



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Instrumente Structurale
2014-2020

Proiect cofinanțat din Fondul Social European prin Programul Operațional Capital Uman 2014-2020

Axa prioritară 6: *Educație și competențe*

Prioritatea de investiții 10.i: *Reducerea și prevenirea abandonului școlar timpuriu și promovarea accesului egal la învățământul preșcolar, primar și secundar de calitate, inclusiv la parcursuri de învățare formale, nonformale și informale pentru reintegrarea în educație și formare*

Obiectivul specific 6.4: *Creșterea numărului de tineri care au abandonat școala și de adulți care nu și-au finalizat educația obligatorie care se reîntorc în sistemul de educație și formare, inclusiv prin programe de tip a doua șansă și programe de formare profesională*

Obiectivul specific 6.6: *Îmbunătățirea competențelor personalului didactic din învățământul preuniversitar în vederea promovării unor servicii educaționale de calitate orientate pe nevoile elevilor și a unei școli inclusive*

Titlu proiect: *“Acces la programe de educație și formare profesională pentru tinerii și adulții din județul Dolj care au părăsit timpuriu școala (II)”*

Cod SMIS 2014+: 135712

MATERIALE DE EVALUARE/ MATERIALE DE PREDARE-ÎNVĂȚARE

DISCIPLINA

LIMBA ENGLEZA

Modulul M3

Program „A doua șansă” pentru învățământ secundar inferior

versiune finală

A.3.1 Organizarea, monitorizarea și evaluarea programului „A doua șansă” și a stagiilor de pregătire practică de 720 de ore

Nume și Prenume VASILE LAURA ALINA

Expert curriculum LIMBA ENGLEZA

Semnătura expertului

Luna SEPTEMBRIE 2022



Revision Exercises I

44 Look at the picture and write what each person is doing.



Father (1) .. *is cooking* .. (cook). John (2) (read). Jane (3)
 (eat) an apple. Mother (4) (sleep). Grandfather (5)
 (watch) TV. The dog (6) (lie) on the carpet. The girls (7)
 (play) with their dolls.

Now look at the above picture and ask and answer.

- (Mother / wear / blue jumper?) *Is Mother wearing a blue jumper?*
 (red jumper) *.. No, she isn't. She is wearing a red jumper.*
- (John / write / a letter?)
 (read / book)
- (Jane / eat / a banana?)
 (eat / apple)
- (Grandfather / listen / radio?)
 (watch / TV)
- (dog / sleep / on the chair?)
 (sleep / carpet)

Revision Exercises I

6. (Father / watch TV?)
 (he / sleep)

45 Fill in "he", "she", "it", "we", "you" or "they".

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| 1. You and John | .. you | 5. eyes | |
| 2. Sally and I | | 6. sister | |
| 3. Jane and Mary | | 7. pen | |
| 4. book | | 8. brother | |

46 Fill in the blanks and answer the questions as in the example :



1. .. Look at. *it!*
 Is it a book?
Yes, it is.



2. Look at
 Is he a teacher?



3. Look at
 Are they boys?



4. Look at
 Are they rabbits?



5. Look at
 Is it a pen?



6. Look at
 Is she a policewoman?



7. Look at
 Are they cats?



8. Look at
 Are they trees?

47 Ask and answer as in the example :



1. she / a doll?
Has she got a doll?
No, she hasn't.....
She's got a book....



2. they / a picture?

Revision Exercises I



3. the boy / a train?

.....



4. the cat / a mouse?

.....



5. the girl / an apple?

.....



6. the dog / a doll?

.....

48 Change to the plural.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. My cat is black. <i>Our cats are black.</i> | 6. I am tall. |
| 2. This dog is white. | 7. This clown is funny. |
| 3. He is an old man. | 8. This fox is brown. |
| 4. This is a fat cat. | 9. He is a good doctor. |
| 5. She is a good teacher. | 10. It is a book. |

49 Fill in "This", "These" or "That".

1. *This* .. is a basket. 

2. is a shark. 

3. are flowers. 

4. is a picture. 



50 Underline the correct word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This book is (my / <u>mine</u>). | 5. The black skirt is (her / hers). |
| 2. Mr Smith is (their / theirs) teacher. | 6. This is John's book. It is (his / her). |
| 3. This is (our / ours) house. | 7. This car is (their / theirs). |
| 4. (My / Mine) dog is black and white. | 8. Dr Black is (her / hers) doctor. |



51 Write "There is" or "There are" as in the example:

There are two pictures on the wall.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. two beds in the bedroom. | 6. four books in the bedroom. |
| 2. a table in the bedroom. | 7. two chairs in the bedroom. |
| 3. a vase in the bedroom. | 8. a dog in the bedroom. |
| 4. flowers in the vase. | 9. a cat in the bedroom. |
| 5. a telephone in the bedroom. | 10. two glasses on the table. |

Revision Exercises I

52 Fill in "some" or "any".

1. Are there *any* eggs in the fridge?
2. Is there cake left?
3. I have got pictures to show you.
4. Let's have ice-cream.
5. Is there bread on the table?
6. Let's buy cheese from the supermarket.

53 Ask and answer as in the example:



1. (write)
Can she write?
Yes, she can...



2. (play football)



3. (see)



4. (talk)

54 Write sentences as in the example:



1. He *is watering*..
the plants..



2. They



3. The cat



4. The boy



5. They



6. He

6. Simple Present

Usually



The monkey usually **eats** bananas.

Today



But today it is eating an apple.

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long form	Short form	
I work	I do not work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work	Does it work?
We work	We do not work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	They don't work	Do they work?

We use Simple Present for permanent actions.

Spelling

Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, o → es	Verbs ending in consonant + y → ies
I wash - he washes I go - he goes	I cry - he cries BUT I play - he plays

Time Expressions with Simple Present

Once a week	Every morning	Always	Never
Twice a week	Every year	Sometimes	At noon
Every day	Usually	Seldom	In the evening etc.

6. Simple Present

55 Write the third person singular.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I cook - He .. <i>cooks</i> .. | 4. They fly - It .. | 7. You like - He .. |
| 2. We study - He .. | 5. I read - She .. | 8. I do - She .. |
| 3. You teach - She .. | 6. I buy - He .. | 9. We walk - He .. |

56 Complete the sentences as in the example:

Long Form

- She .. *does not* .. speak Italian.
- They .. go to school.
- We .. swim very well.
- He .. watch TV every day.
- You .. live in England.

Short Form

- She .. *doesn't* .. speak Italian.
- They .. go to school.
- We .. swim very well.
- He .. watch TV every day.
- You .. live in England.

57 Write what these people "do" or "don't do".



study hard

ride a bicycle

swim very well

listen to the
radio

Penny



Bob



Don & Alice



You

- Penny *studies hard and swims very well but she doesn't ride a bicycle or listen ..
to the radio.*
- Bob ..
- Don and Alice ..
- I ..

6. Simple Present

58 Fill in the blanks with the verbs from the box below:

be - love - clean - have - meet - go - sleep - teach - learn - come

Mary (1) *is* a teacher. She (2) French. The children
(3) her and they (4) a lot from her. Mary
(5) home at 3:00 and (6) lunch. Then she
(7) for an hour. In the afternoon she (8) shopping or she
(9) her house. Sometimes she (10) her aunt and
(11) tea with her. Every Sunday she (12) her friends.

Short Answers

Do you they work?	Yes, I / we they do.	No, I / we they don't.
Does he / she it work?	Yes, he / she it does.	No, he / she it doesn't.

59 Complete the questions, then answer them as in the example:

1. *Do* the girls like football? No, *they don't*.
2. Jim eat beefburgers? Yes,
3. you go to school? Yes,
4. she drink lemonade? No,
5. he help his mother? No,
6. they walk to school? Yes,
7. fish live in the water? Yes,
8. your dog sleep in your bedroom? No,
9. you like bananas? No,
10. Ann and Mary visit their grandparents? Yes,

60 Write sentences as in the example:

1. Beth eats oranges. (bananas) *She doesn't eat bananas.*
2. Paul likes walking. (running)
3. They usually go to a disco. (restaurant)
4. Peter works in his office. (bedroom)
5. They drink water. (Coca-Cola)

6. Simple Present

Simple Present with Adverbs of Frequency

She	sometimes always usually	comes early. travels by train.
He is	often seldom never	late.



It's Friday afternoon. Mrs West is cleaning the house. She **always cleans** the house on Friday afternoon.

61 Match the adverbs with the time expressions.

always usually often sometimes seldom never

1. every morning
2. once a year
3. every day
4. not at all
5. once a month
6. once every 10 years
7. twice a week
8. every Sunday



62 Write what they usually do and what they're doing today.

Usually



1. ... He usually sleeps in his bed...

Today



2. ... But today he is sleeping on the sofa...



3.



4.

6. Simple Present

64 Put the verbs in brackets into the Simple Present or Present Cont.



Today (1) *is* (be) Sunday.
My sister (2)
(paint) a picture at the moment. My
brothers (3) (ride)
their bicycles in the garden now.
They (4) (wear)
their new jackets. I often
(5) (read) a
magazine on Sundays, but today I
(6) (write) a
letter to my cousin, Anna. She often
(7) (send)

me letters. Anna (8) (want) to be a doctor. Sometimes my mother
(9) (ask) me what I (10) (want) to be, but I (11) (not/know).

65 You sent a letter to Paula. This is her reply. Write the questions you asked her.

114, Park Lane,
Harrow,
Middlesex.
13th March, 2003.

Dear Sue,

Thanks for your letter. I work in a school. I am a teacher. I live in a big house with my parents and I have one sister. She is fifteen years old. I have also got a pet dog. Its name is Benny.

I like reading and sometimes I like going to the cinema. I like music a lot. My favourite pop star is Kylie.

Please write soon.

Yours, Paula

6. Simple Present

1. ... *Where do you work?*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

66 Put the verbs into the Simple Present or Present Continuous.



It (1) *is* ... (be) Saturday afternoon and my sister and I (2) (be) at my friend's party. Some children (3) (dance) in the sitting-room now. My friend (4) (open) a present at the moment. Two children (5) (eat) chocolate cake, and three children (6) (play) a game. I often (7) (go) to parties because I (8) (have) a lot of friends. But I (9) (not/go) to parties on Sundays because I always (10) (visit) my grandparents on Sundays.

6. Simple Present

67 Choose a time expression from the box for each sentence.

now - on Fridays - always - at the moment - every night

1. My father is listening to the radio *at the moment*
2. I have toast for breakfast.
3. We watch the 9 o'clock news
4. My brother is doing his homework
5. My mother goes to the supermarket
6. I read a book or a magazine in bed
7. My grandmother sends me a birthday present.
8. My brother is playing football
9. At school we have our history lesson
10. My father buys a newspaper from the shop near his office.

68 Put the verbs into the Present Continuous or Simple Present.

1. Listen! The birds ... *are singing* ... (sing) in the garden!
2. I often (buy) fruit from the greengrocer's.
3. My mother (drink) tea now.
4. Look at Tom and Jim! They (walk) up the hill.
5. That man (laugh) at the moment.
6. The cat (play) with a ball now.
7. We always (wear) warm clothes in winter.
8. He often (eat) a sandwich at lunchtime.

69 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. She .. <i>drinks</i> .. milk every morning.
A) drinks B) is drinking C) drink | 6. John to school now.
A) walks B) is walking C) walk |
| 2. We to the park now.
A) goes B) are going C) go | 7. My cat usually by the fire.
A) sleep B) is sleeping C) sleeps |
| 3. The woman swimming now.
A) goes B) is going C) go | 8. I a letter at the moment.
A) write B) am writing C) is writing |
| 4. She often her red dress.
A) wears B) is wearing C) wear | 9. They in a restaurant every Sunday.
A) eats B) are eating C) eat |
| 5. Look! The cat up the tree.
A) climbs B) is climbing C) climb | 10. Mother always the grass.
A) cuts B) cut C) is cutting |

6. Simple Present

70 Put the verbs into the Simple Present or Present Continuous.

It's Sunday at Ann's house.

Helen: Where (1) ... *is* ... (be) David?

Ann: He (2) (clean) his bicycle. He usually (3) (play) basketball on Sundays, but today he (4) (not/want) to play basketball.

Helen: (5) (be) your father in the garden now?

Ann: Yes, he (6) (cut) the grass. He (7) (not/like) long grass. He often (8) (say) that he (9) (want) a perfect garden! I usually (10) (help) him, but now I (11) (learn) some French verbs.

Helen: Why?

Ann: Because I (12) (not/know) them and we always (13) (have) a test on Monday morning!

71 Put the verbs into the Simple Present or Present Continuous.

Sarah usually (1) ... *goes* (go) swimming every Saturday but this Saturday it (2) (be) her birthday. She (3) (like) chocolate cake so her sister (4) (make) one for her now. Her mother (5) (cook) food at the moment and her father (6) (do) the shopping. Sarah (7) (want) everything to be nice for her party. Now she and her brother (8) (make) hats for the children. They always (9) (have) a good time at parties. They (10) (sing) and (11) (dance) a lot and (12) (play) their favourite games.

Guessing Game 11

Your teacher divides the class into two groups and chooses a leader. Your teacher whispers into the leader's ear what he/she often does (e.g. Teacher: "I often drive a car."). The groups in turn try to guess what the teacher often does by asking the leader questions.

Group A S1: Does he often play tennis?

Leader: No, he doesn't.

Leader: No, he doesn't.

Group A S2: Does he often drive a car?

Group B S1: Does he often play the guitar?

Leader: Yes, he does.

Group A gets 1 point. The group with the most points is the winner.

7. The Imperative

7. The Imperative

Please help me!



Let's clean the car!



Stop fighting!



We use the Imperative when we tell one or more persons to do something.

72 Match the following with the pictures:

Open the window, please!

Drink your milk!

Sit down, please!

Let's go into the shop!

Let's play in the garden!

Be quiet, please!

Please don't walk on the grass!

Don't wake up the baby!

Don't smoke in your bedroom!

Sit down, please!

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



8. Prepositions of Place

- 73** Look at the picture and read the text. Then cover the text and try to answer the questions that follow it.



The old man is sitting **beside** the old woman. The young woman is sitting **opposite** them. They are all sitting **by** the fireplace. There is a picture **above** the fireplace and a vase with flowers **below** the picture. There is a pram **behind** the woman. The pram is **in front of** the man. He is lifting the baby **up**. A young man is coming **through** the door-way **into** the living-room. There is a small table **in** the room and **on** the table there is a

goldfish bowl. There is a goldfish **in** the bowl. A cat is **near** the bowl. The cat is putting its paw **into** the bowl. He is trying to take the fish **out of** the bowl. A little girl is going **up** the stairs and a dog is coming **down** the stairs. A boy is sitting **at** his desk. He is doing his homework.

- Where is the old man sitting? *Beside the old woman.*
- Where is the young woman sitting?
- Where are they all sitting?
- Where is the picture?
- Where is the vase?
- Where is the pram?
- Where is the man?
- What is the man doing with the baby?
- Where is the young man going?
- Where is the goldfish?
- Where is the cat?
- Where is the cat putting its paw?
- What is the cat trying to do?
- Where is the dog going?
- Where is the little girl going?
- Where is the boy sitting?

B. Prepositions of Place

- 74 Look at the picture and read the text. Then cover the text and try to answer the questions that follow it.



There is a boy **between** the two girls. There is a cat **under** the tree and a bird is flying **over** the cat's head. There are some birds **among** the leaves of the trees. A cyclist is going **along** the street and an old man is walking **across** the street.

1. Where is the boy? *Between the two girls.*
2. Where is the cat?
3. Where is the bird?
4. Where are the birds?
5. Where is the cyclist going?
6. Where is the old man walking?

- 75 Look at the picture and fill in: "in", "beside", "behind", "into", "out of", "under", "in front of" or "on".



Two boys are playing with a ball 1) *in* .. the swimming pool. The old lady is sitting 2) the pool. There is a man reading a book 3) her. There is a small round table 4) the man. There is some Coca-Cola 5) the table and a little dog 6) the table. A young man is diving 7) the pool and an old man is coming 8) the pool.

8. Prepositions of Place

- 76 Look at the picture and fill in: "across", "along", "in front of", "near", "out of", "opposite" or "between".



There are some cars parked

- 1) ... *along* ... the street.
- Lots of people are waiting
- 2) the bank. A policeman is helping an old lady
- 3) the street. A woman is getting
- 4) a car which is parked
- 5) two motorbikes
- 6) the bank. There are some children standing
- 7) the car.

- 77 Look at the pictures and fill in: "through", "on", "above", "in", "beside", "over" or "into".



Sam is sick and he is lying

- 1) ... *in* ... bed
- 2) hospital. His friends Sue and Tom are visiting him. Sue is sitting
- 3) the bed and Tom is standing
- 4) the bed. There is a picture
- 5) Sam's bed. Sam is putting his hands
- 6) his mouth because he is coughing. A nurse is coming
- 7)

the door 8) the room. It's time for Tom and Sue to leave.

8. Prepositions of Place

78 Look at the picture and fill in: "above", "behind", "over", "on", "under", "at", "out of", "near" or "down".



Tom is sitting 1) *on* a rug 2) his bed. His mother is standing 3) the door shouting at him. His clothes are all 4) the bed. There are empty bottles of Coca-Cola 5) the table 6) his bed. His toys are 7) the floor 8) the chair and his books are 9) the bed. The poster 10) his bed is falling 11) His socks are hanging 12) the drawer.

His room is a mess and his mother is very angry.

Game 12

Look at the picture of the living-room in exercise 73 page 49.

Your teacher will ask a student to come to the front of the class. He / she will be the leader of the game. The leader must put the cat somewhere in the living-room. (e.g. The cat is under the table). Then the teacher divides the class into two groups. The groups ask the leader questions in turn until they find the cat. The winning group is the one which finds out where the cat is.

Group A S1:	Is the cat on the sofa?
Leader:	No, it isn't.
Group B S1:	Is the cat behind the sofa?
Leader:	No, it isn't.
Group A S2:	Is the cat under the table?
Leader:	Yes, it is.

Group A wins. Now the teacher can choose another leader and you can play the game again.

Pre-Test 2 (Units 1-10)

A Complete the questions and the short answers.

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1 | you like Coke? | Yes, |
| 2 | Father go to work in the morning? | Yes, |
| 3 | they do their homework in the morning? | No, |
| 4 | she go to the zoo every day? | No, |
| 5 | she visit Grandmother at the weekends? | Yes, |
| 6 | John drive a car? | Yes, |
| 7 | you like snakes? | No, |
| 8 | you help your father? | No, |
| 9 | she watch TV every day? | Yes, |
| 10 | they play in the morning? | No, |

B Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

Mr Brown 11) (work) in a school. He 12) (teach) English. Sometimes he 13) (go) to work on Saturdays, too. He 14) (like) his job and he 15) (be) a good teacher. His students 16) (love) him.

C Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

John 17) (ride) a bike well but he 18) (not/ride) a horse. His sister 19) (be) good at horse-riding. She 20) (go) riding every day. She 21) (have) a white horse. Its name 22) (be) Snowy.

D Fill in the correct preposition.

23) Sundays the children get up 24) 10 o'clock. 25) the morning they watch TV and they usually go to the park 26) the afternoon.

E Fill in the correct preposition.

Mandy goes to school 27) 8 o'clock and comes home 28) 2 o'clock. She does her homework 29) the afternoon. 30) the evening she watches TV.

Pre-Test 2

F Fill in: How much or How many.

- 31 coffee do you want?
 32 fish are there
 in the bowl?
 33 meat is there
 in the fridge?
 34 tables are there
 in the classroom?
 35 sugar do you want
 in your tea?
 36 jam is there in the jar?

- 37 students are
 in your class?
 38 Coke is there in the b
 39 cats are there in the ga
 40 monkeys are
 at the zoo?
 41 bottles are
 in the cupboard?
 42 money do you

G Change to the plural.

43 This is a monkey.

44 That is a sheep.

45 It is a record.

46 She is a nurse.

47 That is a tooth.

48 He is a policeman.

49 It is a church.

50 This is a goose.

H Look at the picture and fill in: on, above, in, beside or into.



John is 51) hospital. He is 52) bed because he
 is very ill. There is a poster on the wall 53) his bed and 54)
 the bed there is a bedside table. There's a jug of water
 55) the table. There are magazines 56) his
 bed. His mother is coming 57) the room now to visit him.

I Look at the picture and fill in: **next to**, **on**, **at** or **near**.



Mark is in his bedroom. It is very untidy. His mother is standing **58)** the door and she is angry. His toys are **59)** the floor. There are books **60)** the bed. His clothes are **61)** a chair **62)** the lamp. **63)** the window there is a small table and Mark's records are **64)** it. His mother wants him to tidy his room. He isn't very happy.

J Put the verbs into the present simple or the present continuous.

John usually **65)** (**go**) to the park every Sunday but today it **66)**
 (**be**) Christmas Day. He **67)** (**like**) Christmas
 dinner and his mother **68)** (**cook**) it at the moment. He **69)**
 (**play**) with his new toys in the living room and his father **70)**
 (**watch**) television now. His sister **71)** (**help**)
 his mother in the kitchen. They always **72)** (**have**) fun at Christmas.

K Put the verbs into the present simple or the present continuous.

Ann: Where is John?

Sally: He **73)** (**wash**) the car. He usually **74)**
 (**play**) football on Saturdays, but today he **75)**
 (**not/want**) to play.

Ann: Is your mother in the kitchen now?

Sally: Yes, she **76)** (**cook**) dinner. I usually **77)**
 (**make**) the dinner on Saturdays but I **78)**
 (**go out**) now.

Ann: Where?

Sally: I **79)** (**go**) to my grandmother's. I always **80)**
 (**visit**) her at the weekend.

Pre-Test 3 (Units 1-15)

A Father is telling his son what he must or mustn't do. Fill in the blanks with **must** or **mustn't**.

- 1 You forget to do your homework.
- 2 You drink your milk.
- 3 You be late home.
- 4 You be so noisy!
- 5 You remember to feed the dog.
- 6 You leave your room untidy.
- 7 You wash your hands before you eat dinner.
- 8 You fight with your sister.
- 9 You help your mother.
- 10 You visit your grandmother.

B Write questions and answers.



- 11 the boy/go to the dentist's
(like)
- (No, hate)



- 12 Annie/do the housework
(like)
- (No, not like)



- 13 the children/play with their toys
(like)
- (Yes, love)



- 14 the girls/go to the beach
(like)
- (Yes, like)

C Complete the sentences using "be going to" or the present continuous.



15 (play/football)

.....



16 (play/football)

.....



17 (clean/the windows)

.....



18 (clean/the windows)

.....



19 (make/a cake)

.....



20 (make/a cake)

.....



21 (feed/the baby)

.....



22 (feed/the baby)

.....

D Fill in the blanks with: **is, are** or **were**.

It 23) Saturday today. The children 24) at home. They
 25) at school yesterday.

E Fill in the blanks with: **is, are** or **were**.

It 26) four o'clock. The children 27) in the kitchen now.
 They 28) at school three hours ago.

Pre-Test 3

F Complete the sentences with: **has got** or **had**.



29 (he/a balloon)

.....



30 (he/a balloon)

.....



31 (she/a bag)

.....



32 (she/a bag)

.....



33 (the girl/a glass of milk)

.....



34 (the girl/a glass of milk)

.....



35 (the dog/a bone).

.....



36 (the dog/a bone)

.....

G Fill in: **at**, **on** or **in**.

Today is Saturday. I don't go to school 37) Saturdays. I get up 38) eleven o'clock 39) the morning and I watch TV. I eat lunch 40) noon and 41) the afternoon I always visit my grandmother. 42) Saturday evening Dad always takes us to the cinema.

H Fill in: **at**, **on** or **in**.

Today is Easter Day. We have fun 43) Easter. 44) Easter Sunday we wake up early and we give each other chocolate eggs. 45) 9 o'clock 46) the morning we go to church. We always have a lovely dinner 47) Easter Day and we usually visit our grandmother 48) the afternoon.

I Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 49 David (wash) the car at the moment.
 50 My sister (eat) her dinner now.
 51 I always (do) my homework in the evening.
 52 Mother usually (go) to the cinema at the weekend.
 53 John (tidy) his room now.
 54 They usually (go) on holiday in August.
 55 Jane always (go) to bed early.
 56 Today Tom (go) to the beach.
 57 Father usually (sleep) on Saturday afternoon.
 58 At present he (write) a letter.
 59 I (go) to the gym on Saturdays.
 60 We usually (wake up) at seven o'clock.

J Fill in the right word from the box.

mine, your(s), his, hers, its, ours, theirs, her, their

- 61 The radio is (Tom)
 62 When is birthday? (you)
 63 This book is (I)
 64 house is big. (Peter and Sue)
 65 These pens are (Mandy and I)
 66 These flowers are (Mother)
 67 hair is very long. (Jane)
 68 That is bone. (dog)
 69 Are these magazines? (you)
 70 That car is (Sally and Tom)

K Fill in: **Is, Are, Do or Does.**

- 71 you like eating chocolate?
 72 you thirsty?
 73 you going home now?
 74 he go to school in the morning?
 75 he in bed now?
 76 they come from England?
 77 you going swimming now?
 78 he like Anne?
 79 that a penguin?
 80 you go to work every day?

UNIT

1



Mr Jones's shop sold food. Mr Jones and a young man worked there. The young man's name was George.

A man came into the shop on Monday. He was a funny man. Mr Jones was in the office. It was behind the shop. The funny man looked at George and said, "I want a small table, please."

George said, "We don't sell tables in this shop. We sell food."

The man smiled and answered, "A small, brown table." He took a picture out of his bag and showed it to George. It was a picture of a small, brown table.

George put his mouth near the man's ear and said, "We do not have tables in this shop! Food! Not tables!"

The man smiled and answered, "That's good. Thank you." Then he sat down on a chair and waited.

George was not happy. He went into the office and spoke to Mr Jones. Then he and Mr Jones came out again.

Mr Jones was angry. He looked at the man and said, "What do you want?"

The man smiled and answered, "I want a loaf of brown bread, please. Haven't you got any bread in your shop?"

Mr Jones said, "Yes, we have." He looked at George, and then he went and got a loaf of brown bread from a big box and gave it to the man.

UNIT 1

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Did Mr Jones work in George's shop?
a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did.
- 2 Who worked in Mr Jones's shop?
a) A funny man did. b) George did.
- 3 Did the shop sell tables, or food?
a) It sold food. b) It sold tables.
- 4 Did the funny man ask George for some food?
a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did.
- 5 Did the funny man ask George for a table?
a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did.
- 6 Did George show him a table?
a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did.
- 7 Whose office did George go into then?
a) Mr Jones's. b) The funny man's.
- 8 Did Mr Jones speak to the funny man?
a) No, he didn't. b) Yes, he did.
- 9 Was Mr Jones happy, or angry?
a) He was angry. b) He was happy.
- 10 Did the funny man ask Mr Jones for a table, or some food?
a) A table. b) Some food.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

Mr Jones sold (~~food~~tables and chairs) in his shop. His shop was (~~behind~~in front of) his office. A (~~funny~~young) man worked in the shop too. (~~A~~The) funny man came into the shop on Monday; He asked (~~George~~Mr Jones) for a (~~chair~~table). Then he showed George a (~~picture of a table~~table). George (~~did not sell~~sold) the funny man a small, brown table. The funny man (~~smiled~~was not happy). He sat down and (~~waited~~was angry). Then (~~George~~the funny man) brought Mr Jones out of ~~the~~ (~~office~~shop). Mr Jones (~~smiled~~was not happy). The funny man asked him for a (~~loaf of brown bread~~small, brown table), and Mr Jones gave (~~him~~a big box/it to him).

Exercise 3

Use *a/an* when we can count a thing, and *some* when we cannot. Use *an* only when the next word begins with *a, e, i, o, or u*, or an *h* which is not pronounced (e.g. *an hour*).

Look at these pictures. Put *a, an, or some*, in the empty places:



1 George is eating ... meal. He is putting ... food in his mouth with ... fork.



2 Now George is putting ... butter on his bread with ... knife.



3 This is ... loaf of bread. There is ... cheese near it.



4 This is ... egg. It is in ... water.



5 This is ... glass. There is ... milk in it.



6 There is ... tea in this cup. There is ... spoon in it.



7 This is ... cup too. There is ... coffee in it.



8 This is ... picture of ... table.



Gladys was at school in a small, quiet town in England. She was sixteen years old, and her father and mother were poor, and their house was very small.

Maisie was Gladys's friend. She went to that school as well. Gladys said, "Maisie, I'm going to find a very rich man and I'm going to marry him. Then I'm going to have a beautiful house and a large garden, and a lot of clothes, and a lot of money."

Maisie smiled and said, "Where are you going to find a very rich man, Gladys? There aren't any in our town."

But Gladys was a very pretty girl. Her eyes were blue, and her hair was black and soft. She went to London, and then she went to America. She found a tall, very rich man there, and she married him. She was twenty-two years old then.

Then she and her husband went to England. They went to Gladys's old house, and Maisie came there.

Gladys said, "I've married a very rich man, Maisie, and I've got a beautiful house and a large garden and four gardeners. And I've bought a lot of clothes and I have money as well. My husband's got a plane too, and he flies it!"

Maisie said, "A lot of people have got planes and fly them, Gladys."

"In their house?" Gladys asked.

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Were Gladys's father and mother rich?
a) No, they were not. b) Yes, they were.
- 2 Did Gladys want to work in her small, quiet town?
a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.
- 3 Who did Gladys want to marry?
a) A rich man. b) A tall man.
- 4 Were there any very rich men in Gladys's town?
a) No, there were not. b) Yes, there were a lot. c) Yes, there were some.
- 5 Did Gladys marry in London, or in America?
a) In London. b) In America.
- 6 Was her husband a short man?
a) No, he was tall. b) Yes, he was.
- 7 Where did Maisie see Gladys again?
a) In America. b) In London. c) In their small town.
- 8 Whose house did they meet in?
a) Gladys's old house. b) Maisie's house.
- 9 Who flew the plane in this story?
a) Gladys did. b) Gladys's husband did.
- 10 Where did he or she fly it?
a) In the garden. b) In the house.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

Gladys's school was in a (*city/town/village*). (*and/but*) Maisie's was in a (*city/town/village*). Gladys lived in a (*big/small*) house. She had (*black/blue*) eyes, (*and/but*) she was (*beautiful/not beautiful*). She went to America (*after/before*) she went to London. She married a man in (*America/London*). Then she went back to England (*with/without*) her husband. She met Maisie there. (*Gladys/Maisie*) had a very rich husband now. He had (*a plane/two planes*). (*A lot of people/He*) flew (*it/them*) in their house.

UNIT 2

Exercise 3

We use the *have/has done* tense—the present perfect (e.g. *has been, have opened*) when the result of the action is still there; but we use the *did* tense — the past simple (e.g. *saw, opened*) when it is not, or when the time at which it happened is given.

Look at these examples:



Gladys has opened the window. Look! It is open.



Gladys opened the window at 2 o'clock, but now she has shut it. Look! It is shut.

Put *bought, has bought, came, has come, went, has gone, married, has married, sold* or *has sold*, in the empty places:



1 Gladys isn't here now. She ... to America.



2 This is America. Gladys ... here in 1981, and now she ... a tall, rich man.



3 Gladys ... to America in 1981, but now she ... back to England. She is saying, "This is Tom. We ... in America in 1982."



4 Tom ... this car from a man in January, but now he ... it to a lady. It isn't his now.



Alan Smith's father bought him a small shop, and Alan sold milk, butter, cheese, eggs and other things in it. His shop was in a small town, and it was open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday morning, but it was shut on Sunday afternoon and on Monday.

Alan went to some farms on Monday and bought their best butter and cheese and eggs from the farmers, but he bought his milk in the town. A truck brought it to his shop in the morning. Alan and his wife worked in the shop, and they sold a lot of their food, because it was good and clean.

A fat woman came into the shop on Saturday. She bought some eggs and some butter, and then she said to Alan's wife, "Your eggs and your butter are dear today. Why are Saturday and Sunday dearer than Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday?"

Alan's wife was unhappy. She looked at the fat woman, and then she looked at Alan, but she did not give an answer. Then Alan smiled and said, "Our food is not dearer on Saturday and Sunday! It is cheaper on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday!"

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Was Alan's shop open on Monday?
a) No, it wasn't. b) Yes, it was.
- 2 Was Alan's shop shut on Saturday?
a) No, it wasn't. b) Yes, it was.
- 3 Was Alan's shop open or shut on Sunday morning?
a) It was open. b) It was shut.
- 4 Who sold Alan cheese?
a) His father did. b) The farmers did.
- 5 Who brought Alan's butter to his shop?
a) A man in a truck did. b) Alan did.
- 6 Who brought milk to Alan's shop?
a) A man in a truck did. b) Alan did.
- 7 Why did a lot of people buy food from Alan?
a) Because he and his wife worked in the shop.
b) Because the food was clean and good.
- 8 Who answered the fat woman's question?
a) Alan did. b) Alan's wife did.
- 9 Was the answer an angry one, or a nice one?
a) It was a nice one. b) It was an angry one.
- 10 Was the food in the shop dearer on Friday or on Saturday?
a) It was dearer on Friday. b) It was dearer on Saturday.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

(Alan/Alan's father) bought a shop for (him/his father). He (did not sell any/sold) food in it, and it was open (every day/5.5 days) of the week. Alan (bought/sold) tilings on Monday. The farmers (bought/sold) him food (and/but not) milk on their farms. (He brought them/They sold him) the best butter and cheese and eggs.

The *(food/milk)* came to Alan's shop in a truck. Alan's wife *(did not work/worked)* with him. *(Alan and his wife were/Alan's food was)* good and clean. A fat woman came into the shop. Alan's wife was unhappy because she *(asked a question/was fat)*. *(Alan's wife/Alan)* answered the question. The food in the shop was *(cheaper/dearer)* on Saturday and Sunday.

Exercise 3

Use *any* in questions (e.g. "Have you got any butter?") and in negative statements (e.g. "We haven't got any butter."), but use *some* when there is no question and no negative (e.g. "We have got some butter.").

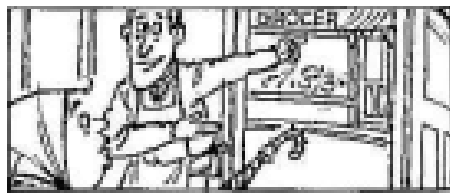
Put *some* or *any* in the empty places:



1 "Have you got . . . hard cheese?"
"No, we haven't got . . . hard cheese, but we have got . . . nice soft cheese."



2 "I want . . . eggs. Have you got . . . brown ones?"
"Yes, we have got . . . nice brown ones."



3 "You haven't got . . . fruit."
"No, we don't have . . . fruit here, but there are . . . oranges and apples in that shop."



4 "Have you got . . . milk?"
"We haven't got . . . milk now, but we're going to have . . . bottles this afternoon."



Mr and Mrs Brown had two daughters and two sons. Both the daughters married, and then both the sons married too. Soon Mr and Mrs Brown had a granddaughter, and then they had two grandsons. They were very happy.

Then one of their daughters had another baby, and she telephoned her mother, "Please come and help with your new granddaughter." Mrs Brown went quickly, but Mr Brown stayed at home, because he was nearer his job there. But he said, "I'll come on Friday evening, and I'll stay till Monday morning."

On Friday evening, after work, Mr Brown got into a train. He was very happy. "I'm going to see my new granddaughter now," he said.

There were three empty places in the train. There was an old man beside one empty place, and Mr Brown went to him and said nicely, "Are you a grandfather?"

"Yes," the man answered, "I have three granddaughters."

Mr Brown went to the second empty place. There was a nice woman beside that. Mr Brown said to her, "Are you a grandmother?"

The woman answered, "Yes, I have two granddaughters and two grandsons."

Mr Brown went to the third empty place. There was a man beside that, and Mr Brown said to him, "And are you a grandfather?"

"No, I'm not," the man answered.

Mr Brown smiled happily and said, "That's good." He sat down in the empty place and said to the man kindly, "Now I'll tell you about my granddaughters and grandsons."

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Did Mr and Mrs Brown have any children?
a) Yes, they had four. b) Yes, they had two.
- 2 Did their children marry?
a) No, they did not. b) Yes, all of them did. c) Yes, two of them did.
- 3 How many granddaughters did Mr and Mrs Brown have?
a) One. b) Two.
- 4 Did they have any grandsons?
a) No, they did not. b) Yes, they had two.
- 5 Who went and helped their daughter with her new baby?
a) Mr Brown did. b) Mrs Brown did.
- 6 Did Mr Brown go with his wife?
a) No, he did not. b) Yes, he did.
- 7 Why?
a) Because he was ill.
b) Because he had a job near his home.
- 8 When did Mr Brown go to his daughter's house?
a) On Friday evening. b) On Monday morning.
- 9 How did he go?
a) In a train. b) In his car.
- 10 What did he do all the time in the train?
a) He talked about his granddaughters and grandsons.
b) He listened to stories about other people's granddaughters and grandsons.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

Mr and Mrs Brown (*did not have any/had two*) daughters, (*and/but*) they (*did not have any/had two*) sons. Mr and Mrs Brown's children (*did not have any/had some*) children too. Mrs

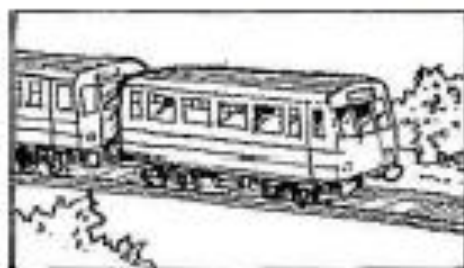
UNIT 4

Brown (*did not help/helped*) one of her (*daughters/sons*) with (*her/his*) new baby. She went to her (*daughter's/son's*) house (*with/without*) her husband, because his job was (*near/not near*) the (*daughter's/son's*) house. Mr Brown (*did not work/worked*) on Saturday and Sunday, so he (*did not go/went*) to stay with his (*daughter/son*) then. He went in a train, and (*did not sit/sat*) beside another (*grandfather/grandmother*), because he only wanted to talk about (*her/his*) granddaughters and grandsons.

Exercise 3

To change an adjective into an adverb, we usually add *ly* (e.g. *slow, slowly*).

Choose the right word each time:



1 This is a (*slow/slowly*) train. It goes very (*slow/slowly*).



2 Mr Brown is (*happily/happy*). He is smiling (*happily/happy*).



3 The baby is (*hungrily/hungry*). It is eating (*hungrily/hungry*).



4 Mrs Brown and her daughter must be (*quiet/quietly*). They are talking (*quiet/quietly*).



Joe was the son of a farmer. His father's farm was poor, and Joe worked on it for a long time, but then his father died, and Joe said, "I needn't stay here now. I'll sell this farm and buy one in a better place. Then I'll soon be rich."

He bought a farm in the east of the country, but then his new neighbours said to him, "The weather's often very bad here. The wind's very strong, and it breaks windows and doors. You must build a room under the ground, and then you and your family can go down there, and you'll be safe from the wind."

So Joe built a room under the ground. It was a lot of work, because the ground was hard.

But after that, the weather was good for a very long time. There was no wind, and Joe spoke angrily. He said, "Why did I listen to my neighbours? I didn't have to make that room under the ground. The wind never blows strongly here."

But then one day there was a very strong wind, and Joe and his family had to go down into their room under the ground. They were there for a long time. Then the wind stopped, and they came up. All the windows and doors in their house were broken.

Joe was not angry about his work now. He smiled happily and said, "Ah! I'm glad I built that room!"

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 What was Joe's father?
a) He was a farmer. b) He was a teacher.
- 2 Was his father rich?
a) No, he was not. b) Yes, he was.
- 3 Why did Joe leave his father's farm?
a) Because the wind was very strong there. b) Because he wanted a farm in a better place.
- 4 Why did he need a room under the ground?
a) Because the doors and windows of his farm were broken. b) Because there were very strong winds in that place.
- 5 Did the wind often blow strongly after that?
a) No, it did not. b) Yes, it did.
- 6 Was Joe happy about that?
a) No, he was not. b) Yes, he was.
- 7 Why did he go down into the room under the ground one day?
a) Because the weather was very cold. b) Because there was a very strong wind.
- 8 Who went with him?
a) His family did. b) His new neighbours did.
- 9 What did the wind do?
a) It broke the windows and doors of Joe's house. b) It went down into the room under the ground.
- 10 Was Joe sad then?
a) No, he was happy. b) Yes, he was.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

Joe worked on his (*father's/son's*) farm. It was a (*poor/rich*) farm, because it was in a (*bad/good*) place. Then Joe bought (*another/the*) farm, and he (*bought/made*) a room under the ground, because his (*father/neighbours*) said, "The (*weather/wind*) can (*be/blow*) very (*good/strongly*) here, and you will not be safe in your house then." But the (*weather was/wind did*) not (*blow/good*) for a long time, and Joe was (*angry/happy*), because he (*did not need/needed*) his room under the ground. Then (*the wind stopped/there was a very strong wind*), and it broke the doors and windows of Joe's (*house/room under the ground*). He was (*happy/sad*) after that.

Exercise 3

Must shows obligation (e.g. "The wind is very strong, so Joe and his family must go down into the room under the ground.").

If we want to show that there is no obligation, we can use *needn't* (e.g. "Joe and his family needn't stay under the ground now, because the wind has stopped.").

For the past tense of *must*, we can use *had to*, and for the past tense of *needn't*, we can use *didn't need to*.

Put *must*, *had to*, *needn't* or *didn't need to* in the empty places:

Joe said, "I want to be rich, so I . . . buy a farm in a better place." He wanted to be rich, so he . . . buy a farm in a better place. Then Joe said, "I've got a lot of cows, so I . . . buy others." Joe had a lot of cows, so he . . . buy others.



Lynn was five years old. She had a lot of little friends. They were older, and they were at school. These children told Lynn nice stories about school, so Lynn wanted to go there too.

Then one day her mother said, "You can go to school now, Lynn," and Lynn was very happy.

She was the youngest child in the school, and on the first day, her mother stayed at school with her. But on the second day, Lynn said to her, "You can go home now, Mummy."

Lynn's mother was happy, but she was sad too, because Lynn did not need her all the time now.

Lynn was very happy at school, and she learnt a lot of things there. Her mother always said, "What have you learnt today, Lynn?" and Lynn told her.

One day, Lynn came back from school and said to her mother, "Miss Richards (she was Lynn's teacher) told us some nice stories today, Mummy. The best was about Ulysses. He fought against the . . . the . . . er . . ."

"The Trojans," her mother said.

"Oh, yes, that's right," Lynn answered. "The Trojans. And then Ulysses went back in his ship with some other men. He went to see his wife . . . er . . . his wife . . ."

"Penelope," Lynn's mother said.

Lynn stopped and looked at her mother. "Mummy," she said, "has someone told you this story already?"

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Did Lynn have any friends?
a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.
- 2 Did they go to school?
a) No, they did not. b) Yes, they did.
- 3 Why did Lynn want to go to school too?
a) Because her friends told her nice stories about it.
b) Because her friends were older.
- 4 Who was the youngest in the school?
a) Lynn's mother was. b) Lynn was.
- 5 Did Lynn's mother stay with her?
a) No, she didn't. b) Yes, she stayed with her for one day.
c) Yes, she stayed with her for two days.
- 6 Was Lynn's mother happy or sad then?
a) She was happy. b) She was happy and sad. c) She was sad.
- 7 Who was Lynn's teacher?
a) Lynn's Mummy. b) Miss Richards. c) Ulysses.
- 8 Who fought against the Trojans?
a) Lynn's Mummy. b) Miss Richards. c) Ulysses.
- 9 Who was Ulysses' wife?
a) Miss Richards. b) Penelope.
- 10 Did Lynn's mother know the story about Ulysses?
a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

Lynn's friends were (*happy/not happy*) at school, so Lynn (*did not want/wanted*) to go there too. Then one day her mother (*sent/took*) her to school. Her mother (*stayed there/went home*) on the first day, (*and/but*) she (*stayed there/went home*) on the second day. She was (*happy/sad*) because Lynn (*did not need/needed*) her at school. Lynn (*always/never*) told her mother about her lessons. One day she told her (*a story/some nice stories*) about Ulysses. She did not remember (*all the/any*) names. She forgot

the name of (*Penelope's/Ulysses's*) wife, so her mother (*asked/told*) her. The story of Ulysses is a very (*new/old*) one, so her mother (*did not know/knew*) it.

Exercise 3

Most nouns form their plural just by adding *s* (e.g. *friend, friends*). But if a noun ends in a consonant + *y*, the *y* becomes *ies* in the plural (e.g. *story, stories*); and if a noun ends in *fe* the *fe* becomes *ves* (e.g. *wife, wives*).

There are also some irregular plurals (e.g. *child, children; man, men; woman, women*).

This becomes *these* in the plural (e.g. *this girl, these girls*); and *that* becomes *those* (e.g. *that boy, those boys*).

Put the correct letter, or the correct ending, in the empty places:

- The two teacher. . . told all the child. . . some nice stor. . . .
- Ulysses and some other m. . . n went home to see their wi. . . .

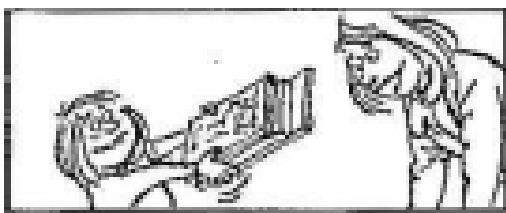
Put *that, those, this* or *these* in the empty places:



3 Do you want . . . book?



4 Please bring me . . . books.



5 I like . . . books.



6 Why is . . . book on the floor?



Mr and Mrs Young's small house was in a village, but their children's houses were in a town. Then Mr Young died. Mrs Young was eighty-five years old, and her children said to her, "Come and live in the town near us, Mother. Or come and live in one of our houses." But she said, "No, I'm not going to go to the town. I'm going to remain here."

Her children were not happy. They said, "There are a lot of burglars here now. Maybe one of them will come into her house and take her money and her nice things."

One Sunday one of her daughters went to Mrs Young's house. She saw a key on the ground at the side of the front door. "Mother!" she said, "You mustn't put your key there. That's the worst place. Burglars can see it and open the door!"

Mrs Young smiled. "Try to open the door with the key," she said. Her daughter did this. The key made a lot of noise, but it did not open the door.

Then Mrs Young said, "I hear the key in the lock, and then I get one of my brother's old guns, go out of the back door and creep up behind the burglars."

Exercise 1

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

- 1 Did Mr and Mrs Young's children live with them?
a) No, they did not. b) Yes, they did.
- 2 Did Mrs Young go and live with her children?
a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.
- 3 Why were her children not happy then?
a) Because a burglar came into their mother's house.
b) Because there were a lot of burglars in that place.
- 4 What did one of Mrs Young's daughters see one day?
a) A key. b) A lock.
- 5 Where was it?
a) In the lock. b) Near Mrs Young's door.
- 6 Why is that not a good place for your key?
a) Because people can see it and open the door with it.
b) Because you will lose it.
- 7 Where did Mrs Young's daughter put the key?
a) In the house. b) In the lock.
- 8 Did Mrs Young's daughter open the door with it?
a) No, she did not. b) Yes, she did.
- 9 Why didn't the door open?
a) Because the key made a lot of noise. • b) Because the key was the wrong one.
- 10 What did Mrs Young always do when she heard the key in the lock?
a) She crept up behind the burglars with a gun. b) She made a lot of noise.

Exercise 2

Write this story. Choose the right words each time:

After her husband died, Mrs Young (*stayed in the village/went and lived in the town*). Her children were not happy then, because she (*did not live/lived*) in one of their houses. Mrs Young (*had some/lost her*) money and nice tilings. (*One of Mrs Young's daughters/Mrs Young*) visited (*one of her daughters/her*) one Sunday. There was a key in the (*garden/house*) near the front door. (*Mrs Young/Mrs Young's daughter*) saw it and was (*happy/not happy*), because (*burglars can open doors with keys/she wanted to open the door*). But it was (*a very old key/not the right key*), and the door (*opened/made a lot of noise*). Mrs Young had her (*father's/brother's*) old gun, and she (*crept up behind/hit*) the burglars with it.

Exercise 3

To make a singular noun (e.g. *cat*), or a plural noun which does not end in *s* (e.g. *men*) possessive, put *'s* after it (e.g. *cat* becomes *cat's*, and *men* becomes *men's*); but put *'* after a plural noun which does end in *s* (e.g. *teachers* becomes *teachers'*).

Put *'s*, *'* or *s'* in the empty places:

- 1 Mrs Young... house was in a village.
- 2 Her children... houses were in a town.
- 3 She had two sons and two daughters. Her son... names were Fred and Bill, and her daughter... names were Jane and Ann.