

EXERCISES

Exercise A

1. Look at the pictures in the *Warm-Up* lesson. Then complete the sentences with the correct words and phrases.

a. are b. can c. doing d. has e. has been f. is g. studied h. study

1. A good education _____ lead to a good job which pays well.
2. The student _____ working on an essay for about a week.
3. During her school days, the scientist _____ chemistry and biology.
4. The young girls _____ working in a tea field.
5. They have been _____ this kind of work since they were very young.

2. Fill in the correct words.

a. can't buy b. doesn't c. is d. for e. go to f. has
g. has been h. doesn't have i. isn't j. since k. wants l. works

1. The young boy _____ go to school, but he _____ learning how to read and write.
2. He _____ trying to teach himself _____ more than a year.
3. Although he doesn't _____ school, he _____ to get an education.
4. Unfortunately, he _____ books because he _____ much money.
5. Unless he _____ very hard, his future _____ very bright.

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Exercise B

1. Listen to the first part of the *Dialog in School Life* and fill in the missing words.

a. got	b. has been	c. have	d. is	e. I could	f. like to
g. lose	h. should come	i. want to	j. will	k. will come	l. will make

Tina: Hi Maya. You know about the party, right?

Maya: You mean the going-away party for Mr. Andrews?

Tina: Right.

Maya: Yeah, I wish (1) _____ come, but I've (2) _____ ballet class.

Tina: I know, but you (3) _____ to the party. Mr. Andrews (4) _____ been a great teacher.

Maya: I'd (5) _____, but I don't (6) _____ miss class. I (7) _____ a scholarship and attendance (8) _____ important. If I (9) _____ my scholarship, my parents (10) _____ me quit.

2. Listen to the second part of the *Dialog in School Life* and fill in the missing words.

Tina: Don't you ever (a) _____ of it?

Maya: Sure, sometimes. But (b) _____ doing it (c) _____ eight years now, and my teachers are really good.

Tina: I (d) _____ know much about ballet but (e) _____ really difficult.

Maya: You're right. (f) _____ always sore, and class is really hard but being on stage (g) _____. I love (h) _____.

Tina: Do you really (i) _____ become a dancer?

Maya: Yeah, _____ my dream for a long time.

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Exercise C

1. Listen to the *Dialog*. Then fill in the correct words.

a. has	b. has been	c. he	d. her	e. is going	f. is having
g. loses	h. should go	i. she	j. parents	k. will lose	l. would like

The school (1) _____ a going-away party for Mr. Andrews. He (2) _____ a great teacher and Maya (3) _____ to go to the party, but she (4) _____ a ballet class. Tina (5) _____ to the party and she thinks that Maya (6) _____ too. Maya explains that (7) _____ has a scholarship and can't miss class. If she (8) _____ her scholarship, her (9) _____ will make (10) _____ quit ballet class.

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /is/ /it/ /kind/ /of/ /party/ /what/?

What kind of party is it?

1. /been/ /what/ /kind of/ /Mr. Andrews/ /teacher/ /has/?

2. /can't/ /why/ /Maya/ /party/ /the/ /to/ /go/?

3. /happen/ /her/ /will/ /loses/ / scholarship/ / she/ /what/ /if/?

4. /a ballet/ /why/ /dancer/ /does/ /Maya/ /to/ /want/ / be/?

5. /about/ / been/ /dreaming/ /what/ /has/ /a long/ /Maya/ /time/ /for/?

EXERCISES

Exercise D

1. Listen to the *Subjects and Objects* then fill in the correct words.

a. direct	b. example	c. he	d. him	e. indirect	f. object
g. pronouns	h. sentence	i. she	j. to	k. they	l. subject

1. In the _____ "*He is shutting the door.*" _____ is the subject and the door is the _____.
2. Nominative _____ such as *I, he, she* and _____ are used as the _____ of a sentence.
3. In the sentence "*She is teaching him English.*" *English* is the _____ object and *him* is the indirect object.
4. We can say this sentence another way: "*She is teaching English _____ him.*"
5. Another _____ of an indirect object is "*They are paying _____ a lot of money.*"

2. Listen to *Tenses* and write in the correct word.

a. did	b. event	c. experience	d. express	e. focus	f. focuses
g. wish	h. past	i. present time	j. regular	k. unlike	l. irregular

1. *Eat, run,* and *speak* are examples of _____ verbs.
2. The sentence "*His plane arrived yesterday*" describes an _____ that occurred at a specific point in the _____.
3. "*I _____ I had a new car*" and "*If we waited another day, we can save money*" are examples of sentences that _____ something that is imaginary or _____.
4. In the sentence "*Simon has read many books,*" the _____ is on Simon and his personal _____.
5. "*He read many books when he was a student*" _____ on what Simon _____ in the past. It doesn't give his experience.

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Exercise E

1. Listen to *Modals* and fill in the correct words.

a. certain	b. if	c. less	d. may	e. modals	f. present tense
g. past tense	h. might	i. weakened	j. will	k. will be	l. would

- These _____ – *will, may, and can* – are used to express how _____ we are about an event.
- The modal _____ expresses certainty, as in: "*He _____ here soon.*"
- Note that these modals can be _____ by the use of their past tense form.
- The modal '*might*' expresses _____ possibility than its present tense form '_____'.
 5. We often use _____ modals in conditional sentences, as in: "_____ *he could come, we _____ all be happier.*"

2. Put the words into the correct order.

Example: /many / /read/ /he/ /has/ /books/.
He has read many books.

- /at/ /arrive/ /morning/ /plane/ /his/ /will/ /tomorrow/ /9:30/.

- /for/ /lived/ /the/ /he/ /city/ /years/ /has/ /in/ /fifteen/.

- /from/ /Sweden/ /lived/ /1995/ /he/ /2003/ /to/ /in/.

- /a ticket/ /her/ /too fast/ /the police officer/ /because/ /was driving/ /gave/ /she/.

- /swimming/ / /go/ /unless/ /she/ /it/ /may/ /weekend/ /rains/ /this/.

EXERCISES

Exercise F

- 1. Listen to the fable of the *Horse and the Donkey*. Put the events of the story in the correct order.**

_____ After a while, the donkey slowed down because of his heavy load.

_____ 1 An old man was traveling on a long journey with his horse and his donkey.

_____ Even though he wasn't carrying anything, the horse refused to help the donkey.

_____ The donkey was carrying a heavy load of packages.

_____ The horse was sorry that he hadn't helped the donkey.

_____ The old donkey became so tired that he fell down and died.

_____ The old man put all the packages on the back of the horse.

_____ When the donkey slowed down, the man got off the horse and walked.

- 2. Listen to the fable of *Belling the Cat*. Connect the two parts of each sentence.**

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| 1. Several mice had been caught | _____ <u>g</u> _____ |
| 2. The mice moved in groups | _____ |
| 3. The leader of the mice | _____ |
| 4. The purpose of the meeting | _____ |
| 5. I know how we can | _____ |
| 6. The leader asked everyone to be quiet | _____ |
| 7. The cat is very dangerous | _____ |
| 8. If we knew where it was | _____ |
| 9. If we put a bell around its neck | _____ |
| 10. Who is going to | _____ |

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| a. was to find a way to deal with the cat.
b. so that they could hear the proposal.
c. deal with the cat.
d. we could easily escape.
e. we will always know where it is.
f. put the bell around its neck?
g. by the cat and eaten.
h. because it can sneak up on us and catch us by surprise.
i. so that they could look out for the cat.
j. called a meeting. |
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