

EJERCICIOS PARA INGLÉS VI, 2DO PERIODO

Elaborado por: Profesor Valentín Segovia Chávez

Material elaborado para que los alumnos de sexto semestre practiquen los temas de Inglés VI.

GRAMMAR SECTION

I. Complete the sentences with the correct conditional form: 0, 1st, 2nd or 3rd.

1. If we _____ harder, we won't pass the exam.

work

don't work

worked

didn't work

2. If the students _____ late for the exam, they would have passed.

didn't be

were

don't be

hadn't been

3. If she _____ her laptop with her, she would email me.

had

have

has

don't have

4. If I _____ to bed soon, I will be tired in the morning.

gone

went

didn't go

don't go

5. If I _____ to the party, I wouldn't have met Amanda.

didn't go

don't go

hadn't gone

won't go

6. If Lucy had enough time, she _____ more.

would travel

will travel

would have travelled

travel

7. If she goes to the library, she _____ more.

study

studied

would study

will study

8. If Jane eats too much chocolate, she _____.

get sick

gets sick

would get sick

would have got sick

9. If you don't eat, you _____.

die

would die

would have died

died

10. If you heat ice, it _____.

melt

melts

melted

would melt

II. Complete the sentences using the words in parenthesis. Do not change the word given. Use between 1 and 3 words

1. We can hold the party in the garden _____ it doesn't rain. (THAT)

2. You can stay here _____ you keep quiet. (LONG)

3. _____ you won the lottery, what would you do? (SUPPOSE)

4. I'll buy a sandwich _____ I get hungry. (IN)

5. I can't help you _____ me what is wrong. (UNLESS)

III. Rewrite the sentences using passive infinitive or passive gerund.

1. I don't like _____ what to do.

been

telling

being told

told

2. I want this table _____ away.

take

taken

to take

to be taken

3. Money can _____ to them.

give

given

be given

been

4. They expect _____ to the party.

invite

invited

been

to be invited

5. The mountain climbers are in danger of _____ by an avalanche.

being killed

killing

been

killed

IV. Causatives: Change the sentences so they use the structure 'have something done' or 'get something done'.

2. I cut my hair. (get)

3. I typed the documents. (have)

4. Daniel checked his teeth. (get)

5. The manager wrote the report. (have)

V. Determiners and quantifiers. Underline the correct alternative.

Steven had a birthday party las Saturday. (1) A number / Most of guests arrived early and (2) every / all person at the party brought a present. (3) No / None of his family were there. (4) Most / More of the food was provided by a catering company. It was delicious so (5) none / no food was left at the end of the party! The house looked great, (6) each / every of the rooms had been decorated for the party. (7) All / Number of the guests really enjoyed the party.

VOCABULARY SECTION

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Scientists have made a _____ in finding the cure for the desease. They hope to eradicate it in the next few years.

breakdown

breakthrough

outbreak

2. Unfortunately, efforts to find a solution to the problem suffered a _____ yesterday.

setback

drawback

feedback

3. We had to spend long hours doing the research, but it was _____ in the end.

lifetime

offspring

worthwhile

4. The authorities want to stop illegal animal experiments and there has been a big crack _____ on doing it.

back

down

out

5. The research team have refused to comment on the _____ of their experiments.

outset

outlook

outcome

6. Kieran has to go for check-ups at the hospital every three months because he is a _____ patient.

high-risk

lifetime

setback

7. The government is meeting again today to discuss further ways of making _____ to help the economy.

high-risk

cutbacks

offspring

II. Complete the news report with these words. There are three extra words.

adverts / banners / billboards / brand / campaign label / publicity / word-of-mouth

This week, pop superstar Maxine has appeared in a number of (1) _____ displayed on giant (2) _____ situated on roads leading into all major cities. It's part of a marketing (3) _____ for a new perfume called 'Simply...Be'. This particular (4) _____ name has come in for criticism for being too similar to other rival products. Coincidentally, Maxine has also just released her seventh studio album so the (5) _____ will do her no harm at all.

III. Complete the magazine article with these words. There are two extra words.

authentic / childish / collectable / critical / fortunately / innovative / pointless

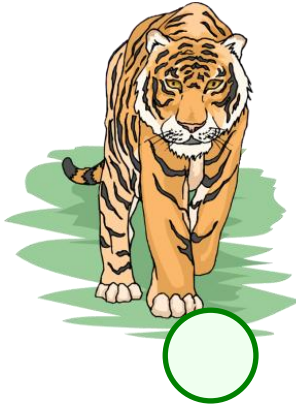
John Jones collects Lego. He has been collecting it for 25 years. Here he explains his passion. 'I know what you are thinking, some people think my hobby is (1) _____ and I'll admit I started collecting when I was five. Now, however, Lego pieces are extremely valuable and I have over one million of them. Now I see it as an investment in the future. (2) _____, since the release of The Lego Movie, Lego has become even more (3) _____. This piece here, for example, was made in 1967 and was owned by the Queen's son, Charles. Some people don't believe it's (4) _____ but I can assure you it is. My collection is probably worth £300,000 so it's not as (5) _____ as some people think.'

Referencias

Sayer, Mike (2017). Gateway B2+ Teacher's resources, 2nd edition, Macmillan, Thailand

TYPES OF MOVIES VOCABULARY WORDSEARCH PUZZLE

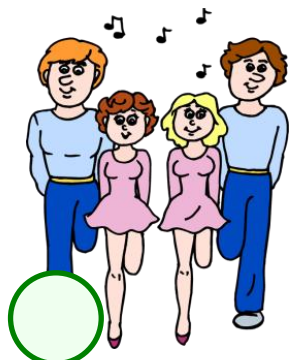
FIND AND CIRCLE THE WORDS IN THE WORDSEARCH PUZZLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES



T T Z Y B C X W L D O Z C S Y
M Z P Z D R Z G L L Q T C C S
Y R A T N E M U C O D I L A A
S M D P D K M Y O I E A Z R T
L E K R N D C O E N C P K T N
A A K A V R V B C I B I G O A
V Y C I R A W E S T E R N O F
P B R I C O F U F A Z U K N Z
P P B T R I M Y D R V A C R O
I H I D C O E A O A K O A Y T
L O X T D Y T M N W X V X Q S
N E I B B V N S X C Y J U T U
R O R R O H V M I T E T G M F
N O S S Y D U K I H E Q F Y F
A A F T Q N Q U Z O R J Z F V

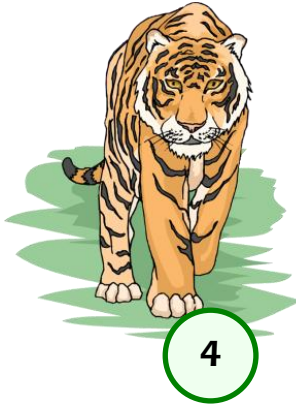


- 1) ACTION
- 2) CARTOON
- 3) COMEDY
- 4) DOCUMENTARY
- 5) FANTASY
- 6) HISTORICAL
- 7) HORROR
- 8) MUSICAL
- 9) ROMANCE
- 10) SCIENCEFICTION
- 11) WAR
- 12) WESTERN



TYPES OF MOVIES VOCABULARY WORDSEARCH PUZZLE ANSWER KEY

FIND AND CIRCLE THE WORDS IN THE WORDSEARCH PUZZLE AND NUMBER THE PICTURES



4



12



5



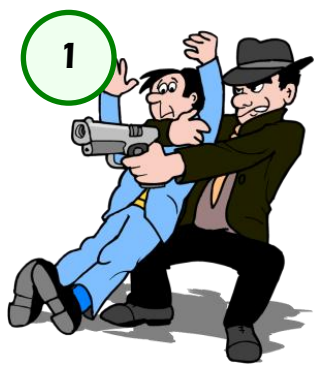
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+	+	+	Y	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	S	Y	
+	+	+	+	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	C	C	S
Y	R	A	T	N	E	M	U	C	O	D	I	L	A	A	
+	+	+	+	+	+	M	+	+	+	E	A	+	R	T	
L	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	N	C	+	+	T	N	
+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	C	I	+	+	+	O	A	
+	+	C	+	R	A	W	E	S	T	E	R	N	O	F	
+	+	+	I	C	O	F	U	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	
+	+	+	T	R	I	M	+	+	R	+	+	+	+	+	
+	+	I	+	C	O	+	A	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	
+	O	+	T	+	+	T	+	N	W	+	+	+	+	+	
N	+	I	+	+	+	+	S	+	C	+	+	+	+	+	
R	O	R	R	O	H	+	+	I	+	E	+	+	+	+	
N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	H	+	+	+	+	+	
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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6



1



9



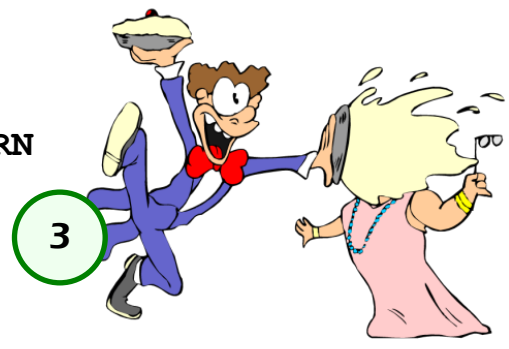
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7



8



3



10



**INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
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CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS No. 4**



**REVISIÓN DE CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS DEL
INGLÉS**

PROFA. ROCÍO ARAMBURÚ

Parts of Speech

Nouns

A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea.

Pronouns

A **pronoun** takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

Verbs

A **verb** tells what action someone or something is doing or expresses a state of being.

Adjectives

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It tells what kind, how many, or which one.

Articles

The words **a**, **an**, and **the** are special adjectives called **articles**. An **article** is used before a noun.

Adverbs

An **adverb** describes a verb, adjective, or adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

Prepositions

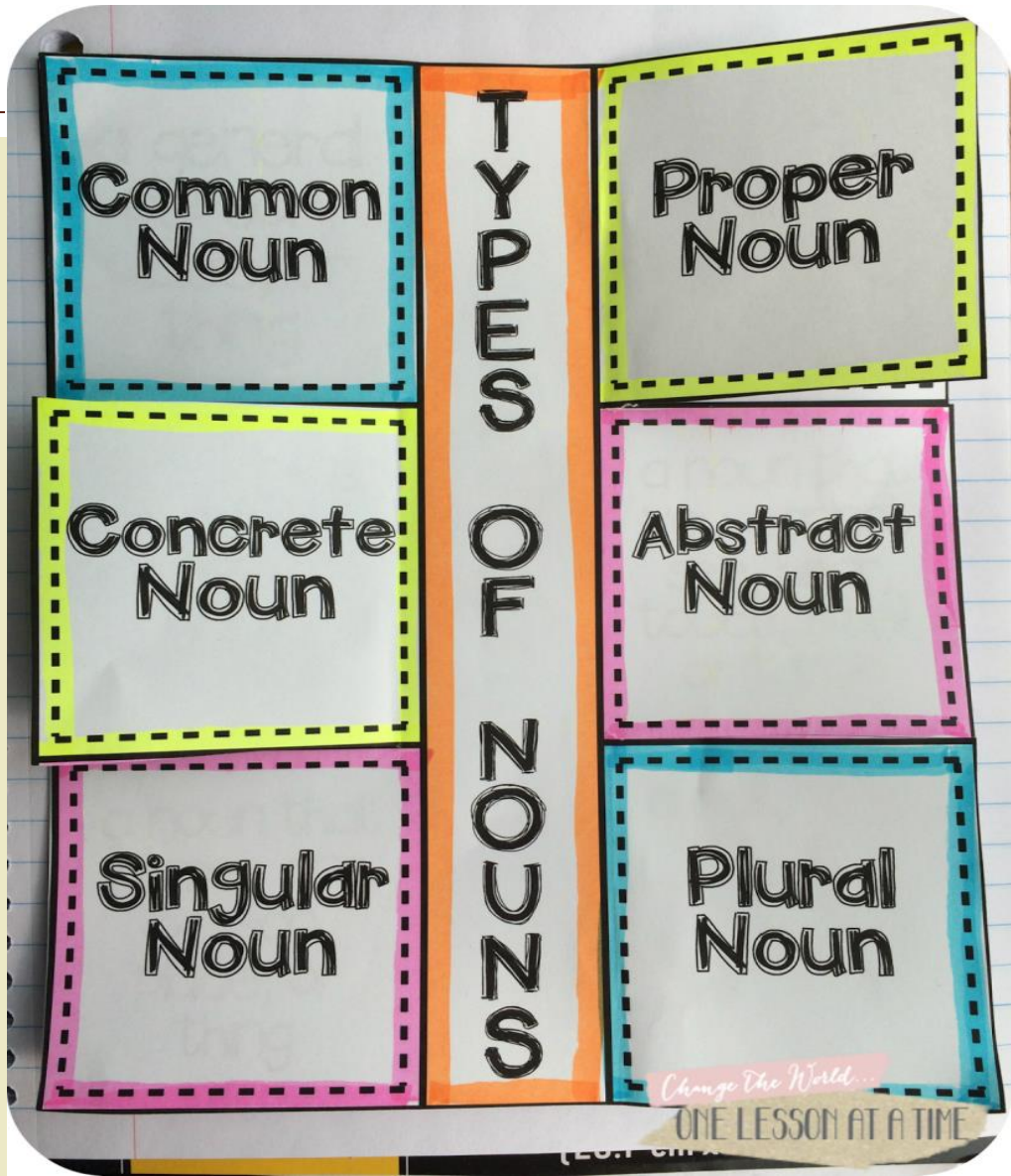
A **preposition** describes a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** joins words or phrases in a sentence.

Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses strong feeling or emotion.



COUNTABLE
UNCOUNTABLE
E
COLLECTIVE

Change The World...
ONE LESSON AT A TIME

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words used to replace a noun.

Here is a pronoun chart:

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1 st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 rd person (m)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 rd person (f)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 rd person (n)	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 st person (pl.)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd person (pl.)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 rd person (pl)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Verbs

The flower bloomed.

Butterflies fly above us.

I am a baby.

We will swim tomorrow.



Link things together!

Some verbs show action.

Ants eat crumbs.

Helping verbs HELP you show action.

The popcorn will be popping soon.

The beach ball is floating.

action

helping

linking

- Swim
- dance
- tiptoe
- paddle
- travel
- walk
- jump

- may might must
- be being been
- am are is
- was were do does
- did should could would
- have has had
- will can shall

- be
- is
- am
- were
- was
- are
- ~~be~~
- being
- been

ENGLISH TENSES

PAST

PAST SIMPLE
He *studied* English

PAST CONTINUOUS
He *was studying*
English

PAST PERFECT
He *had studied* English

PAST PERFECT
CONTINUOUS
He *had been studying*
English

PRESENT

PRESENT SIMPLE
He *studies* English

PRESENT
CONTINUOUS
He *is studying* English

PRESENT PERFECT
He *has studied* English

PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS
He *has been studying*
English

FUTURE

FUTURE SIMPLE
He *will study* English

FUTURE
CONTINUOUS
He *will be studying*
English

FUTURE PERFECT
He *will have studied*
English

FUTURE PERFECT
CONTINUOUS
He *will have been*
studying English



Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun such as a person, place, thing, or idea.

An adjective can tell . . .

Color

black
blue
coral
green
pink

Size

big
huge
large
little
short

Shape

boxy
oval
round
square
triangular

Taste

bitter
sour
sweet
tangy
tart

Odor

flowery
fresh
musty
salty
stinky

Texture

bumpy
furry
slimy
smooth
squishy

Sound

faint
harmonious
loud
pleasant
quiet

Number

few
fifty
many
sparse
two

Weather

clear
dry
foggy
rainy
windy

EXAMPLE A **pleasant** purr came from the **furry black** kitten.
(adjective) (adjective)(adjective)



Adjectives - Word Order

English Grammar



The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Shape	Condition	Age	Colour	Pattern	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	thin	dirty	old	red	striped	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	long	--	--	white	--	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	--	broken	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vase

OPINION Attitude / Observations

delicious, lovely, nice, cool

SIZE Size / Height

big, small, tall, huge, tiny

SHAPE Shape / Weight / Length

round, square, long, fat

CONDITION Condition / State

clean, wet, rich, hungry

AGE How old is it?

old, young, new, antique

COLOUR Colour / Approximate Colour

green, blue, reddish, purple

PATTERN Pattern / Design

spotted, checked, flowery, zigzag

ORIGIN Where is it from?

American, British, Arabic, Turkish

MATERIAL What is it made of?

gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic

PURPOSE What is it used for?

gardening, shopping, riding

Before **adjectives + noun** we normally have a *determiner*:

- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some etc.

GRADING ADJECTIVES



COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Comparative

Superlative

Irregulars

tall	→ taller	tall	→ the tallest	Good	→ better	→ the best
short	→ shorter	short	→ the shortest	Bad	→ worse	→ the worst
nice	→ nicer	nice	→ the nicest	many	→ more	→ the most
big	→ bigger	big	→ the biggest	much	→ more	→ the most
hot	→ hotter	hot	→ the hottest	far	→ farther	→ the farthest
funny	→ funnier	funny	→ the funniest		→ further	→ the furthest
expensive	→ more expensive	expensive	→ the most expensive			
interesting	→ more interesting	interesting	→ the most interesting			

Adverbs

An adverb describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb and answers the questions below.

How?
easily
happily
loudly
quickly
quietly
sadly
silently
slowly

How Often?
always
every day
frequently
never
often
once
seldom
sometimes

When?
after
before
early
now
since
soon
today
yesterday

Where?
away
everywhere
here
home
inside
near
outside
there

Example: The boy plays the drums loudly!



Adverbs

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells us how, where, when, why and with what frequency. Here are some **adverbs**:

How

quickly
cheerfully
efficiently
painfully
easily
secretly
quietly
peacefully
cleverly

Where

at the park
inside the bag
outside the shop
in the theatre
on the desk
in the cupboard
at home
near the tree
on the farm

When

now
yesterday
in a minute
at night
tomorrow
at 5 o'clock
before sunset
soon
today

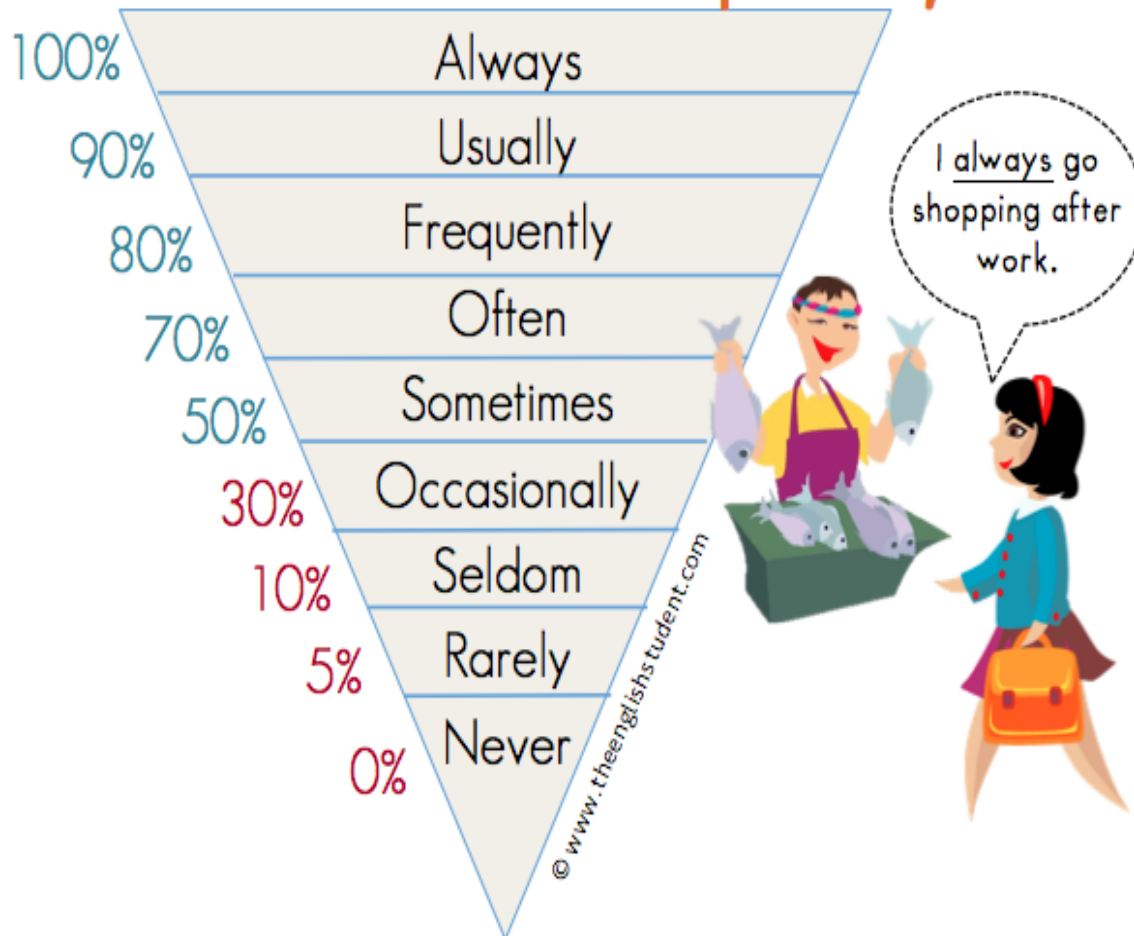
Why

because she was late
as everyone was asleep
because he was tired
for peace of mind
as it was time to leave
because he couldn't sleep
as they were hungry
because he turned too quickly
because it was her birthday
as Peter was very angry

Frequency

often
sometimes
every week
monthly
always
never
hourly
seldom
frequently
annually

Adverbs of Frequency





ASTOUNDING ADVERBS



accidentally
always
angrily
annually
anxiously
awkwardly
badly
boastfully
bravely
briefly
brightly
calmly
carefully
cautiously
cheerfully
constantly
correctly
courageously
crossly
cruelly
daily
deliberately
doubtfully

elegantly
enthusiastically
eventually
fiercely
fondly
foolishly
gently
gladly
gracefully
greedily
happily
honestly
hourly
hungrily
innocently
kindly
lazily
loosely
loudly
madly

again
afterwards
before
early
lately
often
punctually
recently
soon
then
today
tomorrow
yesterday

WHEN?



merrily
monthly
mysteriously
nearly
neatly
nervously
never
noisily
occasionally
once
painfully
perfectly
politely
powerfully
promptly
quickly
quietly
rapidly
regularly

repeatedly
roughly
rudely
sadly
safely
selfishly
seriously
sharply
shyly
silently
sleepily
slowly
smoothly
softly
sometimes
speedily
successfully
suddenly
suspiciously
swiftly
thoughtfully
usually
warmly

ARTICLES



ARTICLES

There are three articles in English Language. They are A, AN and THE.

Indefinite article (A and AN)

- A** Use "a" if the word starts with a consonant.
- AN** Use "an" if the word starts with a vowel.

Definite article (THE)

- THE** Use "the" before singular countable or common noun.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS



DEMONSTRATIVES

This -----> These

That -----> Those



It




They

DEMONSTRATIVES



This flower

A drawing of a pink flower with five petals and a green stem with a single leaf. A black arrow points from the text 'This flower' to the flower.



That flower

A drawing of a red flower with five petals and a green stem with a single leaf. A long black arrow points from the text 'That flower' to the flower.

M.Cz.

DEMONSTRATIVES



These flowers



Those flowers

M.G.

DEMONSTRATIVES



This - That - These - Those

Demonstratives



English
Grammar

singular

plural

here

this

these

there

that

those

Demonstrative
Pronouns

singular

This is a red pen.

plural

These are blue pens.

Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*

* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative
Adjectives

singular

This pen is red.

plural

These pens are blue.

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun



this book

(here / close)



that book

(there / not close)



these books

(here / close)



those books

(there / not close)



www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

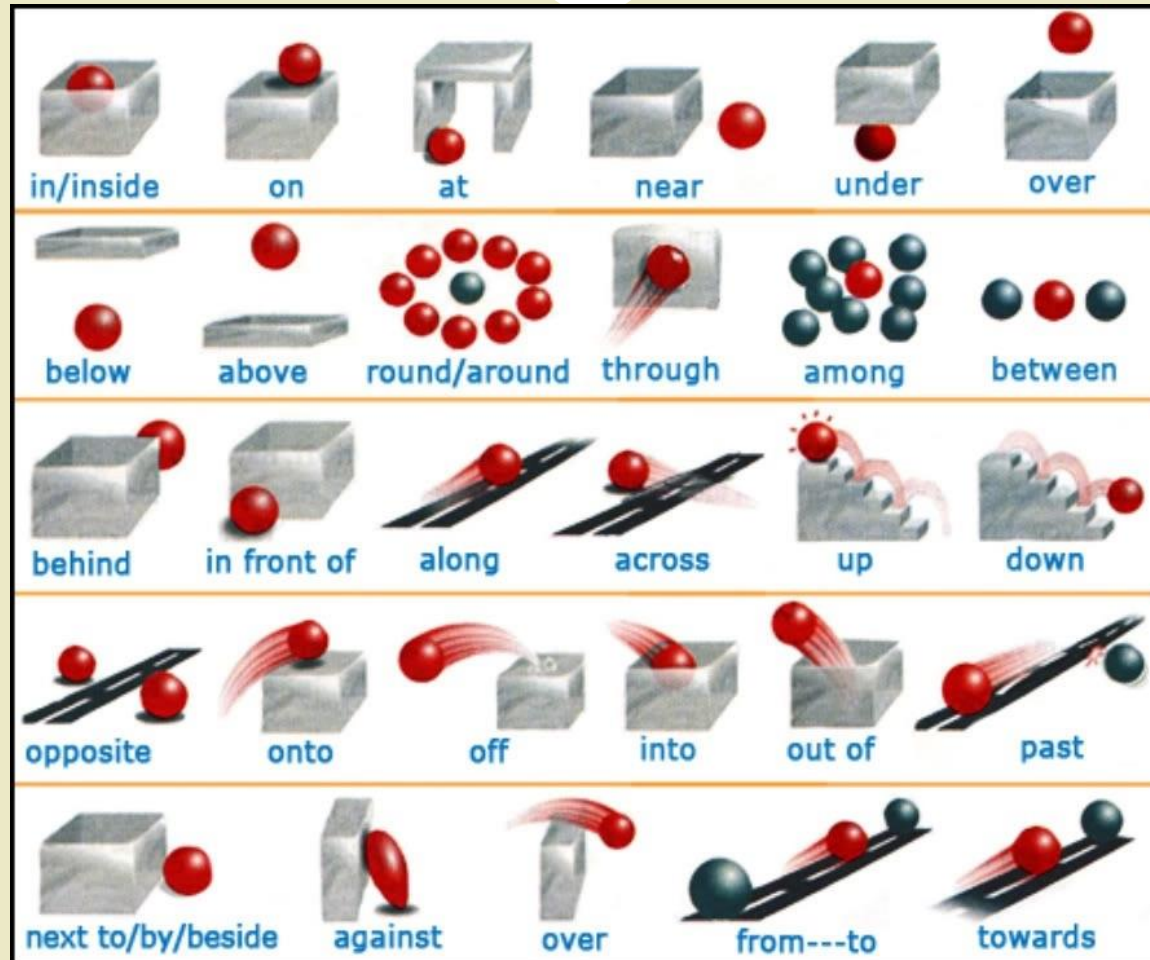
www.vocabulary.cl

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



AT	IN	ON
at home at work at school at university at college at the top at the bottom at the side at reception	in a car in a taxi in a helicopter in a boat in a lift in the newspaper in the sky in a row in oxford street	on a bus on a train on a plane on a ship on a bicycle on an elephant on a horse on television on the right on the way

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

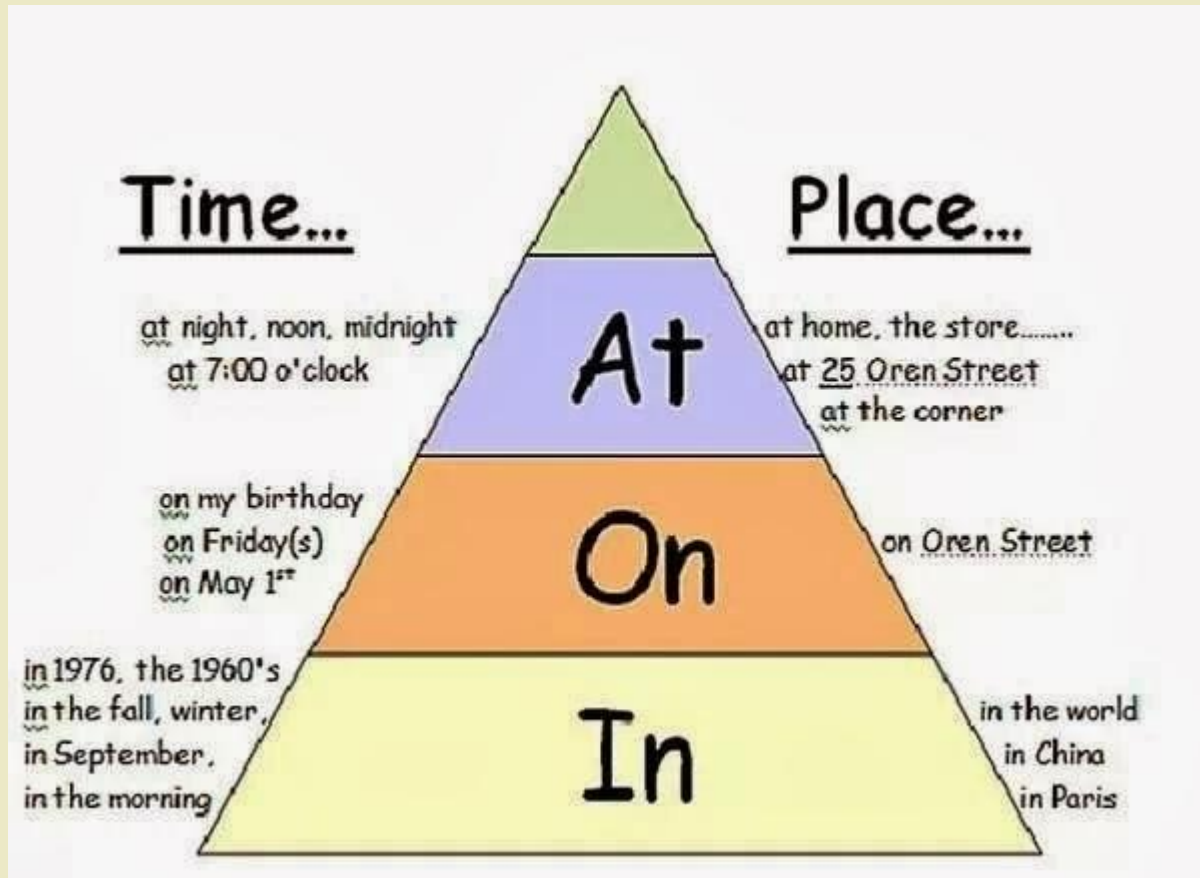


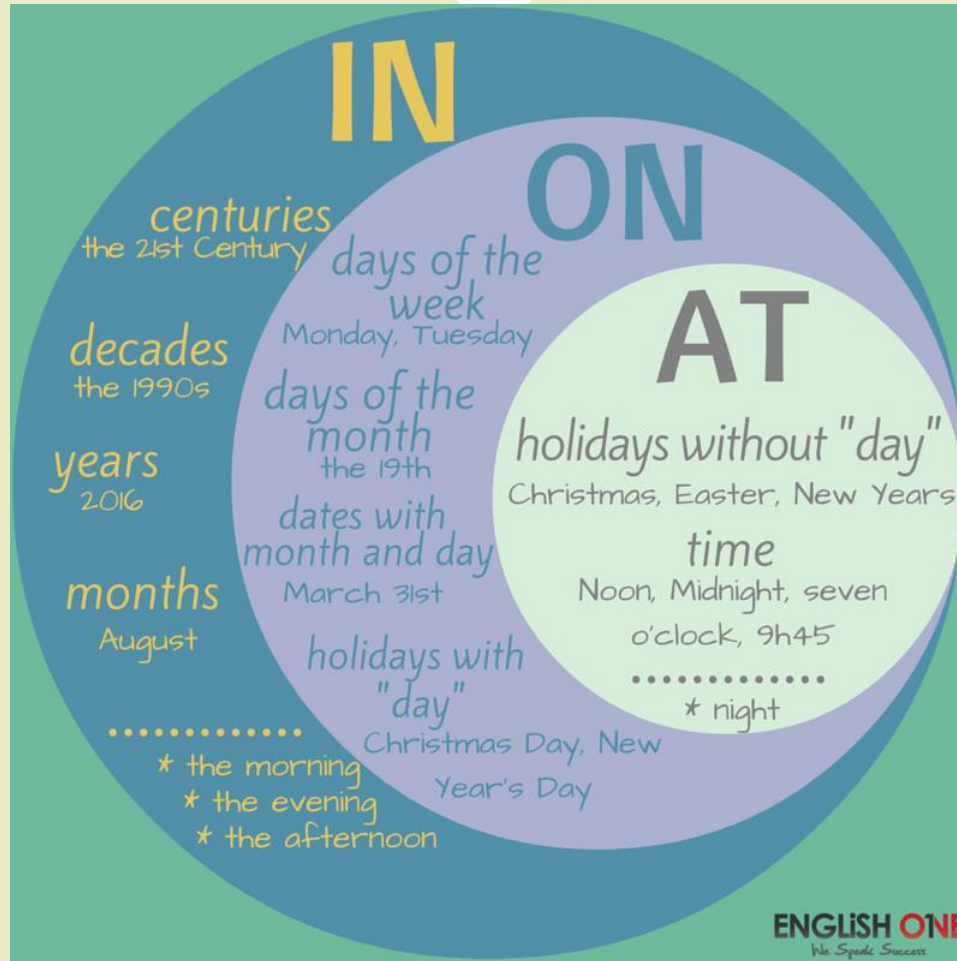
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME



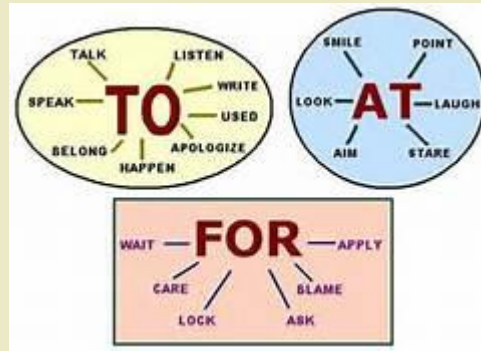
English	Usage	Example
on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">days of the week	<ul style="list-style-type: none">on Monday
in	<ul style="list-style-type: none">months / seasonstime of dayyearafter a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">in August / in winterin the morningin 2006in an hour
at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">for <i>night</i>for <i>weekend</i>a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">at nightat the weekendat half past nine
since	<ul style="list-style-type: none">from a certain point of time (past till now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">since 1980
for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">over a certain period of time (past till now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">for 2 years
ago	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a certain time in the past	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2 years ago
before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">earlier than a certain point of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">before 2004
to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">telling the time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ten to six (5:50)
past	<ul style="list-style-type: none">telling the time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ten past six (6:10)
to / till / until	<ul style="list-style-type: none">marking the beginning and end of a period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	<ul style="list-style-type: none">in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">He is on holiday until Friday.
by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">in the sense of <i>at the latest</i>up to a certain time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I will be back by 6 o'clock.By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME





VERBS WITH PREPOSITIONS (PRASAL VERBS)



LINKING WORDS/CONNECTORS

Adding more information AND AS WELL AS BESIDES MOREOVER IN ADDITION ANOTHER POINT IS THAT RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO, WHOM, THAT, WHICH, WHERE, WHEN, WHOSE	Comparing and Contrasting BUT HOWEVER WHEREAS WHILE ALTHOUGH ON ONE HAND...ON THE OTHER HAND IN CONTRAST DESPITE	Cause/Reason AS BECAUSE SINCE AS A RESULT DUE TO FOR THIS REASON THIS IS WHY	Expressing Effect SO THEREFORE THUS CONSEQUENTLY EXPRESSING PURPOSE: TO SO AS TO IN ORDER TO SO THAT
Narration or an Event Sequence or Answer to a 'How to..' question	Opinion	Emphasis	
FIRST OF ALL AT FIRST TO BEGIN WITH IN THE BEGINNING TO BEGIN WITH THEN NEXT BEFORE AFTER AFTER THAT AFTERWARDS WHILE	DURING SOON IMMEDIATELY ONCE SUDDENLY AS SOON AS FINALLY EVENTUALLY AT THE END IN THE END AT LAST UNTIL	IN MY VIEW IN MY OPINION I THINK (I'M NOT SURE) I BELIEVE APPARENTLY PERSONALLY SPEAKING	ESPECIALLY PARTICULARLY NATURALLY REALLY ACTUALLY ABOVE ALL EXACTLY
Giving Examples	Similarity	Summing up	
FOR EXAMPLE FOR INSTANCE IN PARTICULAR SUCH AS INCLUDING NAMELY	SIMILARLY ALSO LIKE JUST AS JUST LIKE SIMILAR TO	TO SUM UP IN SHORT IN BRIEF BRIEFLY SPEAKING	

LINKERS/ CONNECTORS



Addition	Contrast	Cause & Effect	Condition	Time	Comparison & Example
<p>Preceded by a Comma (,) And</p>	<p>Preceded by a Comma (,) But Yet</p>	<p>Preceded by a Comma (,) For So</p>	<p>Preceded by a Comma (,) Or</p>	<p>Preceded by a Comma (,)</p>	<p>Preceded by a Comma (,)</p>
<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) Besides Likewise Moreover In addition Additionally</p>	<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) However Nevertheless On the other hand In contrast In spite of this</p>	<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) Because of this For this reason Therefore As a result Accordingly Consequently That is why</p>	<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) Otherwise</p>	<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) Then At that point Meanwhile Thereafter After that</p>	<p>Preceded by a Semicolon (;) Similarly Correspondingly Likewise For example For instance</p>

Interjections

Wow!



Hey!



Hooray!



Wait!



Yippee!



Oh no!



Shucks!



Ouch!



Yay!



Sentence word order



	<i>place</i>	+	<i>time</i>	
Ben walks	to work		every morning.	(<i>not</i> every morning to work)
Sam has been	in Canada		since April.	
We arrived	at the airport		early.	

Study these examples. *Time* goes after *place*:

I'm going **to Paris** **on Monday** . (*not* I'm going on Monday to Paris)

They have lived **in the same house** **for a long time** .

Don't be late. Make sure you're **here** **by 8 o'clock** .

Sarah gave me a lift **home** **after the party** .

You really shouldn't go **to bed** **so late** .

It is often possible to put *time* at the beginning of the sentence:

On Monday I'm going to Paris.

Every morning Ben walks to work.

Making guesses by using Modals

1 Reading

Read the letter and with a partner answer the questions below.

Dear Jennifer

It was so nice to get your letter yesterday. We all really enjoy reading your letters, especially Grandma. I'm glad to hear that everything is going well and you are enjoying the course. I hope you are not feeling homesick - I'm sure you'll get used to being away soon. How are you finding the food? Dad is worried that you are only eating hot dogs and hamburgers but I told him that you can probably get all kinds of different food there.

I suppose it must be very strange living in such a large city - very different from home. I don't think I could bear all the noise but you are young and it must be exciting for you. You didn't say anything about Mr and Mrs Greenbaum or the house. Are you the only one staying there? Mrs Greenbaum sounded very nice on the phone when I called you last week. Do tell us more about them when you write again.

Have you made many new friends yet? You mentioned Peter in your letter. He sounds very nice. Dad and I are both looking forward to meeting him and Grandma is already thinking of knitting baby clothes! I told her you were a bit young for that!

Well, darling, that's about it for now. Remember, you can call us any time. Just reverse the charges if you need to, but remember the time difference! We're all looking forward to seeing you at Christmas. Dad and Grandma both send their love.

Lots of Love,

Making guesses

2 Questions

For each question choose one of the following with your partner

- you are very sure this is true
- you are very sure this is untrue - it isn't possible
- it's just a possibility but you have no strong idea

- 1 The writer is Jennifer's mother.
- 2 The writer is Jennifer's sister.
- 3 Jennifer's first language is English.
- 4 Jennifer is working in a foreign country.
- 5 Jennifer is studying away from home.
- 6 Jennifer is studying in a small village in China.
- 7 Jennifer is studying in America.
- 8 Mrs Greenbaum is one of Jennifer's classmates.
- 9 Mrs Greenbaum is Jennifer's landlady.
- 10 Peter is a friend of Jennifer's.
- 11 Peter is Jennifer's boyfriend.
- 12 Jennifer is coming home for Christmas.

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- 11 Peter is Jennifer's boyfriend.
- 12 Jennifer is coming home for Christmas.

Answers

1	The writer must be Jennifer's mother.	This is a very strong possibility
2	The writer could / may / might be Jennifer's sister.	We must also consider this possibility, although it is less likely
3	Jennifer's first language must be English.	This is a very strong possibility
4	Jennifer could / may / might be working in a foreign country.	This is possible
5	Jennifer must be studying away from home.	This is a very strong possibility
6	Jennifer can't be studying in a small village in China.	This isn't possible
7	Jennifer could / may / might be studying in America.	This is possible
8	Mrs Greenbaum could / may / might be one of Jennifer's classmates.	We must consider this possibility, although it is less likely
9	Mrs Greenbaum must be Jennifer's landlady.	This is a very strong possibility
10	Peter must be a friend of Jennifer's.	This is a very strong possibility
11	Peter could / may / might / must be Jennifer's boyfriend.	This depends on how you interpret the evidence. It's certainly a possibility.
12	Jennifer could / may / might be coming home for Christmas.	This is a possibility, although it is also possible that Jennifer's parents are going to visit Jennifer

Other ways of making guesses

In examples, 2, 8, 11, and 12, the possibility is somewhere between 'must' and 'may/might/could' or between 'can't' and 'may/might/could'. In these cases we can use the adverb 'probably / probably not'.

The writer probably isn't Jennifer's sister.	It is much more likely that she's Jennifer's mother
Mrs Greenbaum probably isn't one of Jennifer's classmates.	It is very likely she's Jennifer's landlady. There's a small possibility that she is also studying in Jennifer's class.
Peter is probably Jennifer's boyfriend.	This is very likely, although he could be a very good friend and Jennifer's grandmother could be very keen for Jennifer to get married.
Jennifer is probably coming home for Christmas.	It's more likely that Jennifer would go home for Christmas when you consider that Christmas is a family occasion in many parts of the world.

Present perfect continuous: exercise 1

<https://www.e-grammar.org/present-perfect-continuous/>

Exercise 1

It's Saturday morning. What have Tim and his school friends been doing since they got up?

- Tim - decorate his bedroom
- Patrick - work on his biology project
- Sam and Matt - practise rugby
- Joe and Peter - watch Sam and Matt
- Raymond - do nothing
- Sue and Jane - shop
- Melanie - help with housework
- Maria and Julie - chat on the Internet
- Fiona and Eve - do community work
- Kate - read a book

Tim

Patrick

Sam and Matt

Joe and Peter

Raymond

Sue and Jane

Melanie

Maria and Julie

Fiona and Eve

Kate

Verbs + dependent prepositions

Abide by sth	Approve of	Call for	Consist of	Interfere with/in	Prepare for	Sentence (somebody) to	Warn (somebody) about
Abstain from sth	Argue with/about	Care for	Deal with	Joke about	Present (somebody) with	Smile at	Worry about
Accuse (sb) of sth	Arrest (somebody) for	Choose between	Decide on	Laugh at	Prevent (somebody) from	Succeed in	Expect someone to do sth
Add to sth	Ask for	Comment on	Excel at/in	Lend (something) to (somebody)	Protest about	Suffer from	Defend sb/sth against sth
Adhere to sth	Attend to	Compare with	Excuse (somebody) for	Listen to	Provide (somebody) with	Stand for	
Agree with	Believe in	Complain about	Face up to	Long for	Punish (somebody) for	Talk to (somebody) about (something)	
Aim at /for	Belong to	Concentrate on	Forgive (somebody) for	Mistake (somebody) for	Refer to	Thank (somebody) for	
Allow for	Blame (somebody) for	Conform to	Hear of/about	Object to	Rely on	Think of/about	
Apologize to sb For sth	Boast about	Congratulate Sb on	Hope for	Pay for	Run for	Volunteer to	
Apply for	Borrow (something) from (somebody)	Consent to	Insist on	Praise (somebody) for	Save (somebody) from	Wait for	

Adjectives + dependent prepositions

According to	Different from	Friendly with	Pleased with	Sorry for/about	Familiar with /to		
Accustomed to	Dissatisfied with	Good at	Popular with/among	Suspicious of	Absent from		
Afraid of	Doubtful about	Guilty of	Proud of	Sympathetic to(wards)	Accustomed to		
Annoyed with/about/at	Enthusiastic about	Incapable of	Puzzled by/about	Tired of	Devoid of		
Anxious about	Envious of	Interested in	Safe from	Typical of			
Ashamed of	Excited about	Jealous of	Satisfied with	Unaware of			
Astonished at	Famous for	Keen on	Sensitive to(wards)	Used to			
Attached to	Fed up with	Kind to	Serious about	Useful to sb / for sth			
Aware of	Fond of	Mad at/about	Sick of	Useful in / for doing sth			
Delighted at/about	Frightened of	Opposed to	Similar to				

Nouns + dependent prepositions

In agreement	Difference between/of	Notice of	Report on	In trouble	Answer to	Return from/to	Difficulty in	Relationship with	Awareness of
Attack on	Difficulty in/with	In order	Result of	Trouble with	Reply to	Change from /to	Delay in	Attack on	Understanding of
Attitude towards	Disadvantage of	Pleasure in	Rise in	Opportunity to /of	Response to	Recovery from	Cure for	Dependence on	Opinion of
On behalf of	In doubt	In power	At risk	Chance to / of	Interest in	Belief in	Reason for	Pressure on	Cause of
Comparison between	Under guarantee	In practice	Room for	Advantage to/of	Objection to	Participation in	Excuse for	Story about	Lack of
On condition (that)	Increase in	Preference for	Solution to	Question about	Attitude to	Success in	Demand for	Argument about	Suspicion of
Connection between	Information about	Protection from	On strike	Way to	Damage to	Rise in	Desire for	Excitement about	Proof of
Cruelty towards	Intention of	Reaction to	On suspicion of	Alternative to	Addiction to	Increase in	Trouble with	Confusion about	Cost of
Decrease in	Knowledge of	Reason for	Under suspicion	Solution to	Escape from	Decrease in	Problem with	Difference between	Danger of
Delay in	Need for	Reduction in	In theory	Similarity to	Relief from	Fall in	Matter with	Confusion between	Example of
Fear of	Aspect of	Effect of	Amazement at	Prospect of/for	Gratitude for	Purpose of/in	Experience of/with/in	Responsibility for	Satisfaction with
Possibility of	Demand for	Task of	Insistence on	Sequel to	Insurance against	Solution to	Boredom with	Surprise at	Damage to
Advantage of/in	Prelude to	Idea of	Craving for	Lack of	Matter of	Thought of	Method of	Point of /in	

This is a free downloadable English language resource produced by Rob Oliver. Only available for private use, not to be republished without prior permission. See my English Blog at www.ictyenglish.blogspot.com This quiz is regularly updated.

Contents:

- Quiz on Dependent Prepositions
- Quiz on Prepositional Phrases

Dependent Prepositions Quiz



Add a preposition to these sentences where one is needed. Note: some have zero preposition! Answers given after the quiz.

1. She is interested _____ all types of music, but fanatical _____ jazz.
2. We are almost totally dependent _____ the weather.
3. The film is loosely based _____ the book.
4. The government have set up a group to enquire _____ airport accidents.
5. She has been doing research _____ cancer for twenty years.
6. Although he paints, he is most famous _____ his poetry.
7. I could never get accustomed _____ the cold weather.
8. I got so totally absorbed _____ the film, I forgot the cake!
9. We have been flooded _____ requests to show the programme again.
10. He is capable _____ turning the company's fortunes around.
11. His views are reminiscent _____ the old Labour Party.
12. The bicycle was tied _____ the roof of the car.
13. Nobody is certain _____ the future but some are convinced _____ the past.
14. She was suspicious _____ his motives from the start.
15. They are protesting _____ the funding cutbacks.
16. I am content _____ the progress she has made.
17. I am amazed _____ the progress she has made.
18. I am concerned _____ her poor progress.
19. His name is linked _____ the club.
20. I am involved _____ several pressure groups.
21. What time did you arrive _____ the hotel?
22. He has a reputation _____ arriving early.
23. She was blamed _____ the accident.
24. Everybody blamed the accident _____ her.
25. Don't forget to ask _____ a receipt when you leave.
26. I congratulated Sue and Tim _____ their decision to get married.
27. The meal consisted _____ seven courses.

28. The course leader should provide you _____ the necessary resources.
29. How much money do you spend _____ food every week?
30. Everybody is laughing _____ my new haircut!
31. The team entered _____ the stadium.
32. What time do we arrive _____ Paris?
32. We reach _____ Paris at 7pm.
33. Maria is really good _____ volleyball.
34. She is also really good _____ kids.
35. We finally arrived _____ home at midnight.
36. I am totally satisfied _____ the new car.
37. Everyone gets a bit bored _____ football after a while.
38. I was fed up _____ the lecture after two minutes.
39. I'm tired _____ asking the same questions.
40. The witness was asked to cooperate _____ the Tribunal.
41. Read the contract before you enter _____ an agreement.
42. I am very grateful _____ you for all you have done.
43. She reminds me _____ someone.
44. Don't be so strict _____ the children.
45. The key _____ success is not to reveal all your business secrets.
46. I am strict _____ punctuality though.
47. Her father discouraged her _____ becoming a doctor.
48. She reluctantly agreed _____ his demands and signed.
49. The country is composed _____ four islands.
50. I agree _____ your opinion on that.
51. I am surprised _____ your reaction to that idea.
52. I can concentrate _____ my work better if I have music.
53. What are your views _____ the new hunting laws?
54. Sometimes there are no advantages _____ being young.
55. John suffers _____ regular headaches.
56. He was charged _____ multiple crimes.
57. They were prevented _____ seeing her.
58. I'm keen _____ tennis.
59. And I'm enthusiastic _____ most sports.
60. But I am dead _____ fox hunting.
61. I look forward _____ meeting you next week.
62. Most people have a passion _____ something or someone.
63. This reflects my love _____ all things Oriental.
64. Some people are obsessed _____ their weight.
65. The story revolves _____ two couples.
66. Have you forgiven me _____ what I said?
67. I'm not accusing anyone _____ anything.
68. Thank you _____ letting us use your apartment.
69. I prefer city life _____ country life.
70. They have a reputation _____ being fair and impartial.
71. I don't object _____ you smoking here.
72. As a youth he rebelled _____ his parents.

73. They tried to force me _____ becoming a member of the scouts.
74. After the marketing campaign they could barely cope _____ the consumer demand.
75. We will persist _____ our efforts to make contact _____ the hostages.
76. The team had not reckoned _____ such strong opposition.
77. The proposal was good but lacking _____ details.
78. Her enthusiasm _____ horses dates _____ to childhood.
79. I could not focus _____ the road during my driving test.
80. They pleaded _____ me to go with them.
81. Some people are allergic _____ nuts.
82. Some people suffer _____ asthma.
83. We are seeking _____ a new strategic analyst for our team.
84. Eventually she will be recognised _____ her achievements.
85. We are about to embark _____ the journey of a lifetime.
86. He is adept _____ a range of skills.
87. He was familiar _____ the author but not knowledgeable in depth _____ him.
88. I'm experienced _____ all aspects of computer technology.
89. Her answers were appropriate _____ the question asked.
90. The next of kin have been informed _____ the death.
91. Will you keep me up to date _____ developments?
92. We succeeded _____ persuading her to leave the house.
93. I'm not acquainted _____ the new system.
94. Investigating _____ the crimes will take some time.
95. Freedom _____ fear is a basic tenet of the UN charter of human rights.
96. There's a strong tendency _____ increased saving at the moment.
97. The child was always angry _____ his brother.
98. Some people are totally dedicated _____ their work.
99. I became so lost _____ the book that I forgot the time.
100. Would you like to participate _____ the debate?
101. Subject _____ the committee's approval, the mission will go ahead in the summer.
102. After weighing _____ all the options we decided to plump _____ the first design.
103. I am not used _____ to speaking in public.
104. Through camouflage some animals blend in _____ their natural surroundings.
105. One of the laws of evolution says that species adapt _____ environmental changes.
106. Some groups active in the province want it to secede _____ the country.
107. The incident provided the impetus _____ change in the organisation.
108. The court has jurisdiction _____ the whole territory.
109. Both parties vowed not to hinder _____ the peace process.
110. The accused declared that he had no credible motive _____ revenge and denied _____ the charges.
111. Are you acquainted _____ Mr Smith?
112. At 7 pm Professor X will lecture _____ the history of the region.
113. The memoir gives vital insights _____ the character of the actor.
114. This information is relevant _____ anyone travelling to the region.
115. The prisoners were deprived _____ their basic human rights.
116. She is responsible _____ the whole operation.
117. Deep wounds were inflicted _____ the population by the ten-year siege.

118. You need to liaise _____ the Head of Security on all matters of staff welfare in the field.
119. The Minister admitted the need _____ better training of civil servants.
120. The party's withdrawal _____ the elections was widely seen as an obstacle _____ the success _____ the peace plan.
121. *Six Characters in Search _____ an Author* is a play by Luigi Pirandello.
122. The comments were detrimental _____ good relations between them.
123. This rule applies _____ everyone.
124. The footballer has been associated _____ with several top clubs.
125. The team met _____ three delegations from civil society.
126. The new arrivals integrated quickly _____ American society.
127. At the party they mixed _____ some of the most influential figures, but nobody really impressed _____ them.
128. They agreed to cooperate _____ police _____ these matters.
129. The final decision rests _____ the Security Council.
130. In accordance _____ Article VII.....
131. The last quarter saw a sudden increase _____ house prices.
132. The trend is clearly _____ smaller appliances in the home..
133. The number of tourists fell _____ sharply after the incident.
134. The scope of this report is limited _____ events that took place in 2006.
135. She was always surrounded _____ admirers.
136. As leader of the team, I am responsible _____ the Board of Management.
137. I have always been suspicious _____ his motives.
138. The refugees are entirely reliant _____ foreign aid.
139. At first they resisted _____ the idea, but then they came round to it.
140. I don't advise _____ anyone, I just listen _____ their complaints.
141. The authorities failed to heed _____ the warnings about the earthquake.
142. Subject _____ medical clearance, the job is yours.
143. I can personally vouch _____ Ms X's integrity.
144. The suspicion between the two sides stems _____ an incident last year.
145. Jazz originated _____ the southern states of the US.
146. The enquiry resulted _____ significant changes.
147. The proposal arose _____ of two secret meetings between the sides.
148. The two-day festival concluded _____ a salsa party.
149. They requested _____ me to accompany them on the mission.
150. I can't attend _____ the class next Thursday.
151. The medics attended _____ the sick under awful conditions.
152. The demonstration erupted _____ violence.
153. The landscape of the Pampas is in places similar _____ the Dutch landscape.
154. The migrants board _____ boats at several embarkation points.
155. I will address _____ your criticisms in an open letter.
156. The position on offer answers _____ my current career needs.
157. In my role as spokesman I answer _____ Mrs X.
158. The rudder of the ship came _____ from the ship and floated away.
159. Online learning poses a huge challenge _____ traditional education.

160. The review said there was no clear link _____ quality of learning and IT provision.
161. Having worked for the team for over six years, he is privy _____ important information about the case.
162. I know her well but we are not _____ intimate terms _____ each other.
163. I marvel _____ the courage of some people when faced with natural disasters.
164. We can only guess _____ the number of casualties at the moment.
165. The company is rightly proud _____ its record.
166. I'm envious _____ people who get to travel a lot.
167. The findings are consistent _____ previous years.
168. Some of the suggestions are not relevant _____ this situation.
169. As you have ten years' experience here you must be eligible _____ promotion.
170. Is this solution acceptable _____ you?
171. The rules apply _____ everyone.
172. I would like to register _____ the course.
173. I would like to take out a subscription _____ this magazine.
174. I don't subscribe _____ that point of view. .
175. Everyone now has to rally _____ and support the project in the final phases.

Answers:

(note: the best answer is given here. There are some alternatives possible)

1. in + about 2. on 3. on 4. into 5. on 6. for 7. to 8. in/by 9. with 10. of 11. of 12. to 13. of/about + about/of 14. of 15. against (US English = no preposition) 16. with 17. at/by 18. about/by 19. to/with 20. in/with 21. at 22. for 23. for 24. on 25. for 26. on 27. of 28. with 29. on 30. at 31. no preposition 32. in 33. at 34. with 35. no preposition 36. with 37. with/by 38. with 39. of 40. with 41. into 42. for 43. of 44. with 45. to 46. about/on 47. from 48. to 49. of 50. with 51. by/at 52. on 53. on 54. in/to 55. from 56. with 57. from 58. on 59. about 60. against 61. to 62. for 63. of 64. with/by 65. around 66. for 67. of 68. for 69. to 70. for 71. to 72. against 73. into 74. with 75. in + with 76. on/with 77. in 78. for + back 79. on 80. with 81. to 82. from 83. no preposition 84. for 85. on 86. at 87. with + about 88. in 89. to 90. of 91. about/with 92. in 93. with 94. no preposition 95. from 96. towards 97. with 98. to 99. in 100. in 101. to 102. up + for 103. to 104. with 105. to 106. from 107. for 108. over 109. no preposition 110. for + no preposition 111. with 112. on 113. into 114. for 115. of 116. for 117. on 118. with 119. for 120. from + to + of 121. of 122. to 123. to 124. with 125. with (or no preposition) 126. into 127. with + no preposition 128. with + on/in 129. with 130. with 131. in 132. towards 133. no preposition 134. to 135. by (with) 136. to 137. of 138. on 139. no preposition 140. no preposition + to 141. no preposition 142. to 143. for 144. from 145. in 146. in

147. out 148. with 149. no preposition 150. no preposition 151. to 152. in 153. to 154. no preposition 155. no prepositions 156. no preposition 157. to 158. adrift/apart 159. for/to 160. between 161. to 162. on + with 163. at 164. at 165. of 166. of 167. with 168. to 169. for 170. to (for) 171. to 172. for 173. for (also: to/with) 174. to 175. round

Prepositional Phrases Quiz

Add a single preposition to these sentences.

1. On the site you can see ____ a glance what is happening.
2. The letter was sent to me ____ mistake.
3. The project is ____ target.
4. Many doctors are ____ call for 24 hours.
5. As soon as I entered their house I felt ____ ease.
6. I am writing this ____ haste.
7. The car sped off the track ____ top speed.
8. Let me know ____ once when you get the good news.
9. You should complete the application ____ full.
10. King Henry IV often went out ____ disguise.
11. The prisoner was allowed out for a period ____ probation.
12. She is being held ____ custody.
13. Three of the indicted are currently ____ trial and one is still ____ large.
14. Sometimes we are paid ____ advance but usually it's ____ arrears.
15. He paid up, but only ____ reluctance.
16. ____ regret I have to tell you that you have not won the first prize.
17. Unfortunately a large number of people are ____ debt or living ____ the breadline.
18. The pay offer was considered to be ____ contempt by the union.
19. Two more suspects are now ____ investigation.
20. I'm not sure if it's true, I only got it ____ word of mouth.
21. The two groups pledged to work ____ unison against the measures.
22. The future of the organisation is not ____ doubt.
23. I don't do it for the money, I do it ____ fun.
24. I sleep badly ____ night.
25. The Chief spoke candidly to reporters ____ the record.
26. ____ future we will need more support than we had ____ the past.
27. The insurance claim is now ____ review.
28. The team completed the project ____ time for Christmas.
29. He works well but he's never ____ time.
30. Is everyone ____ agreement?
31. We get new information ____ a daily basis.
32. Welcome ____ board!
33. Welcome ____ Amsterdam!

34. The house was ____ fire for three hours.
35. The operation is now ____ way.
36. Don't disturb him now – there's a meeting ____ progress.
37. Memorise these instructions ____ heart before you go ____ mission.
38. At the end of the reunion everyone was ____ tears.
39. I can't get a word ____ edgeways when she talks.
40. The information is available ____ demand.
41. The film was made in conjunction ____ three American TV producers.
42. The speech was seen as a vehicle ____ promoting reconciliation.
43. The situation ____ the ground is worsening day ____ day.
44. Interpreters ____ the field run constant risks.
45. I don't have the correct statistics ____ hand at the moment.
46. The situation is now ____ control.
47. He is ____ contract with the company for a further six months.
48. The cancer is now ____ remission.
49. ____ the whole the scheme has been a success.
50. The scheme has been a success, ____ and large.
51. The economy might be ____ recession this time next year.
52. The performance made their victory certain ____ doubt.
53. ____ time we will see if his period ____ office was a real success.
54. The children go to school ____ foot.
55. Can you travel across the world ____ bicycle?
56. I always have to wait ____ line in this store (US).
57. In spite ____ the weather, the outdoor performance went ahead according ____ plan and ____ a hitch.
58. All the preparations for the ball are ____ hand.
59. The exploration team are ____ reach of the South Pole.
60. Looters are said to be ____ the rampage in the city.
61. I discovered the restaurant ____ chance.
62. I decided to go there ____ a whim.
63. He performed well ____ test conditions.
64. I will bear it ____ mind.
65. The end is ____ sight.
66. We will reimburse you for any losses, ____ reason.
67. Staying ____ message is now a key political skill.
68. Travel security arrangements are now ____ review.
69. Cambridge is about 200 kilometers north ____ London.
70. Scheveningen lies ____ the coast just ____ the west of the city of The Hague.
71. The wind here usually travels ____ a westerly direction. (I.e. east to west)
72. I live ____ the north of the country.
73. Despite ____ various international laws, children are still being used in military conflict.
74. ____ hindsight, more should have been done to tackle the problem ____ source.
75. ____ first sight the city seems calm, but ____ closer inspection this impression proves to be false.

76. ____ conclusion, we could say that the situation has ____ least improved on last year.
77. The product is only ____ the design stage and is not ____ production.
78. That area is definitely ____ limits to all but accredited personnel.
79. The visitors were ____ close protection the whole time.
80. He's ____ duty at night.
81. Many people are ____ work at the moment due to illness.
82. We will compensate all travellers _____ the limits set by previous compensation agreements.
83. It's best to keep some people _____ arm's length.
84. After the guided tour you are free to explore the city ____ will.
85. The investigators examined the crime scene ____ great length.
86. They were forced to make the decision _____ considerable duress.
87. _____ the Treaty of Rome, the use of children in military conflict is outlawed.
88. The Commission declared the election to be free and fair and the results _____ dispute.
89. Diplomatic settlements can be rather ambiguous ____ nature.
90. The country was ____ war for seven years.
91. In this election a lot of different factors are ____ play.
92. We were kept ____ suspense all night waiting for the news.
93. Health authorities need to be ____ guard against sudden viral infections.
94. Many people are ____ risk.
95. _____ retrospect, we should have stayed longer on the island.
96. The information allows us to appraise the situation _____ depth.
97. The journalist's clever question caught him completely ____ guard.
98. The collection of paintings was given to me ____ the condition that I never tried to sell it.
99. Everyone is ____ shock at the news.
100. We will deal with the oldest cases first and then, ____ turn, the most recent ones.
101. Londoners are ____ in arms at the new road congestion tax.
102. _____ the face of it, nothing has changed; but ____ closer inspection dramatic differences can be noted.
103. It was broken ____ accident.
104. He was unemployed for ages but ____ the end he found a great job.
105. She looked so tired today ____ times I thought she might fall asleep.
106. _____ any rate, we can always see a film instead.
107. The announcement was made ____ very short notice.
108. _____ the way, did you remember to fill up the car today?
109. The watch is still _____ guarantee.
110. You're _____ no obligation to sign that contract.
111. The attack came suddenly _____ warning.
112. Reform of the Security Council is constantly _____ discussion.
113. The lottery win came completely ____ of the blue.
114. A lot is ____ stake in these delicate negotiations.

115. _____ balance, he proved to be the best person for the job.
116. It's a close race. Everything is _____ the balance.

Answers:

1. at 2. by 3. on 4. on 5. at 6. in 7. at 8. at 9. in 10. in 11. on
12. in 13. on + at 14. in + in 15. with 16. with 17. in + on 18. beneath
19. under 20. by 21. in 22. in 23. for 24. at 25. off 26. in + in 27. under
28. in 29. on 30. in 31. on 32. on 33. to 34. on 35. under 36. in 37. by + on
38. in 39. in 40. on 41. with 42. for 43. on + by 44. in 45. to 46. under (or:
out of) 47. under (also: on) 48. in 49. on 50. by 51. in 52. beyond 53. in + in
54. on 55. by 56. in 57. of + to + without 58. in 59. within 60. on 61. by 62.
on 63. under 64. in 65. in 66. within 67. on 68. under 69. of 70. on + to
71. in 72. in 73. no preposition 74. in + at 75. at + on 76. in + at 77. at + in 78.
off 79. under 80. on 81. off 82. within 83. at 84. at 85. at 86. under 87.
under 88. beyond 89. in 90. at 91. in 92. in 93. on 94. at 95. in 96. in
97. off 98. on 99. in 100. in 101. up 102. on + on 103. by 104. in 105. at
106. at 107. at 108. By 109. under 110. under 111. without 112. under
113. out 114. at 115. on 116. in



The Passive: Verbs with Two Objects Exercise 1

This time there are two answers:

1. John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill.

a: _____

b: _____

2. I lent a pencil to Graham.

a: _____

b: _____

3. Fiona told the truth to Julian.

a: _____

b: _____

4. They offered the job to Simon.

a: _____

b: _____

5. The boss showed the new computer to Anna.

a: _____

b: _____

6. Julie taught the grammar to the students.

a: _____

b: _____

7. I sent the email to John.

a: _____

b: _____

8. Lucy threw the ball to the child.

a: _____

b: _____

9. Sophia sold the car to a doctor.

a: _____

b: _____

10. I asked the question to David.

a: _____

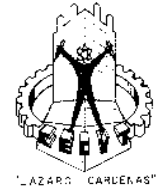
b: _____

Answers:

1. a: Jill was given a bar of chocolate (by John).
b: A bar of chocolate was given to Jill (by John).
2. a: Graham was lent a pencil (by me).
b: A pencil was lent to Graham (by me).
3. a: Julian was told the truth (by Fiona).
b: The truth was told to Julian (by Fiona).
4. a: Simon was offered the job (by them).
b: The job was offered to Simon (by them).
5. a: Anna was shown the new computer (by the boss).
b: The new computer was shown to Anna (by the boss).
6. a: The students were taught the grammar (by Julie).
b: The grammar was taught to the students (by Julie).
7. a: John was sent the email (by me).
b: The email was sent to John (by me).
8. a: The child was thrown the ball (by Lucy).
b: The ball was thrown to the child (by Lucy).
9. a: A doctor was sold the car (by Sophia).
b: The car was sold to a doctor (by Sophia).
10. a: David was asked the question (by me).
b: The question was asked to David (by me).



**INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
SECRETARÍA ACADÉMICA
DIRECCIÓN DE EDUCACIÓN MEDIA SUPERIOR
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS No. 4**



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

PROFA: ROCÍO ARAMBURÚ CAHUE

USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

- **EXPERIENCES IN LIFE**

- I have ridden a truck

PRESENT RESULT OF A PAST EVENT

- My car is dirty because It has rained a lot.

- **UNFINISHED ACTIONS**

- I have been to Cancun several times

STRUCTURE

Form of the Present Perfect

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Question</u>
I You We They	have + past participle	have not + past participle	Have + Subject + past participle_
He She It	has + past participle	has not + past participle	Has + Subject + past participle_

Exercise 1 → Have or has?

1. I _____ answered the question.
2. She _____ opened the window.
3. They _____ called us.
4. You _____ carried a box.
5. It _____ rained a lot.
6. We _____ washed the car.
7. He _____ closed the window.
8. Jenny _____ locked the door.
9. The girls _____ visited the museum.
10. John and Sophie _____ helped in the garden.



EXERCISE 2

PRESENT PERFECT - STATEMENTS - EXERCISE

I. Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use Present Perfect.

Example: I _____ my father's car. (to wash)

Answer: I have washed my father's car.

- 1) Karen _____ me an e-mail. (to send)
- 2) Dave and Pat _____ the museum. (to visit)
- 3) I _____ at the pet shop. (to be)
- 4) They _____ already _____ their rucksacks. (to pack)
- 5) Marcus _____ an accident. (to have)
- 6) We _____ the shopping for our grandmother. (to do)
- 7) I _____ just _____ my bike. (to clean)
- 8) Emily _____ her room. (to paint)
- 9) Lisa and Colin _____ to a concert. (to go)
- 10) My friends _____ smoking. (to give up)



EXERCISE 3

Complete these sentences with the present perfect.



1-He *has cooked*
(cook)

2-They
(talk)

3-We
(not) (play)

4-She
(watch TV)

5-..... you?
(drink)

6-..... I?
(eat)

7-..... it?
(run)

8-Tom
(not) (study)

9-The children
(write)

10-Mary
(not) (think)

EXERCISE 4

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).

1. I _____ (not / work) today.
2. We _____ (buy) a new lamp.
3. We _____ (not / plan) our holiday yet.
4. Where _____ (be / you) ?
5. He _____ (write) five letters.
6. She _____ (not / see) him for a long time.
7. _____ (be / you) at school?
8. School _____ (not / start) yet.
9. _____ (speak / he) to his boss?
10. No, he _____ (have / not) the time yet.

EXERCISE 5

- **Answer to the following questions.**
- * How many countries have you travelled to?
- * What interesting food have you eaten?
- * What famous person have you seen?
- * How much money have you spent today?
- * Have you ever seen a ghost?



TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE PRESENT PERFECT

- SINCE (starting point of the event)
 - I have studied English since 2010
- FOR (duration of the event)
 - I have studied English for 7 years
- EVER (used in questions)
 - Have you ever been to Australia?
- NEVER
 - No, I haven't/ No, never/ No, I have never been to Australia



TIME EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE PRESENT PERFECT

- ALREADY (before the expected)
 - I have already done my homework
- JUST (a brief time ago)
 - I have just finished my homework
- YET (used in negatives and questions)
 - Have you finished your homework yet?
 - No, I haven't finished my homework yet
 - No, not yet



PAST SIMPLE vs PRESENT PERFECT

SIMPLE PAST VS. PRESENT PERFECT

Simple past

- With definite time expression in the past

I went to France last year.

- Express an action happened and ended in the past

I wrote this letter yesterday.

- Express an older information
He failed the examination last year

Present perfect

- Without definite time expression

I have been there three times

- Express an action happened in the past and continue until the present

-I have written this letter since yesterday

- Express a new information
He failed the examination again



EXAMPLES

- I have been to Europe (not specific time)
- I was in Europe in 2007 (specific time)
- She has worked in a school for a long time (not specific time)
- She worked in a school from 1960 to 2010 (specific time)
- They have bought a new car (not specific time)
- They bought a new car last week (specific time)



EXERCISE 1. CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS IN THE EXAMPLE

○ Eg. I saw a penguin.....

- I have seen a penguin

1. Did they eat breakfast?
2. Jennifer didn't finish her homework
3. They met the president
4. Did Roberto visit Vancouver?
5. Mr. Smith read the book
6. He was a teacher
7. Were you in jail?
8. I cleaned my room
9. They don't arrive
10. Where were they?



EXERCISES 2: Write sentences in present perfect or simple past

11. / you / read / the book yet?
12. How many letters / they / write / so far?
13. When / he / tell / you that?
14. / you / be / at home last night?
15. How often / you / travel / abroad till now?
16. He / leave / just / his house.
17. We / build / a tree house last week.
18. Two years ago, Fiona / break / her leg.
19. I / wash / already / the dishes.
20. The other day, our cat / bring / home a mouse.

EXERCISE 3

Practice!

Do these exercises with your class.

Choose the simple past or present perfect and talk about why each is necessary.

1. When I was a child, I _____ (swim) a lot.
2. So far this week, we _____ (study) a lot.
3. Theo _____ (be) very sick recently.
4. I _____ (have) a terrible headache yesterday.
5. It _____ (rain) a lot lately.
6. They _____ (get) married ten years ago.
7. I _____ (be) to Balboa Park many times.
8. My family _____ (take) a vacation last year.



Active Voice vs. Passive Voice

In **active voice** sentences, the subject **does** the action.

Sentence structure: subject + action verb + object receiving the action.

Dogs bury bones.

Sandy takes cupcakes each Monday.

In **passive voice** sentences, the subject **receives** the action.

Sentence structure: subject + (auxiliary verb + past participle) + object doing the action.

Bones are buried by dogs.

Cupcakes are taken by Sandy each Monday.

Exercise: Change the active voice sentences to passive voice.

1. The artist sings a song as he paints.

2. The little girl pounds the piano when mad.

3. The man with no teeth wants new dentures.

4. Many of my friend surf the internet during class.

5. The weatherman forecasts storms for tomorrow.

6. My grandfather made the chest of drawers for my wedding present.

7. The talented cardiac surgeon saves lives every day.

8. Many of the stars perform concerts for their favorite charity.



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Sentence structure: subject + (auxiliary verb + past participle) + object doing the action.

Bones are buried by dogs.

Cupcakes are taken by Sandy each Monday.

Exercise: Change the active voice sentences to passive voice.

1. The artist sings a song as he paints.

A song is sung by the artist as he paints.

2. The little girl pounds the piano when mad.

The piano is pounded by the little girl when mad.

3. The man with no teeth wants new dentures.

New dentures are wanted by the man with no teeth.

4. Many of my friends surf the internet during class.

The internet is surfed by many of my friends during class.

5. The weatherman forecasts storms for tomorrow.

Storms are forecasted by the weatherman for tomorrow.

6. My grandfather made the chest of drawers for my wedding present.

The chest of drawers was made by my grandfather for my wedding present.

7. The talented cardiac surgeon saves lives every day.

Lives are saved by the talented cardiac surgeon every day.

8. Many of the stars perform concerts for their favorite charity.

Concerts are performed by many of the stars for their favorite charity.



Present Perfect Simple or Continuous Exercise

SUBJECT + HAVE/HAS + BEEN + VERB+ING + THE REST
<i>She has been reading a lot recently</i>

TENSE	USE	EXAMPLE
Present Perfect Simple	1 when the result of the action is important	<i>I've written a play</i>
Present Perfect Continuous	2 to describe how somebody or something has been occupying his/her or its time	<i>I have been writing a play</i>
	3 for repeated actions and actions of a continuous nature	<i>I've been going to a new café a lot</i>

Decide on the use for each sentence and then fill the gaps with either the **present perfect simple** or the **present perfect continuous** tenses using the verb in brackets.

USE

- 1 I'm exhausted. I..... in the garden all day. (work)
- 2 That old house now looks fantastic. The owners completely it. (restore)
- 3 My garden's a jungle. I any gardening for months. (do NEGATIVE)
- 4 I think Maggie and Max are dating. They..... a lot of each other recently. (see)
- 5 We've discovered this great pub and we..... there a lot. (go)
- 6 I the report yet. (finish NEGATIVE)
- 7 You're covered in hay, Max. What you ? (do)
- 8 Maggie's gone to the doctor's. She too well lately. (feel NEGATIVE)
- 9 Where have you been? I..... for ages. (wait)
- 10 I have to write a 300 word essay. I..... about half so far. (write)
- 11 I've phoned you about 10 times today. I..... to get through to you all day. (try)
- 12 You look great. you to the hairdresser's? (be)
- 13 I..... in a lot recently to try and save a bit of money. (stay)
- 14 Where's my chocolate mousse? Who..... it? (eat)
- 15 Half of my chocolate is gone. Who it? (attack)





Answers

- 1 2 I'm exhausted. I've been working in the garden all day.
- 2 1 That old house now looks fantastic. The owners have completely restored it.
- 3 1 My garden's a jungle. I haven't done any gardening for months.
- 4 2 I think Maggie and Max are dating. They've been seeing a lot of each other recently.
- 5 3 We've discovered this great pub and we've been going there a lot.
- 6 1 I haven't finished the report yet.
- 7 2 You're covered in hay, Max. What have you been doing?
- 8 3 Maggie's gone to the doctor's. She hasn't been feeling too well lately.
- 9 2 Where have you been? I've been waiting for ages.
- 10 1 I have to write a 300 word essay. I've written about half so far.
- 11 3 I've phoned you about 10 times today. I've been trying to get through to you all day. (try)
- 12 1 You look great. Have you been to the hairdresser's?
- 13 1 I've been staying in a lot recently to try and save a bit of money.
- 14 1 Where's my chocolate mousse? Who's eaten it?
- 15 3 Half of my chocolate is gone. Who the heck has been attacking it?



Passive voice – modal verbs

active:	Tom must pay the bill.
passive:	The bill must be paid by Tom.

The children **can read** books.

Books _____ by the children.

Susan **has to learn** geography.

Geography _____ by Susan.

The dog **should bring** the bones.

The bones _____ by it.

Tom **must open** the window.

The window _____ by him

Poor people **can not spend** a lot of money.

Yes, a lot of money _____ by poor people.

The pupils **must answer** a lot of questions.

A lot of questions _____ by the pupils.

How **can we solve** that problem?

How _____ the problem _____?

You **must not touch** this button while the experiment is in progress.

This button _____ while the experiment is in progress.

We **should call** the police at once after the accident.

The police _____ at once after the accident by us.

We **must put** an end to this quarrel.

This quarrel _____ an end to.

You **shouldn't make** fun of the poor.

The poor _____ fun of.

The policeman **should do** a good job.

A good job _____ by the policeman.

The injured man couldn't walk and had to
_____ . (carry)

I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to
_____ at 6.30 the next morning. (wake up)

The situation is serious. Something must
_____ before it's too late. (do)

Do you think that less money should _____ on
armaments? (spend)

People complain about the noise in the street.
The noise in the street _____ by the people.

Children often don't pay attention to their parents words.
The parents _____ to their words.

Sometimes the teacher takes advantage of the pupils' good ideas.
The pupils' good ideas _____ by the teacher.

Does somebody look after the child?
_____ the child _____ ?

In some countries people believe that fresh air is bad for sick people.
That fresh air is bad for sick people _____ in
some countries.

You must not touch this button while the experiment is in progress.
This button _____ while the experiment is in
progress.

We ought to have called the police at once after the accident.
The police _____ at once after the accident by
us.

LÖSUNGEN

The children **can read** books.
Books **can be read** by the children.

Susan **has to learn** geography.
Geography **has to be learned** by Susan.

The dog **should bring** the bones.
The bones **should be brought** by it.

Tom **must open** the window.
The window **must be opened** by him

Poor people **can not spend** a lot of money.
Yes, a lot of money **can not be spent** by poor people.

The pupils **must answer** a lot of questions.
A lot of questions **must be answered** by the pupils.

How **can** we **solve** that problem?
How **can** the problem **be solved**

You **must not touch** this button while the experiment is in progress.
This button **must not be touched** _while the experiment is in progress.

We **should call** the police at once after the accident.
The police **should be called** at once after the accident by us.

We **must put** an end to this quarrel.
This quarrel **must be put** an end to.

You **shouldn't make** fun of the poor.
The poor **shouldn't be made** fun of.

The policeman **should do** a good job.
A good job **should be done** by the policeman.

The injured man couldn't walk and had to **be carried**. (carry)

I told the hotel receptionist that I wanted to **be woken up** at 6.30 the next morning. (wake up)

The situation is serious. Something must **be done** before it's too late. (do)

Do you think that less money should **be spent** on armaments? (spend)

People complain about the noise in the street.

The noise in the street **is complained about** by the people.

Children often don't pay attention to their parents words.

The parents **are often not paid attention** to their words.

Sometimes the teacher takes advantage of the pupils' good ideas.

The pupils' good ideas **are sometimes taken advantage of** by the teacher.

Does somebody look after the child?

Is the child **looked after**?

In some countries people believe that fresh air is bad for sick people.

That fresh air is bad for sick people **is believed** in some countries.

You must not touch this button while the experiment is in progress.

This button **must not been touched** while the experiment is in progress.

We ought to have called the police at once after the accident.

The police **ought to have been called** at once after the accident by us.

Quiz – Lesson 10: Modal Verbs for Deduction

Exercise 1 – Complete the blanks with must, can't, or might:

1. Look at that guy's enormous muscles. He _____ work out a lot.
2. Michelle _____ want to participate in the festival - it seems like the type of thing she'd be interested in. Why don't you ask her?
3. She goes camping every weekend. She _____ really love the outdoors.
4. He worked hard on his report, then accidentally deleted the file from his computer. He _____ be upset.
5. You _____ be right - but I'm going to check to make sure.
6. We're not sure if this painting is an original. It _____ be worth thousands of dollars.
7. I _____ not be able to go to the football game. It depends on whether I can get the afternoon off from work.
8. He's working full-time and studying for his Ph.D. That _____ be easy.
9. You just ate a huge dinner! You _____ be hungry again already!
10. Wow - look at that diamond necklace. It _____ cost a fortune.

Exercise 2 - Now complete the blanks with must, should, shouldn't, or couldn't:

1. I'm so thankful for your help with this project. I _____ have done it without you!
2. The repairs I made _____ have fixed the problem, but they didn't - so I'll have to take another look.
3. It _____ have rained a lot last night - there are puddles everywhere.
4. I _____ have watched that horror movie; it gave me nightmares.
5. We _____ have known about this; nobody told us anything about it.
6. If you've been trying to lose weight, then you really _____ have eaten all that ice cream.
7. He _____ have finished a 500-page book in a single day!
8. She never showed up. She _____ have forgotten about our appointment.
9. He broke two of the plates while washing the dishes. He _____ have been more careful.
10. They ate every bite of their dinner - they _____ have enjoyed the food.

Advanced English Grammar Course

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Answers – Quiz – Lesson 10

Exercise 1:

1. Look at that guy's enormous muscles. He **must** work out a lot.
2. Michelle **might** want to participate in the festival - it seems like the type of thing she'd be interested in. Why don't you ask her?
3. She goes camping every weekend. She **must** really love the outdoors.
4. He worked hard on his report, then accidentally deleted the file from his computer. He **must** be upset.
5. You **might** be right - but I'm going to check to make sure.
6. We're not sure if this painting is an original. It **might** be worth thousands of dollars.
7. I **might** not be able to go to the football game. It depends on whether I can get the afternoon off from work.
8. He's working full-time and studying for his Ph.D. That **can't** be easy.
9. You just ate a huge dinner! You **can't** be hungry again already!
10. Wow - look at that diamond necklace. It **must** cost a fortune.

Exercise 2:

1. I'm so thankful for your help with this project. I **couldn't** have done it without you!
2. The repairs I made **should** have fixed the problem, but they didn't - so I'll have to take another look.
3. It **must** have rained a lot last night - there are puddles everywhere.
4. I **shouldn't** have watched that horror movie; it gave me nightmares.
5. We **couldn't** have known about this; nobody told us anything about it.
6. If you've been trying to lose weight, then you really **shouldn't** have eaten all that ice cream.
7. He **couldn't** have finished a 500-page book in a single day!
8. She never showed up. She **must** have forgotten about our appointment.
9. He broke two of the plates while washing the dishes. He **should** have been more careful.
10. They ate every bite of their dinner - they **must** have enjoyed the food.

Present Modal Verbs of Deduction and Probability Exercise

Check through the different uses.

TYPE	USE	MODAL VERBS	EXAMPLE
1	to express possibilities for the future	COULD, MAY, MIGHT	It may rain tomorrow.
2	to express certainty	CAN'T, COULDN'T, MUST	She can't be Irish.
3	for possible explanations	COULD, MAY, MIGHT	She could be Scottish.

A Look at the following phrases and write in which type you think they are. Then fill the gaps.

- TYPE
- 1 They (may/must)..... be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
 - 2 He (can/could)..... be French, judging by his accent.
 - 3 They (can't/may)..... still be out!
 - 4 With luck, tomorrow (can't/could)..... be a sunny day.
 - 5 You (can/might)..... be right but I'm going to check anyway.
 - 6 The exam (can't/might)..... be easy. You never know.
 - 7 It (may/can't)..... be true about a sauropod dinosaur living in Lake Télé in the Congo. It's impossible.
 - 8 Dave reckons she's from The States but I think she (can't/might)..... be from Scandinavia.
 - 9 I (can't/might)..... go to the party but I'm not sure yet.
 - 10 This (must/could)..... be the right answer but we'll have to check with your teacher to make sure.
 - 11 She (can't/could)..... steal things from shops. She's rich and famous.
 - 12 I really think Real Madrid (can't/could)..... lose the final of the King's Cup.
 - 13 She's been revising 10 hours a day for 3 weeks. She (could/must)..... be exhausted.
 - 14 Nobody's answering. They (can't/must)..... be out.
 - 15 He (can't/may)..... be from the USA. He doesn't speak English.

B Now write some examples of your own.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4





Answers

- 1 TYPE 1 They may be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
- 2 TYPE 3 He could be French, judging by his accent.
- 3 TYPE 2 They can't still be out!
- 4 TYPE 1 With luck, tomorrow could be a sunny day.
- 5 TYPE 3 You might be right but I'm going to check anyway.
- 6 TYPE 1 The exam might be easy. You never know.
- 7 TYPE 2 It can't be true about a dinosaur living in Lake Télé in the Congo. It's impossible.
- 8 TYPE 3 Dave reckons she's from The States but I think she might be from Scandinavia.
- 9 TYPE 1 I might go to the party but I'm not sure yet.
- 10 TYPE 3 This could be the right answer but we'll have to check with your teacher to make sure.
- 11 TYPE 2 She can't steal things from shops. She's rich and famous.
- 12 TYPE 1 I really think Real Madrid could lose the final of the King's Cup.
- 13 TYPE 2 She's been revising 10 hours a day for 3 weeks. She must be exhausted.
- 14 TYPE 2 Nobody's answering. They must be out.
- 15 TYPE 2 He can't be from the USA. He doesn't speak English.



Teacher's notes

Embedded question drill (indirect questions)

In this activity, groups of learners work together doing transformation drills (changing direct questions into embedded ones). The motivational factor is that once learners are happy with their performance, they then test learners in other groups, something learners tend to enjoy doing. The follow up activity gives learners a chance to have fun with embedded questions by asking the teacher 'taboo' questions.

Focus: Embedded questions

Level: Intermediate +

Time: First time 30 minutes. As revision: 5- 15 minutes.

Materials: One set of 'drill bits' per student.

Aim: To provide learners with an opportunity to practise the word order of embedded questions.

Procedure: *This procedure is for a class of nine learners, to make the instructions more transparent, but the activity can be done with any number of students.*

1. Prepare enough sets of **drill bits** for each learner (3 sets of drill bits A, 3 sets of drill bits B, and 3 sets of drill bits C). If you can, plastify them or glue them to card so you can use them again for revision or with other classes. It's a good idea to colour code them too (e.g. set A red, set B blue, set C yellow).
2. Demonstrate the activity by writing an example on the board and eliciting the answer. (e.g. 'Do you need any help? **Call me ...**' = Call me if you need any help.)
3. Put the learners into 3 groups (groups 1, 2 and 3). Give group 1 one set of **drill bits A**, group 2 one set of **drill bits B**, and group 3 one set of **drill bits C**.
4. Learners work together in their group, transforming the questions. Encourage your learners help each other. Tell them they will need to know the answers well as they will test the other groups, who have different questions. Monitor and clear up any problems.
5. Give out enough extra copies of the drill bits so that all learners have a set of drill bits each (for example, everyone in group 1 has their own set of drill bits A).
6. Put your learners into three new groups. Each new group is made up of one member of each original group (each group has one A, one B and one C)
7. Learners take turns showing a drill bit to the other two members of the group. The first learner to say the correct sentence wins the drill bit and keeps it. The learner with the most drill bits at the end of the activity is the winner.

Follow up: *The fact that this activity requires the teacher to share personal information with the class makes this activity very motivating for learners. However, you may wish to change some of the questions on worksheet 2 to make them more or less taboo, depending on your circumstances.*

1. Prepare enough copies of worksheet 2 for the class. Alternatively write appropriate questions on the board.
2. Have learners discuss which of the questions they think are the most taboo.
3. Tell learners that they can ask you any of the questions, but they must use indirect questions, and that the question must be grammatically correct. If it isn't, then the learner will have to answer the question.
4. You might like to invite learners to ask questions of their own once they have exhausted the questions on the worksheet/board. The activity can act as a spring board to a discussion on love, family or work. Be prepared to exploit any discussion by feeding in topic vocabulary and giving learner's language feedback.

Comments: You can use the **drill bits** as a warmer or filler for revision in future lessons. Once learners get the hang of the word order, you can concentrate on other areas such as contractions or intonation.

1 Embedded questions

Complete the following embedded questions. The first one (0) is an example.

0. **What does he look like?**
I've no idea what he looks like.
1. Do you need any help?
Call me
2. Where's Helen gone?
You've no idea **have you?**
3. When will Tony be back?
Do you happen to know ?
4. How much is it going to cost?
You don't know **do you?**
5. Will he be back soon?
You wouldn't happen to know **would you?**
6. How long will I have to wait?
Have you any idea ?
7. What are you talking about?
I don't know
8. What time does the bank close?
You couldn't tell me **could you?**
9. What do you mean?
I'm not really sure
10. Could you lend me some money until I get paid?
I was wondering
11. Where did Sam go?
You don't know **do you?**
12. What time is it?
Do you know ?

2 Question tags

Complete the following sentences with a tag.

could you? have you? would you? do you?

1. **You don't know** where she got her jacket from
2. **You've no idea** where helen is
3. **You wouldn't happen to know** how much it's going to cost
4. **You couldn't tell me** when she'll be back

Notice how the following question becomes more polite:

- Where is she? (direct)
- **Do you know** where she is? (indirect / polite)
- **You don't happen to know** where she is, **do you?** (very indirect / more polite)

Teacher's secrets

1 Taboo?

Work with a partner and decide which five questions you think are the most impolite to ask someone you don't know very well.

1. How old are you?
2. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
3. Have you got a boyfriend/girlfriend?
4. Are you married/divorced?
5. Have you got any children?
6. When did you have your first kiss?
7. When did you first fall in love?
8. Was it love at first sight?
9. How much do you weigh?
10. How long have you been doing your job?
11. Do you like your job?
12. How much do you earn?
13. Do you like your boss?
14. What's the worst thing about your job?

2 Question time

You are going to ask your teacher the questions above, but you must ask the questions using the phrases below. If your question isn't grammatically correct, then *you* will have to answer the question.

- I'd like to know ...
- Could you tell us ... ?
- What I really want to know is ...
- Would you mind telling us ...?

Fill in the correct prepositions

about – at – by - for – from – in – of – on – to - with

1. She learned Russian _____ the age of 45.
2. The book was written _____ Mark Twain.
3. I'll show you the picture _____ the palace.
4. We can only get to the camp _____ foot.
5. He reminds me _____ his old history teacher.
6. What are you talking _____ ?
7. _____ the end of next year we will have made over £ 100,000.
8. She always gets up early _____ the morning and goes to bed late _____ night.
9. I went to work _____ Tuesday but I didn't go _____ Friday.
10. You'll have to wait. He'll be with you _____ a minute.
11. Philip waited _____ her at the movie theatre.
12. He started learning English _____ 2005.
13. You have to pay _____ the tickets on the day you order them.
14. We are very proud _____ this company.
15. It's very kind _____ you to help us.
16. The old man suffered _____ a heart attack.
17. Please write _____ pencil.
18. It's _____ time you told him the truth.
19. The manager didn't take part _____ the discussion.
20. He's very good _____ telling jokes.
21. I'll see you _____ the conference
22. We sat down _____ the grass and ate our lunch.
23. My parents got married _____ the 1970s.
24. There's a good restaurant _____ the end of the street.
25. We usually have turkey _____ Thanksgiving.
26. I would like to travel _____ Italy next summer.
27. I took a plane _____ Munich to Rome.
28. I'd like to speak _____ the manager please.
29. I don't usually feel tired _____ the morning.
30. My mother is abroad so my dad is taking care _____ us _____ the moment.
31. Sonja gets _____ the seven o'clock bus in the morning.
32. She always looks _____ herself in the mirror.
33. I met Donna _____ a party _____ Friday night.
34. My friend always borrows money _____ me.
35. Daria's books are lying _____ the floor.
36. He arrived at the school building just _____ time.
37. The audience threw tomatoes _____ him.
38. Passengers are not allowed to use cell phones _____ airplanes.
39. He is responsible _____ what he does.
40. I'm sorry _____ the job you didn't get.
41. I'm very bad _____ mathematics.
42. We had to climb slowly _____ the hill.
43. He is always _____ time.
44. How many people are _____ your team?
45. A university is where you study _____ a degree.
46. Her next birthday will be _____ a Sunday.
47. The new factory is expected to go online _____ May.
48. Many of us eat _____ fork and spoon.
49. We have been searching _____ a web designer for a few weeks now.
50. The TV is _____ the corner of the room.

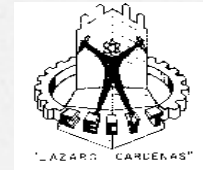
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ADVERBS OF MANNER AND MODIFIERS

PROFA: ROCÍO ARAMBURÚ CAHUE

ADVERBS

- o An adverb is a word that modifies adjectives
an other adverbs
- o They show how a thing is done
- o They normally end in “LY” and are preceded
by an adjective as a root
 - safe—— safely
 - terrible——terribly
 - easy —— easily
 - Careful— carefully

ADVERBS

- o Remember that an adjective describe the noun
 - She is a patient student

- Remember that adverbs describe the action
 - She is studying patiently
- * An adverb usually goes after the verb

Adverb differences

- o Some adverbs can look very similar to the Spanish word but has a very different meaning and are called “False Friends”
- o There are times that a final “LY” is not for a real adverb, but an adjective.
- o Actual(recent)—actually (adv. With out a doubt/ de hecho)
- o Friend (n)— friendly (adj)
- o Hard (adj) — hardly (adv/ almost nothing)

Irregular adverbs

- o There are some irregular adverbs you should always remember.
- o Good— well
- o Fast— fast
- o Hard— hard

EXERCISE 2

o Decide if you need an adjective or an adverb.

1. He is a _____ boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked_____. (hard)
3. She is a _____ girl. (quiet)
4. He isn't tired because he has _____worked. (hard)
5. She went to bed _____.(quiet)
6. He is not a good student, but he writes _____. (good)
7. You should speak more _____.(soft)
8. The children behaved _____.(bad)
9. The brave men fought _____.(brave)
10. They lived together _____(happy) ever after.
11. She looks _____.(pretty)
12. I don't know _____ where they live. (exact)