BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

YOU CAN’T DO WITHOUT IT
Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского
Национальный исследовательский университет
Учебно-научный и инновационный комплекс
«Физические основы информационно-телекоммуникационных систем»

Н.А. Клушин

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

YOU CAN’T DO WITHOUT IT
(электронное методическое пособие)

Мероприятие 1.2. Совершенствование образовательных технологий, укрепление материально-технической базы учебного процесса

Учебная дисциплина: «Иностранный (английский) язык»

Специальности: «Радиофизика и электроника»,
«Информационная безопасность телекоммуникационных систем»
Направления: «Радиофизика»,
«Фундаментальная информатика и информационный технологи»

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2010
УДК: 802 (07)

RADIOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT.

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR. YOU CAN’T DO WITHOUT IT.

Радиофизический факультет.


Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 и 2 курсов неязыковых ВУЗов, а также для всех желающих научиться реальному языковому общению в ситуациях бытового характера.

Рецензент: канд. филол. наук, доцент Б.А. Жигалев
PREFACE

Basic English Grammar is a developmental skills text for students of English as a second language. It focuses on key structures and provides ample opportunities for practice through extensive and varied exercises. While focusing on grammar, the text actively promotes the development of speaking, listening and writing skills (and by extension, reading skills) as well as situationally appropriate language use in everyday life in the United States of America.

NOTES TO THE TEACHER

PRESENTATION OF GRAMMAR

In general, each unit is organized around a group of related structures and usages. The text is intended to be taught in the order in which it is presented; however, you may wish to change the order of presentation somewhat to suit the needs of your students and your purposes.

Grammar receiving major emphasis is presented in charts consisting of examples accompanied by explanations. The explanations are simplified as much as possible with a minimum of terminology. The grammar charts serve various functions for various students. Some students devour the charts while other pay them little or no attention depending upon their learning strategies. Some students need to gain initial understanding from the charts risking use, while others freely risk anything during usage exercises and refer to the charts only incidentally. In any case, the charts are not intended to be “learned” as an out-of-class homework assignment. A chart is only a starting point and a later reference source.

VOCABULARY

The text views vocabulary development as integral to the development of structure usage ability. For the most part the vocabulary used in the exercises is familiar to intermediate students but unfamiliar vocabulary and expressions are introduced regularly. The new vocabulary is meant to be easily handled in the classroom so that students should not have to spend a great deal of time at home looking up words in their dictionaries.
EXERCISES

The goal of the exercises is to get the students talking about themselves – their activities, their ideas, their environment – as soon as possible, using the target structures. In general, the exercises in any given unit move from those that focus almost entirely on manipulation of form and meaning to those that demand more independent usage and involve a combination of skills.

Most of the exercises, other than the oral exercises, are intended for out-of-class preparation and then in class- use. Typically, a teacher might discuss the grammar in a chart, have the students do the first three or four entries of an exercise in class, and then assign the rest of the exercise to be prepared for the next class.

CHAPTER 1

PRESENT TIME

Below is an example of a possible conversation:

Exercise 1 – Oral:
A: Hi. My name is Mike
B: Hi. My name is Victor. I’m glad to meet you.
M: I’m glad to meet you, too. Where are you from?
V: I’m from NN. Where are you from?
M: I’m from Kstovo.
V: Where are you living now?
M: On Gagarin Avenue in an apartment. And you?
V: I’m living in a dorm.
M: What is your field of study?
V: Radiophysics. After I study English I’m going to attend the post-graduate courses and work on my PhD. How about you? What’s your major?
M: Chemistry.
V: What do you like to do in your free time? Do you have any hobbies?
M: Yeah, I have some. I like reading. Oh, I’m sorry I’ve got to get going. See you. Have a nice day.
V: Thanks, you too.

1 – 1 EXPRESSING PRESENT TIME: THE SIMPLE PRESENT AND THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) I take a shower <strong>every day</strong>.</th>
<th>The simple present expresses <em>daily habits</em> or <em>usual activities</em>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) Ann <strong>usually eats</strong> lunch in the cafeteria.</td>
<td>The simple present expresses general statements of fact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) The sun <strong>shines</strong>.</td>
<td>Basically the simple present is used for events or situations that exist always, usually, habitually in the past, present and future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) The earth <strong>revolves</strong> around the sun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| e) Bob can’t come to the phone **right now** because he **is taking** a shower. | The present progressive expresses an *activity* that is in progress, is happening right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence. |
| f) It’s noon. Ann **is eating** lunch in the cafeteria right now. | |
| g) It’s a nice day **today**. The sun **is shining**. | |

**Exercise 2.** Complete the sentences by using the words in brackets. Use the Simple Present or the Present Progressive.

1. Shhh. The baby (sleep). The baby (sleep) for ten hours every night.
2. Right now I’m in class. I (sit) at my desk. I usually (sit) at the same desk in class every day.
3. Vera (speak) Russian. Russian is her native language, but right now she (speak) English.
4. Our teacher (stand up, not) right now. He (sit) on the corner of his desk.
5. It’s 6:00 p.m. Mary is at home. She (eat) dinner. She always (eat) dinner with her family around six o’clock.
6. Alice (take, not) the bus to school every day. She usually (walk) instead.
7. It (rain, not) right now. The sun (shine).
8. It’s 7:30 a.m. and the Wilsons are in their kitchen. Mrs. Wilson (sit) at the breakfast table. She (read) the morning paper. She (read) the newspaper every morning. Mr. Wilson (pour) a cup of coffee. He (drink) two cups of coffee every morning before he goes to work. There is a cartoon on TV, but the children (watch, not) it. They (play) with their toys instead. They usually (watch) cartoons in the morning, but this morning they (pay, not) any attention to the TV. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson (watch, not) the TV either. They (like, not) to watch cartoons.

**Exercise 3.** Describe your daily activities by making sentences with frequency adverbs

**Frequency adverbs:**
- 100% always
- usually
- often
- sometimes
- seldom, rarely
- 0% never

1. eat breakfast 10. come to class
2. drink coffee in the morning 11. get to class on time
3. drink tea in the morning 12. walk to school
4. drink orange juice in the morning 13. take a bus to school
5. drink tomato juice in the morning 14. take a taxi to school
6. drink milk in the morning 15. drive to school
7. put sugar in your coffee 16. ride a bike to school
8. have a sandwich for lunch 17. watch TV in the evening
9. eat dinner around six o’clock 18. study at the library

**Exercise 4.** Practice using the Simple Present. Speak on your daily activities beginning with the time you get up until the time you go to bed. **Example:** from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

S1. What time do you usually get up?
S2. I get up at 7.
S1. Always?
S1. Do you always eat breakfast?
S2. Yes.
S1. What do you usually have for breakfast?
S2. Bread and cheese and coffee. Sometimes I have an egg (hard-boiled, soft-boiled, poached).
S1. Do you ever have cereals for breakfast?
S2. No, I don’t.

1 – 2 NONPROGRESSIVE VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) I hear a bird. It is singing.</th>
<th>Some verbs are not used in the present progressive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) I’m hungry. I want a sandwich.</td>
<td>CORRECT: I hear a bird (right now)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INCORRECT: I’m hearing a bird.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NONPROGRESSIVE VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>hear</th>
<th>prefer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belong</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>think (meaning believe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have (meaning possess)</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the Simple Present or the Present Progressive.
1. Right now Vladimir (read) an article in the newspaper, but he (understand, not) it. Some of the vocabulary (be) too difficult for him.
2. Right now I (look) at the board. I (see) some words on the board.
3. I (need) to call my parents today and tell them about my new apartment. They can’t call me because they (know, not) my new telephone number.
4. This tea is good. I (like) it. What kind is it? I (prefer) tea to coffee. How about you?
5. Sam is at the library. He (sit) at a table. He (write) a composition. He (use) a dictionary to look up the spelling of some words. The dictionary (belong, not) to him. It (belong) to his roommate. Sam (look) up words in the dictionary because he (want) to make sure that he doesn’t misspell any words.
6. Right now the children are at the beach. They (have) a good time. They (have) a beach ball, and they (play) catch with it. The (like) to play catch. Their parents (sunbathe). They (try) to get a tan. They (listen) to some music on a transistor radio. They also (hear) the sound of sea gulls and the sound of the waves.
7. Right now I (think) about sea gulls and waves.
8. I (think) that sea gulls are beautiful birds.
**Exercise 6.** Complete the following dialogues by using the words in brackets. Also give short answers to the questions as necessary. Use the Simple Present or the Present Progressive.

1. A: (Mary, have) a bicycle? Does Mary have a bicycle?
   B: Yes, she does. She has a ten-speed bike.

2. A: (it, rain) right now?
   B: No, it ….. At least, I (think, not) so.

3. A: (you, like) sour oranges?
   B: No, I …. I (like) sweet ones.

4. A: (your, friends, write) a lot of letters?
   B: Yes, they …….. I (get) lots of letters all the time.

5. A: (the students, take) a test in class right now?
   B: No, they ….. They (do) an exercise.

6. A: You, know) Tom Adams?
   B: No, I …. I’ve never met him.

7. A: (your desk, have) any drawers?
   B: Yes, it …. It (have) six drawers.

8. A: (Jean, study) at the library this evening?
   B: No, she …. She (be) at the student union. She (play) pool with her boyfriend.
   A: (Jean, play) pool every evening?
   B: No, she …. She usually (study) at the library.
   A: (she, be) a good pool player?
   B: Yes, she …. She (play) pool a lot.
   A: (you, know) how to play pool?
   B: Yes, I …. But I (be, not) very good.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the sentences by using the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Progressive.

1. A: Where are the children?
   B: In the living room.
   A: What are they doing? (they, watch) TV?
B: No, they … . They (play) a game.

2. A: Shhhh. I (hear) a noise. (you, hear) it too?
   B: Yes, I … . I wonder what it is.

3. A: My sister (have) a new car. She bought it last week.
   B: (you, have) a car?
   A: No, I … . Do you?
   B: No, but I have a ten-speed bike.

   B: Why? (the baby, sleep)?
   A: Yes, she (take) her afternoon nap.
   B: Okay, I’ll talk softly. I (want, not) to wake her up.

5. A: Ron, (be) this your hat?
   B: No, it … . It (belong, not) to me. Maybe it (belong) to Howard. Why don’t you ask him about it?
   A: Okay.

6. A: Johnny, (you, listen) to me?
   B: Of course I am, Mom. You (want) me to take out the garbage. Right?
   A: Right! And right now!

7. A: What (you, think) about every night before you fall asleep?
   B: I (think) about all of the pleasant things that happened during the day. I (think, not) about my problems.

8. A: A penny for your thoughts!
   B: Huh?
   A: What (you, think) about right now?
   B: I (think) about English Grammar. I (think, not) about anything else.
   A: I (believe, not) you!
   B: But it’s true.

**Exercise 8. Prepositions:** Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. Mr. Porter is nice … . everyone.
2. Kathy was absent … . class yesterday.
3. Jack’s thermos bottle is full … . coffee.
4. I’m angry … . Tom.
5. I’m mad ….. Tom.
6. Are you afraid ….. dogs?
7. Sometimes people aren’t kind …. animals.
8. One inch is equal …. 2.54 centimeters.
9. I’m thirsty ….. a big glass of ice water.
10. Joe has good manners. He’s always polite … everyone.
11. I’m not familiar …. that book. Who wrote it?
12. Are you ready …. the test?
13. I don’t understand that sentence. It isn’t clear … me.
14. Mark Twain is famous …. his novels about life on the Mississippi in the nineteenth century.
15. I’m hungry …. some chocolate ice cream.
16. Our daughter graduated from the university. We’re very proud …. her.
17. A lot of sugar isn’t good … you. Sugar is especially bad … your teeth.
18. Who was responsible … the accident?
19. My coat is similar …. yours, but different …. Al’s.
20. Some people aren’t friendly …. strangers.

CHAPTER 2

PAST TIME

2–1 EXPRESSING PAST TIME: THE SIMPLE PAST

| a) Mary walked downtown yesterday. | The Simple Past is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended in the past (yesterday, last night, two days ago). |
| b) I slept for ten hours last night. | |
| c) Bob stayed home yesterday morning. | Most Simple Past verbs are formed by adding –ed to a verb. |
| d) Our plane arrived on time. | |
| e) Jack studied last night. | |
| f) I ate breakfast this morning. | Some verbs have irregular past forms. |
| g) Sue took a taxi to the airport. | |
| h) The phone rang while I was in the shower. | |
Exercise 1. Irregular verbs: Complete the sentences by using the Simple Past of the given verbs. Use each verb only one time.

begin                                            go                                  read
cut                                                hold                              shake
drink                                             keep                              shut
eat                                                lose                               speak
find                                              meet                              spend

1. Sue …….. a cup of coffee before class this morning.
2. We …….. dinner at a Mexican restaurant last night.
3. When it …….. to rain yesterday afternoon I …….. all of the windows in my apartment.
4. Bob hurt his finger when he was fixing his dinner last night. He accidentally ….. it with a sharp knife.
5. I don’t have any money in my pocket at all. I …… my last dime yesterday. I’m flat broke.
6. Mary didn’t throw her old shoes away. She …….. them.
7. I …….. an interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
8. Jack …….. his pocketknife at the park yesterday. This morning he ……. back to the park to look for it. Finally he ……. it in the grass. He was happy to have it back again.
9. Peter was nervous when he …….. his baby in his arms for the first time.
10. I …….. Sue’s parents when they visited her.
11. Yesterday I called Marvin on the phone. He wasn’t home so I …….. to his sister.
12. When I introduced Tom to Bob they …….. hands.

Exercise 2. Irregular verbs.

bite                                           feel                                  leave
draw                                         forget                              lend
drive                                         get                                   ride
fall                                          hear                                steal
feed                                          hurt                              take

1. Mary walked to school today. Sue …….. her car. Alice …….. her bicycle. Sandy ……. the bus.
2. When Alan slipped on the icy sidewalk yesterday, he ……. down and ……. his back. His back is very painful today.
3. I didn’t have any money yesterday, so my roommate …….. me five bucks.
4. The children had a good time at the park yesterday. They …… the ducks small pieces of bread.  
5. Alice called the police yesterday because someone …… her bicycle while she was in the library studying. She’s very angry.  
6. Dick ……… his apartment in a hurry this morning because he was running late for school. That’s why he …… to bring his books to class.  
7. The children ……. pictures in art class yesterday.  
8. I have a cold. Yesterday I …… terrible. But I’m feeling better today.  
9. Last night I ….. a strange noise in the house around 2:00 a.m., so I ….. up to investigate.  
10. My dog isn’t very friendly. Yesterday he …… my neighbor’s leg. Luckily, however, my dog is very old and doesn’t have sharp teeth.

**Exercise 3. Irregular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break</th>
<th>dig</th>
<th>teach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>freeze</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>ring</td>
<td>wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I dropped my favorite vase. It fell to the floor and ……… into a hundred pieces.  
2. When I went shopping yesterday, I …… some light bulbs and a cooking pot.  
3. Alex ……… his books to class this morning. He didn’t forget them.  
4. My brother and his wife ……… to our apartment for dinner last night.  
5. Last night around midnight, when I was sound asleep, the telephone ……… It …….. up.  
6. Ms. Manning ……… chemistry at the local high school last year.  
7. The sun ……… at 6:04 this morning.  
8. I ……… a letter to my folks after I finished studying yesterday evening.  
9. The police ……..the bank robbers. The robbers are in jail now.  
10. Last night I had a good night’s sleep. I ……… for nine hours.  
11. Today Paul is wearing slacks and a sports jacket, but yesterday he …….. jeans and a sweatshirt to class.  
12. It was really cold yesterday. The temperature was around –20 degrees C. I nearly ………to death when I walked home.  
13. I ………about going to Florida for my vacation, but I finally decided to go to Mexico.  
14. My dog …….a hole in the yard and buried his bone.
Exercise 4. Complete the following dialogues. Use the words in brackets. Give short answers to questions where necessary.

1. A: (you, go) Did you go to class yesterday?
   B: No, I didn’t. I stayed home because I (feel, not) didn’t feel good.

2. A: (you, sleep) well last night?
   B: Yes, …….. I (sleep) very well.

3. A: (Tom’s plane, arrive) on time yesterday?
   B: Yes, ……… It (get in) at 6:05 on the dot.

4. A: (you, stay) home and (study) last night?
   B: No, …….. I (go) to a new movie, *The Valley of the Vampires*.
   A: (you, like) it?
   B: It was okay, I guess, but I don’t really like horror movies.

5. A: (Mary, study) last night?
   B: No, ……… She (watch) TV.

6. A: (Mark Twain, write) Tom Soyer?
   B: Yes, ……. He also (write) Huckleberry Finn.

7. A: (the children, go) to the zoo yesterday?
   B: Yes, ……. And they (have) a wonderful time.

8. A: (you, eat) breakfast this morning?
   B: No, …… I (have, not) enough time. I was late for class because my alarm clock (ring, not).

Exercise 5. Pair up with a classmate. Practice questions, short answers and irregular verbs.

Example: eat breakfast this morning
S 1: Did you eat breakfast this morning?
S 2: Yes, I did. I ate breakfast at 7:30 this morning.

Part 1
1. sleep well last night
2. wake up early this morning
3. eat breakfast this morning
4. take the bus to school
5. drive your car to school
6. ride your bike to school
7. bring your books to class
8. read the newspaper this morning
9. hear the news about an air crash
10. say something
11. do your homework last night
12. give your friend a birthday present
13. catch a cold last week
14. feel terrible
15. see a doctor
16. lose your cell phone
17. find your cell phone
18. go to a party last night
19. have a good time
20. think about me
Part 2 (Switch roles)
21. come to class yesterday 31. make your own dinner last night
22. buy some bread yesterday 32. leave home at 8 this morning
23. drink a cup of tea before class 33. fly to New York City
24. run to class 34. fall down yesterday
25. write your parents a letter 35. hurt yourself when you fell down
26. send your parents a letter 36. break your arm
27. lend your friend some money 37. understand the question
28. wear a coat yesterday 38. speak to Jon yesterday
29. go shopping last night 39. meet Ben the first day of class
30. feed the ducks in the park 40. shake hands with Ben

Exercise 6. Practice using irregular verbs by answering the questions.
Example: Where did you sit in class yesterday?
Response: I sat in a back seat.
1. What time did class begin this morning?
2. What time did the sun rise this morning?
3. What time did you get up this morning?
4. What time did you leave home this morning?
5. What did you have for breakfast?
6. What did you drink this morning?
7. What did you wear yesterday?
8. What time did you wake up this morning?
9. Where did you grow up?
10. What did you eat for lunch yesterday? How much did it cost?
11. What did you buy last week?
12. How many phone calls did you make yesterday?
13. Where did you go yesterday?
14. How long did you sleep last night?

2-2 EXPRESSING PAST TIME: THE SIMPLE PAST AND THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMPLE PAST</th>
<th>a) Mary walked downtown yesterday. b) I slept for ten hours last night.</th>
<th>The simple past is used to talk about activities that began and ended at a particular time in the past (yesterday, last night, two days ago).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAST PROGRESSIVE</td>
<td>c) I sat down at the dinner</td>
<td>The past progressive expresses...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
table at 7:00. My friend came to my house at 7:30. I was eating when my friend came.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the simple present and the present progressive.
1. At 6:00 p.m. Bob sat down at the table and began to eat. At 6:05 Bob (eat) dinner.
2. While Bob (eat) dinner Ann (come) through the door.
3. In other words, when Ann (come) through the door Bob (eat) dinner.
4. Bob went to bed at 10:30. At 11:00 Bob (sleep).
5. While Bob (sleep) the phone (ring).
6. In other words, when the phone (ring) Bob (sleep).
7. Bob left the house at 8:00 a.m. and began to walk to class. While he (walk) to class he (see) Mrs. Smith. When Bob (see) Mrs. Smith she (sweep) the front porch.
8. Sally (eat) dinner last night when somebody (knock) on the door.
9. I began to study at 7 p.m. last night. Fred (come) at 7:30. I (study) last night when Fred (drop by) to visit me.
10. My roommate’s parents (call) him last night while we (watch) TV.
11. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little later after five. When he (come) home I (talk) to my mother on the phone.

**Exercise 8.** Open the brackets using simple past and past progressive. Retell the stories.
1. 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.
2. 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 his car. He (change) the oil.
3. A: There was a power outage in our part of town last night. (your lights, go out) too?
   
   B: Yes, they did. It (be) terrible. I (take) a shower when the lights went out. My wife (find) a flashlight and rescued me from the bathroom. We couldn’t cook dinner, so we (eat) sandwiches instead. I (try) to study by candlelight but I couldn’t see well enough, so I (go) to bed and (sleep).
A: I (read) when the lights (go) out. I (study) for a history exam. Of course, I couldn’t study in the dark, so I (get up) very early this morning and finished studying for my test.

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with the correct form in the words in brackets.

Last Friday was a holiday. It (be) Independence Day, so I didn’t have to go to classes. I (sleep) a little later than usual. Around ten, my friend Larry (come) over to my apartment. We (pack) a picnic basket and then (take) the bus to the Forest Park. We (spend) most of the day there.

When we (get) to the park we (find) an empty table near a pond. There were some ducks on the pond, so we (feed) them small pieces of bread. One of the ducks was very clever. It (caught) the bread in midair before it (hit) the water. The other duck was a thief. It (steal) bread from the mouths of other ducks. While we (feed) the ducks Larry and I (meet) a man who usually (come) to the park to feed the ducks. We (sit) on a park bench and (speak) to him for fifteen or twenty minutes.

After we (eat) our lunch I (take) a short nap under a tree. While I (sleep) a mosquito (bite) my arm. When I (wake) up my arm itched so I scratched it. Suddenly I (hear) some noise above me. I (look) up and (see) a small bird. After a few moments it (fly) away.

During the afternoon we (do) a lot of things. First we (take) a long walk. When we (get) back to the table I (read) a book and Larry, who was an artist (draw) pictures. Later we (play) a game of chess. I (win) the first game and Larry (win) the second one. Then he (teach) me how to play a new game with dice. While we (play) this new game one of the dice (fall) from the picnic table onto the ground. We finally (find) it in some tall grass.

In the evening we (join) a huge crowd to watch the fireworks display. When the display was over we (leave). All in all, it was a very enjoyable day.

Exercise 10 – Written.

1. Write about an enjoyable day in your life.
2. Write about an important event in your life.

2-3 EXPRESSING PAST HABIT: USED TO

| a) I used to live with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment. | Used to expresses a past situation or a habit that no longer exists at present. |
| b) Bob used to work for the telephone company. Now he is jobless. | |
| c) Ann used to be afraid of | |
dogs. Now she likes them.

d) **Did** you **use to live** in Paris? **Question Form:** did + subject + **use to**

**Exercise 11 – Oral.**
1. When I was a child, I was shy. Now I’m not shy.
2. When I lived in my hometown I went to the beach every weekend. Now I don’t go to the beach every weekend.
3. Ann worked in a law office for a long time. Now she doesn’t have a job.
4. When I was in high school I skipped classes.
5. When I was a child I watched cartoons on TV. I don’t watch cartoons anymore.
6. I lived with my parents for many years.
7. When I was a kid I drank a lot of milk.
8. When I lived at home I ate bread and cheese for breakfast.

**Exercise 12 – Oral.**
1. You’re an adult now. What did you use to do when you were a kid that you didn’t do now?
2. You’re living in a foreign country. What did you use to do in your own country that you don’t do now?

**Exercise 13 – Prepositions.**
1. Tom paid ………his airplane tickets in cash.
2. Joan graduated ………high school last year.
3. I waited ………the bus.
4. Jim is a waiter. He waits ……..customers in a restaurant.
5. I have a different opinion. I don’t agree …….you.
6. I arrived ………this city last month.
7. I arrived ……..the airport on time.
8. I listened ……..the news on TV last night.
9. This exercise consists …….verbs that are followed by certain prepositions.
10. Jack invited me ………his party.
11. I complained ………the landlord …………the leaky faucet in the kitchen.
12. Did you talk ……Professor Adams ……..your grades?
13. We’re hoping ………good weather tomorrow so we can go on a picnic.
14. Did you hear ………the earthquake in Turkey?
15. I heard ………my sister last week. She wrote me a letter.
16. I spoke ………the Foreign Student Advisor ………my problems.
CHAPTER 3

FUTURE TIME

EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME: BE GOING TO AND WILL

| a) I am going to leave at nine tomorrow morning. | Be going to and will are used to express future time. |
| b) I will leave at nine tomorrow morning. | a) and b) have the same meaning |
| c) Marie is going to be at the meeting tonight. | c) and d) have the same meaning. |
| d) Marie will be at the meeting tonight. | |

Shall is also used (primarily with I and we) to express future time. The use of shall to express future time is infrequent and indicates strong emphasis.

Exercise 1 – Oral. Make sentences with be going to about your future activities.

1. tomorrow afternoon 7. this weekend
2. tomorrow night 8. the day after tomorrow
3. tonight 9. pretty soon
4. next week 10. after a while
5. later today 11. next year
6. in a couple of hours 12. sometime

Exercise 2 – Oral. Make sentences about your activities. Use present, past or future verbs.

1. yesterday 7. right now
2. tomorrow 8. every day
3. today* 9. last week
4. this morning* 10. this week*
5. this afternoon* 11. next week
6. tonight* 12. two days ago

- Time expressions such as today, this morning, this afternoon, this evening, tonight, this week, this month, this year, this semester can be used with past, present or future verbs.
Past: It rained this morning.
Present: It is raining this morning.
Future: I’m going downtown this morning.

**Exercise 3:** Practice using contractions with will.
NOTE: Will is usually contracted with pronouns (I, she, etc.) in both speech and informal writing.
Will is usually contracted with nouns (Bob, my friend, etc.) in speech but usually not in writing.

1. (I will) I’ll be home at eight tonight.
2. (we will) ___________ see you tomorrow.
3. (you will) ___________ probably get a letter today.
4. (she will) Mary is tired tonight. ________ probably have an early night.
5. (he will) _________ Dennis is cold. _______ probably stay home in bed today.
6. (it will) _________ probably be too cold to go swimming tomorrow.
7. (they will) I invited some guests for dinner. ______ probably get here around seven.

**Exercise 4:** Study the examples. Complete the sentences. Use a pronoun + will/won’t. Use probably.

| a) Ann will probably go to the park tomorrow. | People often use probably with will. Probably comes between will and the main verb, as in (a): or in front of won’t, as in (b). |
| b) Bob probably won’t go to the park tomorrow. |

1. I went to the library last night, and I’ll probably go there tonight.
2. Ann didn’t come to class today, and she probably won’t come tomorrow either.
3. I watched TV last night, and I ________ TV tonight too.
4. I wasn’t at home last night, and I _________ at home tonight either.
5. Bob went to bed early last night, and he ________ to bed early tonight too.
6. Jack didn’t hand his homework in today, and he _________ it in tomorrow either.
7. It’s hot today, and it ________ hot tomorrow too.
8. My friend didn’t come over last night, and he ________ over tonight either.
9. The students had a quiz today, and they _________ one tomorrow too.
10. Ann didn’t ride her bike to school today, and she ________ it to school tomorrow either.
EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME IN **TIME CLAUSES AND IF-CLAUSES**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Before I <strong>go</strong> to class tomorrow, I’m going to eat breakfast.</td>
<td>The simple present is used in a future time clause. <strong>Be going to</strong> and <strong>will</strong> are not used in a future time clause. <strong>Before</strong> + subject and verb = a time clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) I’m going to eat dinner at 6:00 tonight. After I <strong>eat</strong> dinner, I’m going to study in my room.</td>
<td><strong>After</strong> + subject and verb = a time clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) I’ll give Mary your message when I <strong>see</strong> her tomorrow.</td>
<td><strong>When</strong> clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) It’s raining right now. As soon as the rain <strong>stops</strong> I’ll go downtown.</td>
<td><strong>As soon as</strong> In (a): The speaker is talking about two events: going to class and eating breakfast. Both events are in the future. However, the speaker uses the simple present to talk about going to class because the verb occurs in a time clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Maybe it will rain tomorrow. If it <strong>rains</strong> tomorrow I’m going (I’ll) stay home.</td>
<td>When the meaning is future the simple present is used in an “if-clause”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 5:** Combine the ideas of the two sentences into one sentence by using a time clause. Use the word in brackets to introduce the time clause.

1. (after) First: I’m going to finish my homework.  
   Then: I’m going to go to bed.  
   **After I finish my homework I’m going to go to bed.**  

2. (before) First: I’m going to write a letter.  
   Then: I’m going to go to bed.  
   **Before I finish my homework I’m going to go to bed.**  

3. (when) First: I’m going to go to Chicago next week.  
   Then: I’m going to visit the art museum.  
   **When I finish my homework I’m going to go to Chicago next week.**  

4. (after) First: I’ll go to the drug store.  
   Then: I’ll go to the post office.  
   **After I finish my homework I’ll go to the drug store.**  

5. (before) First: Ann will finish her homework.  
   **Before I finish my homework Ann will finish her homework.**
Then: She will watch TV tonight.

6. (after) First: Jim will get home this evening.
   Then: He’s going to read a newspaper.

7. (when) First: I’ll call John tomorrow.
   Then: I’ll ask him to my party.

8. (as soon as) First: The rain will stop.
   Then: The children are going to go outside and play.

9. (before) First: The Robertsons will get some travelers’ checks.
   Then: They will leave on vacation.

10. (as soon as) First: I will get home tonight.
    Then: I’m going to take a hot bath.

**Exercise 6—Oral:** Complete the following sentences with your own words.
   1. I’m going to eat dinner before I ………………
   2. As soon as I get home tonight ……………….
   3. I’m going to call my friend after I ………………
   4. My life will be easy after I ………………….
   5. Before I go to bed tonight I ………………….
   6. When I’m in Florida next time I ………………
   7. I’ll call you as soon as I …………………….
   8. I’m going to visit my aunt and uncle when ………………….

**Exercise 7:** Combine the ideas of the two sentences into one sentence by using an “if-clause”.
   1. Possible condition: Maybe it will rain tomorrow.
      Result: I’m going to stay home.
      If it rains tomorrow I’ll stay home.

   2. Possible condition: Maybe it’ll be hot tomorrow.
      Result: I’m going to go swimming.

   3. Possible condition: Maybe it’ll snow tomorrow.
      Result: Ally isn’t going to ride her bike to school.

   4. Possible condition: Maybe I’ll have enough money.
Result:                     I’m going to go to Hawaii for my vacation.

5. Possible condition: Maybe Tom will have enough time.
   Result:                     He’ll finish his composition tonight.

6. Possible condition: Maybe I won’t get a letter tomorrow.
   Result:                     I’ll call my parents.

7. Possible condition: Perhaps the weather will be nice tomorrow.
   Result:                     We’re going to go on a picnic.

8. Possible condition: Maybe Tom won’t study for the test.
   Result:                     He’ll get a bad grade.

9. Possible condition: Maybe I won’t study tonight.
   Result:                     I probably won’t pass the chemistry exam.

10. Possible condition: Maybe I’ll study for the test.
    Result:                     I’ll probably get a good grade.

Exercise 8 – Oral. Make sentences from the given possibilities. Use if.
  1. Maybe it will be nice tomorrow.
  2. Maybe it will be hot/cold tomorrow.
  3. Maybe it won’t be nice tomorrow.
  4. Maybe it’ll rain tomorrow.
  5. Maybe it won’t rain tomorrow.
  6. Maybe you’ll be tired tonight.
  7. Maybe you won’t be tired tonight.
  8. Maybe you’ll have enough time tomorrow.
  9. Maybe you won’t feel good tomorrow.
 10. Maybe you’ll have some free time tomorrow.
 11. Maybe you’ll go downtown tomorrow.
 12. Maybe you’ll be hungry after class.

Exercise 9: Review of time clauses and “if-clauses”. Complete the sentences by
using a form of the words in brackets. Read carefully for time expressions.
  1. a) Before Tom (go) to bed he always (brush) his teeth.
       b) Before Tom (go) to bed later tonight he (write) a letter to his girlfriend.
       c) Before Tom (go) to bed last night he (take) a shower.
       d) While Tom (take) a shower last night the phone (ring).
e) As soon as the phone (ring) last night Tom (jump) out of the shower to answer it.
f) As soon as Tom (get) up tomorrow morning he (brush) his teeth.
g) Tom always (brush) his teeth as soon as he (get) up.

2. a) After I (get) home from school every afternoon I usually (drink) a cup of tea.
b) After I (get) home from school tomorrow afternoon I (drink) a cup of tea.
c) After I (get) home from school yesterday I (drink) a cup of tea.
d) While I (drink) a cup of tea yesterday afternoon my neighbor (come) over, so I (offer) her a cup of tea too.
e) My neighbor (drop) over again tomorrow. When she (come) I (make) a cup of tea for her.

3. Jane (meet) me at the airport when my plane (arrive) tomorrow.
4. If I (see) Mike tomorrow I (tell) him about the party.
5. I go to New York often. When I (be) in New York I usually see a Broadway play.
6. When I (be) in New York next week I (stay) at the Park Plaza Hotel.
7. Jack (watch) a football game on TV right now. As soon as the game (be) over he (mow) the grass in the back yard.
8. Cindy and I (go) to the beach tomorrow if the weather (be) warm and nice.
9. As soon as the test (be) over in class yesterday the students (leave) the room.
10. As soon as I (get) home every day my children always (run) to the door to meet me.

Exercise 10: Study the examples. Complete the sentences by using a form of the words in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Jim makes his bed and cleans up the room every morning.</th>
<th>Often a subject has two verbs which are connected by <strong>and</strong>. This is called parallel structure: <strong>V</strong> + <strong>and</strong> + <strong>V</strong> makes and cleans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) Ann <strong>is cooking</strong> dinner <strong>and</strong> talking on the phone at the same time.</td>
<td>It is not necessary to repeat a helping verb (an auxiliary verb) when two verbs are connected by <strong>and</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) I <strong>will stay</strong> home <strong>and</strong> study tonight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) I <strong>am going to stay</strong> home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. When I (walk) into the living room yesterday evening Grandpa (read) a newspaper and (smoke) his pipe.
2. Helen will graduate next semester. She (move) to New York City and (look) for a job after she (graduate).
3. Every day my neighbor (call) me on the phone and (complain) about the weather.
4. Look at Ann! She (cry) and (laugh) at the same time. I wonder if she is happy or sad.
5. I’m beat! I can’t wait to get home. After I (get) home I (take) a hot shower and (go) straight to bed.
6. Yesterday my dog (dig) a hole in the back yard and (bury) his bone.
7. I’m tired of this cold weather. As soon as spring (come) I (play) tennis and (jog) in the park as often as possible.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences by using a form of the words in brackets.
1. It’s getting late, but before I (go) to bed I (finish) my homework and (write) a couple of letters.
2. While I (make) dinner last night, some grease (spill) out of the frying pan and (catch) on fire. When the smoke detector on the ceiling (start) to buzz, my roommate (run) into the kitchen to find out what was wrong. He (think) that the house was on fire!
3. Mark is a nut about video games. He (play) video games morning, noon and night. Sometimes he (cut) class because he (prefer) to play the games. Right now, he (do, not) very well in school. If he (study, not) harder and (go) to class every day, he (flunk) out of school.
4. Sometimes my daughter Susie has temper tantrums. She (cry) and (stomp) her feet when she (get) angry. Yesterday when she (get) angry, she (pick) up a toy car and (throw) it at her little brother. Luckily, the car (hit, not) him. Afterwards, Susie (feel) very bad. She (apologize) to her little brother and (kiss) him.
5. It’s October now. The weather (begin) to get cold. It (begin) to get cold every October. I (like, not) winter, but I (think) autumn is beautiful. In a couple of weeks, me friend and I (take) a weekend trip to the country if the weather (be) nice. We (drive) through the river valley and (enjoy) the colors of fall.

USING THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TO EXPRESS FUTURE TIME

| a) Don is going to come to the party tomorrow night. | Sometimes the present progressive is used to express future time (a and b have the |
b) **Don is coming** to the party tomorrow night.

The present progressive is used to express future time when the sentence concerns a *definite plan, a definite intention, a definite future activity.* Verbs such as *come, go, stay, arrive, leave* are frequently used in the present progressive to express future time. Such verbs express definite plans.

c) A: You shouldn’t buy that used car. It’s in terrible condition. It costs too much. You don’t have enough money. You’ll have to get insurance and you can’t afford the insurance. Buying that used car is a crazy idea.

B: **I am buying** that used car tomorrow morning! Nobody – not you, not my mother, not my father – can stop me. **I’m buying** that car, and that’s it! I don’t want to talk about it anymore.

A: Oh, well, it’s your money.

Verbs expressing planned means of transportation in the future are frequently used in the present progressive: for example, *fly, walk, ride, drive, take* (a bus, a taxi, etc.) Sometimes a speaker will use the present progressive when he or she wants to make a *very strong statement* about a future activity.

**Exercise 12.** Practice using *the present progressive* to express future time by completing the dialogues. Use the words in the list or your own words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call</th>
<th>make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A: What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?
   B: I am going downtown. I’m going shopping. How about you? What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?
A: I ________ to a movie with Tom. After the movie we ________ out to dinner. Would you like to come with us?
B: No thanks. I can’t. I ________ Alice at 6:30 at the new seafood restaurant on Fifth Street.

2. A: I ________ on vacation tomorrow.
B: Where ________ you ________ ?
A: To San Francisco.
B: How are you getting there? ________ you ___________ or ________ your car?
A: I ________ . I have to be at the airport by 7 tomorrow morning.
B: Do you need a ride to the airport?
A: No thanks. I ________ a taxi. Are you planning to go someplace over vacation?
B: No. I ________ here.

3. A: What courses ________ you ________ this semester?
B: I ________ English, biology, maths, and psychology.
A: What courses ________ you ________ next semester?
B: I ________ English literature, chemistry, calculus and history.

4. A: My sister and her husband ________ over to my house for dinner tomorrow night. It’s my sister’s birthday so I ________ a special birthday dinner for her. I ________ her favorite food: roast beef and mashed potatoes.
B: ________ anyone else ________ over for the birthday dinner?
A: Yes, Dick and Ann Walker.

5. A: I think I will call a doctor. You have a fever, chills, and a stomach-ache.
B: No, don’t call the doctor. I’ll be okay.
A: I’m worried. I ________ the doctor! And that’s it!

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with prepositions.
1. I borrowed this dictionary ______ Pedro.
2. Could you please help me ______ these heavy suitcases?
3. Sue, I’d like to introduce you ______ Ed Jones.
4. You shouldn’t stare ______ other people. It’s not polite.
5. Marco Polo traveled ______ China in the 13th century.
6. Do you believe ______ ghosts?
7. Are you laughing ______ my mistake?
8. I admire my father ______ his honesty and intelligence.
10. I discussed my educational plans ______ my parents.
11. I applied ______ the University of Virginia. I applied ______ admission to the University of Virginia.
12. Jack applied ______ a job at the automobile factory.

CHAPTER 4

MODAL AUXILIARIES

MODAL AUXILIARIES: INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can</th>
<th>a) I can speak English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could</td>
<td>b) He couldn’t come to class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>c) It may rain tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>d) It might rain tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should</td>
<td>e) Mary should study harder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had better</td>
<td>f) I had better study tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must</td>
<td>g) John must see the doctor today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>h) I will be in class tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would</td>
<td>i) Would you please close the door?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have to</td>
<td>j) I have to study tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ought to</td>
<td>k) You ought to study hard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will and would are followed by the simple form of the verb. They are not followed by **to**:

- CORRECT: I can speak English
- INCORRECT: I can to speak English

Have, ought are followed by an infinitive (to + the simple form of the verb)

Exercise 1: add **to** where necessary.
1. I have _____ go downtown tomorrow.
2. Tom can _____ play soccer.
3. Could you please _____ open the windows?
4. The students must _____ learn all of irregular verbs.
5. Sally has _____ do her homework tonight.
6. I think you should _____ take better care of your health.
7. I ought _____ go to the post office this afternoon.
8. Would you _____ speak more slowly please?
9. We may _____ go on a picnic tomorrow.
10. Tom and I might _____ go to the zoo tomorrow.
11. You had better _____ see a doctor.
12. We can _____ go shopping tomorrow.
13. The students have _____ take a test next Friday.
14. I have got _____ go to the post office this afternoon.

Exercise 2: use **could**
1. What could you do when you were a child that you can’t do now?
2. What could you do when you were living in your own country or hometown that you can’t do now?
3. What did you want to do yesterday or last week but couldn’t do? Why couldn’t you do it?
4. Who has missed class recently? What couldn’t you do when you were sick?
5. Who has had a cold or the flu recently? What couldn’t you do when you were sick?

**Exercise 3:** For each of the given situations write two sentences: a) using **can,** and b) using **can’t.**

1. Jack’s friends are going to the park to play soccer. Jack wants to play too, but he has a broken toe, so he’s on the crutches.
   a) Jack can go to the park and watch the game.
   b) He can’t play the game.
2. Bob is going to a dinner party at a fancy restaurant. He doesn’t know what to wear.
   a) __________________________________________________________
   b) __________________________________________________________
3. Mary is at a department store. She has fifty dollars. She intends to spend all of it. She wants to buy the following things: a dress, a sweater, a pair of shoes, a pair of earrings.
   a) __________________________________________________________________
   b) __________________________________________________________________
4. Barbara has to go to the airport. The airport is ten miles from her house. How is she going to get there?
   a) __________________________________________________________
   b) __________________________________________________________
5. Alice lives in this city. She has four days to take a trip somewhere. She is going to drive her car. Where can she go?
   a) __________________________________________________________________
   b) __________________________________________________________________
6. The temperature today is around -20 degrees. Ann and Jerry don’t have class today. They don’t want to stay at home.
   a) __________________________________________________________________
   b) __________________________________________________________________
4-1 EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY: MAY AND MIGHT ; EXPRESSING PERMISSION: MAY AND CAN. ASKING FOR PERMISSION: MAY I, COULD I, CAN I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May and might express possibility in the present or future. They have the same meaning between a) and b).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>It may rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>It might rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>A: Why isn’t John in class? B: I don’t know. He may (might) be sick today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>It may not rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>It might not rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Maybe it will rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>Maybe John is sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>Yes, children, you may have a cookie after dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Okay, kids, you can have a cookie after dinner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Negative: may not and might not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>It may not rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>It might not rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maybe is an adverb meaning perhaps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Maybe it will rain tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>Maybe John is sick.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May is also used to give permission. Often can is used to give permission, too. May is more formal than can.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>Yes, children, you may have a cookie after dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Okay, kids, you can have a cookie after dinner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITE QUESTIONS</th>
<th>POSSIBLE ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May I please borrow your book?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could I please borrow your car?</td>
<td>Yes, of course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I please borrow your pen?</td>
<td>Yes, certainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, of course.</td>
<td>Certainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, certainly.</td>
<td>Sure (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of course.</td>
<td>Okay (informal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>People use may I, could I and can I to ask polite questions. The questions ask for someone’s permission. Please can come at the end of the question. Please can be omitted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May I please borrow your book?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could I please borrow your car?</td>
<td>Yes, of course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I please borrow your pen?</td>
<td>Yes, certainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, of course.</td>
<td>Certainly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, certainly.</td>
<td>Sure (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of course.</td>
<td>Okay (informal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 4: Following are some phone conversations. Complete the dialogues. Use may I, could I, can I.

Help
Leave
Speak/talk
Take

1. A: Hello?
   B: Hello. Is Dick here?
   A: Yes, he is.
   B: _______ to him?
   A: Just a minute. I’ll get him.
2. A: Hello. Dean Black’s office.
   B: _______ to Dean Black?
   A: May I ask who is calling?
   B: Susan Abbott.
   A: Just a moment, Ms. Abbott. I’ll connect you.

3. A: Hello?
   B: Hi. This is Bob. _______ to Steve?

4. A: Good afternoon. Dr. Anderson’s office. _______ you?
   B: Yes. I’d like to make an appointment with Dr. Anderson.
   A: Fine. Is Friday morning at ten all right?
   B: Yes. Thank you.
   A: Your name?

5. A: Hello?
   B: Hello. _______ to Mary?
   A: She isn’t at home right now. _______ a message?
   B: No thanks. I’ll call again later.

6. A: Hello. _______ to Ann?
   B: She isn’t here right now.
   A: Oh. _______ a message?
   B: Certainly. Just a minute. I have to get a pen.

4-2. ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE: WOULD YOU, COULD YOU, CAN YOU, WILL YOU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polite questions</th>
<th>Possible answers</th>
<th>People use <strong>would you</strong>, <strong>could you</strong>, <strong>can you</strong> to ask polite questions. The questions ask for someone’s help or cooperation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Would you please open the door?</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Could you please open the door?</td>
<td>Yes, of course.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Can you please open the door?</td>
<td>Yes. Certainly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of course.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certainly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’d be happy to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I’d be glad to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sure (informal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Okay (informal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My pleasure (informal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 5: complete the dialogues. Use a polite question in each.
answer the phone for me                          say that again
get the door for me                              turn it down
open the window                                  turn the volume up
pick some up

1. T. It’s getting hot in here. Would/Could/Will/Can you please open the window?
   S. Of course. I’d be happy to./Sure/etc.
   T. Thank you. /Thanks.
   S. You’re welcome.
2. S1. The phone is ringing, but my hands are full. ______________________
   S2. ______________________________
   S1. ______________________________
   S2. No problem.
3. S1. I’m trying to study but the radio is too loud.
   ______________________________
   S2. ______________________________
   S1. ______________________________
   S2. That’s okay. No problem.
4. S1. I’m trying to listen to the news on TV but I can’t hear it.
   ______________________________
   S2. ______________________________
   S1. ______________________________
   S2. Don’t mention it.
5. Husband: Honey, I’m out of razor blades. When you go to the store _________
   Wife: __________________________________________________________
   Husband: _______________________________________________________
   Wife: Anything else?

4-3 EXPRESSING ADVICE: OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER, SHOULD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) My clothes are dirty. I should/ought to/had better wash them.</th>
<th>Should, ought to, had better have basically the same meaning. They mean: This is a good idea. This is good advice.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) You need your sleep. You shouldn’t stay up late.</td>
<td>Negative: should + not = shouldn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) I’d better stay home
d) You’d better do smth
e) He’d better go to bed

Note: *Ought to* is usually not used in the negative.
The negative *had better* is *had better not* and it often carries a warning.
You had better not be late. If you are late you will get into trouble.

**Exercise 6:** Complete the dialogues. Use **should, ought to, had better.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>borrowed some money</th>
<th>hold your breath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call the landlord and complain</td>
<td>marry somebody who is rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call the police</td>
<td>put cotton in your ears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink a glass of water</td>
<td>see a dentist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find a new apartment</td>
<td>send her a dozen roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find a new girlfriend</td>
<td>soak it in cold water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get a job</td>
<td>speak English outside of class every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go back to the restaurant and ask if someone found them</td>
<td>take it back to the store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use a dictionary when he writes</td>
<td>watch TV a lot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A: I have a toothache. This tooth hurts. What should I do?
   B:
2. A: I have the hiccups. What should I do?
   B:
3. A: Ali wants to improve his English. What should he do?
   B:
4. A: I don’t have any money. I’m broke. I can’t pay my rent. I don’t have enough money to pay my bills. What should I do?
   B:
5. A: Someone stole my bicycle. What should I do?
   B:
6. A: I cut my finger. I got blood on my sweater. My finger is okay, but I’m worried about my sweater. What should I do?
   B:
7. A: Tom’s spelling isn’t very good. He makes a lot of mistakes when he writes compositions. What should he do?
   B:
8. A: Ann bought a new tape recorder. After two days it stopped working. What should she do?
B:
9. A: The refrigerator in my apartment doesn’t work. The stove doesn’t work. The air conditioner doesn’t work. And there are cockroaches in the kitchen. What should I do?
B:
10. A: I asked Mary to marry me. She said no. What should I do?
B:
11. A: I left my sunglasses at a restaurant yesterday. What should I do?
B:
12. A: My husband snores. I can’t sleep at night. What should I do?
B:

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences. Use shouldn’t + the expressions in the list or your own words.

be cruel to animals                                     give too much homework
be late for an appointment                               miss any classes
drive a long distance                                   smoke
exceed the speed limit                                   throw a trash out of your car window

1. If you’re tired, you
2. Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health. You
3. A good driver
4. A teacher
5. A student
6. Littering is against the law. You
7. It’s important to be punctual. You
8. Animals have feelings. You

4-4 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: HAVE TO, HAVE GOT TO, MUST

a) I have a very important test tomorrow.
I have to (have got to, must) study tonight.

b) I have to (“hafta”) go downtown today.

| HAVE to, have got to, must have basically the same meaning. They express the idea that something is necessary. Have to is used much more frequently than must in everyday speech and writing. Have got to is generally used only in informal speech and writing. |
|---|---|
| a) I have a very important test tomorrow. I have to (have got to, must) study tonight. | HAVE to, have got to, must |
| b) I have to (“hafta”) go downtown today. | HAVE to |
| c) I’ve got to (gotta”) study tonight. | HAVE got to |
d) Mary has to ("hasta") go to the bank.
e) I had to study tonight. The past form of have to, have got to, must (meaning necessity) is had to.

Note: Must means that something is very necessary; there is no other choice. Must is used much less frequently than have to in everyday speech and writing. Must is a strong word.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences. Use have to, has to, or had to.
1. I went downtown yesterday because I had to go to the City Hall.
2. I can’t go to the movie tonight because
3. I couldn’t go to Pete’s party last Saturday because
4. John can’t go downtown with us this afternoon because
5. When I was in high school
6. If you want to travel abroad
7. I’m sorry I was absent from class yesterday but
8. Alice can’t come to class tomorrow because
9. I need a car because
10. When I worked in my uncle’s restaurant
11. If you want to enter the university
12. We wanted to go on a picnic yesterday, but we couldn’t because
13. I wanted to ______ yesterday, but ______ instead.

4-5 EXPRESSING LACK OF NECESSITY: DO NOT HAVE TO; EXPRESSSSING PROHIBITION: MUST NOT

| a) I finished all my homework this afternoon. I don’t have to study tonight. | Don’t/doesn’t have to expresses the idea that something is not necessary. |
| b) Tomorrow is a holiday. Mary doesn’t have to go to class. |
| c) Children, you must not play with matches! | Must not expresses prohibition. (DO NOT DO THIS!) |
| d) We must not use that door. The sign says: PRIVATE. DO NOT ENTER. |
| e) You mustn’t play with matches. | Must + not = mustn’t. |

Exercise 8: Complete the sentences with don’t/doesn’t have to or must not.
1. Liz finally got a car. So now she usually drives to work. She _______ take the bus.
2. Tommy, you _______ say that word. That’s not a nice word.
3. Mr. Moneybags is very rich. He _______ work for a living.
4. If you are in a canoe, you _______ stand up and walk around. If you do the canoe will probably tip over.
5. A: You _______ tell Jim about the surprise birthday party. Do you promise?
   B: I promise.
6. A: Did Professor Adams make an assignment?
   B: Yes, he assigned Chapters 4 and 6 but we _______ read Chapter 5.
   B: Why do you have to get up at 5:30?
   A: I’m going to meet Ron at 6:00. We’re going fishing.
8. A: Listen to me carefully, Annie. If a stranger offers you a ride you _______ get in the car. Never get in the car with a stranger. Do you understand?
   B: Yes, Mom.
9. A: Do you have a stamp?
   B: Uh-huh. Here.
   A: Thanks. Now I ______ go to the post office.
10. A: Children, your mother and I are going to go out this evening. I want you to be good and follow these rules: You must do everything the baby-sitter tells you to do. You _______ go outside after dark. It’s Saturday night so you ______ go to bed at eight. You can stay up until eight-thirty. And remember: you _______ pull the cat’s tail. Okay?
    B: Okay, Dad.

4-6 MAKING SUGGESTIONS: USING LET’S AND WHY NOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) A: It’s hot today. Let’s go to the beach. B: Okay. Good idea.</th>
<th>Let’s (do something) and why don’t we (do something) have the same meaning. They are used to make suggestions about activities for you and me.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) A: It’s not hot today. Why don’t we go to the beach? B: Okay. Good idea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) A: I’m tired. B: Why don’t you take a nap? A: That’s a good idea. I think I will.</td>
<td>People use why don’t you (do something) to make a friendly suggestion, to give friendly advice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 9:** Complete the dialogues. Use let’s and why don’t we.

1. A: The weather is beautiful today. __________________________
   B: Good idea.
   B: Me too. __________________________
A: Great idea!
3. A: Are you hungry?
   B: Yes. Are you?
   A: Yes, ______________________________________________________
   B: Okay.
4. A: What are you going to do over spring break?
   B: I don’t know. What are you going to do?
   A: I haven’t made any plans.
   B: ______________________________________________________
   A: That sounds like a terrific idea, but I can’t afford it.
5. A: I need to go shopping.
   B: So do I.
   A: ______________________________________________________
   B: I can’t go then. _________________________________________
   A: Okay. That’s fine with me.
6. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?
   B: Not really.
   A: I don’t either. ____________________________________________
   B: Okay. Good idea.
7. A: What time should we leave for the airport?
   B: ___________________________________
   A: Okay.
8. A: What should we do tonight?
   B: _____________________________________
   A: Sounds okay to me.

Exercise 10 – ORAL. Give suggestions. Use Why don’t you?
1. I’m thirsty.
2. I’m sleepy.
3. I have a headache.
4. I have a toothache.
5. It’s so hot in this room.
7. I’m broke.
8. I’m hungry.
9. Tomorrow is my sister’s birthday. What should I give her?
10. I’m going to take a vacation this summer. Where should I go?

Exercise 11: Make sentences by combining one of the ideas in Column A with one of the ideas in Column B. Use if with the ideas in Column A.
Column A (condition)                                      Column B (suggestion)
1. You may need some help when you move to a new apt. 1. Guess
2. The weather may be nice tomorrow.                     2. You should see the International Student Advisor.
3. You may have a problem with your visa.                 3. Why you don’t take a nap?
4. You may not be at the airport when your plane gets in. 4. Wait for me at the United Airlines counter.
5. John may want to lose some weight.                     5. Please take a message.
6. You may be tired.                                      6. I’d be happy to make a sandwich for you.
7. Mary may not get better soon.                           7. He should stop eating candy.
8. You may not know the answer to a question on the test. 8. Please call me.
9. Alice can call while I’m out.                           9. She should see a doctor.
10. You may be hungry.                                    10. Let’s go to the zoo.

4-7 STATING PREFERENCES: PREFER, LIKE ..... BETTER, WOULD RATHER

| a) I prefer apples to oranges.       | Pattern: prefer X to Y. |
| b) I like apples better than oranges.| Pattern: like X better than Y. |
| c) I would rather have an apple than an orange. | Pattern: would rather + verb + X than Y. |
| d) I would rather have an apple.     | Would rather is used to state preferences. |

Exercise 12: Complete the dialogues with your own words.
1. A: Do you feel like going to the show tonight?
   B: Not really. I’d rather ________________
2. A: Which do you like better, ____________ or ____________
   B: I like ____________ better ________________
3. A: What are going to do this weekend?
   B: I may ____________, but I’d rather ________________
4. A: What kind of music do you like?
   B: All kinds. But I prefer ____________ to ________________
5. A: What are you going to do tonight?
B: I should __________, but I’d rather ______________________

5. A: Let’s go on a picnic next Saturday.
   B: That sounds good, but I’d rather ______________________

CHAPTER 5

ASKING QUESTIONS

5-1 YES/NO QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES/NO QUESTIONS</th>
<th>SHORT ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Do you know Jim Adams?</td>
<td>Yes, I do. No, I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Did it rain last night?</td>
<td>Yes, it did. No, it didn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Are you studying English?</td>
<td>Yes, I am. No, I am not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Was Ann in class?</td>
<td>Yes, she was. No, she wasn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Will Bob be here soon?</td>
<td>Yes, he will. No, he won’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Can you swim?</td>
<td>Yes, I can. No, I can’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 1: In the following dialogues, the long answer is given in brackets. Look at the long answer and then make the appropriate yes/no question and short answer to complete each dialogue. Do not use a negative verb in the question.

1. A: Do you know my brother?
   B: No, I ______.
2. A: ______________________
   B: Yes, ____________ . (Jane eats lunch at the cafeteria every day).
3. A: ______________________
   B: No, ____________ . (that pen doesn’t belong to me).
4. A: ______________________
   B: Yes, ____________ . (the students in this class speak English well).
5. A: ______________________
   B: Yes, ____________ . (I slept well last night).
6. A: ______________________
   B: No, ____________ . (Ann and Jim didn’t come to class yesterday).
7. A: ______________________
   B: Yes, ____________ . (I’m studying my grammar book).
8. A: _____________________________________________________________
   B: No, _______. (the children aren’t watching TV).
9. A: ___________________________________________________________
   B: Yes, _______. (Tim Wilson is in my class).
10. A: __________________________________________________________
    B: No, _______. (It wasn’t foggy yesterday).
11. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: No, _______. (I won’t be in class tomorrow).
12. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: No, _______. (Larry isn’t going to be in class tomorrow).
13. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Yes, _______. (Karen will finish her work before she goes to bed).
14. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: No, _______. (I can’t play the piano).
15. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Yes, _______. (some birds can swim under water).
16. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Yes, _______. (You need to make an appointment to see the doctor).
17. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Yes, _______. (I have a bicycle).

5-2 YES/NO QUESTIONS AND INFORMATION QUESTIONS

A yes/no question = a question that may be answered by yes or no
A: Does Ann live in Montreal?
   B: Yes, she does. No, she doesn’t.
An information question = a question that asks for information by using a question word: where, when, why, who, whom, what, which, whose, how.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION WORD + HELPING WORD + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Does Ann live in Montreal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Where does Ann live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Where is Mary studying?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) When will you graduate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Who(m) did you see at the party?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Who came to the party?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) What happened yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2: Make information questions. Use where, why, when, what time.

1. A: When/what time did you get up this morning?
   B: At 7:30. (I got up at 7:30).

2. A: _________________________________________________________
   B: At the cafeteria. I ate lunch at the cafeteria.

3. A: ___________________________________________________________
   B: At 12:15. I ate lunch at 12:15.

4. A: __________________________________________________________
   B: Because the food is good. I eat lunch at the cafeteria because the food is good.

5. A: __________________________________________________________
   B: In Chicago. My aunt and uncle live in Chicago.

6. A: _________________________________________________________
   B: Next week. I’m going to visit my aunt and uncle next week.

7. A: __________________________________________________________
   B: Around six. I’ll get home around six.

8. A: _________________________________________________________
   B: At the library. George is going to study at the library.

9. A: _________________________________________________________
   B: Because it’s quiet. George studies at the library because it’s quiet.

10. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: At that corner. You can catch a bus at that corner.

11. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Ten o’clock. I have to leave at ten o’clock.

12. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: In Japan. I was living in Japan in 1980.

13. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Because they’re working on an exercise. The students are writing in their books because they’re working on an exercise.

14. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Around seven. You should call me around seven.

15. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Tomorrow. I’m going downtown tomorrow.

16. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: Because I didn’t feel good. I stayed home yesterday because I didn’t feel good.

17. A: _________________________________________________________
    B: To a movie. I went to a movie last night.

18. A: _________________________________________________________


B: At a hardware store. You can buy a hammer at a hardware store.
19. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: At 1:30. Class begins at 1:30.
20. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Because I need to buy some stamps. I have to go to the post office because I
   need to buy some stamps.
21. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Next June. Ann will graduate from college next June.
22. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: At Sportswood High School. Peter goes to school at Sportswood High
   School.
23. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Four years ago. I met the Smiths four years ago.
24. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Because I need to know it in order to study in the US. I’m studying English
   because I need to know it in order to study in the US.

Exercise 3: Make any appropriate question for the given answer.
1. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Yesterday.
2. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: A new pair of shoes.
3. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Mary.
4. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Six-thirty
5. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: To the zoo.
6. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Because I was tired.
7. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: A sandwich.
8. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: I don’t know.
9. A: _______________________________________________________
   B: Tomorrow.
10. A: _______________________________________________________
    B: My brother.

Exercise 4: Make questions. Use what + a form of do.
1. A: What are you doing right now?
   B: I’m studying.
2. A: ________________________________________ last night?
   B: I studied.
3. A: ________________________________________ tomorrow?
   B: I’m going to visit my relatives.
4. A: ________________________________________ tomorrow?
   B: I want to go to the beach.
5. A: ________________________________________ tomorrow?
   B: I need to go to the library.
6. A: ________________________________________ tomorrow?
   B: I would like to go to a movie.
7. A: ________________________________________ tomorrow?
   B: I’m planning to stay home and relax most of the day.
8. A: ________________________________________ in class every day?
   B: I study English.
9. A: ___________________________________________ (for a living)?*
   B: I’m a teacher (I teach).
10. A: ___________________________ if it snows tomorrow and you can’t get to
    the airport?
    B: I’ll cancel my reservation and book a flight for the next day.

• **what do you do?** has a special meaning. It means: *What is your occupation, your job?* Another way of asking the same question:
  **What do you do for a living?**

11.A: ___________________________ to improve my English?
    B: You should speak English as much as possible.
12.A: ___________________________ after class yesterday?
    B: Bob went to the post office.
13.A: ___________________________ after class yesterday?
    B: Jane went swimming.
14.A: ___________________________ when he stopped you for speeding?
    B: The police officer gave me a ticket.
15.A: ___________________________?
    B: Yoko is writing in her book.
16.A: ___________________________ in the winter?
    B: A bear hibernates.
17.A: I have the hiccups. ___________________________?
    B: You should drink a glass of water.
18. A: Mike is in trouble with the law. ____________________?  
   B: He should see a lawyer.
19. A: ____________________?  
   B: My friend is a businessman. He works for General Electric.
20. A: ____________________?  
   B: My wife is a computer programmer. She works for the telephone company.

**Exercise 5:** Ask a groupmate a question. Use **what + do.**
Example: tomorrow
Student A: What are you going to do tomorrow?  
Student B: I’m going to go to a movie tomorrow.

1. last night  
2. right now  
3. next Saturday  
4. every day  
5. yesterday afternoon  
6. this morning  
7. last weekend  
8. on weekends  
9. this afternoon  
10. tonight  
11. yesterday  
12. tomorrow afternoon  
13. after class yesterday  
14. after class today  
15. every morning

**5-3 USING WHAT KIND OF**

a) What kind of shoes did you buy?  
   Boots, running shoes, high heels.
b) What kind of fruit do you like best?  
   Apples, bananas, grapes, oranges.

**NOTE:** **What kind of** can be followed by a singular count noun, a plural count noun, a noncount noun:
   What kind of tree is that?
   What kind of shoes are those?
   What kind of fruit is that?

**Exercise 6:** Complete the question, using **what kind of.** Answer the question.
Lamb, beef, pork, chicken, duck, ham, turkey
Question: What kind of meat do you eat most often?  
Answer: pork or beef or I’m a vegetarian

1. Rock music, classical music, popular music, folk music  
   Question: ____________________ do you like best?
Answer: __________________ .
2. a Volkswagen, a Mercedes-Benz, a Fiat, a Toyota, a Ford
Question: ____________________________ would you like to have?
Answer: ____________________________ .
3. Vegetables, fruit, meat, sweet food, hot food*, junk food, French food
Question: ____________________________ do you like best?
Answer: ____________________________ .
4. Fiction, nonfiction, biographies, science books, science fiction, love stories, history books
Question: ____________________________ do you like to read?
Answer: ____________________________ .

Exercise 7: Answer the questions.
1. Who has a camera? What kind of camera do you have? **
2. Who smokes cigarettes? What kind of cigarettes do you smoke?
3. What kind of government does your country have?
4. What kind of job would you like to have?
5. What kind of person would you like to marry?
6. Who is wearing a watch? What kind of watch do you have?
7. What kind of shoes are you wearing?

* Hot food can mean spicy food.
**When a question with what kind of involves manufactured products, the answer may either be the name a particular brand or describe the product’s qualities.
A: What kind of car do you have? A: What kind of car do you have?
B: A Ford. B: A four-door station wagon.

5-4 USING WHICH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tom: May I borrow a pen from you?</th>
<th>Ann uses which (not what) because she wants Tom to choose. Which is used when the speaker wants someone to make a choice, when the speaker is offering alternatives.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann: Sure. I have two pens. This pen has black ink. That pen has red ink.</td>
<td>Which pen do you want?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom: That one. Thanks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue: I like these earrings and I like those earrings.</td>
<td>Which is used with either singular or plural nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob: Which earrings are you going to buy?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue: I think I’ll get these.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 8: Make questions. Use which or what.

1. A: I have two books. Which book do you want?
   B: That one.

2. A: What did you buy when you went shopping?
   B: A book.

3. A: Could I borrow your pen for a minute?
   B: Sure. I have two. ________________________
   A: That one. (I would like that one).

4. A: ________________________
   B: A pen. (Chris borrowed a pen from me).

5. A: Do you like this tie?
   B: Yes.
   A: Do you like that tie?
   B: It’s okay.
   A: ________________________
   B: This one. (I’m going to buy this one).

6. A: ________________________
   B: A tie. (Tony got a tie when he went shopping).

7. A: These shoes are comfortable, but so are those shoes. ____________
   ________ I can’t decide.
   B: These. (You should buy these shoes).

8. A: There are flights to Atlanta at 7:30 a.m. and 8:40 a.m. ________
   B: The 7:30 flight. (I’m going to take the 7:30 flight).

9. A: ________________________
   B: Fast. (The meaning of rapid is fast).

10. A: ________________________
    B: Very big. (Huge means very big).

11. A: Would you please hand me a sharp knife?
    B: I’d be happy to. ____________ ________
    A: That one.

12. A: Are you a student in the English program?
    B: Yes, I am.
    A: ________________________
    B: The beginning class. (I’m in the beginning class).

13. A: Did you enjoy your trip to Europe?
    B: Yes, I did. Very much.
    A: ________________________
    B: I visited France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.
    A: ________________________
    B: Spain, (I enjoyed visiting Spain the most).
Using How

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How did you get here?</td>
<td>I drove./ by car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I took a taxi/ by taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I took a bus/ by bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I flew/ by plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I took a train/ by train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I walked/ on foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old are you?</td>
<td>Twenty-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How tall is he?</td>
<td>About 6 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How big is your apartment?</td>
<td>It has three rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How sleepy are you?</td>
<td>Very sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How hungry are you?</td>
<td>I’m starving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How soon will you be ready to leave?</td>
<td>In five minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How well does she speak English?</td>
<td>Very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How quickly can you get here?</td>
<td>I can get here in thirty minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 9: Make sentences with how.
1. A: How old is your daughter?
   B: Ten. (She is ten years old).
2. A: _________________________
   B: Very important. (Education is very important).
3. A: _________________________
   B: By bus. (I get to school by bus).
4. A: _________________________
   B: Very deep. (The ocean is very deep).
5. A: _________________________
   B: Very heavy. (My suitcase is very heavy). I can hardly lift it.
6. A: _________________________
   B: By plane. (I’m going to get to Denver by plane).
7. A: _________________________
   B: Very well. (Roberto speaks English very well).
8. A: _________________________
   B: I’m starving! When’s dinner?
9. A: _________________________
   B: I walked. (I walked to school today).
10. A: _________________________
    B: By airmail. (You should send that letter by airmail).
11. A: _________________________
B: It’s not very safe at all. (That neighborhood isn’t very safe at night).
12. A: ______________________________
B: Not very. (The test wasn’t very difficult).

USING HOW OFTEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Every day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>About twice a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Every other day or so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three times a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often do you go shopping?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times a day do you eat?</td>
<td>Three or four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times a month do you go to the bank?</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times a year do you take a vacation?</td>
<td>Once or twice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS
A lot, occasionally, once in a while, not very often, hardly ever, almost never

USING HOW FAR

| How far is it from New York to Chicago? | It is 237 miles. (It’s 237 miles from New York City to Washington, DC). |
| How far do you live from school?        | Four blocks. (It’s six blocks to the post office).                     |
| How many miles is it from N to B?       |                                                                        |
| How many kilometers is it from M to St.Pete? |                                                        |
| How many blocks is it to the post office? |                                                                 |

Exercise 10: Make questions.
1. A: ______________________________
   B: 237 miles. (It’s 237 miles from New York City to Washington, DC).
2. A: ______________________________
   B: Six blocks. (It’s six blocks to the post office).
3. A: ______________________________
   B: Two and half blocks. (It’s two and half blocks to the bookstore from here).
4. A: ______________________________
   B: About three miles. (I live about three miles from school).
5. A: ______________________________
   B: Karen is really in physical fitness these days. She jogs every day.
   A: Oh? ______________________________
   B: Five miles. (She jogs five miles every day).
   A: That’s great. I usually don’t even walk five miles a day.
6. A: I had a terrible day yesterday.
   B: What happened?
   A: I ran out of gas while I was driving to work.
   B: __________________________ before you ran out of gas?

   A: To the junction of I-90 and 480. Luckily, there was a gas station about half a mile down the road.

**USING HOW LONG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long does it take to drive to Chicago from here?</td>
<td>Two days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long did you study last night?</td>
<td>Four hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long will you stay in Chicago?</td>
<td>Ten days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many days will you be in Florida?</td>
<td>Ten days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IT + TAKE + (SOMEONE) + TIME EXPRESSION + INFINITIVE**

Make sentences using it + take to express length of time

1. I drove to Los Angeles. (Length of time: three days)
   It took me three days to drive to Los Angeles.
2. I walk to class. (Length of time: twenty minutes)
   It takes me twenty minutes to walk to class.
3. George finished the test. (Length of time: forty-five minutes)
   ______________________________________________________
4. We will drive to the airport. (Length of time: six hours)
   ______________________________________________________
5. Ann made a dress. (Length of time: two days)
   ______________________________________________________
6. Alan hitchhiked to Alaska. (Length of time: two weeks)
   ______________________________________________________
7. Mary puts on her makeup. (Length of time: five minutes)
   ______________________________________________________
8. I wash my clothes at the laundromat. (Length of time: two hours)
   ______________________________________________________

**Exercise 11:** Make questions using how long.

1. A: How long did it take you to drive to New York?
   B: Five days. It took me 5 days to drive to New York.
2. A: __________________________________________ 
   B: Twenty minutes. It takes me twenty minutes to walk to class.

3. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: Two hours. It took Bob two hours to finish his composition.

4. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: Thirty minutes. It will take us thirty minutes to drive to the stadium.

5. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: For a week. Mr. McNally is going to be in hospital for a week.

6. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: Four years. I’ll be at the University of Maryland for four years.

7. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: About an hour. It takes about an hour to bake a cake.
   A: How about cookies? _________________________________
   B: Oh, it depends. Maybe forty minutes. It takes maybe forty minutes to bake cookies.

8. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: Five days. I was out of town for five days.
   A: How about Mary? _________________________________
   B: A week. She was out of town for a week.

9. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: About fifteen minutes. It takes me about fifteen minutes to change a flat tire.
   A: How about a spark plug? _________________________________
   B: Not long at all. Maybe three minutes.

10. A: ____________________________________________ 
    B: A long time. It takes a long time to learn a second language.
    A: How about a computer language? _________________________________
    B: It takes a long time, too.

**Exercise 12:** Make questions. Use any appropriate question words.

1. A: What are you going to do this weekend? 
   B: I’m going to go to a baseball game.
   A: There are two games this weekend, one on Saturday and one on Sunday.
   ____________________________________________
   B: The one on Sunday.

2. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: No I didn’t. I didn’t go to the game yesterday.

3. A: ____________________________________________ 
   B: Sarah and Jim. Sarah and Jim went to the game yesterday.
4. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: About once a month. I go to a baseball game once a month.
5. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: At the corner of Fifth and Grand. The stadium is at the corner of Fifth and Grand.
6. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: Six miles. It’s six miles to the stadium from here.
7. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: Twenty minutes. It takes twenty minutes to get there.
8. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: One o’clock. The game starts at one o’clock.
9. A: __________________________________________________________ 
   B: Because I have fun. I like to go to baseball games because I have fun.
10. A: _________________________________________________________ 
    B: I yell, enjoy the sunshine, eat peanuts, and drink beer.

MORE QUESTIONS WITH HOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>ANSWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do you spell “coming”?</td>
<td>c-o-m-i-n-g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you say “yes” in Japanese?</td>
<td>Hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you getting along?</td>
<td>Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you doing?</td>
<td>Fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is it going?</td>
<td>Okay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you feel?</td>
<td>Terrific!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you feeling?</td>
<td>Okay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not so good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wonderful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A bit under the weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terrible!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 13: PREPOSITIONS. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

1. What’s the matter ______ you? What’s wrong?
2. We can go out for dinner or we can eat at home. It doesn’t matter ____ me.
3. To make this recipe you have to separate the egg whites ___ the yolks.
4. I don’t know anything _____ astrology.
5. I’m looking forward ___ my vacation next month.
6. Dennis dreamed ____ his girlfriend last night.
7. Right now I’m doing an exercise. I’m looking ___ my book.
8. Jim can’t find his book. He’s looking ____ it.
10. I asked the waitress ____ another cup of coffee.
11. I asked Mary ____ her trip to Japan.
12. Does this pen belong ____ you?
13. We had mice in the house, so we set some traps to get rid ____ them.
14. What happened ____ your finger? Did you cut it?

CHAPTER 6

THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST PERFECT

6-1 USING THE PRESENT PERFECT

| Jim has already eaten lunch. | The present perfect expresses activities or situations that occurred (or did not occur) “before now”, at some unspecified time in the past.* |
| Jane hasn’t eaten lunch yet. | |
| Have you ever eaten lunch at that restaurant? | |
| I have never eaten at that restaurant. | |

I have eaten at that restaurant many times.  
I have flown in an airplane many times.  
It has rained three times so far this week.  

| Alice has lived in this city since 1980. | When the present perfect is used with since or for it expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present. |
| I have known Bob for ten years. | |
| We have been in class since ten o’clock in the morning. | |
| You’ve learned a lot of English since you came here. | |

- If the exact time is specified the simple past is used.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. (I, meet) I’ve met Ann’s husband. I met him at the party last night.
2. (I, finish) _____________ my work. I finished it two hours ago.
3. (she, fly) Ms. Parker travels to Washington, DC frequently.  
   _______________ there many times.
4. (they, know) Bob and Jane are old friends. _______________ each other for a long time.
5. (it, be) I don’t like this weather. _______ cold and cloudy for a long time.
6. (you, learn) Your English is getting better. __________ a lot of English since you came here.
7. (we, be) My wife and I came here two months ago. ____________________ in this city for two months.
8. (he, finish) Tom can go to bed now. __________ his homework.

**Exercise 2:** Complete the sentences. Use words in brackets.
1. (I, write, not) ____________ sister a letter in a long time.
2. (I, write, never) ____________ a letter to the President of the US.
3. (he, finish, not) Greg is working on his composition, but __________ it yet. He’ll probably finish it in a couple of hours.
4. (I, meet, never) ____________ Nancy’s parents. I hope I get the chance to meet them soon.
5. (Ron, never, be) ____________ in Hong Kong, but he would like to go there some day.
6. (Linda, be, not) ____________ in class for the last couple of days. I hope she is okay.
7. (they, come, not) The children are late. _______ home from school yet. I hope nothing’s wrong.
8. (I, call, not) __________ Irene yet. I’ll call her tomorrow.

**Exercise 6:** Study the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>The present perfect expresses an activity that occurred at an unspecified time in the past.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I have been in Europe **many times**  
several times  
a couple of times  
**once**  
(no mention of time) |                                                                                          |
| Simple Past     | The simple past expresses an activity that occurred at a specific time in the past.        |
| I was in Europe **last year**  
two years ago  
in 2009  
**when I was ten years old** |                                                                                          |

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or simple past.

1. A: Have you ever been in Europe?  
   B: Yes, I ____________ . I (be) _______ in Europe several times. In fact, I (be)
in Europe last year.

2. A: Have you ever eaten at Al’s Steak House?
   B: Yes, I _______. I (eat) _______ there many times. In fact, my wife and I
   (eat) _______ there last night.

3. A: Have you talked to Professor Alston about your grades?
   B: Yes, I _______. I (talk) _______ to him about my grades several times.
   In fact, I (talk) _______ to him after class yesterday about F I got on the last test.

4. A: What European countries (you, visit) _______?
   B: I (visit) _______ France, Germany and Switzerland. I (visit) France in 1985.
   I (be) ______ in Germany and Switzerland in 1990.

5. A: (Bob, have, ever) _______ a job?
   B: Yes, he _______. He (have) _______ lots of part-time jobs. Last Summer
   he (have) a job at his uncle’s bakery.

6-2 USING SINCE AND FOR

SINCE  I have been here                since eight o’clock.
since Tuesday.
since May

Since is followed by the mention of a specific point of time. It expresses the idea that
an activity began at a specific time in the past and continues to the present.

FOR     I have been here                for ten minutes.
for five days.
for a long time.

FOR is followed by the mention of a length of time: four days, five weeks.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the present
perfect or the past simple.
1. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) her since I (be) a freshman in high school.
2. Maria (have) a lot of problems since she (come) to this country.
3. Since the semester (begin) we (have) four tests.
4. I (have, not) any problems since I (come) here.
5. Mike (be) in school since he (be) six years old.
6. My mother (not, be) in school since she (graduate) from college in 1990.
7. Since we (start) doing this exercise we (complete) six sentences.
8. My name is Peter. I’m from Russia. Right now I’m studying English at this school.
   I (be) at this school since the beginning of January. I (arrive) here January 2, and
my classes (begin) January 6. Since I (come) here, I (do) many things, and I (meet) many people. I (go) to several parties. Last Saturday I (go) to a party at my friend’s house. I (meet) some of the other students from Russia at the party. Of course, we (speak) Russian, so I (practice, not) my English that night. There (be) only people from Russia at the party. However, since I (come) here, I (meet) a lot of other people. I (meet) students from Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. I enjoy meeting people from other countries.

6-3 FORMS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE</th>
<th>The present progressive expresses the duration of an activity that is in progress.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been sitting in class since 9 o’clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 8:** Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive or the present perfect progressive.

1. Mark isn’t studying right now. He (watch) TV. He (watch) TV since seven o’clock.
2. Carol is standing at the corner. She (wait) for the bus. She (wait) for the bus for twenty minutes.
3. Right now we’re in class. We (do) an exercise. We (do) this exercise for a couple of minutes.
4. John and Mary (talk) on the phone right now. They (talk) on the phone for over an hour.
5. I (sit) in class right now. I (sit) since ten minutes after one.

**Exercise 9:** Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the present perfect progressive.

1. The zoo isn’t far from here. I (walk) there many times.
2. I’m tired. We (walk) for over an hour. Let’s stop and rest for a while.
3. Mr. Curtis (work) at the power company for fifteen years. He likes his job.
4. I (read) this chapter in my chemistry text for three times, and I still don’t understand it.
5. My eyes are getting tired. I (read) for two hours. I think I’ll take a break.
6. Mrs. Jackson (teach) kindergarten for twenty years. She’s one of the best teachers at the elementary school.
7. Marge is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She (write) it since she got home from class. It’s going to be a long letter.
8. I (write) my folks at least a dozen letters since I (leave) home.
Exercise 10: Following is a general rule of verb tenses. Complete the sentences by using the proper forms of the words in brackets.

1. A: (you, have) any plans for vacation?
   B: Yes, I do. I (plan) to go to New Orleans.
   A: (you, be, ever) there before?
   B: Yes, I have. I (be) in New Orleans two months ago. My brother lives there, so I (go) there often.
   A: (you, be, ever) there before?
   B: Yes, I have. I (be) in New Orleans two months ago. My brother (live) there, so I (go) there often.

2. A: Where’s Margaret?
   B: She (study) at the library.
   A: When (she, get) back home?
   B: In an hour or so. Probably around five o’clock.
   A: How long (she, study) at the library?
   B: Since two o’clock this afternoon.
   A: (she, study) at the library every day?
   B: Not every day, but often.

   B: Who (she, talk) to?
   A: Her brother. They (talk) for almost an hour. I think her brother is in some kind of trouble.
   B: That’s too bad. I hope it’s nothing serious.

4. A: (you, know) Don’s new address?
   B: Not off the top of my head. But I (have) it at home in my address book.
   When I (get) home this evening I (call) and (give) you his address.
   A: Thanks. I’d appreciate it.

5. A: Where’s Juan? He (be) absent from class for the last three days. (anyone, see) him lately?
   B: I have. I (see) him yesterday. He has a bad cold, so he (be) home in bed since the weekend. He (be, probably) back in class tomorrow.

6. A: How long (you, wear) glasses?
   B: Since I (be) ten years old.
   A: (you, be) nearsighted or farsighted?
   B: Nearsighted.

7. A: Let’s go to a restaurant tonight.
   B: Okay. Where should we go?
   A: (you, like) Thai food?
   B: I don’t know. I (eat, never) any. What’s it like?
   A: It’s delicious, but it can be pretty hot!
B: That’s okay. I (love) really hot food.
A: There (be) a Thai restaurant on Second Avenue. I (go) there a couple of times. The food is excellent.
B: Sounds good. I (be, never) to a Thai restaurant so it (be) a new experience for me. After we (get) there, can you explain the menu to me?
A: Sure. And if I can’t, our waiter or waitress can.

8. A: (you, smoke) ?  
B: Yes, I do.  
A: How long (you, smoke) ?  
B: Well, let me see. I (smoke) since I (be) seventeen. So I (smoke) for almost four years.  
A: Why (you, start) ?  
B: Because I (be) a stupid boy.  
A: (you, want) to quit?  
B: Yes. I (plan) to quit very soon. In fact, I (decide) to quit on my next birthday. My twenty-first birthday is two weeks from now. On that day, I (smoke) my last cigarette.
A: That’s terrific! You (feel) much better after you (stop) smoking.  
B: (you, smoke, ever) ?  
A: No, I haven’t. I (have, never) a cigarette in my life. When I (be) ten years old I (smoke) one of my uncle’s cigars. My sister and I (sneak) a couple of his cigars out of the house and (go) behind the garage to smoke them. Both of us (get) sick. I (have, not) anything to smoke since then.  
B: That’s smart.

6-4 USING ALREADY, YET, STILL AND ANYMORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALREADY</th>
<th>The mail came an hour ago. The mail is already here.</th>
<th>Idea if already: Something happened before now, before this time. Position: midsentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YET</td>
<td>I expected the mail an hour ago, but it hasn’t come yet.</td>
<td>Idea of yet: Something did not happen before now, but it may happen in the future. Position: end of sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STILL</td>
<td>It was cold yesterday. It is still cold today. The mail didn’t come an hour ago. The mail still hasn’t come.</td>
<td>Idea of still: A situation continues exist from past to present without change. Position: midsentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANOTHER I lived in Chicago two years ago, but then I moved to another city. I don’t live in Chicago anymore.

Idea of anymore: A past situation does not continue to exist at present; a past situation has changed. Position: end of sentence.

Note: Already is used in affirmative sentences. Yet and anymore are used in negative sentences. Still is used either in affirmative or negative sentences.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with already, yet, still, anymore.
1. It’s 1:00 p.m. I haven’t eaten lunch _______.
2. It’s 1:00 p.m. I’ve ______ eaten lunch.
3. Bo was hungry, so he ate a candy bar a few minutes ago. But he’s _______ hungry, so he’s going to have another candy bar.
4. I used to eat lunch at the cafeteria every day, but now I bring my lunch to school in a paper bag. I don’t eat at the cafeteria _______.
5. It started raining two hours ago. We can’t go for a walk because it’s _______ raining. I hope it stops soon.
6. Look! The rain has stopped. It isn’t raining _______. Let’s go for a walk.
7. I didn’t understand this chapter in my physics book when I read it yesterday. Since then I’ve read it three times but I _______ don’t understand it!
8. I don’t have to study tonight. I’ve ______ finished all of my homework.
9. I started a letter to my parents yesterday, but I haven’t finished it _______. I’ll finish it later today and put it in the mail.
10. I started a letter to my parents yesterday. I thought about finishing it last night before I went to bed and I didn’t. I _______ haven’t finished it.

Exercise 12: Yet and still are frequently used in questions. Complete the following dialogues by using yet or still.
1. A: Is Mary home _______?
   B: No, but I’m expecting her soon.
2. A: Is Mary _______ in class?
   Yes, she is. Her class doesn’t end until 11:30.
3. A: Has Dennis graduated _______?
   B: No, he’s still in school.
4. A: Did you eat _______?
   B: No. Did you?
5. A: Do you _______ live on Fifth Street?
   B: Not anymore. I moved.
6. A: Has Karen found a new apartment ______?  
   B: Not that I know of. She’s still living on Elm Street.
7. A: Do you _______ love me?  
   B: Of course I do! I love you very much.
8. A: Is the baby ______ sleeping?  
   B: Yes. Shh. We don’t want to wake him up.
9. A: Is the baby asleep ________?  
   B: I think so. I don’t hear anything from the nursery. I put him down for his nap fifteen minutes ago, so I’m pretty sure he’s asleep by now.

**Exercise 13:** Complete the dialogues by using *already, yet, still, anymore.*

1. A: Has Bob found a new job ______?  
   B: No. He ______ works at the bookstore.
2. A: When is your sister going to come to visit you?  
   B: She’s _______ here. She got here yesterday.
3. A: Do you _______ live on Pine Avenue?  
   B: No, I don’t live there ______. I moved to another apartment closer to school.
4. A: Is Ann home ______?  
   B: No, she isn’t. I’m getting worried. She was supposed to be home at eight. It’s almost nine and she ______ isn’t here.
   A: Don’t worry. She’ll probably be here any minute.
5. A: I’m going to have another sandwich.  
   B: What? You just ate three sandwiches!  
   A: I know, but I’m not full ______. I’m hungry.
6. A: Would you like to see today’s newspaper?  
   B: Thanks, but I’ve _______ read it.
7. A: Did you try to call Peter again?  
   B: Yeah, but the line was _______ busy. I’ll try again in a few minutes.
8. A: How does Dick like his job at the hardware store?  
   B: He doesn’t work there ______. He found a new job.
9. A: Is your younger sister a college student?  
   B: No. She’s _______ in high school.
10. A: How did you do on your calculus exam?  
    B: I’m _______ studying for it.

6-5 USING THE PAST PERFECT  
**COMPARE THE PRESENT PERFECT AND THE PAST PERFECT**

| Present Perfect | I’m not hungry now. I have already eaten. | The present perfect expresses an activity that |
Past Perfect

I wasn’t hungry at 1:00 p.m. I had already eaten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 14: Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or the past perfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I’m not hungry. I have already eaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I was not hungry. I had already eaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It’s ten o’clock. I (finish, already) my homework, so I’m going to bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Last night I went to bed at ten o’clock. I (finish, already) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. By the time I went to bed last night, I (finish, already) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. It was late. The party (start, already) by the time I got there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We’re late. The party (start, already).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Carol missed her plane yesterday because of a traffic jam on her way to the airport. By the time she got to the airport her plane (leave, already).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 15: Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the past progressive or the past perfect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It’s ten o’clock. I (finished, already) my homework, so I’m going to bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Last night I went to bed at ten o’clock. I (finish, already) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Last night I went to bed at ten o’clock. I (finish, already) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. By the time I went to bed last night, I (finish, already) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I was late. The party (start, already) by the time I got there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We’re late. The party (start, already).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Carol missed her plane yesterday because of a traffic jam on her way to the airport. By the time she got to the airport her plane (leave, already).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. When I left for school this morning it (rain), so I used my umbrella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. By the time class was over this morning the rain (stop), so I didn’t need my umbrella anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Last night I started to study at 7:30. I finished studying at 9:00. Dick came at 9:30. By the time Dick came I (finish) my homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. When I walked into the kitchen after dinner last night, my wife (wash) the dishes, so I picked up a dish towel to help her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. By the time I walked into the kitchen after dinner tonight my husband (wash, already) the dishes and (put) them away.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise 16: Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A: (you, enjoy) the concert last night?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B: Very much. I (go, not) to a concert in a long time.

2. A: (you, see) John yesterday?
   B: Yes, I did. It (be) good to see him again. I (see, not) him in a long time.

3. A: Hi, Jim! It’s good to see you again. I (see, not) you in weeks.
   B: Hi, Sue! It (be) good to see you again, too. I (see, not) you since the end of last semester. How’s everything going?

4. A: (you, get) to class on time yesterday morning?
   B: No. By the time I (get) there, it (already, begin).

5. A: (you, go) out to eat last night?
   B: No. By the time I (get) home my husband (make, already) dinner for us.
   A: How (be) it?
   B: Terrific. We (have) chicken, rice and a salad. While we (eat) George Drake (stop) by to visit us, so we (invite) him to join us for dinner. But he (eat, already) his dinner so he (be, not) hungry.
   A: What (you, do) after dinner?
   B: I wanted to go to a movie – Galaxy Invaders. But George and my husband (see, already) it, so we (go) to Ghost Ship instead. It (be) pretty good.

CHAPTER 7

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

7-1 VERB + GERUND
COMMON VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND

Enjoy                         I enjoy working in my garden.
Finish                         Bob finished working at midnight.
Stop                            It stopped raining a few minutes ago.
Quit                            Dave quit smoking.
Postpone                     I postponed doing my homework.
Put off                        I put off doing my homework.
Keep                           Keep working. Don’t stop.
Keep on                      Keep on working. Don’t stop.
Consider                   I’m considering going to Hawaii for my vacation.
Think about (of)         I’m thinking of going to Russia next year.
Discuss                     They discussed buying a new car.
Talk about                  They talked about getting a new car.
**Exercise 1:** Complete the sentences in the dialogues. Use the expressions in the list or your own words. Be sure to use gerund in each sentence.

- buy a new car
- rain
- do my homework
- read a good book
- do things
- smoke
- get a Toyota
- tap your fingernails on the table
- go to the zoo on Saturday
- try

1. A: Would you like to go for a walk?  
   B: Has it stopped _____?  
   A: Yes.  
   B: Let’s go.

2. A: I’ve been having a lot of trouble with my old Volkswagen the last couple of months. It’s slowly falling apart. I’m thinking about __________.  
   B: Do you think you’ll get another Volkswagen?  
   A: No. I’m considering __________________. 

3. A: What do you usually do in your free time in the evening?  
   B: I enjoy __________________. 

4. A: Good news! I feel great. I don’t cough any more, and I don’t run out of breath when I walk up the hills.  
   B: Oh?  
   A: I quit __________________.  
   B: That’s wonderful! 

5. A: I’ve been working on this math problem for the last half hour, and I still don’t understand it.  
   B: Well, don’t give up. Keep ______. If at first you don’t succeed, try again. 

6. A: Are you a procrastinator?  
   B: A what?  
   A: A procrastinator. That’s someone who always postpones __________.  
   B: Oh, well, sometimes I put off __________________. 

7. A: What are you doing?  
   B: I’m helping Teddy with his homework.  
   A: When you finish ______, could you help me in the kitchen?  
   B: Sure. 

8. A: Could you please stop doing that?  
   B: Doing what?  
   A: Stop __________. It’s driving me crazy. 

9. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?  
   B: Henry and I talked about __________.
7-2 GO + -ING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did you go shopping yesterday?</th>
<th>Go is followed by gerund in certain idiomatic expressions about activities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I went swimming last week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob hasn’t gone fishing in years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH GO + -ING

- go boating
- go hiking
- go shopping
- go bowling
- go jogging
- go skating
- go camping
- go running
- go skiing
- go dancing
- go sailing
- go swimming
- go fishing

7-3 VERB + INFINITIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tom offered to lend me some money.</th>
<th>Some verbs are followed by an infinitive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I decide to buy a new car.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMMON VERBS FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE

- want to
- hope to
- offer to
- seem to
- can/can’t afford to
- need to
- expect to
- agree to
- appear to
- try to
- would like to
- plan to
- refuse to
- pretend to
- intend to
- promise to
- decide to

### Exercise 2: Complete the sentences by using infinitives. Add a preposition after the infinitive if necessary.

1. I’m planning ________ to Chicago next week.
2. Jack promised ________ my party.
3. I’ve decided ________ a new apartment.
4. I forgot ________ some milk when I went to the grocery store.
5. Did you remember ________ the door?
6. I would like ________ the Grand Canyon.
7. I need ________ my homework tonight.
8. What time do you expect ________ in Chicago.
9. I want _____ a ball game on TV after dinner tonight.

### Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the **infinitive** or **gerund** form of the words in brackets.

1. I need (study) tonight.
2. I enjoy (cook) fancy meals.
3. Ellen started (talk) about her problem.
4. Bud and Sally have decided (get) married.
5. We finished (eat) around seven.
6. Are you planning (take) a vacation this year?
7. I like (meet) new people.
8. The Wilsons went (camp) in Yellowstone National Park last summer.
9. My roommate offered (help) me with my English.
10. It began (snow) yesterday in the middle of the afternoon.
11. Please stop (crack) your knuckles!
12. Did you remember (feed) the cat this morning?
13. I won’t be late. I promise (be) back on time.
14. I’m considering (move) to a new apartment.
15. What time do you expect (arrive) in Denver?
16. Some children hate (go) to school.
17. I forgot (lock) the door when I left my apartment this morning.
18. Our teacher seems (be) in a bad mood today.
19. Don’t put off (write) your composition until the last minute.
20. Let’s go (ski) this weekend.
21. I want (go) (shop) this afternoon.
22. Fred has to quit (jog) because he hurt his knee.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the words in brackets.
1. Cindy intends (go) to graduate school next year.
2. Pierre can’t afford (buy) a new car.
3. Janice is thinking about (look) for a new job.
4. My boss refused (give) me a raise, so I quit.
5. Mr. Carter continued (read) his book even though the children were making a lot of noise.
6. Shhh. My roommate is trying (take) a nap.
7. Dick appears (have) a lot of money.
8. John agreed (meet) us at the restaurant at seven.
9. Have you discussed (change) your major with your academic advisor?
10. I haven’t heard from Mary in a long time. I keep (hope) that I’ll get a letter from her soon.
11. My wife can’t stand (sleep) in a room with all of the windows closed.
12. Sam’s tomato crop always failed. Finally he quit (try) (grow) tomatoes.
13. Would you like (go) (dance) tonight?
14. The Steiners talked about (build) a new house.
15. Children like (play) make-believe games. Yesterday Tommy pretended (be) a doctor, and Bobby pretended (be) a patient.
16. My cousin offered (take) me to the airport.
17. I’m planning (go) (shop) tomorrow.
18. Sally enjoys (go) to her grandmother’s house.
19. Tim expects (go) (fish) this weekend.
20. When Tommy broke his toy, he started (cry).
21. Jerry likes (go) to parties.
22. Would you like (go) to Sharon’s house next Saturday.
23. I expect (be) in class tomorrow.
24. I enjoy (teach) .
25.I enjoy (be) a teacher.

Exercise 5: Complete the sentences with a form of the words in brackets.
1. Have you finished (paint) your new apartment?
2. Steve needs (go) to the shopping mall tomorrow and (buy) some winter clothes.
3. Don’t forget (call) the dentist’s this afternoon.
4. Do you enjoy (go) to an expensive restaurant and (have) a fancy dinner?
5. Most nonsmokers can’t stand (be) in a smoke-filled room.
6. Let’s postpone (go) to the zoo until the weather is better.
7. The children promised (stop) (make) so much noise.
8. How do you expect (pass) your courses if you don’t study?
9. Tom is thinking about (quit) his job and (go) back to school.
10. Linda plans (leave) for Chicago on Tuesday and (return) on Friday.
11. Olen often puts off (wash) the dinner dishes until the next morning.
12. Shh. I’m trying (concentrate). I’m doing a problem for my accounting class, and I can’t afford (make) any mistakes.
13. I’m sleepy. I’d like (go) home and (take) a nap.
14. When are you going to start (do) the research for your term paper?
15. Why did Marcia refuse (help) us?
16. I remembered (unplug) the coffee pot, (turn off) all the lights, and (lock) the door before I left for work this morning.
17. Sometimes when I’m listening to someone who is speaking English very fast I nod my head and pretend (understand).
18. After Isabel got a speeding ticket and had to pay a fine of $ 75, she decided (stop) (drive) 70 miles an hour on interstate highways.
19. Khalid tries (learn) at least 35 words every day.
20. I considered (drive) to Minneapolis. Finally I decided (fly) .
21. Our teacher agreed (postpone) the test until Friday.
22. I’ve been trying (reach) Carol on the phone for the last three days, but she’s never at home. I intend (keep) (try) until I finally get her.

7-4 USING GERUNDS AS SUBJECTS; USING IT + INFINITIVE
Riding horses is fun.  
It’s fun to ride horses.  
A gerund phrase (riding horses) is used as the subject of the sentence.  

Coming to class on time is important.  
It’s important to come to class on time.  
The word it is used as the subject of the sentence (false subject).  

**Exercise 6:** Make sentences with the same meaning by using *it + infinitive.*

1. Having good friends is important.
2. Playing tennis is fun.
3. Riding the bus to school every day is expensive.
4. Learning how to cook is easy.
5. Walking alone at night in that part of the city is dangerous.
6. Is learning a second language difficult?
7. Being polite to other people is important.
8. Learning about other cultures is interesting.
9. Eating nutritious food is important.
10. Is riding a motorcycle easy?
11. Having a cold isn’t much fun.
12. Looking up words in a dictionary takes a lot of time.
13. Learning a second language takes a long time.
14. Cooking a soft-boiled egg takes three minutes.

**7-5 IT + INFINITIVE: USING FOR (SOMEONE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You should study hard.</th>
<th>It is + adjective + for (someone) + infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s important for you to study hard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 7:** Use the given information to complete each sentence. Use *for* and an infinitive phrase in each completion.

1. (Students should do their homework)  
   It’s important for the students to do their homework.
2. (Teachers should speak more clearly)  
   It’s important ___________________________ .
3. (We don’t have to hurry)  
   There’s plenty of time. It isn’t necessary _________ .
4. (A fish can’t live out of water for more than a few minutes)  
   It’s impossible ___________________________ .
5. (Students have to budget their time carefully)  
   It’s necessary ___________________________ .
6. (A child usually can’t sit still for a long time)  
   It’s difficult ___________________________ .
7. (Americans usually eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day)
   It’s traditional ____________________ .
8. (People can take trips to the moon)
   Will it be possible ____________ in the next century?
9. (Physics students should do lab experiments)
   It’s important ____________________ .
10. (The bride usually feeds the groom the first piece of wedding cake)
    It’s traditional ____________________ .
11. (The guests usually wait until the hostess begins to eat)
    At a formal dinner party, it’s customary ____________ . After she takes
    the first bite the guests also start to eat.
12. (I usually can’t understand Mr. Allen)
    It’s hard _______________. He talks too fast.

**Exercise 8:** Study the examples.

| I went to the post office **for some stamps.** | **For** is used to express purpose, but it is a
| I went to the post office **to buy some stamps.** | preposition and followed by a noun phrase. |

Complete the sentences by using **to** or **for**.
1. I went to Chicago for a visit.
2. I went to Chicago to visit my parents.
3. I take long walks _______ relax.
4. I take long walks _______ relaxation.
5. I’m going to school _______ a good education.
6. I’m going to school _______ get a good education.
7. I’m not going to school just _______ have fun.
8. I’m not going to school just _______ fun.
9. I went to the store _______ some milk and bread.
10. I went to the store _______ get some milk and bread.
11. I turned on the radio _______ listen to the news.
12. I turned on the radio _______ news about the earthquake in Peru.
13. We wear coats in the winter _______ keep warm.
14. We wear coats in the winter _______ warmth.

**7-6 USING INFINITIVES WITH TOO AND ENOUGH**
Infinitives often follow the expressions with **too**.
**Too** comes in front of an adjective. In the speaker’s mind the use of **too** implies a negative result.
Infinitives often follow expressions with **enough**. **Enough** comes in front of a noun. Enough follows an adjective.

**TOO + ADJECTIVE + (FOR SOMEONE) + INFINITIVE**
A piano is too heavy to lift.
That box is too heavy for me to lift.

**ENOUGH + NOUN + INFINITIVE**
I don’t have enough money to buy that car.

**ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH + INFINITIVE**
Jimmy isn’t old enough to go to school.

**Exercise 9:** Make sentences by putting the following in the correct order.
1. time/ to go to the park tomorrow/ I don’t have/ enough.
2. to touch the ceiling/ too/ I’m/ short.
3. to pay his bills/ money/ Tom doesn’t have/ enough.
4. for me/ this tea is/ hot/ to drink/ too.
5. to eat breakfast this morning/ time/ I didn’t have/ enough.
6. enough/ to stay home alone/ old/ Susie isn’t.
7. too/ to stay home alone/ young/ Susie is.
8. late/ to go to the movie/ for us/ too/ it’s.
9. to finish/ too/ last night/ I was/ my homework/ sleepy.
10. yesterday/ time/ downtown/ I didn’t have/ to go/ enough.
11. to wear/ for me/ small/ this jacket is/ too.
12. for us/ cold/ it’s/ today/ too/ to go swimming.
13. enough/ a horse/ I’m not/ to lift/ strong.
14. homework/ our teacher never gives us/ to do/ enough.
15. busy/ to the beach/ too/ last weekend/ to go/ Jack was.
16. to walk/ I live/ to class/ far from school/ too.
17. our homework/ time/ last night/ our teacher didn’t have/ to correct/ enough.

**Exercise 10:** Complete the sentences. Use infinitives.
1. The weather is too cold __________________________
2. Timmy is two years old. He’s too young _____________________
3. Timmy isn’t old enough __________________________________
4. That suitcase is too heavy _______________________________
5. Ann isn’t strong enough __________________________________
6. Last night I was too tired __________________________________
7. Yesterday I was too busy __________________________________
8. A Mercedes-Benz is too expensive __________________________
9. I don’t have enough money ______________________________
10. Yesterday I didn’t have enough money _____________________
11. A teenager is old enough _________________________________
12. This coffee is too hot _________________________________
13. I know enough English __________________________________
14. The test was too long ___________________________________
15. I’m too short __________________________________________
16. I’m not tall enough ______________________________________

**Exercise 11:** All of the following sentences contain mistakes. Find and correct them.
1. I went to the drug store for getting some toothpaste.
2. Did you go to the shopping yesterday?
3. I usually go to the cafeteria for a get a cup of coffee in the morning.
4. Bob needed to went downtown yesterday.
5. We yesterday to the zoo went.
6. I want go to the beach tomorrow morning.
7. Is difficult to learn a second language.
8. It is important getting a education.
9. Ben isn’t enough old to get married.
10. Do you want go to swimming tomorrow?
11. I went to the bank for cashing a check.
12. I was to sleepy to finish my homework last night.

**Exercise 12:** Complete the sentences with prepositions.
1. I apologized ____ Ann ____ stepping on her toe.
2. I thanked Tom ____ helping me fix my car.
3. My Dad doesn’t approve _______ gambling.
4. Please forgive me ______ forgetting your birthday.
5. My friend insisted _______ taking me to the airport.
6. Please excuse me ______ being late.
7. Children depend ______ their parents for love and support.
8. In my composition I compared this city _____ my hometown.
9. Umbrellas protect people ________ rain.
10. We’re relying _____ Jason to help us move into our new apartment.

**8-1 TWO-WORD VERBS (SEPARABLE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We put off our trip.</th>
<th>Put off = a two-word verb. It means postpone.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We put off our trip.</td>
<td>Many two-word verbs are separable. In other words, a noun can either follow or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68
come between the verb and the noun.

We put it off.

If a two-word verb is separable, a pronoun always comes between the verb and the preposition.

SOME COMMON TWO-WORD VERBS (SEPARABLE)

Figure out ................ find a solution to a problem.
Hand in .................... give homework, test papers, etc. to a teacher.
Hand out ................... give something to this person, then to that person, etc.
Look up ..................... look for information in a dictionary and other sources.
Make up ..................... invent.
Pick up ..................... lift.
Put down .................... stop holding or carrying.
Put off ....................... postpone.
Put on ....................... put clothes on one’s body.
Put away ..................... place things where they belong.
Take off ..................... remove clothes from one’s body.
Throw away .................. put in the trash.
Turn off ..................... stop a machine or a light.
Turn on ..................... start a machine or a light.
Wake up ..................... stop sleeping.
Write down .................. write a note on a piece of paper.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with the following prepositions: away, down, in, off, on, out, up.

1. Before I left home this morning, I put ______ my coat.
2. When I got to class this morning, I took my coat _______.
3. The students handed their homework _______.
4. Johnny made a story _______. He didn’t tell the truth.
5. The weather was bad, so we put ______ the picnic until next week.
6. Alice looked a word _____ in her dictionary.
7. Alice wrote the definition _____.
8. My roommate is messy. He never picks _____ his clothes.
9. The teacher handed the test paper ___ at the beginning of the class period.
10. A strange noise woke _____ the children in the middle of the night.
11. I threw _____ yesterday’s newspaper.
12. When some friends came to visit, John stopped watching TV. He turned the television set _____.
13. It was dark when I got home last night, so I turned the lights ____ .
14. Peggy finally figured ____ the answer to the arithmetic problem.
15. When I was walking through the airport, my arms got tired. So I put my suitcases ______ for a minute and rested.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with pronouns and prepositions.
1. A: Did you postpone your trip to Puerto Rico?
   B: Yes, we did. We put it off until next summer.
2. A: Is Pat’s phone number 462 32 82?
   B: I don’t remember. You’d better look ______ . The telephone directory is in the kitchen.
3. A: Is Mary still asleep?
   B: Yes. You’d better wake ______ . She has a class at nine.
4. A: Do you want to keep these newspapers?
   B: No. Throw ______ .
5. A: I’m hot. This sweater is too heavy.
   B: Why don’t you take ______ .
6. A: Is that story true?
   B: No. I made ______ .
7. A: When does the teacher want our compositions?
   B: We have to hand ______ tomorrow.
8. A: I made an appointment with Dr. Armstrong for three o’clock next Thursday.
   B: You’d better write ______ so you won’t forget.
9. A: Do you know the answer to this problem?
   B: No. I can’t figure ______ .
10. A: Johnny, you’re too heavy for me to carry. I have to put ______ .
    B: Okay.
    10.A: Where are the letters I put on the kitchen table?
    B: I picked ______ and took them to the post office.
12. A: How does this tape recorder work?
    B: Push this button to turn ____ , and push that button to turn ______ .
13. A: I have some papers for the class. Ben, would you please hand _____ for me?
    B: I’d be happy to.
    B: Okay, Dad.

8-2 TWO-WORD VERBS (NONSEPARABLE)

I ran into Bob at the bank yesterday. I saw Bob yesterday. I ran into him If a two-word verb is nonseparable, a noun or a pronoun follows (never precedes) the preposition.
SOME COMMON TWO-WORD VERBS (NONSEPARABLE)

Call on ........... ask to speak in class.
Get over ........... recover from an illness.
Run into ........... meet by chance.
Get on ............. enter a bus, an airplane, a train, a subway, a bicycle.
Get off ............. leave a subway, a bicycle, a bus, an airplane, a train.
Get in(to) ........... enter a car, a taxi.
Get out of ........... leave a car, a taxi.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with prepositions.
1. When I raised my hand in class, the teacher __________ me.
2. While I was walking down the street, I ran _______ an old friend.
3. Fred feel okay today. He got ______ his cold.
4. Last week I flew from Chicago to Miami. I got ____ the plane in Chicago. I got ___ the plane in Miami.
5. Sally took a taxi to the airport. She got ____ the taxi in front of her apartment building. She got ____ the taxi at the airport.
6. I take the bus to school every day. I get ____ the bus at the corner of First Street and Sunset Boulevard. I get ___ the bus just a block away from the classroom building.

CHAPTER 8

PASSIVE SENTENCES

8-1 ACTIVE SENTENCES AND PASSIVE SENTENCES

a) ACTIVE: Bob mailed the package.
b) PASSIVE: The package was mailed by Bob.

c) ACTIVE: The teacher corrects our homework.
d) PASSIVE: Our homework is corrected by the teacher.

e) ACTIVE: Mr. Lee has taught this class.
f) PASSIVE: This class has been taught by Mr. Lee.

g) ACTIVE: Bob will mail the package.
h) PASSIVE: The package will be mailed by Bob.
Exercise 1: Change the sentences from active to passive.
1. Columbus discovered the New World.
2. Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.
3. Water surrounds the island.
4. A maid will clean our hotel room.
5. A plumber is going to fix the leaky faucet.
6. A doctor has examined the sick child.
7. The police arrested James Swan.
8. A large number of people speak Spanish.
9. The secretary is going to type the letter.
10. The teacher’s explanation confused Carlos.
11. My mistake embarrassed me.
13. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
14. This news will amaze you.

Exercise 2: Change the sentences from active to passive.
1. A thief stole Ann’s purse.
2. Did a cat kill the bird?
3. My cat didn’t kill the bird.
4. A squirrel didn’t bite the jogger.
5. A dog bit the jogger.
6. Do a large number of people speak English?
7. Did Johnny break the window?
8. Is the janitor going to fix the window?
9. More than 100 people have signed the petition.
10. Did Shakespeare write A Midsummer Night Dream?
11. Ernest Hemingway didn’t write A Midsummer Night Dream.
12. Will a maid clean our hotel room?
13. Does the hotel provide clean towels?
14. Sometimes my inability to understand spoken English frustrates me.

Exercise 3: Study the examples.

Transitive verbs
ACTIVE: Bob mailed the letter.
PASSIVE: The letter was mailed by Bob.
Intransitive verbs
ACTIVE: An accident happened.
PASSIVE: (not possible).

Change the sentences to the passive if possible.

1. Jack walk to school yesterday.
2. We stayed in a hotel.
3. Susie broke the window.
4. The leaves fell to the ground.
5. I slept at my friend’s house last night.
6. The second baseman caught the ball.
7. Ann’s cat died last week.
8. That book belongs to me.
9. The airplane arrived twenty minutes late.
10. The teacher announced a quiz.
11. I agree with George.
12. Do you agree with me?
13. Dick went to the doctor’s office.
14. An accident happened at the corner of Third and Main.
15. An accident occurred at the corner of Third and Main.
16. Many people saw the accident.

Exercise 4: Change the sentences from active to passive. Include by phrase only if necessary.
1. Bob Smith built that house.
2. Someone built that house in 1980.
3. People grow rice in India.
4. People speak Spanish in Venezuela.
5. Do people speak Spanish in Peru?
6. Alexander Bell invented the telephone.
7. When did someone invent the wheel?
8. People sell hammers in a hardware store.
9. People use hammers to pound nails.
10. The president has canceled the meeting.
11. Someone has canceled the soccer game.
12. Someone will list my name in the new telephone directory.
13. Charles Darwin wrote The Origin of Species.
15. Someone serves beer and wine at that restaurant.
16. Has anyone ever hypnotized you?
17. Something confused me in class yesterday.
18. Something embarrassed me yesterday.
19. Someone filmed many of the Tarzan movies in the rain forest in Puerto Rico.
20. Someone has changed the name of this street from Bay Avenue to Martin Luther King Way.

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.
1. Yesterday our teacher (arrive) five minutes late.
2. The morning paper (read) by over 200 000 people every day.
3. Last night my favorite TV program (interrupt) by a special news bulletin.
4. That’s not my coat. It (belong) to Louise.
5. Our mail (deliver) before noon every day.
6. The “b” in “comb” (pronounce, not). It is silent.
7. A bad accident (happen) on Highway 95 last night around midnight.
8. When I (arrive) at the airport yesterday, I (meet) by my cousin.
9. Yesterday I (hear) about Margaret’s divorce. I (surprise) by the news. Janice (shock).
10. A new house (build) next to ours next year.
11. Roberto (write) this composition last week. That one (write) by Ben.
12. Radium (discover) by Marie and Pierre Curie in 1898.
13. A: Do you understand the explanation in the book?
   B: No, I don’t. I (confuse) by it.
14. A: Where are you going to school next year?
   B: I (accept) by Eastern Mennonite University.
15. A: I think football is too violent.
   B: I (agree) with you. I (prefer) baseball.
16. A: When (your bike, steal)?
   B: Two days ago.
17. A: (you, pay) your electric bill yet?
   B: No, I haven’t, but I’d better pay it today. If I don’t my electricity (shut off) by the power company.
18. A: Did you hear about the accident?
   B: No. What (happened)?
   A: A bicyclist (hit) by a taxi in front of the dorm.
   B: (the bicyclist, injure)?
   A: Yes. Someone (call) an ambulance. The bicyclist (take) to the City Hospital and (treat) in the emergency ward for cuts and bruises.
   B: What (happen) to the taxi driver?
   A: He (arrest) for reckless driving. He’s lucky the bicyclist (kill, not).
Exercise 5: Study the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The secretary is typing some letters.</td>
<td>Some letters are being typed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change the sentences from active to passive.

1. Someone is building a new house on Elm Street.
2. The Smith Construction Company is building that house.
3. Yoko is reading this sentence.
4. We can’t use our classroom today because someone is painting it.
5. We can’t use the language lab today because someone is fixing the equipment.
6. Someone is repairing my shoes.

8-2 SUMMARY: PASSIVE VERB FORMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray helps Tom.</td>
<td>Tom is helped by …..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray is helping Tom.</td>
<td>Tom is being helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray has helped Tom.</td>
<td>Tom has been helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray helped Tom.</td>
<td>Tom was helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray had helped Tom.</td>
<td>Tom had been helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray is going to help Tom.</td>
<td>Tom is going to be helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray will help Tom.</td>
<td>Tom will be helped by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Gray can help Tom.</td>
<td>Tom can be helped by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.
1. This letter (have to mail) today.
2. Those letters (mail) yesterday.
3. That letter (should mail) tomorrow.
4. These letters (be going to mail) tomorrow.
5. When I walked into the office yesterday, some letters (type) by the secretary.
6. Those letters (arrive) yesterday.

8-3 USING PAST PARTICIPLE AS ADJECTIVES (STATIVE PASSIVE)

SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH BE + PAST PARTICIPLE
1. be acquainted (with)  12. be exhausted (from)  23. be opposed (to)
2. be bored (with, by)  13. be finished (with)  24. be prepared (for)
3. be broken  14. be frightened (of, by)  25. be qualified (for)
4. be closed  15. be gone (from)  26. be related (to)
5. be crowded (with)  16. be hurt  27. be satisfied (with)
6. be devoted (to)  17. be interested (in)  28. be scared (of, by)
7. be disappointed (with)  18. be involved (in)  29. be shut
8. be divorced (from)  19. be located (in)  30. be spoiled
9. be done (with)  20. be lost  31. be terrified (of, by)
10. be drunk (on)  21. be married (to)  32. be tired (of, by)
11. be excited (about)  22. be made (of)  33. be worried (about)
16. be hurt  27. be satisfied (with)
20. be lost  31. be terrified (of, by)
21. be married (to)  32. be tired (of, by)
22. be made (of)  33. be worried (about)
23. be opposed (to)
24. be prepared (for)
25. be qualified (for)
26. be related (to)
27. be satisfied (with)
28. be scared (of, by)
29. be shut
30. be spoiled
31. be terrified (of, by)
32. be tired (of, by)
33. be worried (about)
34. be engaged (to)

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with the expressions in the list.

Be acquainted  be located  be satisfied
Be broken  be lost  be scared
Be crowded  be made  be spoiled
Be disappointed  be qualified  be worried
Be exhausted  be related

1. Dennis isn’t doing well in school this semester. He (worry) about his grades.
4. I’m going to go straight bed tonight. It’s been a hard day today. I __________.
5. I live in the three-room apartment with four other people. Our apartment ______.
6. I ______ to Jessica Adams. She’s my cousin.
7. Excuse me, sir, but I think I ______. Could you please tell me how to get to the train station from here?
8. My tape recorder doesn’t work. It ______.
9. We leave a light on in our son’s bedroom because he ______ of the dark.
10. Alice thinks her boss should pay her more money. She _____ not ______ with her present salary.
11. The children ______. I had promised to take them to the beach today, but now can’t go because it’s raining.
12. ______ you ______ with Mrs. Novinsky? Have you ever met her?
13. According to the job description, an applicant must have a Master’s degree and at least five years of teaching experience. Unfortunately, I _____ not _____ for that job.
14. This milk doesn’t taste right. I think it ________ . I’m not going to drink it.

**Exercise 8:** Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.
1. The day before Christmas, the stores are crowded ___ last-minute shoppers.
2. Are you qualified _____ that job?
3. Mr. Heath loves his family. He is devoted _____ them.
4. Our dog runs under the bed during storms. He’s terrified ____ thunder.
5. My sister is married ______ a law student.
6. Are you prepared _____ the test?
7. I’ll be finished ____ my work in another minute or two.
8. The children are excited _____ going to the beach.
9. Senator Wilson is opposed ______ the President’s new tax plan.
10. Jane isn’t satisfied ____ her present apartment. She’s looking for a new one.
11. I failed the test because I didn’t study. I’m disappointed ____ myself.
12. Janet doesn’t take good care of herself. I’m worried ____ her health.
13. The marathon runners were exhausted _____ running for 25 miles.
14. I’m tired ___ this rainy weather. I hope the sun shines tomorrow.
15. In terms of evolution, a hippopotamus is related ___ a horse.
16. The students are involved ____ many extracurricular activities.
17. Are you acquainted ____ this author? I think his books are excellent.
18. When will you be done ____ your work?
19. I’m starving! Right now I’m interested ____ only one thing: food.
20. The children want some new toys. They’re bored ____ their old ones.
21. Sam is engaged ____ his childhood sweetheart.
22. Some people are scared ____ dogs.

**Exercise 9:** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the passive form, simple present or simple past. Include prepositions where necessary.
1. (close)        When we got to the post office, it ________ .
2. (make)        My earrings _________ gold.
3. (divorce)     Sally and Tom were married for six years, but now they _________ .
4. (relate)        Your name is Tom Hood. _________ you ________ Mary Hood?
5. (spoil)          This fruit _____ . I think I’d better throw it out.
6. (exhaust)      Last night I ______ , so I went straight to bed.
7. (involve)      Last week I ________ in a three-car accident.
8. (locate)        The University of Washington _____ Seattle.
9. (drink)         Ted _____ . He’s making a fool of himself.
10. (interest)    I ______ learning more about that subject.
11. (devote)     Linda loves her job. She ______ her work.
12. (lose)         What’s the matter, little boy? ________ you ______ ?
13. (terrify) Once when we were swimming at the beach, we saw a shark.
All of us ________.
14. (acquaint) ________ you ________ Sue’s roommate?
15. (qualify) I was interviewed for the job, but I didn’t get it. The interviewer said that I ______ not ________.
16. (disappoint) My daughter brought home a report card with all D’s and F’s. I can’t understand it. I ________ her.
17. (do) At last, I ________ my homework. Now I can watch TV.
18. (crowd) There are too many students in our class. The classroom ________.
19. (shut) It’s starting to rain. ________ all of the windows ________?
20. (go) Where’s my wallet? It ________ . Did you take it?

Exercise 10: Study the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ING</th>
<th>ED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The book interests me</td>
<td>It is interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find the correct form, -ing or -ed of the words in brackets.

1. Our classes are (interested, interesting).
2. The students are (interesting, interested) in learning more about that subject.
3. Ms. Green doesn’t explain things well. The students are (confused, confusing).
4. Have you hear the latest news? It’s really (excited, exciting).
5. I don’t understand these directions. I’m (confusing, confused).
6. I read an (interesting, interested) article in the newspaper this morning.
7. I heard some (surprising, surprised) news on the radio.
8. I’m (boring, bored). Let’s do something. How about going to a movie?
9. Mr. Sawyer bores me. I think he is a (bored, boring) person.
10. Mr. Ball fascinates me. I think he is a (fascinated, fascinating) person.
11. Most people are (fascinating, fascinated) by animals.
12. I was very (embarrassing, embarrassed) yesterday when I spilled my drink on the dinner table.
13. That was an (embarrassing, embarrassed) experience.

8-4 GET + ADJECTIVE; GET + PAST PARTICIPLE
Common expressions with GET + ADJECTIVE
Common expressions with GET + PAST PARTICIPLE
1. get angry                  10. get hungry                       19. get arrested
2. get bald                    11. get late                             20. get bored
3. get busy                    12. get nervous                      21. get confused
4. get cold                     13. get old                             22. get dressed
5. get dark                     14. get rich                            23. get drunk
6. get dizzy                   15. get sick                             24. get hurt
7. get fat                       16. get sleepy                         25. get lost
8. get full                      17. get thirsty                         26. get married
9. get hot                      18. get well                            27. get tired
                               28. get worried

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences. Use each word in the list only one time.

angry                            dressed                        lost
arrested                         drunk                          married
bald                               full                              rich
bored                             hot                              sick
cold                              hungry                           sleepy
confused                           hurt                           tired
dizzy                              late

1. In winter the weather _____ cold.
2. In summer the weather _____ warm.
3. This food is delicious, but I can’t eat any more. I’m getting _____.
4. I overslept this morning. When I finally woke up, I jumped out of bed, got ______, picked up my books and ran to class.
5. Mom and Dad are going to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary next month. The got ______ fifty years ago.
6. When Jane gave us directions to her house, I got ______. So I asked her to explain again how to get there.
7. I didn’t understand Jane’s directions very well, so on her way to her house last night I got ____.
8. Calm down! Take it easy!. You shouldn’t get ______. It’s not good for your blood pressure.
9. Mr. Anderson is losing some of his hair. He’s getting _____.
10. I didn’t like the movie last night. It wasn’t interesting. I got ______ and wanted to leave early.
11. Where’s dinner? I’m getting ________.
12. We should leave for the concert soon. It’s getting ______. We should leave in the next five minutes if we want to be on time.
13. I want to make a lot of money. Do you know a good way to get _____ quick?
14. Janice got ______ for speeding yesterday. She has to go to court next week.
15. Was it a bad accident? Did anyone get ______ ?
16. When I turned around and around in a circle, I got ______ .
17. I don’t feel very good. I think I’m getting ______ . Maybe I should see a doctor.
18. My friends got _____ at the party Saturday night, so I drove them home in my car. They were in no condition to drive.
19. I think I’ll go to bed. I’m getting ______ .
20. Let’s stop working and take a break. I’m getting ______ .

Exercise 12: Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of get.
1. Shake your leg! Step on it! ______ busy. There’s no time to waste.
2. Tom and Sue ______ married last month.
3. Let’s stop working for a while. I’m ______ tired.
4. I don’t want _____ old, but I guess it happens to everybody.
5. I _____ interested in biology when I was in high school, so I decided to major in it in college.
6. My father started _____ bald when he was in his twenties. I’m in my twenties, and I’m started _____ bald. It must be in the genes.
7. Brrr. It ______ cold in here. Maybe we should turn on the furnace.
8. When I was in the hospital I got a card from my aunt. It said “______ well soon”.
9. When I went downtown yesterday, I ____ lost. I didn’t remember to take my map of the city with me.
10. A: Why did you leave the party early?
    B: ______ bored.
    B: Okay.
12. A: What happened?
    B: I don’t know. Suddenly I ______ dizzy, but I’m okay now.
13. A: Do you want to go for a walk?
    B: Well, I don’t know. It ______ dark outside right now. Let’s wait and go for a walk tomorrow.
14. I always _____ nervous when I have to give a speech.
15. A: Where’s Bud? He was supposed to be home two hours ago. He always calls when he’s late. I ______ worried. Maybe we should call the police.
    B: Relax. He’ll be here soon.
16. A: Hurry up and _____ dressed. We have to leave in ten minutes.
    B: I’m almost ready.
17. A: I’m going on a diet.
    B: Oh?
    A: See? This shirt is too tight. I ______ fat.
18. A: Janice and I are thinking about _____ married in June.
   B: That’s a nice month for a wedding.

**Exercise 13: Error analysis.** Find and correct the errors in the following sentences.
1. An accident was happened at the corner yesterday.
2. This is belong to me.
3. I am very surprise by the news.
4. I’m interesting in this subject.
5. He is marry with my cousin.
6. Vietnam is locate in Southeast Asia.
7. Mary’s dog was died last week.
8. Were you surprise when you saw him?
9. When I went downtown I get lost.
10. Last night I very tire.
11. The bus was arrived ten minutes later.
12. When are you going to get marry?
13. I am agree with you.
14. We are not agree with him.

**Exercise 14:** Complete the sentences with **be used to**, affirmative or negative.
1. Juan is from Mexico. He _______ hot weather. He isn’t _______ cold weather.
2. Alice was born and raised in Chicago. She _______ living in a big city.
3. My hometown is New York City, but this year I’m going to school in a small town.
I ___________ living in a small city. I ______ living in a big city.
4. We do a lot of exercises in class. We ______ doing exercises.
5. Spiro is from Greece. He _____ eating Greek food. He _______ American food.
6. I always get up around 6:00 a.m. I _______ getting up early.
7. We rarely take multiple choice tests. We _______ taking that kind of test.

Exercise 15: Answer the questions.
1. What time are you accustomed to getting up?
2. What time are you used to going to bed?
3. Are you accustomed to living in the countryside?
4. Are you used to speaking English every day?
5. What are you accustomed to eating for breakfast?
6. Where are you used to eating lunch?
7. What food are you accustomed to eating?
8. Who lives in a dorm? Are you used to the noise in the dorm?

8-6 USING BE SUPPOSED TO

| John is supposed to call me tomorrow. (Idea: I expect John call me tomorrow). | Be supposed is used to talk about an activity or event that is expected to happen. |
| We are supposed to write a composition. (Idea: The teacher expects us to write a composition). |

Exercise 16: Make sentences with a similar meaning by using be supposed to.
1. The teacher expects us to be on time for class. (We are supposed to be on time for class).
2. People expect the weather to be cold tomorrow.
3. People expect the plane to arrive at 6:00.
4. I expect Tom to call me.
5. My boss expects me to work late tonight.
6. I expect the mail to arrive at noon.
7. Someone expected me to return the book to the library yesterday, but I didn’t.
8. Someone expected me to go to the party tonight, but I stayed home.
9. The weather bureau has predicted rain for tomorrow. According to the weather bureau it _________________.
10. The directions on the pill bottle say “Take one pill every six hours”. According to the directions on the bottle I _________________.

Exercise 17: Read the dialogues and then answer the questions. Use be supposed to.
1. Tom’s boss: Mail this package.
   Tom: Yes, sir.
   What is Tom supposed to do?
2. Mary: Call me at nine.
   Ann: Okay.
   What is Ann supposed to do?
3. Ms. Steiner: Please make your bed before you go to school.
   Johnny: Okay, Mom.
   What is Johnny supposed to do?
4. Mr. Takada: Put your dirty clothes in the laundry basket.
   Susie: Okay, Dad.
   What is Susie supposed to do?
5. Dr. Kettle: You should take one pill every eight hours.
   Patient: All right, Dr. Kettle. Anything else?
   Dr. Kettle: Drink plenty of fluids.
   What is the patient supposed to do?

CHAPTER 9

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

9-1 ADJECTIVE CLAUSES: INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adjective clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An adjective modifies a noun. Modify means to change a little. It describes or gives information about a noun.</td>
<td>An adjective clause modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An adjective usually comes in front of a noun.</td>
<td>An adjective clause follows a noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I met a kind man.</td>
<td>I met a man who is kind to animals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USING WHO AND WHOM IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

NOTE: In informal English who is often used instead of whom.
Formal: The man whom I met was friendly.
Informal: The man who I met was friendly.

Exercise 1: Combine two sentences into one sentence. Use who or whom.
1. a) Do you know the people? b) They live in the white house.
2. a) The woman gave me some information. b) I called her.
3. a) The policeman was friendly. b) He gave me the directions.
4. a) The people were very nice. b) I met them at the party last night.
5. a) Do you like the mechanic? b) He fixed your car.
6. a) Mr. Polanski is a mechanic. b) You can trust him.

**Exercise 2:** Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. A baker is a person who …………………………………
2. A mechanic is someone who ……………………………
3. A bartender is a person who ……………………………
4. A philatelist is someone who ……………………………
5. A spendthrift is someone who ……………………………
6. An astronomer is a scientist who …………………………
7. A carpenter is a person who ……………………………
8. A miser is someone who …………………………………

9-2 MORE TWO-WORD VERBS (SEPARABLE)

Ask out ……………………… ask someone to go on a date
Call back ……………………… return a telephone call
Call off ……………………… cancel
Call up ……………………… make a phone call
Give back ……………………… return something to someone
Hang up ……………………… hang on a hanger; end a phone call
Pay back ……………………… return money to someone
Put away ……………………… put something in its usual or proper place
Put back ……………………… return something to its original place
Put out ……………………… extinguish(stop) a fire, a cigarette
Shut off ……………………… stop a machine or light; turn off
Try on ……………………… put on clothing to see if it fits
Turn down ……………………… decrease the volume
Turn up ……………………… increase the volume

**Exercise 3:** Complete the sentences with pronouns and prepositions.

1. A: Could you lend me a couple of bucks?
   B: Sure.
   A: Thanks. I’ll pay ________ tomorrow.
2. A: The radio is too loud. Could you please turn ________?
   B: Sure.
3. A: I can’t hear the TV. Could you please turn ________?
   B: I’d be glad to.
4. A: Have you heard from Jack lately?  
    B: Yes. He called ___________ last night.
5. A: Someone is at the door. Can I call ______ in a few minutes?  
    B: Sure.
6. A: Where’s my coat?  
    B: I hung ___________ .
7. A: This is a nice-looking coat. Why don’t you try ___________ ?  
    B: How much does it cost?
8. A: Is the oven on?  
    B: No, I shut ______________ .
9. A: May I borrow your small calculator tonight?  
    B: Sure.  
    A: I’ll give __________ to you tomorrow.  
    B: Okay.
10. A: You can’t smoke that cigarette in the room. You’d better put _____ before we go in.  
    B: Okay.
11. A: Do you have any plans for Saturday night?  
    B: Yes. I have a date. Ben Allbee asked __________ .
12. A: Did you take my eraser off my desk?  
    B: Yes, but I put _______ on your desk when I was finished.  
    A: Oh, it’s not here.  
    B: Look under your notebook.  
    A: Ah. There it is. Thanks.
13. A: Your clothes are all over the floor, guys. Before you go to bed, be sure to __________ .  
    B: Okay.
14. A: Did you go to Kathy’s party last night?  
    B: She didn’t have a party. She called ________ .

CHAPTER 10

COUNT/NONCOUNT NOUNS AND ARTICLES

10-1 PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS

Exercise 1: Give the plural forms of the nouns.
1. one potato, two potatoes              13. a sandwich, some ________________
2. a dormitory, many _____              14. a man, many ________________
3. one child, two ________  
4. a leaf, a lot of ________  
5. a wish, many ________  
6. one fish, two ________  
7. an opinion, several ________  
8. a mouse, several ________  
9. a possibility, several ________  
10. a thief, many ________  
11. an attorney, a few ________  
12. a butterfly, several ________  
13. one woman, two ____________  
14. A flash, three ____________  
15. one tomato, a few ____________  
16. one tooth, two ____________  
17. one half, two ____________  
18. a tax, a lot of ____________  
19. a mosquito, a lot of ____________  
20. a wolf, some ____________  
21. one foot, three ____________  
22. one piano, two ____________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>To make most nouns plural, add –s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one bird</td>
<td>two birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one rose</td>
<td>three roses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one dish</td>
<td>two dishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one match</td>
<td>two matches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one class</td>
<td>two classes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one box</td>
<td>two boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one baby</td>
<td>two babies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one city</td>
<td>two cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one knife</td>
<td>two knives</td>
<td>Add –es to nouns ending in –sh, -ch, -ss, -x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one shelf</td>
<td>two shelves</td>
<td>If a noun ends in a consonant + -y, change the y to i and add es. Note: if –y is preceded by a vowel, add only –s: boys, days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one tomato</td>
<td>two tomatoes</td>
<td>If a noun ends in - fe or -f change the ending to –ves. (Exceptions: beliefs, chiefs, roofs, cuffs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one zoo</td>
<td>two zoos</td>
<td>The plural form of nouns that end in –o is sometimes –oes and sometimes –os.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one zero</td>
<td>two zeroes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one child</td>
<td>two children</td>
<td>Some nouns have irregular plural forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one foot</td>
<td>two feet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one goose</td>
<td>two geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one man</td>
<td>two men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one mouse</td>
<td>two mice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one tooth</td>
<td>two teeth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one woman</td>
<td>two women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one deer</td>
<td>two deer</td>
<td>The plural form of some nouns is the same as the singular form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one fish</td>
<td>two fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one sheep</td>
<td>two sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 2:** Notice the expressions of quantity (two, some, a lot of, etc) that are used with count nouns and with noncount nouns.

1. I ate __________ fruit.                   2. I get __________ letters every day.
   some                                                   a lot of
   several                                                some
   a little                                                a little
   a few                                                   too many
   too many                                                too much
   a lot of                                                too much
   two                                                      five
SOME COMMON NONCOUNT NOUNS: WHOLE GROUPS MADE UP OF INDIVIDUAL PARTS

A. clothing  B. homework  C. advice  D. history  E. English, Arabic  F. corn
   equipment                      housework                    grammar
   food                          work                                      slang
   fruit                        C. advice                              vocabulary
   furniture                    information                                  F.
   garbage                     gossip                                      corn
   hardware                     news                                      dirt
   jewelry                      noise                                      flour
   machinery                   D. history                                  grass
   mail                         literature                                 hair
   makeup                      music                                      pepper
   money                        poetry                                    rice
   cash                         psychology                                salt
   change                      engineering                               sugar
   scenery                      biology                                   wheat
   stuff                        physics
   traffic

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the correct form, singular or plural, of the given nouns.

1. chair                      I bought some chairs.
2. furniture                  I bought ____________________ .
3. fruit                      There (is, are) ________ fruit on the table.
4. vegetable                  There (is, are) _________ on the table.
5. clothing                   I have a lot of ______ in my closet.
6. dress                      Mary has a lot of ______ in her closet.
7. information                There (is, are) a lot of ______ in an encyclopedia.
8. fact                       There (is, are) a lot of ______ in encyclopedia.
9. grammar                    I know a lot of ________ .
10. vocabulary                I’m learning a lot of new ____________ .
11. slang                     I want to learn some American ____________ .
12. idiom                     I know a lot of English ____________ .
13. traffic                   There (is, are) a lot of ________ in the street.
14. change                    I need some ______ for the vending machine.
15. stuff                     Whose ______ (is, are) (this, these)?
16. makeup                    When Alice went to the drug store, she bought some ______.
17. garbage                   The street is very dirty. There (is, are) some ______ in the street.
MORE NONCOUNT NOUNS

A. **LIQUIDS** (e.g. water)  **SOLIDS** (e.g. ice)  **and**  **GASES** (e.g. steam)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIQUIDS</th>
<th>SOLIDS</th>
<th>GASES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blood</td>
<td>butter</td>
<td>fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cream</td>
<td>ice</td>
<td>oxygen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gasoline</td>
<td>ice cream</td>
<td>pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honey</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
<td>smog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juice</td>
<td>margarine</td>
<td>smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bacon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beef</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chicken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>milk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coffee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gasoline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>honey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>juice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NATURAL PHENOMENA** (things that occur in nature)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>weather</th>
<th>lightning</th>
<th>darkness</th>
<th>electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dew</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fog</td>
<td>sleet</td>
<td>daylight</td>
<td>gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hail</td>
<td>snow</td>
<td>moonlight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat</td>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humidity</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>sunshine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 4:** Complete the sentences with the correct form, singular or plural, of the given nouns.

1. snow  It’s winter. There (is, are) a lot of _____ on the ground.
2. knowledge  Professor Nash has a lot of ______ about that subject.
3. weather  There (is, are) a lot of cold ____ in Alaska.
4. sunlight  ______ (is, are) a source of vitamin D.
5. fun  We had a lot of _____ on the picnic.
6. luck  I want to wish you ______.
7. idea  Bob has a lot of good ______.
8. intelligence  I admire Barbara for her _________.

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9. entertainment  What do you do for ______ on weekends.
10. generosity  Thank you for your ____________.
11. help  Could you give me some _____ with this?
12. patience  Teaching students to read requires ______.
13. confidence  I’m sure you can do it. I have ______ in you.
14. progress  Irene’s English is improving. She’s making a lot of ____.
15. courage  Be brave. You must have ________.
16. pollution  Automobiles are a source of ____________.
17. time  It took me a lot of _____ to get here by bus.
18. time  I really liked that movie. I saw it three ________.
19. hospitality  Thank you for your ____________.
20. beef  The ______ we had for dinner last night (was, were) very good.

**Exercise 5:** Study the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I had some coffee</th>
<th>When a speaker wants to mention a specific quantity, he/she often uses expressions such as <strong>two cups of</strong>, <strong>a slice of</strong> with noncount nouns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had two cups of coffee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I bought some butter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I bought a pound of butter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I ate some toast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I ate a slice of pizza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the words in the list to complete the sentences. Use the plural form if necessary. Some sentences have more than one possible completion.

bar  loaf
bottle  piece
bowl  pound
cup  quart
gallon  tube
glass

1. I drank a _____ of coffee before I left for school this morning.
2. I bought two ______ of cheese when I went shopping last night.
3. I bought a ______ of milk at the supermarket.
4. I drank a ______ of orange juice.
5. I had a ______ of toast and an egg for breakfast.
6. I put ten ______ of gas in my car.
7. I had a ______ of soup for lunch.
8. I need a _____ of chalk.
9. I drank a ____ of beer.
10. I bought a _______ of margarine.
11. There is a _______ fruit on the table.
12. I used two ______ of bread to make a sandwich.
13. I bought one ______ of bread at the store.
15. There is one ______ of soap in the bathroom.
16. Let me give you a _______ of advice.

**Exercise 6:** Study the examples.

Complete the sentences by using **many** or **much**. Use the plural form of the noun if necessary. Choose the correct word in brackets as necessary.

1. mail How ______ did you get yesterday?
2. English Anna’s husband doesn’t know __________.
3. slang Sometimes I can’t understand my roommate because he uses too ____.
4. word How _____ (is, are) there in your dictionary?
5. coffee Louise drinks too ______.
6. sandwich Tommy has a stomach ache. He ate to ________.
7. sugar You shouldn’t eat too ________.
8. course How ______ (is, are) you taking this semester?
9. homework How much ______ do you have to do tonight?
10. news There (isn’t, aren’t) in the paper today.
11. article How _____ (is, are) there on the front page of today’s paper?
12. fun I didn’t have ___ at the party. It was boring.
13. star How ______ (is, are) there in the universe?
14. kind There (is, are) _______ of flowers.
15. violence I think there (is, are) too ______ on TV.
16. makeup I think that Mary wears too ______.

**Exercise 7:** Study the examples.

I bought a few apples.  A few is used with count nouns.
I bought a little fruit.  A little is used with noncount nouns.

Complete the sentences by using **little** or **a few**. Use the plural form of the noun if necessary.
1. music                      I feel like listening to a little music tonight.
2. song                        We sang a few songs at the party.
3. desk                        We need a few more desks in the office.
4. time                        I’m not finished with my work. I need ___ more ______.
5. help                        Do you need ________ with that?
6. advice                      I need __________.
7. chicken                     I’m still hungry. I think I’ll have ________.
8. money                       If I accept that job, I’ll make ________.
9. information                 Could you give me ______?
10. clothes                    Sally bought __________ yesterday.
11. clothing                   Ted bought ___________ and some books.

10-2 GUIDELINES FOR ARTICLE USAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USING A OR NO ARTICLE</th>
<th>USING A OR SOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A dog makes a good pet.</td>
<td>A speaker uses a with a singular count noun when s/he is making a generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A banana is yellow.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a plural count noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pencil contains lead.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a noncount noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs make good pets.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a plural count noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas are yellow.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a plural count noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils contain lead.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a noncount noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit is good for you.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a noncount noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee contains caffeine.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a noncount noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like music.</td>
<td>A speaker uses no article with a noncount noun when s/he is making generalization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USING THE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did you feed the dog?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I had a banana and an apple. I gave the banana to Mary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pencil on that desk is Jim’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sun is shining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please close the door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The is used in front of : singular count nouns: the dog
Plural count nouns: the dogs
Noncount nouns: the fruit.
A speaker uses the when he and the listener are thinking about the same specific things.
Exercise 8: Here are some conversations. Try to decide whether the speakers would probably use the or a/an. Are the speakers thinking about the same objects or persons?

1. A: Do you have ___ car?
   B: No. But I have _____ bicycle.
2. A: Do you need _____ car tonight, honey?
   B: Yes. I have a lot of errands to do. Why don’t I drive you to work today?
   A: Okay. But be sure to fill ___ car with gas sometime today.
3. A: Did you have a good time at ____ party last night?
   B: Yes.
   A: So I did. I’m glad that you decided to go with me.
4. A: What did you do last night?
   B: I went to _______ party.
   A: Oh? Where was it?
5. A: I bought _____ yesterday.
   B: Oh? I didn’t know you went shopping for furniture.
6. A: Have you seen my keys?
   B: Yes. They’re on _____ table next to _____ front door.
7. A: Is Mr. Jones _____ graduate student?
   B: No. He’s ____ professor.
8. A: Where’s _____ professor?
   B: He’s absent today.
9. A: Where do you live?
   B: We live on _________ quiet street in the suburbs.
10. A: I’m hungry and I’m tired of walking. How much farther is it to ___ restaurant?
    B: Just a couple of blocks. Let’s cross ___ street here.
    A: Are you sure where you’re going?
11. A: Did you feed _____ cat?
    B: Yes. I fed him a couple of hours ago.
12. A: Do you like your new apartment?
    B: Yes. It has ___ big kitchen.

Exercise 9: Add the if necessary.
1. Please pass me ___ butter.
2. ______ butter is a dairy product.
3. John, where’s ____ milk? Is it in ______ refrigerator or on ___ table?
4. ______ milk comes from cows and goats.
5. Tom usually has ______ wine with dinner.
6. Dinner’s ready. Shall I pour ______ wine?
7. I’m studying _____ English. I’m studying ______ grammar.
8. ______ grammar in this chapter isn’t easy.
9. ______ physics is my favorite subject.
10. Do you like _____ weather in this city?
11. _____ copper is used in electrical wiring.
12. _____ is free.
13. _____ is humid today.
14. _____ windows are closed. Please open them.
15. _____ windows are made of ____ glass.
16. We usually have _____ meat for dinner.
17. _____ meat we had for dinner last night was tough.
18. People used to use ____ candles for _____ light, but now they use ___ electricity.

**Exercise 10:** Use a/an/some or the in the following.
1. Yesterday I saw ___ dog and ___ cat. _____ dog was chasing ___ cat. ___ cat was chasing _____ a mouse. ___ mouse ran into ____ hole, but ____ hole was very small. ___ cat couldn’t get into _____ hole, so it ran up _____ tree. _____ dog tried to climb ____ tree too, but it couldn’t.
2. Yesterday I bought ______ clothes. I bought _____ suit, ___ shirt, and ___ tie. ___ suit is gray and comes with the west. _____ shirt is pale blue, and ___ tie has black and gray stripes.
3. Yesterday I saw _____ man and ____ woman. They were having ____ argument. ___ man was yelling at ____ woman, and ____ woman was shouting ____ man. I don’t know what ____ argument was about.
4. I had ___ soup and _____ sandwich for lunch. ___ soup was too salty, but ____ sandwich was pretty good.
   B: Oh? Where?
   A: On Grand Avenue. _____ man in _____ Volkswagen drove through a stop line and hit ____ bus.
   B: Was anyone hurt in _____ accident?
   A: I don’t think so. _____ man who was driving _____ Volkswagen got out of his car and seemed to be okay. His car was only slightly damaged. No one in ____ bus was hurt.
6. A: What did you do last weekend?
   B: I went on ____ picnic Saturday and saw _____ movie tonight.
   A: Did you have fun?
   B: ____ picnic was fun, but ____ movie was boring.
Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with a, an, some, the or no article.

1. A: Do you like ______ fruit?
   B: Very much.
2. A: I’m hungry.
   B: Would you like _____ fruit? How about ____ apple?
3. A: ______ fruit we bought at the market was fresh.
   B: That’s the best place to buy _____ fruit.
4. _____ gas is expensive nowadays.
5. _____ gas at Mack’s Service Station is cheaper than ___ gas at the Shell Station.
6. I need _____ gas. Let’s stop at the next service station.
7. Kathy bought ____ radio. She likes to listen to _____ music when she studies.
   B: No problem.
9. A: Do you see _____ man who is standing next to Janet?
   B: Yes, Who is he?
   A: He’s _____ president of this university.
10. A one-dollar bill has the picture of ______ president of the US.
11. A: What did you buy when you went shopping?
    B: I bought ___ blouse and _____ jewelry.
    A: What color is the blouse?
    B: Red.
12. A: Where’s my bookbag?
    B: It’s on ____ floor. Over there. In ____ corner next to ____ sofa.
13. We need to buy ______ furniture. I’d like to get ____ sofa and ____ easy chair.
14. _____ furniture is expensive these days.
15. _____ vegetarian doesn’t eat _____ meat.
16. Last week I read ___ book about ______ life of Gorbachev.
17. I enjoy _____ life.
18. A: Let’s go swimming in _____ lake today.
    B: That sounds like _____ good idea.
19. _____ lake is a body of _____ water that is smaller than _____ sea but larger than _____ pond. _____ ocean is larger than _____ sea.
20. During our vacation in Florida we walked along _____ beach in front of our hotel and looked at _____ ocean.

Exercise 12: All of the following sentences contain mistakes. Can you find the mistakes and correct them?

1. There are a lot of information in this book.
2. The oil is a natural resource.
3. Lions are wild animals.
4. I was late because there were too many traffic.
5. I caught two fishes.
6. Our teacher gives us too many homework.
8. I have an egg for breakfast.
9. There is many kind of trees in the world.
10. I’m studying the English.
11. I’m living in United States.
12. Only twelve student were in class yesterday.
13. I need some advices.
14. We all have a few problem in the life.

MORE TWO-WORD VERBS (SEPARABLE)

Cross out draw a line through
Do over do again
Fill in complete a sentence by writing in blank
Fill out write information in a form
Fill up fill completely with gas, water, tea, etc
Find out discover information
Give up quit (stop) doing something
Leave out omit
Start over start again
Tear down destroy a building
Tear off tear along a dotted or perforated line
Tear out of remove a piece of paper from a book
Tear up tear into a small pieces

Exercise 13: Complete the sentences with prepositions.
1. Emily Winslow’s name is supposed to be on the list, but it isn’t. Someone probably left it _______ by mistake.
2. I can’t solve this math problem. I give ________.
3. I’m not satisfied with my composition. I think I’ll do ________.
4. Dick has trouble figuring out what to say in his letter to his girlfriend. He started the letter _______ three times.
5. A: Good news! I’ve accepted at the University of Virginia.
   B: Great. When did you find ________?
   A: I got a letter in the mail today.
6. A: My roommate moved last week. He went to the post office before he left
and filled out a change-of address card, but I’m still getting some of his mail.  
B: Cross _____ the old address on a letter and write in his new one. Also write “please forward” on the letter. You don’t have to use another stamp.
7. How much does it cost to fill _____ your gas tank?
8. We’re doing an exercise. We’re filling _____ blanks with prepositions.
9. When I went to Dr. Green’s office for the first time, I had to fill _____ a long form about my health history.
10. I made a mistake on the check I was writing, so I tore it _____ and wrote another check.
11. An old building is in the way of the new highway through the city, so they tore the old building ________.
12. John tore a piece of paper ________ __________ his spiral notebook.
13. When I pay my Master Card bill I have to tear _____ the top portion of the bill along the perforated line and send it back with my check.

MORE TWO-WORD VERBS (NONSEPSRABLE)

Drop in (on) visit without calling first or without an invitation
Drop out (of) stop attending (school)
Fool around (with) have fun while wasting time
Get along (with) have a good relationship with
Get back (from) return from (a trip)
Get through (with) finish
Grow up (in) become an adult
Look out (for), watch out (for) be careful
Run out (for) finish the supply of something

Exercise 14: Complete the sentences with prepositions.
1. Look _____ ! There’s car coming.
2. Look _____. For that car!
3. Where did you grow ______?
4. I grew ______ ______ Springfield.
5. I couldn’t finish the examination. I ran ______ ______ time.
6. A: What did you do yesterday?
   B: Nothing much. I just fooled ________.
7. A: Hi, Chris! What’s up? I haven’t seen you in a long time. Where have you been?
   B: I went to California last week to visit my brother.
   A: Oh? When did you get ________ ________ California?
   B: Just yesterday.
8. A: Where’s Jack? He hasn’t been in class for at least two weeks.
B: He dropped __________ school.

9. A: Watch _______ _______ that truck!
   B: What truck?

10. A: What time do you expect to get _______ ______ your homework?
    B: In about an hour, as soon as I finish reading this chapter.

11. A: I haven’t seen the Grants for a long time. Let’s drop _____ _____ them this evening.
    B: We’d better call first. They may not like unexpected company.

12. A: I want to change my room in the dorm.
    B: Why?
    A: I don’t get _______ _______ with my roommate.

CHAPTER 11

NOUN CLAUSES

11-1 NOUN CLAUSES WHICH BEGIN WITH IF OR WHETHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES/NO QUESTIONS</th>
<th>NOUN CLAUSE</th>
<th>When a yes/no question is changed to a noun clause, if is used to introduce the clause.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Is John at home?</td>
<td>I don’t know if John at home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Does the bus stop here?</td>
<td>Do you know if the bus stops here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Did Alice go to Chicago?</td>
<td>I wonder if Alice went to Chicago.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) I don’t know if John at home or not.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) I don’t know whether John is at home.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) I don’t know whether John is at home or not.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When if introduces a noun clause the expression or not frequently comes at the end of the clause. Whether has the same meaning as if. Note: If and whether have the same meaning when they are used to introduce noun clauses. Both of them are used in spoken English and informal writing. In formal English whether is usually more...
appropriate than if. In informal English if is more common than whether.

Exercise 1: Change the questions into noun clauses.
1. Did Steve go to the bank? I don’t know if (whether) Steve went to the bank.
2. Where did Steve go? I don’t know where Steve ________.
3. Is Karen at home? Do you know ________________.
4. Where is Karen? I wonder ____________________.
5. How is Pat feeling today? I wonder ____________________.
6. Is Pat feeling better today? I wonder ____________________.
7. Does the bus stop here? Do you know ________________.
8. Where does the bus stop? I wonder ____________________.
9. Why is Elena absent today? The teacher wants to know ________________.
10. Where did Janet go last night? Do you know ________________.
12. Can Jerry speak French? I don’t know ____________________.
13. Where is the nearest drug store? I wonder ____________________.
14. Is Jane married? Sam wants to know ________________.
15. Is there life on other planets? No one knows ________________.

Exercise 2: Change the questions to noun clauses.
1. Will it rain tomorrow? I wonder ____________________.
2. What is an amphibian? Do you know ____________________.
3. Is a frog an amphibian? Can you tell me ____________________.
4. What’s on TV tonight? I wonder ____________________.
5. Where did she go? I don’t know ____________________.
6. Where is the post office? Could you please tell me ____________________.
7. What time is it? Could you please tell me ____________________.
8. How much does this book cost? Could you please tell me ____________________.

11-2 NOUN CLAUSES WHICH BEGIN WITH A QUESTION WORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INFORMATION QUESTION</th>
<th>NOUN CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Where does he live?</td>
<td>I don’t know where he lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) When did they leave?</td>
<td>Do you know when they left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) What did she say?</td>
<td>Please tell me what she said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Why is Tom absent today?</td>
<td>I don’t understand why Tom is absent today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. What does this word mean? Could you please tell me _______________.
10. What country is Ben from? Do you know _______________.
11. Why was Kathy absent from class yesterday? Do you know _______________.
12. How far is it to Moscow? I wonder _______________.
13. When does the semester end? Can you tell me _______________.
14. What is Sue talking about? I don’t understand _______________.
15. When did Dale arrive? I don’t know _______________.
16. Where can I buy a computer? Do you know _______________.

NOUN CLAUSES WHICH BEGIN WITH THAT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) I think that Mr. Jones is a good teacher.</td>
<td>A noun clause can be introduced by the word that. “That clauses” are often used as the objects of verbs which express mental activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) I hope that you can come to the party.</td>
<td>The word that is often omitted, especially in speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Mary realizes that she should study harder.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) I think that Mr. Jones is a good teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) I think Mr. Jones is a good teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMON VERBS FOLLOWED BY “THAT CLAUSES”.

- Assume that
- Believe that
- Discover that
- Dream that
- Guess that
- Hear that
- hope that
- know that
- learn that
- notice that
- predict that
- prove that
- realize that
- suppose that
- suspect that
- think that
- The verbs in the above list are those which are emphasized in the exercises. Some other common verbs that can be followed by “that clauses” are:

- agree that
- conclude that
- decide that
- demonstrate that
- doubt that
- fear that
- feel that
- figure out that
- find out that
- forget that
- imagine that
- indicate that
- observe that
- presume that
- pretend that
- read that
- recall that
- recognize that
- regret that
- remember that
- revel that
- show that
- teach that
- understand that
**Exercise 3:** Complete the sentences with the clauses in the list or with your own words.

All people are equal.
Flying in an airplane is safer than riding in a car.
He always twirls his mustache when he is nervous.
High school students in the United States don’t study as hard as the students in my country do.
A huge monster was chasing me.
I should study tonight.
I will get married someday.
I will have a peanut butter sandwich.
John “Cat Man” Smith stole Mrs. Adam’s jewelry.
Over half of the people in the world go hungry every day.
People are pretty much the same everywhere.
They are getting a divorce.

1. I’m hungry. I guess ________________ .
2. I have a test tomorrow. I suppose ____________ but I’d rather go to a movie.
3. Why are you afraid to fly in an airplane? Read this report. It proves ____________ .
4. Right now I’m single. I can’t predict my future exactly but I assume ____________ .
5. The earth is experiencing a population explosion. Scientists predict ____________ .
6. Last night I had a bad dream. In fact, it was a nightmare. I dreamed ____________ .
7. The police are investigating the burglary. They don’t have much evidence, but they suspect ____________ .
8. My neighbors, Mr. And Mrs. Freeman don’t get along with each other. They argue all the time. I’m not one to gossip, but I’ve heard ________________ .
9. My cousin feels that people in the US are unfriendly, but I disagree with them. I’ve discovered ____________ .
10. I’ve learned many things about life in the US since I came here. For example, I’ve learned ____________ .
11. I always know when Paul is nervous. Have you ever noticed ________________ ?
12. I believe it’s wrong to judge another person on the basis of race, religion or sex. I believe ________________ .
13. World hunger is a serious problem. Do you realize ________________ .

**Exercise 4:** Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. I believe that …… 
2. I assume that ……
3. I predict that ……
4. I’ve heard that ……
5. I’m hungry. I guess ________________ .
6. I have a test tomorrow. I suppose ____________ but I’d rather go to a movie.
7. Why are you afraid to fly in an airplane? Read this report. It proves ____________ .
8. I believe it’s wrong to judge another person on the basis of race, religion or sex. I believe ________________ .
9. World hunger is a serious problem. Do you realize ________________ .
5. I guess that ............
6. I suppose that ............
7. I suspect that ............

12. I’ve discovered that ............
13. Did you know that ............
14. Last night I dreamed that ............

11-3 SUBSTITUTING SO FOR “THAT CLAUSE” IN CONVERSATIONAL RESPONSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) A: Is Pedro from Mexico?</th>
<th>Think, believe and hope are frequently followed by so in conversational English in response to a yes/no question.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: I think so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) A: Does Judy live in the dorm?</td>
<td>Negative usage of think so and believe so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I believe so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) A: Did you pass the test?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I hope so.</td>
<td>Negative usage of hope in conversational responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) A: Is Nina from Russia?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I don’t think so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) A: Is Jack married?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I don’t believe so.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) A: Did you fail the test?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: I hope not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5: Give the full idea of Speaker B’s answers to A’s questions by using a “that clause”.

1. A: Is Karen going to be home tonight?  
   B: I think so (I think that Karen is going to be home tonight).
2. A: Is the library open on Sunday evenings?  
   B: I believe so.
3. A: Does Ann speak Spanish?  
   B: I don’t think so.
4. A: Are we going to have a test in grammar tomorrow?  
   B: I don’t believe so.
5. A: Will Bob be at the party tonight?  
   B: I hope so.
6. A: Will your plane ticket cost more than $300?  
   B: I hope not.

11-4 OTHER USES OF “THAT CLAUSES”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) I’m sure that the bus stops here.</th>
<th>“That clauses” can follow certain expressions with be + adjective or be + past participle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) I’m glad that you’re feeling better today.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) I’m sorry that I missed class today.  
d) I was disappointed that Mary couldn’t come to the party.  

The word “that” can be omitted with no change of meaning:  
I’m sure the bus stops here.  

e) It is true that the world is round  
f) It is a fact that the world is round.  

Two very common expressions followed by “that clauses” are:  
It is true that  
It is a fact (that)  

COMMON EXPRESSIONS FOLLOWED BY THAT CLAUSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>That Clause</th>
<th>That Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be afraid that</td>
<td>be happy that</td>
<td>it is true that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be aware that</td>
<td>be pleased that</td>
<td>it is a fact that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be certain that</td>
<td>be sorry that</td>
<td>be fortunate that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be convinced that</td>
<td>be sure that</td>
<td>be proud that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be disappointed that</td>
<td>be surprised that</td>
<td>be shocked that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be glad that</td>
<td>be amazed that</td>
<td>be terrified that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be ashamed that</td>
<td>be furious that</td>
<td>be thrilled that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be delighted that</td>
<td>be lucky that</td>
<td>be worried that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 12

QUOTED SPEECH AND REPORTED SPEECH

12-1 QUOTED SPEECH VS. REPORTED SPEECH

QUOTED SPEECH: Quoted speech refers to reproducing a speaker’s exact words. Quotation marks are used.

REPORTED SPEECH: Reported speech refers to reproducing the idea of a speaker’s words. Not all of the speaker’s exact words are used: verb forms and pronouns may change. Quotation marks are not used.

12-2 VERB FORM USAGE IN REPORTED SPEECH: FORMAL SEQUENCE OF TENSES

QUOTED SPEECH                             REPORTED SPEECH

a) He said, “I work hard”                  He said he worked hard.

b) He said, “I’m working hard”             He said he was working hard.

c) He said, “I have worked hard”           He said he had worked hard.
d) He said “I worked hard”  
He said he had worked hard.

e) He said, “I’m going to work hard”  
He said he was going to work hard.

f) He said, “I will work hard”  
He said he would work hard.

g) He said, “I can work hard”  
He said he could work hard.

h) He said, “I may work hard”  
He said he might work hard.

i) He said, “I have to work hard”  
He said he had to work hard.

j) He said, “I must work hard”  
He said he had to work hard.

k) He said, “I should work hard”  
He said he should work hard.

l) He said, “He ought to work hard”  
He said he ought to work hard.

**Exercise 6: Change the quoted speech to reported speech.**

1. Jim said, “I’m sleepy” ____________________________________________.
2. Sally said, “I don’t like chocolate” __________________________________.
3. Mary said, “I’m planning to take a trip” ____________________________.
4. Tom said, “I’ve already eaten lunch” ______________________________.
5. Linda said, “I called my doctor” ____________________________________.
6. Mr. Rice said, “I’m going to go to Chicago” __________________________.
7. Fred said, “I will come to the meeting” ______________________________.
8. Jean said, “I can’t afford to buy a new car” __________________________.
9. Martha said, “I may go to the library” ______________________________.
10. Tom said, “I have to finish my work” ________________________________.
11. Sue said, “I must talk to Professor Reed” ____________________________.
12. Alice said, “I should visit my uncle” ________________________________.

12-3 USING SAY VS. TELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) Ann said (that) she was hungry.</th>
<th><strong>Say</strong> is followed immediately by a noun clause.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) Ann told me that she was hungry.</td>
<td><strong>Tell</strong> is not followed immediately by a noun clause. <strong>Tell</strong> is followed immediately by a (pronoun object and then by a noun clause)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12-4 USING ASK IF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/no question</th>
<th>Noun clause</th>
<th><strong>Ask</strong>, not say or tell is used to report yes/no questions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Bob said to me, “Are you hungry?”</td>
<td>Bob asked me if I was hungry.</td>
<td><strong>Whether</strong> has the same meaning as if.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Bob asked me <strong>if</strong> I was hungry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Bob asked me <strong>whether</strong> I was hungry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d) Bob wanted to know if I was hungry.

In addition to ask, want to know is frequently used to report yes/no questions.

**Exercise 7:** Practice using asked if.
Example: Are you married? Bob asked me if I was married.

1. Do you know my cousin?
2. Are you hungry?
3. Can you speak French?
4. Did you enjoy your vacation?
5. Are you going to take another English course?
6. Will you be at home tonight?
7. Have you ever been in Mexico?
8. Can you hear me?
9. Are you listening to me?
10. Do you need any help?
11. Did you finish your homework?
12. Do you think it’s going to rain?
13. Do you know how to cook?
14. Do you know whether or not Jim is married?
15. Have you ever been in Russia?
16. Did you move to a new apartment?
17. Are you going to call me tonight?

**Exercise 8:** Complete the sentences by changing the quoted speech to reported speech. Practice using the formal sequence of tenses.
1. Jane said, “Are you tired?” ____________________________.
2. Bob said, “Where do you live?” ____________________________.
3. He said, “Do you live in the dorm?” ____________________________.
4. I said, “I have my own apartment”. ____________________________.
5. He said, “I’m looking for a new apartment”. ____________________________.
6. He said, “I don’t like living in the dorm”. ____________________________.
7. I said, “Do you want to move with me?” ____________________________.
8. He said, “Where is your apartment?” ____________________________.
9. I said, “I live on Seventh Avenue”. ____________________________.
10. He said, “I can’t move until the end of the semester”. ____________________________.
11. He said, “I will cancel my dorm contract at the end of the semester”. ____________________________.
Exercise 9: Complete the sentences by changing the sentences in quotation marks to noun clauses. Practice using the formal sequence of tenses.
1. “Where do you live?” Tom asked ______________.
2. “Do you live in the dorm?” He asked me ______________.
3. “I stole the money?” The thief admitted ______________.
4. “Where’s Gloria?” Ed asked ______________.
5. “I’m going to quit school” Jessica announced ______________.
6. “Did you mail the letter?” Tim asked me ______________.
7. “What are you thinking about?” Karen asked me ______________.
8. “I have to go to the drug store”. Steve said ______________.
9. “I can’t pick you up at the airport”. Alice told me ______________.
10. “I’ll take a taxi”. I told her ______________.
11. “Do you like spaghetti?” Don asked me ______________.
12. “I made a mistake”. Carol admitted ______________.
13. “The final exam will be on the 15th”. The teacher announced ______________.

EXERCISE 10: Read the dialogues and complete the sentences.
1. A: Oh, no! I forgot my briefcase! What am I going to do?
   B: I don’t know.
   When Bill got on the bus he realized that he had forgotten his briefcase.
2. A: Where’s your bicycle, Jimmy?
   B: I sold it to a friend of mine.
   A: You what?
   Yesterday I asked my son where his bicycle ______ . He told me that he _____ it to a friend of his. I was flabbergasted.
3. A: Look at this!
   B: What?
   A: My test paper. I got an “F”. I’m sorry I didn’t study harder.
   When George got his paper back he was sorry that he _______ harder.
4. A: The bus is supposed to be here in three minutes. Hurry up! I’m afraid we’ll miss it.
   B: I’m ready. Let’s go.
   I told my friend to hurry because I was afraid that we _______ the bus.
5. A: Can you swim?
   B: Yes.
   A: Thank heavens.
When the canoe tipped over I was glad that my friend _______________.

6. A: Do you want to go downtown?
   B: I can’t. I have to study.
   When I asked Karen if she ______ to go downtown she said that she ______
   Because she _______________.

7. A: Ow! My finger really hurts! I’m sure I broke it.
   B: Let me see.
   When Nancy fell down, she was sure that she ______ her finger.

   B: He went to Chicago to visit his sister.
   When I got to the party, I asked my friend where Jack _______. I was
   surprised that he ______ there. My friend told me that ______ Jack ______ to
   Chicago to visit his sister.

9. A: Will you be home in time for dinner?
   B: I’ll be home around 5:30.
   My wife asked me if I ______ home in time for dinner. I told her that
   I ______ home around 5:30.

10. A: Have you ever been in Mexico?
    B: Yes, I have. Several times.
    I asked George if he ______ in Mexico. Her said that he ______ there
    several times.

12-5 USING VERB + INFINITIVE TO REPORT SPEECH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quoted speech</th>
<th>Reported speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Joe said, ”Please come to my party”.</td>
<td>Joe invited me to come to his party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Joe said, “Can you come to my party?””</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporting speech: Common verbs followed by a (pro)noun object and an infinitive.

advise someone to         invite someone to         remind someone to
ask someone to            order someone to         tell someone to
encourage someone to      permit someone to         warn someone to
allow to someone          convince someone to      instruct someone to
beg someone to            direct someone to         persuade someone to
challenge someone to      permit someone to         warn someone to

Exercise 11: Complete each sentence with an infinitive phrase which, combined with
the main verb (invited, advised, etc.) reports the idea of the speaker’s words.

1. Joe said, “Please come to my party”.
2. My teacher said, “I think you should take another English course”.
3. Mrs. Jacobson said, “You may use the phone”.
4. The doctor said, “Take a deep breath”.
5. My mother said, “Make an appointment with the dentist”.
6. My friend said, “I think I should take a long vacation”.
7. The Smiths said, “Would you like to come to our house for dinner?”
8. My friend said, “You should see a doctor about the pain in your knee”.
9. The judge said, “You must pay a fine of fifty dollars”.
10. Bill said, “Don’t touch that hot pot”.
11. Sue said, “Don’t buy a used car”.
12. Mr. Gray said, “Don’t play in the street”.

**Exercise 12:** Following are some dialogues. Report the first speaker’s words.
1. Joe: Would you like to go to a movie with me?
   Mary: Yes.
2. Dr. Miller: You should lose five pounds.
   Fred: I’ll try.
3. Ms. Holt: Could you please open the door for me?
   Tom: I’d be happy to.
4. Nancy: Call me around five.
   Me: Okay.
5. Mr. Ward: You may have a cookie and a glass of milk.
   The children: Thanks, Dad.
6. Prof. Larson: You should take a physics course.
   Me: Oh?
7. The police officer: Put your hands on top of your head!
   The thief: Who? Me? I didn’t do anything!
8. Jack: Don’t worry about me.
   His mother: I won’t.
9. Sue: Don’t forget to call me.
   Me: I won’t.
10. Alice: Don’t forget to lock the door.
    Her roommate: Okay.
11. Mrs. Peterson: Please don’t slam the door.
    Us: Okay, mom.
12. Prof. Roth: Don’t look directly at the sun during a solar eclipse.
    Us: Okay.

**Exercise 13: Error analysis.** All of the following sentences contain mistakes in grammar. Can you find the mistakes and correct them?
1. She asked me that I wanted to go to the zoo.
2. Tom said me where do you live.
3. Bob asked me that I was hungry.
4. Ann told that she had enjoyed the party.
5. Kathy asked me open the window.
6. My friend told to me that she understood my problem.
7. My mother asked me when am I coming home?
8. Do you know where is the nearest gas station?
9. David invited me for eating dinner with him.
10. I asked Tom that when will your plane arrive.
11. I told Bobby don’t pull the cat’s tail.
12. Ann said, Are you tired?

12-6 SOME TROUBLEsome VERBS: ADVICE, SUGGEST AND RECOMMEND

| a) Tom advise me to call a doctor. | a) and b) have the same meaning. |
| b) Tom advised me calling a doctor. |  |
| c) Tom suggested calling a doctor. | Suggest and recommend can also be followed immediately by a gerund. |
| d) Tom recommended calling a doctor. |  |
| e) CORRECT: Tom suggested that I should call a doctor. | Suggest and recommend cannot be followed by a (pro) noun object and infinitive, but they can be followed by a “that clause” in which should be used. |
| f) INCORRECT: Tom suggested me to call a doctor. |  |

**Exercise 14:** Complete the sentences. Give the idea of the speaker’s words.
1. The doctor said, “You should lose weight”.
2. My teacher said, “You should study harder”.
3. Mr. Madison said, “Why don’t you buy a Toyota?”
4. Mary said, “Let’s go to a movie”.
5. Don said, “You should see a doctor about that problem.”
6. Sharon said, “I think you should go to Iowa State University”.

**Exercise 15:** Work in pairs. Each pair should create a short dialogue based on one of the given situations.

**SAMPLE DIALOGUE**

Ann: Would you like to go to the zoo tomorrow?
Bob: I can’t. I have to study.
Ann: That’s too bad. Are you sure you can’t go? It’ll take only a few hours.
Bob: Well, maybe I can study in the morning and then go to the zoo in the afternoon.
Ann: Great! What time do you want to go?
Bob: Let’s go around two o’clock.

CHAPTER 13

USING WISH; USING IF

13-1 EXPRESSING WISHES ABOUT THE PRESENT/FUTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The true situation</th>
<th>Expressing a wish about that situation</th>
<th>People often make wishes when they want reality to be different, to be exactly the opposite of the true situation. A noun clause usually follows wish. Special verb forms are used in the noun clause. When a speaker expresses a wish about a present situation, s/he uses a past verb form.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know how to dance.</td>
<td>a) I wish I knew how to dance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t have a bike.</td>
<td>b) I wish I had a bike.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron has to work tonight.</td>
<td>c) Ron wishes he didn’t have work tonight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t speak Chinese.</td>
<td>d) I wish I could speak Chinese.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m not home in bed.</td>
<td>e) I wish I were home in bed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s cold today.</td>
<td>f) I wish it weren’t cold today.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We aren’t in Hawaii.</td>
<td>g) We wish we were in Hawaii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 1: Use the given information to complete the sentences.
1. I don’t have a car. I wish I had a car.
2. Alice doesn’t have a car. Alice wishes she __________.
3. I have a cold. I wish I __________.
4. I don’t know how to swim. I wish I __________.
5. I live in the dorm. I wish I __________.
6. I can’t speak French. I wish I __________.
7. It isn’t Saturday. I wish it __________.
8. I have to study for a test. I wish I __________.
9. Bob has to get up at 6:00 a.m. Bob wishes he __________.
10. Mary isn’t here. I wish Mary __________.

Exercise 2: Study the examples and then complete the sentences.
1. I don’t have a car, but I wish I did.
2. I have to study tonight, but I wish I ____________________.
3. I can’t speak Italian, but I wish I ____________________.
4. I’m not tall, but I wish I ____________________.
5. I don’t know Mary Smith, but I wish I ____________________.
6. I can’t dance very well, but I wish I ____________________.
7. I have to take a history course, but I wish I ____________________.
8. I’m not a good cook, but I wish I ____________________.
9. Jack has to go to the Laundromat, but he wishes he ____________________.
10. It’s too cold to go swimming today, but I wish it ____________________.
11. Sally can’t afford to take a vacation in Hawaii, but she wishes she ____________________.
12. I have to clean my apartment, but I wish I ____________________.

Exercise 3: Complete the following conversations.
1. A: Can you go to Jim’s party tonight?
   B: No, I can’t, but I wish I could.
2. A: Are you a good musician?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
3. A: Do you smoke?
   B: Yes, ____________, but I wish ________________.
4. A: Does your son know how to play a musical instrument?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
5. A: Do you have to take the bus to work?
   B: Yes, ____________, but I wish ________________.
6. A: Is Maria in your class?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
7. A: Do you understand what Professor Martin is taking about?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
8. A: Do you know the people who live in the apartment next to yours?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
9. A: Is your roommate neat?
   B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
10. A: Are the students always on time for class?
    B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
11. A: Do you have enough time to drink a cup of coffee between classes?
    B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
12. A: Can you come over to my house for dinner tomorrow night?
    B: I’m sorry, but I ____________. I wish ________________.
13. A: Is there a grocery store near your apartments?
    B: No, ____________, but I wish ________________.
14. A: Is there a museum in this town?
B: No, _________ , but I wish ______________ .

13-2 EXPRESSSSING WISHES ABOUT THE PAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The true situation</th>
<th>Making a wish about the Past</th>
<th>The past perfect is used after wish when people make wishes about a past time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I didn’t study for the test</td>
<td>a) I wish I had studied for the test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim didn’t finish his work</td>
<td>b) Jim wishes he had finished his work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went to the meeting</td>
<td>c) I wish I hadn’t gone to the meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 4. Use the given information to make sentences with wish.

THE TRUE SITUATION                              MAKING A WISH
1. Bobby didn’t tell me the truth.             I wish Bobby had told me the truth.
2. I didn’t call my friend last night.          I wish _______________________
3. I didn’t cash a check yesterday.            I wish _______________________
4. Tom spent all of his money yesterday.       Tom wishes ____________________
5. I didn’t go to class yesterday.             I wish _______________________
6. Ann didn’t finish high school.              Ann wishes _____________________
7. Jerry wasn’t at the meeting last week.      I wish _______________________
8. Jerry isn’t here today.                     I wish _______________________
9. Fred doesn’t understand my problem.         I wish _______________________

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.
1. It took me three days to get to Chicago by bus. I wish I (fly) there instead of taking the bus.
2. I miss my family. I wish they (be) here now.
3. The kitchen is a mess this morning. I wish I (wash) the dishes last night.
4. I’d like to wear my black suit to the meeting today, but it’s wrinkled and dirty. I wish I (take) it to the cleaner’s last week.
5. I have to walk up three flights of stairs to get to my apartment. I wish my apartment building (have) an elevator.
6. I wish I (can remember) where I put the pliers. I can’t find them anywhere.
7. I wish I (know) more English.
8. Sue bought a used car a couple of months ago. It’s given her nothing but trouble. She wishes she (buy, not) it.
9. I’m tired today. I wish I (stay up, not) late last night.
10. I’d like to go camping this weekend. I wish the weather (be, not) so cold.
11. You told me to save a little money out of each of my pay checks, but I didn’t. I wish I (take) your advice.
12. My brother goes to school in another city. He came here last Friday to spend a few days with me. I wish he (have to, not) leave today. I wish he (can spend) a few days here.

Exercise 6. Complete the following conversations. Use the auxiliary verbs in the completions.
1. A: Did you go to the party last night?
   B: Yes, I did, but I wish I hadn’t. It was boring.
2. A: Did you eat breakfast this morning?
   B: No, _______ , but I wish __________. I’m hungry. My stomach is growling.
3. A: Do you exercise regularly?
   B: No, _______ , but I wish __________. I feel better when I exercise regularly.
4. A: Did you study for the test?
   B: No, I _____ , but I wish __________. I got an “F” on it.
5. A: Are you a good artist?
   B: No, ______ , but I wish ______. I’d like to be able to draw.
6. A: Did you go to the movie last night?
   B: Yes, _______ , but I wish __________. It was a waste of time and money.
7. A: Do you have to eat at the student cafeteria?
   B: Yes, _______ , but I wish ________. The food is lousy.
8. A: Can you speak Chinese?
   B: No, _______ , but I wish __________.
9. A: Is it hard to learn a second language?
   B: Yes, __________ , but I wish __________.
10. A: Did you go to the meeting last night?
    B: No, __________, but I wish __________.

Exercise 7. ORAL. Answer no. Use wish.
1. Did you study last night?                          10. Can you play the piano?
2. Did you go to bed early last night?            11. Are full of energy today?
3. Do you have a car?                                12. Do you live in an apartment?
4. Are you rich?                                         13. Is the weather nice today?
5. Can you speak German?                        14. Do you know how to type?
6. Did you eat breakfast?                               15. Do you have to go to class tomorrow?
7. Is Peter here today?                               
8. Do you know how to dance?                         

9. Did Ann help you with your homework?

**Exercise 8.** ORAL. Make wishes based on the given situations. Try to think of as many possible wishes as you can for each situation.
Example: I’m hungry. I wish ……..
   1. I wish I had eaten breakfast.
   2. I wish I had a candy bar.
   3. I wish I could go to the cafeteria and get a hamburger.
   4. I wish I weren’t in class right now.
   5. I wish I didn’t have to go to another class after this one.
   6. I wish the classroom were a restaurant and I had a steak in front of me instead of my grammar book.

1. I’m tired. I wish ……..
2. I’m broke. I wish ……..
3. The weather is ….. today. I wish ……..
4. I live in the dorm. I wish ……..
5. I don’t have many talents. I wish ……..
6. I’m very busy. I have a lot of things to get done today. I wish ……..
7. There are some things about myself and my life that I would like to change. I wish ……..

**Exercise 9.** Complete the sentences with words in brackets.
1. TRUE SITUATION: I don’t have enough time.
   I wish I (have) enough time.
   If I (have) enough time, I (go) to the park.
2. TRUE SITUATION: I don’t have enough money.
   I wish I (have) enough money.
   If I (have) enough money, I (fly) home this weekend.
3. TRUE SITUATION: It’s cold today.

---

**13-3 USING IF: CONTRARY-TO-FACT IN THE PRESENT/FUTURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True situation:</th>
<th>a) I don’t have enough money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making a wish:</td>
<td>b) I wish I had enough money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using IF:</td>
<td>c) If I had enough money I would buy a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) If I had enough money I could buy a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True situation:</td>
<td>e) The weather isn’t nice today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a wish:</td>
<td>f) I wish the weather were nice today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using IF:</td>
<td>g) If the weather were nice today I would go for a walk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If* is often used to talk about situations that are contrary to fact.
I wish it (be, not) cold today.
If it (be, not) cold today, I (go) swimming.

4. TRUE SITUATION: I don’t know how to swim.
   I wish I (know) how to swim.
   If I (know) how to swim, I (go) to the beach with you.

5. TRUE SITUATION: I don’t understand this sentence.
   I wish I (understand) this sentence.
   If I (understand) this sentence, I (explain) it to you.

6. TRUE SITUATION: I have to go to class today.
   I wish I (have to go, not) to class today.
   If (I have to go, not) to class today, I (go) shopping or visit my friends.

7. TRUE SITUATION: It isn’t Saturday.
   I wish it (be) Saturday.
   If it (be) Saturday, I (go) to the beach.

8. TRUE SITUATION: I’m not rich.
   I wish I (be) rich.
   If I (be) rich, I (live) on a farm and (raise) horses.

**Exercise 10.** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.
1. Jim doesn’t study hard. If he (study) harder, he (get) better grades.
2. The weather isn’t nice. I (take) a walk, if the weather (be) nice.
3. My wife and I want to buy a house but houses are too expensive. We (buy) a house if we (have) enough money for a downpayment.
4. If money (grow) on trees all of us (be) rich.
5. Life (be) boring if everyone (have) the same opinions about everything.
6. If I (be) you I (tell) Jim the truth.
7. Airplane tickets are expensive. If they (be) cheap I (fly) to Paris for the weekend.
8. I wish I (have) a camera. I (take) a picture of the sunset tonight if I (have) a camera.
9. The student cafeteria is relatively inexpensive but the food isn’t very good. I (eat) there all the time if the food (be) better.
10. Sometimes our teacher gives surprise quizzes. If I (teach) this English class I (give, not) surprise quizzes.
11. I wish I (have) a car. If I (have) a car I (drive) to school.
12. I’m very tired tonight. If I (be, not) tired I (go) to the movie with you.

**Exercise 11. ORAL. What would you do if you were …. ?**

1. a bird
2. a mountain climber
3. an artist
4. a bird
5. a mountain climber
6. an artist
Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Some of the sentences express true situations and some of the sentences express contrary-to-fact situations.
1. Maybe I will have enough time tonight. If I (have) enough time I (write) a letter to my folks.
2. I won’t have enough time tonight. But if I (have) enough time I (write) a letter to my folks.
3. Maybe I will have enough money. If I (have) enough money I (buy) a ticket to the rock concert.
4. Unfortunately, I don’t have enough money. But if I (have) enough money I (buy) a ticket to the rock concert.
5. Maybe I will buy a car. If I (buy) a car I (drive) to Virginia Beach to take a dip.
6. I’m not going to buy a car. But if I (buy) a car I (drive) to Virginia Beach to take a dip.

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with your own words.
1. If I have enough money ……………..
2. If I had enough money ……………..
3. If I have enough time ……………..
4. If I had enough time ……………..
5. If the weather is nice tomorrow ……………..
6. If the weather were nice today …………….
7. If you studied hard ……………………..
8. If you study hard ……………………..
9. I would get fat if ……………………..
10. You will lose weight if …………………..

13-4 USING IF: CONTRARY-TO-FACT IN THE PAST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True situation:</th>
<th>Making a wish:</th>
<th>Using if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) I didn’t have enough money (last year, yesterday)</td>
<td>b) I wish I had had enough money.</td>
<td>c) if I had had enough money I would have bought a car.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the speaker talks about
True situation:  d) The weather wasn’t nice (yesterday, last week).
Making a wish: e) I wish the weather had been nice.
Using if: f) If the weather had been nice I would have gone out of town.

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.
1. TRUE SITUATION: I didn’t have enough time yesterday.
   I wish I (have) enough time yesterday.
   If I (have) enough time yesterday, I (go) to the park.
2. TRUE SITUATION: I didn’t have enough money last night.
   I wish I (have) enough money last night.
   If I (have) enough money last night, I (go) to a show.
3. TRUE SITUATION: Mary didn’t come to my party last week.
   I wish she (come) to my party.
   If she (come) to my party, she (meet) my brother.
4. TRUE SITUATION: It was cold yesterday.
   I wish it (be, not) cold yesterday.
   If it (be, not) cold yesterday, I (go) swimming.
5. TRUE SITUATION: Jack didn’t study for the test.
   Jack wishes he (study) for the test.
   If he (study) for the test, he (pass) it.

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets.
1. I didn’t feel good yesterday. If I (feel) better, I (come) to class yesterday.
2. I don’t feel good today. If I (feel) better, I (take) a walk in the park today.
3. I have a cold today, but I will probably feel better tomorrow. If I (feel) better tomorrow, I (go) to class.
4. I’m sorry that you didn’t come to the party. If you (come), you (have) a good time.
5. I didn’t know that Bob was sick. If I (know) he was sick, I (take) him some chicken soup.
6. I’m tired. If I (be, not) tired, I (help) you.
7. Snow is predicted tomorrow. If it (snow) tomorrow, I (stay) home.
8. I may have a dollar. Let me look in my wallet. If I (have) a dollar, I (lend) it to you.
9. I don’t have any money. If I (have) a dollar I (lend) it to you.
10. I didn’t have a dollar yesterday. If I (have) a dollar yesterday, I (lend) it to you.
11. I didn’t know it was your birthday yesterday. I wish you (tell) me. I (get) you a present if I (know) it was your birthday yesterday.
12. Why didn’t you tell me when your plane was supposed to arrive? If you (tell) me I (pick) you up at the airport.

Exercise 16. Answer the questions in complete sentences.
1. Where would you be right now if you weren’t in class?
2. What would you have done yesterday if you hadn’t come to class?
3. What would you do today if you had enough time?
4. What would you have done yesterday if you had had enough time?
5. What would you buy if you had enough time?
6. What would you have bought yesterday if you had had enough money?
7. What would you do if you had a fire in this building?
8. If you had your own plane where would you go for dinner tonight?
9. What would happen if there were a nuclear war?
10. What would you do tonight if you didn’t have to study?

APPENDIX 1

CAPITALIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capitalize the following:</th>
<th>a) We saw a movie last night. It was very good.</th>
<th>Capitalize = use a big letter, not a small letter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The first word of a sentence</td>
<td>I met George Adams yesterday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The names of people</td>
<td>I met Professor Steiner yesterday.</td>
<td>Compare:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I saw a doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I saw Doctor Wilson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Titles used with the names of people.</td>
<td>I was born in April. Bob arrived on Friday. It snowed on Thanksgiving Day.</td>
<td>Note: seasons are not capitalized: spring, summer ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Months, days, holidays</td>
<td>Russia, Asia, the Volga River, the Lake of Baikal, the Rocky Mountains,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The names of courses | I take English.
---|---
The names of languages | She speaks fluent French.
The names of religions | Tatar is a Moslem

**Exercise 1. Add capital letters where necessary.**
1. *we’re going* to have a test next Friday.
2. Do you know Richard Smith? He is a professor at this university.
3. Professor Smith teaches at the University of Virginia.
4. The Nile River flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
5. John is a Catholic, Ali is a Moslem.
6. Anna speaks French, she studied in France for two years.
7. I’m taking a history course this semester.
8. I’m taking Modern European History 101 this semester.
9. We went to Vancouver, British Columbia, for our vacation last summer.
10. Venezuela is a Spanish-speaking country.
11. Canada is in North America*.
12. Canada is north of the United States.
13. The sun rises in the east.
14. The Mississippi River flows south.

**Exercise 2. Add capital letters where necessary.**
1. We don’t have class on Saturday.
2. I’m taking Biology 101 this semester.
3. I’m taking History, English and Calculus this semester.
4. We went to a zoo. We went to Brookfield Zoo in Chicago.
5. I live on a nice street. I live at 2558 Olive Street.
6. We went to Canada last summer. We went to Montreal in July.
7. I like Chinese food.
8. The religion of Saudi Arabia is Islam.
9. She works for the Xerox Corporation. It’s a very large corporation.
10. Pedro is from Latin America.
11. Are you going to go to the University of Oregon or Oregon State University?
12. I voted for Senator Jones. A senator is an important person.

* When *north, south, east and west* refer to the direction on a compass, they are not capitalized: Japan is *east* of China.
  When they are part of a geographical name, they are capitalized: Japan is in the Far *East*. 
APPENDIX 2

PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS WITH VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

A  be       absent from
    be       accustomed to
    be       acquainted with
    to admire (someone) for something
    be       afraid of
    to agree with (someone) about something
    be       angry at/with
    to apologize to (someone) for something
    to apply to (a place) for something
    to approve of
    to argue with (someone) about something
    to arrive at (a building, a room)
    to arrive in (a city, a country)
    to ask (someone) for something
    to ask (someone) about something

B  be       bad for
    to believe in
    to belong to
    bored be/by
    to borrow (something) from someone

C  be       clear to
    to compare (X) to/with (Y)
    to complain to (someone) about something
    to consist of
    crowded with

D  to depend on/upon (someone) for something
    be       different from
    disappointed in
    divorced from
    done with
    to dream about/of
    drunk on
E  be  engaged to
equal to
excited about
to excuse (someone) for something
exhausted from

F  be  familiar to
famous for
finished with
to forgive (someone) for something
friendly to/with
frightened of/by
full of

G  be  to get rid of
gone from
good for
to graduate from

H  to happen to
to hear from
to hear about/of
to help (someone) with something
to hope for
be  hungry for

I  to insist on
be  interested in
to introduce (someone) to someone
to invite (someone) to something
be  involved in

K  be  kind to
to know about

L  to laugh at
to listen to
to look at
to look after
to look for
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| M | be mad at  
married to  
matter to  
the matter with  |
| N | be nice to  
opposed to  |
| P | to pay for  
be polite to  
prepared for  
to protect (X) from (Y)  
be proud of  |
| Q | be qualified for  |
| R | be ready for  
related to  
to rely on/upon  
be responsible for  |
| S | be satisfied with  
scared of/by  
to search for  
to separate (X) from (Y)  
be similar to  
to speak to/with (someone) about something  
to stare at  |
| T | to talk to/with (someone) about something  
be terrified of/by  
to thank (someone) for something  
be thirsty for  
tired from  
to travel to  
tired of  |
to wait for
  to wait on
be worried about

TWO-WORD VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Verb I</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ask out</td>
<td>ask someone to go on a date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>call back</td>
<td>return a phone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>call off</td>
<td>cancel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>call on</td>
<td>ask to speak in class</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>call up</td>
<td>make a phone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cross out</td>
<td>draw a line through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>do over</td>
<td>do again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drop in (on)</td>
<td>visit without calling first or without an invitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drop out (of)</td>
<td>stop attending school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>figure out</td>
<td>find a solution to a problem</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fill in</td>
<td>complete a sentence by writing in a blank</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fill out</td>
<td>write information in a form (e.g. an application form)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fill up</td>
<td>fill completely with gas, water, coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>find out</td>
<td>discover information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fool around (with)</td>
<td>have fun while wasting time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>get along (with)</td>
<td>have a good relationship with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get back (from)</td>
<td>return from a trip</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get in (into)</td>
<td>enter a car, a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get off</td>
<td>leave a bus, an airplane, a train, a subway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get on</td>
<td>enter a bus, an airplane, a train, a subway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get out (of)</td>
<td>leave a car, a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get over</td>
<td>recover from an illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get through (with)</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>give back</td>
<td>return something to someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>give up</td>
<td>quit doing something or quit trying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grow up (in)</td>
<td>become an adult</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
H  hand in ............................... give homework, test papers to a teacher
hand out ............................... give something to this person, to that
person, then to another person, etc.
hang up ............................... 1. hang on a hanger or a hook. 2. end a
a phone call

K  keep on ............................... continue

L  leave out ............................... omit
look out (for) ........................... be careful
look up ............................... look for information in a reference

M  make up ............................... invent

P  pay back ............................... return money to someone
pick up ............................... lift
put away ............................... put something in its usual or proper place
put back ............................... return something to its original place
put down ............................... stop holding or carrying
put off ............................... postpone
put on ............................... put clothes on one’s body
put out ............................... extinguish (stop) a fire, a cigarette

R  run into ............................... meet by chance
run out (of) ............................ finish the supply of something

S  shut off ............................... stop a machine, a light, turn off
start over ............................... start again

T  take off ............................... remove clothes from one’s body
tear down ............................... destroy a building
tear out (of) ........................... detach, tear along a dotted line
tear up ............................... tear into small pieces
throw away/out ........................ put in the trash, discard
try on ............................... put on clothing to see if it fits
turn down ............................... decrease the volume
turn off ............................... stop a machine, a light, shut off
turn on ............................... begin a machine or a light
turn up ............................... increase the volume
W

wake up ....................... stop sleeping
watch out (for) ................. be careful
write down ..................... write a note on a piece of paper
Н.А. Клушин

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR. YOU CAN’T DO WITHOUT IT

Учебное пособие по грамматике английского языка

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