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**English Grammar in Use**

**Grammar Workbook**

**Form – 7**

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У зошиті подано систематизований матеріал з граматики, відповідно до чинної навчальної Програми з іноземних мов.

Матеріал представлений теоретичними та практичними блоками, а також тестами у кінці кожної граматичної теми, що допомагає перевірити отриманні знання з кожного розділу. У кінці зошита розміщено узагальнюючий тест, покликаний визначити рівень граматичної компетенції учнів наприкінці 7 класу. Зв'язок завдань із реальними життєвими ситуаціями, а також зручний формат і яскраве оформлення, - зроблять вивчення граматичного матеріалу більш легким та цікавим.

Зошит стане орієнтиром і добрим порадником для учнів загальноосвітніх шкіл і вчителів англійської мови.

* Поліщук К.М.

Старокостянтинівський РМК

 2015

 ***It’s a damp poor mind that can think of***

 ***only one way to spell a word.***

 ***Andrew Jackson***

***Dear friends,***

 Grammar is very important within the English language, since it is, in effect, the glue that holds the language together. With the use of incorrect grammar sentences can become meaningless and their message is unclear. This means that you aren’t able to communicate effectively and the person who is reading your work may well be quite confused as to your meaning.

 Having good grammar simply makes you look more intelligent, so it is important for everyone to spend a little time perfecting theirs.

 This workbook will help you to improve your grammar skills. After each lesson there are exercises, which help you to practice grammar. Exercises are connected with our life, so they will be interesting for you. After each lesson there is a grammar test. At the end of the workbook there is one more test to check your grammar skills at the end of the 7th form.

 We hope this workbook will be interesting and useful for you.

***The author***

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 **Past Simple**

**USE**

We use the past simple to describe completed actions and situations in the past.

*The train* ***arrived*** *at 9 o’clock yesterday.*

*John* ***passed*** *his driving test last month.*

 **past now/the present future**

**WORDS and EXPRESSIONS**

***Yesterday, last week, last year, last month etc.***

**FORM**

For all verbs except **be,** past simple form is the same for*I, you, he, she, it, we, you* and *they***.**

Mostregular verbs end in –**ed**- but not all of them!

**Spelling rules**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Affirmative** | **Negative** |
| **regular verbs** | base form +**ed**watch**ed**play**ed**wait**ed**look**ed** | **didn’t = did not+** base form**didn’t** watch**didn’t** play**didn’t** wait**didn’t** look |
| **verbs ending vowel+consonant+vowel** | stop – stopp**ed**travel – travell**ed****BUT** snow - snow**ed** | **didn’t** stop**didn’t** travel**didn’t** snow |
| **verbs ending –e** | danc**e** – danc**ed**lik**e** - lik**ed** | **didn’t** dance**didn’t** like |
| **verbs ending consonant + -y** | hurr**y** – hurr**ied**carr**y** - carr**ied** | **didn’t** hurry**didn’t** carry |

Many verbs have irregular past simple forms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Base form** | **Affirmative** | **Negative** |
| come | came | **didn’t** come |
| do | did | **didn’t** do |
| get | got | **didn’t** get |
| go | went | **didn’t** go |
| have | had | **didn’t** have |
| make | made | **didn’t** make |

***Exercises***

1. **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.**

**Example:** I liked *(like)* the film last night.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(tidy)* our rooms yesterday.
2. Tom and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(help)* the teacher yesterday afternoon.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(do)* a lot of homework last Friday.
4. My friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(go)* to London last Sunday.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(not go)* to the cinema last night.
6. Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(cook)* dinner last night.
7. Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(take)* a lot of photos last week.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *(not have)* breakfast this morning.
9. **Rewrite the sentences in the past simple.**

**Example:** We have a great time. We had a great time.

1. David gets a lot of homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. They come to school by bus. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I listen to the music, but I don’t like it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We play football yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They meet Kate at the concert. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He tells us about our new classmate. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. **Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| **go catch find give know put****write drink eat sing not have** |

 **Example:** It was my birthday yesterday.My uncle gave me 20 $.

1. Where’s my book? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it on the table, but now it isn’t there!
2. We were on holiday last week. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it on the table, but now it isn’t there!
3. This dog hasn’t got a home. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it in the street.
4. The test was easy. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the answers!
5. I didn’t walk to school this morning. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bus.
6. She was very hungry. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_five sandwiches and two biscuits!
7. It was a fantastic concert. The band played for three hours and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all my favourite songs.
8. The children were thirsty and they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lots of lemonade.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to eat breakfast this morning, so she was very hungry by lunch time.
10. We didn’t go to Spain on holiday this year. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Turkey.
11. **In this exercise you have to write questions. A friend has just come back from holiday and you are asking him about it.**

**Ex.** where/go? Where did you go?

1. how long / stay here? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. stay in a hotel? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. go alone? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. how / travel? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. what / do in the evenings? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. meet any interesting people? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Past Perfect**

**USE**

We use the Past Perfect for an action which was completed before a special point of time in the past.



We often use the Past Perfect together with the Simple Past. The action which was completed before the other action began is put into Past Perfect.



**FORM**

**Affirmative ( +)**

**had + past participle**

I **had (I’d)** play**ed** football.

Mary **had read** the book before she watched a film.

**Negative (-)**

**had not (hadn’t) + past participle**

 I **hadn’t** play**ed** football.

 Mary hadn’t read the book before she watched a film.

**Questions (?)**

 **Had** I play**ed** football?

 **Had** Mary **read** the book before she watched a film?

***Exercises***

1. **Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verb in brackets.**

**Ex.** Before Ken ran to Kerry's house, he had phoned (phone) him.

1. By the time the show began, all friends\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
2. When we came home, Frank\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ paint) the ceiling yet.
3. After Max\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(**finish) his breakfast, he left the flat.
4. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not/ read)the book, so she didn't understand the film.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(they/read) the instructions before they switched on the mobile phone?
6. The cat hid under the chair because the children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(to be) so loud.
7. What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(she/ find) before she ran away?
8. Before Emma laid the table, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have)a talk with her mother.
9. She told me that Frank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not/ tidy) his room.
10. **Complete the questions in Past Perfect Simple.**

**Ex.** (you / finish) Had you finished your homework before you went to the cinema?

1. (why / you / clean) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the bathroom before you bathed the dog?
2. (you / have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast before you came here?
3. (she / find) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a place to stay when she went to Boston?
4. (where / she / live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before she moved to Chicago?
5. **Make up the sentences using the words in brackets.**

**Ex.** I wasn’t hungry. (I / just / have / lunch) I had just had lunch.

1. Tom wasn’t at home when I arrived. (he / just / go / out) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We arrived at the cinema late. (the film / already / begin) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. They weren’t eating when I went to see them. (they / just / finish / their dinner) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I invited Ann to dinner last night but she couldn’t come. ( she / already / arrange / to do something else) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**PAST SIMPLE and PAST PERFECT**

* To talk about single action in the past we use ***past simple***.

This lamp is new. I **bought** it last week.

(NOT ~~I had bought it last week~~)

* We also use the ***past simple*** when one action comes immediately after another.

When the shot rang out, everyone threw themselves to the floor.

* To say that someone finished one action and then did something else, we use either ***when… had done*** or ***after…did/had done****.*

When Miranda had typed the message, she mailed it to Max.

After Miranda typed/had typed the message, she mailed it to Max.

(**NOT** ~~When Miranda typed the message, she mailed it to Max.)~~

* Sometimes the choice of ***past simple*** or ***past perfect*** makes a difference to the meaning.

When the boss arrived, the meeting began.

(= The boss arrived and then the meeting began.)

When the boss arrived, the meeting had begun.

(= The meeting began before the boss arrived)

When Max spoke, Miranda put the phone down.

(When Max started speaking,…)

When Max had spoken, Miranda put the phone down.

(=When Max finished speaking,…)

* We can use ***past perfect*** after **before** or **until**.

The printer went wrong before it printed / it had printed a single sheet.

We didn’t want to stop until we finished / we had finished the job.

***Exercises***

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the past perfect or the past simple tense.

**Ex.** Unfortunately, when we arrived at Samanta’s birthday party, all the guests had gone (go) home so we did not meet anybody.

1. I didn’t take a map with me so obviously I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get lost) in London.
2. I was really surprised when I heard that Steven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fail) his exams.
3. Marvin returned to his home town after 15 years and he could not believe how much it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(change)
4. I did not get any reply to my email so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(decide) to phone them.
5. I woke up almost half an hour late because I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(forget) to set my alarm clock.
6. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
7. I felt very tired when I got home, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) straight to bed.
8. Sorry, I’m late. The car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) down on my way here.
9. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Perfect or Past Simple

After Jim and Terry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their breakfast, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) their bags and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the river to fish. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) there before and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) some big fish. By 5 o’clock they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) any fish, so they decided to go home. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (promise) their mother to bring fish for dinner, so they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( look) for a shop where they could buy some but the shops \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (already/close). When they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tell) their mother that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the biggest fish they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ever/see) but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (escape).

Test. Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. I opened the fridge to find that someone \_\_\_\_\_\_ all my chocolate.
2. eat;
3. had eaten;
4. ate.
5. Julie was very pleased to see that John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
6. cleaned;
7. clean;
8. had cleaned.
9. When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the station, the train had already left.
10. arrive;
11. arrived;
12. had arrived.
13. William felt ill last night because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too many cakes.
14. had eaten;
15. eat;
16. ate.
17. I went to the library, then I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some milk and went home.
18. bought;
19. had bought;
20. buy.
21. I opened my handbag to find that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my credit card.
22. forgotten;
23. had forgotten;
24. forgot.
25. Last year Juan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all his exams.
26. passed;
27. had passed;
28. had pass.
29. We had already eaten when John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.
30. come;
31. had come;
32. came.
33. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the airport I discovered I had forgotten my passport.
34. get;
35. got;
36. had got.
37. Keiko\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ William last September.
38. met;
39. had met;
40. have met.
41. First I tidied the flat, then I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down and had a cup of coffee.
42. had sat;
43. had sit;
44. sat.
45. When I (get) to the airport I discovered I had forgotten my passport.
46. had got;
47. get;
48. got.

**TAG QUESTIONS**

You haven’t got a car, have you? It was a good film, wasn’t it?

Have you? and wasn’t it? are **question tags** (=mini questions which we put on the end of the sentence).

Tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true.

* Tag questions are made using an auxiliary verb (for example: **be** or **have**) and a subject pronoun (for example: **I, you, she**). Negative question tags are usually contracted:

It's warm today, **isn't** it (not 'is it not')

* Normally we use a positive question tag with a negative sentence:

|  |
| --- |
|  **Negative sentence + positive tag**Tom won’t be late, will he? It isn't cold, is it? |

 We use a negative question tag with a positive sentence:

|  |
| --- |
|  **Positive sentence + negative tag**Ann will be here soon, won’t she?They were very angry, weren’t they? |

* If the main clause has an auxiliary verb in it, you use the same verb in the tag question. If there is no auxiliary verb (in the present simple and past simple) use **do / does / did** (just like when you make a normal question).

**NOTICE** that we say aren’t I? (=am I not):

I’m late, aren’t I?

**Intonation**
Question tags can either be ‘real’ questions where you want to know the answer or simply asking for agreement when we already know the answer.

If the question tag is a **real question** we use **rising intonation**. Our tone of voice rises.
If we already **know the answer** we use **falling intonation**. Our tone of voice falls.

***Exercises***

1. Put a question tag on the end of each sentence.

**Ex.** Tom won’t be late, will he?

1. Ann’s on holiday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. You weren’t listening, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
3. Sue doesn’t like onions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
4. You’ve got a camera, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
5. You can type, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. Tom could help you, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. I’m too fat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
8. This isn’t very interesting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
9. They have to go home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
10. We often watch TV in the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
11. Kevin will come tonight, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
12. They are going home from school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
13. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
14. You have cleaned your bike, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
15. Peter played handball yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
16. Read the situation and then write a sentence with a question tag.

**Ex.** You are with a friend outside a restaurant. You are looking at the prices. It’s very expensive. What do you say? It’s very expensive, isn’t it?

1. You look out of the window. It’s a beautiful day. What do you say to your friend? It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You’ve just come out of the cinema with your friend. You both really enjoyed the film. You thought it was great. What do you say? The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom’s hair is much shorter. Clearly he has had his hair cut. What do you say to him? You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You are shopping. You are trying on a jacket. You look in the mirror: it doesn’t look very nice. What do you say to your friend?

 It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Test. Question Tags

1. She is collecting stickers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. isn’t she?
3. does she?
4. is she?
5. They aren’t on their way already,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. don’t they?
7. are they?
8. aren’t they?
9. I’m not the person with the tickets,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
10. am I?
11. aren’t I?
12. are I?
13. Julie isn’t an accountant,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
14. doesn’t she?
15. is she?
16. does she?
17. I like chocolate very much,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
18. don’t I?
19. aren’t I?
20. am I?
21. You aren’t from Brazil,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
22. aren’t you?
23. are you?
24. don’t you?
25. John’s a very good student,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
26. is he?
27. isn’t he?
28. doesn’t he?
29. She doesn’t work in a hotel, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
30. don’t she?
31. doesn’t she?
32. does she?
33. We live in a tiny flat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
34. do we?
35. doesn’t we?
36. don’t we?
37. She studies very hard every night,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
38. doesn’t she?
39. don’t she?
40. does she?
41. David and Julie don’t take Chinese classes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
42. do they?
43. don’t they?
44. does they?
45. You don’t like spicy food,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
46. don’t you?
47. aren’t you?
48. do you?

**MUST, MUSTN’T, NEED and NEEDN’T**

* (You) **must (do)** means that it is necessary that you do something:

You haven’t got much time. You **must** hurry.

You can tell Tom what I said but he **must** keep it a secret.

* (You) **mustn’t (do)** means that it is necessary that you do not do something:

The baby is asleep. You **mustn’t** shout. (=It is necessary that you do not shout)

You can tell Tom what I say but he **mustn’t** tell anybody else. (= It is necessary that he doesn’t tell anybody else.)

* (You ) **needn’t (do)** means that it is not necessary to do something:

You’ve got plenty of time. You **needn’t** hurry. (=It is not necessary

to hurry.)

I can hear you quite clearly. You **needn’t** shout. (= It is not necessary to shout.)

* Instead of needn’t you can use don’t/ doesn’t need to:
* You’ve got plenty of time. You **don’t need** to hurry.

**NOTE!** We say **‘don’t need to hurry’,** but **‘needn’t hurry’** (without to).

***Exercises***

1. **Complete the sentences. Use must, mustn’t and needn’t.**

**Ex.** Teachers **needn’t** wear suits for work, but their clothes must be neat and clean.

1. Students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use their mobile phones during the lessons.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_arrive on time for lessons. It's important not to be late.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eat lunch in the school canteen. Some students prefer to go home for lunch.
4. Students and teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be polite to each other.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_buy a coursebook, your teacher will give you one.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eat or drink in any of the classrooms.
7. Students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_take an exam at the end of the year. This shows how much they have learnt.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_study for my exam tomorrow. It's really important.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wear a swimming cap but some people do.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_run in the gym. It's dangerous.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exercise after a meal, or you'll be ill.
12. **Write a sentence with** **needn’t**.

**Ex.** Shall I do the shopping now? **(no/ this afternoon)**

 No, you needn’t do it now. You can do it this afternoon.

1. Shall I clean the windows today? **(no/ tomorrow)**

No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tomorrow.

1. Shall I type these letters now? **(no / later)**

No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Shall I go to the bank this morning? **(no/ this afternoon)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Complete the sentences with must, mustn’t or needn’t.**

**Ex.** We haven’t got much time. We **must** hurry.

 We’ve got plenty of time. We **needn’t** hurry.

1. ‘Do you want me wait for you?’ ‘No, it’s okay. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wait.’
2. Tom gave me a letter to post. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to post it.’
3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come if you don’t want to but I hope you will.
4. ‘What sort of house do you want to buy? Something big?’ ‘Well, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be big – that’s not important. But it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a nice garden – that’s essential.’
5. We have enough food at home so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_go shopping today.
6. This book is very valuable. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_look after it very carefully and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lose it.

**SHOULD / SHOULDN’T**

* We often use **should (do)** when we say what we think is good thing to do or the right thing to do.

‘Did you enjoy the film?’ ‘Yes it was great. You should go and see it.’

‘Should we invite Sue to the party?’ ‘Yes, I think we should.’

**‘You shouldn’t do something’** means that it is not good thing to do:

You’ve been coughing a lot recently. You shouldn’t smoke so much.

Tom shouldn’t drive really. He is too tired.

**Should** is not as strong as **must**:

You should stop smoking. (=It would be a good idea.)

You must stop smoking. (=It is necessary that you stop.)

* We often use **should** when we ask or give an opinion about something. Often we use **I think/ I don’t think / do you think?**:

**I think** the government should do something about the economy.

**I don’t think** you should work so hard.

‘**Do you think** I should apply for this job?’ ‘Yes, **I think** you should.’

* We also use **should** to say something is not ‘right’ or not we expect:

Those children shouldn’t be playing. They should be at school.

That motor-cyclist should be wearing a crash helmet.

***Exercises***

1. **Match the statements of advice.**
2. I’ve got a headache.\_\_\_ A) You shouldn’t sit so close to the TV.
3. I’m cold. \_\_\_ B) He shouldn’t stay up so late.
4. The game starts at three o’clock. \_\_\_ C) You should stay in bed.
5. He’s always tired in the morning. \_\_\_ D) You should put on a jumper.
6. I don’t feel well.\_\_\_ E) We should leave at two-thirty.
7. I want lose weight.\_\_\_ F) You should do some exercise.
8. **Read the sentences. Write should or shouldn’t.**

 **Ex.** If it’s rainy you should take an umbrella.

**1.** Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat so many lollipops. It’s bad for his teeth.

**2.** a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I drink hot tea if I have a sore throat?

 b) Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** They have a test tomorrow. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema . They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay at home and study!

**4.** Children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat lots of vegetables but they eat lots of sweets.

**5.** I have a party tonight. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I wear? A dress or a pair of trousers?

**6.** The doctor said: "\_ You \_\_\_\_\_ eat healthy food. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ eat fast food. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch so much TV. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk 1 hour a day. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink fruit juice and water.

 **III.**  **You are giving advice to a friend. Use should or shouldn’t.**

**Ex.** Your friend is always coughing because he smokes too much. Advise him to stop smoking. You should stop smoking.

1. Your friend has a bad toothache. Advise him to go to the dentist. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You friend rides his bicycle at night without lights. You think this is dangerous. Advise him not to do it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise him to learn a few words of Greek before he goes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **This time you give your opinion about something. Use I think / I don’t think…**

**Ex.** Tom has just been offered a job. You think it would be a good idea for him to accept it. I think Tom should accept the job.

1. You think it would be a good idea for all motorists to wear seat-belts. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You don’t think it would be a good idea for Jill and Sam to get married.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Your friend has a bad cold. Tell him that you think it would be a good idea for him to stay at home this evening. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Test. Modals**

1. It's a secret. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ tell anybody.

 **a )**mustn't;

 **b)** needn't;

 **c)** should.

 **2.** I want a new house. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ have a swimming pool but it must have a nice garden.

 **a)** mustn't;

 **b)** needn't;

 **c)** shouldn’t.

 **3.** You can type those letters later. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ do it now.

 **a)** mustn't;

 **b)** needn't;

 **c)** shouldn’t.

 **4.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_help your mother with housework.

 **a)** mustn’t;

 **b)** should;

 **c)** needn’t.

 **5.** You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always knock on the door before entering. This is a private office.

 **a)** mustn’t;

 **b)** should;

 **c)** needn’t.

 **6.** They've got a big garden with lots of flowers. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy flowers.

 **a)** mustn't;

 **b)** needn't;

 **c)** shouldn’t.

**7.** This book is great. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ read it.

 **a)** must;

 **b)** needn't;

 **c)** shouldn’t.

**8.** That model on the TV is too skinny. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat more, I think!

 **a)** must;

 **b)** should;

 **c)** need.

**9.** We can go by car, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wait for the bus.

 **a)** mustn’t;

 **b)** should;

 **c)** needn’t.

**10.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak German in the English lesson.

  **a)** mustn’t;

 **b)** shouldn’t;

 **c)** needn’t.

**11.** If your tooth is still hurting you tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist's.

 **a)** must;

 **b)** should;

 **c)** need.

**12.** This cake isn't for us. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat it.

 **a)** mustn’t;

 **b)** shouldn’t;

 **c)** needn’t.

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

**(myself/yourself etc.)**

1. The reflexive pronouns are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **singular** | *myself yourself (one person) himself/ herself/ itself* |
| **plural** | *ourselves yoursel****ves*** *(more than one person) themsel****ves*** |

We use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object are the same:

**Tom** cut **himself** while he was shaving. (**not** ‘Tom cut him’)

* I don’t want you to play for me. **I**’ll play for **myself**.
* **The old lady** sat in a corner talking to **herself**.
* Don’t got angry. Control **yourself**. (said to one person)
* If **you** want more to eat, help **yourselves**. (said to more than one person)
* The party was great. **We** enjoyed **ourselves** very much.

**NOTE!** We do not use ‘myself’ etc. after **bring/ take something with…**

I went out and **took** an umbrella with **me**. (not ‘with myself’)

1. We do not use ‘myself’ etc. after **feel/ relax/ concentrate**:
* **I feel great** after having a swim. (not ‘I feel myself great’)
* You must try and **concentrate**.
* It’s good to **relax.**

 We do not normally use ‘myself’ etc. after **wash/ dress / shave**:

* I got up, **shaved, washed and dressed**. (not ‘shaved myself’ etc.)

**BUT** we say: I dried myself.

**NOTE** how we use **meet:**

* What time shall we **meet**? (not ‘meet ourselves/ meet us’)
1. Study the difference between – ***selves*** and ***each other***:
* Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at **themselves**. (= Tom and Ann looked at Tom and Ann) but: Tom looked at Ann and Ann looked at Tom. They looked at **each other**.

You can use **one another** instead of **each other**:

* How long have you and Bill known **each other (or one another)?**
* Sue and Ann don’t like **each other (or one another**).
1. We also use ‘myself’ etc. in another way. For example:
* ‘Who repaired your bicycle for you?’ ‘Nobody. **I repaired it myself**.’

I repaired it myself = I repaired it, not anybody else. We use myself here to emphasise I.

Here are some more examples:

* I’m not going to do it for you. **You** can do it **yourself**.
* **Let’s** paint the house **ourselves**. It will be much cheaper.
* **The film itself** wasn’t very good but I liked the music.
* I don’t think Tom will get the job. **Tom himself** doesn’t think he’ll get it. (or ‘**Tom** doesn’t think he’ll get it **himself**.’)

***Exercises***

1. **Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronouns.**

Example: Robert made this T-shirt **himself**.

1. Lisa did the homework **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. We helped **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to some cola at the party.
3. Emma, did you take the photo by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?
4. I wrote this poem **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
5. He cut **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
6. The lion can defend **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
7. My mother often talks to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
8. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
9. Alice and Doris collected the stickers **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
10. **Complete these sentences using myself/yourself etc. with these verbs.**

|  |
| --- |
| **kick teach cut lock look after****hurt bum talk to blame** |

Example: Tom ~~cut himself~~ while he was shaving this morning.

1. Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. They couldn’t get back into the house. They had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.
3. It isn’t her fault. She really shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What a stupid fool I am! I could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
5. The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I’m trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish but I’m not making much progress.
7. He spends most of time alone, so it’s not surprising that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Don’t worry about us. We can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. **Complete these sentences with these verbs. These time, use myself etc. only where necessary.**

|  |
| --- |
| **dry concentrate feel enjoy****relax wash ~~shave~~ meet** |

**Example:** Tom is growing a beard because he doesn’t shaving.

* 1. I really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well today – much better than yesterday.
	2. He climbed out of the pool, picked up a towel and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	3. I tried to study but I just couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	4. Jack and I first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at a party five years ago.
	5. You’re always rushing about. Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more?
	6. It was a lovely holiday. We really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very much.
	7. I overslept this morning. I didn’t have time to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or have breakfast.
1. **Choose either a reflexive pronoun or "each other" for each question.**

**Example:** How long have Tom and Ann known each other?

1. There was an angry argument as the two sisters blamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the accident.
**2.** We took the wrong path and got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ completely lost.
**3.** How long have you and Sara known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
**4.** Do you give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presents at Christmas in your country?
**5.** Your brothers drink too much beer. They will make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill.
**6.** Your hair is beautiful, Kate said as the two sisters looked at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
**7.** The managers in this company are very selfish and only think of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
**8.** The couple sat in the corner during the party, talking to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about their problems.
2. **Answer these questions using myself / yourself etc.**

**Example:** ‘Who repaired the bicycle for you?’ ‘Nobody. I repaired it myself.’

1. ‘Who cut your hair for you?’ ‘Nobody. I cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
2. ‘Who told you Linda was getting married?’ ‘Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
3. ‘Does Mr Thomas have a secretary to type his letters?’ ‘No, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
4. ‘Do you want me to post that letter for you?’ ‘No, I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
5. ‘Can you clean the windows for me?’ ‘Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?’

**Test. Reflexive pronouns**

1. Harry cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while peeling an apple this afternoon.
	* 1. himself;
		2. yourself;
		3. herself.
2. We really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night. We thought it was going to be boring.
3. themselves;
4. yourselves;
5. ourselves.
6. How long have you and Sara known \_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. each other;
8. yourselves;
9. themselves.
10. Don't help him to cut up his food. He's seven now. Let him do it by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He can do it on his own.
11. himself;
12. herself;
13. yourself.
14. She taught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Italian using a book.
15. herself;
16. themselves;
17. himself.
18. Did you do this homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or did you get help?
19. myself;
20. herself;
21. yourself.
22. Your hair is beautiful, Kate said as the two sisters looked at \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
 **a)** each other;
 **b)** themselves;
23. yourselves.
24. We kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm around the fire.
25. themselves;
26. yourselves;
27. ourselves.
28. I feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ great after having a swim.
29. -;
30. myself;
31. ourselves.
32. The couple sat in the corner during the party, talking to \_\_\_\_\_\_ about their problems.
33. each other;
34. themselves;
35. -.
36. Melanie cut \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the finger when she was making a stew for dinner.
37. himself;
38. herself;
39. ourselves.
40. Did you pay for \_\_\_\_\_\_ when you went to New York or did the company pay?
41. yourself;
42. themselves;
43. -.

**ENOUGH and TOO**

1. The position of **enough**:

**Enough** goes ***after*** adjectives and adverbs:

You won’t pass the examination if you don’t work hard enough.

She can’t get married yet. She isn’t old enough.

**Enough** goes ***before*** nouns:

I’d like to go on holiday but I haven’t got enough money.

Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren’t enough chairs.

You can also use **enough** alone (without a noun):

I’ll lend you some money if you haven’t got enough.

1. After **enough** and **too** you can say for someone/ something:

 I haven’t got enough money for a holiday.

 This shirt is to big too big for me. I need a smaller size.

But we don’t usually say ‘enough / too… for doing something’. We use to+infinitive after **enough** and **too**. So we say ‘enough money to do something’,’ old enough to do something’, too young to do something’ etc.:

I haven’t got enough money to go on holiday.

She’s only sixteen. She isn’t old enough to get married. (or She’s too young to get married.)

Let’s get a taxi. It’s too far to walk.

There weren’t enough chairs for everyone to sit down.

The weather wasn’t nice enough to go swimming.

1. We say:

The food was so hot that we couldn’t eat it.

*And:* The food was very hot. We couldn’t eat it.

or we say: The food was too hot to eat. (without ‘it’)

Here are more examples like this:

That picture is too heavy to hang on the wall.

The water wasn’t clean enough to swim in.

***Exercises***

 I.**Fill in the correct word (too or enough).**

**Example:** I left the coffee for a minute to cool because it was too hot to drink.

**1.** He wasn't strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lift that heavy box.

**2.** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policemen in our town.

**3.** Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information to help me with this problem?

**4.** It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult to do for a little child.

**7.** I do not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much time to prepare dinner.

**8.** I didn't buy the car because it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

**9.** He didn't work hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.

**10.** My mum can't sleep because she drinks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much coffee.

**11.** She isn't old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to start driving.

**II.Complete these sentences using enough one of the following words.**

|  |
| --- |
| Big ~~old~~  warm well cups money qualifications room time |

**Example:** She can’t get married yet. She’s not old enough.

1. Tom would like to buy a car but he hasn’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. I couldn’t make coffee for everybody. There weren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Or shall I switch on the heating?
4. It’s only a small car. There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for all of you.
5. George didn’t feel to go to work this morning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I didn’t finish the examination. I didn’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Do you think I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to apply for the job?
8. Try this jacket on and see if it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you.
9. **Answer these questions using the words in brackets.**

**Example:** ‘Is she getting married?’ (not old enough)

No, she isn’t old enough to get married.

1. ‘Why can’t you talk to me now?’ (too busy) ‘I’m too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.’
2. ‘Let’s go to the cinema.’ (too late) ‘ No, it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cinema.’
3. ‘Why don’t we sit in the garden?’ (not warm enough)

‘It’s not\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

1. ‘Would you like to be a politician?’ (too nice)

‘No, I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

1. ‘Are you going on holiday this year?’ (not enough money)

‘No, I haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

1. ‘Shall we take a photograph?’ (too dark) ‘No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
2. ‘Did you hear what he was saying?’ (too far away)

‘No, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

1. ‘Can he make himself understood (in English)?’ (not enough English)

‘No, he doesn’t speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

1. ‘Does Harry work?’ (too lazy) ‘No, he’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
2. Make one sentence (using too or enough) from the two sentences given.

**Example:** We couldn’t eat the food. It was too hot. The food was too hot (for us) to eat.

1. I can’t drink this coffee. It’s too hot. This coffee is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.

The piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. I can’t wear this coat in winter. It’s not warm enough.

This coat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Don’t stand on that chair. It’s not strong enough.

That chair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Two people can’t sleep in this bed. It’s not wide enough for two people.

This bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Test. Enough and too**

1. Is there ............... bones in the fridge to feed two hundred dogs?
2. too;
3. enough.
4. Susan is strong .............. to carry these heavy bags.
5. too;
6. enough.
7. I can’t go to the disco because I’m ................... busy doing my new website.
8. too;
9. enough.
10. Philip isn’t ................. brave to kill a hen.
11. too;
12. enough.
13. Beata is .................... absent-minded to remember about everything.
14. too;
15. enough.
16. I’ve got .................. time to finish this exercise.
17. too;
18. enough.
19. Didn’t you prepare .................. many sandwiches?
20. too;
21. enough.
22. This soup is .................. salty.
23. too;
24. enough.
25. Nicole used .................. much pepper.
26. too;
27. enough.
28. My meal is warm .................. .
29. too;
30. enough.
31. Paul has got .................. money to buy Lamborghini.
32. too;
33. enough.
34. She bought .................. many flowers last week.
35. too;
36. enough.

**Much, many, little, few, a lot**

1. **Much many little few**

We use much and little with uncountable nouns:

**much time much luck little energy little money**

We use many and few with plural nouns:

**many friends many people few cars few countries**

1. **A lot (of) lots (of)**

We use a lot of/ lots of with uncountable and plural nouns:

 **a lot of luck lots of time**

 **a lot of people lots of books**

1. We use **much** and **many** mainly in negative sentences and questions:

We didn’t spend much money.

 Have you got many friends?

In positive sentences it is usually better to use **a lot (of).** **Much** is especially unusual in positive sentences:

We spend a lot of money. (**NOT** ‘we spend much money’)

There has been a lot of rain recently. (**NOT** ‘much rain’)

**BUT** we use **too much** and **so much** in positive sentences:

I can’t drink this tea. There’s too much sugar in it.

1. **Little / a little few/ a few**

Little and few ( without a) are negative ideas

* Hurry up! We’ve got little time. (=not much, not enough time)
* He’s not popular. He has few friends. (=not many, not enough friends)

We also use **very little** and **very few**:

We’ve got very little time.

He has very few friends.

**‘A little’** and **‘a few’** are more *positive ideas*. A little/ a few = some, a small amount or a small number:

* Let’s go and have a drink. We’ve got a little time before the train leaves. (=some time, enough time to have a drink)
* ‘When did you last see Tom?’ ‘A few days ago.’

**BUT ‘only a little’** and **‘only a few’** have a *negative meaning*:

* Hurry up! We’ve got only a little time.
* The village was very small. There were only a few houses.

***Exercises***

* + - 1. **Choose the right answer (much, many, a lot, a lot of, lots)**
1. We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oranges.
2. We don't have\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas, and we don't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fruit juice.
3. Do you have any cereal? Sure, there's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
4. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do you want? Six, please.
5. He's very busy; he has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work.
6. London has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful buildings.
7. They eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples.
8. I wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poems.
9. I have got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.
10. I visited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ European cities.
11. Were there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guests in the wedding? Yes, there were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Leila is popular. She's got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends. Nancy does not have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
13. She hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patience.
14. Bill spends\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time in front of the TV. He doesn't do any sport and he's getting fat.
15. There were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people waiting for the box office to open that we decided not to buy the tickets.
	* + 1. **Complete the sentences with little/ a little/ few/ a few.**

**Example:** I last saw Tom a few days ago.

1. We didn’t have any money but Tom had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. He doesn’t speak much English. Only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_words.
3. Nora’s father died \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
4. ‘Would you like some more cake?’ ‘Yes, please, but only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’
5. This town isn’t very well-known and there isn’t much to see, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourists come here.
6. I don’t think Jill would be a good teacher. She’s got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patience with children.
7. The cinema was almost empty. There were very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people there.
8. I have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water left. There's enough to share.
9. I have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good friends. I'm not lonely.
10. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. He can't read or write and he can hardly count.
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people she really trusts. It's a bit sad.
12. We've got\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time at the weekend. Would you like to meet?
13. Julie gave us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples from her garden. Shall we share them?
14. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ self-confidence. She has a lot of trouble talking to new people.
15. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ women politicians in the UK. Many people think there should be more.
	* + 1. **Complete the sentences. Use much**, **many**, **a lot of** **or** **lots**.

 **Example:** lot of apples a they eat - They eat a lot of apples.

 1. much rice how want do you? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. many sandwiches want you do how? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. pizza a lot people of like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. you have much don't time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. a lot of nice clothes has she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. John a lot of things has his bag in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. tea much don't I drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. much homework how do have you? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. sleep babies lot a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. writes a lot letters of Lisa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Test. Much, many, little, few**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ flour do we need for the recipe?
2. much;
3. many;
4. a lot of.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ people prefer to take their holidays in the summer.
6. a lot of;
7. much;
8. many.
9. Our new neighbour seems very nice but she talks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. much;
11. many;
12. a lot.
13. When he arrived in this country my grandfather didn't speak \_\_\_\_\_\_ English.
14. a lot of;
15. much;
16. many.

**5.** Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_ cherries left in the bowl?

 a) a lot of;

 b) much;

 c) many.

 **6.** I moved to this city recently so I don't know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people.

 a) many;

 b) much;

 c) a lot of.

 **7.**Bruno is happy. He didn't make very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in the English test.

 a) much;

 b) many;

 c) lot of.

**8.** They live in a very small flat because they have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

 a) little;

 b) a little;

 c) much.

9.At home, the kitchen was a pleasant place. There were always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers in a vase.

 a) a few;

 b) few;

 c) many.

1. 'Were you surprised ?'’\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.’

 a) few;

 b) little;

 c) a little.

1. I really need to see him. I've got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions to ask him.

 a) few;

 b) a few;

 c) a little.

1. 'How's your father?' ' \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better, thanks.'

 a) a few;

 b) a little;

 c) many.

**Test. Use of English**

* 1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?
		1. you was;
		2. are you;
		3. were you.
	2. They don't need any help. They can do it \_\_\_\_\_ .
		1. theirself;
		2. theirselves;
		3. themselves.
	3. It's wrong. You\_\_\_\_\_ do it.
		1. shouldn't to;
		2. needn't;
		3. shouldn't.
	4. When the police arrived, the criminals \_\_\_\_\_ escaped.

* + 1. were already;
		2. already;
		3. had already.
	1. Joe teachers.............................to drive a car.
		1. yourself;
		2. herself;
		3. himself .
	2. "Did you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_?" "Yes, I did."
		1. yourself;
		2. you;
		3. yourselves.
	3. He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_.
		1. a lot of luggages;
		2. much luggage;
		3. many luggages.
	4. As soon as I shut the front door I realised that I \_\_\_\_\_ my key in the house.
		1. had left;
		2. left;
		3. have left.
	5. Liz read the story, \_\_\_\_\_ she?
		1. didn't;
		2. don't;
		3. doesn't.
	6. They won't do that, \_\_\_\_\_?
		1. won't they;
		2. will they not;
		3. will they.
	7. He had done that before, \_\_\_\_\_ he?
		1. wouldn't;
		2. didn't;
		3. hadn't.
	8. You \_\_\_\_\_ come tomorrow if you have something else to do.
		1. don't need;
		2. needn't;
		3. mustn't.

**Resources**

1. **Oxford Learner’s Grammar. Oxford University Press.**
2. **Project 3.Home Study. Third edition. Oxford University Press.**
3. **Raymond Murphy. English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students. Cambridge University Press.**
4. **Solutions. Pre –Intermediate. Oxford University Press.**
5. [**www.perfect-english-grammar.com**](http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com)
6. [**www.myenglishpages.com**](http://www.myenglishpages.com)
7. [**www.esl-lounge.com**](http://www.esl-lounge.com)