is a hardworking pilot. Jimmy's mother, Shirley, is a writer and she is very clever. Jimmy has got one sister and one brother. His sister, Jill, is kind. His brother, Peter, is friendly but he is also lazy.



- | Across | | Down | |
|--------|--|------|---|
| 3 | Peter is a nice person. He has got a lot of friends. Peter's ... | 1 | Donald works very hard. He's ... |
| 5 | Shirley can learn fast. She's ... | 2 | Jimmy is quiet and nervous when he is with others. He's ... |
| 6 | Jill is nice to other people. She's ... | 4 | Peter doesn't like to work. He's ... |

11 Read the text in Ex. 10 again and underline the adjectives which describe personality. Use these adjectives to describe the members of your family. e.g. My father is clever.

12 Put the words into the correct order.

- John / but / can dance / can't sing / he
- Liz / long / hair / and / eyes / brown / has got / blue
- My / singer / Sting / favourite / is

WRITING

TIP

When we write an article about a person, we **start** by writing the person's **name, nationality, job** and **year of birth**. In the **second** paragraph we write about **his/her family**. In the **third** paragraph we **describe him/her**. We **end** our article by writing about the person's **abilities, favourite actor/actress/singer/colour**, etc.

13 a) Read the following article and fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

blue, father's, slim, singer, favourite, fair, mother's, friendly, brother, dance



- ▶ Emma Bunton is a famous English **1)** She was born in 1976 and she is one of the Spice Girls.
- ▶ Her **2)** name is Trevor and her **3)** name is Pauline. Emma has got a **4)** His name is P.J.
- ▶ Emma is short and **5)** She has got **6)** eyes and long **7)** hair. She is a **8)** person.
- ▶ Emma can **9)** but she can't ice-skate. Her **10)** singer is Madonna and her favourite colours are pink and white.

b) Answer the following questions.

- Which paragraph tells us Emma's name, nationality, job and year of birth?
- Which paragraph is about what Emma can/can't do and her favourite singer and colours?
- Which paragraph is about Emma's appearance and character?
- Which paragraph is about Emma's family?

14 Use the information and the plan below to write a magazine article about Nicolas Cage. Use the picture from the Photo File section to decorate your project. Write your article in four paragraphs (60 - 80 words).

Plan

- Paragraph 1:**
- Name: Nicolas Cage
 - Nationality: American
 - Job: actor
 - Year of Birth: 1964
- ↓
- Paragraph 2:**
- Family: father (August), mother (Joy), two brothers (Marc & Christopher)
- ↓
- Paragraph 3:**
- Appearance: tall, slim, short brown hair, green eyes
 - Character: kind, hardworking
- ↓
- Paragraph 4:**
- Can: paint
 - Can't: play football
 - Favourite singer: Elvis Presley
 - Favourite colour: purple

Spotlight on the People's Princess

We often see their faces on TV but we know little about their everyday lives. What do the famous do when the cameras are off? We take a look at the daily life of the future Queen of England, Kate Middleton.

The Duchess of Cambridge is a very **beautiful** woman with a **busy** timetable. When she is in London, she gets up at 7 am and goes jogging with her dog, Lupo, then she has breakfast. After that, she reads reports and meets people from **various** charities she helps. She sometimes travels abroad to make **official** public appearances. When she is home in Anglesey, she

goes jogging in the mornings or she walks along the beach with her dog. She often goes shopping at the **local** supermarket. She likes making cakes and pots of homemade jam. In the evenings, she usually prepares William's **favourite** meal and they have dinner together. Then they watch DVDs or they go to their local cinema to watch a new film. Kate says that she loves her life on the island a lot.

Reading

1 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences as T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

- 1 Kate is a queen.
- 2 Kate has got a dog.
- 3 Kate always gets up early.
- 4 Kate rarely goes to London.
- 5 Kate cannot cook very well.
- 6 Kate likes her life very much.

2 ★★ Answer the questions.

- 1 What is a typical day in the life of Kate in London like?
.....
.....
- 2 What does she do when she is in Anglesey?
.....
.....
- 3 What shows us that she likes living an ordinary life?
.....
.....

3 ★ Match the words in bold in the text to their synonyms: *regional, pretty, different, full, formal, preferred*. What part of speech are these words?

4 ★ **COLLOCATIONS** Fill in the gaps with: *public, everyday, local, future, favourite, daily, busy, homemade*.

- 1 lives
- 2 life
- 3 Queen
- 4 timetable
- 5 appearances
- 6 supermarket
- 7 jam
- 8 meal

5 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use: *meet, make, prepare, travel, see, help*, in the correct form.

- 1 Famous people often public appearances.
- 2 We usually our friends at the weekend.
- 3 They often abroad to attend meetings.
- 4 My mum always dinner in the evening.
- 5 A lot of famous people charities.
- 6 We often The Queen of England on TV.

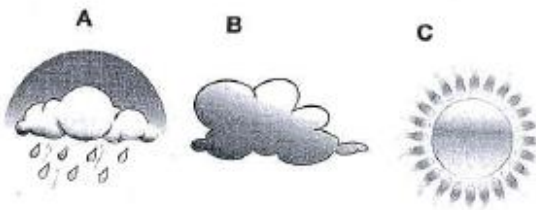
4

Listening skills

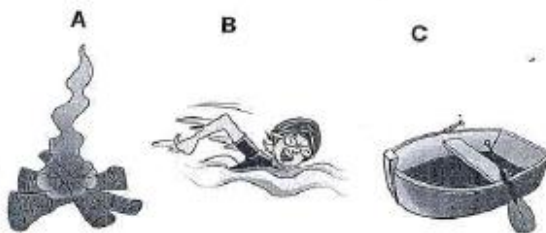
Multiple choice

1 ^{1.13} ★ You are going to hear five short texts twice. For questions 1-5, choose the answer that matches what you have heard by circling the appropriate letter (A, B, or C).

1 What's the weather like?



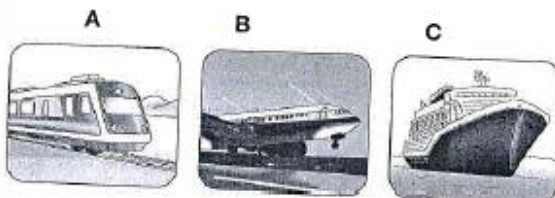
2 What does Mary do on holiday?



3 What is Annie buying?



4 Where are the passengers?



5 Mark is calling Bill to
 A suggest something.
 B ask for advice.
 C give information.

Multiple matching

2 ^{1.14} ★ You are going to hear two people talking on the phone. Match the people (1-4) to the activities they are doing now (A-E). One activity is extra.

PEOPLE

- 1 Tony
- 2 Jeremy
- 3 Mark
- 4 Andy

ACTIVITIES

- A shopping
- B swimming
- C reading
- D sunbathing
- E studying

Matching exchanges

3 ^{1.15} ★★ You are going to hear four questions. For each question (1-4) choose the correct response (A-E) and write the appropriate letter (A, B, C, D or E) in the box. One answer is extra.

- A It's lovely and sunny.
- B It's too far to walk there.
- C I'm afraid I can't swim.
- D Thank you but I can't.
- E We're having a great time.

1	2	3	4

Dictation

4 ^{1.16} ★ Listen and complete the sentence

- 1 Luke and Steve
- 2 The weather
- 3 Every morning they
- 4 Then, they
- 5 Right now, they
- 6 They are both

STUDY TIP

- We use **commas** in lists of words.
e.g. ... *water-skiing, canoeing and mountain biking.*
- We use **commas** for pauses in sentences.
e.g. ... *energetic and, above all, enthusiastic.*
- We use **question marks** at the end of questions.
e.g. *Why don't you try Sunrise Summer Camp?*

12 Read the text in Ex. 2 and find two question marks and seven commas.

13 Fill in the missing commas, question marks and full stops.

- 1 Is there a swimming pool at the club
- 2 There is a games room There is also a café
- 3 You can play football tennis and cricket there
- 4 Can we go canoeing at the camp
- 5 There are two swimming pools and a bowling alley but there isn't a tennis court
- 6 Your children can do many activities there such as canoeing water-skiing and mountain biking
- 7 The staff are friendly and experienced
- 8 Has the centre got a basketball court

14 Join the sentences using **and** or **but**, as in the example.

- 1 There is a bowling alley. There are two basketball courts.
There is a bowling alley and two basketball courts.
- 2 You can play snooker. You can play table tennis.
.....
- 3 There are two swimming pools. There aren't any tennis courts.
.....
- 4 You can't play football. You can go swimming.
.....
- 5 The centre has got a café. The centre has got a games room.
.....

WRITING

TIP

When we write an advertisement for a place, we start by mentioning the **name** of the place and **where** it is. Then, we give information about its **staff** and **facilities** and **what we can do** there. We end our advertisement by giving a **telephone number** people can call for more information. We use **adjectives** (*fantastic, excellent, huge, etc*) and **prepositions of place** (*between, next to, etc*) to make our advertisement interesting.

15 Look at the information below about the Mega Sports Centre, then use the plan and the pictures in the Photo File section to complete the advertisement for the centre. (50 - 60 words)

MEGA SPORTS CENTRE

NOW OPEN!

The best sports centre in town.

opposite the Grand Hotel on King Street

- friendly, experienced staff
- ten-pin bowling
- 2 basketball courts
- games room (5 snooker tables, 3 table tennis tables, dartboard)
- 2 swimming pools
- the Mega Café

For more information, you can call us on 8825442.

Plan

- Paragraph 1: The Mega Sports Centre is the best sports centre in town. It's now open and, believe us, it's got something for everyone!
- Paragraph 2: where the place is, facilities, what you can do there
- Paragraph 3: For more information, you can call us on 8825442.

Jobs

- 1** ★ Fill in the verb then write the job.
 • discover • fly • care • advise • treat
 • write • perform • create
- 'I can a plane.' P _____
 - 'I for people in hospital.' N _____
 - 'I works of art.' P _____
 - 'I new things.' S _____
 - 'I novels.' W _____
 - 'I in operas.' S _____
 - 'I ill people.' D _____
 - 'I people about the law.' L _____

- 2** a) ★ Complete the questions.
 • composer • artist • sculptor • character
 • ocean • actor • dancer • astronaut

- Who was a great of classical music?
- Which famous made a statue of Moses?
- Which painted *Guernica*?
- Which did Amelia Earhart fly across?
- Whose most famous was Hercule Poirot?
- Which starred in the film *Lincoln*?
- Who was the first to walk on the moon?
- Who was a famous ballet?

b) ★★ Match the questions to the answers.

- Daniel Day-Lewis
- Agatha Christie
- Pablo Picasso
- Michelangelo
- Beethoven
- The Atlantic
- Rudolf Nureyev
- Neil Armstrong

Theatre/Cinema

- 3** ★ Find the words.
- The main story of a film. p _____
 - The practice of a play before a performance. r _____
 - The main part in a play or film. l _____ r _____
 - The person that writes a story for a film. s _____
 - The person in charge of the film. d _____
 - The people that watch a play. a _____

Science & Technology

- 4** ★★ Fill in: *discover, develop, invent, produce, experiment, try* in the correct form.

Percy Spencer (1894-1970) was an engineer from Maine in the USA. He is famous because he 1) the first microwave oven. Spencer created radar equipment. One day, he 2) that the radar melted the chocolate bar in his pocket. He decided to investigate. First, he 3) to cook popcorn and an egg using the radar waves. When this worked, he 4) with other types of food. His company 5) the first microwave ovens in 1947, but they were heavy and expensive. In 1967, scientists 6) a smaller, cheaper microwave which millions of people use today, all thanks to Percy Spencer.

- 5** ★ Fill the gap with the correct word.

- Mr Jones is out, but you can leave a message with his
 A office worker B journalist C secretary
- Copernicus was the first person to Mars with his telescope.
 A view B watch C cover
- Thomas Edison the light bulb.
 A experimented B invented C showed
- Einstein is one of the world's most famous
 A astronomers B doctors C physicists
- Ray Tomlinson network email in 1972.
 A sent B introduced C designed



Knights in Shining Armour

In the past, there were some very difficult jobs. One really tough job was to be a knight.

1

The job of a knight was dangerous and knights had a very rough life. Only very strong and brave men could become a knight and they trained for years before they could get the job. Most knights were the sons of knights or rich men. When a boy was about eight years old, his father would ask him to live in a nearby castle where he trained for knighthood. For the first seven years, he trained as a 'page'. A young page learned how to ride a horse and how to fight.

2

At age 15, the page became a 'squire' and started to work with a knight. He continued to train but he also served the knight's meals, cleaned his armour and weapons and attended tournaments and battles with the knight. After about five more years of service, he could become a knight himself.

3

Knights usually lived in or around the castle and trained most of the time. They guarded the castle and often went on horse rides or hunting with their lord. They promised to fight for their lord, king or queen and to be brave in battle. Their lord could call on them at any time so it was really a full-time job.

1 ★ Read the text and match the headings (A-E) to the paragraphs (1-3). Two headings are extra.

- A Knight's helper
- B At work all day
- C Starting early
- D Training rules
- E A difficult test

2 ★★ Answer the following questions.

- 1 Why did fathers send their boys away at the age of eight?
- 2 What was the job of a squire?
- 3 What did the knights promise to do?

3 ★★ Match the words to their opposites. Choose from: *far, easy, safe, weak, poor, afraid.*

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 difficult ≠ | 4 dangerous ≠ |
| 2 brave ≠ | 5 rich ≠ |
| 3 strong ≠ | 6 nearby ≠ |

4 ★ Fill in: *train, fight, practise, serve, guard* in the correct tense.

- 1 Young boys for seven years as a page.
- 2 In the past, medieval knights used to in many battles.
- 3 Young squires the meals at the knight's table.
- 4 Knights the lord's castle from enemy attacks.
- 5 The knights their skills at tournaments.



HOLIDAYS IN SPACE



When the first astronauts flew into space and walked on the moon many people found it **hard** to believe. **Today**, companies are offering people trips into space where they can spend a few minutes feeling **weightless** while enjoying **spectacular** views of the Earth. It's a **unique** experience but it only lasts a few hours and to pay for it you must be very rich.

Scientists believe that in the near future there will be a way to travel to space that will allow millions of people to go on holiday in orbit. They say that a new 'space train' will be able to carry **passengers** and **supplies** into space through a long tube. It will be very **fast**, cheap and won't harm the environment. Also, travellers won't need spacesuits or oxygen tanks. Scientists feel that space tourism is going to be big. A lot of people are waiting to do what only a few NASA astronauts and **wealthy** adventurers could do up to now.

The trains will transport holidaymakers to space stations orbiting around the Earth where there are going to be hotels. While there, **guests** will see the sun rise and **set** 16 times a day, experience great views of Earth and have fun playing around in zero gravity.

1 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences (1-4) T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

- 1 People cannot travel into space today in order to experience weightlessness and enjoy views of Earth.
- 2 Travellers won't need spacesuits or oxygen tanks on the 'space train'.
- 3 The 'space train' will take people to space on tracks.
- 4 People in space will see the sun rise and set 16 times each day.

2 ★★ Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 In the future, how will people go to space?
- 2 How will the space train make holidays in space easier?
- 3 Why do scientists think space tourism will become popular?

3 ★ Complete the sentences. Use: offers, allow, travel, transport, rise, harm, believe.

- 1 It is hard to people will have holidays in space.
- 2 The company a week's holiday to all the employees every summer.
- 3 The new train will lots of people to commute daily.
- 4 It was difficult for Peter to without a car.
- 5 My grandpa always woke up early to see the sun
- 6 The ship can up to sixty passengers.
- 7 We should respect our planet, not it.

4 ★ Match the words in bold to their synonyms: *amazing, difficult, special, light, go down, nowadays, cargo, very rich, quick, visitors*. What part of speech is each?

5 ★ Find six words in the text related to space. Compare with your partner.

9 a) Read these postcard extracts and answer the questions below.

- 1 Who likes the place where they are?
- 2 Who doesn't like the place where they are?

A ... I really like it here!
The island is gorgeous.
Love,
Amy

B ... We hate the campsite!
It's a terrible place!
Love,
Peggy

C ... We all love the mountains.
They are amazing!
Love,
Greg

D ... I really don't like the
hotel I am staying at! It is
awful!
Yours,
Ross

b) Replace the adjectives in bold with words from the list.

horrible, beautiful, wonderful, disgusting

10 Write the postcard below in full sentences. Then, answer the questions.



Dear Joe,
▶ I / have / wonderful time / in Malta. We / stay / at a lovely
hotel in Valletta.
▶ It / be / warm and sunny today. Right now, I / sunbathe /
on the beach and / write / this postcard. Jill / visit / a museum
and Diane / have breakfast / at a café. The water here / be /
very blue and the beach / be / beautiful.
▶ We / really enjoy / ourselves! I / think / Malta / be / a
fantastic island.
Love,
Laura

- 1 Who is the postcard from?
- 2 Who is the postcard to?
- 3 How does the postcard start? How does it end?
- 4 Which paragraph is about the weather and what everyone is doing?
- 5 Which paragraph is about Laura's impressions of the place?

WRITING

TIP

- When we write a holiday postcard to a friend, we start by writing the name of the place where we are and where we are staying.
- In the second paragraph we write about the weather and what we (and the people we are with) are doing at the moment. Then, we say what we like about the place (e.g. lakes, beaches, the food, etc).
- We finish our postcard by giving our impressions of the place.
- We use the present continuous to write about what we are doing, and adjectives to make our piece of writing more interesting.

11 Use the plan below to write a holiday postcard to a friend. (50-70 words)

Plan

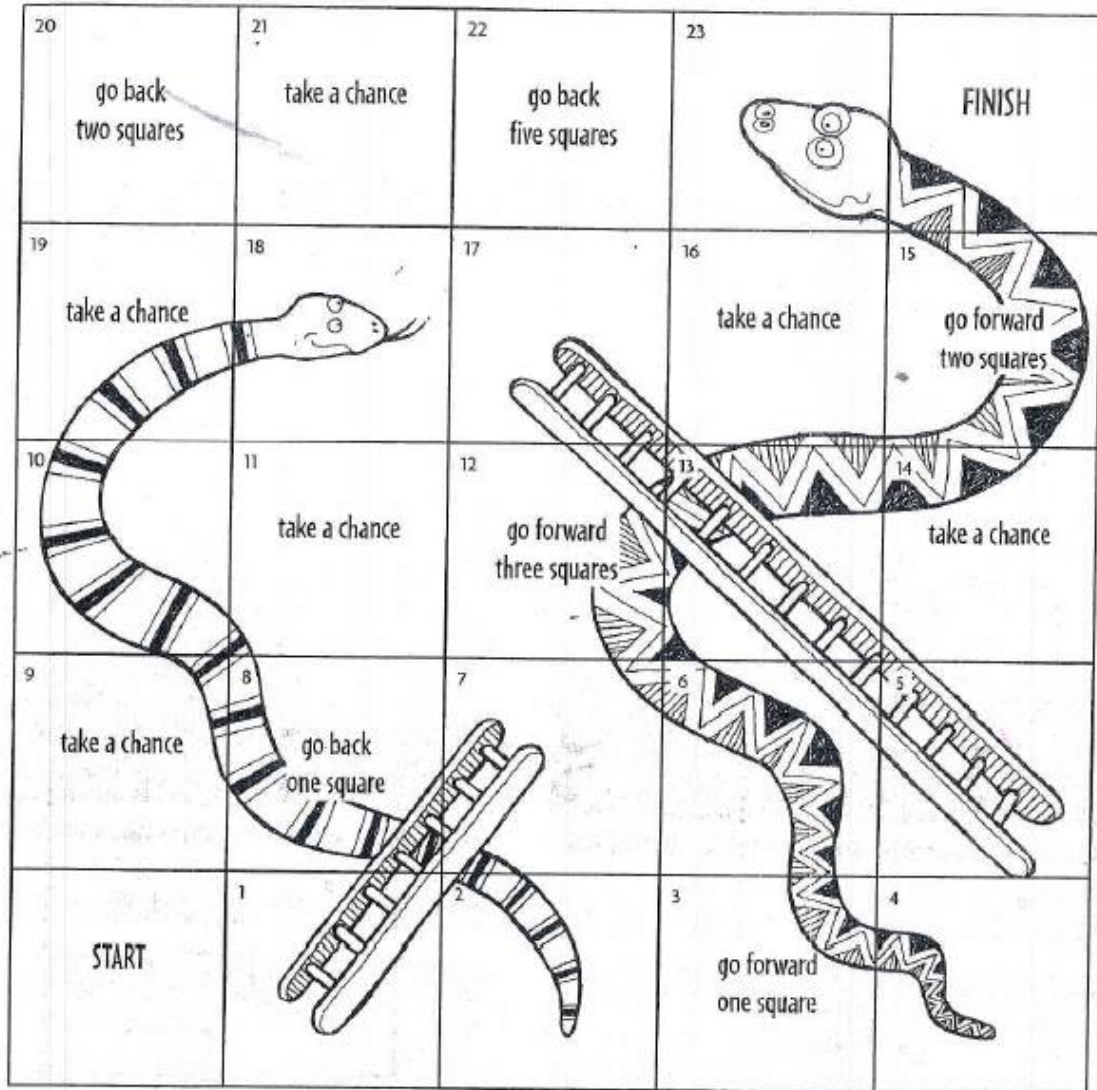
Dear ... (your friend's first name),

Paragraph 1: • name of the place where you are and where you are staying

Paragraph 2: • the weather
• what you (and the people you are with) are doing at the moment
• what you like about the place

Paragraph 3: • your impressions of the place

Love,
(your first name)



Don't close your eyes for one minute. (Penalty: miss next turn.)	Sit on the desk. (Penalty: go back three spaces.)
Look at the teacher for one minute. (Penalty: go back two spaces.)	Open and close the classroom door. (Penalty: miss next turn.)
Say the alphabet from A-Z. (Penalty: go back four spaces.)	Don't speak for one minute. (Penalty: go back two spaces.)
Stand up. Don't sit down for one minute. (Penalty: miss next turn.)	Tell the person next to you to do something. (Penalty for person next to you: miss next turn.)

Student A

Ask and answer questions to find ten differences between your picture and your partner's picture. Use the phrases and words in the box to help you. You start.

How much/many ...? Is/Are there ...? There is/are ... some any

A: How many students are there in your picture?

B: There are ... students in my picture.



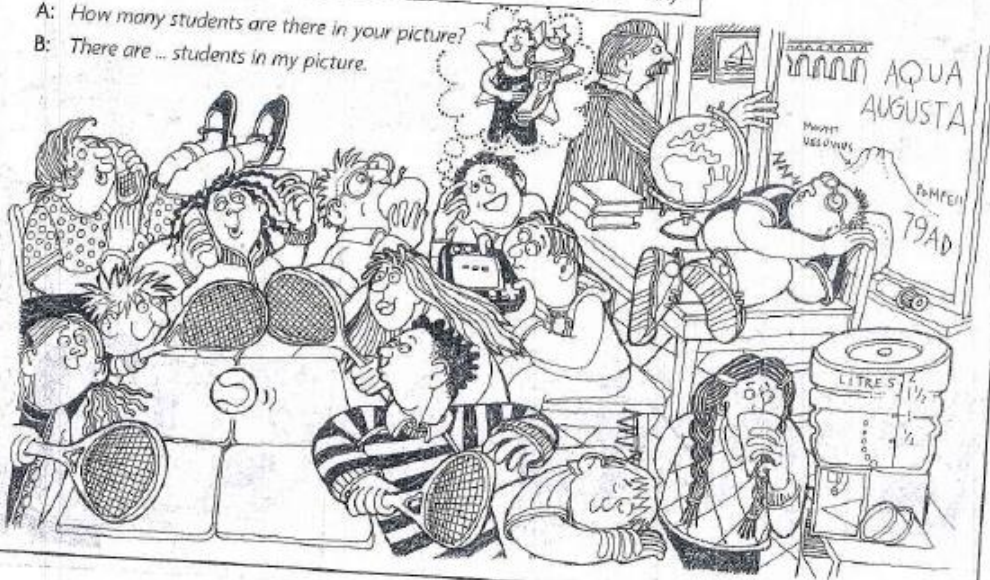
Student B

Ask and answer questions to find ten differences between your picture and your partner's picture. Use the phrases and words in the box to help you. Student A starts.

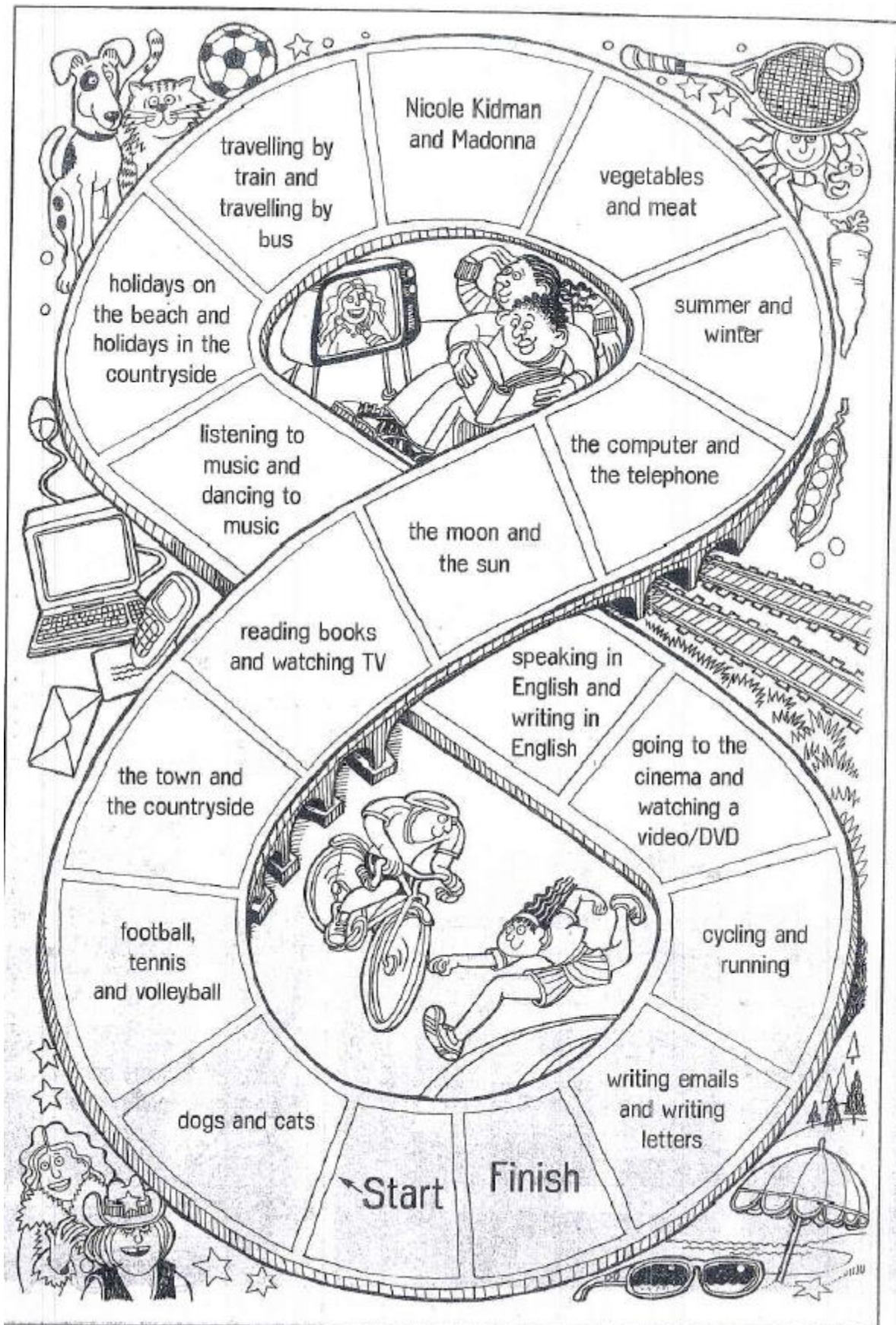
How much/many ...? Is/Are there ...? There is/are ... some any

A: How many students are there in your picture?

B: There are ... students in my picture.



<p>kind</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helps people and thinks about other people's feelings • is the opposite of unkind 	<p>unfriendly</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is unpleasant to people and not polite • is the opposite of friendly
<p>hard-working</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • works a lot • is the opposite of lazy 	<p>dishonest</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not tell the truth • is the opposite of honest
<p>polite</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always says <i>please</i> and <i>thank you</i> • is the opposite of impolite/rude 	<p>unkind</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not pleasant • is the opposite of kind
<p>honest</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tells you what he/she really thinks • is the opposite of dishonest 	<p>lazy</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not want to work • is the opposite of hard-working
<p>organised</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is always tidy and keeps things in order • is the opposite of disorganised 	<p>miserable</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is very unhappy • is the opposite of cheerful
<p>cheerful</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is usually happy and smiles a lot • is the opposite of miserable 	<p>nervous</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is worried all the time • is the opposite of relaxed
<p>relaxed</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doesn't worry about things • is the opposite of nervous 	<p>rude</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is unpleasant • is the opposite of polite
<p>friendly</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is easy to talk to and makes friends easily • is the opposite of unfriendly 	<p>disorganised</p> <p>You can't say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is untidy • is the opposite of organised



25 FINISH	24 I / like	23 my parents / love	22 my teacher / hate	21 my mother / enjoy
16 my pet / love	17 write emails	18 ice cream	19 cats	20 my father / watch
15 my team / football	14 my sister / not like	13 my brother / get up	12 my grandmother / paint	11 listen to music
6 my mother / not like	7 my friends / swimming	8 my aunt / play computer games	9 I / not study	10 my grandfather / not read
5 my uncle / enjoy	4 I / cinema	3 my piano teacher / piano	2 my friend's sister / dance	1 START

What are they saying? Find the picture and sentence to match.

It's too foggy. I can't see well.

It's snowing. It's too cold.
I can't go out now.

It's too cloudy. I can't land safely.

It's too windy. We have to walk
home slowly and carefully.

It's raining. It's too wet to go out and play.
Luckily, I've got a game here we can play.

Listen to that!
They're playing very badly.

They're playing the music very loudly.

What's he saying? I can't hear him.
He's talking very quietly.

Come on! We've got to run
fast to catch that train!

You're too tired!
You have to go to bed early tonight.

Come on! It's too hot. I burn easily.

Jones, you're late again!
What happened this morning?

