

Keith S. Folse

Clear Grammar

1

Activities for Spoken and
Written Communication

Clear Grammar 1

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Written Communication

Keith S. Folse

Ann Arbor

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To the Teacher

Clear Grammar 1 is part of a three-volume series of grammar books for beginning to low-intermediate level students of English as a second or foreign language. Book 1 covers the basics of English for nonnative speakers, including the verb *to be*, regular verbs, simple present, simple past (regular and some irregular forms), present progressive, *yes-no* questions, negation, demonstrative words, possessive words, *wh-* questions, word order, quantity words, and prepositions.

Clear Grammar 2 continues with more difficult points, including irregular past tense, articles, and modals. *Clear Grammar 3* concludes this series with present perfect, infinitives vs. gerunds, and relative clauses.

Clear Grammar 1 contains exercises that provide relevant practice in the basic grammar points for beginning students of English as a second language (ESL). It assumes that the student has at least basic reading and writing ability with the English alphabet. It is designed to be used by adult learners, that is, high school age and up. It is suitable for either intensive or nonintensive programs.

An important feature of this book is the number and variety of types of exercises included. Teachers and learners need a large number of practices. A plus of this book is that it contains more than 160 exercises and activities. Furthermore, whenever possible, two smaller exercises have been included instead of one long exercise so that one may be done in class with the teacher's guidance and the other can be sent home for independent learning. A second advantage of this book is the variety of types of practice exercises and learning activities. For example, approximately 20 percent of the exercises are speaking or some type of interaction activities. Some grammar points can be practiced at the single-sentence level while other points may be learned better if seen within a larger context. A strong attempt has been made to provide engaging activities in addition to the traditional single sentences with one blank. To this end, the written exercises are fairly equally divided between sentence-level exercises and multisentence- and dialogue-level activities. Therefore, the resultant structure of this book is 20 percent speaking/interactive exercises, 40 percent single-sentence practices, and 40 percent multisentence or minidiologue activities.

These last figures clearly illustrate an extremely important difference between the *Clear Grammar* series and other grammar books. While some grammar ESL books have included some speaking activities and others have included a few multisentence-exercises, the three books in this series make use of contextualized exercises where possible. These features represent current views toward the learning of grammar in a second language, namely that speaking practice is as important as written practice and that some grammar points are more apparent to students when these points are seen within a real and somewhat longer context.

Clear Grammar 1 has six main goals:

1. to teach the basic grammar points necessary for beginning ESL students;
2. to provide ample written practice in these structures at the single-sentence level as well as at the multisentence and dialogue levels;
3. to provide a wide array of practices at varying cognitive levels (i.e., not just knowledge and comprehension but also synthesis and evaluation);
4. to provide oral communication work practicing these structures through a variety of activities and games;
5. to provide ample opportunities for students to check their progress while studying these structures; and
6. to serve as a grammar reference that is written with language and terms that a beginning-level ESL student can understand without teacher assistance.

Clear Grammar 1 consists of twelve units. Each unit covers a single grammar point, but sometimes one point may have subdivisions. An example is unit 8, “Word Order,” in which the sequencing of adverbs of place before adverbs of time is followed by a discussion of adjectives before nouns in English. Another example is unit 11, “Prepositions,” which teaches the use of three prepositions for place and for time.

In addition to the twelve core units, there is a pre-unit that introduces three grammar terms that are the smallest amount of terminology that a student will need to succeed in this book, namely *noun*, *verb*, and *adjective*. While grammar terminology is avoided for the most part, terms for these basic parts of speech as well as a grasp of their meaning are necessary.

The units may be done in any order. However, it is recommended that the general sequencing of the units be followed whenever possible. An attempt has been made to recycle material from one unit into following units where appropriate. For example, once past tense for regular verbs has been covered, many of the sentences in subsequent exercises (e.g., unit 11 on prepositions) include past tense for further reinforcement.

Though a great deal of variety of material exists in the book, there is a general pattern within each unit. The units begin with some kind of grammar presentation. Sometimes this presentation is inductive; other times it is deductive. This presentation is then followed by a list of the most likely mistakes (i.e., potential problems) for each structure. This is followed by a series of written exercises arranged from least to most cognitively demanding. After the written work are one or more speaking activities. This is followed by a multiple choice quiz. At the end of each unit there is a review test.

General Lesson Format

1. Grammar Presentation

These presentations vary in method. In some units, they are deductive; in others, inductive; and in others, consciousness raising. L2 learners have a wide range of learner styles and employ an even greater range of learner strategies. It is believed that having a variety of presentation types for the grammatical structures is therefore advantageous.
2. List of Potential Errors with Corrections

In this section of the unit, there is a list of several of the most commonly made errors. Right after each error is the corrected form so that students can see not only what they should avoid but how it should be corrected. Our students represent a wide

range of linguistic groups, and every effort has been made to take this into account in selecting which kinds of errors to include here.

3. Written Exercises

Teachers and students want a large number of written exercises to allow for ample practice of the newly learned structure. The exercises have been sequenced so that the early exercises require only passive knowledge of the grammar point. For example, students circle one of two answers or put a check mark by the correct word. These exercises are followed by others that are more cognitively demanding and require active production of the language structure. In this way, students can comfortably move from passive knowledge to active production of a structure.

The written exercises in this book are short enough to be done in a small amount of time, yet they are thorough enough to provide sufficient practice for the structure in question. These exercises may be done in class or as homework. Furthermore, they may be checked quickly either by individual students or by the class.

4. Speaking Activities

Each unit has at least one (and often several) speaking activities. The instructions are clearly written at the top of the exercise. Students are often directed to work with a partner. In this case, it is important for the teacher to make sure that students do not see their partner's material ahead of time as this will not be conducive to facilitating speaking. (However, not all speaking activities are set up in this manner. See the directions for the individual exercises for further clarification.)

5. Multiple Choice Exercise

Because students often have such a hard time with this particular format and because it is similar to the format found on many standardized language tests, each unit includes an eight-question multiple choice exercise. It is important to discuss not only why the correct answers are correct but also why the distractors are not correct.

6. Review Test

Equally as important as the teaching of a given grammar point is the measurement of the learning that has taken place. To this end, the last exercise in most units is a review test. This review test has several *very* different kinds of questions on it. For example, one kind of question may require a simple completion while another may require error identification. This variety allows all students an opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge without interference caused by the type of question.

Answer Key

In the back of the book, there is a section that contains the answers for all exercises in this text. These answers are provided so that students may check to see if their answers are correct. It is supposed that students will use the answer key after they have actually done the exercises. It is further hoped that students will use the answer key to detect their mistakes and then return to the exercises to discover the source of their error. The answer key also makes it possible for students engaged in independent study to use this work-book.

Grammar Terminology

In this book, grammar is not viewed as a theoretical science that requires complex terminology. Surely the main purpose of studying grammar in a foreign language is to be able

to function better in that language, that is, to produce *accurate* communication (not just communication). To that end, the main focus of the presentations in this book is on being able to use English accurately and not on learning labels that are of little use. However, this does not mean that terminology is or should be avoided. Before unit 1, there is a short pre-unit that teaches the basics of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In other units, terms such as *direct object* and *possessive pronoun* are introduced and explained. However, grammar terminology is only introduced when it is necessary. Furthermore, when it is introduced, explanations have been simplified to reflect the level of the learner's English ability. Complex grammar terminology serves no justifiable purpose and is to be avoided at all costs in good ESL classes and materials.

Using This Book in Your Curriculum

The number of hours needed to complete this book depends to a large extent on the students in your class. A beginning-level group may need up to 60 hours to finish all the material, while a more advanced group might be able to omit certain units and do more work as homework, therefore using less class time. In this case, the students could finish the material in approximately 35 hours. The results of the diagnostic test (at the end of the book) can help you decide which units, if any, can be omitted or should be assigned as homework to certain students only in order to use group class time the most effectively.

Another factor that will greatly influence the number of class hours needed to complete this material successfully is whether or not the oral activities are done in class. It is recommended that teachers make every effort to do these speaking fluency activities in order to build up students' speaking ability and their confidence in their ability to use spoken English. An instructor in a course in which time is an important factor should consider ways of correcting student homework quickly (e.g., posting homework answer sheets on the wall) that are less time consuming rather than omitting the speaking fluency activities.

There is a diagnostic test at the back of the book. More information about this test is given in the next section. In order to make the best use of (limited) class time, the results of this test can guide you in choosing which units to cover and which units may be omitted.

About the Diagnostic Test

The diagnostic test is printed on perforated pages. Have the students remove this test and take it at the first class meeting. The test consists of twenty-two questions, two for each of the eleven units. (The twelfth unit of the book is a review of the entire book, and thus no question matches it solely.) The test is set up in two parts, each part consisting of eleven questions. You may set your own time limit, but a recommended time limit is twenty minutes.

The scoring for the test is fairly straightforward. On the test sheet, look to see for which units the student has missed both questions, for which units the student has missed only one of the two questions, and for which units the student has not missed either of the questions. You will need to make a composite picture of the results for your whole group. The units for which the most students have missed both questions or one question are the units that your class should focus on first.

Testing

Evaluation is extremely important in any language classroom, and it has a definite role in the grammar classroom. Frequent testing, not just major exams but small quizzes or checks, is vital to allow the learners to see what they have mastered and what still needs further work and to facilitate the teacher in gauging whether individual students have understood and retained the contents of the class.

Testing can come in many forms. Some teachers prefer cloze activities; others prefer multiple choice. Some teachers prefer discrete grammar items; others insist on context. Some include listening and/or speaking; others deal only with printed language. The most important things to keep in mind when testing are (1) students should know what kind of questions to expect, that is, they should know what they will have to do, because this affects how they should study, and (2) the test should test what was taught and nothing else. This second point is the mark of a good test and is essential to the fair treatment of the students.

About the Final Test

In addition to the diagnostic test, there is a final test on page 195. This is meant to be done toward the end of the course when most, if not all, of the book has been covered. This test is also printed on perforated pages and should be removed early in the course to prevent students from looking ahead. For this reason, some teachers will have students remove this test at the first class meeting and then collect these tests. It is not recommended that the results of this particular test be used as the sole deciding factor in whether a student moves from one level or course to the next. This is especially true if you have not had your students answer this type of question during the course. In general, this type of test is more difficult than regular multiple choice or cloze, and any student who scores at least 70 percent is probably ready to move on to *Clear Grammar 2*.

This test has two parts, each of which has the same directions. Students are to find the grammatical error in each sentence and correct it. Each of the two parts has eleven sentences, one sentence for each of the units in the book (except the review unit, of course). The questions are in numerical order matching the corresponding units in the book. Thus, question number 7 in each part deals with material found in unit 7. It is possible to give the first part of this quiz as a progress check midway through the course and then to give the other half at the end to compare results. Again, it is not recommended that any decision regarding promotion to the next level of study be based solely on the results of this single exam.

Pre-Unit

Beginning Grammar Terms

1. noun

2. verb

3. adjective

Before you begin this book, it is a good idea to make sure that you understand three basic grammar words that you will see many times in this book and in your grammar class.

These three words are **noun**, **verb**, and **adjective**.

Noun A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or feeling.

The teacher is standing next to the blackboard. (2 nouns)

New York is a very big city in the northeastern part of the U.S. (4 nouns)

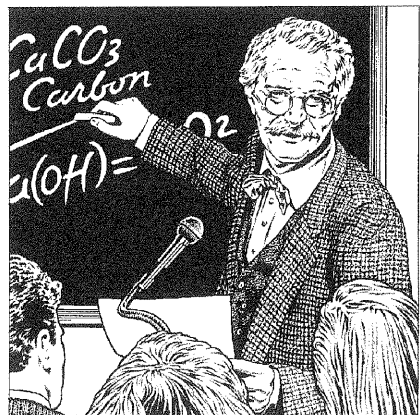
Love is a very strong emotion. (2 nouns)

There is a cat on the table. The cat has long white hair. (4 nouns)

Exercise 1. Underline the nouns in these sentences. Follow the example.

example: The student has two green books.

1. John and Mark live in a small apartment in Miami.
2. The best color for a new car is red.
3. That is Mr. Jenks. He is the teacher in my second class.
4. Please sit down in that chair by the window.
5. The weather was hot and humid.
6. Do you have a green sports car?
7. Can you play tennis with me at the park on Monday?
8. There are six books on the desk in the first row.
9. The bus is in the station.
10. The library and the school are next to the lake.



Verb A verb shows action or being. Examples of verbs: **go, do, be, speak.**

Every day I get up, take a shower, get dressed, and go to school. (4 verbs)

New York is a very big city in the northeastern part of the U.S. (1 verb)

Two students are standing next to the blackboard. (1 verb)

She didn't eat anything for breakfast, so now she's hungry. (2 verbs)

Exercise 2. Underline the verbs in these sentences. Follow the example.

example: The student has two green books.

1. John and Gordon live in a small apartment in Miami.
2. The best color for a new car is red.
3. That is Mr. Jenks. He teaches my second class.
4. Please sit down in that chair by the window.
5. The weather was hot and humid.
6. Which book is your book?
7. He played tennis five hours yesterday, so today he's really tired.
8. The telephone book is on the desk.
9. Ian drives buses. He's a bus driver.
10. I don't like apples, so please give me an orange.

Adjective An adjective describes a noun. It tells something about the noun.

The young teacher is standing next to the big blackboard. (2 adjectives)

New York is a very big city in the northeastern part of the U.S. (2 adjectives)

Real love is a very strong emotion. (2 adjectives)

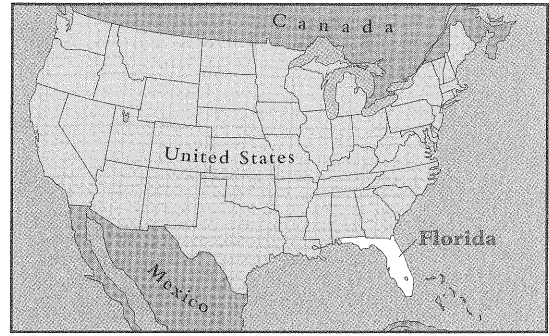
There is a cat on the table. The cat has long white hair. (2 adjectives)

Exercise 3. Underline the adjectives in these sentences. Follow the example.

example: The student has two green books.

1. John and Mark live in a small apartment in Miami.
2. The best color for a new car is red.
3. That is Mr. Jenks. He is the teacher in my second class.

4. Please sit down in the chair by the window.
5. Summer weather in Florida is hot and humid.
6. I think the big painting in the bedroom is very beautiful, but it is so big.
7. Marsha said the test was very difficult.
8. The teacher's book is on the brown desk.
9. The old woman bought five large cans of soup.
10. We live in a large, old house on a small, quiet street.



CAREFUL!

Sometimes a word can be one type of word in one sentence, and the same word can be a different type of word in another sentence. For example, a word can be a noun in one sentence, but then the same word can be an adjective in a different sentence. Look at this example.

- I see a bus. **Bus** is a noun.
- That is the bus station. Here **bus** is an adjective. It tells what kind of station.

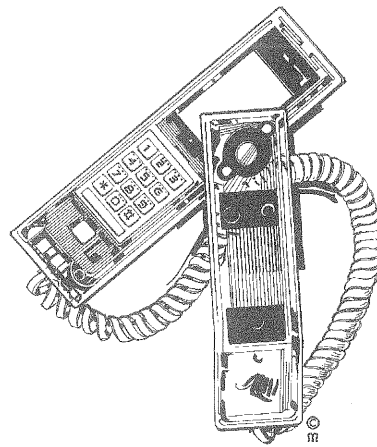
In these examples, a word can be a verb in one sentence, but then the same word can be a noun in a different sentence. Look at these examples.

- He is swimming now. **Swimming** is a verb.
- Swimming is good exercise for our bodies. Here **swimming** is a noun.
- Please copy these words five times. **Copy** is a verb.
- Here is a copy of the test for you. Here **copy** is a noun.

Exercise 4. The underlined word in each group of two or three sentences is the same word, but the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective) is different. Write *n*, *v*, or *adj* on the line to tell whether the words are nouns, verbs, or adjectives. Follow the example.

example: n Snow is white.
v In the winter, it snows a lot here.

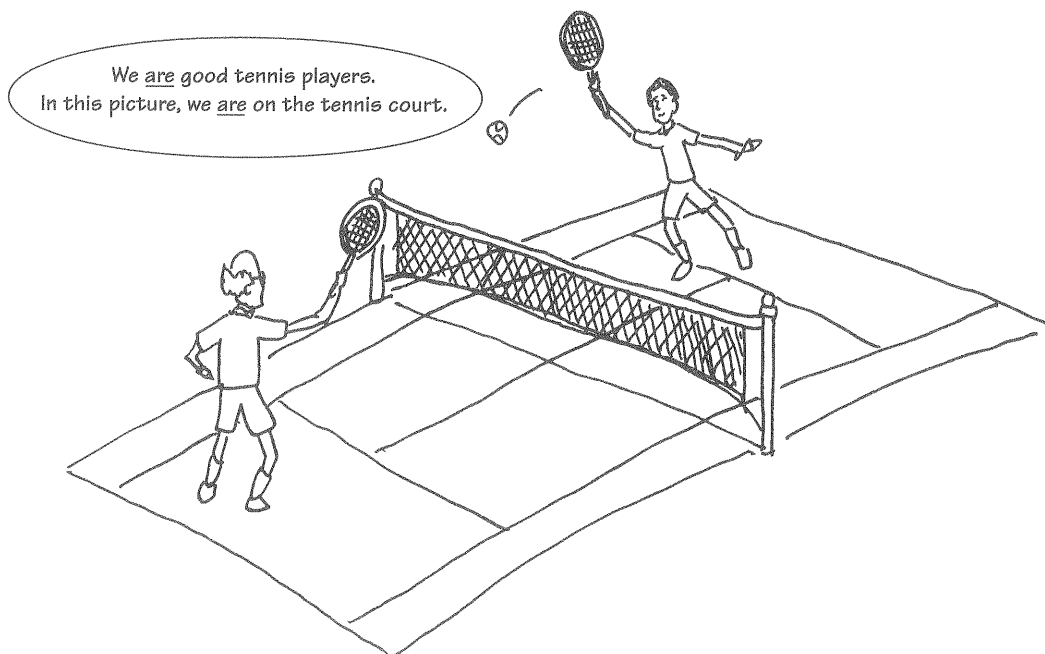
- _____ 1. Nassar is a good cook.
- _____ 2. He doesn't cook meat very well, but he is very good with vegetables and desserts.
- _____ 3. My favorite color for a shirt is light yellow.
- _____ 4. Please turn on the light in the bedroom.
- _____ 5. It's difficult to light a candle when it's windy.
- _____ 6. How much is a pack of paper?
- _____ 7. I'm going to France tomorrow, so tonight I will pack my suitcase.
- _____ 8. Can you telephone me tomorrow night?
- _____ 9. The telephone is on the desk.
- _____ 10. The telephone book is on the desk.
- _____ 11. The rose on the table is beautiful.
- _____ 12. The rose garden in the park is beautiful.
- _____ 13. Today we will have a review of lessons 1 and 2.
- _____ 14. Let's review lesson one again.
- _____ 15. This is a review exercise of nouns, verbs, and adjectives.
- _____ 16. Swimming is the best kind of exercise.
- _____ 17. I always exercise early in the morning before I come to school.
- _____ 18. There is a big meeting room on the top floor.
- _____ 19. There is a big meeting in that room.
- _____ 20. Tom is meeting a banker at noon today.



Unit 1

Present Tense of *Be*

1. simple present tense
2. affirmative
3. negative
4. subject pronouns
5. questions
6. short answers



Simple Present Tense of *Be*: Affirmative

Singular

I **am** in class now.

You **are** here today.

Mike **is** hungry. He **is** in the kitchen.

Pam **is** a good swimmer. She **is** very fast.

The car **is** red. It **is** new.

Plural

The students and I **are** in class.

We **are** in class.

You and Mike **are** friends.

You **are** friends.

Mike and Pam **are** hungry.

They **are** in the kitchen.

Pam and Hank **are** good swimmers.

They **are** very fast.

The cars **are** red. They **are** new.

Grammar

I	}	am		he	}	is		you	}	are
				she				we		
				it				they		

In the simple present tense, **be** has 3 forms: **am**, **is**, **are**.

am is used with **I**: I am.

is is used with **he**, **she**, or **it**: he is, she is, it is.

are is used with **you**, **we**, or **they**: you are, we are, they are.

I, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we**, and **they** are called *subject pronouns*.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not use **am**, **is**, or **are** with the wrong subject.

wrong: Joseph and Mark **is** in the kitchen.

correct: Joseph and Mark **are** in the kitchen.

wrong: Mike and I **am** hungry now.

correct: Mike and I **are** hungry now.

- Do not omit **am**, **is**, or **are** from the sentence.

wrong: India and Pakistan two countries in Asia.

correct: India and Pakistan **are** two countries in Asia.

wrong: The name of the new restaurant on Green Street "The Market."

correct: The name of the new restaurant on Green Street **is** "The Market."

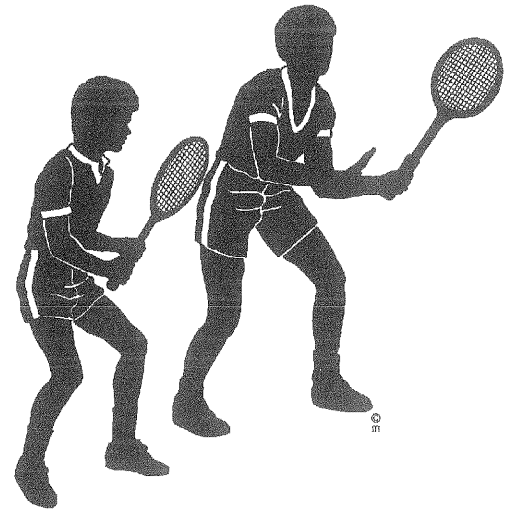
Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of *be*: *am, is, are*.

Simple Present Tense of <i>Be</i>	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. I _____	6. we _____
2. you _____	7. you _____
3. he _____	8. they _____
4. she _____	
5. it _____	

Exercise 2. Underline the correct forms of *be*: *am, is, are*. Follow the example.

example: Tanya and Scott (am, is, are) good students.
 Tanya (am, is, are) good at English, and Scott
 (am, is, are) good at math.

1. Yolanda (am, is, are) my best friend. She (am, is, are) 25 years old.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson (am, is, are) good tennis players. Mrs. Johnson (am, is, are) a good swimmer, too.
3. My cats (am, is, are) black and gray. The black cat's name (am, is, are) Coal. The gray cat's name (am, is, are) Smokey. Both cats (am, is, are) very good pets.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a new house. It (am, is, are) very nice. The living room and the kitchen (am, is, are) very big, but the dining room (am, is, are) small.
5. I (am, is, are) from Colombia. Colombia (am, is, are) a good country. The weather in Colombia (am, is, are) very nice, and the people (am, is, are) nice, too. The main language (am, is, are) Spanish. It (am, is, are) a good place to visit.



Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of *be*: *am*, *is*, *are*. Follow the example.

example: Keith is a good tennis player.

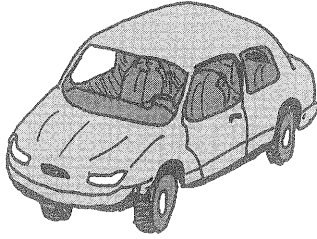
1. The weather _____ very cold today.
2. The most difficult class for me _____ reading.
3. Jamie and I _____ good swimmers.
4. He _____ in the kitchen right now.
5. Jan and Sue _____ in Japan this week.
6. She _____ a child. She _____ only 8 years old.
7. The president _____ an important person.
8. Michael Jackson _____ a singer.
9. You _____ from a small town, and I _____ from a big city.
10. Sarah and I _____ late to class every day.
11. China _____ a big country.
12. I _____ thirsty. I want some water.
13. German cars _____ expensive.
14. Brazil _____ a country in South America.
15. We worked hard all day today. We _____ tired now.
16. Washington and Florida _____ states in the U.S.
17. I _____ in class at 8 A.M. every day.
18. Mike, Joe, and Susan _____ in the same class.
19. Monday _____ a difficult day for many people.
20. This exercise _____ very easy.



Exercise 4. Write the correct forms of *be*: *am*, *is*, *are*. Follow the example.

example: Tanya and Scott are good students. Tanya is good at English, and Scott is good at math.

1. Japan and China _____ countries in Asia. China _____ a very large country.
Japan _____ smaller than China.



2. Bill has a new car. It _____ dark gray. Bill _____ happy with his new car.
3. Canada _____ a very big country. The population of Canada _____ 29,000,000. The two languages in Canada _____ English and French.
4. The blue book _____ \$10. The white book _____ \$18. The price of the two books together _____ \$28.
5. The first letter in my name _____ K. The second letter _____ E. The last three letters _____ I, T, and H. My name _____ Keith. I _____ a student.
6. The capital of Mexico _____ Mexico City. The population of this large city _____ more than 10,000,000. The air in Mexico City _____ not so clean, and many people _____ not happy about this problem.

Exercise 5.

Read each sentence. If it is correct, write C on the line. If it is not correct, write X on the line. Change the sentence to make it correct. Write the change above the sentence. Follow the example.

example: C Keith is a good tennis player.
 X The largest city in Japan ^{is} Tokyo.
 X The students in the classroom ^{are} ~~is~~ American.

- _____ 1. The most difficult class for me reading.
- _____ 2. My favorite color for shoes are black.
- _____ 3. The name of the man in the car is Pablo Sanchez.
- _____ 4. The largest city in Florida is Miami.
- _____ 5. My best friend Anthea.
- _____ 6. A dictionary with many words are good for students.
- _____ 7. Canada between the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 8. Spaghetti is a very healthy food to eat.
- _____ 9. Question number 6 is very difficult.
- _____ 10. My sister is a student in the university.

Exercise 6. Speaking Activity: *Be* Verb Drill. Do student A OR student B. Do *one* of these only.

- Step 1.* Number the left lines from 1 to 10 in any order. Mix up the numbers.
Step 2. Fill in the right lines with *am*, *is*, or *are*. Check your answers with another student who did the same part (A or B) as you did.
Step 3. Work with a partner who did not do the same part as you. Student A will read out all ten items as quickly as possible in numerical order. Student B must close the book and listen and then complete the items correctly. For example, student A will say, "you," and student B must say, "you are." If this is correct, student A says, "That's correct." If this is not correct, student B says, "Try again" and repeats the item. When all the items are finished, student B will read out the other ten items.

Follow the examples.

examples: he = he is
 John and Carol = John and Carol are

<i>Student A</i>	<i>Student B</i>
____. you = you _____	____. he = he _____
____. the girl = the girl _____	____. Rachel = Rachel _____
____. the cat = the cat _____	____. the cats = the cats _____
____. today = today _____	____. we = we _____
____. Eric = Eric _____	____. the shoes = the shoes _____
____. Joe and Pam = Joe and Pam _____	____. the teacher = the teacher _____
____. my car = my car _____	____. Brazil = Brazil _____
____. the boys = the boys _____	____. the boy = the boy _____
____. dinner = dinner _____	____. I = I _____
____. Toronto = Toronto _____	____. the weather = the weather _____

Exercise 7. Writing and Speaking Practice

Part 1. In each sentence, there is one difference from the previous sentence. Look at the change. Write the correct form of *be*: *am*, *is*, *are*.

Beginning sentence: Susan is here now.

- I I _____ here now.
- you You _____ here now.

3. they They _____ here now.
4. at school They _____ at school now.
5. Mr. Lim Mr. Lim _____ at school now.
6. a teacher Mr. Lim _____ a teacher now.
7. I I _____ a teacher now.
8. Jim Jim _____ a teacher now.
9. Jim and I Jim and I _____ teachers now.
10. here Jim and I _____ here now.
11. Susan Susan _____ here now.
12. I I _____ here now.

Part 2. Speaking Practice. Now work with a partner. One person closes the book. The other student reads the beginning sentence "Susan is here now." Then that student reads the words after each number, and the second student has to say the new sentence. For example, for number 1 student A will say, "I," and student B should say, "I am here now." Do all twelve of the sentences. When you finish, change roles. Try to work as quickly as possible.

Simple Present Tense of *Be*: Negative

Singular

I **am not** in class now.

You **aren't** sick today.

Mike **isn't** tall. He is short.

Jo **is not** a good swimmer.

She **isn't** very fast.

The car **isn't** red. It **is not** new.

Plural

The students and I **are not** in class.

The students and I **aren't** in class.

You and Mike **aren't** friends.

You **are not** friends.

Mike and Pam **aren't** hungry.

They **are not** in the kitchen.

Pam and Hank **aren't** good swimmers.

They **are not** very fast.

The cars **are not** red. They **aren't** new.

To make a negative statement with **am**, **is**, or **are**, add the word not after **am**, **is**, or **are**.

It is also possible to use contractions (= short forms) with **is** and **are**: **is not** OR **isn't**; **are not** OR **aren't**. There is no contraction for **am not**.

Karla **is** hungry. Peggy **is not** hungry. (OR: Peggy **isn't** hungry.)

The shirts **are** cheap. They **aren't** expensive. (OR: They **are not** expensive.)

A tiger **is** a dangerous animal. A tiger **is not** a small animal. (OR: **isn't**)

He **is** from New York. He **isn't** from Chicago. (OR: **is not**)

I **am** happy. I **am not** sad. (no contraction possible)

Grammar

I	}	am not	he	}	is not (isn't)	you	}	are not (aren't)
			she			we		
			it			they		

In the simple present tense, **be** has three negative forms: **am not**, **is not (isn't)**, **are not (aren't)**.

am not is used with **I**: I am not.

is not is used with **he**, **she**, or **it**: he is not, she is not, it is not.

(**isn't** is also OK: he isn't, she isn't, it isn't.)

are not is used with **you**, **we**, or **they**: you are not, we are not, they are not.

(**aren't** is also OK: you aren't, we aren't, they aren't.)

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not forget to use **be (am, is, are)**.

wrong: I not very tired now.

correct: I am not very tired now.

wrong: California, Texas, and Alaska not small states.

correct: California, Texas, and Alaska aren't small states. (OR are not)

- Do not say **no am** or **no is** or **no are**. Say **am not**, **is not (isn't)**, or **are not (aren't)**.

wrong: The food at that restaurant no is good.

correct: The food at that restaurant isn't good. (OR is not)

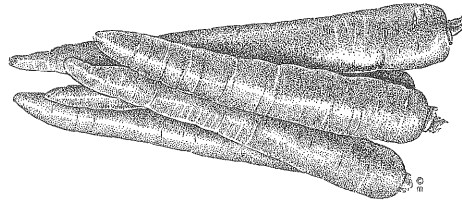
wrong: The apples on the tree no are red.

correct: The apples on the tree are not red. (OR aren't)

Exercise 8. Read each sentence. Some verbs need to be changed to negative verbs to make the sentences correct. Cross out the verbs that must be changed and write the negatives above. Follow the examples.

example: Chicago ^{isn't} ~~is~~ the largest city in the U.S. The largest city in the U.S. is New York City.

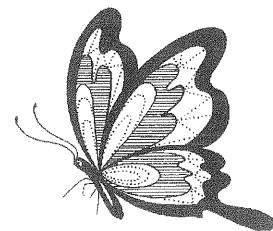
1. D is the first letter of the alphabet. The first letter of the alphabet is A. J is the last letter of the alphabet. The last letter of the alphabet is Z.
2. Denise is a girl's name. Dennis is a girl's name. Mark is a boy's name. Marsha is a boy's name.
3. Vegetables are good for our health. A potato is a vegetable. An orange is a vegetable. An onion is a vegetable.
A carrot is a vegetable, too.
4. Verbs and nouns are important words. *Cat* is a verb, but *buy* is a verb. *Go* and *stop* are nouns.
Book and *table* are nouns.



Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with the correct forms. Follow the example.

example: 2 is a number. It is not a big number. It is a small number.

1. Brazil _____ in Africa. It _____ in South America. It _____ a big country.
2. I _____ an astronaut. I _____ a student.
3. This exercise _____ very difficult. The answers _____ easy for me!
4. Some insects _____ beautiful. For example, a butterfly _____ very beautiful, but a fly _____ pretty.
5. Africa _____ a country. Africa _____ a continent. Europe and Asia _____ continents, too. Brazil and China _____ continents. They _____ countries.
6. Ontario and Alberta are very big. They _____ countries. They _____ provinces in Canada.



Exercise 10. Speaking Activity: Negative *be* Drill (see directions for exercise 6). Fill in the right lines with *am not*, *isn't*, or *aren't*. Follow the examples.

examples: my car = my car isn't
they = they aren't

<i>Student A</i>	<i>Student B</i>
____. lunch = lunch _____	____. I = I _____
____. my friends = my friends _____	____. the weather = the weather _____
____. today = today _____	____. we = we _____
____. Peter = Peter _____	____. my shoes = my shoes _____
____. you = you _____	____. he = he _____
____. the child = the child _____	____. Katie = Katie _____
____. the cat = the cat _____	____. Japan = Japan _____
____. my parents = my parents _____	____. my brother = my brother _____
____. Ben and Ted = Ben and Ted _____	____. the teacher = the teacher _____
____. the birds = the birds _____	____. my car = my car _____

Homework suggestion: Have students write complete TRUE sentences using any of the above structures.

examples: The weather isn't good.
Japan isn't a flat country.

Making a Question

To make a *yes-no* question, move **am**, **is**, or **are** to the beginning:

Statement

Mark is in the kitchen.

The shoes are \$60.

I am in your chair.

Question

Is Mark in the kitchen?

Are the shoes \$60?

Am I in your chair?

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not begin **am/is/are** questions with **do** or **does**.
 - wrong: Do you hungry?
 - correct: Are you hungry?
 - wrong: Does the weather is hot in your country?
 - correct: Is the weather hot in your country?
- In writing, do not begin **am/is/are** questions with a noun or pronoun. Begin with **am, is, or are**.
 - wrong: You are hungry?
 - correct: Are you hungry?
 - wrong: This book is very expensive?
 - correct: Is this book very expensive?

Exercise 11. Make *yes-no* questions from the statements in the four conversations. Follow the example.

example: (You are tired.) A: Shopping makes me tired!
 B: Are you tired?
 A: Yes, I want to sit down! My feet hurt!

Conversation A

1. It is a good book.

A: What is that?
 B: It's a new book. It's called *The Red River*.

A: _____

B: Yes, it's very good. There is a movie, too.

2. The movie is good.

A: _____

B: The movie is OK, but the book is much better.

Conversation B

3. They are from Italy.

A: Do you know Kevin and Sandra?
 B: Yes, they are students at the Language School.

A: _____

B: No, they aren't. They're from France.

4. They are in the same class.

A: _____

B: No, they aren't. Kevin is in Level 1, and Sandra is in Level 3.

Conversation C

5. She's in the hospital again.

A: Where is Nancy?
 B: She's in the hospital.

A: What? _____

B: Yes, she is.

- 6. She's OK. A: _____
B: She's all right, but she's in a lot of pain.
- 7. She's really sick. A: _____
B: Well, she has a broken leg. The doctor says that she will be in the hospital for two or three days.

Conversation D

- A: United Airlines. May I help you?
B: Yes, please. Do you fly to Cairo?
A: Yes, twice a week. When do you want to travel?
- 8. There is a flight on Monday. B: Next week. _____
A: Yes, there is.
- 9. It's in the morning. B: _____
A: Yes it is. You leave at 8 A.M. and arrive in Cairo at 6 P.M. How is that?
B: That sounds great. I'd like to make a reservation.
A: Oh, I'm sorry, but that's not possible.
- 10. The flight is full. B: Why? _____
A: Yes, it is. There aren't any seats now. Can I check another day for you?

Exercise 12. Scrambled Sentences. Read the words and then make a question. Don't forget to add the question mark (?). Follow the example.

example: today is tired Greg Is Greg tired today?

- 1. happy Smith is Mrs. today _____
- 2. cats now thirsty the are _____
- 3. Paul in and Naomi class today are _____
- 4. now cold weather is the _____
- 5. homework his correct is _____
- 6. day you late class to are every _____
- 7. Venezuela Caracas capital is the of _____
- 8. open Ben on the Street now is bank _____
- 9. Saturday park crowded is on the _____
- 10. sleepy today Sam and Vick are _____
- 11. busy is the now teacher very _____
- 12. is Robert day early to class every _____

Exercise 13. Write the correct words (*am, is, are*) in the blanks to make questions and answers in these conversations. Draw a line (—) if you do not need to write a word. Follow the example.

example: A: “Are Henry and Paul — good baseball players?”
 B: “No, they aren't good players. They aren't good at baseball.”

1. A: “_____ today _____ Monday?”

B: “Yes, today _____ Monday.”

A: “Really? I can't believe it!”

2. A: “_____ your name _____ Mario?”

B: “No, it _____. My name _____ Mark.”

A: “Oh, I _____ sorry.”

3. A: “_____ Amalia _____ hungry now?”

B: “Yes, she _____ very hungry. She wants to eat two Big Macs!”

A: “Really? I _____ surprised. Amalia _____ so thin. I can't believe she can eat two Big Macs!”

4. A: “_____ we _____ in the correct classroom?”

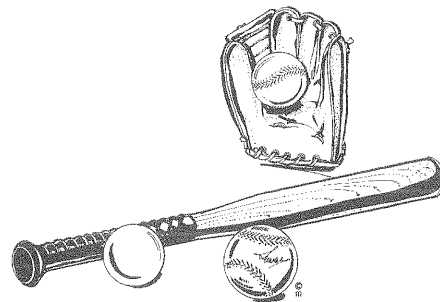
B: “Yes, I think so. I think this _____ the right room.”

5. A: “_____ you _____ 25 years old?”

B: “Yes, I _____. Why?”

6. A: “_____ cats _____ dangerous?”

B: “No, they _____. Cats _____ good pets.”



Short Answers

To answer a *yes-no* question, use **am, am not, is, isn't, are, or aren't** in your answer.

question: Are you hungry now?

full answer: Yes, I am hungry now.
 (OR: Yes, I'm hungry now.)
 No, I am not hungry now.

short answer: Yes, I am.
 No, I am not.

question:	Are the apples fresh?
full answer:	Yes, the apples are fresh. No, the apples aren't fresh.
short answer:	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

Do not forget **am, is, or are** in the short answer for **am/is/are** questions.

wrong: Is Nancy home now? Yes, she home.

correct: Is Nancy home now? Yes, she is.

wrong: Are the students happy about their scores. No, they not.

correct: Are the students happy about their scores? No, they aren't.

Exercise 14. Write the two possible short answers for each question. Follow the example.

example: Is your reading class easy?
 Yes, it is _____. OR No, it isn't _____.

- Are cats good pets for children?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Are Sam, Mark, and Ron in the same class this year?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Are you sleepy?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Is the food at that restaurant delicious?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Are you and Gina on different softball teams?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Is China the biggest country in the world today?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Is the teacher the tallest person in the classroom?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Are coffee and tea good for your health?
 _____ . OR _____ .

9. Is the homework for this class very difficult?

_____ . OR _____ .

10. Is Jack in the kitchen now?

_____ . OR _____ .

Exercise 15. Speaking Activity. Work with a partner. Each student chooses one "mystery friend." Your job is to guess the name of your partner's mystery friend. Take turns asking *yes-no* questions about the mystery friend. If the answer is *yes*, the questioner continues asking questions. If the answer is *no*, the partner can ask questions. The first person to guess the partner's mystery friend is the winner. Follow the examples.

examples of questions: Is your friend a woman?
Is your friend short?
Is she tall?

possible answers: Yes, he is. Yes, she is. No, he isn't. No, she isn't.

<p><i>Kevin</i></p> <p>a man tall from Florida a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Carl</i></p> <p>a man short from Florida a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Melissa</i></p> <p>a woman tall from Florida a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Brenda</i></p> <p>a woman short from Florida a taxi driver</p>
<p><i>Alan</i></p> <p>a man tall from Florida a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Mark</i></p> <p>a man short from Florida a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Terri</i></p> <p>a woman tall from Florida a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Jeanine</i></p> <p>a woman short from Florida a bus driver</p>
<p><i>Mario</i></p> <p>a man tall from New York a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Victor</i></p> <p>a man short from New York a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Chanda</i></p> <p>a woman tall from New York a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Theresa</i></p> <p>a woman short from New York a taxi driver</p>
<p><i>Scott</i></p> <p>a man tall from New York a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Lee</i></p> <p>a man short from New York a bus driver</p>	<p><i>Shelley</i></p> <p>a woman tall from New York a taxi driver</p>	<p><i>Lori</i></p> <p>a woman short from New York a bus driver</p>

More practice: Do this activity again with another student. This game has some luck, but some students are good players. Have a competition among the students in your class to see who the best guesser is.

Exercise 16. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. "Where are the books?"

"Well, the grammar book is on the sofa, and the vocabulary book and the reading book _____ on the table."

- (A) is (C) isn't
(B) are (D) aren't

2. The name on all of the books _____ "Mary D. Smith."

- (A) are (C) is
(B) am (D) not

3. "Are you and Mike friends?"

"Yes, _____."

- (A) I am (C) you are
(B) we are (D) he is

4. "The questions are difficult."

"Yes, _____ very hard."

- (A) they are (C) are
(B) it is (D) is

5. "Where are the boys?"

"Joseph and Mark _____ in the kitchen."

- (A) is (C) are
(B) no is (D) no are

6. "Do you think grammar class is difficult?"

"No, it isn't. The most difficult class _____."

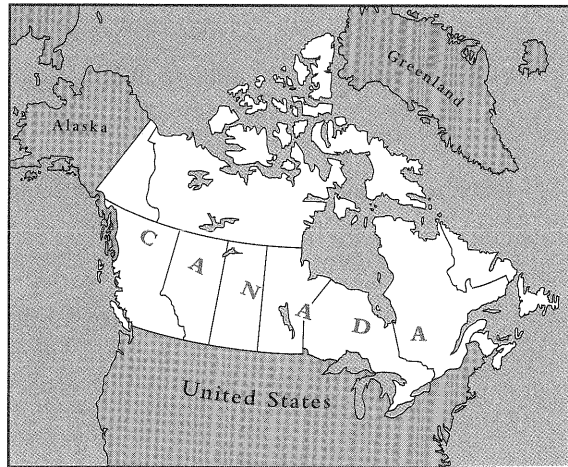
- (A) reading is (C) reading
(B) is reading (D) I think

7. "_____ cheap in your country?"
 "No, they aren't. They're very expensive."
 (A) Cars are (C) Are cars
 (B) Gasoline is (D) Is gasoline
8. "Are you from Asia?"
 "No, _____."
 (A) you are (C) you aren't
 (B) we are (D) we aren't

Exercise 17. Review Test

Part 1. Read this short passage. Fill in the blanks with *am*, *is*, or *are*.

This _____ a map of North America. The country to the north of the United States _____ Canada. Canada _____ a very large country, but not so many people live in Canada. The population _____ 29,000,000. (The population of the United States _____ 265,000,000.)



Canada has two official languages. These two languages _____ English and French. Most of the people who speak French live in Quebec. Quebec _____ a large province in Canada. (A province _____ similar to a state.)

The capital of Canada _____ Ottawa. The largest cities _____ Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal. Vancouver _____ in the west, but Toronto and Montreal _____ not in the west. Montreal _____ in the eastern part of the country, and Toronto _____ in the central part of Canada.

Part 2. Read this short passage. There are six mistakes. Circle the mistakes and write the correct form above each mistake.

My son's name is Chris. Chris ten years old. He is in the fifth grade in elementary school. He likes to study. Is a good student.

My daughter's name Jenny. Jenny is seven years old. She in the second grade in school elementary. Chris and Jenny is in the same school, but they are in different grades.

Part 3. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. Brazil <u>is</u> a very big country in South America. |
| correct | wrong | 2. <u>Miss Miller a teacher</u> at the high school. |
| correct | wrong | 3. The green book and <u>the yellow notebook are on the table.</u> |
| correct | wrong | 4. Kennedy <u>is</u> a name that everyone knows. |
| correct | wrong | 5. I want to buy a new car, but <u>the price very expensive.</u> |
| correct | wrong | 6. The pencils <u>no are</u> here. |
| correct | wrong | 7. I want to eat a big cheeseburger because <u>I am</u> hungry. |

Unit 2

Present Tense of Regular Verbs

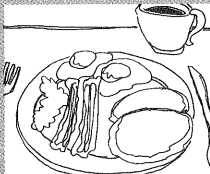
1. simple present tense
2. affirmative
3. negative
4. questions
5. short answers

My daily routine



I get up at 7:00 A.M.

get



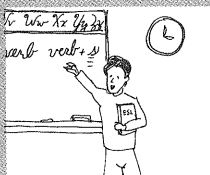
I eat a big breakfast.

eat



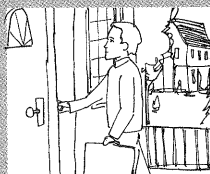
I walk to work.

walk



I work from 8 to 4.

work

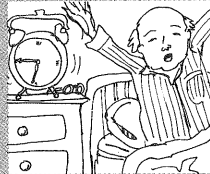


I come home at 4:30.

come

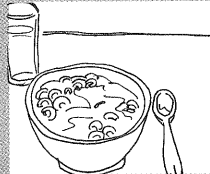
VERB

My father's daily routine



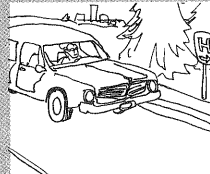
He gets up at 6:45 A.M.

gets



He eats a light breakfast.

eats



He drives to work.

drives



He works from 7:45 to 2.

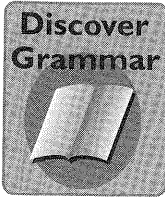
works



He comes home at 2:30.

comes

VERB+S



1. Look at the box below. Circle all the verbs on the left side of the box and on the right side of the box. Do not circle forms of *be*. There are thirteen verbs.
2. Are the two groups of verbs the same? _____

3. What is different? _____

4. Can you explain this difference? _____

[Check page 42 for the answer to these questions.]

Present Tense of Verbs

I, you, we, they + VERB

I live in an apartment.
 You come to class on time every day.
 Nadine and Cassandra work in the day.
 The U.S. and Mexico have long coasts.
 We do our homework after school.

A: Are you and Jim students?
 B: Yes, we are. We have 4 classes.

he, she, it + VERB + s

Jennifer lives in a small house.
 He sometimes comes to class late.
 Mike works at night.
 Canada has long coasts.
 Todd does his homework at night.

A: Wow! Is that your cat? It's so fat!
 B: Yes, it eats a lot. It likes fish the best.

Now look at these examples.

		EAT	WRITE	STUDY	GO	HAVE
I you we they	} VERB	I eat	I write	I study	I go	I have
		you eat	you write	you study	you go	you have
		we eat	we write	we study	we go	we have
		they eat	they write	they study	they go	they have
he she it	} VERB + s	he eats	he writes	he studies	he goes	he has
		she eats	she writes	she studies	she goes	she has
		it eats	it writes	it studies	it goes	it has
				y — i(+es)	o(+es)	has

In the present tense, a verb has 2 forms: **VERB** or **VERB + s**.

VERB is used with **I, you, we, and they**.

VERB + s is used with **he, she, and it**.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Use **VERB + s** when the subject is **he, she, or it**.

wrong: Laura cook scrambled eggs for breakfast every day.

correct: Laura cooks scrambled eggs for breakfast every day.

wrong: Canada have two official languages.

correct: Canada has two official languages.

2. Remember to change **y** to **i** and add **es**.^{*} Remember to add **es** after **o, sh, ch,** and **ss**.

wrong: My baby sister crys when she is hungry.

correct: My baby sister cries when she is hungry.

wrong: Zina dos the dishes after dinner.

correct: Zina does the dishes after dinner.

3. Use only **VERB** (no **s**) when the subject is **I, you, we, or they**.

wrong: Collin and Laura cooks scrambled eggs for breakfast every day.

correct: Collin and Laura cook scrambled eggs for breakfast every day.

wrong: Paraguay and Canada has two official languages.

correct: Paraguay and Canada have two official languages.

4. Do not use **be** with verbs in simple present tense.

wrong: I am walk to school every day.

correct: I walk to school every day.

wrong: He is speak English and Chinese.

correct: He speaks English and Chinese.

^{*} We don't change **y** to **i** if the letter before **y** is a vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**).

examples: say, says; enjoy, enjoys; buy, buys; BUT cry, cries; study, studies

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs. Follow the examples.

SPEAK	WATCH	DO	TRY
I <u> speak </u>	I _____	I _____	I _____
you (sing.) <u> speak </u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
he <u> speaks </u>	he _____	he _____	he _____
she <u> speaks </u>	she _____	she _____	she _____
it <u> speaks </u>	it _____	it _____	it _____
we <u> speak </u>	we _____	we _____	we _____
you (pl.) <u> speak </u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
they <u> speak </u>	they _____	they _____	they _____
Jo <u> speaks </u>	Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____
Jo and I <u> speak </u>	Jo and I _____	Jo and I _____	Jo and I _____
you and I <u> speak </u>	you and I _____	you and I _____	you and I _____

TAKE	PLAY	HAVE	BE
I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____
you (sing.) _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
he _____	he _____	he _____	he _____
she _____	she _____	she _____	she _____
it _____	it _____	it _____	it _____
we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
you (pl.) _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
they _____	they _____	they _____	they _____
Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____
Sue and Jo _____	Sue and Jo _____	Sue and Jo _____	Sue and Jo _____
you and I _____	you and I _____	you and I _____	you and I _____

Exercise 2. Underline the correct form of each verb. Follow the example.

example: You (live, lives) near my house.

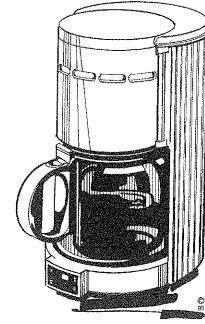
1. Mr. Smith (play, plays) tennis every morning. He (play, plays) with Mr. Gonzalez. Both of them (enjoy, enjoys) this sport very much.
2. I (do, does) my math homework with a pencil. This is because sometimes I (make, makes) mistakes. My friend Brenda is the opposite. She rarely (make, makes) mistakes. She (use, uses) a pen for her math homework.
3. Laura and Ellen (work, works) in the same office. Laura (work, works) in the morning, and Ellen (work, works) in the afternoon. They (work, works) from Monday to Friday.
4. Mrs. Keats is a good cook. She sometimes (try, tries) new kinds of food. She (like, likes) to cook fried chicken or chicken with vegetables.
5. Our class (begin, begins) at 8:30. The teacher (arrive, arrives) at 8:15, and the students (come, comes) to class between 8:20 and 8:30. The teacher (like, likes) the students to arrive on time. If a student (come, comes) late, the teacher (get, gets) angry.
6. Brian (work, works) at the bank. He (finish, finishes) work at 5:30. Then he (go, goes) home. He (watch, watches) the news on TV at 6:00. After that, he (eat, eats) dinner. Sometimes his friend Zina (come, comes) to his house. Sometimes Brian and Zina (watch, watches) movies on TV.

Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs. Follow the example.

example: (have) Anne has a new TV.

1. (play) Neil and Steve sometimes _____ tennis at the university.
2. (have) Vancouver _____ the second largest Chinatown in North America. (The largest Chinatown in North America is in San Francisco. New York has the third largest.)
3. (speak) Sandra _____ four languages.
4. (take) This machine _____ coins and paper money.
5. (need) Lynn and Pat _____ help with their homework.
6. (come) I never _____ to class late.
7. (drink) My sister _____ orange juice with milk.

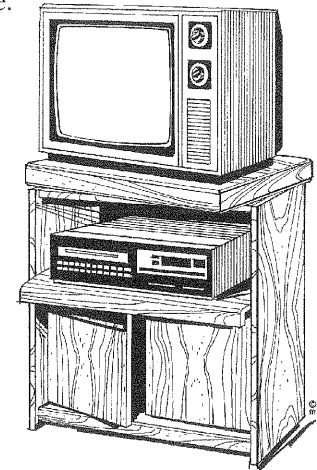
8. (drink) My sister and my mother _____ three cups of coffee in the morning.
9. (explain) The teacher _____ the lesson.
10. (ask) The students _____ questions.
11. (answer) The teacher _____ the students' questions.
12. (be) Mr. Giles _____ a businessperson.



Exercise 4. Write a verb on each line. Sometimes more than one answer is correct. Follow the example.

example: Maria _____ three languages.
(Possible answers are: studies, speaks, practices, needs)

1. All new cars today _____ seat belts. They _____ very safe.
2. I usually _____ TV in the morning, but my cousin _____ TV at night. She _____ a black and white TV. It _____ very old. I _____ a color TV. It _____ new.
3. Paula _____ a student. She _____ every night. She _____ her homework every night. She _____ a good student.
4. Sometimes I _____ Tina with her homework, and sometimes she _____ me with my homework.
5. Ben _____ a good swimmer. He _____ very fast.
6. Jason and Karen _____ in this house. They _____ this house very much. The house _____ three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a kitchen, and a living room. The bedrooms _____ very big, but the kitchen _____ small. Karen and Jason _____ TV in the living room every evening.
7. Caroline Andrews _____ from 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. five days a week. She _____ a teacher. She _____ math at an elementary school. She _____ very far from the school. Every morning she _____ her house at 7:15. She _____ to school. This _____ about 30 minutes. She _____ at school at 7:45. Her first class _____ at 8:30.



Exercise 5. Speaking Activity: Conjugation Game

Step 1. Choose six verbs from the list below.

Step 2. Write the verbs on the top lines. Then write the correct forms for each subject in the columns.

Step 3. Work with a partner. Say your first verb. Your partner must say all the correct forms of the verb. Then your partner says his or her first verb. You must say all the correct forms of the verb. Take turns doing this.

Verbs					
arrive	begin	come	drink	eat	have
leave	like	live	practice	pronounce	sing
speak	study	teach	understand	work	read
write	play	visit	want	learn	listen
repeat	talk	open	close	walk	run
do	send	take	think	make	call
be	go	use	type	wash	erase
catch	watch	know	get	need	

	1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____
I	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
you (sing.)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
he	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
she	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
it	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
we	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
you (pl.)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
they	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Homework: Write three *original* sentences using the verbs above.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Present Tense of Verbs: Negative

I, You, We, They

Affirmative

I **like** tennis.

I **have** a car.

You **speak** French.

You **read** well.

We **live** in an apartment.

We **watch** TV at night.

They **swim** in the pool.

They **eat** a big lunch.

Negative

I **do not like** football.

I **don't have** a bicycle.

You **do not speak** Chinese.

You **don't read** badly.

We **don't live** in a house.

We **do not watch** TV in the morning.

They **don't swim** in the river.

They **do not eat** a big dinner.

He, She, It

He **speaks** French.

He **has** a radio.

She **does** the dishes.

She **writes** many letters.

It **rains** a lot in April.

It **costs** \$10.

He **does not speak** Spanish.

He **doesn't have** a TV.

She **doesn't do** her homework.

She **doesn't write** many postcards.

It **doesn't rain** a lot in October.

It **does not cost** \$20.

To make a negative statement with a verb, add **do not** OR **does not** before the verb.

It is also possible to use contractions (= short forms): **do not** OR **don't**; **does not** OR **doesn't**.

Grammar

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I \\ you \\ we \\ they \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} do\ not \\ (don't) \end{array} \right\} + \mathbf{VERB}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} he \\ she \\ it \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} does\ not \\ (doesn't) \end{array} \right\} + \mathbf{VERB}$$

In the present tense, a verb has two negative forms: **do not (don't), + VERB,**
does not (doesn't) + VERB.

Do not is used with **I, you, we,** or **they:** I do not, you do not, we do not, they do not.
(**Don't** is also OK: I don't, you don't, we don't, they don't.)

Does not is used with **he, she,** or **it:** he does not, she does not, it does not.
(**Doesn't** is also OK: he doesn't, she doesn't, it doesn't.)

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not forget to use **don't (do not)** or **doesn't (does not)**.
 wrong: I not speak French well.
 correct: I do not speak French well. (OR don't)

 wrong: The U.S. no have 100 states.
 correct: The U.S. doesn't have 100 states. (OR does not)
- Do not use **am not, isn't, or aren't** with a verb. Use **don't** or **doesn't** only.
 wrong: The man isn't like this food.
 correct: The man doesn't like this food. (OR does not)

 wrong: Nell and Vick aren't play tennis every day.
 correct: Nell and Vick do not play tennis every day. (OR don't)
- Do not use **s** with the verb for **he/she/it**. You need **s** for **he/she/it** only one time in the verb. If you have **does**, then the verb doesn't have **s**.
 wrong: He doesn't likes coffee.
 correct: He doesn't like coffee.

 wrong: It doesn't smells good.
 correct: It doesn't smell good.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct negative forms of the verbs. Follow the examples.

LIKE	GO	DO	STUDY
I <u>don't like</u>	I _____	I _____	I _____
you (sing.) <u>don't like</u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
he <u>doesn't like</u>	he _____	he _____	he _____
she <u>doesn't like</u>	she _____	she _____	she _____
it <u>doesn't like</u>	it _____	it _____	it _____
we <u>don't like</u>	we _____	we _____	we _____
you (pl.) <u>don't like</u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
you and I <u>don't like</u>	you and I _____	you and I _____	you and I _____
they <u>don't like</u>	they _____	they _____	they _____
Jo <u>doesn't like</u>	Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____

KNOW	GET	HAVE	BE
I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____
you (sing.) _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
he _____	he _____	he _____	he _____
she _____	she _____	she _____	she _____
it _____	it _____	it _____	it _____
we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
you(pl.) _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
they _____	they _____	they _____	they _____
Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____
Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____

Exercise 7. Underline the correct negative form of each verb. Follow the example.

example: Mary's car is old. She (don't , doesn't) have a new car.

- The students (don't, doesn't) have class now.
- Jonathan (don't, doesn't) speak French.
- Students (don't, doesn't) go to class on Sunday.
- In North America, people (don't, doesn't) drive on the left side of the road.
- In Canada and the U.S., people (don't, doesn't) use Mexican pesos or Japanese yen.
- Muslims* (don't, doesn't) eat pork.
- I (don't, doesn't) wear tennis shorts to English class.
- You (don't, doesn't) arrive in class late.
- April (don't, doesn't) have 31 days.
- A year (don't, doesn't) have 400 days.
- Rick and I (don't, doesn't) understand the teacher's explanation.
- This food (don't, doesn't) taste good. It is too spicy!†

April						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

* Muslims = members of the Islamic religion

† spicy = hot

Exercise 8. Fill in each blank with the correct negative form of the given verb. Follow the example.

example: (like) I don't like fried chicken for breakfast.

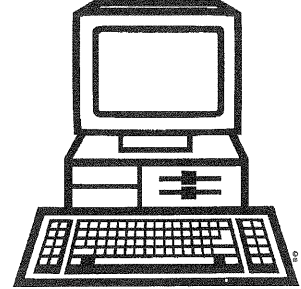
1. (go) Mike and Sam _____ to school by bus. They walk.
2. (drink) I _____ tea late at night. It has too much caffeine.
3. (have) The classroom _____ many chairs. It's a small room.
4. (speak) Philip _____ Spanish. He speaks Portuguese.
5. (take) She _____ tests with a pencil. She uses a pen.
6. (study) Angela _____ in the morning. She studies at night.
7. (read) We _____ in conversation class. We practice speaking.
8. (do) They _____ their work quickly. They are very slow!
9. (swim) John is not a good swimmer. He _____ well.
10. (teach) I teach in the morning. I _____ in the afternoon.
11. (begin) The class starts at 8:15. It _____ at 8:00.
12. (play) If the weather is cold, we _____ tennis.

Exercise 9. Complete each sentence with the negative form of a verb. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Follow the example.

example: Brenda doesn't speak English. She is from Venezuela.
(Other answers are: *doesn't know, doesn't understand*)

1. Cats usually like fish. My cat is a little strange. My cat _____ fried fish. Cats usually like milk, too, but my cat _____ milk. Cats usually have a long tail, but my cat is different. My cat _____ a long tail. It has a very, very short tail.
2. How many letters does the English alphabet have? Some students think the English alphabet has 30 letters. This _____ correct. The English alphabet _____ 30 letters. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. Some languages have special marks on top of the letters. For example, Spanish has *é* and German has *ü*, but English _____ any marks on alphabet letters.

3. Some of my friends use computers to do their homework. I have a computer, but I _____ my homework on a computer. I _____ how to type very well. I prefer to use a pencil when I do my homework.
4. Jody eats all her meals at a restaurant or at her friend's house. She likes to cook, but she never cooks at home. The reason for this is simple. Jody lives in a small apartment, and her apartment _____ a stove, so Jody _____ at home.
5. Many students walk to school. They can do this because they _____ far away. My house is very far from school, so I _____ to school every day.
6. This exercise _____ 20 questions. It has only 6 questions. It _____ difficult. It _____ a long time to do this exercise.



Exercise 10. Write ten negative sentences. *Use a different verb in each sentence.* Write true sentences about yourself, your family, your friends, your things (car, books, dictionary), or your classroom. Follow the examples.

examples: I don't have a car.
My father isn't 70 years old.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

After you finish writing your sentences, read your sentences to a partner. Then your partner should read his or her sentences to you. Are there any surprises? Are there any interesting sentences?

Making a Question

Do A *yes-no* question with **I, you, we,** or **they** begins with **do**:

Statement

I talk fast.

You like black coffee.

We have two classes together.

Pam and Tony live on Green Street.

Question

Do I talk fast?

Do you like black coffee?

Do we have two classes together?

Do Pam and Tony live on Green Street?

Does A *yes-no* question with **he, she,** or **it** begins with **does**:

Statement

Paul lives in New York.

She has a new car.

It rains a lot in summer.

Question

Does Paul live in New York?

Does she have a new car?

Does it rain a lot in summer?

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Remember to use **does** with **he, she,** and **it**. Use **do** with other subjects.

wrong: Do Mary have a new car?

correct: Does Mary have a new car?

wrong: Does you like hockey?

correct: Do you like hockey?

2. Do not put **s** on the verb in *yes-no* questions. Use only the base (simple) form of the verb. For **he/ she/it**, you need only one **s** in the question.

wrong: Does Valerie goes to class every day?

correct: Does Valerie go to class every day?

wrong: Does the car has a good radio?

correct: Does the car have a good radio?

3. Do not begin present tense verb questions with **am, is,** or **are**.

wrong: Are you speak English?

correct: Do you speak English?

wrong: Is Mary have a new car?

correct: Does Mary have a new car?



Exercise 11. Underline the correct word to begin each question. Follow the example.

example: A: “(Do, Does) Fred and Tim live in the same apartment?”
B: “Yes, they are roommates.”

1. A: “(Do, Does) you understand this lesson?”
B: “Yes, I do. I think it’s an easy lesson.”
2. A: “(Do, Does) that toy use 4 batteries?”
B: “Yes, it uses 4 batteries. (Do, Does) you have 4 batteries?”
A: “No, I don’t.”
B: “You have to buy some then.”
A: “(Do, Does) you know a place where I can buy batteries?”
B: “Yes, go to Target. They sell batteries there.”
3. A: “(Do, Does) April have 31 days?”
B: “No, it doesn’t have 31 days. It only has 30.”
4. A: “(Do, Does) you drive a red car?”
B: “Yes, I drive a red car.”
5. *Husband:* “(Do, Does) I snore?”
Wife: “Yes, you snore very loudly!”
6. A: “(Do, Does) you understand the difference between *do* and *does*?”
B: “I think so. *Does* is for *he, she, and it*. And *do* is for *I, we, you, and they*.”

Exercise 12. Write the correct words on the lines. Follow the example.

example: (like) Do you like coffee with sugar and milk?

1. (have) _____ Matt _____ a dark blue car?
2. (play) _____ you _____ tennis very well?
3. (rain) _____ it _____ a lot in this area in the summer?
4. (study) _____ she _____ English every night?
5. (want) _____ Mary and Jack _____ more coffee now?
6. (read) _____ you _____ at night before you go to sleep?

7. (take) _____ you _____ a shower at night or in the morning?
8. (drive) _____ people in Japan _____ on the right or on the left?
9. (cook) _____ Paul _____ his own food?
10. (speak) _____ Paul and John _____ French?
11. (have) _____ you and John _____ a class together?
12. (go) _____ this bus _____ to Miami?

Exercise 13. Write the correct words on the lines. Follow the example.

example: (write) Q: Does Mary write letters in the morning?
 A: No, she doesn't write letters in the morning.
She writes letters at night.

1. (eat) Q: _____ you _____ cake with a spoon?
 A: No, _____ cake with a spoon.
 _____ cake with a fork.
2. (go) Q: _____ she _____ to school by car?
 A: No, _____ to school by car.
 _____ by bike.
3. (do) Q: _____ he _____ his homework on a computer?
 A: No, _____ his homework on a computer.
 _____ his homework with a pencil.
4. (have) Q: _____ your new house _____ 4 bedrooms and 1 bathroom?
 A: No, _____ 4 bedrooms and 1 bathroom.
 _____ 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.
5. (speak) Q: _____ Mr. and Mrs. Wilson _____ Arabic?
 A: No, _____ Arabic.
 _____ English and Spanish only.

Exercise 14. Read the answer, and then write the question. Use the subjects from the box. Use each subject only *one* time.

a cheeseburger	police in England	banks
you and your family	Mr. and Mrs. Caruthers	it
your telephone	a police officer	I

1. Q: Does your telephone have a fax?
A: No, it doesn't have a fax.
2. Q: _____
A: No, he or she doesn't wear blue jeans.
3. Q: _____
A: No, they don't have guns.
4. Q: _____
A: Yes, we live in a very old house.
5. Q: _____
A: Yes, it gets very cold in the winter.
6. Q: _____
A: Yes, they have many children.
7. Q: _____
A: No, they don't open on Sundays.
8. Q: _____
A: Yes, you eat too much!
9. Q: _____
A: Yes, it costs one dollar.

Short Answers

To answer a *yes-no* question, use **does**, **doesn't**, **do**, or **don't** in your answer.

question:	Do you speak Chinese?
full answer:	Yes, I speak Chinese. No, I don't speak Chinese.
short answer:	Yes, I do. No, I don't.

question: Does this word mean "difficult"?

full answer: Yes, this word means "difficult."
No, this word doesn't mean "difficult."

short answer: Yes, it does.
No, it doesn't.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not use **am/is/are** as a short answer for **do/does** questions.

wrong: Does Nancy have a blue car? Yes, she is.

correct: Does Nancy have a blue car? Yes, she does.

wrong: Do Bolivia and Switzerland have beaches? No, they aren't.

correct: Do Bolivia and Switzerland have beaches? No, they don't.
- Be careful with the verb **have**.

wrong: Do you have a car? Yes, I have.

correct: Do you have a car? Yes, I do.

wrong: Does Canada have states? No, it hasn't.

correct: Does Canada have states? No, it doesn't.*

*Canada doesn't have states. Canada has provinces.

Exercise 15. Write the two possible short answers for each question. Follow the example.

example: Does Keith play tennis every day?
 Yes, he does. OR No, he doesn't.

- Do people in that country speak English?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Does it snow in your country?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Does your brother play hockey?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Do you and Ben have math class together?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Does that word mean twelve?
 _____ . OR _____ .

6. Do I have your book?

_____ . OR _____ .

7. Does the teacher arrive at class on time?

_____ . OR _____ .

8. Does an orange have a lot of vitamin C?

_____ . OR _____ .

Exercise 16. Speaking Activity. Interview a classmate. Write five original questions using *do/does*. Then ask someone your questions. Write down the answers. Write good questions. Don't write questions that are very easy. Learn new information about your classmate. For example, don't ask, "Do you study English?" because you know the answer. Follow the example.

example: Do you cook your own food?
No, I don't. I am not a good cook.

1. Q: _____ ?

A: _____ .

2. Q: _____ ?

A: _____ .

3. Q: _____ ?

A: _____ .

4. Q: _____ ?

A: _____ .

5. Q: _____ ?

A: _____ .

Exercise 17. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. "_____ 'elephant' mean a kind of animal?"

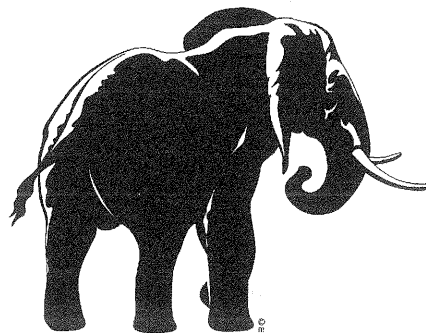
"Yes, that's correct. It's a large gray animal."

(A) Does

(C) Do

(B) Is

(D) Are



2. His last name _____ 12 letters. It only has 11.
 (A) don't has (C) doesn't have
 (B) doesn't has (D) don't have
3. "Do you and your brother work at the same place?"
 "No, we don't. I work at Nations Bank, and my brother _____ at First Bank."
 (A) work (C) don't work
 (B) works (D) doesn't work
4. "Are you and Jim students?"
 "Yes, we _____. We have 3 classes."
 (A) students (C) he and I
 (B) do (D) are
5. "_____ the movie have a happy ending?"
 "I don't want to tell you that. It's a surprise."
 (A) Does (C) Do
 (B) Is (D) Are
6. Jennifer _____ Arabic very well.
 (A) studys (C) don't read
 (B) doesn't knows (D) writes
7. "Is Tom a good student?"
 "No, he isn't. He _____."
 (A) don't have a book (C) don't do his homework
 (B) doesn't try hard (D) doesn't studies much
8. "_____ a garage?"
 "Yes, and it's a very big garage."
 (A) Is your new house has (C) Is your new house have
 (B) Does your new house has (D) Does your new house have

Exercise 18. Review Test

Part 1. Fill in each blank with any word that makes sense.

I don't like winter. Summer is my favorite season. I _____ like winter for four reasons. First, the weather in winter _____ very nice. Second, the trees _____ have leaves, and the grass _____ green. Finally, the days _____ long.

Susan is my best friend. She is different from me. She and I _____ have the same opinion about the seasons. She likes winter very much. She likes cold weather. She _____ like warm weather. Her favorite sport is skiing, so she _____ happy in June or July.

Susan _____ like spring, and I have the same opinion. I _____ like spring. In the spring, it rains a lot. The sun _____ shine for two or three days sometimes. The rain is good for the plants, but it _____ good for us.

Part 2. Read this short passage. There are five mistakes. Circle the mistakes and write the correct form above the mistake.

Some of the classes at my school are very large, but my class doesn't very large. There are only 12 students in my class. The students don't from the same country. They are from three countries. Seven of the students are from Japan, three are from Mexico, and two are from Egypt. All of the students don't speak the same language. Their languages no are the same. Some of the students speak Spanish, some of them speak Japanese, and some of them speak Arabic. The students from Mexico aren't speak Arabic, and the students from Japan doesn't speak Spanish.

Part 3. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. Brazil <u>doesn't</u> a very big country in Asia. |
| correct | wrong | 2. Our houses <u>aren't</u> near the bank. |
| correct | wrong | 3. Marsha <u>no has</u> much money. |
| correct | wrong | 4. The student from Colombia <u>don't speak</u> French. |
| correct | wrong | 5. The state of Florida <u>is not</u> cold in the winter. |
| correct | wrong | 6. Brown and gray <u>doesn't is</u> happy colors. |

Answers to DISCOVER GRAMMAR from page 24:

1. (left) live, come, work, home, do, have; (right) lives, comes, works, has, does, eats, likes
2. No, they are not the same.
3. The verbs in the right box finish with the letter s.
4. We add an s to the verb if the subject of the verb is *he, she, or it*.

Unit 3

Demonstratives

1. this

2. that

3. these

4. those



This, That, These, Those

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Near the speaker	this _____	these _____
Not near the speaker	that _____	those _____

Demonstrative Adjectives

In these examples, **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those** are adjectives. They are used in front of a noun.

Singular

This book is green.

I don't know **this** word.

That apple is fresh.

He watched **that** movie.

Plural

These books are green.

I don't know **these** words.

Those apples are fresh.

He watched **those** movies.

Demonstrative Pronouns

In these examples, **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those** are pronouns.* They are used in place of a noun.

Singular

This is a green book.

I don't know **this**.

That is fresh.

He watched **that**.

Plural

These are green books.

I don't know **these**.

Those are fresh.

He watched **those**.

***This**, **that**, **these**, and **those** are called **demonstratives** in grammar.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not use **this** or **that** with plural examples.
- Do not use **these** or **those** with singular examples.

wrong: This books are excellent.

correct 1: This book is excellent. (one book)

correct 2: These books are excellent. (two or more books)

wrong: That are delicious.

correct 1: That is delicious. (one kind of food)

correct 2: Those are delicious. (two or more kinds of food)

Exercise 1. Write *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* on the lines. Follow the examples.

Near the Speaker (= here): *this* or *these*

1. this student

2. these people

3. book

4. green book

5. expensive green book

6. books

7. _____ green books 9. _____ weather
 8. _____ expensive green books 10. _____ questions

Not near the Speaker (= there): *that* or *those*

11. _____ *that* _____ man 16. _____ difficult question
 12. _____ *those* _____ people 17. _____ questions
 13. _____ woman 18. _____ difficult questions
 14. _____ nice people 19. _____ words
 15. _____ question 20. _____ brilliant idea

Exercise 2. Write *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* on the lines. Follow the examples.

examples: (here) This cat is very old.
 (there) Those cats are not old.

1. (here) _____ books are green.
 2. (here) Is _____ paper the best?
 3. (there) _____ cats are very beautiful.
 4. (here) In _____ class, we have two tests every week.
 5. (there) _____ cat is pregnant.*
 6. (here) Peter likes _____ car the best. It's really nice.
 7. (there) Are _____ stamps rare? They're really beautiful.
 8. (here) We have _____ kind of fruit in my country, too.
 9. (there) _____ people are from France.
 10. (there) I think _____ questions are really difficult.
 11. (here) _____ computer is easy to use.
 12. (there) _____ nine books are not for you and me.
 13. (there) _____ students are from Spain.
 14. (there) _____ pants are not cheap.
 15. (here) Do you like _____ movie?

*going to have babies, going to be a mother

Exercise 3. Fill in the second blank in each item with one of the nouns. Use a demonstrative in front of the noun. (Sometimes more than one noun is possible.) Follow the examples.

Near the Speaker

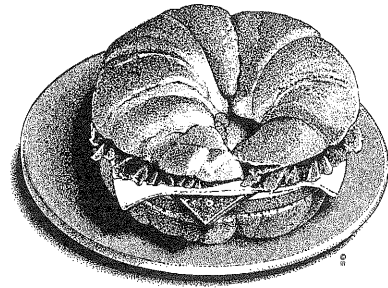
test - diamond - cheeseburger

1. This diamond is very expensive.
2. These diamonds are very expensive.
3. is very difficult.
4. are very difficult.
5. are delicious.

Not near the Speaker

trip - table - sandwich

6. is very tiring.
7. are heavy.
8. is heavy.
9. are really hot.
10. is really hot.



Exercise 4. Write *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* on the lines.

Situation: The teacher is standing in front of the room. He is at the blackboard. Joe is a student. He is sitting in the back of the room. There is a small box on his desk.

Teacher: Joe, what is on your desk?

Student: What do you mean?

Teacher: box! What is in box?

Student: I brought box from home.

Teacher: Yes, but what is in box?

(Joe puts his hand in the box. He takes out some coins and holds them up for the teacher to see.)

Teacher: What are ?

Student: are coins. coins are special. They are very old.

Teacher: Please put back in the box. It's time for class now. Perhaps we can all see your coins later, OK?

Neil: Yes, _____'s the one.

Clerk: It's twenty dollars.

Neil: OK. I'll take one. I need a size 16.

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. She really likes those blue <u>shirt</u> very much. |
| correct | wrong | 2. Is <u>these</u> book about the war between those two countries? |
| correct | wrong | 3. The students in <u>those</u> class had very high scores on the test. |
| correct | wrong | 4. <u>This exercise</u> is not very difficult. |
| correct | wrong | 5. <u>That cars are</u> really expensive. |
| correct | wrong | 6. Rain again? I don't like <u>this</u> weather! |
| correct | wrong | 7. The dentist has an office in that <u>building</u> over there. |

Unit 4

Possessive Adjectives

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 1. my | 3. his | 5. its | 7. your (pl.) |
| 2. your (sing.) | 4. her | 6. our | 8. their |



Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns

I
you (singular)
he
she
it
we
you (plural)
they

Possessive Adjectives

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

I	I play tennis. I have a racket.	my	This is my racket. My racket is new.
you (sing.)	You sing well. You are very good.	your (sing.)	Your voice is nice. What is your favorite song?
he	He is French. He is from Paris.	his	His hair is brown. I don't know his name.
she	She has a car. She drives it to work.	her	That is her car. Her car is dark gray.
it	It is my pet. It is a small bird.	its	Its name is Jo-Jo. Its tail is bright red.
we	We live here. We are students.	our	Our house is big. Do you like our pool?
you (plural)	"Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, do you have children?"	your (plural)	"Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, do your children go to River Elementary School?"
they	They play tennis. They play well.	their	Their rackets are new. Their coach is good.

Subject pronouns: **I, you** (singular), **he, she, it, we, you** (plural), **they**

We use these before a verb. I like tennis. OR They have a car.

Possessive adjectives: **my, your** (singular), **his, her, its, our, your** (plural), **their**

(**My** ends in **y**, **his** ends in **s**; **your, her, our, their** end in **r**.)

We use these before a noun. My car is green. OR They use my car.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not use subject pronouns before nouns.
 - wrong: I book is on the table.
 - correct: My book is on the table.
 - wrong: They names are Troy and Drew.
 - correct: Their names are Troy and Drew.
- Do not use possessive adjectives without a noun.
 - wrong: Where is her?
 - correct: Where is her pencil? OR Where is her desk?
 - wrong: This is their.
 - correct: This is their picture. OR This is their car.

Exercise 1. Write the correct possessive adjectives on the lines. Follow the examples.

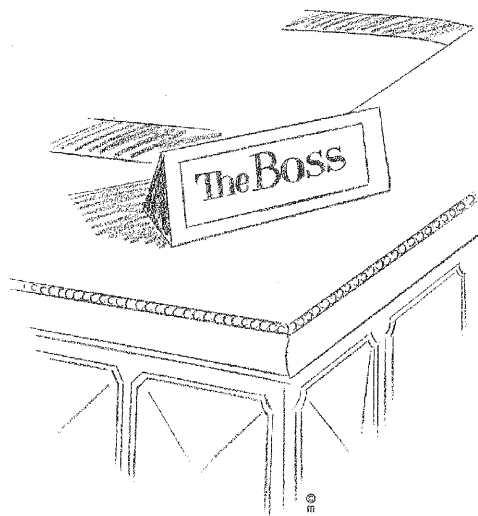
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 1. you | _____ your _____ | book | 11. we | _____ | team |
| 2. Mary | _____ her _____ | book | 12. the boy | _____ | test |
| 3. you and Mary | _____ | books | 13. the boy | _____ | tests |
| 4. your wife | _____ | car | 14. my daughter | _____ | shoes |
| 5. the man and I | _____ | books | 15. she | _____ | test |
| 6. the machine | _____ | cord | 16. Alan and Tom | _____ | tests |
| 7. Bob, Jo, and Sue | _____ | father | 17. Ann and Mary | _____ | tests |
| 8. my watch | _____ | battery | 18. Ted, Bob, and I | _____ | tests |
| 9. they | _____ | mother | 19. Ted and Bob | _____ | answers |
| 10. it | _____ | tail | 20. Bob and I | _____ | answers |

CHALLENGE

A student says the answer for #12 is *his* and the answer for #13 is *their*. One answer is wrong. You are the teacher now. Can you explain the answer here?

Exercise 2. Write the correct possessive adjectives on the lines. Follow the examples.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | _____ my _____ | name | 13. she and I | _____ | ideas |
| 2. Tom | _____ his _____ | name | 14. the cat | _____ | tail |
| 3. you and I | _____ | books | | | |
| 4. my wife | _____ | boss | | | |
| 5. the man | _____ | bike | | | |
| 6. you | _____ | car | | | |
| 7. the book | _____ | cover | | | |
| 8. the car | _____ | engine | | | |
| 9. he | _____ | key | | | |
| 10. they | _____ | key | | | |
| 11. she | _____ | keys | | | |
| 12. she and I | _____ | idea | | | |



- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15. John _____ mother | 23. you and Jo _____ hobbies |
| 16. Ann _____ mother | 24. your son _____ hobbies |
| 17. Ann and Jo _____ mother | 25. Mr. Jones _____ car |
| 18. Ann and Jo _____ father | 26. Mrs. Jones _____ car |
| 19. our parents _____ house | 27. my sister _____ car |
| 20. he and Ned _____ parents | 28. his sister _____ car |
| 21. John and I _____ cars | 29. we _____ car |
| 22. the boy _____ hobby | 30. the baby _____ name |

CHALLENGE

A student says the answer for #20 is *his*. This is wrong. You are the teacher now. Can you explain the answer here?

Exercise 3. Underline the correct words. Follow the example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you like (I, <u>my</u>) new car? | 6. (Our, We) class begins at 10 A.M. |
| 2. This is (his, he) watch. | 7. When is (we, our) next test? |
| 3. (They, Their) last name is Smith. | 8. Bob likes cats. (He, His) pets are all cats. |
| 4. Please tell me (your, you) phone number. | 9. Bob has a cat. (Its, It) name is Red. |
| 5. I know (she, her) sister. | 10. (My, I) test score is 95. |

Exercise 4. Write the correct possessive adjectives on the lines. Follow the examples.

examples: This cat is very old. His name is Felix.

John has a new car. I like his car very much.

1. A: "When is _____ math class?"
 B: "It's at 9:30."
 A: "Who is _____ teacher?"
 B: "OK, hold on a minute . . . Oh, I can't remember . . . _____ mind is not so clear today."

A: "Is _____ teacher a man or a woman?"
 B: "Oh, now I remember the teacher's name. _____ name is Mr. Barlow."
 A: "Do you think he is a good teacher?"
 B: "Well, yes, I do. I like _____ teaching style."
 A: "So is this class easy for you?"
 B: "Sometimes it's easy, but sometimes it isn't."
 A: "Why is that?"
 B: "Well, _____ problem is that I like to watch TV. I study when I have to study, but I don't study very much. _____ grades are pretty bad!"

2. José: "Rick, do you have an idea for the food for the party?"
 Rick: "Yes, I do. _____ idea is to serve sandwiches."
 José: "Does anyone else have an idea?"
 Rick: "Well, Susan has an interesting idea."
 José: "Really? Susan, what's _____ idea?"
 Susan: "_____ idea is to serve cheeseburgers."
 José: "Wow, that doesn't sound very good for a party.
 Does anyone else have an idea?"
 Susan: "Yes, Ben has an idea."
 José: "Where is Ben?"
 Susan: "I don't know. I'm surprised he isn't here."
 José: "OK, what is _____ idea for the party?"
 Susan: "He wants all the guests to cook _____ favorite food and bring it to the party."
 José: "Oh, right. This is called a potluck dinner in the U.S."
 Rick: "Hey, don't forget Martha and Lim. They have an idea for the party, too.
 _____ idea is to serve pizza."
 José: "I really like pizza. In fact, it's _____ favorite food. I like _____ idea!"

Exercise 5. Possessive Adjectives and Subject Pronouns. Underline the correct words. Follow the example.

1. (My, I) have a new car.
2. This is (his, he) sweater.
3. (They, Their) last name is Hobbs.
4. (They, Their) are from Ohio.
5. (She, Her) and (she, her) sister are here.
6. (Our, We) begin (we, our) class at 10 A.M.
7. (Our, We) have a test tomorrow.
8. (He, His) likes cats. (He, His) has 5 cats.
9. Bob has a cat. (Its, It) is a female cat.
10. Do (you, your) play tennis every day?

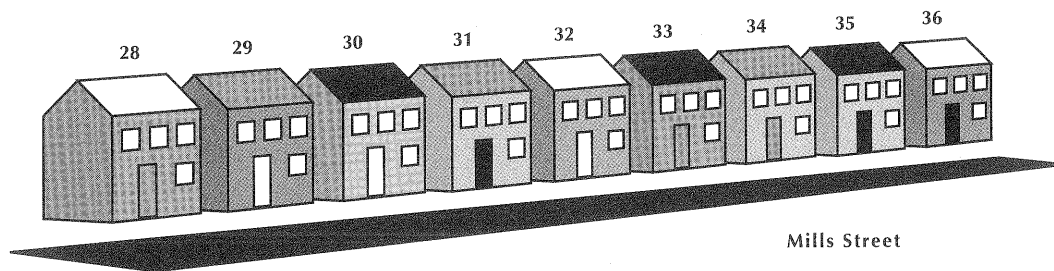
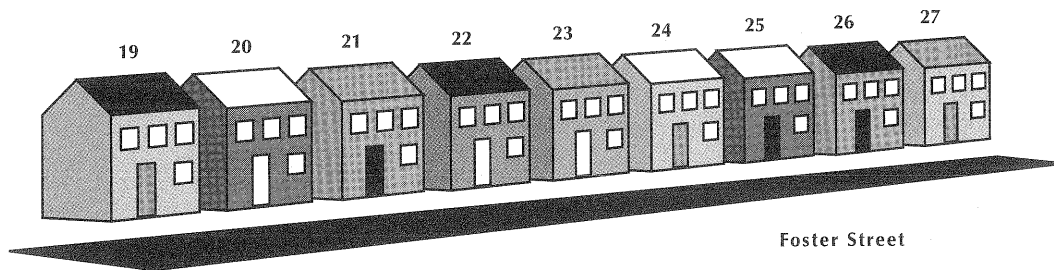
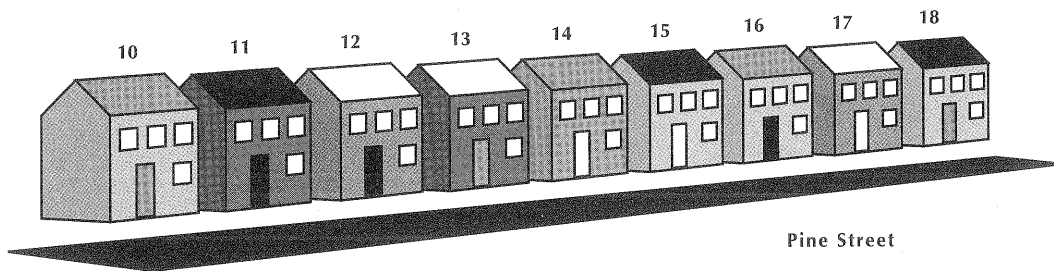
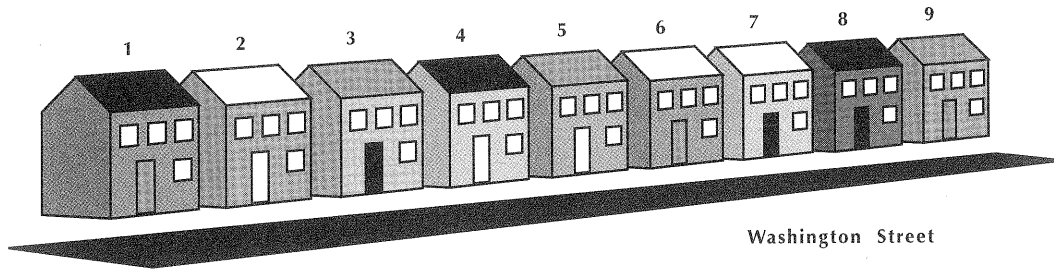
Exercise 6. Possessive Adjectives and Subject Pronouns. Read each sentence. If it is correct, write C on the line. If it is not correct, write X on the line. Change the sentence to make it correct. Write the change above the sentence. (Hint: There are twelve sentences. Four are correct, and eight have mistakes.)

- _____ 1. I don't like my math teacher.
- _____ 2. Do your live in an apartment or a house?
- _____ 3. Is it name Kitty?
- _____ 4. She and she sister are twins.
- _____ 5. Samuel is a newspaper delivery person. He brings the newspaper to our house every day.
- _____ 6. I have math class at 10 A.M., but I first class is at 9 A.M.
- _____ 7. She is a French teacher. Her name is Mrs. deMontluzin.
- _____ 8. His is a doctor. He has an office in Miami.
- _____ 9. Jack and I like bright colors, and we favorite color is yellow.
- _____ 10. Keith, Sheila, and Rachel study together. Their are good friends.
- _____ 11. Sachiko and Tomoyo are from Japan. They passports are red.
- _____ 12. This cake is good. Its main ingredients are flour and sugar.

Exercise 7. Speaking Game

Step 1. Work with a partner.

There are four streets with nine houses on each street, so there are thirty-six houses in the box. Choose one house that is your house. Circle that house. Do NOT let your partner know which house is your house.



Step 2. Take turns asking *yes-no* questions to try to guess your partner's house. If the answer to a question is YES, then the questioner can continue asking. If the answer is NO, the turn passes to the other student.

Step 3. The first partner to guess the right house is the winner! (You can't use the house numbers until the end!)

example: A: Is your house on Mills Street?
 B: No, my house isn't on Mills Street. (So it's B's turn to ask a question.)
 B: Is your house on Pine Street?
 A: Yes, my house is on Pine Street. (So B continues asking.)
 B: Is your roof gray?
 A: No, my roof isn't gray. (So it's A's turn to ask a question.)

Exercise 8. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

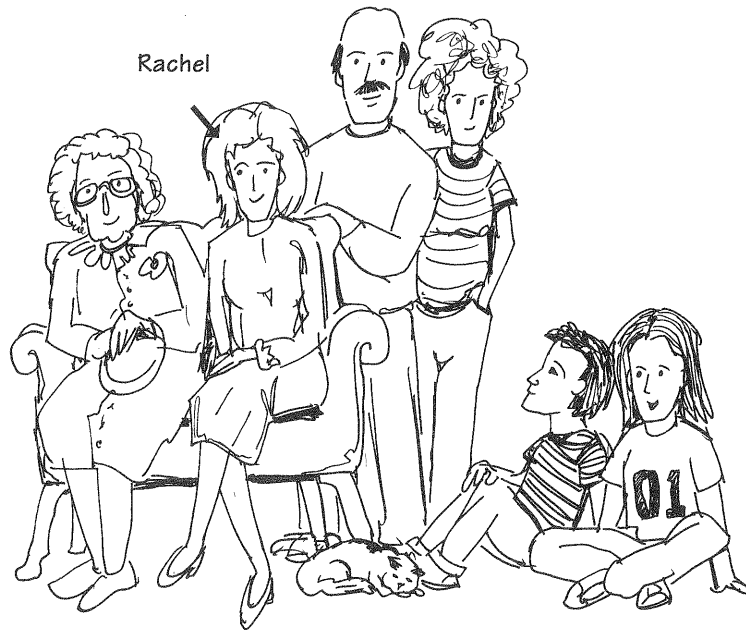
1. "Is this a new book?"
"Yes, it is. It's _____ birthday present from John. He gave it to me yesterday."
(A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their
2. Sarah is going on a trip to England. She is at the airport. She has _____ passport and suitcase.
(A) she (C) her
(B) she's (D) with
3. "Do you like the Beatles' music?"
"No, I don't like _____ music. Do you?"
(A) their (C) its
(B) they (D) it's
4. "Do you and your husband have a daughter?"
"Yes, we do. _____ daughter is named Trina, and she lives in Houston."
(A) Her (C) She
(B) Our (D) We
5. "Oh, excuse me. Am I sitting in _____ seat?"
"Oh, no. That's not my seat. I'm sitting over there by the door."
(A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their
6. Paul and Bob have _____ ID cards with them.
(A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their
7. "I'd like to cash this check, please."
"OK. But I need to see _____ driver's license or some kind of ID."
(A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their
8. "Do Mr. and Mrs. Lee have a car?"
"Yes, they do. _____ is a blue Toyota Corolla."
(A) They car new (C) Their new car
(B) They new car (D) Their car new

Exercise 9. Review Test

Part 1. Underline the correct words.

1. Does Susan like (they, their) new car?
2. That is (his, he) watch.
3. (They, Their) house is gray and white.
4. Please show me (your, you) new ring.
5. (My, I) know her address.
6. (Our, We) class finishes at 9 A.M.
7. When is (we, our) next meeting?
8. Tom likes cats. (He, His) pets are all cats.
9. Tom has a cat. (Its, It) name is Puff.
10. (He, His) exam grade is 83.

Part 2. Look at the picture. Then read the sentences and write the correct possessive words.



I am Rachel Hanks. This is a picture of _____ family. The woman on the left is _____ grandmother. _____ name is Rosa Hanks.

The man on the right is _____ uncle. _____ name is Ken. The woman near him is _____ wife. _____ name is Sarah.

Do you see the two kids in the lower right-hand corner of the picture? Those are my cousins. _____ names are Zane and Vicky. Can you see _____ cat? It's sitting on the floor. _____ name is Boots.

Of course there are many more people in my family, but they are "camera shy"!

Part 3. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

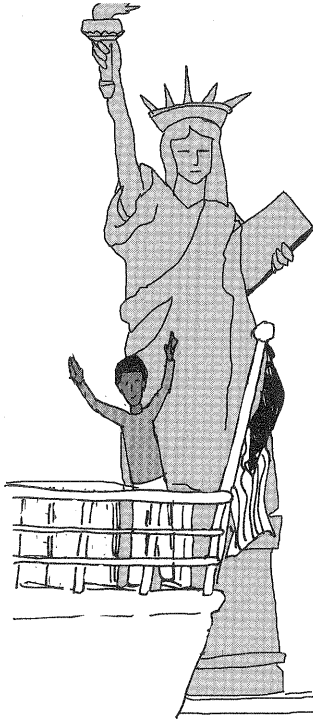
- | | | |
|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. Karen takes <u>she lunch</u> to school every day. |
| correct | wrong | 2. The man is a doctor. <u>He</u> lives in a very big house. |
| correct | wrong | 3. <u>My telephone number</u> is 222-8884. |
| correct | wrong | 4. Do you like <u>they're new</u> car? It's silver. |
| correct | wrong | 5. Ben and I study hard. <u>Our class</u> is really difficult. |
| correct | wrong | 6. <u>Your</u> answer is very good. |
| correct | wrong | 7. This is <u>my cat</u> . <u>Its name</u> is Fluffy. |

Unit 5

Past Tense of *Be*

1. affirmative 2. negative 3. questions 4. short answers

now



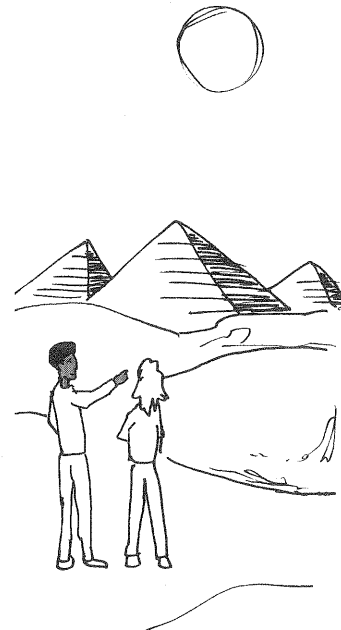
I am in New York now.

last month



I was in Paris last month.

last year



We were in Cairo last year.

Past Tense of *Be*

Present

I **am** in class now.

You **are** here today.

He **is** hungry now.

She **is** a good swimmer.

It **is** hot today.

We **are** in class.

You **are** American citizens.

They **are** on the table now.

Past

I **was** in class yesterday.

You **were** here yesterday.

He **was** hungry last night.

She **was** a good swimmer.

It **was** hot yesterday.

We **were** in class.

You **were** Vietnamese citizens.

They **were** on the table 5 minutes ago.*

* **Ago** is used in the past. It tells how far back in the past something happened. Look at the examples on page 61.

examples: I arrived here ten minutes ago.
 She died one year ago.
 I was in New York two months ago.
 The war was fifty years ago.

I	}	was	you	}	were
he			we		
she			they		
it					

am becomes **was** in the past.
is becomes **was** in the past. They both end in **s**: i s / w a s.
are becomes **were** in the past. They both end in **re**: a r e / w e r e.

<i>Present</i>				<i>Past</i>
am	is	are		was were

Negative: was → **was not** OR **wasn't** were → **were not** OR **weren't**

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not use **am**, **is**, or **are** in past tense sentences.
 wrong: I am born in 1979.
 correct: I was born in 1979.

 wrong: Yesterday it is too hot for me to play tennis.
 correct: Yesterday it was too hot for me to play tennis.
- Use **was** for **I**, **he**, **she**, and **it**; use **were** for **you**, **we**, and **they**.
 wrong: In 1985, my parents was in India.
 correct: In 1985, my parents were in India.

 wrong: Was you in class this morning?
 correct: Were you in class this morning?

Exercise 1. Write *was* or *were* on the lines. Follow the example.

example: The little boy was happy at the party.

- The weather _____ beautiful yesterday.
- The best score on the test _____ 97.
- I _____ at the bank at 4 P.M. yesterday.
- He _____ in the kitchen 10 minutes ago.

5. Jan and Sue _____ in Japan last year.
6. When I _____ a child, my favorite food _____ spaghetti.
7. Kennedy _____ president from 1960 to 1963.
8. Martina Navratilova _____ the number one tennis player in 1987.
9. You _____ here yesterday.
10. We _____ late to class yesterday.

Exercise 2. In each sentence, there is a difference from the previous sentence. Look at the change. Write the correct form of *be*: *am, is, are, was, were*.

Beginning sentence: Susan is here now.

1. I I _____ here now.
2. yesterday I _____ here yesterday.
3. they They _____ here yesterday.
4. last week They _____ here last week.
5. Mr. Lim Mr. Lim _____ here last week.
6. right now Mr. Lim _____ here right now.
7. 10 minutes ago Mr. Lim _____ here 10 minutes ago.
8. I I _____ here 10 minutes ago.
9. Ashley Ashley _____ here 10 minutes ago.
10. Ashley and Susan Ashley and Susan _____ here 10 minutes ago.
11. Susan Susan _____ here 10 minutes ago.
12. now Susan _____ here now.

Exercise 3. Read the sentences. Some of the verbs are in the wrong tense. Draw a line through the wrong forms of *be* and change them to the correct forms. Follow the example.

example: A: Where is the dictionary?

B: I don't know where it is now.

A: It ~~is~~^{was} here on the table yesterday.

B: I know, but it ~~was~~^{is} not here now.

1. *A*: What is the biggest country in the world now?
B: I think Russia was the biggest country.
C: What about the Soviet Union?
A: The Soviet Union is the biggest country.
B: Right, from 1918 to 1993, it is the biggest country in the world.
2. *A*: What do you know about Christopher Columbus?
B: He is from the city of Genoa. He is a famous explorer.
A: When is he born?
B: He is born in 1451.
3. *A*: Who were Washington and Lincoln?
B: That is an easy question. Washington is the first president of the U.S.
A: And what about Lincoln?
B: Abraham Lincoln is the sixteenth president. He was the president in the Civil War.
A: When was Washington born?
B: He was born in 1732.
A: What about Lincoln?
B: In 1809. Lincoln is born ten years after Washington died.

Exercise 4. Speaking Activity: Present to Past Drill

- Step 1.* Do student A OR student B. Do *one* of these only.
- Step 2.* Number the left lines from 1 to 10 in any order. Mix up the numbers.
- Step 3.* Fill in the right lines with *was* or *were*. (Follow the examples.) Check your answers with another student who did the same part (A or B) as you did.
- Step 4.* Work with a partner who did not do the same part as you. Student A will read out all ten items as quickly as possible in numerical order. Student B must close the book and listen and then complete the items correctly. For example, student A will say, "Peter is," and student B must say, "Peter was." If this is correct, student A says, "That's correct." If this is not correct, student A says, "Try again," and repeats the item. When all the items are finished, student B will read out the other ten items.

examples: Melissa is = Melissa was
the grammar test is = the grammar test was

Student A

____ you are = you ____
 ____ the girl is = the girl ____
 ____ the cat is = the cat ____
 ____ today is = yesterday ____
 ____ Peter is = Peter ____
 ____ Joe and Pam are = Joe and
 Pam ____
 ____ my car is = my car ____
 ____ the boys are = the boys ____
 ____ dinner is = dinner ____
 ____ they are = they ____

Student B

____ he is = he ____
 ____ Rachel is = Rachel ____
 ____ the cats are = the cats ____
 ____ we are = we ____
 ____ the shoes are = the shoes ____
 ____ the teacher is = the teacher ____
 ____ Brazil is = Brazil ____
 ____ the boy is = the boy ____
 ____ I am = I ____
 ____ the weather is = the weather ____

Negative

To make a negative statement with **was** or **were**, add the word **not** after **was** or **were**. It is also possible to use contractions (= short forms): **was not** OR **wasn't**; **were not** OR **weren't**.

Karla was hungry. Peggy **was not** hungry.

I was happy. I **wasn't** sad.

The shirts were cheap. They **weren't** expensive.

Lincoln was the 16th president. He **was not** the 1st president.

He was born in New York. He **wasn't** born in Chicago.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Do not use **don't** or **doesn't** with **was** and **were**.

wrong: I don't was here yesterday.

correct: I wasn't here yesterday.

wrong: James and Mark don't were late for class.

correct: James and Mark weren't late for class.

2. Do not say **no was** or **no were**. Say **wasn't** (**was not**) or **weren't** (**were not**).

wrong: The food last night no was good.

correct: The food last night wasn't good.

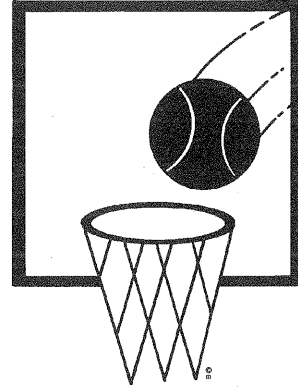
wrong: The apples on the tree no were red.

correct: The apples on the tree weren't red.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct negatives. Follow the example.

example: Brenda wasn't in Canada last week. She was in Alaska.

1. Lynn _____ a good student when she was in high school.
2. I _____ in class yesterday. My friend said it _____ a very interesting class.
3. The cars _____ very dirty. They were clean.
4. The cat _____ black and white. It was gray.
5. She _____ more than 30 years old when she got married. She was only 25.
6. The test _____ very difficult. All the questions were easy to answer.
7. Basketball is very popular in the U.S., but the inventor of basketball _____ an American. (He was a Canadian.)
8. Henry and I _____ ready for the test. We didn't know many of the answers.
9. Zina _____ the winner of the tennis tournament. She was very upset about this.
10. Mrs. Blackwell _____ my teacher last semester. My teacher was Mrs. Bosley.



Exercise 6. Speaking Activity: Past Negative Drill (see directions for exercise 4). Fill in the right lines with *wasn't* or *weren't*. Follow the examples.

examples: the books aren't = the books weren't
 summer isn't = summer wasn't

<i>Student A</i>	<i>Student B</i>
____. lunch isn't = lunch _____	____. I am not = I _____
____. my friends aren't = my friends _____	____. the weather isn't = the weather _____
____. today isn't = yesterday _____	____. we aren't = we _____
____. Peter isn't = Peter _____	____. my shoes aren't = my shoes _____

___ . you aren't = you _____	___ . he isn't = he _____
___ . the child isn't = the child _____	___ . Andy isn't = Andy _____
___ . the cat isn't = the cat _____	___ . Japan isn't = Japan _____
___ . my parents aren't = my parents _____	___ . my brother isn't = my brother _____
___ . Ben and Ted aren't = Ben and Ted _____	___ . the teacher isn't = the teacher _____
___ . the birds aren't = the birds _____	___ . my car isn't = my car _____

Homework suggestion: Have students write complete TRUE sentences using any of the above structures.

examples: Lunch wasn't delicious yesterday.
I wasn't in Mexico last week.

Making a Question

To make a *yes-no* question, move **was** or **were** to the beginning:

Statement

Mark was in the kitchen.

Leo was late to class on Monday.

The shoes were \$60.

You were tired after the game.

Question

Was Mark in the kitchen?

Was Leo late to class on Monday?

Were the shoes \$60?

Were you tired after the game?

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not begin a **was/were** question with **do**, **does**, or **did**.
 wrong: Did you were born in 1980?
 correct: Were you born in 1980?

 wrong: Does the weather yesterday was very hot?
 correct: Was the weather yesterday very hot?
- In writing, do not forget to begin **was/were** questions with **was** or **were**.
 wrong: You were hungry? (OK in speaking)
 correct: Were you hungry?

 wrong: The book was very expensive? (OK in speaking)
 correct: Was the book very expensive?

Exercise 7. Read each statement and then make a question using the word *yesterday*. Follow the examples.

Step 1. First, do this by yourself as homework.

Step 2. Then, check your questions with a partner in class. One student reads the present tense sentence from the book, and the other student has to say the past tense question. Only one student should look at the book.

examples: George is tired today. Was George tired yesterday?
 They are hungry now. Were they hungry yesterday?

1. Mrs. Smith is happy today. _____
2. The cats are thirsty now. _____
3. Paul and Naomi are in class today. _____
4. The weather is cold now. _____
5. His homework is correct. _____
6. You are late to class today. _____
7. The kitchen is dirty today. _____
8. The store is open now. _____
9. The park is crowded today. _____
10. Sam and Vick are sleepy today. _____
11. The teacher is busy now. _____
12. Robert is early today. _____

Exercise 8. Make nine *yes-no* questions from the information. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Follow the example.

the teacher
 the movie
 the baby

the kittens
 Sandra and Kevin
 her parents

your dinner
 the weather
 the flight from Vancouver

1. tired after class
Was the teacher tired after class?
2. really hot

3. late by 15 minutes

4. better than the book

5. delicious

6. born at General Hospital

7. in the same class last year

8. students at the same high school

9. hungry

Short Answers

To answer a *yes-no* question, use **was**, **wasn't**, **were**, or **weren't** in your answer.

question: Were you sleepy last night?

full answer: Yes, I was sleepy last night.
No, I wasn't sleepy last night.

short answer: Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.

question: Were the apples fresh?

full answer: Yes, the apples were fresh.
No, the apples weren't fresh.

short answer: Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.



CAREFUL! Watch out for this common mistake.

Do not use **do/does/did** as a short answer for **was/were** questions.

wrong: Was Nancy home last night? Yes, she did.

correct: Was Nancy home last night? Yes, she was.

wrong: Were the students happy after the test? No, they don't.
 correct: Were the students happy after the test? No, they weren't.

Exercise 9. Write the two possible short answers for each question. Follow the example.

example: Was the test easy?
 Yes, it was _____ . OR No, it wasn't _____ .

1. Was the party at John's house fun?
 _____ . OR _____ .
2. Were Sam, Mark, and Ron in the same class last year?
 _____ . OR _____ .
3. Were you sleepy in class yesterday?
 _____ . OR _____ .
4. Was the food at the dinner party delicious?
 _____ . OR _____ .
5. Were you and Gina on the same team in the volleyball match?
 _____ . OR _____ .
6. Was the Soviet Union the biggest country in the world in 1980?
 _____ . OR _____ .
7. Was the teacher the first person in the class today?
 _____ . OR _____ .
8. Were the Chinese people the first to use gunpowder?
 _____ . OR _____ .
9. Was the homework difficult?
 _____ . OR _____ .
10. Was Mary in the kitchen?
 _____ . OR _____ .

Exercise 10. Speaking Activity. Interview a student in your class. Choose five of the questions from below. Write the questions on the lines before you do the interview. Make a prediction about how many *yes* answers your partner will give to your questions.

Student's name: _____ Prediction YES ____ / Actual YES: ____

Question 1: _____

Answer: Your prediction: _____ His/Her real answer: _____

Question 2: _____

Answer: Your prediction: _____ His/Her real answer: _____

Question 3: _____

Answer: Your prediction: _____ His/Her real answer: _____

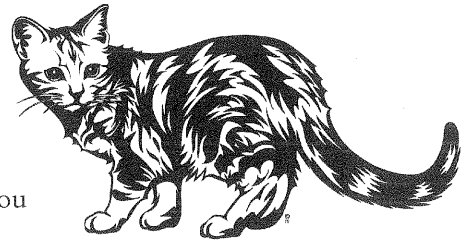
Question 4: _____

Answer: Your prediction: _____ His/Her real answer: _____

Question 5: _____

Answer: Your prediction: _____ His/Her real answer: _____

Questions: Were you a quiet baby?
 Were you a good student in elementary school?
 Was your favorite color green when you were a child?
 Were you born in a hospital?
 Were you born on a weekend?
 Was the TV on last night when you went to sleep?
 Was your first pet a cat?
 Were you good at math in school?
 Were you the firstborn in your family?
 Was collecting stamps one of your hobbies when you were a child?



More practice: Do this exercise again with another student. Use some of the same questions or make your own original questions. Practice using *was* and *were*.

Exercise 11. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. "Was the movie good?"

"_____. I enjoyed it very much."

(A) No, it wasn't.

(C) No, I wasn't.

(B) Yes, it was.

(D) Yes, I was.

2. The name on all of the books _____ "Mary D. Smith."
(A) was (C) were
(B) it was (D) they were
3. "I'm so tired today."
"_____ tired yesterday, too?"
(A) Was I (C) Am I
(B) Were you (D) Are you
4. "Was Paul Johnson in math class yesterday?"
"I'm not sure, but I think he _____ there."
(A) is (C) in class
(B) was (D) yesterday
5. "_____ at Linda's house fun?"
"Yes, it was. We had a good time there."
(A) The party was (C) Was the party
(B) The people were (D) Were the people
6. "Was the trip very long?"
"Yes, it was. _____."
(A) The driver was tired. (C) The tired driver was.
(B) Was tired the driver? (D) Tired was the driver?
7. "How was the beach yesterday?"
"Wonderful. It wasn't very hot, and the water _____ very clear."
(A) are (C) is
(B) were (D) was
8. "Were all the answers on your test correct?"
"No, _____. Number 7 was wrong."
(A) they weren't (C) they aren't
(B) it wasn't (D) it isn't

 Exercise 12. Review Test

Part 1. Read this short passage. Fill in each blank with any word that makes sense.

Joe and I went to see a movie last night. We both liked the movie very much. Joe _____ very happy because our tickets _____ not expensive! A ticket at that theater is usually \$7 for one person, but last night a ticket _____ only \$3. The movie _____ very good. The main actor died at the end of this movie, so I _____ very sad.

Part 2. Read this short passage. There are five mistakes. Circle the mistakes and write the correct form above the mistake.

When I am a little boy, my best pet was a cat. My cat's name is Sammy. Sammy was a beautiful cat. His face was white, and his ears are black. His body is black and white. Sammy liked to play outside. He is a really good pet. I have a picture of Sammy in my photo album. This picture was taken in 1974. That was over twenty years ago.

Part 3. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- correct wrong 1. The Soviet Union was a very big country.
- correct wrong 2. After I finished my homework last night, I am very tired.
- correct wrong 3. Today it is very hot, but yesterday it is not so hot.
- correct wrong 4. Kennedy and Nixon was presidents of the United States.
- correct wrong 5. My great-grandparents were from Italy.
- correct wrong 6. People say that the cost of living in New York City is expensive.
- correct wrong 7. In 1945, the U.N. was not very big. Now there are many members.

Unit 6

Past Tense of Regular and Irregular Verbs

Regular verbs: 1. affirmative 3. negative 4. questions
2. spelling of *ed* (double letter or not) 5. short answers

Irregular verbs: 1. affirmative 2. negative 3. questions

What did Joe and Mark do yesterday?

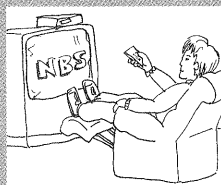
Joe



Joe washed his car.
wash – washed



Joe listened to music.
listen – listened



Joe watched TV.
watch – watched

VERB + ed

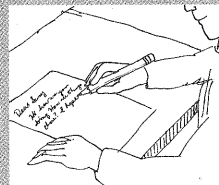
Mark



Mark did his homework.
do – did

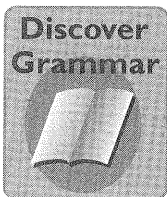


Mark ate ice cream.
eat – ate



Mark wrote a letter.
write – wrote

VERB + ?



1. Look at the box below. Circle all the verbs on the left side of the box and on the right side of the box.

There are two differences between the verbs on the left side and the verbs on the right side.

2. What is different about the verbs? _____

3. What is different about the times of the sentences? _____

[Check page 92 for answers to these questions.]

Past Tense of Verbs

Present

I live in an apartment.

You walk to class every day.

He usually works in the day.

She studies English here.

It rains a lot in the summer.

We sometimes talk about our problems.

They arrive late sometimes.

Past

I lived in an apartment last year.

You walked to class yesterday.

He worked last night.

She studied French in France in 1994.

It rained a lot yesterday.

We talked about our problems last night.

They arrived late this morning.

Now look at these examples.

	WORK	LIVE	STUDY	WANT	NEED
I	I worked	I lived	I studied	I wanted	I needed
you	you worked	you lived	you studied	you wanted	you needed
he	he worked	he lived	he studied	he wanted	he needed
she	she worked	she lived	she studied	she wanted	she needed
it	it worked	it lived	it studied	it wanted	it needed
we	we worked	we lived	we studied	we wanted	we needed
they	they worked	they lived	they studied	they wanted	they needed
		e — (+d)	y—i (+ed)		

In present tense, a verb has one form: **VERB + ed**.
This is different from the present tense. Present tense has two forms (**VERB** or **VERB + s**).

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Don't use **VERB** or **VERB + s** in the past tense. Don't forget to use **ed**.
 wrong: Laura cooks scrambled eggs for breakfast yesterday.
 correct: Laura cooked scrambled eggs for breakfast yesterday.

 wrong: Emily study French last year.
 correct: Emily studied French last year.
2. Do not use **was/were** with verbs in simple past tense.
 wrong: I was walk to school yesterday.
 correct: I walked to school yesterday.

 wrong: He was study last night.
 correct: He studied last night.
3. Don't forget to change **y** to **i** and add **ed**.
 wrong: My baby sister cryed last night.
 correct: My baby sister cried last night.
4. If a verb ends in **consonant-vowel-consonant (C-V-C)**, don't forget to double the last consonant before adding **ed**.
 wrong: He stoped the tape.
 correct: He stopped the tape. (stop: t = C, o = V, p = C)

 wrong: Two masked men robed the bank!
 correct: Two masked men robbed the bank! (rob: r = C, o = V, b = C)

 wrong: Maria cleanned her jewelry.
 correct: Maria cleaned her jewelry. (clean: e = V, a = V, n = C)

*We don't change **y** to **i** if the letter before **y** is a vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**).
 examples: play, played; enjoy, enjoyed; but try, tried; study, studied

Exercise 1. Write the forms of work in present and past tenses. Follow the examples.

Present

Past

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I <u>work</u> every day. | 8. I <u>worked</u> yesterday. |
| 2. You _____ at night. | 9. You _____ last night. |
| 3. He _____ all of the time. | 10. He _____ an hour ago. |
| 4. She _____ every day. | 11. She _____ yesterday. |
| 5. It _____ most of the time. | 12. It _____ last week. |
| 6. We _____ every afternoon. | 13. We _____ in 1993. |
| 7. They _____ here every day. | 14. They _____ here yesterday. |

15. Make a list of the time expressions used in the left column. These are time expressions that we can use with simple present tense: _____

16. Make a list of the time expressions used in the right column. These are time expressions that we can use with simple past tense:

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct past tense forms of the verbs. Follow the examples.

LEARN	LIKE	WATCH	WASH
I <u>learned</u>	I _____	I _____	I _____
you <u>learned</u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
she _____	she _____	she _____	she _____
it _____	it _____	it _____	it _____
we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
they _____	they _____	they _____	they _____
CHOP	WATCH	PRACTICE	TRY
I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____
you _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
he _____	he _____	he _____	he _____
we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
you _____	you _____	you _____	you _____
Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____	Jo and Sue _____
STUDY	LISTEN	PLAY	REPEAT
I _____	I _____	I _____	I _____
you _____	you _____	you _____	you _____

we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
they _____	they _____	they _____	they _____
Sue _____	Sue _____	Sue _____	Sue _____

Exercise 3. Write the past tense forms of the verbs. Follow the example.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|
| 1. I want | <u>I wanted</u> | 11. she listens | _____ |
| 2. they attend | _____ | 12. I wait | _____ |
| 3. you repeat | _____ | 13. he learns | _____ |
| 4. we talk | _____ | 14. they explain | _____ |
| 5. we need | _____ | 15. she uses | _____ |
| 6. it repeats | _____ | 16. you like | _____ |
| 7. I count | _____ | 17. she adds | _____ |
| 8. they type | _____ | 18. I shop | _____ |
| 9. I watch | _____ | 19. we study | _____ |
| 10. you shout | _____ | 20. he answers | _____ |

Pronunciation Problem: ed

There are three ways to pronounce the letters in past tense.

1. /t/ if the last sound of the verb is **k, p, s, ch, sh, f**
kicked, helped, missed, watched, washed, laughed (*gh = f*)
2. /d/ if the last sound of the verb is **g, b, z, ge, v, vowel**
begged, robbed, pleased (*se = z*), paged, lived, played, sawed
3. /id/ if the last sound is **d, t**
needed, wanted

IMPORTANT: Remember that the last **sound** is important, **not** the last **letter**.

example 1: bake The last letter is **e**, but the last sound is **k**.
baked: the **ed** sounds like /t/

example 2: laugh The last letter is **h**, but the last sound is **f**.
laughed: the **ed** sounds like /t/

Exercise 4. How do you pronounce these verbs in the past tense? Circle the one verb in each group that is different. Follow the examples.

examples: repeated talked added
(The answer is *talked* because it ends in /t/ but *repeated* and *added* end in /ɪd/.)

answered kissed arrived
(The answer is *kissed* because it ends in /t/ but *answered* and *arrived* end in /d/.)

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. walked | visited | added | 6. coughed | shaved | remembered |
| 2. wanted | listened | attended | 7. rained | folded | studied |
| 3. cooked | erased | cleaned | 8. liked | shopped | presented |
| 4. repeated | answered | attended | 9. smiled | explained | introduced |
| 5. ironed | used | needed | 10. shouted | snowed | signed |

Exercise 5. Say the past tense of each verb. There are five verbs with /t/, six verbs with /d/, and four verbs with /ɪd/.

Step 1. Circle the sound of the letters *ed*.

Step 2. Then use these words to finish the sentences.

(A) robbed	t d ɪd	(F) failed	t d ɪd	(K) signed	t d ɪd
(B) waited	t d ɪd	(G) sneezed	t d ɪd	(L) cooked	t d ɪd
(C) needed	t d ɪd	(H) counted	t d ɪd	(M) carried	t d ɪd
(D) erased	t d ɪd	(I) passed	t d ɪd	(N) helped	t d ɪd
(E) washed	t d ɪd	(J) ironed	t d ɪd	(O) folded	t d ɪd

- John's answer was wrong, so he _____ it.
- A man with a mask _____ the bank yesterday.
- Barbara _____, and Jill said "Bless you."
- I _____ my name at the bottom of the check.
- Robert _____ steak and potatoes for dinner last night.
- The clothes were dirty, so I _____ them. After that, I _____ the pants and I _____ the short pants, towels, and underwear.
- The books were very heavy, so I only _____ half of them.

8. The math homework was difficult, but Susan _____ me with it.
9. I walked to the store because I _____ some bread.
10. John _____ the grammar test. His score was only 45.
11. Tim _____ the reading test. His score was 93.
12. Yesterday we _____ for the bus for one hour!
13. The teacher _____ all the books. There were 27 books.

Exercise 6. Present and Past Tenses of Verbs. Underline the correct verb tense. Read the time expressions carefully. Follow the examples.

1. Mr. Smith (play, plays, played) tennis every morning. Yesterday it (rain, rains, rained) in the morning, so he (play, plays, played) in the late afternoon. At that time, the tennis court (is, was) dry.
2. Now it (is, was) 9 A.M. The supermarket (open, opens, opened) an hour ago.
3. Cats (like, likes, liked) fish very much. My cat (love, loves, loved) fish for dinner.
4. Mrs. Keats is a good cook. I really (like, likes, liked) her food. She sometimes (try, tries, tried) new kinds of food. Last night she (cook, cooks, cooked) fish with lime. It (is, was) delicious. That (is, was) my first time to eat fish with lime.
5. Yesterday morning I was very busy. I (clean, cleans, cleaned) the house from 8 to 9. Then I (wash, washes, washed) my car. Then I (plant, plants, planted) some flowers in my garden. Finally, I (play, plays, played) tennis. It was a really busy morning.
6. Sometimes my parents (call, calls, called) me late at night. For example, they (call, calls, called) me at 11 P.M. last night.
7. Mary and Sue (work, works, worked) in the same office. Mary (work, works, worked) in the morning, and Sue (work, works, worked) in the afternoon. They (work, worked) from Monday to Friday.
8. Ian usually (play, plays, played) hockey with his friends on Saturday morning. However, last Saturday it was too cold. He (watch, watches, watched) a hockey game on TV instead.



Exercise 7. Write any correct verb in each blank. Use the correct verb tenses. You will use some verbs more than once. Check your answers with a partner.

arrive	clean	want	call	study
explain	ask	answer	be	walk
finish	watch	cook	start	wash

- I _____ TV last night with my friend James. James _____ at my house at 7:15. We _____ a program about tennis. The program _____ at 7:30. It _____ at 8:30.
- Emily and Susan _____ dinner last night for ten people. It _____ a special dinner. After the dinner, Bob and I _____ the dishes. George and Emma _____ the kitchen area.
- I _____ to study with Bob last night, so I _____ him. I _____ him about his plans for the evening. He also _____ to study with me, so I _____ from my house to Bob's house. We _____ from 7 to 10.
- The teacher _____ the new grammar lesson to us. Two students _____ a question, and the teacher _____ their questions.

Past Tense of Verbs: Negative

Affirmative

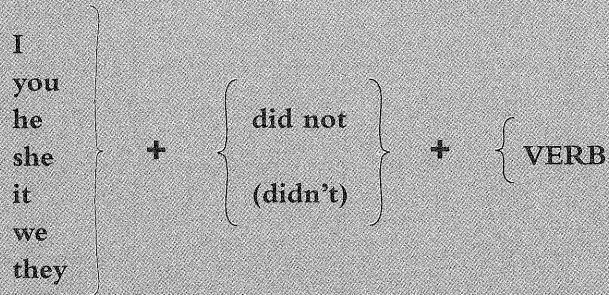
I **liked** the movie.
 You **practiced** the verbs.
 He **called** Jennifer.
 She **needed** a dollar.
 It **rained** hard last night.
 We **introduced** Bob to Jim.
 They **walked** to the store.

Negative

I **did not like** the movie.
 You **didn't practice** the verbs.
 He **did not call** Jennifer.
 She **did not need** a dollar.
 It **didn't rain** hard last night.
 We **did not introduce** Bob to Jim.
 They **did not walk** to the store.

Grammar

To make a negative statement with a *past tense verb*, add **did not** before **VERB**.
It is also possible to use contractions (= short forms): *did not* OR *didn't*.



In past tense, a verb has one negative form: **did not (didn't)**.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Do not forget to use **didn't**.
 - wrong: Katie not study French last night.
 - correct: Katie did not study French last night. (OR didn't)

 - wrong: The U.S. no start with 100 states.
 - correct: The U.S. didn't start with 100 states. (OR did not)

2. Do not use **wasn't**, or **weren't** with **VERB**. Use **didn't** only.
 - wrong: The man wasn't like the food at the party.
 - correct: The man didn't like the food at the party. (OR did not)

 - wrong: Nell and Vick weren't play tennis yesterday.
 - correct: Nell and Vick didn't play tennis yesterday. (OR did not)

3. Do not use *ed* in the negative. **Did** is past, and you only need a past tense part in one place in the verb.
 - wrong: I didn't studied last night.
 - correct: I didn't study last night.

 - wrong: The dinner didn't started at 7 P.M.
 - correct: The dinner didn't start at 7 P.M.

Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

	Present	Present Negative	Past	Past Negative
1. I/want	I want	I don't want	I wanted	I didn't want
2. he/listen				
3. they/learn				
4. Bill/like				
5. we/watch				
6. you/practice				
7. he/study				
8. I/play				
9. it/repeat				
10. they/shop				
11. we/mail				
12. he/explain				
13. I/answer				
14. she/chop				
15. we/erase				

Exercise 9. Write ten negative sentences in the past about yourself. Make six of the sentences TRUE and four of the sentences FALSE. Use a different verb in each sentence. Circle T if your sentence is true and F if it is false. Then work with a partner. Read your sentence and see if your partner can guess if a sentence is TRUE or FALSE. Who can guess more correct answers?

example: T F I didn't study last year.
 T F My brother didn't call me last week.

1. T F _____
2. T F _____
3. T F _____
4. T F _____
5. T F _____
6. T F _____
7. T F _____
8. T F _____
9. T F _____
10. T F _____

(After you finish: Are there any surprises? Are there any interesting facts?)

Making a Question

A *yes-no* question for a simple past tense verb begins with **did**:

Statement

- I arrived after you.
- You played hockey last week.
- He worked in Mexico one year.
- She studied Chinese in college.
- It snowed last month.
- We washed all the dishes.
- They lived in Italy in 1985.

Question

- Did I arrive after you?
- Did you play hockey last week?
- Did he work in Mexico one year?
- Did she study Chinese in college?
- Did it snow last month?
- Did we wash all the dishes?
- Did they live in Italy in 1985?

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Don't forget to use **did**.
 wrong: Talked John to you last night?
 correct: Did John talk to you last night?

 wrong: You studied English?
 correct: Did you study English?
- Do not put **ed** or **s** on the verb in *yes-no* questions. Use only the base (simple) form of the verb.
 wrong: Did Valerie walked to the bank?
 correct: Did Valerie walk to the bank?

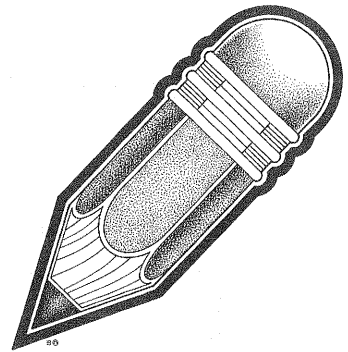
 wrong: Did the car uses 10 gallons of gas last week?
 correct: Did the car use 10 gallons of gas last week?
- Do not begin past tense verb questions with **was** or **were**.
 wrong: Was he call you last night?
 correct: Did he call you last night?

 wrong: Were Harry and Emily shopped together yesterday?
 correct: Did Harry and Emily shop together yesterday?

Exercise 10. Underline the correct word. Follow the example.

example: (Were, Did) Fred and Tim live in the same apartment last year?

- (Was, Did) you work yesterday?
- Did John (wait, waits, waited) for you after the movie?
- (Were, Did) it rain a lot last night?
- Did the waiter (counted, count, counts) all the coins correctly?
- Did you (uses, use, used) a pencil on the test yesterday?
- (Did, Does) she study last night?
- Did I (snore, snores, snored) last night?
- Did Mr. Miller (present, presented, presents) lesson 8 last week?



Exercise 11. Read these conversations. Write the correct words on the lines. Follow the examples.

- (finish) Bob: Did Mary finish the homework last night?
 Sue: No, she didn't finish the homework last night.
She finished the homework at 6 this morning.
- (want) Ann: Does Luke want coffee with cream?
 Tim: No, he doesn't want coffee with cream.
 Yolanda wants coffee with cream.
1. (dream)* Tim: _____ you _____ that you were on a small island in the ocean?
 Sue: No, _____ that I was on a small island in the ocean.
 _____ that I was at the top of a mountain.
 Tim: Really? That sounds interesting. Tell me more.
2. (fail) Ken: She looks sad. _____ she _____ the grammar test?
 Marc: No, _____ the grammar test.
 _____ the reading test.
 Ken: That's too bad. She studies a lot, but she doesn't do well on tests.
3. (visit) Jeff: _____ he _____ his parents last Monday?
 Ann: No, _____ his parents last Monday.
 _____ his parents last Sunday.
 Jeff: Oh, my mistake. . . . It was Sunday, not Monday.
4. (laugh) Ben: _____ you _____ at Brian's joke?
 Sue: No, _____ at Brian's joke.
 Emily _____ at Brian's joke.
 Ben: I didn't think that Brian's joke was funny.
5. (lock) Hank: _____ Mr. Wilson _____ the door?
 Karl: No, _____ the door.
 Mrs. Wilson _____ the door.
 Hank: Are you sure?
 Karl: Yes, I am. Why?

*Dream has two past tense forms: *dreamed*, *dreamt*.

Short Answers

To answer a *yes-no* question, use **didn't** in your answer.

question:	Did you study Chinese 3 years ago?
full answer:	Yes, I studied Chinese 3 years ago. No, I didn't study Chinese 3 years ago.
short answer:	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
question:	Did Emily attend class?
full answer:	Yes, Emily attended class. No, Emily didn't attend class.
short answer:	Yes, she did. No, she didn't.

CAREFUL! Watch out for this common mistake.

Do not use **was/were** as a short answer for **did** questions.

wrong: Did Nancy arrive late? Yes, she was.

correct: Did Nancy arrive late? Yes, she did.

wrong: Did Jan and Mike travel to Switzerland? No, they weren't.

correct: Did Jan and Mike travel to Switzerland? No, they didn't.

Exercise 12. Write the two possible short answers for each question. Follow the example.

example: Did Keith play tennis yesterday?
 Yes, he did _____ . OR No, he didn't _____ .

- Did you watch TV last night?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Did it rain this morning?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Did the students attend all the classes?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Did you and Ben cook spaghetti last week?
 _____ . OR _____ .
- Did the food taste salty?
 _____ . OR _____ .

Exercise 13. Speaking Activity: What did you do yesterday? There are twelve activities below. Put a check mark (✓) by any five of the activities. Do this in the left "Your Schedule" column. Next, work with a partner. Do NOT show your book to your partner. Take turns asking each other questions. Say "yesterday" in every question. Use complete short answers in your answers. For example, say, "Yes, I did" or "No, I didn't" instead of only "Yes" or "No." If the answer is YES, then you continue. If the answer is NO, then it is your partner's turn. Follow the example.

example: A: Did you study math yesterday?
 B: No, I didn't. (The answer is NO, so it is B's turn.)
 B: Did you cook lunch yesterday?
 A: Yes, I did. (The answer is YES, so B asks again.)

The winner is the student who can guess all five of his or her partner's answers.

Your Schedule

- wash the dishes
- clean the windows
- call your friend
- cook lunch
- watch the news on TV
- listen to the radio
- study math
- study English
- ask the teacher a question
- stay awake late
- visit your friend
- play tennis

Your Partner's Schedule

- wash the dishes
- clean the windows
- call your friend
- cook lunch
- watch the news on TV
- listen to the radio
- study math
- study English
- ask the teacher a question
- stay awake late
- visit your friend
- play tennis

List of Irregular Past Tense Verbs*

Most English verbs use **ed** in the past tense: **learned, studied, played**. However, there are some verbs in English that do not use **ed**. The past tense for these verbs is different. Look at these 33 irregular past tense forms.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
begin	began	go	went	send	sent
bring	brought	have	had	sleep	slept
buy	bought	hear	heard	speak	spoke
choose	chose	leave	left	spend	spent
come	came	lose	lost	stand	stood
do	did	make	made	take	took
drink	drank	put	put	tell	told
eat	ate	read	read	think	thought
forget	forgot	say	said	understand	understood
get	got	see	saw	wake	woke
give	gave	sell	sold	write	wrote

*There is a longer list on page 186 in the back of the book.

Affirmative

Statement

I **went** to the park.
 You **went** to Miami.
 He **went** to school.
 She **went** to France.
 The plane **went** to Mexico.
 We **went** to the store.
 They **went** to China.

Affirmative

Statement

I **slept** ten hours.
 You **ate** all the cheese.
 He **spoke** to Dr. Karl.
 She **came** to the bank at noon.
 It **took** 1 hour to do the work.
 We **wrote** a letter to Bob.
 They **brought** a lot of cassettes.

*Negative Statement**

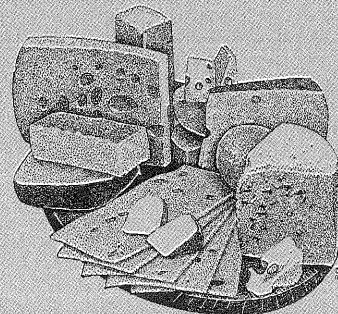
subject + did not (didn't) + simple verb

I **didn't go** to the store.
 You **did not go** to New York.
 He **didn't go** to the bank.
 She **didn't go** to Italy.
 It **didn't go** to Colombia.
 We **did not go** home.
 They **didn't go** to Japan.

*Question Statement**

did + subject + simple verb

Did I really **sleep** ten hours?
Did you **eat** all the cheese?
Did he **speak** to Dr. Karl?
Did she **come** to the bank at noon?
Did it **take** 1 hour to do the work?
Did we **write** a letter to Bob?
Did they **bring** a lot of cassettes?



*Negative and question forms for regular and irregular verbs are the same.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Do not use **ed** with irregular verbs.
 - wrong: My sister goed to England last year.
 - correct: My sister went to England last year.

 - wrong: He maked a cheese sandwich for lunch.
 - correct: He made a cheese sandwich for lunch.

2. Do not use the irregular past tense form with **did** in the question. **Did** is past, and you only need a past tense form in one place in the verb.
 - wrong: Did you gave the money to John? (= 2 past tense words)
 - correct: Did you give the money to John?

 - wrong: Did they drank all the juice? (= 2 past tense words)
 - correct: Did they drink all the juice?

3. Do not use the irregular past tense form in a negative. **Didn't (did not)** is past, and you only need a past tense form in one place in the verb.
 - wrong: She didn't understood the lesson. (= 2 past tense words)
 - correct: She didn't understand the lesson.

 - wrong: Sammy did not took the test yesterday. (= 2 past tense words)
 - correct: Sammy did not take the test yesterday.

Exercise 14. Write the past tense of the verbs on the lines. Follow the examples.

examples: think thought leave left

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. drink _____ | 11. send _____ |
| 2. give _____ | 12. eat _____ |
| 3. tell _____ | 13. have _____ |
| 4. read _____ | 14. make _____ |
| 5. begin _____ | 15. speak _____ |
| 6. get _____ | 16. forget _____ |
| 7. see _____ | 17. put _____ |
| 8. buy _____ | 18. come _____ |
| 9. take _____ | 19. write _____ |
| 10. go _____ | 20. choose _____ |

Exercise 15. Make a test for a classmate. What are twenty of the most difficult verbs? Write the present tense of twenty verbs on the left lines. Then give your book to a classmate. The classmate should write the correct past tense. Check your partner's answers.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>
1. _____	_____	11. _____	_____
2. _____	_____	12. _____	_____
3. _____	_____	13. _____	_____
4. _____	_____	14. _____	_____
5. _____	_____	15. _____	_____
6. _____	_____	16. _____	_____
7. _____	_____	17. _____	_____
8. _____	_____	18. _____	_____
9. _____	_____	19. _____	_____
10. _____	_____	20. _____	_____

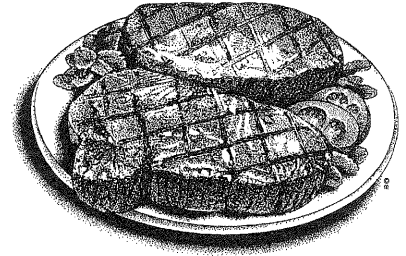
Exercise 16. Write the correct forms of the verbs on the lines. There are regular and irregular verbs in this exercise.

Statement		Negative		Question	
Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
he goes	he went	he doesn't go	he didn't go	Does he go	Did he go
they work	they worked	they don't work	they didn't work	Do they work	Did they work
_____	we began	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	she didn't get	_____	_____
_____	_____	I don't wake	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Do you sell	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Did you think
it takes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	he spoke	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Do I make	_____
_____	_____	_____	he didn't have	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	she didn't put	_____	_____

Exercise 17. Write the correct forms of the verbs on the lines. Follow the example.

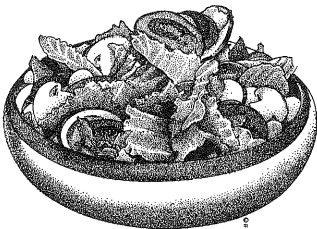
example: (tell) I told the good news to him last night.

1. (give) She _____ me a check a few minutes ago.
2. (come) Did you _____ late?
3. (take) I _____ my medicine over an hour ago.
4. (forget) He didn't _____ the telephone number.
5. (leave) Who _____ the party first?
6. (be) Mark and I _____ in Saudi Arabia for one year.
7. (begin) The class _____ ten minutes ago.
8. (do) He didn't _____ the work yesterday.
9. (eat) We _____ steak last night.
10. (get) Did Martha _____ sick yesterday?



Exercise 18. Speaking Activity: What did you do yesterday? There are twelve activities below. Put a check mark (✓) by any five of the activities in your column. Student A works in the left column; student B works in the right column. Next, work with a partner. Do NOT show your book to your partner. Take turns asking each other questions. Say "yesterday" in every question. If the answer is YES, then you continue. If the answer is NO, then it is your partner's turn. Use complete sentences in your answers. Follow the example.

example: A: Did you come to class late yesterday?
 B: No, I didn't come to class late. (The answer is NO, so it is B's turn.)
 B: Did you eat salad yesterday?
 A: Yes, I ate salad yesterday. (The answer is YES, so B asks again.)



The winner is the student who can guess all five of his or her partner's answers.

Your Schedule

- ___ wake up at 7 A.M.
- ___ take a shower in the morning
- ___ eat toast for breakfast
- ___ drink coffee without sugar
- ___ speak Arabic
- ___ write a letter to your friend
- ___ sleep in the afternoon
- ___ find any money in the street
- ___ have a headache
- ___ spend more than \$5
- ___ lose your watch
- ___ see a black cat

Your Partner's Schedule

- ___ wake up at 8 A.M.
- ___ take a bath in the morning
- ___ eat eggs for breakfast
- ___ speak Spanish
- ___ have a headache
- ___ speak to your teacher
- ___ buy a cheese sandwich
- ___ read a newspaper
- ___ drink apple juice
- ___ spend more than \$10
- ___ get a letter from your friend
- ___ come to class late

Answers to DISCOVER GRAMMAR from page 74:

1. (left) live, walk, works, studies, rains, talk, arrive; (right) lived, walked, worked, studied, rained, talked, arrived
2. The verbs on the right end in *ed*.
3. The verbs on the right are all in past tense. These actions happened last year, yesterday, etc.

Exercise 19. Speaking Activity: The Shopping Bag Game. Look at the shopping bags on page 93. Work with a partner. Each partner chooses one of the sixteen shopping bags. Take turns asking *yes-no* questions to find out which bag is your partner's bag. If student B's answer is YES, student A may continue asking questions. If the answer is NO, then student B asks questions. The first student to guess the price of his or her partner's shopping bag is the winner. Use "Did you buy _____?" and "Yes, I bought _____" or "No, I didn't buy _____" in your conversations.

\$61



\$66



\$63



\$68



\$81



\$86



\$83



\$88



\$60



\$65



\$62



\$67



\$80



\$85



\$82



\$87



Exercise 20. Speaking Activity: Who did what? There are two groups of names and actions. Student A should do one group, and student B should do the other group. In each group, there are seven names or pairs of names and seven actions.

Step 1. Work in your area only (A or B). Draw lines to connect the seven subjects and seven actions. Mix up the lines. You will make seven new sentences. On the line (_____), write the past tense form. Follow the examples. For example, if student A draws a line from "Sammy" to "eat fish for dinner," then the new sentence in the past tense is "Sammy ate fish for dinner." Remember we are practicing past tense of irregular verbs.

Step 2. Now work with a partner. You will ask questions about your partner's sentences in order to guess his or her seven sentences. Student A will ask about B's lines, and student B will ask about A's lines. For example, student A can ask, "Did Susan go to Miami?" If student B has a line from "Susan" to "go to Miami," then B says, "Yes, Susan went to Miami. That's correct." And it is still student A's turn to ask another question.

If student B does not have a line from "Susan" to "go to Miami," then B says, "No, Susan didn't go to Miami. That's not correct." And it is student B's turn to ask a question.

The winner is the first student to guess all seven of his or her partner's lines (sentences).

Student A

Sammy	go to the park	<u>went</u>
Maria	wake up at 6 A.M.	_____
Paul	eat fish for dinner	_____
Joe and Sue	lose a ten-dollar bill in the street	_____
Mr. Mills	tell some jokes	_____
Chang	send a letter to Paris last week	_____
Julie	buy some fried chicken	_____

Student B

Jonathan	make a chocolate cake	<u>made</u>
Susan	get up at 7 A.M.	_____
Kirk	go to Miami	_____
Tim and Bob	spend one hundred dollars on shoes	_____
Mrs. Wilson	understand the math lesson	_____
Pierre	sleep more than 8 hours last night	_____
Mohamad	have a car accident	_____

Exercise 21. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. "Did Beth choose a gift for her mother's birthday?"

"Yes, _____."

- (A) she did
- (B) they did
- (C) she was
- (D) they were

2. "What did you do yesterday?"

"Not much. I _____ very busy."

- (A) didn't
- (B) wasn't
- (C) don't
- (D) weren't

3. "Did she _____ for today's test?"

"No, she watched TV and talked on the phone instead."

- (A) studied
- (B) studying
- (C) study
- (D) studies

4. I gave the money to Jerry _____.

- (A) tomorrow
- (B) next week
- (C) usually
- (D) two days ago

5. The rain was very heavy, so I _____ the window.

- (A) was close
- (B) was closed
- (C) close
- (D) closed

6. We saw a movie last night. I liked it, but my friend Greg _____ it.

- (A) likes
- (B) liked
- (C) doesn't like
- (D) didn't like

7. "What's wrong? What's the problem?"

"The test _____ really difficult. My score was only 53 out of 100."

- (A) did
- (B) didn't
- (C) was
- (D) wasn't

8. Joe: "Tom, the dinner tonight was excellent. Thanks so much!"

Sue: "Yes, Tom, it was great. You always _____ so well."

Tom: "Thank you both for the nice words. Please come again."

- (A) cook
- (B) cooked
- (C) were you cook
- (D) did you cook



Exercise 22. Review Test

Part 1. Write any correct verb in the blanks. Use the correct verb tenses. You will use some words more than one time.

watch	like	wash	taste	write	answer
clean	cook	explain	be	go	study

- Every Friday night I _____ to my friend's house. His name _____ Rick. Some of our other friends usually come over, too. We usually _____ TV together. Last night we _____ a movie about monsters from another planet. Rick _____ it very much, but I _____ it. It _____ really bad.
- Emily and Susan _____ dinner last night for ten people. It _____ a special dinner. The food _____ great. After dinner, Bob and I _____ the dishes. George and Emma _____ the kitchen area.
- Mr. Keyes is a very good teacher. I really _____ his class. He _____ difficult things to us. He _____ new words on the board for us. He _____ all our questions. Yesterday's class was really hard, but Mr. Keyes _____ the lesson very well. In that class, we _____ *ed* for past tense in English.

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. <u>Did you like</u> the movie last night? |
| correct | wrong | 2. The baby was very sick, so <u>she cried</u> all night. |
| correct | wrong | 3. I <u>didn't want</u> to study last night, but it was necessary. |
| correct | wrong | 4. When <u>did your English class begin</u> ? |
| correct | wrong | 5. <u>Do you work</u> for this same company last year? |
| correct | wrong | 6. I <u>make</u> scrambled eggs for breakfast yesterday. |
| correct | wrong | 7. The food was very bad. We <u>wasn't</u> like it very much. |
| correct | wrong | 8. <u>Did you and Harriet read</u> today's newspaper? |

Unit 7

Wh- Questions

1. who

3. what

5. where

7. which

2. whom

4. when

6. why

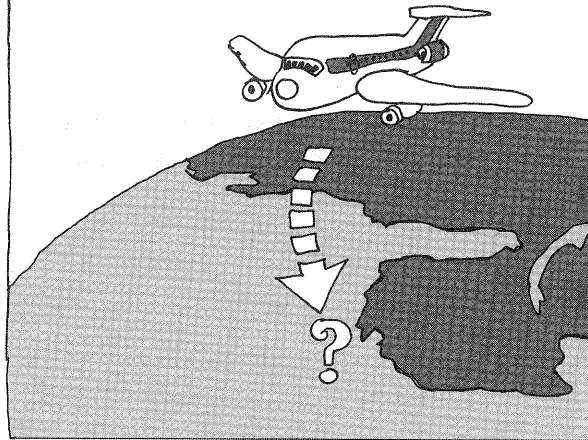
Who is this?



What is in the box?



When was the test?



Where did you go?

Wh- Questions

What is that?

What is your name?

What do you eat for breakfast?

What did he study in college?

What

is for things.

When is the party?
 When do you study?
 When was the accident?
 When does your class begin?

When
 is for time.

Where were you yesterday?
 Where are the books?
 Where is your homework?
 Where do you live?

Where
 is for places.

Why are you tired?
 Why do you shop at that store?
 Why is she at the library now?
 Why did you do that?

Why
 is for reasons.

Who is the president of your country?
 Who are your best friends?
 Who played tennis with Mike?
 Who has my pencil?

Who
 is for people.

There are two books. Which do you want?
 There is a red car, a blue car, and a white car.
 Which car do you like?
 Which boy is your cousin?

Which
 is for people or things.
 (We use **which** when we have a choice.)

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Do not forget to use correct grammar for questions (word order).

wrong: What you have in that bag?

correct: What do you have in that bag?

wrong: When the final exam for grammar class is?

correct: When is the final exam for grammar class?

2. Do not use the wrong question word.

wrong: *Question:* When are India and Pakistan?

Answer: They are in Asia.

correct: *Question:* Where are India and Pakistan?

Answer: They are in Asia.

wrong: Which is your name?

correct: What is your name?

Exercise 1. Fill in each blank with the correct question word: *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *which*, or *why*. Follow the example.

example: Q: Where is the green book?
A: It's on the table.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Q: _____ is your test?
A: It's <u>on Tuesday</u> . | 6. Q: _____ is your favorite color?
A: It's <u>dark green</u> . |
| 2. Q: _____ washed the dishes?
A: <u>Brenda</u> did. | 7. Q: _____ did you study last night?
A: I studied <u>math and English</u> . |
| 3. Q: _____ did you go to the store?
A: <u>Because I wanted some bread</u> . | 8. Q: _____ do you live?
A: My house is <u>next to the park</u> . |
| 4. Q: _____ did you eat for lunch?
A: <u>Beans and rice</u> . | 9. Q: _____ shirt is your shirt?
A: It's <u>the blue shirt on the chair</u> . |
| 5. Q: _____ do you study?
A: I study <u>at night</u> . | 10. Q: _____ are your best friends?
A: <u>Rachel and Gwen</u> are. |

Exercise 2. Write a *yes-no* question and give a short answer. Then write a *wh-* question using *what* and give a short answer. (*Hint:* Change the underlined words to *what*.) Follow the example.

example: He writes letters every day.
(yes-no) Does he write letters every day?
Yes, he does.
(what) What does he write every day?
Letters.

1. Paul reads mystery stories on the weekend.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

2. Tina is a dentist.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

3. Victor studied French with Mark.

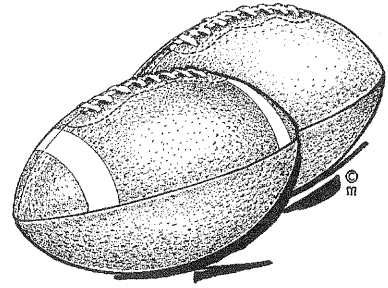
(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

4. You like tennis and football.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____



Exercise 3.

Write a *yes-no* question and give a short answer. Then write a *wh*-question using *when* and give a short answer. (*Hint: Change the underlined words to when.*) Follow the example.

example: Karen wrote three letters last night.

(yes-no) Did Karen write three letters last night?

Yes, she did.

(when) When did Karen write three letters?

Last night.

1. Victor began the work at 10 A.M.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

2. The girls watch a movie every Friday night.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

3. The big tennis tournament was last weekend.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

4. Laura takes a long walk every Sunday morning.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

Exercise 4. Write a *yes-no* question and give a short answer. Then write a *wh*-question using *where* and give a short answer. (*Hint: Change the underlined words to where.*) Follow the example.

example: Mrs. Mills works at the bank.

(yes-no) Does Mrs. Mills work at the bank?
Yes, she does.

(where) Where does Mrs. Mills work?
She works at the bank.

1. You live on Green Street.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

2. They watched a movie at Carl's house.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

3. Zina and Ellen work at the bakery.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

4. The books were in the desk drawer.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

Exercise 5. Write a *yes-no* question and give a short answer. Then write a *wh*-question using *why* and give a short answer. (*Hint: Change the underlined words to why.*) Follow the example.

example: She is tired now because she worked all day.

(yes-no) Is she tired because she worked all day?
Yes, she is.

(why) Why is she tired now?
Because she worked all day.

1. Victor speaks French because he lived in France.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

2. Mark stayed home because it was too cold to go outside.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

3. You like volleyball because it has a lot of quick points.

(y-n) _____

(wh) _____

4. Tina is a teacher because she likes children.

(y-n) _____

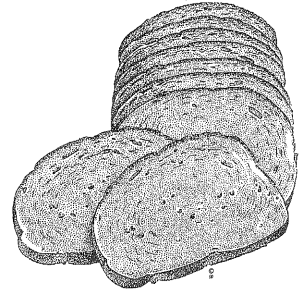
(wh) _____

Exercise 6. Write a *wh*- question using *which* and give a short answer. (*Hint*: The underlined words are the answer to the question.) Follow the example.

example: The book on the table is the teacher's book.

Which book is the teacher's book?

The book on the table.



1. The bread on the top shelf is on sale.

2. Question number seven was the most difficult.

3. You like grammar class the best.

4. Those white flowers come from Mexico.

5. Of all the restaurants, he likes McDonald's the best.

Exercise 7. Write a *wh*-question using *who* and give a short answer. (*Hint*: The underlined words are the answer to the question.) Follow the example.

example: Mary knows John.

Who knows John? _____

Mary does. _____

1. Mr. Miller is their grammar teacher.

2. Joe helped Alan with the homework.

3. Pam and Bob waited for Tom.

4. Mrs. Yates is a dentist.

5. Wendy talked to Pat.

FOR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS

A Special Note about *Who*

Who can be singular or plural.

We can use **who** for one person, and we can use **who** for two or more people.

(a) Who is your friend?

= one friend

Friend does not have **s**, so we know this is one person.

(b) Who are your friends?

= two or more friends

Friends has an **s**, so we know there are two or more people.

In these two examples, a word (**friend** or **friends**) helps us to know the number of people.

- Use singular when a word in the sentence tells you that there is only one person.
- Use plural when a word in the sentence tells you that there are two or more people.
- This situation (= using a word to tell you singular or plural) is only true with **be** (and a few other verbs).

Who is at the door? = one person or two people or ???
We do not know the number of people.

Who has my watch? = one person or two people or ???
We do not know the number of people.

Who lives in that house? = one person or two people or ???
We do not know the number of people.

Who is on the telephone? = one person or two people or ???
We do not know the number of people.

In these examples, **no** word helps us to know the number of people.

- When no word in the sentence tells you the number of people, use a **singular** verb.
- We always use a singular verb with **who** (except with **be** and a few others): has, speaks, goes.

FOR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS

Exercise 8. In each question, underline the correct verb form (singular or plural). For questions 6 through 10, if there is a word that tells you if *who* is singular or plural, circle that word. Follow the example.

example: Who (is, are) in your class?
[We do not know the number of people.]
Who (is, are) your favorite football player?
[We know the number: 1.]
Who (knows, know) the answer?
[We do not know the number.]
Who (is, are) those boys?
[We know the number: plural.]

1. Who (understand, understands) the teacher's explanation?
2. Who (has, have) one dollar?
3. Who (live, lives) in that house?
4. Who (drive, drives) a white car?
5. Who (was, were) at the party last night?

6. Who (is, are) your grammar teacher?
7. Who (is, are) your friends?
8. Who (is, are) your favorite singers?
9. Who (was, were) your teacher last year?
10. Who (is, are) he?

FOR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS

Exercise 9. In each question, underline the correct verb form (singular or plural). If there is a word that tells you singular or plural, circle that word. Follow the examples.

examples: Who (is, are) in your class?
Who (knows, know) the answer?

1. Who (understand, understands) this book?
2. Who (is, are) your favorite actors?
3. Who (drive, drives) a green car?
4. Who (was, were) at the meeting yesterday?
5. Who (is, are) your English teacher?
6. Who (is, are) your teachers?
7. Who (has, have) five dollars?
8. Who (live, lives) in that apartment?
9. Who (was, were) your favorite uncle?
10. Who (is, are) she?
11. Who (want, wants) some coffee now?
12. Who (is, are) on the telephone?
13. Who (is, are) your parents?
14. Who (is, are) your cousins?
15. Who (live, lives) in the White House?
16. Who (is, are) Bill and Hillary Clinton?
17. Who (go, goes) to school by bike?
18. Who (has, have) my books?
19. Who (play, plays) tennis every day?
20. Who (study, studies) the most?

OPTIONAL SECTION

Who/WhomWho is at the door?Who passed the test?Who called you last night?Who has your umbrella?**Who** is the subject of the sentence.

(The subjects are underlined.)

Who was president in 1990?

(who = president)

Who are those boys? (who = boys)Who is she? (who = she)**Who** is used when the verb is **be** and **who** and the subject talk about the same person.*

(The subjects are underlined.)

Whom do you play tennis with?Whom did Mark visit?Whom do Rick and Sue work with?Whom did you call?Whom does Anne study with?**Whom** is not the subject.

(The subjects are underlined.)

Exception:* We use **whom with **be** if there is a preposition: Whom are you for? (whom π you) Whom is she with? (whom π she) Whom are they near? (whom π they)

Some teachers may wish to skip the section on *who* vs. *whom* (including Exercises 10–12) temporarily or omit it completely according to the goals of the course (spoken English vs. written English) and the language level of the students.

Exercise 10. Underline the correct question words. Follow the examples.

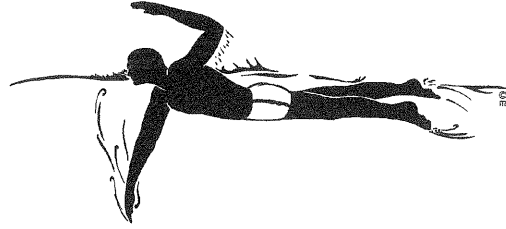
examples: (Who, Whom) did you go with?

(Who, Whom) are your best friends?

(Who, Whom) studied this lesson last night?

1. (Who, Whom) is your grammar teacher?
2. (Who, Whom) did Mark play tennis with?
3. (Who, Whom) speaks English the best?
4. (Who, Whom) do you see?
5. (Who, Whom) was at the party?
6. (Who, Whom) did the homework?
7. (Who, Whom) do you study with?
8. (Who, Whom) has my keys?

9. (Who, Whom) swims the best?
10. (Who, Whom) called you last night?
11. (Who, Whom) does Ahmad like?
12. (Who, Whom) knows the answer?



Exercise 11. Write *who* or *whom* on the lines. Follow the example.

example: Who has my book?

1. _____ does Mary like?
2. _____ knows John?
3. _____ does he play tennis with?
4. _____ understands the lesson?
5. _____ did you ask?
6. _____ are your teachers?
7. _____ do you see?
8. _____ has my pen?
9. _____ needs a pencil?
10. _____ did the homework?
11. _____ knows the answer?
12. _____ was on your team?

Exercise 12. Make questions using *who* and *whom*. Follow the example.

example: Mr. Miller called Paul.

(who) Who called Paul?

(whom) Mr. Miller called whom?

1. Jane visited Martha yesterday.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

2. Ann studies with Matt.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

3. Ann and Bob study with Matt in the evening.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

4. John and Martha play tennis with Anne and Matt every day.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

5. The teacher waited for all the students.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

6. Ted knows Jack well.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

7. Carlos telephoned Keith.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

8. Jan has a class with Danny.

(who) _____

(whom) _____

What Does _____ Mean?

When you have a word that you do not know, ask someone.

The correct question to ask the meaning of a word is:

What does _____ mean?

Lee: Excuse me, I want some doughnuts?

Clerk: How many do you want?

Do you want a dozen?

Lee: Dozen??? I don't know this word.

Lee does not know the meaning of *dozen*.

Clerk: Do you want a dozen doughnuts?

Lee: What does *dozen* mean?

He asks the clerk the meaning.

Clerk: It means "twelve." A lot of people buy a dozen doughnuts.

The clerk explains the word.

Lee: OK, give me a dozen, please.

Exercise 13. Write a question for each word and then write the meaning. Use a dictionary or ask an English speaker. Follow the example.

example: dozen Question: What does dozen mean?
 Answer: Dozen means twelve.

1. hard Q: _____
 A: _____
2. sour Q: _____
 A: _____
3. quantity Q: _____
 A: _____
4. a few Q: _____
 A: _____

For 5 and 6, find a word that you do not know. Then find the meaning in a dictionary or from a native speaker.

5. _____ Q: _____
 A: _____
6. _____ Q: _____
 A: _____

Exercise 14. Make a question by substituting *who*,* *why*, *what*, *when*, and *where* for the underlined words. Follow the examples.

examples: Mary called John. Who called John?
 He speaks English at home. What does he speak at home?

1. She arrives at 8 A.M. _____
2. Mary learned French in Paris. _____
3. She asked John. _____
4. Rick wants a new car. _____
5. Jane has a new watch. _____
6. The boys are in the kitchen. _____

*If you studied pages 107–9, use *whom* in some of the sentences.



7. The boys are in the kitchen. _____
8. They go to Florida every summer. _____
9. They go to Florida every summer. _____
10. You played tennis with Mike. _____
11. Yuri walks to school because
she likes the exercise. _____
12. Fiesta means a party. _____

Exercise 15. Review of question words. Make questions according to the underlined words. Follow the example.

1. Mary studied French with Paul and Sue last night.

A B C D

(A) Who studied French with Paul and Sue last night? _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

(D) _____

2. Hilarious means very funny.

3. Jill and Zina listen to the radio every night.

A

They do this because they want to learn new English words.

B

(A) _____

(B) _____

4. Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb. He was born in Ohio. He died in 1931.

A

B

C

D

(A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

(D) _____

Exercise 16. Scrambled Conversations. Put these conversations in the correct order by writing *1* next to the first line of the conversation, *2* next to the second line, and so on. Then take turns reading them with a partner.

Conversation 1

Person A

- 1** Hi, Susan. How are you?
 ___ The day after tomorrow.
 ___ Hey, maybe we can have lunch one day.
 ___ What about Thursday?
 ___ I have a big English test. I'm studying for it.
 ___ My class finishes at noon, so let's meet at 12:30.
 ___ Let's go to the Indian restaurant on Stern Street.

Person B

- ___ When is your test?
 ___ OK, when are you free for lunch?
 ___ Well, good luck on your test!
 ___ Good. See you there on Thursday at 12:30.
 ___ Sure, let's do that. Where?
 ___ OK. What time do you want to meet?
2 Fine, thanks. What are you doing with all those books?

Conversation 2

Person A

- 1** What's your name?
 ___ And where do you work now?
 ___ OK, let me read your resume again, and I'll call you.
 ___ When did you start working there?
 ___ And now you'd like to work for our company?
 ___ Why do you think that?
 ___ Larson's. What do you do there?
 ___ We will call everyone by Friday.

Person B

- ___ At Larson's Department Store.
 ___ OK, thank you for the interview. I hope to hear from you soon.
 ___ I'm a very hard worker, and I'm a quick learner.
 ___ When do you think you will call?
 ___ Andrew Lim.
 ___ I'm a sales clerk.
 ___ About five years ago, sir.
 ___ Yes, I think I can do a good job here.

Conversation 3

Person A

- 1** You look tired.
 ___ What was your score on the test?
 ___ Which class do you have that in?
 ___ Wow, that's pretty late. Why did you do that?
 ___ What time did you go to sleep?
 ___ Who is your math teacher?

Person B

- ___ Around 2:30.
 ___ I needed to study for my test today.
 ___ Math.
 ___ I stayed awake until very late.
 ___ Mrs. Sims. She always gives tough tests.
 ___ I don't know yet. I'll find out tomorrow.

Exercise 17a. Speaking Activity—Student A. Five students from five different countries are studying English in the U.S. This chart has some information about these five students. However, some of this information is missing. Work with a partner to get the missing information.

Step 1. Work with a partner.

Step 2. One student is A and the other is B.

Step 3. A asks B about any square in the chart. Use *who*, *what*, *when*, and *where* in your questions. Pay close attention to question formation grammar. Reverse roles after each question.

Step 4. Good luck! (Do not look at the other page if you are A.)

Name	Student Number	Country	Born	Arrived in U.S.	Teacher
Susan Johnson	228441		Stockholm		Mr. Green
Katrina Gomez			Lima		
Brian Andros	219558		Athens	March 1995	
Paul Lee	223819	Taiwan			Mr. Mills
Emi Tanaka		Japan		last October	

Exercise 17b. Speaking Activity—Student B. Five students from five different countries are studying English in the U.S. This chart has some information about these five students. However, some of this information is missing. Work with a partner to get the missing information.

Step 1. Work with a partner.

Step 2. One student is A and the other is B.

Step 3. A asks B about any square in the chart. Use *who, what, when, and where* in your questions. Pay close attention to question formation grammar. Reverse roles after each question.

Step 4. Good luck! (Do not look at the other page if you are B.)

Name	Student Number	Country	Born	Arrived in U.S.	Teacher
Susan Johnson		Sweden		January 1995	
Katrina Gomez	228497	Peru		last year	Mr. Benson
Brian Andros		Greece			Ms. Jody
Paul Lee			Taipei	two years ago	
Emi Tanaka	228114		Tokyo		Ms. Valen

Exercise 18. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. “_____ French?”

“In France.”

(A) When did study he

(C) Where did he study

(B) When did he study

(D) Where did study he

2. “What _____?”

“It means very big.”

(A) means huge

(C) does mean huge

(B) huge means

(D) does huge mean

3. "_____ did you telephone?"
"Last night."
(A) When (C) What means
(B) Why (D) Where
4. "_____ is your new address?"
(A) Where (C) What
(B) Which (D) Who
5. "_____ write letters to?"
"John."
(A) Whom you (C) Who you
(B) Whom do you (D) Who do you
6. "When _____?"
"At 10 A.M."
(A) arrived he (C) he arrived
(B) did he arrive (D) did arrive he
7. "_____ did you go there?"
"Because we needed some milk."
(A) When (C) What
(B) Where (D) Why
8. _____ movie did you like the best?
(A) Which (C) What
(B) Why (D) When

 Exercise 19. Review Test

Part 1. Fill in each blank with the correct word or words to complete these conversations.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. A: _____ do you live?
B: I live in Miami, Florida. | 5. A: _____ is the test?
B: It's next Friday. |
| 2. A: Who _____ your favorite actors?
B: Stallone and Redford. | 6. A: What _____?
B: It means light red. |
| 3. A: _____ were you late to class?
B: Because I woke up late. | 7. A: Who _____ a book now?
B: Mark, Susan, and I have a book. |
| 4. A: _____ did they watch?
B: An old movie. | 8. A: When _____?
B: I study at night. |

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. A: <u>Where was</u> the meeting?
B: It was at 8 P.M. |
| correct | wrong | 2. A: <u>What means this word</u> ?
B: It means very cold. |
| correct | wrong | 3. A: Who <u>wants</u> some coffee?
B: Susan and I want some coffee, please. |
| correct | wrong | 4. A: <u>You study English in America why</u> ?
B: Because I want to pass TOEFL. |
| correct | wrong | 5. A: <u>Where does Marsha live</u> ?
B: In an apartment near the university. |
| correct | wrong | 6. A: <u>What do Victor has</u> in his bag?
B: A new radio. |

Part 3. Underline the correct word.*

1. (Who, Whom) did you see at the store?
2. (Who, Whom) are those boys by the window?
3. (Who, Whom) is your English teacher this year?
4. (Who, Whom) is in the room?
5. (Who, Whom) cooks every day?
6. (Who, Whom) has a pencil now?

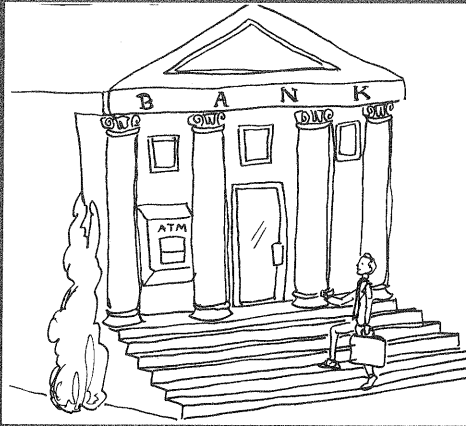
*Teachers: Only classes that will be taught the *who/whom* distinction should do this section now.

Unit 8

Word Order

1. adverbs of place and time

2. adjectives before nouns



I work *at the bank* *every day*.
place *time*

I watch TV *in my room* *at night*.
place *time*

Adverbs of Place and Time

Place

here
there
in the room
at McDonald's
near the bank
on the table

Time

now
then
on Monday
in July
at 2:00 P.M.
next week

1. When there are two **adverbs of time** together or two **adverbs of place** together, we usually put the smaller one first. (Move from small to large.)

The book is on the table in the room.

small → big

I have a test at 10 A.M. on Monday.

small → big

2. When we have one adverb of place and one adverb of time, we usually put the adverb of place first. (Remember: P before T.)

I am studying at this school this semester.

1. place 2. time

The books were on the table yesterday.

1. place 2. time

Note to advanced students: This is a very general rule to guide you in your English studies. You will find many exceptions to this rule.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these possible problems.

- Remember to put small places before large places and small times before large times.

strange: I live on Nebraska Street in a house.
better: I live in a house on Nebraska Street.

strange: The meeting will take place in the morning at nine.
better: The meeting will take place at nine in the morning.
- Be careful with the position of adverbs of place and time in a sentence. The usual order is place and then time. Sometimes you can change this, but in the beginning (you are a beginning student of English), it is better to remember: **place, then time.**

strange: At the bank Mr. Miller works every day.
better: Mr. Miller works at the bank every day.

strange: I watched a movie last night there.
better: I watched a movie there last night.

Exercise 1. Write *place* or *time* on the lines to tell the type of adverb. Follow the examples.

examples: at 9:00 A.M. time in class place

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. in the library | _____ | 6. at night | _____ |
| 2. in the morning | _____ | 7. here | _____ |
| 3. at 7:00 A.M. | _____ | 8. now | _____ |
| 4. in New York | _____ | 9. at the store | _____ |
| 5. in ten minutes | _____ | 10. every night | _____ |

Exercise 2. Write new sentences from the parts. Pay attention to the word order. Follow the example.

example: every day/at home/The man has/dinner

The man has dinner at home every day.

1. lunch/We eat/at noon/in a restaurant

2. at 10 A.M./They have/at the university/class

3. there/before class/I have/coffee

4. in the library/He studies/every night/French and math

5. She practices/every day/in the laboratory/pronunciation

6. to class/every day/They go

7. You drink/in the morning/milk/at the table

8. at night/in the library/letters/You write

9. every day/in class/She studies

10. to class/He comes/every afternoon

11. lunch/on Green Street/We eat/at a small table/in the Chinese restaurant

12. She practices/from 2 to 3/in the laboratory/pronunciation/on Mondays



13. in first class/Mr. Miller/on a 747/in an aisle seat/prefers to sit

14. of four Canadians/within one hundred miles/Three/live/of the U.S. border

Exercise 3. Speaking Activity: Building Correct Sentences

Step 1. Fill in the blanks to make some simple sentences. You need a subject and a verb. You need one place and one time, but you can have two places and/or two times. The number is up to you.

Step 2. Read the parts of one of your sentences to a partner. Mix up the parts. Do not read them in the order they are on your paper.

Step 3. Your partner has to tell you the correct sentence. If it is the same as the sentence on your paper, say "That's correct." If it is not, say, "Try again."

Step 4. After student B says student A's sentence correctly, then it is B's turn to read his or her sentence parts to A.

Note: It might be easier for student B to write down the sentence parts.

Subject	Verb	Object	Place 1	Place 2	Time 1	Time 2
Joe	eats	lunch			at noon	every day.
She	works		at the bank	on Gray Rd.	from 9 to 5.	

Homework: Write your sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

Adjectives

<i>examples:</i>	hungry	tired	tall	short
	cheap	expensive	smart	deep
	green	red	late	heavy

After be

I am tired.

She is intelligent.

The rings are small but expensive.

Everyone is hungry now.

Before nouns

That is a beautiful car.

A black cat climbed up the big tree.

The grammar test was a difficult exam.

Do you sell green sweaters here?

CAREFUL! Watch out for these possible problems.

1. Adjectives go in front of nouns.
 wrong: I live in a house small.
 correct: I live in a small house.
2. We do not have a plural form for adjectives in English. There is only one form.
 wrong: The books are expensive.
 correct: The books are expensive.

Exercise 4. Underline the correct words. Follow the example.

example: This is a (nice towel, towel nice).

1. *A:* What is (your class first, your first class, class first your) every day?
B: It's grammar.
A: Do you like that class?
B: Well, I have five classes every day. Four of them are (easy, easys), but grammar is a very (class difficult, difficult class) for me. It's hard, but I like it a lot.
2. *A:* Do you know Dr. Wong?
B: Yes, she is (favorite professor my, my professor favorite, my favorite professor).
A: Really?
B: Yes, definitely. She's very kind, and she is extremely (intelligent, intelligents).
3. *A:* I have two (big sandwiches cheese, bigs cheese sandwiches, big cheese sandwiches). Do you want one?

B: Yes, please give me one. What kind of cheese is it? Is it (cheese American, American cheese) or is it (Swiss cheese, cheese Swiss)?

A: Neither. It's just (cheese yellow, yellow cheese).

4. A: Who are the (people most important, most important people) in this company?

B: Well, I guess Miss Woods and Mr. Conrad are.

Exercise 5. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. We like to write letters. We write _____.
 (A) every day letters in our room (C) in our room every day letters
 (B) letters every day in our room (D) letters in our room every day
2. We have our _____ at 10 A.M.
 (A) here grammar class (C) grammar class here
 (B) here class grammar (D) class grammar here
3. The teacher _____.
 (A) on the board wrote his name (C) wrote his name on the board
 (B) wrote on the board his name (D) his name wrote on the board
4. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married _____ in Toronto.
 (A) before one year (C) there last year
 (B) ago one year (D) last year there
5. "What is your present for Christina for her birthday?"
 "A pair of _____."
 (A) small gold earrings (C) gold earrings smalls
 (B) earrings small gold (D) smalls earrings gold
6. He goes _____ every day.
 (A) at 8 to the bank (C) in the morning early
 (B) to the library at noon (D) on Martin Street to the store
7. Which sentence is correct?
 (A) She is very now hungry. (C) The chair green is not very old.
 (B) The books are very interestings. (D) This new pencil has a pink eraser.

8. They like to eat _____.
- (A) at the restaurant Japanese on Madison Street
 (B) at the Japanese restaurant on Madison Street
 (C) on Madison Street at the Japanese restaurant
 (D) on Street Madison at the Japanese restaurant

Exercise 6. Review Test

Part 1. Read this short passage. There are five phrases that are unusual English. In these five phrases, the word order is a little strange. Circle the phrases and write the corrections above them.

This is Karla Reiss. She is working in her garden. On Pine Street she lives. She has a small house white. This house is very old. Karla was in 1959 born in this house. Both her parents died several years ago, and Karla is divorced. Now she lives alone. Karla keeps busy by doing many things different. She likes to work behind her house every morning in the small garden. She is very good at gardening. The flowers in her garden are very beautiful. Karla's neighbors tell her this all the time. Karla only smiles and says, "I didn't do anything. The flowers do all the work."



Part 2. Put these sentence parts in the correct order. Write the new sentence on the line.

1. in a/house/lived/last/year/we/on Green Street/small

2. arrive/at school/most students/before nine

3. at 8 P.M./the next meeting/on March 7th/will take place*/in room 105

*take place means to happen or occur: Another shooting took place on that bridge last night.

4. traveled/from Ontario/our teacher/
and his family/to Nova Scotia



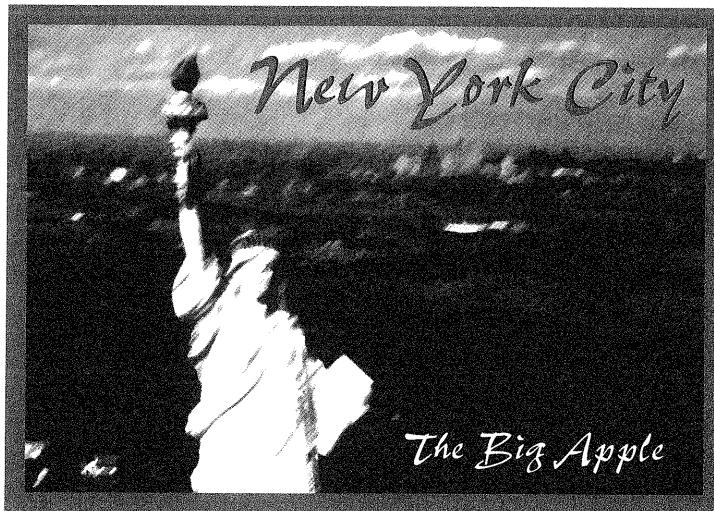
Part 3. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

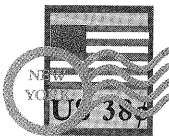
- | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. The vocabulary books are <u>in the first room on the second floor</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 2. Were you <u>on Wednesday night at 7 P.M. at John's party</u> ? It was great! |
| correct | wrong | 3. Did you write your name <u>at the top of the page</u> ? |
| correct | wrong | 4. Please come <u>at noon here</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 5. Does Marsha live <u>in an apartment near the university</u> ? |
| correct | wrong | 6. The magazines are <u>on the small table next to the sofa in the living room</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 7. Are the concert tickets <u>in Mike's desk in the top drawer</u> ? |

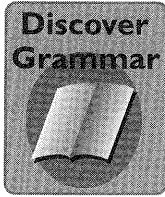
Unit 9

Present Progressive Tense

1. form: *be* + present participle
2. present participle spelling
3. affirmative
4. negative
5. questions
6. short answers
7. verbs that don't use present progressive
8. use in the future



<p>Dear May,</p> <p>Scott and I are in New York City. We are having a great time. We are spending a total of 7 days here.</p> <p>I am visiting old friends. Scott and I are doing a lot of shopping, too. We are trying not to spend a lot of money.</p> <p>We are staying at the Royal Sonesta. It's a nice hotel. I like it a lot.</p> <p>Love, Ann</p>	 <p>May Sawyer 833 Green St. Fairfax, VA</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



1. Look at the sentences below. Some of them are correct, and some of them are wrong. Read the sentences and try to understand the grammar rule for these sentences.
2. Work with a partner. Discuss your ideas.

1. I go to work at Hills Bank every day. (correct)
2. I am going to school every day. (wrong)

3. My father is eating breakfast every day. (wrong)
4. My sister eats cereal for breakfast every day. (correct)

5. The students are reading their books right now. (correct)
6. The teachers teach English right now. (wrong)

7. I make tea when I'm thirsty. (correct)
8. I make tea now. (wrong)

9. I am making tea now. (correct)
10. I make tea now. (wrong)

11. In the summer it rains a lot. (correct)
12. Today it rains very hard. (wrong)

13. *Bob:* Are you busy?
Joe: Yes, I study for my test. (wrong)
14. *Sue:* Are you busy?
Tim: Yes, I'm cleaning the kitchen. (correct)

15. What are you doing now? (correct)
16. What do you do now? (wrong)

What is the grammar rule for this unit? _____

Discuss your answer with a partner or in small groups. What are your ideas?

(The grammar rule for this unit is explained on pages 128–30.)

Present Progressive Tense of Verbs

Present

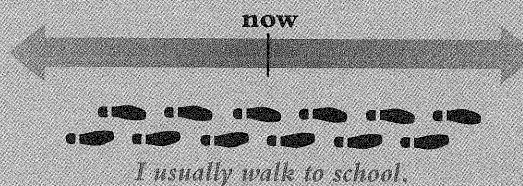
I **live** in an apartment.
 You **walk** to class every day.
 He usually **works** in the day.
 She **studies** English here.
 It **rains** a lot in the summer.
 We sometimes **talk** about our problems.
 They always **arrive** late.

Present Progressive

I **am living** in an apartment this year.
 You **are walking** to class right now.
 He **is working** now.
 She **is studying** French in France this month.
 It **is raining** hard, so we can't go out now.
 We **are talking** about our problems now.
 They **are arriving** right now.

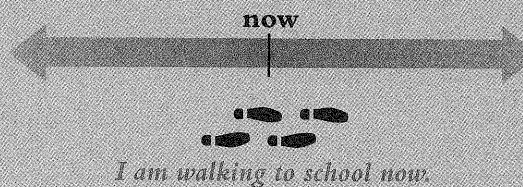
simple present

This action is true all of the time.
 This action happens many times.



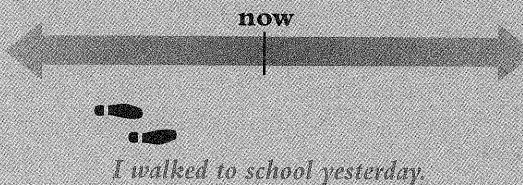
present progressive

This action is happening now.



simple past

This action is finished.
 It happened one time or a few times in the past.



Exception: We use present progressive only with verbs that show action.

<i>action:</i>	eat	drink	play	study	stand
	do	read	say	have a good time	
	listen	watch			
<i>no action:</i>	see	hear	own	possess	like love
	need	want	seem	feel	be prefer
	remember	forget	believe	have	

wrong: I am having two books now.

correct: I have two books now.

wrong: I am seeing TV now.

correct: I am watching TV now.

Now look at the examples on the next page.

	WORK	LIVE	STUDY	CUT
I	I am working	I am living	I am studying	I am cutting
you	you are working	you are living	you are studying	you are cutting
he	he is working	he is living	he is studying	he is cutting
she	she is working	she is living	she is studying	she is cutting
it	it is working	it is living	it is studying	it is cutting
we	we are working	we are living	we are studying	we are cutting
they	they are working	they are living	they are studying	they are cutting
		e—(+ ing)		double consonant

In the present progressive tense, there are two parts: **be** and the **ing** form (present participle).

For **be**, use **am, is, or are** according to the subject.

For the **ing** form, add **ing** to the base form of the verb.

Spelling rules:

1. Drop the final **-e** before adding **ing**. take → taking, write → writing
2. Double the final consonant if there is only one vowel before it.* cut → cutting.
begin → beginning
3. Do not double the final consonant if there is not one vowel before it. end → ending,
keep → keeping, read → reading, close → closing

**Note to advanced students:* If a word has two syllables and has only one vowel before the final consonant, we double the final consonant if the pronunciation stress is on the second syllable. be gin → beginning
If a word has two syllables and has only one vowel before the final consonant, we do NOT double the final consonant if the stress is on the first syllable. o pen → opening

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Don't use **VERB** or **VERB + s** for actions that are happening now.
wrong: Laura cooks scrambled eggs for breakfast now.
correct: Laura is cooking scrambled eggs for breakfast now.

wrong: We study very hard for tomorrow's test.
correct: We are studying very hard for tomorrow's test.
2. Don't use **ing** for actions that happen every day or all the time.
wrong: I am studying English every day.
correct: I study English every day.

wrong: The earth is going around the sun one time in one year.
correct: The earth goes around the sun one time in one year.
3. Don't forget to use **be**.
wrong: My baby sister crying now.
correct: My baby sister is crying now.

wrong: I reading this book right now.
 correct: I am reading this book right now.

4. Be careful with the spelling of the participle forms.

wrong: cuting, siting, planing, eating, helpping, openning

correct: cutting, sitting, planning, eating, helping, opening

5. Don't use present progressive if the verb does not show action.

wrong: I am owning two cars.

correct: I own two cars.

Examples of verbs that are rarely in progressive form are: **own, possess, like, love, need, want, seem, feel, be, prefer, remember, forget, believe.**

When **have** means "possess," it is not in progressive form. Use the simple form.

wrong: I am having a car now.

correct: I have a car now.

When **have** means "do some kind of action," progressive form is OK (examples: have a good time, have a bad time, have a problem).

wrong: I have a party now.

correct: I am having a party now.

Exercise 1. Write the forms of *work* in present and present progressive tenses. Follow the examples.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Present Progressive</i>
1. I <u>work</u> every day.	8. I <u>am working</u> now.
2. You _____ at night.	9. You _____ right now.
3. He _____ all of the time.	10. He _____ today.
4. She _____ every day.	11. She _____ this week.
5. It _____ most of the time.	12. It _____ now.
6. We _____ every afternoon.	13. We _____ hard this semester.
7. They _____ here every day.	14. They _____ here now.

15. Now make a list of time expressions for these two verb tenses.

First, copy the time expressions from sentences 1–14 onto the chart on page 131.

Can you add any other time expressions to the lists?

<i>Simple Present</i>	<i>Present Progressive</i>
I work	I am working
you work	you are working
he works	he is working
<i>Time Words</i>	<i>Time Words</i>
1. _____	8. _____
2. _____	9. _____
3. _____	10. _____
4. _____	11. _____
5. _____	12. _____
6. _____	13. _____
7. _____	14. _____
Others:	Others:

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs. Follow the examples.

Present Progressive			
COUNT	TAKE	DRINK	RUN
I <u>am counting</u>	I _____	I _____	I _____
you <u>are counting</u>	you _____	you _____	you _____
he _____	he _____	he _____	he _____
she _____	she _____	she _____	she _____
it _____	it _____	it _____	it _____
we _____	we _____	we _____	we _____
they _____	they _____	they _____	they _____
Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____	Jo _____
Jo and I _____	Jo and I _____	Jo and I _____	Jo and I _____

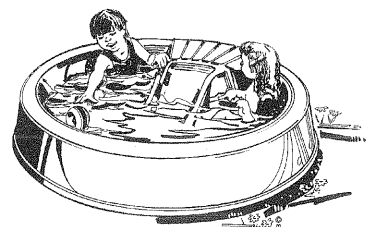
Exercise 3. Write each expression in the present progressive tense. Put an X by the verbs that you cannot use in present progressive.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. you read _____ | 11. she listens _____ |
| 2. they like _____ | 12. I wait _____ |
| 3. you repeat _____ | 13. he learns _____ |
| 4. we ask _____ | 14. they explain _____ |
| 5. we go _____ | 15. she uses _____ |
| 6. it needs _____ | 16. you hear _____ |
| 7. I count _____ | 17. she has _____ |
| 8. they type _____ | 18. I shop _____ |
| 9. I watch _____ | 19. we prefer _____ |
| 10. you shout _____ | 20. he takes _____ |

Exercise 4. Write the correct form of the verb in each sentence. Follow the example.

example: (write) (A) The boys are writing letters now.
(B) They write letters once a week.

- (read) 1. After I eat breakfast, I usually _____ the newspaper.
2. This week I _____ a book by Stephen King. It's scary.
- (study) 3. Susan is busy now. She _____ math.
4. Susan _____ math for an hour every day.
- (play) 5. Mark and I _____ tennis after school.
6. I can't play today, so Mark _____ with someone else.
- (like) 7. Jenny didn't like coffee when she was a child, but now she really _____ it a lot.
8. Jenny _____ to drink orange juice for breakfast.
- (have) 9. We _____ a new house now.
10. We _____ a good time with the swimming pool this summer.
- (cook) 11. I can't play tennis with you now.
I _____ dinner.
12. I sometimes _____ rice with vegetables.



- Exercise 5. Sammy wrote a letter to his friend David. Read the letter and underline the twenty-three subject and verb combinations. Write S over the subjects and V over the verbs. The first one is already done for you. Work with a partner. Try to explain why each verb is present, past, or present progressive.

Dear Sammy,

Hi, how ^V are you doing? How are things there? I hope everything is going o.k.

I'm writing you this letter now because I want to give you my address. I have some good news. I have a new place. Do you remember my old apartment? It really wasn't so nice, but the rent was quite high. I finally decided to move. My new address is 1706 East Powers Avenue. The city is the same of course.

Are you still working a lot? How is your boss, Mr. Chan? Can you say hello to him for me? I talked to him for about an hour the last time I visited you at your office. He's really a nice guy.

O.k., I'm going to bed now. It's really late, and I have to get up early tomorrow!

Sincerely,

David

More examples

be + VERB + ing

Affirmative Statements

I'm **eating** rice.
 You **are playing** tennis with Bob.
 He's **reading** a book right now.
 It **is raining** now.
 We're **going** to the store now.
 They **are having** a great time in Paris.

Negative Statements

I **am not eating** potatoes.
 You **aren't playing** tennis with Jim.
 He **is not reading** a magazine right now.
 It **isn't snowing** now.
 We **are not going** to the bank now.
 They're **not having** a bad time in Paris.

For negative, you add the word **not**.
 It's the same as the verb **be** (unit 1).

*Yes-No Questions and Short Answers*A: **Are you and Jim eating** fried fish?B: Yes, we **are**. It's delicious.A: **Are we taking** this bus?B: No, we **aren't**. Our bus is different.A: Wow! **Are you going** to the bank now?B: Yes, I **am**. Do you want to go with me?A: **Is it snowing** now?B: No, it **isn't**. It's not so cold.For questions, you move **be** to the beginning of the question.For short answers, you answer with subject and **be** (Yes, I am/No, I am not).It's the same as the verb **be** (unit 1).

Exercise 6. Write a question from the words given. Then write a short answer.
Follow the example.

example: Tina - play tennis - with Bob - now (NO)

Is Tina playing tennis with Bob now?

No, she isn't.

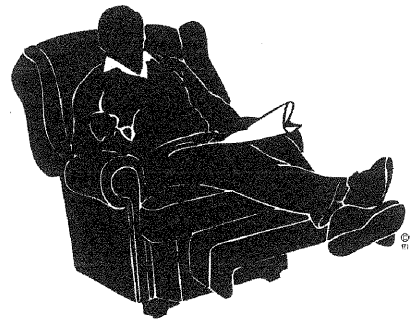
1. Mark and Joe - study English - together (YES)

2. I - sit - in your chair (YES)

3. it - snow - now (YES)

4. Victor - watch - football - on TV (NO)

5. the teacher - talk about - the homework (YES)



Exercise 7. Make a question from each statement. Decide if the verb in the statement is simple present tense or present progressive tense. This will help you write the question. Follow the example.

example: A. It's raining now. Is it raining now?
 B. It rains a lot in summer. Does it rain a lot in summer?

1. A. Jill swims five laps every day. _____
 B. Jill is swimming in the pool now. _____
2. A. Mr. Yoshida teaches history. _____
 B. Mr. Yoshida is teaching Sue now. _____
3. A. They're having a good time there. _____
 B. They have a good time in that class. _____
4. A. It's snowing heavily now. _____
 B. It snows a lot in January. _____
5. A. Joshua takes a shower at night. _____
 B. Joshua is taking a shower now. _____
6. A. Mr. Po is preparing lunch. _____
 B. Mr. Po prepares lunch every day. _____
7. A. Henry and Mark are studying. _____
 B. Henry and Mark study together. _____
8. A. You are playing a match now. _____
 B. You play tennis very well. _____

Exercise 8. Now write short answers for the questions in Exercise 7. Check them with a partner. Take turns reading your miniconversations. Follow the example.

example: A. Yes, it is.
 B. No, it doesn't.

1. A. Yes, _____.
 B. No, _____.
2. A. No, _____.
 B. No, _____.

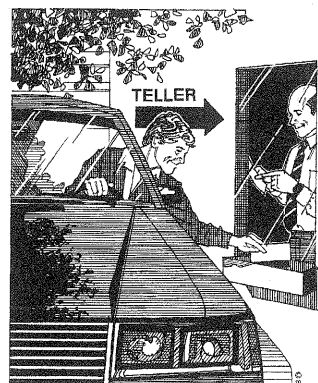
3. A. Yes, _____.
B. Yes, _____.
4. A. No, _____.
B. Yes, _____.
5. A. Yes, _____.
B. No, _____.
6. A. Yes, _____.
B. Yes, _____.
7. A. No, _____.
B. Yes, _____.
8. A. No, _____.
B. Yes, _____.

Exercise 9.

Make a *wh*- question according to the answer that is given. Use these verbs: *hurry, call, play, write, cook, go*.

example: Q: What are you writing _____?
A: A letter to my grandmother.

1. Q: What _____?
A: Scrambled eggs.
2. Q: Where _____?
A: At the high school tennis courts.
3. Q: Why _____?
A: Because I'm late for work.
4. Q: Who _____?
A: I'm calling Susan. I want to ask her about the homework.
5. Q: Where _____?
A: To the bank. I have to get some cash.



Exercise 10. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of these verbs. If there is no form, put an X in the box. Follow the examples.

	Present		Present Progressive	
	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
1. I/work	I work	I don't work	I am working	I am not working
2. he/like	he likes	he doesn't like	 	
3. they/want				
4. Bill/listen				
5. we/watch				
6. you/practice				
7. he/be				
8. I/play				
9. it/begin				
10. they/sing				
11. we/know				
12. he/explain				
13. I/answer				
14. she/prefer				
15. we/understand				

- Exercise 11. Speaking Activity: Questions about a Picture. Look at the picture below. Write ten questions about the people and things in the picture. Try to use present progressive tense. Write five questions that have a *yes* answer. Write five questions that have a *no* answer. Write the short answers. Then work with a partner. Take turns asking each other questions.



Yes Answers:

example: Is the man eating a sandwich?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

No Answers:

example: Is the cat running?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Exercise 12. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Is the bus driver driving too fast?

(A) No, he is driving.	(C) No, he is a driver.
(B) No, he isn't.	(D) No, he is.
2. "_____ Jim and Sam study together every day?"

"No, because they live in different parts of the city."

(A) Are	(C) Is
(B) Do	(D) Does
3. We like television. We are _____ a good movie right now.

(A) seeing	(C) watching
(B) listening	(D) going
4. Math class is very difficult for me. I _____ that class very well.

(A) am not understanding	(C) do not understand
(B) am not understand	(D) don't understanding
5. Oh, there's Jim. I _____ him now.

(A) see	(C) am not see
(B) am seeing	(D) don't seeing
6. "Where _____, Matt? I need you to help me."

"Don't worry. I'll be back in just a minute."

(A) do you go	(C) do you going
(B) are you go	(D) are you going

7. Uncle Ned is _____ some hot tea now.

- (A) liking (C) seeing
(B) preferring (D) drinking

8. "Where is Kevin?"

"He's at Greg's house. They _____ football."

- (A) are playing (C) playing
(B) is playing (D) play

Exercise 13. Review Test

Part 1. Fill in each blank with one of these words. Use each word one time. You might have to make some changes in the form of the word.

shine	sleep	play	smile	drink	eat
like	fly	blow	have	sit	be



There are six people in this picture. They are in the park. It

(1)_____ a beautiful day. The sun (2)_____. It is a very windy day.

There is an old man. He (3)_____ a long beard. He

(4)_____ on the bench. I think he (5)_____.

There are two children near the big tree. They (6)_____ with a ball.

They (7)_____. They are very happy.

There is a small girl with her mother. The girl (8)_____ an ice

cream cone. The mother (9)_____ a soft drink. She doesn't have an ice cream cone. Maybe this is because she (10)_____ ice cream.

There is a teenager near the other trees. He (11)_____ a kite. I think

the wind (12)_____ very hard.

Part 2. Look at the underlined part in the sentence. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it's wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

correct wrong 1. Mark likes TV. He's seeing a TV show right now.

correct wrong 2. Does Linda going to the bank now?

correct wrong 3. Mr. Wendall is teaching French in room 301 right now.

correct wrong 4. The boys no are doing their homework now.

correct wrong 5. People in Canada drive on the right-hand side of the road.

FOR MORE ADVANCED STUDENTS

Present Progressive for Future Time

We use present progressive for actions that are happening now, but it is also OK to use present progressive for future actions. In this case, it is important to say the time of the action. This is very common in conversation.

A: Do you want to play tennis tomorrow?

B: Sorry, I can't. I'm studying with James tomorrow.

A: What time is Colin arriving?

B: He's arriving at 8.

A: What are you doing next Saturday?

B: I'm helping Susan with her paper for English class.

Unit 10

Count vs. Noncount

1. *a/an* vs. *some/any*

2. *some* vs. *any*

3. *many* vs. *much* vs. *a lot*

4. *a few* vs. *a little*

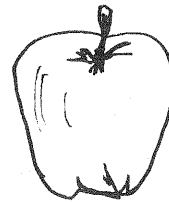
a / some

a cat

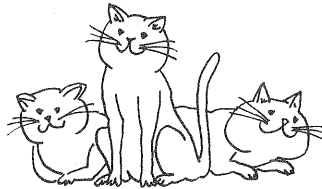


an / some

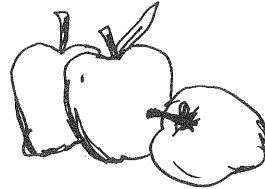
an
apple



some
cats

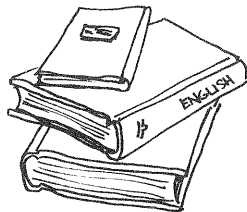


some
apples



a few / many, a lot

a few
books



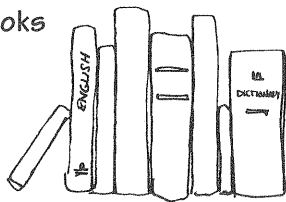
a little / much, a lot

a little money

\$12

many books

a lot of
books



much money
a lot of money

\$1,000,000

Count Nouns/Noncount* Nouns

There are two groups of nouns: **count** and **noncount**.

Count nouns are nouns that we can count. **Book** is a count noun because we can say 1 book, 2 books, 10 books. Count nouns have a singular and a plural form.

Noncount nouns are nouns that we cannot count. **Water** is a noncount noun because we can not say 3 waters or 8 waters. Noncount nouns have only one form.

Count		Noncount
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
a boy	some boys †	some water †
a question	10 questions	some cake
1 car	2 cars	some ink
1 book	some books	some paper
an orange	2 oranges	some fish
an umbrella	2 umbrellas	some furniture
1 child	4 children	some money
1 man	2 men	some bread
1 time	5 times	some time

Note:

The plural of most nouns is with **s**.

cat — cats book — books

However, some nouns have irregular plural forms and do not use **s**.

man — men woman — women
 child — children foot — feet
 tooth — teeth police officer — police
 shelf — shelves loaf — loaves
 mouse — mice

Note:

If you want to talk about one of a **noncount noun**, sometimes we can use a special word to help us:

a loaf of bread a piece of cake
 a sheet of paper a bottle of oil
 a slice of pie a cup of coffee
 a glass of milk a bag of sugar

*Some books call these **mass nouns**.

†The word **some** means we do not know the number or the number or amount is not important. It is common to use **some** in front of a noncount noun. For example, people say, "Please give me some water." It is not usual to say, "Please give me water."

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

1. Do not put **a** or **an** with noncount nouns.

wrong: The teacher gave us a homework for tomorrow.

correct: The teacher gave us homework for tomorrow.

wrong: Don't forget to buy a butter at the store.

correct: Don't forget to buy some butter at the store.

2. Do not use the singular count form without **a, an, my, the,** etc. You must use something before it.

wrong: Telephone has receiver and cord.

correct: A telephone has a receiver and a cord.

wrong: My cat has very long tail.

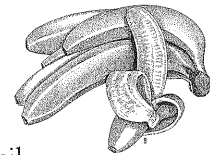
correct: My cat has a very long tail.

wrong: Teacher is going to give big test tomorrow.

correct: The teacher is going to give a big test tomorrow.

Exercise 1. Count? Noncount? Write *C* by the count nouns and *NC* by the noncount nouns. Follow the examples.

 C book NC water NC ice



- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ banana | 6. _____ soup | 11. _____ pencil |
| 2. _____ chair | 7. _____ stamp | 12. _____ money |
| 3. _____ air | 8. _____ butter | 13. _____ dollar |
| 4. _____ apple | 9. _____ milk | 14. _____ salt |
| 5. _____ ink | 10. _____ radio | 15. _____ student |

Exercise 2. *a? an? some?* Read the list of words. If the word is a count noun, write *a* or *an* on the line. If the word is a noncount noun, write *some* on the line. Follow the examples.

 an apple some rice

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ bed | 11. _____ number |
| 2. _____ floor | 12. _____ homework |
| 3. _____ child | 13. _____ bill |
| 4. _____ problem | 14. _____ information |
| 5. _____ money | 15. _____ banana |
| 6. _____ cookie | 16. _____ car |
| 7. _____ coin | 17. _____ list |
| 8. _____ furniture | 18. _____ line |
| 9. _____ luggage | 19. _____ juice |
| 10. _____ ice | 20. _____ machine |

Exercise 3. Read the list of words. If the word is a count noun, write a number on the line and add an *s*. If the word is a noncount noun, write *some* on the line.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ salt | 11. _____ mail |
| 2. _____ shirt | 12. _____ trouble |
| 3. _____ snow | 13. _____ jar |
| 4. _____ flight | 14. _____ meat |
| 5. _____ engine | 15. _____ parent |
| 6. _____ oil | 16. _____ soup |
| 7. _____ truck | 17. _____ shoe |
| 8. _____ soap | 18. _____ fact |
| 9. _____ egg | 19. _____ suit |
| 10. _____ problem | 20. _____ trip |

Exercise 4. *a? an? some?* Write *a*, *an*, or *some* on the line. Follow the example.

example: A: Excuse me. I'm looking for a book about Mexican cooking.

B: OK. There are some books about food over there on that table.

A: Thanks.

1. A: I cooked _____ soup today.

B: What kind is it?

A: Vegetable. I put _____ macaroni in it.

B: That sounds good. Give me just _____ small bowl, please.

2. A: I have _____ problem.

B: What is it?

A: I have _____ Malaysian money that I want to change to U.S. dollars.

B: So what's the problem?

A: Where can I change Malaysian money?

B: Hmmmm. I think there is _____ international bank downtown near the river.

There are _____ banks near the park, but they are small and I don't think they can change Malaysian money there. Try the international bank first.

A: I don't know it.

B: Yes, you know it. It's on State Street. There's _____ travel agency on the left and _____ office on the right.

A: Oh, I know the place.

B: Do you have _____ Malaysian money with you now? What color is it?

A: I only have _____ coins with me now. You can look at them if you want.

3. A: We have _____ very difficult assignment for English for tomorrow.

B: We have _____ hard homework for our English class, too. What's your homework?

A: We have to read _____ stories and then answer ten questions about the material.

B: Well, we don't have to read so much, but we have _____ exam tomorrow.

4. A: The next time I go to the store, I want to buy _____ apples.

B: What do you mean? There are _____ apples in the refrigerator now.

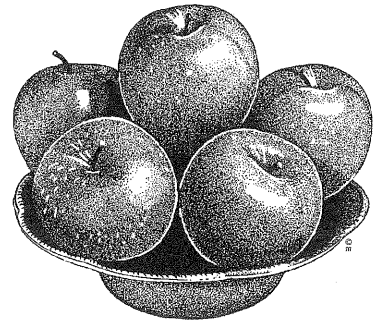
A: No, someone ate the last apple.

B: That's strange. When I opened the refrigerator door about an hour ago, I'm sure that I saw _____ apples on the top shelf of the refrigerator.

5. A: Dr. Sims, I really need _____ help with my paper. Do you have _____ time now to help me?

B: I'm afraid I only have _____ minute.

A: Well, that's not enough, so maybe I can make _____ appointment to see you later. I really need _____ help right away.



Exercise 5. Speaking Activity: Nouns from the Alphabet

Step 1. Make a list of count nouns. The nouns should begin with the letters below. If you cannot think of a word, skip it and go on to the next letter.

A _____	E _____	I _____
B _____	F _____	J _____
C _____	G _____	K _____
D _____	H _____	L _____

M _____	R _____	V _____
N _____	S _____	W _____
O _____	T _____	Y _____
P _____	U _____	Z _____

Step 2. Are the above items in this room? If the noun is actually in this room, circle the letter. If there is one of the items in the room, then write a in front of the noun. If there are more than one, write the number in front of the noun and then add the letter s to the noun.

Step 3. Now work with a partner. Student A will name one of the letters from the exercise above. Student B will say the noun* he or she wrote for that letter. Then student A has to make a true sentence about the quantity of that item in the room.

A: "P"

B: pen

A: There are about 17 pens in this room. Now it's your turn.

B: "D"

A: duck

B: There isn't a duck in this room. Now it's your turn.

(There are no ducks in this room. OR There aren't any ducks in this room.)

A: "T"

B: teacher

A: There is only one teacher in this room.

*If you aren't sure if a noun is count or noncount, put a check mark by it and ask your teacher later.

There is/There are

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Use there is when the subject is singular or a noncount noun. | There is a <u>book</u> here. |
| Use there are when the subject is plural. | There is some <u>meat</u> here. |
| | There are some <u>books</u> here. |
| | There are ten <u>people</u> here. |
| 2. Usually the subject comes after the verb. | There is a <u>car</u> in the driveway. |

Some and Any

We use **some** and **any** with plural count nouns and with noncount nouns.

We use **some** and **any** when the number is not known or is not important.

Joe: "Would you like some tea?"

Tim: "Yes, give me some tea, please. I'm really thirsty."

Joe: "Do you have any coins? I need a quarter for the telephone."

Tim: "Sorry, I don't have any."

Joe: "Do you have some gum?"

Tim: "No, I don't have any gum right now. Sorry."

affirmative statement	<i>some</i>	I need some help.
negative statement	<i>any</i>	I don't need any help.
question	<i>some or any</i>	Do you need some help? Do you need any help?

Exercise 6. Underline the correct words. Sometimes two answers are possible.

example: A: I want to buy a soft drink.

B: There's a drink machine over there.

A: Yes, but I don't have (some, any) change. Do you?

B: No, but ask that woman over there. Maybe she has (some, any).

1. A: Where's Sue?

B: She went to the store.

A: For what?

B: She wanted (some, any) chocolate.

A: But we have (some, any) in the refrigerator.

B: No, we don't . . . Sorry, I ate all of it last night!

2. A: I cooked fried chicken for dinner. Do you want (some, any)?

B: No, thanks.

A: It's really pretty good. Are you sure?

B: I'm a vegetarian.

A: Really? I didn't know that.

B: Yes, it's true. Sorry, but I can't eat (some, any) of the chicken.

3. A: Would you like (some, any) tea?

B: Yes, that sounds good.

A: Do you want (some, any) cream in it?

B: No, thanks.

4. A: Did Kevin buy (some, any) apples yesterday?
 B: I don't think so. There aren't (some, any) here.
 A: Are you going to the store later?
 B: Maybe. Why?
 A: If you go, please get (some, any) apples for me.
 B: Sure. No problem.
5. A: Who cooked this soup?
 B: I did. Why?
 A: Well, there isn't (some, any) salt in it.
 B: Salt's bad for you, so I never put (some, any) in.
 A: Well, I need to have a little in this soup.

Exercise 7. Write *some*, *any*, or *some/any* on the line. Follow the example.

example: A: Where are you going?
 B: To the bookstore. I want to buy some books.

1. A: I'm thirsty.
 B: Well, there's _____ iced tea in the refrigerator.
 A: No, I don't want to drink _____ drinks with caffeine.
 B: Well, I can make _____ lemonade if you want.
 A: Hey, that sounds great. Thanks.
2. A: Excuse me. I'd like to buy _____ Swiss cheese.
 B: Oh, I'm sorry, but we don't sell _____ cheese.
 A: OK, thanks.
3. A: Hi, come on in!
 B: Hi, I hope you're not busy right now.
 A: No, it's fine. Sit down. Would you like _____ coffee? It's fresh.
 B: I would love _____ coffee right now, but I can't drink _____.
 A: I don't get it. What do you mean?
 B: My doctor told me to stop drinking coffee.

A: Why?

B: I'm getting too much caffeine. I can't sleep at night.

4. A: So what kind of food are you making for the party tomorrow night?

B: I'm making _____ sandwiches.

A: That's all? What about cookies or cake?

B: No, I'm not going to make _____ desserts. Sandwiches are easy to make.

A: Do you have everything already?

B: Yes, I went to the store this morning. I bought _____ bread, _____ lettuce and tomatoes, and of course _____ cheese and _____ meat.

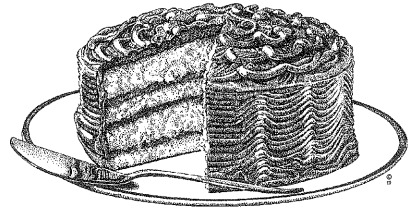
A: Wow, it sounds like you are well prepared for the party.

B: Are you coming?

A: Sure. I'll be there.

B: Do you have _____ ideas for party games? If you do, let me know.

A: OK, I'll think about it, but I'm not very good at party games.



Many, Much, a Lot

We use **many** with **plural count nouns**.

We use **much** with **noncount nouns**.

We use **a lot of** with **count** and **noncount nouns**.

Sue: "Do you have any coins? I need seven quarters."

Zina: "Sorry, I don't have many, so I can't give you seven."

Joe: "Is Susan's family rich?"

Tim: "Yes, they are. They have a lot of money."

Bill: "We're going to be late for class."

Ann: "Yes, we need to hurry. We don't have much time."

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Noncount</i>
affirmative statement	a lot of — many —	a lot of — —
negative statement	a lot of — many —	a lot of — much —
question	a lot of — many —	a lot of — much —

Remember: Do not use **much** + **NOUN** in affirmative statements.
 wrong: I have much money.
 correct: I have a lot of money.

Exercise 8. Write *many* or *much* on the line. Follow the example.

example: My wife and I don't drink much coffee

1. That store has _____ interesting books.
2. Mrs. Sims is rich. She has _____ money.
3. We don't have _____ time now, so let's hurry.
4. I don't have _____ money now, so I can't go on the trip.
5. Wow, this office doesn't have _____ furniture in it.
6. _____ people attended the party.
7. Greg has three jobs, so that's why he always has _____ cash.
8. She's a very nice person and has _____ friends.
9. Did you read _____ books when you were in high school?
10. Do people in your country eat _____ red meat?
11. In _____ countries, taxis are yellow.
12. Cooking soup doesn't take _____ time.
13. Cooking stew takes _____ time.
14. We have _____ rain in winter but only a little in summer.
15. Can you go to the movie? Do you have _____ homework?

Exercise 9. Underline the correct forms. Sometimes two answers are possible. Follow the examples.

examples: He has (many, a lot of) friends.
He has (much, a lot of) money.

1. *A:* Do you have (many, a lot of) old books?
B: Yes, I do. I collect old books for a hobby.
2. *A:* Do you like this class?
B: Yes, but there are (many, a lot of) words that I don't understand.
3. *A:* He didn't buy (much, a lot of) sugar at the store.
B: That's because he doesn't like sweet foods.
A: He didn't buy (many, a lot of) vegetables at the store either.
B: Well, that's because he is trying to gain weight. He's too thin.
4. *A:* Mary, your coffee is almost white!
B: Yes, that's true. I really like (much, a lot of) milk in my coffee.
5. *A:* Where did Sammy and Ahmed go?
B: They went to the store.
A: Why?
B: They are going to make fruit salad for the party, so they are going to buy (much, a lot of) fruit at the store.
6. *A:* I'm really worried about the final exam.
B: Why? There's (much, a lot of) time between now and the final exam.
A: I want to make 100!

Hint: Look at your answers above. How many times did you underline *a lot of*? You can see that *a lot of* is always possible (affirmative, negative, and question). You can see that *many* is always possible, too. The problem is *much*. If this is still difficult for you, it might be a good idea for you to use *a lot of* all the time. It's always correct.

a Few, a Little

We use **a few** with *plural count nouns*.

We use **a little** with *noncount nouns*.

Sue: "Do you have any coins? I need seven quarters."

Zina: "Sorry, I have a few, but I can't give you seven."

Joe: "Would you like something to drink?"

Tim: "Yes, give me a little coffee, please."

	Count	Noncount
affirmative statement	{ a few —	{ a little —
negative statement		
question		

Exercise 10. Write *a few* or *a little* on the lines. Follow the examples.

examples: a few books a little coffee

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. _____ tea | 7. _____ countries | 13. _____ people |
| 2. _____ time | 8. _____ homework | 14. _____ questions |
| 3. _____ tests | 9. _____ pencils | 15. _____ bread |
| 4. _____ ink | 10. _____ children | 16. _____ times |
| 5. _____ paper | 11. _____ classes | 17. _____ water |
| 6. _____ cream | 12. _____ money | 18. _____ furniture |

Exercise 11. Underline the correct forms. Follow the examples.

examples: He has (a few, a little) nice ties.
He has (a few, a little) money.

- A: Do you have (a few, a little) coins? I want to make a phone call.
B: How much money do you need?
A: Just (a few, a little). I'm only going to talk for three minutes, so I only need about 75 cents.
- A: How did you do on yesterday's exam?
B: I only understood (a few, a little) questions. I guess I failed.
A: I had (a few, a little) trouble with the first part, but I think I did OK on the second part.
- A: What did you buy at the store?
B: (A few, A little) sugar and (a few, a little) vegetables.
- A: How does Suzana take her coffee?
B: She likes (a few, a little) milk in it.

5. A: What's Billy going to do this weekend?
B: He might read (a few, a little) books.
A: Read books on the weekend? Why?
B: Well, his research paper is due next Thursday. That means he only has (a few, a little) days to finish reading the books and then write the paper.
6. A: Do you have any plans for tomorrow?
B: No, not yet. Why do you ask?
A: Well, I'm going to the beach with (a few, a little) friends. Would you like to come with us?
B: Gee, that sounds great. Thanks for inviting me.
A: Be sure to bring (a few, a little) food with you, or you can bring (a few, a little) money and buy something there. We'll be there all day long.

Exercise 12. Underline the correct quantity words. Follow the example.

example: He wants (many, a little) sugar for his coffee.

1. I don't have (much, many) books. Let's go to the library.
2. You need (a few, a little) money if you want to buy something to eat.
3. What's she making? Why does she need (a lot of, a few) sugar?
4. Don't buy any pencils. We have (a lot of, much) pencils at home. We can give you some.
5. She has (a few, much) pencils, so she doesn't have to buy any.
6. Bob never buys (much, a few) milk because he lives alone.
7. We don't need to go to the store now. There is (much, a lot of) meat in the refrigerator.
8. We always buy (a lot of, a few) coffee because we drink it all the time.
9. They prefer (many, a lot of) sugar in their coffee, but I don't.
10. People in some Asian countries eat (much, a lot of) rice.
11. The doctor asked me, "Do you usually eat (a few, much) red meat?" Then he told me, "Don't eat (many, much) red meat. It's not good for your body."
12. It's not good to eat (many, a lot of) oily food.

3. "Would you like some tea?"
"Yes, but just _____, please."
(A) some (C) a few
(B) much (D) a little
4. "You look tired."
"Yes, I ran here. I'd really like _____ water."
(A) much (C) a few
(B) a lot (D) some
5. "What did you buy?"
"I bought a loaf of _____."
(A) bread (C) cheese
(B) meat (D) sugar
6. "Who drew this picture?"
"My son did. He's only four years old. In the picture, you can see two _____."
(A) rice (C) tooth
(B) mice (D) foot
7. "Is there anything on the table?"
"Yes, there is a _____."
(A) notebooks (C) magazine
(B) dictionaries (D) slices of pie
8. "I need a pencil for my test."
"Oh, I think there is _____ pencil in my briefcase. Let me check."
(A) some (C) a
(B) any (D) an

Exercise 15. Review Test

Part 1. Fill in the blanks with one of these: many, much, a few, a little, some, any, a lot of.

1. *Bill:* "Would you like _____ tea?"
Mark: "Thanks. I'm not very thirsty, so just give me _____."

Bill: “Do you want _____ cream in your tea.”

Mark: “No, I don’t want _____ cream, thanks. But I would like _____ sugar.”

2. *Ann:* “Do you think that Mr. Thomson is rich?”

Sue: “Yes, he has _____ money. He owns _____ shops in the downtown area.”

3. *Paul:* “Did you go to the beach yesterday?”

Mike: “Yes, I did.”

Paul: “How was it?”

Mike: “I didn’t have a good time. There were _____ people there. I don’t like it when the beach is so crowded.”

4. *Jim:* “Where did you go?”

Ben: “To the grocery store.”

Jim: “Hey, did you remember to buy _____ potato chips for me?”

Ben: “Sorry, I didn’t buy _____ potato chips. I forgot.”

Jim: “That’s OK. I’ll get _____ the next time I go to the store.”

Ben: “I think there are _____ chips in the cabinet.”

Jim: “No, I looked this morning. There aren’t _____ chips in the cabinet.”

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. She has <u>many</u> good friends at that school. |
| correct | wrong | 2. Would you <u>like any cheese now</u> ? |
| correct | wrong | 3. He worked very hard, and now he <u>has much money</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 4. The science teacher gave us <u>a few homeworks</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 5. Kevin gave <u>Jim many old</u> newspapers. |
| correct | wrong | 6. There’s <u>a slice of</u> cherry pie in the refrigerator. |
| correct | wrong | 7. Linda <u>has beautiful new car</u> . |
| correct | wrong | 8. She didn’t <u>buy some fruit</u> at the store. |

Unit 11

Prepositions

1. place

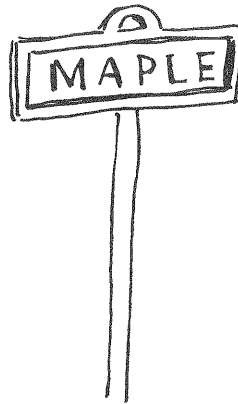
2. time

Place



I work at Lincoln Bank

at _____



on Maple Street

on _____



in San Francisco.

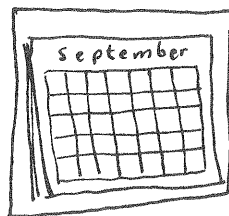
in _____

Time



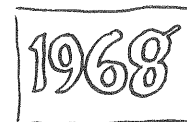
I was born at 7:36 A.M.

at _____



on September 11

on _____



in 1968.

in _____

Three Prepositions*: *at, on, in*

Learn these phrases:

- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- at night

1. Use **at** for very specific places or times.

Place Use **at** with the name of a place or with an address with a number.

- (A) He studies at Boston University.
- (B) I live at 653 Maple Drive.

Time Use **at** with clock times.

- (C) Please come at noon.
- (D) The class ends at 1:20.

2. Use **on** for "medium" size places or times.

Place Use **on** for streets, roads, avenues, etc., when there is no number.

- (E) I live on Maple Drive.
- (F) There were many cars on the highway yesterday.
- (G) Los Angeles is on the Pacific Coast.

Time Use **on** with days.

- (H) His birthday is on March 15th.
- (I) What did you do on Saturday?

3. Use **in** for large size places or times.

Place Use **in** for cities, states, and countries.

- (J) They live in Paris.
- (K) We grew up in Florida.
- (L) Florida is in the South.
- (M) Moscow is in Russia.

Place We also use **in** for all rooms.

- (N) Bill is not here now. He's in the kitchen.
- (O) You can sleep in the front bedroom.

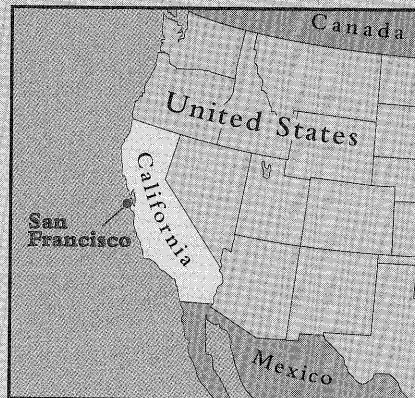
***At, on, and in** are small words, but they are very common.

- Time** Use **in** for months, seasons, and years.
 (P) The weather is hot in July.
 (Q) The weather is hot in the summer.
 (R) I was born in 1979.

Compare (B) and (E). In (B), there is a house number. (B) is more specific.

CAREFUL! Watch out for these common mistakes.

- Do not forget to use a preposition.
 wrong: My sister is England now.
 correct: My sister is **in** England now.
- Do not use **at** with years or with cities or other big places.
 wrong: I was born **at** 1967.
 correct: I was born **in** 1967.
 wrong: San Francisco is **at** California.
 correct: San Francisco is **in** California.
- Don't forget about **on**. Many students don't use **on** correctly. Use **on** with street names when there is no house number and with days.
 wrong: He lives **at** Maple Street.
 correct: He lives **on** Maple Street.
 wrong: I called Sam **in** his birthday.
 correct: I called Sam **on** his birthday.
 wrong: We played tennis **at** Friday night.
 correct: We played tennis **on** Friday night.
- Do not use **in** with days, streets, or specific names of places.
 wrong: Katie doesn't work **in** Monday.
 correct: Katie doesn't work **on** Monday.
 wrong: The teacher's house is **in** Lincoln Road.
 correct: The teacher's house is **on** Lincoln Road.
 wrong: I work **in** Burger King.
 correct: I work **at** Burger King.
- Be careful with prepositions for parts of the day.
 wrong: My class is **at** 8 **at** the morning.
 correct: My class is **at** 8 **in** the morning.
 wrong: I watch TV **in** the night.
 correct: I watch TV **at** night.



Exercise 1. Underline the correct prepositions.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (at, on) Monday | 6. (in, at) the morning | 11. (at, on) 12:30 |
| 2. (at, in) night | 7. (at, in) 9 | 12. (at, on) Friday night |
| 3. (at, on) Green Street | 8. (at, in) 9 in the morning | 13. (in, on) 1995 |
| 4. (at, on) 445 Green Street | 9. (in, on) Saturday | 14. (on, at) Green Street |
| 5. (in, on) my birthday | 10. (at, in) March | 15. (at, on) March 17th |

Exercise 2. Underline the correct prepositions.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (at, on) Saturday | 6. (in, at) the afternoon | 11. (at, on) noon |
| 2. (at, in) night | 7. (at, in) 3 | 12. (at, on) Monday night |
| 3. (at, on) Brown Road | 8. (at, in) 3 in the afternoon | 13. (in, on) 1996 |
| 4. (at, on) 200 Brown Road | 9. (in, on) Tuesday | 14. (on, at) my street |
| 5. (in, on) the first day | 10. (at, in) September | 15. (at, on) January 1st |

Exercise 3. Write the correct prepositions. When you finish, copy your answers on the correct lines. Then write the rules in the box.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>in</u> Canada | 6. _____ Paris | 11. _____ 1993 |
| 2. _____ Main Street | 7. _____ the summer | 12. _____ 10 A.M. |
| 3. _____ the kitchen | 8. _____ May 11 | 13. _____ your birthday |
| 4. _____ McDonald's | 9. _____ Highway 883 | 14. _____ Texas |
| 5. _____ Monday | 10. _____ May | 15. _____ December |

at
at _____
at _____

on
on _____
on _____
on _____
on _____
on _____

in
in Canada
in _____
in _____
in _____
in _____
in _____
in _____

Use at with	Use on with	Use in with
		countries

Exercise 4. Write the correct prepositions. When you finish, copy your answers on the correct lines. Then write the rules in the box.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ Mexico | 6. _____ Bob's Used Cars | 11. _____ Thailand |
| 2. _____ September 11 | 7. _____ noon | 12. _____ Cayuga Road |
| 3. _____ Burger King | 8. _____ Friday | 13. _____ 1988 |
| 4. _____ 2127 Hills Street | 9. _____ Dairy Queen | 14. _____ 7 P.M. |
| 5. _____ Hardee's | 10. _____ Panama | 15. _____ 1776 |

- at _____
- at _____
- at _____
- at _____
- at _____
- at _____
- at _____

- on _____
- on _____
- on _____

- in _____
- in _____
- in _____
- in _____

Use at with	Use on with	Use in with

Exercise 5. Read these review notes. Then complete the sentences by writing in the correct missing prepositions.

Time Review: *at/on/in*

At is used with clock time (a specific time): at noon, at 4:30.
also: at night, at the beginning, at the end

On is used with days: on Monday, on July 7.
also: on Friday morning

In is used with general parts of the day: in the morning, in the afternoon.
In is used with months, seasons, and years: in May, in spring, in 1995.

1. She was born _____ December 9th _____ 1889.
2. In history class, we always have a test _____ Friday.
3. I still can't believe that he called me _____ 3:30 _____ the morning!
4. The trees this year were especially beautiful. _____ August they were full of green leaves, but _____ the fall they all turned to red or yellow.
5. English class starts _____ eight and ends _____ eight-fifty.
6. Many people take vacation _____ the summer, but I prefer to take mine _____ October.
7. The next meeting will be held _____ the third Saturday _____ February.
8. Though meetings are usually held _____ the morning, the next one will be _____ night.
9. The treaty between Russia and the U.S. will expire _____ midnight _____ the last day of this year.
10. When I saw Tina _____ lunch today, she looked very worried, but when I talked to her later _____ the afternoon, she said nothing was wrong.

Exercise 6. Read these review notes. Then complete the sentences by writing in the correct missing prepositions.

Place Review: *at/on/in*

At is used with specific places, including street addresses:

at McDonald's, at 704 Green Street, at the corner of Green and Main.

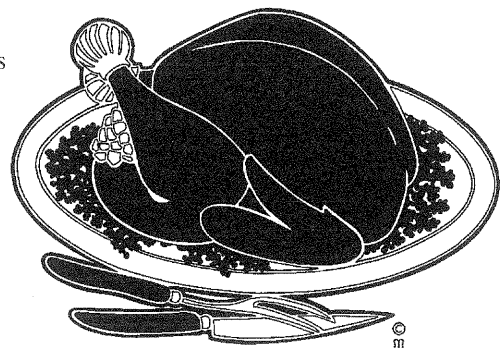
On is used with street names: on Green Street, on Kennedy Avenue.

On is used when something touches a surface: on the wall, on the floor.

In is used with towns, cities, states, and countries: in Miami, in Canada.

In is used when something is inside: in the box, in my pocket.

1. The new post office is _____ Elm Road, but the old one was _____ the downtown area.
2. She was born _____ a suburb of Boston, but she grew up _____ Los Angeles.
3. He put his credit card _____ his wallet, and then he put his wallet _____ his back right pocket.
4. The saucers are _____ the top shelf of the white cabinet _____ the kitchen.
5. He used to live _____ 536 Goode Street, but now he lives _____ a different address.
6. I know you can get a money order _____ a bank, and I think you can get one _____ a convenience store, too.
7. Orlando is _____ Florida. Disney World is _____ Orlando.
8. Susan did a crossword puzzle on the bus today. She wrote the last word _____ the correct squares just as the bus arrived _____ the station.
9. She put the turkey _____ the oven and then checked the two pots _____ the stove.
10. I have worked _____ the appliance store _____ Mills Avenue for six years.
11. (*Difficult: good luck!*) _____ that country, the people who live _____ the central part and the people who live _____ the coast speak with very different accents.



Exercise 7a. Speaking Activity: Student Information—Student A. Two students work together. Take turns asking each other questions about the information that is missing from the boxes below. Student A works on this page. Student B works on the next page.

Questions: When was (Paul) born?
 Where was (Marjory) born?
 What does (Paul) do?
 Where is (the place)?
 What times does he/she start work?
 Who was born in 1963?

Name	Year Born	Where Born	Workplace	Location	Starting Time
	1970				7:00 A.M.
Paul		New York		Ben Road	
		Atlanta		Peach Street	3:00 P.M.
	1963		Star Taxi Co.*		11:00 P.M.
Marjory	1950		Nation's Bank		

*Co. is the abbreviation (short form) of *company*.

Exercise 7b. Speaking Activity: Student Information—Student B. Two students work together. Take turns asking each other questions about the information that is not in the boxes below. Student B works on this page. Student A works on the previous page.

Questions: When was (Vick) born?
 Where was (Tasha) born?
 What does (Hank) do?
 Where is (the place)?
 What times does he/she start work?
 Who was born in 1960?

Name	Year Born	Where Born	Workplace	Location	Starting Time
Vick		Miami	McDonald's	Main Street	
	1960		Nation's Bank		9:00 A.M.
Tasha	1975		Delta Airlines		
Hank		Dallas		Coral Street	
		Memphis		Branch Road	9:00 A.M.

Exercise 8. Partner Drill

- Step 1.* Choose ONE of the groups below.
Step 2. Write the numbers 1 to 10 on the lines. Mix up the numbers (so everyone is not doing the same question at the same time).
Step 3. Write the answers for *one* of the groups below.
Step 4. Then work with a partner. Take turns drilling each other.
Step 5. When you finish, work with a different partner.

example with Student A using Group 1 and Student B using Group 3:

A: "January"

B: "in January"

A: "That's right."

B: "night"

A: "in night"

B: "No, that's not right. Try again: night."

A: "at night"

B: "Yes, that's right."

<i>Group 1</i>	<i>Group 2</i>	<i>Group 3</i>
___ 1997	___ Monday	___ night
___ 2 P.M.	___ the shelf	___ May
___ the evening	___ fall	___ winter
___ January	___ the afternoon	___ 1945
___ the kitchen	___ 6 A.M.	___ midnight
___ First Union Bank	___ the bathroom	___ Tuesday
___ Miller Road	___ 1776	___ the bedroom
___ Saturday	___ Young Avenue	___ Ponte Street
___ the last day	___ Sam's Market	___ Pizza Hut
___ summer	___ December	___ Friday

Exercise 9. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. "When do you usually call Susan?"

"At 9 _____."

(A) in the night

(C) at the night

(B) in night

(D) at night

2. "Where is Joe now?"

"He's at the bank on _____."

(A) New York City

(C) Green Street

(B) California

(D) Nation's Bank

3. "Where do you work?"

"_____ Lucky Travel Agency."

(A) In

(C) On

(B) At

(D) To

4. "Let's play tennis at _____."

"OK, that sounds like a good idea to me."

(A) 5:30

(C) the morning

(B) Saturday

(D) June 15

5. "Where are Mark and Katie?"
 "They're _____ the kitchen."
 (A) in (C) on
 (B) at (D) to
6. "What do students usually do _____ the first day of school each year?"
 "Sometimes they write essays about what they did in the summer."
 (A) in (C) on
 (B) at (D) to
7. "Where does Benjamin live?"
 "He lives on _____."
 (A) 536 Broad Street (C) Miami
 (B) Broad Street (D) Miami, Florida
8. Which one of these is correct?
 (A) at spring (C) at Friday night
 (B) at noon (D) at Kennedy Avenue

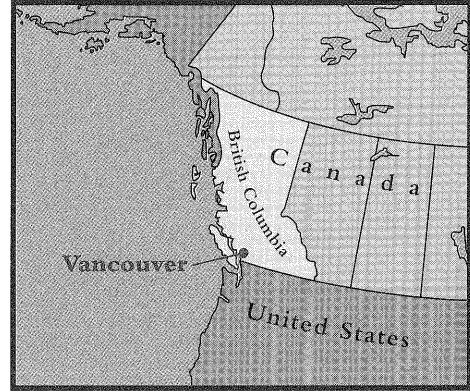
Exercise 10. Review Test

Part 1. Read these sentences. Fill in the blanks with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

- They have a new baby. She was born _____ First General Hospital _____ June 17th.
- Geography teacher:* "Where are Moscow, Vancouver, and Manila?"
Student: "Moscow is _____ Russia, Vancouver is _____ Canada, and Manila is _____ the Philippines."
- There are two libraries _____ my town. One library is _____ 2447 George Street, and the other library is _____ the First Plaza Building _____ Wendy Road.
- Does it snow a lot _____ your country _____ the winter?
- What do you usually do _____ your birthday?

Part 2. Read each sentence carefully. Look at the underlined part. If the underlined part is correct, circle the word *correct*. If it is wrong, circle the wrong part and write the correct form above.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| correct | wrong | 1. Vancouver is a city <u>on</u> British Columbia. |
| correct | wrong | 2. Do you think that the best burgers are <u>in</u> McDonald's? |
| correct | wrong | 3. It's impossible for her to arrive here <u>in</u> the afternoon. |
| correct | wrong | 4. John is my best friend. I met him <u>in</u> 1992. |
| correct | wrong | 5. I'm going to Texas <u>in</u> Friday. |
| correct | wrong | 6. They have a TV <u>in</u> the living room and another <u>in</u> the kitchen. |
| correct | wrong | 7. Fatima studied French <u>in</u> a small town near Paris. |
| correct | wrong | 8. My first class is early <u>on</u> the morning. |
| correct | wrong | 9. The bus will leave exactly <u>in</u> noon. |
| correct | wrong | 10. The TV commercial said, " <u>In</u> Bob's Used Cars, we have the very best prices!" |



Unit 12

Review

1. negatives
2. *yes-no* questions
3. short answers
4. *wh-* questions
5. demonstrative words
6. quantity words
7. verb tenses
8. prepositions



Exercise 1. Negatives. Write the correct form. Use each word in the box one time.

aren't	wasn't	don't	am not	didn't
doesn't	didn't	wasn't	wasn't	isn't

- September _____ have 31 days.
- Columbus _____ travel around the world 10 times.
- Mexico _____ a British colony.
- California _____ one of the first states.
- Alaska _____ a small state.
- The first U.S. president _____ Abraham Lincoln.
- I _____ British. Both my parents are American citizens.
- In our school, 70 is a passing score. My score on the test yesterday was 65. I _____ pass the test.
- People in Italy and Singapore _____ speak the same language.
- Ghana, Egypt, and Nigeria _____ in Asia.



Exercise 2. Speaking Practice (Negatives: *am not, isn't, aren't, don't, doesn't*). Write two things that are similar and one that is different. Tell which is different. Then write a reason why it is different. Follow the example.

example: cat green bird
 Reason: Green is different. It isn't an animal.

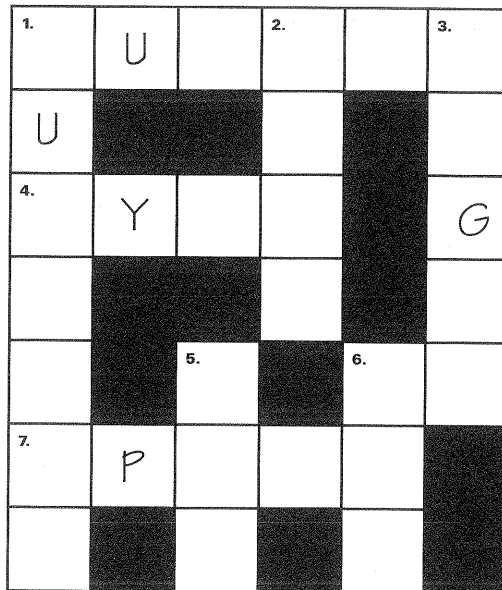
When you finish your lists and reasons, work with a partner. Tell your partner your first list. Your partner must tell you what is different and the reason it is different. (You read your number 1 and your partner answers. Then your partner reads his number 1 and you answer. Take turns.)

- _____ Reason: _____
- _____ Reason: _____

3. _____
Reason: _____
4. _____
Reason: _____
5. _____
Reason: _____
6. _____
Reason: _____
7. _____
Reason: _____
8. _____
Reason: _____

Exercise 3.

Negatives. Can you complete this crossword puzzle with the correct eight words? There are twenty-seven clues to help you. Each clue has a blank. Fill in the blank with the correct **negative** word. Then use the clues to complete the puzzle. Work with a partner. Good luck! (*Hint: Use isn't 12 times, doesn't 7, don't 5, aren't 3, and didn't 1.*)



2. "Janice lives in an apartment."

"No, that _____ true. Janice lived in an apartment before, but now she lives in a house."

- (A) isn't (C) don't
(B) aren't (D) doesn't

3. "How was your test?"

"Well, I _____ study, so my score was really bad."

- (A) wasn't (C) isn't
(B) am not (D) didn't

4. "How was your vacation? Did you like Toronto?"

"We _____ there very long, but it was great!"

- (A) doesn't (C) weren't
(B) am not (D) wasn't

5. "Was the test very long?"

"No, it wasn't. It _____ have so many questions."

- (A) didn't (C) isn't
(B) wasn't (D) weren't

6. "That word is very long."

"No, this word _____ have many letters."

- (A) am not (C) don't
(B) doesn't (D) isn't

7. "OK, let's go to the game room. I have one dollar."

"Only one dollar? One dollar _____ enough money."

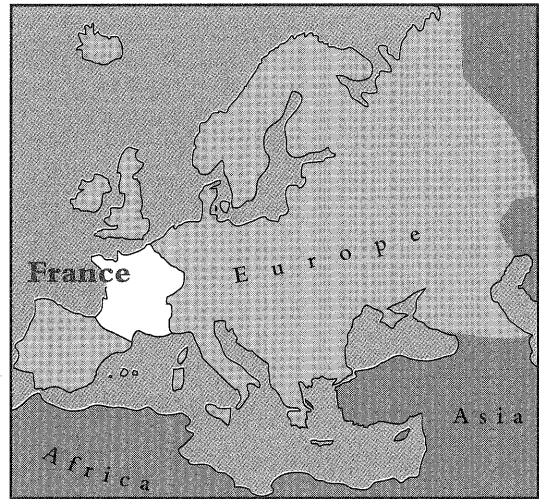
- (A) doesn't (C) isn't
(B) am not (D) don't

8. "_____ you study for the grammar test last night?"

"Yes, of course. Grammar class is difficult, so I studied for about 3 hours."

- (A) Were (C) Do
(B) Was (D) Did

9. "Were you and Sally at the party last night?"
 "No, we _____. Sally was sick, and I was tired."
 (A) didn't (C) weren't
 (B) wasn't (D) don't
10. "Excuse me. _____ you know what time it is now?"
 "Yes, it is exactly 11 A.M."
 (A) Is (C) Do
 (B) Did (D) Are
11. "_____ you and your parents travel to France last year?"
 "Yes, we did. It was a great trip."
 (A) Did (C) Are
 (B) Was (D) Were
12. "_____ the word dozen mean the same as twelve?"
 "Yes, dozen and twelve mean the same thing."
 (A) Is (C) Does
 (B) Are (D) Do
13. "Do people in Brazil speak Spanish?"
 "No, _____. Portuguese is the national language."
 (A) it isn't (C) it doesn't
 (B) they don't (D) they aren't
14. "_____ your score on the test the best in your class?"
 "No, Jane had 10 more points than I did."
 (A) Is (C) Was
 (B) Were (D) Did
15. "_____ British Columbia and Ontario part of Canada in 1800?"
 "No, I don't think so."
 (A) Were (C) Was
 (B) Do (D) Did



Exercise 5. Speaking Activity: Which Bag Is Yours? (*Yes-no* Questions: *am, is, are, do, does.*) Look at the shopping bags on page 177. Work with a partner. Your partner will choose one of these sixteen bags. Your task is to guess your partner's bag. You do this by asking *yes-no* questions. *Remember:* Use questions that begin with *do/does* or with *be*. Follow the example.

- Step 1.* Choose a bag that is yours. Look at what is in your bag.
Step 2. Student A asks a question about what is in B's bag: "Do you have shoes in your bag?"
Step 3. Student B gives a **true** short answer.
Step 4. If the answer is YES, then student A continues with another question: "Are the socks green?" or "Do you have green socks in your bag?"
Step 5. If the answer is NO, then it is B's turn to ask A a question.

The first student to guess his or her partner's bag is the winner.

example: A: Do you have a belt in your bag?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: Is the belt black?
 B: No, it isn't.

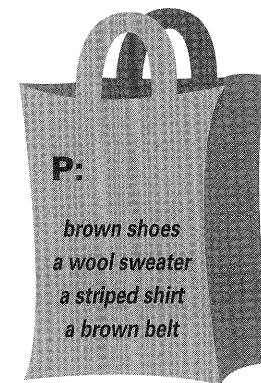
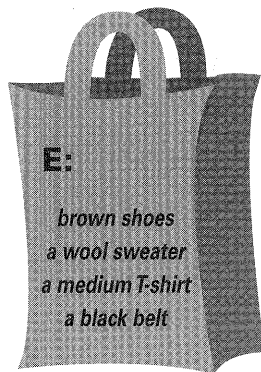
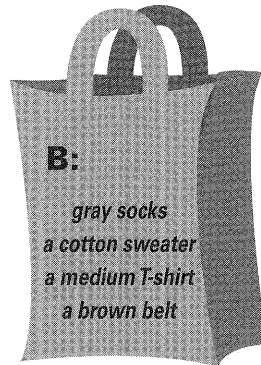
B's answer was no, so A's turn ends. Now B can ask a question.

Exercise 6. *Yes-No* Questions: *am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did.* Draw lines to make correct questions. Follow the example.

Group 1

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Was | Washington and Kennedy from New York? |
| 2. Did | I in your seat? |
| 3. Am | they hungry now? |
| 4. Do | he late to class yesterday? |
| 5. Are | Paris in southern France? |
| 6. Were | cars cost a lot in your country? |
| 7. Is | you visit him 2 weeks ago? |
| 8. Does | any country have 2 capital cities? |

Which bag is yours?



Group 2

9. Do it very cold last night?
10. Are your name have 5 or 6 letters in it?
11. Did your children happy when they opened their gifts?
12. Were you tired? If you aren't tired, let's play tennis!
13. Am you understand French? Can you translate this?
14. Does this your sweater?
15. Is you study? I was really busy last night, so I didn't have time to study.
16. Was I right? I think your name is Suzanne Smith.

Exercise 7. Short Answers: *am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did*. Write the possible short answers. Follow the example.

1. Are the new students from Germany?
Yes, they are. OR No, they aren't.
2. Did it rain a lot yesterday morning?
Yes, _____. OR No, _____.
3. Do students at your school wear a uniform?
Yes, _____. OR No, _____.
4. Was your birthday this year on a Monday?
Yes, _____. OR No, _____.
5. Does this month have 31 days in it?
Yes, _____. OR No, _____.
6. Am I in your seat?
Yes, _____. OR No, _____.
7. Did you understand the homework?
Yes, _____. OR
No, _____.
8. Is Thomas the best soccer player in this school?
Yes, _____. OR
No, _____.



9. Are the books on sale today?

Yes, _____ . OR No, _____ .

10. Were you and I in the same math class in junior high school?

Yes, _____ . OR No, _____ .

Exercise 8. *Wh- Questions: who,* what, where, when, why, which.* Make questions according to the underlined words.

1. The U.S. became independent in 1776.

2. Stream means a small river.

3. The teacher arrives early because she wants to write some things on the board.

4. Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb. He was born in Ohio. He died in 1931.

A

B

C

D

(A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

(D) _____

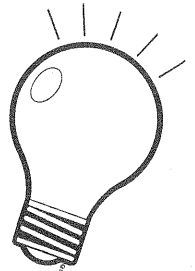
5. The teacher wrote a letter to the boy's parents.

A

B

(A) _____

(B) _____



*Use *whom* in some sentences if your teacher tells you to do this.

Exercise 9. Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*. Underline the correct word.

1. (*John is at Mark's house. John sees an old book and picks it up. Mark is sitting in a chair about eight feet away.*)

John: Mark, what is (this, that, these, those)?

Mark: (These, That, This, Those) is an old book. My grandfather gave it to me.

John: What are (this, these) red numbers on the cover?

Mark: (These, Those) numbers? "6-4-58"? (Those, These) numbers mean the date when he gave it to me, June 4th, 1958.

2. (*Ann is about ten feet away from Bill. Bill is holding some cards in his hands.*)

Ann: What are (that, those)?

Bill: (This, These) are baseball cards.

Ann: What are they for?

Bill: I collect them. It's my hobby.

Ann: Wow, (these, that) card in your right hand looks really old.

Bill: Yes, it is. It's more than forty years old.

3. (*Ken and Pat are shopping in a department store.*)

Ken: Do you like these (sweater, sweaters)?

Pat: I think they look OK.

Ken: Well, what about this (sweater, sweaters)?

Pat: I like that a lot, but how much is it?

Exercise 10. Quantity Words: *some, any, a few, a little, much, many, a lot of*. Underline the correct word. Sometimes there is more than one answer possible.

1. *A:* Why are you going to the store now?

B: I want to buy (some, any, much, many) coffee.

A: We have (any, a lot, some, a few) coffee here.

B: No, there isn't (many, some, any) coffee. The jar is empty.

2. *A:* Excuse me. Do you have (some, much, any, a lot) books about Mexican history?

B: We don't have (some, a lot). We only have (a little, a few, any).

A: Please show (some, much, a lot of) to me.

B: OK. Here you are.

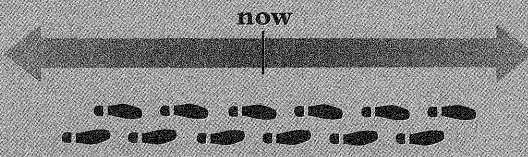
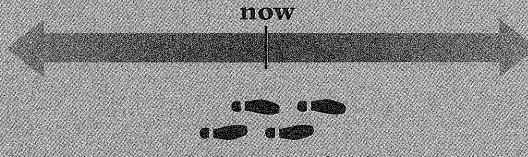
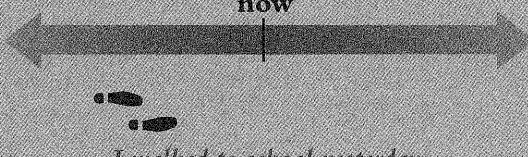
3. A: Excuse me. Could you give me (many, some, a few) help?

B: I'm sorry, but I don't have (a lot of, many, some, much) time right now.

A: I don't need (any, much, some, a few) time. It will take only (some, a few, much) minutes.

B: Oh, OK. How can I help you?

Review: Verb Tenses and Time Words

<p>simple present This action is true all of the time. This action happens many times.</p>	 <p><i>I usually walk to school.</i></p>
<p>present progressive This action is happening now.</p>	 <p><i>I am walking to school now.</i></p>
<p>simple past This action is finished. It happened one time or a few times in the past.</p>	 <p><i>I walked to school yesterday.</i></p>

Exercise 11. Verb Tenses. Follow the instructions in the box. Then check your answers with a partner.

We use certain verb tenses with certain time words. For example, we use past tense with *last night* and we use simple present with *sometimes*.
Read the list of fifteen time expressions. Put the time expressions with the correct verb tenses. Follow the example.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Progressive
every day		

every day	yesterday	this year	last month
sometimes	last night	at this moment	usually
today	all the time	5 minutes ago	this month
in 1993	right now	now	

Exercise 12. Verb Tenses. Write the correct verb forms on the lines.

1. A: (telephone rings) Hi, Mary? This is Brenda. What _____?

B: Nothing special. I _____ the house and _____ to the radio.

A: Maybe I will go to your house later. Is that OK?

B: Sure. See you later, then.

2. (This is a postcard from Greg to his sister Ann.)

Dear Ann,

Hi, hello from Hawaii. I _____ here 2 days ago. On the first day, I _____ along the beaches. The weather _____ great. Yesterday it _____ all day, so I visited a nearby museum. Right now I _____ the sunset over the water. It _____ so beautiful. See you soon!

Love,

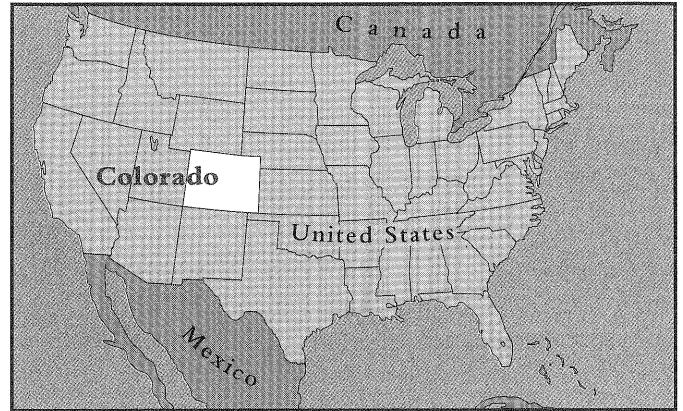
Greg

3. Susan _____ class every day. She is a good student. Right now she is at the library. She has a test tomorrow, so she _____ because she _____ a high grade on the test.

Exercise 13. Verb Tenses. Write the correct verb forms on the lines. Use each verb from the box one time. The numbers before each verb refer to the line where it is located.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. be | 3. live | 5. think | 7. come | 9. mean | 11. use |
| 2. own | 4. be | 6. visit | 8. come | 10. arrive | 12. receive |

- 1 Colorado _____ in the western half of the United States. It ranks eighth in size. It is surrounded by seven states: Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The United States government still
- 2 _____ about one-third of all the land in Colorado.



- 3 Colorado is a large state. Not many people _____ there. The population
- 4 _____ just over three million. In population, Colorado ranks twenty-eighth and is therefore sort of average, or in the middle, for the fifty states.
- 5 When people hear the name of this state, they _____ of the natural beauty
- 6 of Colorado. Thousands of tourists _____ each year. In the summer, they
- 7 _____ for the beautiful scenery and the mild weather. In the winter, they
- 8 _____ to enjoy the great skiing.
- 9 The name Colorado is Spanish. It _____ "colored red." The
- 10 Spanish people first _____ in Colorado in the 1500s. At that time, they
- 11 _____ the name Colorado for the river that cuts through the canyons and
- 12 mountains that are made of red stone. Later the state _____ its name from the river.

Exercise 14. Multiple Choice. Circle the letter of the correct answer. (Verb tenses)

1. "Is Mohamad a good student?"

"I think he is a very good student. He _____ from 7 to 9 every night."

- (A) is studying (C) study
(B) studies (D) studying

2. "Janice _____ in an apartment."

"No, that isn't true. Janice lives in a house."

- (A) lived (C) live
(B) lives (D) was live

3. "This test is the last test. I am so happy!"

"Me, too! I _____ tests!"

- (A) don't like (C) didn't like
(B) am not liking (D) am not like

4. "How many dictionaries _____ now?"

"Three. One is English-English, and the others are French-English."

- (A) are you owning (C) own you
(B) do you own (D) you own

5. *Jim*: "Did the students in your class buy a present for your teacher?"

Todd: "Yes, we did."

Jim: "What did the students buy?"

Todd: "Well, Mark and I _____ to buy a new watch, but the other students said no.

They said a new shirt was the best gift."

- (A) want (C) wanted
(B) are wanting (D) are going to want

6. "Let's go to the beach tomorrow. It's Saturday."

"I can't. Every Saturday I _____ with Fran at the library."

- (A) am studying (C) studied
(B) am study (D) study

7. "How was the test?"

"I _____ it. My score was 83."

(A) pass

(C) am going to pass

(B) am passing

(D) passed

8. "How do you like your new class?"

"It isn't bad, but it's difficult for me to arrive on time. I usually _____ up so late."

(A) waking

(C) wake

(B) am going to wake

(D) am waking

Exercise 15. Prepositions: *at, on, in*. Write the correct prepositions on the lines.

1. A: Where do you live?

B: I live _____ an apartment _____ Goode Street.

A: Really, I live near that area. What's the name of the complex?

B: Hillside Manor. Do you know it?

A: No, I don't.

B: Well, it's _____ Goode Street between the post office and Union Bank.

2. A: When did you arrive _____ the U.S.?

B: _____ March of last year.

A: When will you go back to your country?

B: Probably _____ December.

3. A: When is the next TOEFL?

B: It's _____ Saturday.

A: You mean it's _____ May 8?

B: Yes, that's right.

A: Where is it?

B: The test will be _____ room 207 _____ Cooper Hall.

4. A: Where does your cat sleep?

B: It sleeps _____ a box _____ the closet _____ my bedroom.

A: So it sleeps _____ the house then?

B: Yes, that's right.

Appendix of Irregular Verbs

List of 78 Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
become	became	go	went	sell	sold
begin	began	grow	grew	send	sent
bite	bit	hang	hung	set	set
blow	blew	have	had	shoot	shot
break	broke	hear	heard	shut	shut
bring	brought	hide	hid	sing	sang
build	built	hold	held	sit	sat
buy	bought	hurt	hurt	sleep	slept
catch	caught	keep	kept	speak	spoke
choose	chose	know	knew	spend	spent
come	came	lead	led	spread	spread
cost	cost	leave	left	stand	stood
cut	cut	lend	lent	steal	stole
do	did	let	let	stick	stuck
draw	drew	lie*	lay	swim	swam
drink	drank	lose	lost	take	took
drive	drove	make	made	teach	taught
eat	ate	mean	meant	tear	tore
fall	fell	meet	met	tell	told
feel	felt	put	put	think	thought
fight	fought	read	read	throw	threw
find	found	ride	rode	understand	understood
fly	flew	ring	rang	wake	woke
forget	forgot	run	ran	wear	wore
get	got	say	said	win	won
give	gave	see	saw	write	wrote

*lie = lie down (recline); not tell the truth = lie, lied

Answer Key

Pre-Unit

- Ex. 1, p. 1:* 1. John, Mark, apartment, Miami 2. color, car, red 3. Mr. Jenks, teacher, class 4. chair, window 5. weather 6. car 7. tennis, park, Monday 8. books, desk, row 9. bus, station 10. library, school, lake
- Ex. 2, p. 2:* 1. live 2. is 3. is, teaches 4. sit 5. was 6. is 7. played, 's (or is) 8. is 9. drives, 's (or is) 10. don't like, give
- Ex. 3, p. 2:* 1. small 2. best, new 3. my, second 4. (none) 5. summer, hot, humid 6. big, beautiful, big 7. difficult 8. teacher's, brown 9. old, five, large 10. large, old, small, quiet
- Ex. 4, p. 3:* 1. n 2. v 3. adj 4. n 5. v 6. n 7. v 8. v 9. n 10. adj 11. n 12. adj 13. n 14. v 15. adj 16. n 17. v 18. adj 19. n 20. v

Unit 1

- Ex. 1, p. 7:* 1. am 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. is 6. are 7. are 8. are
- Ex. 2, p. 7:* 1. is, is 2. are, is 3. are, is, is, are 4. is, are, is 5. am, is, is, are, is, is
- Ex. 3, p. 8:* 1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are 6. is, is 7. is 8. is 9. are, am 10. are 11. is 12. am 13. are 14. is 15. are 16. are 17. am 18. are 19. is 20. is
- Ex. 4, p. 8:* 1. are, is, is 2. is, is 3. is, is, are 4. is, is, is 5. is, is, are, is, am 6. is, is, is, are
- Ex. 5, p. 9:* 1. X (reading = is reading) 2. X (are = is) 3. C 4. C 5. X (Anthea = is Anthea) 6. X (are = is) 7. X (between = is between) 8. C 9. C 10. C
- Ex. 6, p. 10:* Student A: you are, the girl is, the cat is, today is, Eric is, Joe and Pam are, my car is, the boys are, dinner is, Toronto is; Student B: he is, Rachel is, the cats are, we are, the shoes are, the teacher is, Brazil is, the boy is, I am, the weather is
- Ex. 7, p. 10:* 1. am 2. are 3. are 4. are 5. is 6. is 7. am 8. is 9. are 10. are 11. is 12. am
- Ex. 8, p. 13:* 1. D isn't, J isn't 2. Dennis isn't, Marsha isn't 3. orange isn't 4. cat isn't, go and stop aren't
- Ex. 9, p. 13:* 1. isn't, is, is 2. am not, am 3. isn't, are 4. are, is, isn't 5. isn't, is, are, aren't, are 6. aren't, are
- Ex. 10, p. 14:* Student A: lunch isn't, my friends aren't, today isn't, Peter isn't, you aren't, the child isn't, the cat isn't, my parents aren't, Ben and Ted aren't, the birds aren't; Student B: I am not, the weather isn't, we aren't, my shoes aren't, he isn't,

Katie isn't, Japan isn't, my brother isn't, the teacher isn't, my car isn't

- Ex. 11, p. 15:* 1. Is it a good book? 2. Is the movie good? 3. Are they from Italy? 4. Are they in the same class? 5. Is she in the hospital again? 6. Is she all right? 7. Is she really sick? 8. Is there a flight on Monday? 9. Is it in the morning? 10. Is the flight full?
- Ex. 12, p. 16:* 1. Is Mrs. Smith happy today? 2. Are the cats thirsty now? 3. Are Paul and Naomi in class today? 4. Is the weather cold now? 5. Is his homework correct? 6. Are you late to class every day? 7. Is Caracas the capital of Venezuela? 8. Is the bank on Ben Street open now? 9. Is the park crowded on Saturday? 10. Are Sam and Vick sleepy today? 11. Is the teacher very busy now? 12. Is Robert early to class every day?
- Ex. 13, p. 17:* 1. Is, —, is 2. Is, —, isn't, is, am 3. Is, —, is, am, is 4. Are, —, is 5. Are, —, am 6. Are, —, aren't, are
- Ex. 14, p. 18:* 1. Yes, they are. No, they aren't. 2. Yes, they are. No, they aren't. 3. Yes, I am. No, I am not. (or Yes, we are. No, we aren't.) 4. Yes, it is. No, it isn't. 5. Yes, we are. No, we aren't. 6. Yes, it is. No, it isn't. 7. Yes, he (she) is. No, he (she) isn't. 8. Yes, they are. No, they aren't. 9. Yes, it is. No, it isn't. 10. Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
- Ex. 16, p. 20:* 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D
- Ex. 17, p. 21:* Part 1. 1st paragraph: is, is, is, is, is; 2nd paragraph: are, is, is; 3rd paragraph: is, are, is, are, is, is; Part 2. ten = is ten, Is = He is, name Jenny = name is Jenny, She in = She is in, school elementary = elementary school, Chris and Jenny is = Chris and Jenny are; Part 3. 1. correct 2. wrong (Miss Miller is) 3. correct 4. correct 5. wrong (price is) 6. wrong (no are = aren't) 7. correct

Unit 2

- Ex. 1, p. 26:* he, she, it, Jo = speaks, watches, does, tries, takes, plays, has; all others = speak, watch, do, try, take, play, have; *Be:* I am, he/she/it/Jo = is; all others = are
- Ex. 2, p. 27:* 1. plays, plays, enjoy 2. do, make, makes, uses 3. work, works, works, work 4. tries, likes 5. begins, arrives, come, likes, comes, gets 6. works, finishes, goes, watches, eats, comes, watch

Ex. 3, p. 27: 1. play 2. has 3. speaks 4. takes 5. need
6. come 7. drinks 8. drink 9. explains 10. ask
11. answers 12. is

Ex. 4, p. 28: (answers may vary) 1. have, are 2.
watch, watches, has, is, have, is 3. is, studies,
does, is 4. help, helps 5. is, swims 6. live, like,
has, are, is, watch 7. works, is, teaches, lives,
leaves, drives, takes, arrives, begins (or is)

Ex. 5, p. 29: answers will vary

Ex. 6, p. 31: he, she, it, Jo = doesn't like, doesn't go,
doesn't do, doesn't study, doesn't know, doesn't
get, doesn't have; all others = don't like, don't
go, don't do, don't study, don't know, don't get,
don't have; *be* = I am not, *he/she/it/Jo* isn't, all
others aren't

Ex. 7, p. 32: 1. don't 2. doesn't 3. don't 4. don't 5.
don't 6. don't 7. don't 8. don't 9. doesn't 10.
doesn't 11. don't 12. doesn't

Ex. 8, p. 33: 1. don't go 2. don't drink 3. doesn't
have 4. doesn't speak 5. doesn't take 6. doesn't
study 7. don't read 8. don't do 9. doesn't swim
10. don't teach 11. doesn't begin 12. don't play

Ex. 9, p. 33: 1. doesn't like, doesn't like, doesn't
have 2. isn't, doesn't have, doesn't have 3. don't
do, don't know 4. doesn't have, doesn't cook 5.
don't live, don't walk 6. doesn't have, isn't,
doesn't take

Ex. 10, p. 34: answers will vary

Ex. 11, p. 36: 1. Do 2. Does, Do, Do 3. Does 4.
Do 5. Do 6. Do

Ex. 12, p. 36: 1. Does, have 2. Do, play 3. Does,
rain 4. Does, study 5. Do, want 6. Do, read 7.
Do, take 8. Do, drive 9. Does, cook 10. Do,
speak 11. Do, have 12. Does, go

Ex. 13, p. 37: 1. Do, eat, I don't eat, I eat 2. Does,
go, she doesn't go, She goes 3. Does, do, he
doesn't do, He does 4. Does, have, it doesn't
have, It has 5. Do, speak, they don't speak, They
speak

Ex. 14, p. 37: 1. Does your telephone have a fax?
2. Does a police officer wear blue jeans? 3. Do
police in England have guns? 4. Do you and your
family live in a very old house? 5. Does it get
very cold in the winter? 6. Do Mr. and Mrs.
Caruthers have many children? 7. Do banks open
on Sundays? 8. Do I eat too much? 9. Does a
cheeseburger cost one dollar?

Ex. 15, p. 39: 1. Yes, they do./No, they don't. 2.
Yes, it does./No, it doesn't. 3. Yes, he does./No,
he doesn't. 4. Yes, we do./No, we don't. 5. Yes, it
does./No, it doesn't. 6. Yes, you do./No, you
don't. 7. Yes, he (she) does./No, he (she) doesn't.
8. Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.

Ex. 16, p. 40: answers will vary

Ex. 17, p. 40: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. B
8. D

Ex. 18, p. 41: Part 1. 1st paragraph: don't, isn't,
don't, isn't, aren't; 2nd paragraph: don't, doesn't,
isn't; 3rd paragraph: doesn't, don't, doesn't, isn't;
Part 2. doesn't = isn't, don't = aren't, no are =
aren't, aren't = don't, doesn't = don't; Part 3.
1. wrong (isn't) 2. correct 3. wrong (doesn't
have) 4. wrong (doesn't speak) 5. correct 6.
wrong (aren't)

Unit 3

Ex. 1, p. 44: 1. this 2. these 3. this 4. this 5. this 6.
these 7. these 8. these 9. this 10. these 11. that
12. those 13. that 14. those 15. that 16. that 17.
those 18. those 19. those 20. that

Ex. 2, p. 45: 1. These 2. this 3. Those 4. this 5. That
6. this 7. those 8. this 9. Those 10. those 11.
This 12. Those 13. Those 14. Those 15. this

Ex. 3, p. 46: 1. This diamond 2. These diamonds 3.
This test 4. These tests 5. These cheeseburgers 6.
That trip 7. Those tables 8. That table 9. Those
sandwiches 10. That sandwich

Ex. 4, p. 46: that, That, that, this, that, those, These,
These, those

Ex. 5, p. 47: answers will vary

Ex. 6, p. 48: 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A

Ex. 7, p. 49: Part 1. that, That, that, that, this, that;
Part 2. 1. wrong (shirts) 2. wrong (this) 3. wrong
(that) 4. correct 5. wrong (Those) 6. correct 7.
correct

Unit 4

Ex. 1, p. 53: 1. your 2. her 3. your 4. her 5. our 6.
its 7. their 8. its 9. their 10. its 11. our 12. his
13. his 14. her 15. her 16. their 17. their 18. our
19. their 20. our

Challenge, p. 53: Only #12 is correct. Singular (test)
or plural (tests) doesn't make any difference here.
Use *his* with *he*.

Ex. 2, p. 53: 1. my 2. his 3. our 4. her 5. his 6. your
7. its 8. its 9. his 10. their 11. her 12. our 13.
our 14. its 15. his 16. her 17. their 18. their 19.
their 20. their 21. our 22. his 23. your 24. his 25.
his 26. her 27. her 28. her 29. our 30. her or his

Challenge, p. 54: There are two boys, so we use *their*.
His is singular.

Ex. 3, p. 54: 1. my 2. his 3. Their 4. your 5. her 6.
Our 7. our 8. His 9. Its 10. My

Ex. 4, p. 54: 1. your, your, My, your, His, his, my,
My 2. My, your, My, his, their, Their, my, their

Ex. 5, p. 56: 1. I 2. his 3. Their 4. They 5. She, her
6. We, our 7. We 8. He, He 9. It 10. you

Ex. 6, p. 56: 1. C 2. X (your = you) 3. X (it = its)
4. X (she sister = her sister) 5. C 6. X (I first =
my first) 7. C 8. X (His = He) 9. X (we favorite
= our favorite) 10. X (Their = They) 11. X
(They = Their) 12. C

Ex. 7, p. 56: answers will vary

Ex. 8, p. 58: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. C 8. C

Ex. 9, p. 58: Part 1. 1. their 2. his 3. Their 4. your 5. I 6. Our 7. our 8. His 9. Its 10. His; Part 2. 1st paragraph: my, my, Her; 2nd paragraph: my, His, his, Her; 3rd paragraph: Their, their, Its; Part 3. 1. wrong (she = her) 2. correct 3. correct 4. wrong (they're = their) 5. correct 6. correct 7. correct

Unit 5

Ex. 1, p. 61: 1. was 2. was 3. was 4. was 5. were 6. was, was 7. was 8. was 9. were 10. were

Ex. 2, p. 62: 1. am 2. was 3. were 4. were 5. was 6. is 7. was 8. was 9. was 10. were 11. was 12. is

Ex. 3, p. 62: 1. was = is, is = was, is = was 2. is = was, is = was, is = was, is = was 3. is = was, is = was, is = was

Ex. 4, p. 63: Student A: you were, the girl was, the cat was, yesterday was, Peter was, Joe and Pam were, my car was, the boys were, dinner was, they were; Student B: he was, Rachel was, the cats were, we were, the shoes were, the teacher was, Brazil was, the boy was, I was, the weather was

Ex. 5, p. 65: 1. wasn't 2. wasn't, wasn't 3. weren't 4. wasn't 5. wasn't 6. wasn't 7. wasn't 8. weren't 9. wasn't 10. wasn't

Ex. 6, p. 65: Student A: lunch wasn't, my friends weren't, yesterday wasn't, Peter wasn't, you weren't, the child wasn't, the cat wasn't, my parents weren't, Ben and Ted weren't, the birds weren't; Student B: I wasn't, the weather wasn't, we weren't, my shoes weren't, he wasn't, Andy wasn't, Japan wasn't, my brother wasn't, the teacher wasn't, my car wasn't

Ex. 7, p. 67: 1. Was Mrs. Smith happy yesterday? 2. Were the cats thirsty yesterday? 3. Were Paul and Naomi in class yesterday? 4. Was the weather cold yesterday? 5. Was his homework correct yesterday? 6. Were you late to class yesterday? 7. Was the kitchen dirty yesterday? 8. Was the store open yesterday? 9. Was the park crowded yesterday? 10. Were Sam and Vick sleepy yesterday? 11. Was the teacher busy yesterday? 12. Was Robert early yesterday?

Ex. 8, p. 67: (answers may vary) 1. Was the teacher tired after class? 2. Was the weather really hot? 3. Was the flight from Vancouver late by 15 minutes? 4. Was the movie better than the book? 5. Was your dinner delicious? 6. Was the baby born at General Hospital? 7. Were Sandra and Kevin in the same class last year? 8. Were her parents students at the same high school? 9. Were the kittens hungry?

Ex. 9, p. 69: 1. Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. 2. Yes, they were./No, they weren't. 3. Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. 4. Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. 5. Yes, we were./No, we weren't. 6. Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. 7. Yes, he (she) was./No, he (she) wasn't. 8. Yes, they were./No, they weren't. 9. Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. 10. Yes, she was./No, she wasn't.

Ex. 10, p. 70: answers will vary

Ex. 11, p. 70: 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A

Ex. 12, p. 72: Part 1. was, were, was, was (or wasn't), was; Part 2. am = was, is = was, are = were, is = was, is = was; Part 3. 1. correct 2. wrong (am = was) 3. wrong (is = was) 4. wrong (was = were) 5. correct 6. correct 7. correct

Unit 6

Ex. 1, p. 75: 1, 2. work 3, 4, 5. works 6, 7. work 8.-14. worked 15. every day, at night, all of the time, most of the time, every afternoon 16. yesterday, last night, an hour ago, last week, in 1993

Ex. 2, p. 76: (for all subjects) learned, liked, watched, washed, chopped, watched, practiced, tried, studied, listened, played, repeated

Ex. 3, p. 77: 1. wanted 2. attended 3. repeated 4. talked 5. needed 6. repeated 7. counted 8. typed 9. watched 10. shouted 11. listened 12. waited 13. learned 14. explained 15. used 16. liked 17. added 18. shopped 19. studied 20. answered

Ex. 4, p. 78: 1. walked 2. listened 3. cleaned 4. answered 5. needed 6. coughed 7. rained 8. presented 9. introduced 10. shouted

Ex. 5, p. 78: A. d B. Id C. Id D. t E. t F. d G. d H. Id I. t J. d K. d L. t M. d N. t O. Id; 1. erased 2. robbed 3. sneezed 4. signed 5. cooked 6. washed, ironed, folded 7. carried 8. helped 9. needed 10. failed 11. passed 12. waited 13. counted

Ex. 6, p. 79: 1. plays, rained, played, was 2. is, opened 3. like, loves 4. like, tries, cooked, was, was 5. cleaned, washed, planted, played 6. call, called 7. work, works, works, work 8. plays, watched

Ex. 7, p. 80: 1. watched, arrived, watched, started, finished 2. cooked, was, washed, cleaned 3. wanted, called, asked, wanted, walked, studied 4. explained, asked, answered

Ex. 8, p. 82: 1. I want, I don't want, I wanted, I didn't want 2. he listens, he doesn't listen, he listened, he didn't listen 3. they learn, they don't learn, they learned, they didn't learn 4. Bill likes, Bill doesn't like, Bill liked, Bill didn't like 5. we watch, we don't watch, we watched, we didn't watch 6. you practice, you don't practice, you practiced, you didn't practice 7. he studies, he

doesn't study, he studied, he didn't study 8. I play, I don't play, I played, I didn't play 9. it repeats, it doesn't repeat, it repeated, it didn't repeat 10. they shop, they don't shop, they shopped, they didn't shop 11. we mail, we don't mail, we mailed, we didn't mail 12. he explains, he doesn't explain, he explained, he didn't explain 13. I answer, I don't answer, I answered, I didn't answer 14. she chops, she doesn't chop, she chopped, she didn't chop 15. we erase, we don't erase, we erased, we didn't erase

Ex. 9, p. 83: answers will vary

Ex. 10, p. 84: 1. Did 2. wait 3. Did 4. count 5. use 6. Did 7. snore 8. present

Ex. 11, p. 85: 1. Did, dream, I didn't dream, I dreamed (OR dreamt) 2. Did, fail, she didn't fail, She failed 3. Did, visit, he didn't visit, He visited 4. Did, laugh, I didn't laugh, laughed 5. Did, lock, he didn't lock, locked

Ex. 12, p. 86: 1. Yes, I did./No, I didn't. 2. Yes, it did./No, it didn't. 3. Yes, they did./No, they didn't. 4. Yes, we did./No, we didn't. 5. Yes, it did./No, it didn't.

Ex. 13, p. 87: answers will vary

Ex. 14, p. 89: 1. drank 2. gave 3. told 4. read 5. began 6. got 7. saw 8. bought 9. took 10. went 11. sent 12. ate 13. had 14. made 15. spoke 16. forgot 17. put 18. came 19. wrote 20. chose

Ex. 15, p. 90: answers will vary

Ex. 16, p. 90: 1. we begin, we don't begin, we didn't begin, Do we begin, Did we begin 2. she gets, she got, she doesn't get, Does she get, Did she get 3. I wake, I woke, I didn't wake, Do I wake, Did I wake 4. you sell, you sold, you don't sell, you didn't sell, Did you sell 5. you think, you thought, you don't think, you didn't think, Do you think 6. it took, it doesn't take, it didn't take, Does it take, Did it take 7. he speaks, he doesn't speak, he didn't speak, Does he speak, Did he speak 8. I make, I made, I don't make, I didn't make, Did I make 9. he has, he had, he doesn't have, Does he have, Did he have 10. she puts, she put, she doesn't put, Does she put, Did she put

Ex. 17, p. 91: 1. gave 2. come 3. took 4. forget 5. left 6. were 7. began 8. do 9. ate 10. get

Ex. 18, p. 91: answers will vary

Ex. 19, p. 92: answers will vary

Ex. 20, p. 94: Student A: went, woke, ate, lost, told, sent, bought; Student B: made, got, went, spent, understood, slept, had

Ex. 21, p. 95: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. A

Ex. 22, p. 96: Part 1. 1. go, is, watch, watched, liked, didn't like, was 2. cooked, was, tasted,

washed, cleaned 3. like, explains, writes, answers, explained, studied; Part 2. 1. correct 2. wrong (cried) 3. correct 4. correct 5. wrong (Did you work) 6. wrong (made) 7. wrong (didn't) 8. correct

Unit 7

Ex. 1, p. 99: 1. When 2. Who 3. Why 4. What 5. When 6. What 7. What 8. Where 9. Which 10. Who

Ex. 2, p. 99: 1. Does Paul read mystery stories on the weekend? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't. What does Paul read on the weekend? Mystery stories. 2. Is Tina a dentist? Yes, she is./No, she isn't. What is Tina? A dentist. 3. Did Victor study French with Mark? Yes, he did./No, he didn't. What did Victor study with Mark? French. 4. Do you like tennis and football? Yes, I do./No, I don't. (or Yes, we do./No, we don't.) What do you like? Tennis and football.

Ex. 3, p. 100: 1. Did Victor begin the work at 10 A.M.? Yes, he did./No, he didn't. When did Victor begin the work? At 10 A.M. 2. Do the girls watch a movie every Friday night? Yes, they do./No, they don't. When do the girls watch a movie? Every Friday night. 3. Was the big tennis tournament last weekend? Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. When was the big tennis tournament? Last weekend. 4. Does Laura take a long walk every Sunday morning? Yes, she does./No, she doesn't. When does Laura take a long walk? Every Sunday morning.

Ex. 4, p. 101: 1. Do you live on Green Street? Yes, I do./No, I don't. (or Yes, we do./No, we don't.) Where do you live? On Green Street. 2. Did they watch a movie at Carl's house? Yes, they did./No, they didn't. Where did they watch a movie? At Carl's house. 3. Do Zina and Ellen work at the bakery? Yes, they do./No, they don't. Where do Zina and Ellen work? At the bakery. 4. Were the books in the desk drawer? Yes, they were./No, they weren't. Where were the books? In the desk drawer.

Ex. 5, p. 102: 1. Does Victor speak French because he lived in France? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't. Why does Victor speak French? Because he lived in France. 2. Did Mark stay home because it was too cold to go outside? Yes, he did./No, he didn't. Why did Mark stay home? Because it was too cold to go outside. 3. Do you like volleyball because it has a lot of quick points? Yes, I do./No, I don't. (or Yes, we do./No, we don't.) Why do you like volleyball? Because it has a lot of quick points. 4. Is Tina a teacher because she likes children? Yes, she is./No, she isn't. Why is Tina a teacher? Because she likes children.

Ex. 6, p. 103: 1. Which bread is on sale? The bread on the top shelf. 2. Which question was the most difficult? Question number seven. 3. Which class do you like the best? Grammar class. 4. Which flowers come from Mexico? Those white flowers. 5. Of all the restaurants, which does he like the best? McDonald's.

Ex. 7, p. 104: 1. Who is their grammar teacher? Mr. Miller. 2. Who helped Alan with the homework? Joe. 3. Who waited for Tom? Pam and Bob. 4. Who is a dentist? Mrs. Yates. 5. Who talked to Pat? Wendy.

Ex. 8, p. 105: 1. understands 2. has 3. lives 4. drives 5. was 6. is (teacher) 7. are (friends) 8. are (singers) 9. was (teacher) 10. is (he)

Ex. 9, p. 106: 1. understands 2. are (actors) 3. drives 4. was 5. is (teacher) 6. are (teachers) 7. has 8. lives 9. was (uncle) 10. is (she) 11. wants 12. is 13. are (parents) 14. are (cousins) 15. lives 16. are (Bill and Hillary Clinton) 17. goes 18. has 19. plays 20. studies

Ex. 10, p. 107: 1. Who 2. Whom 3. Who 4. Whom 5. Who 6. Who 7. Whom 8. Who 9. Who 10. Who 11. Whom 12. Who

Ex. 11, p. 108: 1. Whom 2. Who 3. Whom 4. Who 5. Whom 6. Who 7. Whom 8. Who 9. Who 10. Who 11. Who 12. Who

Ex. 12, p. 108: 1. Who visited Martha yesterday? Whom did Jane visit yesterday? 2. Who studies with Matt? Whom does Ann study with? 3. Who studies with Matt in the evening? Whom do Ann and Bob study with in the evening? 4. Who plays tennis with Anne and Matt every day? Whom do John and Martha play tennis with every day? 5. Who waited for all the students? Whom did the teacher wait for? 6. Who knows Jack well? Whom does Ted know well? 7. Who telephoned Keith? Whom did Carlos telephone? 8. Who has a class with Danny? Whom does Jan have a class with?

Ex. 13, p. 110: 1. What does hard mean? It means difficult (or not soft). 2. What does sour mean? It means not sweet. 3. What does quantity mean? It means how much (or the number of something). 4. What does a few mean? It means not many (or a small number of something). 5, 6. answers will vary

Ex. 14, p. 110: 1. When does she arrive? 2. Where did Mary learn French? 3. Who(m) did she ask? 4. Who wants a new car? 5. What does Jane have? 6. Where are the boys? 7. Who is in the kitchen?

8. Where do they go every summer? 9. When do they go to Florida? 10. Who/m did you play tennis with? 11. Why does Yuri walk to school? 12. What does fiesta mean?

Ex. 15, p. 111: 1. A. Who studied French with Paul and Sue last night? B. What did Mary study with Paul and Sue last night? C. Who(m) did Mary study French with last night? D. When did Mary study French with Paul and Sue? 2. What does hilarious mean? 3. A. Who listens to the radio every night? B. Why do they do this? 4. A. Who invented the lightbulb? B. What did Thomas Edison invent? C. Where was he born? D. When did he die?

Ex. 16, p. 112: Conversation 1. Person A: 1, 5, 7, 11, 3, 13, 9; Person B: 4, 10, 6, 14, 8, 12, 2; Conversation 2. Person A: 1, 3, 13, 7, 9, 11, 5, 15; Person B: 4, 16, 12, 14, 2, 6, 8, 10; Conversation 3. Person A: 1, 11, 7, 5, 3, 9; Person B: 4, 6, 8, 2, 10, 12

Ex. 17, p. 113:

Name	St. No.	Country	Born	Arrived/U.S.	Teacher
Susan Johnson	228441	Sweden	Stockholm	January 1995	Mr. Green
Katrina Gomez	228497	Peru	Lima	last year	Mr. Benson
Brian Andros	219558	Greece	Athens	March 1995	Ms. Jody
Paul Lee	223819	Taiwan	Taipei	two years ago	Mr. Mills
Emi Tanaka	228114	Japan	Tokyo	last October	Ms. Valen

Ex. 18, p. 114: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B (D is OK for students who have not studied *whom*.) 6. B 7. D 8. A

Ex. 19, p. 116: Part 1. 1. Where 2. are 3. Why 4. What 5. When 6. does pink mean 7. has 8. do you study; Part 2. 1. wrong (When was) 2. wrong (What does this word mean?) 3. correct 4. wrong (Why do you study English in America?) 5. correct 6. wrong (What does Victor have); Part 3. 1. Whom 2. Who 3. Who 4. Who 5. Who 6. Who

Unit 8

Ex. 1, p. 119: 1. place 2. time 3. time 4. place 5. time 6. time 7. place 8. time 9. place 10. time

Ex. 2, p. 120: 1. We eat lunch in a restaurant at noon. 2. They have class at the university at 10 A.M. 3. I have coffee there before class. 4. He studies French and math in the library every night. 5. She practices pronunciation in the

laboratory every day. 6. They go to class every day. 7. You drink milk at the table in the morning. 8. You write letters in the library at night. 9. She studies in class every day. 10. He comes to class every afternoon. 11. We eat lunch at a small table in the Chinese restaurant on Green Street. 12. She practices pronunciation in the laboratory from 2 to 3 on Mondays. 13. Mr. Miller prefers to sit in an aisle seat in first class on a 747. 14. Three of four Canadians live within one hundred miles of the U.S. border.

Ex. 3, p. 121: answers will vary

Ex. 4, p. 122: 1. your first class, easy, difficult class
2. my favorite professor, intelligent 3. big cheese sandwiches, American cheese, Swiss cheese, yellow cheese 4. most important people

Ex. 5, p. 123: 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B

Ex. 6, p. 124: Part 1. On Pine Street she lives = She lives on Pine Street, house white = white house, in 1959 born in this house = born in this house in 1959, things different = different things, behind her house every morning in the small garden = in the small garden behind her house every morning; Part 2. 1. We lived in a small house on Green Street last year. 2. Most students arrive at school before nine. 3. The next meeting will take place in room 105 at 8 P.M. on March 7th. 4. Our teacher and his family traveled from Ontario to Nova Scotia; Part 3. 1. correct 2. wrong (at John's party at 7 P.M. on Wednesday night) 3. correct 4. wrong (here at noon) 5. correct 6. correct 7. wrong (in the top drawer in Mike's desk)

Unit 9

grammar rule, p. 127: We use present progressive for actions that are now, right now, or this ____ (this week, this month, this year). We use simple present with things that are usually or always true.

Ex. 1, p. 130: 1, 2. work 3, 4, 5. works 6, 7. work 8. am working 9. are working 10, 11, 12. is working 13, 14. are working 15. 1, 4, 7. every day 2. at night 3. all of the time 5. most of the time 6. every afternoon 8, 12, 14. now 9. right now 10. today 11. this week 13. this semester

Ex. 2, p. 131: I am (counting, taking, drinking, running), you/we/they/Jo and I are (counting, taking, drinking, running), he/she/it/Jo is (counting, taking, drinking, running)

Ex. 3, p. 132: 1. you are reading 2. X 3. you are repeating 4. we are asking 5. we are going 6. X 7. I am counting 8. they are typing 9. I am watching 10. you are shouting 11. she is listening 12. I am waiting 13. he is learning

14. they are explaining 15. she is using 16. X 17. X 18. I am shopping 19. X 20. he is taking

Ex. 4, p. 132: 1. read 2. am reading 3. is studying 4. studies 5. play 6. is playing 7. likes 8. likes 9. have 10. are having 11. am cooking 12. cook

Ex. 5, p. 133: you (S)/are doing (V), things (S)/are (V), I (S)/hope (V), everything (S)/is going (V), I (S)/'m writing (V), I (S)/want (V), I (S)/have (V), I (S)/have (V), you (S)/do remember (V), it (S)/wasn't (V), rent (S)/was (V), I (S)/decided (V), address (S)/is (V), city (S)/is (V), you (S)/are working (V), your boss (S)/is (V), you (S)/can say (V), I (S)/talked (V), I (S)/visited (V), he (S)/'s (V), I (S)/'m going (V), it (S)/'s (V), I (S)/have (V)

Ex. 6, p. 134: 1. Are Mark and Joe studying English together? Yes, they are. 2. Am I sitting in your chair? Yes, you are. 3. Is it snowing now? Yes, it is. 4. Is Victor watching football on TV? No, he isn't. 5. Is the teacher talking about the homework? Yes, he (she) is.

Ex. 7, p. 135: 1 A. Does Jill swim five laps every day? B. Is Jill swimming in the pool now? 2 A. Does Mr. Yoshida teach history? B. Is Mr. Yoshida teaching Sue now? 3 A. Are they having a good time there? B. Do they have a good time in that class? 4 A. Is it snowing heavily now? B. Does it snow a lot in January? 5 A. Does Joshua take a shower at night? B. Is Joshua taking a shower now? 6 A. Is Mr. Po preparing lunch? B. Does Mr. Po prepare lunch every day? 7 A. Are Henry and Mark studying? B. Do Henry and Mark study together? 8 A. Are you playing a match now? B. Do you play tennis very well?

Ex. 8, p. 135: 1 A. Yes, she does. B. No, she isn't. 2 A. No, he doesn't. B. No, he isn't. 3 A. Yes, they are. B. Yes, they do. 4 A. No, it isn't. B. Yes, it does. 5 A. Yes, he does. B. No, he isn't. 6 A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, he does. 7 A. No, they aren't. B. Yes, they do. 8 A. No, I am not. (or No, we aren't.) B. Yes, I do. (or Yes, we do.)

Ex. 9, p. 136: 1. are you cooking 2. are you playing 3. are you hurrying 4. are you calling 5. are you going

Ex. 10, p. 137: 1. I work, I don't work, I am working, I am not working 2. he likes, he doesn't like, X, X 3. they want, they don't want, X, X 4. Bill listens, Bill doesn't listen, Bill is listening, Bill isn't listening 5. we watch, we don't watch, we are watching, we aren't watching 6. you practice, you don't practice, you are practicing, you aren't practicing 7. he is, he isn't, X, X 8. I play, I don't play, I am playing, I am not playing 9. it begins, it doesn't begin, it is beginning, it isn't beginning 10. they sing, they don't sing, they are singing, they aren't singing 11. we know, we don't know,

X, X 12. he explains, he doesn't explain, he is explaining, he isn't explaining 13. I answer, I don't answer, I am answering, I am not answering 14. she prefers, she doesn't prefer, X, X 15. we understand, we don't understand, X, X

Ex. 11, p. 138: answers will vary

Ex. 12, p. 139: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. A

Ex. 13, p. 140: Part 1. 1. is 2. is shining 3. has 4. is sitting 5. is sleeping 6. are playing 7. are smiling 8. is eating 9. is drinking 10. doesn't like 11. is flying 12. is blowing; Part 2. 1. wrong ('s watching) 2. wrong (Is Linda going) 3. correct 4. wrong (aren't doing) 5. correct

Unit 10

Ex. 1, p. 144: 1. C 2. C 3. NC 4. C 5. NC 6. NC 7. C 8. NC 9. NC 10. C 11. C 12. NC 13. C 14. NC 15. C

Ex. 2, p. 144: 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. some 6. a 7. a 8. some 9. some 10. some 11. a 12. some 13. a 14. some 15. a 16. a 17. a 18. a 19. some 20. a

Ex. 3, p. 145: (numbers may vary) 1. some 2. 3 shirts 3. some 4. 20 flights 5. 2 engines 6. some 7. some trucks 8. some 9. 12 eggs 10. 4 problems 11. some 12. some 13. 100 jars 14. some 15. 2 parents 16. some 17. 2 shoes 18. 7 facts 19. 3 suits 20. 5 trips

Ex. 4, p. 145: 1. some, some, a 2. a, some, an, some, a, an, some, some 3. a, some some, an 4. some, some, some 5. some, some, a, an, some

Ex. 5, p. 146: answers will vary

Ex. 6, p. 148: 1. some, some 2. some or any, any 3. some or any, some or any 4. some or any, any, some 5. any, any

Ex. 7, p. 149: 1. some, any, some 2. some, any 3. some/any, some, any 4. some, any, some, some, some, some, some/any

Ex. 8, p. 151: 1. many, a lot of 2. a lot of 3. much, a lot of 4. much, a lot of 5. much, a lot of 6. Many, A lot of 7. a lot of 8. many, a lot of 9. many, a lot of 10. much, a lot of 11. many, a lot of 12. much, a lot of 13. a lot of 14. a lot of 15. much, a lot of

Ex. 9, p. 152: 1. many or a lot of 2. many or a lot of 3. much or a lot of, many or a lot of 4. a lot of 5. a lot of 6. a lot of

Ex. 10, p. 153: 1. a little 2. a little 3. a few 4. a little 5. a little 6. a little 7. a few 8. a little 9. a few 10. a few 11. a few 12. a little 13. a few 14. a few 15. a little 16. a few 17. a little 18. a little

Ex. 11, p. 153: 1. a few, a little 2. a few, a little 3. A little, a few 4. a little 5. a few, a few 6. a few, a little, a little

Ex. 12, p. 154: 1. many 2. a little 3. a lot of 4. a

lot of 5. a few 6. much 7. a lot of 8. a lot of 9. a lot of 10. a lot of 11. much, much 12. a lot of

Ex. 13, p. 155: answers will vary

Ex. 14, p. 155: 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C

Ex. 15, p. 156: Part 1. 1. some/any, a little, some/any, any, some (or a little) 2. a lot of, many/a lot of 3. many/a lot of 4. some/any, any, some, some, any; Part 2. 1. correct 2. correct 3. wrong (much = a lot of) 4. wrong (a few homeworks = a little homework) 5. correct 6. correct 7. wrong (has beautiful = has a beautiful) 8. wrong (change *some* to *any*)

Unit 11

Ex. 1, p. 161: 1. on 2. at 3. on 4. at 5. on 6. in 7. at 8. at 9. on 10. in 11. at 12. on 13. in 14. on 15. on

Ex. 2, p. 161: 1. on 2. at 3. on 4. at 5. on 6. in 7. at 8. at 9. on 10. in 11. at 12. on 13. in 14. on 15. on

Ex. 3, p. 161: 1. in 2. on 3. in 4. at 5. on 6. in 7. in 8. on 9. on 10. in 11. in 12. at 13. on 14. in 15. in; at + McDonald's, 10 A.M.; on + Main Street, Monday, May 11, Highway 883, your birthday; in + Canada, the kitchen, Paris, the summer, May, 1993, Texas, December; use *at* with business places with names, clock time; use *on* with days and dates, streets (highways); use *in* with countries, rooms, cities, seasons, months, years, states

Ex. 4, p. 162: 1. in 2. on 3. at 4. at 5. at 6. at 7. at 8. on 9. at 10. in 11. in 12. on 13. in 14. at 15. in; at + Burger King, 2127 Hills Street, Hardee's, Bob's Used Cars, noon, Dairy Queen, 7 P.M.; on + September 11, Friday, Cayuga Road; in + Mexico, Panama, Thailand, 1988, 1776; use *at* with business places with names, with specific addresses; use *on* with dates, days, streets (roads); use *in* with countries, years

Ex. 5, p. 163: 1. on, in 2. on 3. at, in 4. In, in 5. at, at 6. in, in 7. on, in 8. in, at 9. at, on 10. at, in

Ex. 6, p. 164: 1. on, in 2. in, in 3. in, in 4. on, in 5. at, at 6. at, at 7. in, in 8. in, at 9. in, on 10. at, on 11. In, in, on

Ex. 7, p. 165:

Vick	1970	Miami	McDonald's	Main Street	7:00 A.M.
Paul	1960	New York	Nation's Bank	Ben Road	9:00 A.M.
Tasha	1975	Atlanta	Delta Airlines	Peach Street	3:00 P.M.
Hank	1963	Dallas	Star Taxi Co.	Coral Street	11:00 P.M.
Marjory	1950	Memphis	Nation's Bank	Branch Road	9:00 A.M.

Ex. 8, p. 166: Group 1. in 1997, at 2 P.M., in the evening, in January, in the kitchen, at First Union Bank, on Miller Road, on Saturday, on the last day, in summer; Group 2. on Monday, on the shelf, in fall, in the afternoon, at 6 A.M., in the bathroom, in 1776, on Young Avenue, at Sam's Market, in December; Group 3. at night, in May, in winter, in 1945, at midnight, on Tuesday, in the bedroom, on Ponte Street, at Pizza Hut, on Friday

Ex. 9, p. 167: 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B

Ex. 10, p. 168: Part 1. 1. at, on 2. in, in, in 3. in, at, in, on 4. in, in 5. on; Part 2. 1. wrong (on = in) 2. wrong (in = at) 3. correct 4. correct 5. wrong (in = on) 6. correct 7. correct 8. wrong (on = in) 9. wrong (in = at) 10. wrong (in = at)

Unit 12

Ex. 1, p. 171: 1. doesn't 2. didn't 3. wasn't 4. wasn't 5. isn't 6. wasn't 7. am not 8. didn't 9. don't 10. aren't

Ex. 2, p. 171: answers will vary

Ex. 3, p. 172: Across: 1. A. isn't B. doesn't C. don't 4. A. aren't B. don't C. aren't 6. A. isn't B. doesn't C. isn't 7. A. isn't B. doesn't C. didn't Down: 1. A. isn't B. don't C. doesn't 2. A. don't, don't, isn't 3. A. isn't B. isn't C. isn't 5. A. doesn't B. isn't C. isn't, doesn't 6. A. isn't B. aren't C. doesn't

1. T	U	R	2. T	L	3. E
U			E		I
4. E	Y	E	S		G
S			T		H
D		5. M		6. I	T
7. A	P	R	I	L	
Y		S		L	

Ex. 4, p. 173: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A

Ex. 5, p. 176: answers will vary

Ex. 6, p. 176:

Group 1

1. Was ————— Washington and Kennedy from New York?
 2. Did ————— I in your seat?
 3. Am ————— they hungry now?
 4. Do ————— he late to class yesterday?
 5. Are ————— Paris in southern France?
 6. Were ————— cars cost a lot in your country?
 7. Is ————— you visit him 2 weeks ago?
 8. Does ————— any country have 2 capital cities?

Group 2

9. Do ————— it very cold last night?
 10. Are ————— your name have 5 or 6 letters in it?
 11. Did ————— your children happy when they opened their gifts?
 12. Were ————— you tired? If you aren't tired, let's play tennis!
 13. Am ————— you understand French? Can you translate this?
 14. Does ————— this your sweater?
 15. Is ————— you study? I was really busy last night, so I didn't have time to study.
 16. Was ————— I right? I think your name is Suzanne Smith.

Ex. 7, p. 178: 1. Yes, they are./No, they aren't. 2. Yes, it did./No, it didn't. 3. Yes, we do./No, we don't. 4. Yes, it was./No, it wasn't. 5. Yes, it does./No, it doesn't. 6. Yes, you are./No, you aren't. 7. Yes, I did./No, I didn't. (or we did and we didn't) 8. Yes, he is./No, he isn't. 9. Yes, they are./No, they aren't. 10. Yes, we were./No, we weren't.

Ex. 8, p. 179: 1. When did the U.S. become independent? 2. What does stream mean? 3. Why does the teacher arrive early? 4. A. Who invented the lightbulb? B. What did Thomas Edison invent? C. Where was he born? D. When did he die? 5. A. Who wrote a letter to the boy's parents? B. Who(m) did the teacher write a letter to?

Ex. 9, p. 180: 1. this, That, these, Those, Those 2. those, These, that 3. sweaters, sweater

Ex. 10, p. 180: 1. some, some, any 2. some/any, a lot, a few, some 3. some, much/a lot of, much, a few

Ex. 11, p. 181: simple present: every day, sometimes, all the time, usually; simple past: in 1993, yesterday, last night, 5 minutes ago, last month; present progressive: today, right now, this year, at this moment, now, this month

Ex. 12, p. 182: 1. are you doing, am cleaning, listening 2. arrived, walked, was, rained, am watching, is 3. attends, is studying, wants

Ex. 13, p. 183: 1. is 2. owns 3. live 4. is 5. think 6. visit 7. come 8. come 9. means 10. arrived 11. used 12. received

Ex. 14, p. 184: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. C

Ex. 15, p. 185: 1. in, on, on 2. in, In, in 3. on, on, in, in 4. in, in, in, in

Final Test

Name _____ Date _____

This test has 22 questions. You will receive 1 point for circling the error and 1 point for correcting the error. Perfect score = 44.

Your score: ____/44 = ____%

(70% minimum recommended for passing)

Each sentence contains one error. Circle the error and write a correction on the line. If your answer is long, you may write it above the sentence.

example: _____ have _____ I has a book.

Part 1

1. _____ The students in my grammar class is from many different countries.
2. _____ I like apples, and Mike like apples, too.
3. _____ Those apples over here look very good.
4. _____ Do they have they're books with them?
5. _____ The apples in the box no were good.
6. _____ I wasn't like onions when I was a child.
7. _____ Who have a red car?
8. _____ The dictionaries are in the room on the table in a box.
9. _____ He listens to music right now.
10. _____ Mr. Paulson doesn't have some coins for the telephone.
11. _____ My brother works in World Trading Company.

Part 2

1. _____ The name of the new store on Main Street Sam's Shirts.
2. _____ Brazil and India don't countries in Africa.
3. _____ Do you like this books very much?
4. _____ Susan left the house, but she book is here on the table.
5. _____ Mark is in Chicago three years ago.
6. _____ The teacher did not attended class yesterday.
7. _____ What can I buy tennis pants and tennis shoes?

8. _____ Were you on Wednesday at the meeting?
9. _____ I can't play tennis now because I study for a test.
10. _____ He has much money, so he's a very rich man.
11. _____ The final exam is in next Tuesday.

Diagnostic Test

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Mark an X on the letter of the correct answer. Mark all answers on this sheet.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 1a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 1b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 2b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 3b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 4b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 6a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 7a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 8a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 9a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 9b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 10a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 10b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 11a. | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 11b. | (A) (B) (C) (D) |

TEACHER ONLY

Number
wrong (0, 1, 2)

TEACHER ONLY

SCORING THE TEST

The question numbers represent the unit numbers in the book. For example, 7a and 7b are two questions about the material in unit 7.

Circle the unit numbers below that had two mistakes. These units should be done first.

Underline the units that had one mistake. These units should be done next.

Units: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Diagnostic Test Questions

1a. "Are you, Jill, and Susan in the same class?"

"Yes, _____."

- (A) I am (C) you are
(B) we are (D) they are

2a. "I can't spell his name. It's hard."

"Yes, that's true. His last name _____ 12 letters. It only has 11."

- (A) don't has (C) doesn't have
(B) doesn't has (D) don't have

3a. _____ do not look good together.

- (A) These painting and those vase (C) These painting and that vase
(B) This painting and those vase (D) This painting and that vase

4a. "Is this a new book?"

"Yes, it is. It's _____ birthday present from John. He gave it to me yesterday."

- (A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their

5a. "_____ Paul Johnson in math class yesterday?"

"I'm not sure, but I think he was there."

- (A) Is (C) Does
(B) Was (D) Did

6a. "Did Luke work with you at First National Bank?"

"Yes, _____."

- (A) he did (C) he was
(B) we did (D) we were

7a. "What _____?"

"It means very big."

- (A) means huge (C) does mean huge
(B) huge means (D) does huge mean

8a. We like to write letters. We write _____.

- (A) every day letters in our room (C) in our room every day letters
(B) letters every day in our room (D) letters in our room every day

9a. "_____ Jim and Sam study together every day?"

"No, because they live in different parts of the city."

- (A) Are (C) Is
(B) Do (D) Does

10a. "Do you like coffee?"

"Oh, yes. I drink _____ coffee every day."

- (A) a lot of (C) many
(B) much (D) any

11a. "Where do you work?"

"_____ Lucky Travel Agency."

- (A) In (C) On
(B) At (D) To

1b. "_____ cheap in your country?"

"No, they aren't. They're very expensive."

- (A) Cars are (C) Are cars
(B) Gasoline is (D) Is gasoline

2b. "_____?"

"No, he doesn't. He isn't a very good student."

- (A) Do Tom have a book (C) Do he does his homework
(B) Does Tom try hard (D) Does he studies much

3b. Joe and Sue are in a store. Sue picks up a tennis ball and asks Joe about it.

Sue: "Hey, Joe. What kind of ball is _____?"

Joe: "That's a tennis ball. You don't play tennis?"

- (A) this (C) these
(B) that (D) those

4b. "I'd like to cash this check, please."

"OK. But I need to see _____ driver' license or some kind of ID."

- (A) his (C) your
(B) my (D) their

- 5b. "Were all the answers on your test correct?"
"No, _____. Number 7 was wrong."
(A) they weren't (C) they aren't
(B) it wasn't (D) it isn't
- 6b. "Did she _____ to the meeting yesterday?"
"No, she was sick and stayed home instead."
(A) go (C) was go
(B) went (D) going
- 7b. "_____ did you go there?"
"Because we needed some milk."
(A) When (C) What
(B) Where (D) Why
- 8b. He goes _____ every day.
(A) at 8 to the bank (C) in the morning early
(B) to the library at noon (D) on Martin Street to the store
- 9b. "Where is Kevin?"
"He's at Greg's house. They _____ football."
(A) are playing (C) playing
(B) is playing (D) play
- 10b. "Is there anything on the table?"
"Yes, there is a _____."
(A) notebooks (C) magazine
(B) dictionaries (D) slices of pie
- 11b. "Let's play tennis at _____."
"OK, that sounds like a good idea to me."
(A) 10:30 (C) the afternoon
(B) Tuesday (D) April 20

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