



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
SECRETARÍA ACADÉMICA
DIRECCIÓN DE EDUCACIÓN MEDIA SUPERIOR
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS No. 13
"RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN"

GUÍA

de estudio para
presentar ETS de la
UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
CICLO ESCOLAR 2026-B
TURNO -MATUTINO-

Presidente de academia: **Vijosa Coria Axel**

Fecha de Elaboración: **Marzo 27, 2026**



Área: Humanística	Nombre de la Unidad de Aprendizaje: Inglés II	Nivel/semestre: Segundo
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Instrucciones generales de la guía: Lee cuidadosamente las instrucciones, analiza los temas, elabora tu resumen y responde los ejercicios. Revisa tus respuestas con el answer key. Si requieres de más práctica, puedes revisar los links propuestos y o consultar diversas páginas. Cualquier duda, puedes preguntarle a tu profesor o a cualquier otro maestro integrante de la academia de inglés II.

Presentación:

La presente guía de estudio ha sido elaborada con el propósito de acompañar a los estudiantes en el desarrollo de sus competencias en el idioma inglés durante el segundo semestre de bachillerato. Su contenido está diseñado para fortalecer las habilidades de comprensión lectora, expresión escrita, comunicación oral y escucha activa, mediante actividades prácticas y recursos didácticos que favorecen el aprendizaje significativo.

Este material busca ser un apoyo tanto dentro como fuera del aula, promoviendo la autonomía del estudiante y su capacidad de aplicar el inglés en contextos académicos y cotidianos. Asimismo, pretende motivar el interés por el idioma como herramienta fundamental para acceder a nuevas oportunidades educativas, culturales y profesionales en un mundo globalizado.

Objetivos

Que el alumno pueda estudiar los temas de Inglés II (segundo semestre) de una manera clara, simple y sencilla y además pueda poner en práctica los conocimientos adquiridos con ejercicios prácticos y pueda revisar si sus respuestas son correctas. De igual forma, puede expandir sus horizontes al consultar más ejercicios al consultar diversos links propuestos.



Justificación

El aprendizaje del inglés en el segundo semestre de bachillerato busca fortalecer las competencias comunicativas de los estudiantes en un contexto académico y cotidiano. El dominio de este idioma les permitirá acceder a información global, ampliar sus oportunidades educativas y laborales, y desarrollar habilidades de comprensión y expresión oral y escrita. Además, el inglés fomenta la capacidad de interactuar en un mundo multicultural, lo que contribuye a la formación integral y al desarrollo de una visión más amplia y crítica de la realidad.

Estructura y contenidos

Los temas presentados son todos los vistos durante el segundo semestre (Inglés II) con base en el libro de texto y el programa del I.P.N.

Evaluación

Materiales para la elaboración de la guía



Actividades de estudio

1. Comprensión lectora

- Lectura de textos cortos (artículos, cuentos, diálogos).
- Identificación de ideas principales y vocabulario nuevo.
- Elaboración de resúmenes en inglés.

2. Expresión escrita

- Redacción de párrafos sobre temas cotidianos (familia, hobbies, escuela).
- Ejercicios de corrección gramatical.
- Creación de diálogos o pequeños ensayos.

3. Comunicación oral

- Práctica de conversaciones en parejas o grupos.
- Role plays (simulación de situaciones reales: pedir comida, dar direcciones).
- Presentaciones breves en inglés sobre temas de interés.

4. Comprensión auditiva

- Escucha de audios o videos en inglés (canciones, entrevistas, diálogos).
- Ejercicios de completar información a partir de lo escuchado.
- Dictados cortos para reforzar pronunciación y escritura.

5. Vocabulario y gramática

- Listas semanales de palabras nuevas con ejemplos.
- Juegos de memoria o flashcards.
- Ejercicios de tiempos verbales y estructuras básicas.

Información adicional



Bibliografía básica

Libros de referencia y práctica

- Murphy, Raymond. *English Grammar in Use*. Cambridge University Press.
- Swan, Michael. *Practical English Usage*. Oxford University Press.
- Redman, Stuart. *Vocabulary in Use*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hobbs, Martyn. *For Real Plus*. Helbling.

Recursos complementarios

- Diccionario Oxford de Inglés–Español.
- Materiales digitales de la plataforma *BBC Learning English*.
- Recursos interactivos de *Duolingo* y *British Council LearnEnglish*.

Integrantes de la academia

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Vocabulary

- **City travel**
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Contenido

English II

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY GUIDE

SECTION 1: MODAL VERBS — CAN, COULD, MAY

(Ability, Permission, Possibility)

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Modal	Use	Example
Can	Ability (present)	<i>I can speak three languages.</i>
Can	Permission (informal)	<i>Can I borrow your pen?</i>
Can	Possibility (general)	<i>It can get very cold here.</i>
Could	Ability (past)	<i>When I was five, I could swim.</i>
Could	Permission (polite)	<i>Could I open the window?</i>



Modal	Use	Example
Could	Possibility (less certain)	<i>It could rain later.</i>
May	Permission (formal)	<i>May I come in?</i>
May	Possibility (more formal)	<i>She may arrive late.</i>

Structure: Subject + modal + base verb (no "to")

Negative: cannot / can't, could not / couldn't, may not

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *can*, *could*, or *may*.

1. _____ I use your phone, please? (formal permission)
2. When I was younger, I _____ run very fast.
3. She _____ speak four languages fluently.
4. _____ you help me with this heavy box? (polite request)
5. It _____ snow tomorrow — the forecast isn't sure.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. (Can / May) I ask you a personal question? (polite)
2. My grandmother (can / could) play the piano beautifully. She still plays.
3. (Could / May) you pass the salt, please?
4. This room (can / may) get very hot in summer.
5. Students (can't / couldn't) leave the classroom without permission.

Exercise 3: Rewrite using the modal in brackets.

1. Is it OK if I sit here? (*may*)
2. She has the ability to solve complex problems. (*can*)



3. It's possible that he is at home. (*may*)
4. I was able to read when I was four. (*could*)
5. Do you want me to help you? (*can*)

Exercise 4: Correct the mistake.

1. She cans play the guitar very well.
2. Could I to ask you something?
3. He may can come to the party.
4. I no could find my keys yesterday.
5. May you help me with this?

Exercise 5: Create questions using *can*, *could*, or *may*.

1. (ask / borrow / car) _____
2. (polite request / help / homework) _____
3. (formal permission / leave / early) _____
4. (past ability / speak / French / child) _____
5. (possibility / rain / later) _____

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may* (positive or negative).

1. I'm sorry, you _____ smoke here. It's prohibited.
2. _____ I have the bill, please? (polite)
3. She _____ play chess when she was only five.
4. _____ you hear that strange noise?
5. We _____ go to the beach if the weather improves.

Exercise 7: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

1. Can you

a. I open the window?



Column A

Column B

2. When I was young,

b. it could be closed.

3. May

c. speak more slowly?

4. The shop might be open, but

d. I could ride a bike.

5. You can't

e. enter this area. It's restricted.

Exercise 8: Write a short dialogue using *can*, *could*, and *may* at least twice each.

Exercise 9: Choose the most appropriate modal.

1. (Can / Could / May) you please turn down the music? It's very loud.
2. Visitors (can / may / could) use the swimming pool until 8 PM. (formal rule)
3. (Can / Could / May) you swim when you were six?
4. I (can / could / may) see you tomorrow if I finish early.
5. (Can / Could / May) I suggest a different approach?

Exercise 10: Translate or paraphrase into English using modals.

1. ¿Puedo usar tu computadora? (informal permission)
2. Ella sabe tocar el violín. (ability)
3. Podría llover más tarde. (possibility, uncertain)
4. ¿Podrías esperarme un momento? (polite request)
5. No pude terminar el proyecto. (past ability negative)

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I can _____ but I can't _____.



2. When I was ten, I could _____.
3. May I _____, please?
4. It could _____ if we're not careful.
5. You can _____ if you want.

Exercise 12: Identify the use (ability, permission, possibility).

1. Can you speak Japanese? _____
2. May I leave early today? _____
3. The weather could improve by noon. _____
4. She could dance beautifully as a child. _____
5. You can park here on weekends. _____

Exercise 13: Rewrite using a modal so the meaning stays the same.

1. Is it alright if I take this chair? → _____
2. She knows how to play the piano. → _____
3. Perhaps he is at the library. → _____
4. I had the ability to run marathons. → _____
5. Is it possible for you to lend me \$20? → _____

Exercise 14: Fill in with *can't* or *couldn't*.

1. I _____ believe what I was seeing. It was incredible.
2. She _____ come to the party because she was ill.
3. He _____ speak a word of French — it's a complete mystery to him.
4. We _____ find the restaurant even with GPS.
5. I _____ hear you — please speak up!

Exercise 15: Create a question for each answer.

1. Q: _____?
A: Yes, you may borrow my car.
2. Q: _____?
A: No, I couldn't swim until I was seven.



3. Q: _____?

A: Yes, it can get very cold in winter.

4. Q: _____?

A: Of course, you can use my pen.

5. Q: _____?

A: She may be in the library or at home.

Exercise 16: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. You (can / may / could) enter only with a valid ticket. (rule)
2. (Can / May / Could) you be more specific? (polite request)
3. She (can / may / could) have missed the bus. (possibility)
4. (Can / May / Could) I use your bathroom? (formal)
5. They (can / may / could) play tennis very well.

Exercise 17: Complete the email with modals.

Hi Sarah,

I hope you're well. (1)_____ you come to my party on Saturday? I (2)_____ finally celebrate my birthday! (3)_____ I ask a favor? (4)_____ you bring some snacks? Also, (5)_____ you let me know if you (6)_____ bring your famous cake? Thanks!

See you,

Mike

Exercise 18: Correct or rewrite if necessary.

1. May you tell me the time? → _____
2. She can to drive very well. → _____
3. I couldn't to find my keys. → _____
4. Can I asking you a question? → _____
5. He may can come later. → _____

Exercise 19: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What could you do when you were five that you can't do now?



2. What languages can you speak?

3. What may you do this weekend?

4. What couldn't you do last year that you can do now?

5. Can you play any musical instruments?

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about your abilities now and in the past. Use *can*, *could*, *may*, and *can't* at least once each.

ANSWERS — MODAL VERBS: CAN, COULD, MAY

Exercise 1:

1. May 2. could 3. can 4. Could 5. may

Exercise 2:

1. May 2. can 3. Could 4. can 5. can't

Exercise 3:

1. May I sit here?
2. She can solve complex problems.
3. He may be at home.
4. I could read when I was four.



5. Can I help you?

Exercise 4:

1. She can play the guitar very well.
2. Could I ask you something?
3. He may come to the party. / He can come to the party.
4. I couldn't find my keys yesterday.
5. Can you help me with this? / Could you help me with this?

Exercise 5:

1. Can I borrow your car?
2. Could you help me with my homework?
3. May I leave early?
4. Could you speak French as a child?
5. May it rain later? / Could it rain later?

Exercise 6:

1. can't 2. Could/May 3. could 4. Can 5. may/could

Exercise 7:

1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-e

Exercise 9:

1. Could 2. may 3. Could 4. can 5. May

Exercise 10:

1. Can I use your computer?
2. She can play the violin.
3. It could rain later.
4. Could you wait for me a moment?
5. I couldn't finish the project.

Exercise 12:



1. ability
2. permission
3. possibility
4. ability (past)
5. permission

Exercise 13:

1. May I take this chair?
2. She can play the piano.
3. He may be at the library.
4. I could run marathons.
5. Could you lend me \$20?

Exercise 14:

1. couldn't
2. couldn't
3. can't
4. couldn't
5. can't

Exercise 16:

1. may
2. Could
3. may
4. May
5. can

Exercise 17:

1. Can
2. can
3. May
4. Can/Could
5. could/can
6. can

Exercise 18:

1. May I tell you the time? / Could you tell me the time?
2. She can drive very well.
3. I couldn't find my keys.
4. Can I ask you a question?
5. He may come later. / He can come later.

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Modals: can, could, may](#)
 2. [Perfect English Grammar - Modals of Ability](#)
 3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Can, Could, May](#)
 4. [EnglishPage - Modal Verbs](#)
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SECTION 2: PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Tense	Use	Example
Present Simple	Permanent truths, habits, routines, facts	<i>She works in a bank. Water boils at 100°C.</i>
Present Continuous	Actions happening now, temporary situations, future arrangements	<i>She is working from home today. I am meeting John tomorrow.</i>

Time expressions:

- Present Simple: *always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day, on Mondays*
- Present Continuous: *now, right now, at the moment, today, this week, currently*

Spelling rules for -ing:

- *come* → *coming* (drop -e)
 - *run* → *running* (double consonant)
 - *lie* → *lying* (change -ie to -y)
-

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with present simple or present continuous.

1. She _____ (work) at a hospital. She _____ (be) a nurse.
2. Look! It _____ (rain) outside.
3. I _____ (not/understand) this exercise.
4. They _____ (build) a new school in our neighborhood at the moment.
5. He usually _____ (drink) coffee, but today he _____ (drink) tea.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. Water (boils / is boiling) at 100 degrees Celsius.



2. I (think / am thinking) about moving to another city.
3. She (has / is having) a car. It's a red Toyota.
4. We (have / are having) dinner with friends tonight.
5. This soup (tastes / is tasting) delicious.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I am not knowing the answer.
2. She is going to the gym every morning.
3. They are playing tennis right now? (question form)
4. He doesn't is working today.
5. What do you doing?

Exercise 4: Complete with the correct form.

1. My father _____ (read) the newspaper every morning.
2. Listen! Someone _____ (sing) in the street.
3. We _____ (visit) our grandparents this weekend.
4. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
5. Why _____ you _____ (laugh)? Is something funny?

Exercise 5: Put the words in order.

1. now / what / you / doing / are / ?
2. goes / school / to / she / every / day
3. I / understand / not / this / do / problem
4. at / studying / they / the / moment / are / ?
5. never / coffee / drinks / he

Exercise 6: Fill in with *do*, *does*, *is*, or *are*.

1. What time _____ you usually wake up?
2. _____ she working on the project now?
3. Where _____ your parents live?



4. _____ it raining outside?
5. How often _____ he call you?

Exercise 7: Choose the correct time expression.

1. I am working on a new project (now / every day).
2. She travels to London (at the moment / twice a year).
3. They are renovating their house (currently / usually).
4. He never (is eating / eats) breakfast.
5. We are staying at a hotel (this week / on weekends).

Exercise 8: Complete the paragraph.

My sister Ana _____ (live) in Madrid. She _____ (work) as a graphic designer. Right now, she _____ (study) for a master's degree, so she _____ (be) very busy. Normally, she _____ (finish) work at 6 PM, but this month she _____ (work) late every day because she _____ (have) many projects. I _____ (call) her later to see if she _____ (want) to go out this weekend.

Exercise 9: Create questions for the answers.

1. Q: _____?
A: She is reading a novel.
2. Q: _____?
A: I get up at 7 AM every day.
3. Q: _____?
A: No, they aren't coming to the party.
4. Q: _____?
A: He works in a bank.
5. Q: _____?
A: Because I'm tired.

Exercise 10: Identify the use (habit, now, temporary, future arrangement).

1. I'm meeting my boss at 3 PM. _____
2. She drinks green tea every morning. _____
3. They are living with their parents until they find an apartment. _____
4. Look! The baby is walking! _____



5. Water freezes at 0°C. _____

Exercise 11: Rewrite using the correct tense.

1. She (go) to the cinema every weekend. → _____

2. They (have) lunch at the moment. → _____

3. I (not/like) spicy food. → _____

4. He (travel) to Japan next month. → _____

5. Why (you/cry)? → _____

Exercise 12: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Please be quiet. I _____ (try) to concentrate.

2. She _____ (speak) three languages: English, French, and Spanish.

3. What time _____ the train _____ (leave)?

4. I _____ (not/believe) his story.

5. They _____ (build) a new bridge across the river.

Exercise 13: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (she / usually / walk / to work) → _____

2. (they / have / dinner / right now) → _____

3. (we / not / go / out / often) → _____

4. (you / study / this semester?) → _____

5. (he / always / forget / his keys) → _____

Exercise 14: Choose the correct verb form.

1. I (see / am seeing) what you mean.

2. We (are having / have) a great time at the party.

3. This perfume (smells / is smelling) wonderful.

4. She (appears / is appearing) to be upset.

5. They (are thinking / think) of buying a new car.

Exercise 15: Complete the dialogue.



- A: Hi! What _____ you _____ (do) here?
 B: I _____ (wait) for my friend. We _____ (go) to the cinema later.
 A: Oh, nice! What film _____ you _____ (see)?
 B: I _____ (not/know) yet. We _____ (not/decide).
 A: I _____ (love) going to the cinema. I usually _____ (go) twice a month.
 B: Really? I _____ (prefer) watching films at home, actually.

Exercise 16: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph.

Every morning, I am waking up at 6 AM. I am taking a shower and then I am having breakfast. Right now, I am eat my breakfast and I listen to the news. I am not liking coffee, so I am drinking tea. After breakfast, I go to work. Today, I am work from home.

Exercise 17: Write a short description of your daily routine (present simple) and what you are doing differently this week (present continuous).

Exercise 18: Complete with the correct form. Use contractions where possible.

1. She _____ (not/work) on Sundays.
2. _____ you _____ (come) to the meeting tomorrow?
3. I _____ (think) about changing my job.
4. He _____ (have) a shower right now.
5. We _____ (know) each other since childhood.

Exercise 19: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What are you doing right now?

2. How often do you exercise?

3. What do you usually have for breakfast?

4. What are you doing this weekend?



5. What languages do you speak?

Exercise 20: Write a short email (5-7 sentences) to a friend. Tell them about your current activities (present continuous) and your usual routine (present simple).

Subject: Catching up!

Hi [Name],

Best,
 [Your name]

ANSWERS — PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Exercise 1:

1. works, is
2. is raining
3. don't understand
4. are building
5. drinks, is drinking

Exercise 2:

1. boils
2. am thinking
3. has
4. are having
5. tastes

Exercise 3:

1. I don't know the answer.
2. She goes to the gym every morning.
3. Are they playing tennis right now?
4. He isn't working today.
5. What are you doing?

Exercise 4:



1. reads
2. is singing
3. are visiting
4. rises
5. are, laughing

Exercise 5:

1. What are you doing now?
2. She goes to school every day.
3. I do not understand this problem.
4. Are they studying at the moment?
5. He never drinks coffee.

Exercise 6:

1. do
2. Is
3. do
4. Is
5. does

Exercise 7:

1. now
2. twice a year
3. currently
4. eats
5. this week

Exercise 8:

lives, works, is studying, is, finishes, is working, has, am calling, wants

Exercise 9:

1. What is she reading?
2. What time do you get up every day?
3. Are they coming to the party?
4. Where does he work?
5. Why are you tired? / Why are you crying? (depending on context)

Exercise 10:

1. future arrangement
2. habit
3. temporary
4. now
5. fact/permanent truth

Exercise 11:

1. She goes to the cinema every weekend.
2. They are having lunch at the moment.
3. I don't like spicy food.
4. He is traveling to Japan next month.



5. Why are you crying?

Exercise 12:

1. am trying 2. speaks 3. does, leave 4. don't believe 5. are building

Exercise 13:

1. She usually walks to work.
2. They are having dinner right now.
3. We don't often go out. / We do not often go out.
4. Are you studying this semester?
5. He always forgets his keys.

Exercise 14:

1. see 2. are having 3. smells 4. appears 5. are thinking

Exercise 15:

are, doing; am waiting; are going; are, seeing; don't know; haven't decided; love; go; prefer

Exercise 16:

Every morning, I wake up at 6 AM. I take a shower and then I have breakfast. Right now, I am eating my breakfast and I am listening to the news. I don't like coffee, so I drink tea. After breakfast, I go to work. Today, I am working from home.

Exercise 18:

1. doesn't work 2. Are, coming 3. am thinking 4. is having 5. have known

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Present Simple vs Present Continuous](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Present Simple or Continuous](#)
3. [English Page - Present Continuous vs Simple](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Present Simple/Continuous](#)

SECTION 3: QUANTIFIERS



GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Quantifier	Countable	Uncountable	Meaning
a lot of / lots of	✓	✓	large quantity (affirmative)
much	✗	✓	large quantity (questions/negatives)
many	✓	✗	large quantity (questions/negatives)
a few	✓	✗	small positive quantity
a little	✗	✓	small positive quantity
few	✓	✗	not many (negative idea)
little	✗	✓	not much (negative idea)
some	✓	✓	affirmative/offers/requests
any	✓	✓	questions/negatives
no	✓	✓	zero quantity

Examples:

- *I have **a lot of** friends.* (countable)
- *There isn't **much** time.* (uncountable)
- *She has **a few** good ideas.* (countable, positive)
- *He has **few** opportunities.* (countable, negative idea)



- *Would you like **some** coffee?* (offer)
-

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *much* or *many*.

1. How _____ money do you need?
2. There aren't _____ people here.
3. I don't have _____ time.
4. How _____ children do they have?
5. She doesn't eat _____ sugar.

Exercise 2: Complete with *a few* or *a little*.

1. I need _____ minutes to finish.
2. Add _____ salt to the soup.
3. She has _____ close friends she trusts.
4. Can you give me _____ advice?
5. We only have _____ eggs left.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct option.

1. There are (a little / a few) apples in the bowl.
2. I have (much / a lot of) work to do.
3. She doesn't have (some / any) experience.
4. Would you like (some / any) tea?
5. He has (few / a few) friends, so he's often lonely.

Exercise 4: Correct the mistake.

1. How much books did you buy?
2. There is a few milk in the fridge.
3. I don't have some money.
4. She has much friends.



5. Can I have any water, please?

Exercise 5: Complete with *some* or *any*.

1. I need _____ information about the course.
2. Do you have _____ brothers or sisters?
3. She didn't give me _____ help.
4. Would you like _____ coffee?
5. There isn't _____ milk left.

Exercise 6: Fill in with *few*, *a few*, *little*, or *a little*.

1. He spoke _____ English, so we could communicate.
2. Very _____ people attended the meeting.
3. I have _____ patience for this nonsense.
4. She added _____ sugar to her tea.
5. _____ students passed the exam because it was very difficult.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with an appropriate quantifier.

1. How _____ flour do we need for the cake?
2. There are only _____ days left until the deadline.
3. I don't have _____ ideas for the project.
4. She has _____ money, so she can't travel.
5. _____ people prefer tea over coffee.

Exercise 8: Choose the correct quantifier.

1. I've seen (a lot of / much) good films recently.
2. There's (a few / a little) milk in the fridge, but not enough.
3. How (much / many) does it cost?
4. She has (few / a few) close friends she can rely on.
5. They didn't give us (some / any) instructions.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.



1. I have a lot of _____ but not much _____.
2. There are many _____ in my city.
3. I need a little _____ to finish this.
4. Few people _____ in my country.
5. I don't have any _____ right now.

Exercise 10: Fill in with *much, many, a lot of*.

1. I have _____ work to do before Friday.
2. How _____ sugar do you take in your coffee?
3. There aren't _____ options available.
4. She has _____ experience in marketing.
5. We saw _____ interesting places during our trip.

Exercise 11: Rewrite the sentences using the opposite quantifier.

1. She has many friends. (few) → _____
2. There is a lot of sugar. (little) → _____
3. I have a little time. (much) → _____
4. He has few opportunities. (many) → _____
5. We need some help. (no) → _____

Exercise 12: Complete the dialogue.

A: How (1) _____ sugar do you want in your coffee?

B: Just (2), **please. I don't like it too sweet.**

A: **Okay. Do you want (3) milk?**

B: Yes, (4) _____ milk would be nice. By the way, do you have (5) _____ biscuits?

A: I'm sorry, there aren't (6) _____ left. I only have (7) _____.

B: That's fine. I'll just have one.

Exercise 13: Choose the correct option.

1. There are (a little / a few) chairs in the room.
2. I've got (few / a few) good news for you. (uncountable)
3. How (much / many) luggage are you taking?



4. She has (little / a little) patience for mistakes.
5. We need (some / any) more volunteers.

Exercise 14: Write questions using the quantifier in brackets.

1. (how many) _____ ?
2. (how much) _____ ?
3. (any) _____ ?
4. (a little) _____ ?
5. (a few) _____ ?

Exercise 15: Correct the mistakes.

1. I have a few informations for you.
2. How many money do you have?
3. There isn't some bread left.
4. She has much books.
5. Can you give me any advice? (affirmative)

Exercise 16: Fill in with the correct quantifier.

1. There are _____ people waiting outside. (a lot)
2. I don't have _____ energy today. (much)
3. Would you like _____ coffee? (some)
4. She has _____ friends in this city. (not many)
5. We need _____ more time. (a little)

Exercise 17: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

1. I have a few

a. time to talk right now.

2. There isn't much

b. questions to ask.



Column A

Column B

3. She gave me a little

c. money left.

4. He has very few

d. advice that was helpful.

5. I have no

e. opportunities to travel.

Exercise 18: Complete the paragraph.

My trip to Paris was amazing! I took (1)_____ photos — probably too many! I spent (2)_____ money on souvenirs, but it was worth it. I met (3)_____ interesting people and had (4)_____ great conversations. Unfortunately, I don't speak (5)_____ French, so I had (6)_____ difficulty communicating. I also had (7)_____ problems with my hotel reservation, but (8)_____ friendly staff helped me solve it.

Exercise 19: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. How much free time do you have during the week?

2. How many languages can you speak?

3. Do you have any pets?

4. How many books did you read last year?

5. Is there any food you don't like?

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about your ideal weekend using at least five different quantifiers.



ANSWERS — QUANTIFIERS

Exercise 1:

1. much 2. many 3. much 4. many 5. much

Exercise 2:

1. a few 2. a little 3. a few 4. a little 5. a few

Exercise 3:

1. a few 2. a lot of 3. any 4. some 5. few

Exercise 4:

1. How many books did you buy?
2. There is a little milk in the fridge.
3. I don't have any money.
4. She has many friends. / She has a lot of friends.
5. Can I have some water, please?

Exercise 5:

1. some 2. any 3. any 4. some 5. any

Exercise 6:

1. a little 2. few 3. little 4. a little 5. Few

Exercise 7:

1. much 2. a few 3. any/many 4. little/no 5. Many/A lot of

Exercise 8:

1. a lot of 2. a little 3. much 4. few 5. any

Exercise 10:



1. a lot of 2. much 3. many 4. a lot of 5. a lot of / many

Exercise 11:

1. She has few friends.
2. There is little sugar.
3. I don't have much time.
4. He has many opportunities.
5. We need no help.

Exercise 12:

1. much 2. a little 3. some 4. a little/some 5. any 6. many 7. a few

Exercise 13:

1. a few 2. a little 3. much 4. little 5. some

Exercise 15:

1. I have a little information for you. / I have some information for you.
2. How much money do you have?
3. There isn't any bread left.
4. She has many books. / She has a lot of books.
5. Can you give me some advice?

Exercise 16:

1. a lot of 2. much 3. some 4. few 5. a little

Exercise 17:

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-c

Exercise 18:

1. many/a lot of 2. a lot of 3. many/a few 4. a few 5. much 6. a little 7. a few 8. some

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Quantifiers](#)



2. [Perfect English Grammar - Quantifiers](#)
3. [English Page - Much, Many, A lot of](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Quantifiers](#)

SECTION 4: SUCH & SO

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Structure	Use	Example
so + adjective/adverb	Emphasizes a quality	<i>The movie was so boring! She runs so fast.</i>
such + (adjective) + noun	Emphasizes a noun phrase	<i>It was such a boring movie! She is such a fast runner.</i>
so much / so many	Emphasizes quantity	<i>I have so much work. He has so many friends.</i>
so + adjective + that	Result clause	<i>It was so cold that the water froze.</i>
such + (adjective) + noun + that	Result clause	<i>It was such a cold day that we stayed inside.</i>

Note: *Such* is used with *a/an* before singular countable nouns: *such a nice day*. No article is used with uncountable or plural nouns: *such nice weather, such nice people*.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *so* or *such*.

1. The food was _____ spicy that I couldn't eat it.
2. She has _____ a beautiful voice.
3. They are _____ kind people.
4. I'm _____ tired I can't think straight.
5. It was _____ an interesting book.



Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. It was (so / such) a long flight that I slept for hours.
2. The traffic was (so / such) heavy that we were late.
3. I have (so much / so many) homework to do.
4. There were (so much / so many) people at the concert.
5. She is (so / such) intelligent.

Exercise 3: Combine the sentences using *so...that* or *such...that*.

1. The coffee was hot. I burned my tongue.
→ _____
2. She has a beautiful smile. Everyone notices her.
→ _____
3. He runs fast. Nobody can catch him.
→ _____
4. They gave me good advice. I followed it immediately.
→ _____
5. The noise was loud. I couldn't sleep.
→ _____

Exercise 4: Correct the mistake.

1. It was so beautiful day.
2. She has such much money.
3. He is so a good friend.
4. There were so much cars on the road.
5. It was such cold that we didn't go out.

Exercise 5: Complete with *so*, *such*, *so much*, or *so many*.

1. I have _____ work to do before the deadline.
2. She is _____ a talented musician.
3. Why are you _____ angry?
4. We saw _____ tourists in the city center.



5. They had _____ fun at the party.

Exercise 6: Fill in the blanks.

1. It was _____ a surprise that she cried.
2. The instructions were _____ confusing that I gave up.
3. I've got _____ things to tell you!
4. He spends _____ money on clothes.
5. They are _____ lovely children.

Exercise 7: Rewrite using *such*.

1. The book was so interesting. → _____
2. She is so talented. → _____
3. The weather was so nice. → _____
4. They were so friendly. → _____
5. He drives so carefully. → _____

Exercise 8: Rewrite using *so*.

1. It was such a long journey. → _____
2. She has such a big house. → _____
3. They are such good students. → _____
4. That is such a silly question. → _____
5. He gave such helpful advice. → _____

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. The movie was so boring that _____.
2. It was such a beautiful day that _____.
3. I have so much work that _____.
4. She is such a good friend that _____.
5. There were so many people that _____.

Exercise 10: Choose the correct word.



1. I've never seen (so / such) a beautiful sunset.
2. He was (so / such) tired that he fell asleep immediately.
3. We had (so much / so many) fun at the amusement park.
4. She has (so / such) patience with children.
5. They are (so / such) hardworking employees.

Exercise 11: Complete the dialogue.

A: How was your trip?

B: Amazing! The beaches were (1)_____ beautiful.

A: Really? Were there (2)_____ many tourists?

B: Actually, yes. There were (3)_____ many people that it was hard to find a spot.

A: That sounds stressful.

B: It was (4)_____ a beautiful place that I didn't mind.

A: I've heard it's (5)_____ an expensive destination.

B: It is, but it's worth it.

Exercise 12: Identify the error and correct it.

1. She has so many good news to share. → _____
2. It was so a nice gesture. → _____
3. He drives such fast that it's dangerous. → _____
4. There were such much noise. → _____
5. I have such a few friends. → _____

Exercise 13: Complete with *so* or *such* and the words in brackets.

1. It was _____ (hot) that we stayed indoors.
2. They are _____ (friendly) people.
3. I've never seen _____ (many) stars in the sky.
4. She speaks _____ (fluent) French.
5. It was _____ (a shame) that you couldn't come.

Exercise 14: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (coffee / strong / I / not / sleep) → _____



2. (she / kind / everyone / love / her) → _____
3. (traffic / bad / we / miss / flight) → _____
4. (he / fast runner / nobody / beat / him) → _____
5. (they / good news / I / cry) → _____

Exercise 15: Fill in with *so*, *such*, *so much*, or *so many*.

1. Why are there _____ cars parked outside?
2. I've got _____ admiration for her.
3. It was _____ a privilege to meet you.
4. He talks _____ quickly that I can't understand.
5. We've had _____ problems with this software.

Exercise 16: Answer the questions in complete sentences using *so* or *such*.

1. What was the last movie you saw? Did you like it?

2. Describe the best meal you've ever had.

3. Have you ever been to a very crowded place?

4. Tell me about a time you were very tired.

5. Describe a person you admire.

Exercise 17: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

1. It was such a hot day

- a. that she got the job.



Column A

Column B

2. She was so nervous

b. that we decided to go swimming.

3. He has so many responsibilities

c. that I'm considering buying it.

4. There was such a long line

d. that he never has free time.

5. This is such a good deal

e. that we waited for an hour.

Exercise 18: Rewrite the paragraph using *so* and *such*.

The concert was amazing. It was a great show. The band played well. The crowd was enthusiastic. The venue was beautiful. I had a wonderful time.

Exercise 19: Create questions using *so* or *such*.

1. (so / beautiful) _____?
2. (such / good / film) _____?
3. (so many / people) _____?
4. (such / expensive) _____?
5. (so / fast) _____?

Exercise 20: Write a short review (5-7 sentences) of a restaurant, movie, or book you recently experienced. Use *so* and *such* at least three times each.



ANSWERS — SUCH & SO

Exercise 1:

1. so 2. such 3. such 4. so 5. such

Exercise 2:

1. such 2. so 3. so much 4. so many 5. so

Exercise 3:

1. The coffee was so hot that I burned my tongue.
2. She has such a beautiful smile that everyone notices her.
3. He runs so fast that nobody can catch him.
4. They gave me such good advice that I followed it immediately.
5. The noise was so loud that I couldn't sleep.

Exercise 4:

1. It was such a beautiful day.
2. She has so much money.
3. He is such a good friend.
4. There were so many cars on the road.
5. It was so cold that we didn't go out.

Exercise 5:

1. so much 2. such 3. so 4. so many 5. such

Exercise 6:

1. such 2. so 3. so many 4. so much 5. such

Exercise 7:

1. It was such an interesting book.
2. She is such a talented person.



3. It was such nice weather.
4. They were such friendly people.
5. He is such a careful driver.

Exercise 8:

1. The journey was so long.
2. Her house is so big.
3. They are so good as students.
4. That question is so silly.
5. The advice he gave was so helpful.

Exercise 10:

1. such 2. so 3. so much 4. such 5. so

Exercise 11:

1. so 2. so 3. so 4. such 5. such

Exercise 12:

1. She has so much good news to share.
2. It was such a nice gesture.
3. He drives so fast that it's dangerous.
4. There was such a lot of noise. / There was so much noise.
5. I have so few friends. / I have such a few friends (less common).

Exercise 13:

1. so hot 2. such friendly 3. so many 4. such fluent 5. such a shame

Exercise 14:

1. The coffee was so strong that I couldn't sleep.
2. She is so kind that everyone loves her. / She is such a kind person that everyone loves her.
3. The traffic was so bad that we missed our flight.
4. He is such a fast runner that nobody can beat him.



5. They gave such good news that I cried.

Exercise 15:

1. so many 2. so much 3. such 4. so 5. so many

Exercise 17:

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-c

Exercise 18:

The concert was such an amazing show! The band played so well that the crowd went wild. The crowd was so enthusiastic that you could feel the energy. The venue was such a beautiful place. I had such a wonderful time that I can't wait to go again.

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Intensifiers: so and such](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - So and Such](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - So, such](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - So vs Such](#)

SECTION 5: ENOUGH, NOT ENOUGH, TOO MUCH, TOO MANY

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Structure	Use	Example
adjective + enough	Sufficient quality	<i>She is tall enough to reach the shelf.</i>
enough + noun	Sufficient quantity	<i>We have enough time.</i>
not + adjective + enough	Insufficient quality	<i>He isn't fast enough to win.</i>
not enough + noun	Insufficient quantity	<i>There isn't enough sugar.</i>



Structure	Use	Example
too + adjective	Excessive quality (negative)	<i>The coffee is too hot.</i>
too much + uncountable noun	Excessive quantity	<i>I ate too much food.</i>
too many + countable noun	Excessive quantity	<i>There are too many people.</i>

Note: *Enough* goes **before** nouns but **after** adjectives/adverbs.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *enough*.

1. She isn't old _____ to drive.
2. Do we have _____ chairs for everyone?
3. The soup isn't hot _____.
4. He didn't study _____ to pass.
5. I don't have _____ money to buy that.

Exercise 2: Complete with *too*, *too much*, or *too many*.

1. There are _____ cars in this city.
2. I'm _____ tired to go out.
3. She spends _____ money on clothes.
4. This coffee is _____ sweet for me.
5. You made _____ mistakes.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct option.

1. This bag is (too / enough) heavy for me to carry.
2. Are you old (too / enough) to watch this movie?
3. I've got (too many / too much) emails to answer.



4. She isn't patient (too / enough) to be a teacher.
5. There was (too many / too much) traffic this morning.

Exercise 4: Correct the mistake.

1. This room is enough big for the party.
2. I have too much books to read.
3. She is too young enough to vote.
4. There aren't chairs enough.
5. He drinks too many coffee.

Exercise 5: Rewrite using *too* or *enough*.

1. She can't reach the top shelf because she is short.
→ _____
2. This box is very heavy. I can't lift it.
→ _____
3. We can enter the club because we are 18.
→ _____
4. I can't buy the car because I don't have sufficient money.
→ _____
5. The music was very loud. We couldn't talk.
→ _____

Exercise 6: Complete with the correct form of *enough*, *too*, *too much*, or *too many*.

1. I can't sleep because I drank _____ coffee.
2. Are there _____ seats for everyone?
3. This suitcase is _____ heavy for me to lift.
4. She didn't get _____ sleep last night.
5. There were _____ people at the event; it was overcrowded.

Exercise 7: Fill in the blanks.

1. This exercise is _____ difficult. I need help.
2. Do you have _____ information to make a decision?



3. He talks _____ quickly. I can't understand.
4. We have _____ time, so let's not rush.
5. She made _____ mistakes in her exam.

Exercise 8: Choose the correct word.

1. The box is (enough small / small enough) to fit under the bed.
2. I have (enough time / time enough) to finish.
3. This soup is (too salty / salty too).
4. There are (too many / too much) students in this class.
5. She is (enough intelligent / intelligent enough) to solve it.

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I'm not old enough to _____.
2. I'm too tired to _____.
3. There are too many _____ in my city.
4. I don't have enough _____ to _____.
5. I drink too much _____.

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences using *enough*, *too*, *too much*, or *too many*.

1. Can you afford to buy a new phone?

2. Why didn't you finish the exam?

3. Is your apartment big enough for a family?

4. What's wrong with this restaurant?

5. Why are you late?



Exercise 11: Rewrite using *enough*.

1. This coffee is too hot to drink.
→ _____
2. She is too young to work.
→ _____
3. The room is too small for ten people.
→ _____
4. He speaks too quietly for me to hear.
→ _____
5. The bag is too heavy for her to carry.
→ _____

Exercise 12: Rewrite using *too*.

1. She isn't tall enough to be a model.
→ _____
2. The water isn't warm enough to swim.
→ _____
3. I don't have enough energy to go out.
→ _____
4. He isn't experienced enough for this job.
→ _____
5. We don't have enough time to visit the museum.
→ _____

Exercise 13: Complete the dialogue.

A: Let's go to the beach today!

B: I don't think it's warm (1). **It looks (2)** cloudy.

A: But it's the only day we have (3)_____ time.

B: I know, but I'm (4)_____ tired to drive that far.

A: We could take the train.

B: There are (5)_____ tourists this time of year. The trains will be crowded.

A: (6)_____ many people? Maybe we should stay home then.

B: That sounds like a good idea.



Exercise 14: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph.

I'm too much busy today. I have too many work to do. I didn't sleep enough last night, so I'm too tired. Also, my office is enough small for so many people. There are too much desks in one room. I need enough space to work properly!

Exercise 15: Fill in with *too*, *too much*, *too many*, or *enough*.

1. There's _____ noise in this library.
2. Is your suitcase light _____?
3. She's _____ young to understand.
4. I have _____ clothes. My closet is full.
5. We didn't have _____ time to visit all the museums.

Exercise 16: Complete with the adjective or noun in the correct order.

1. The water isn't (warm) _____ to swim.
2. I have (money) _____ to buy a new laptop.
3. This suitcase is (heavy) _____ for me.
4. There were (people) _____ at the concert.
5. She speaks (fast) _____ for me to follow.

Exercise 17: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (coffee / hot / drink) → _____
2. (she / not / tall / become / pilot) → _____
3. (we / have / time / finish) → _____
4. (there / cars / park) → _____
5. (he / not / patient / wait) → _____

Exercise 18: Choose the correct option.

1. The soup is (enough hot / hot enough) now.
2. I've got (too much / too many) luggage.
3. She's (too / enough) kind to say no.
4. There aren't (enough / too) chairs for everyone.



5. He spends (too much / too many) time on social media.

Exercise 19: Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What is something you're not old enough to do?

2. What is something you have too much of?

3. What is something you don't have enough of?

4. What is something that is too expensive for you?

5. Where is a place that is too crowded?

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a problem you recently had. Use *enough*, *not enough*, *too*, *too much*, and *too many*.

ANSWERS — ENOUGH, NOT ENOUGH, TOO MUCH, TOO MANY

Exercise 1:

1. enough 2. enough 3. enough 4. enough 5. enough

Exercise 2:

1. too many 2. too 3. too much 4. too 5. too many

Exercise 3:



1. too
2. enough
3. too many
4. enough
5. too much

Exercise 4:

1. This room is big enough for the party.
2. I have too many books to read.
3. She is too young to vote. / She isn't old enough to vote.
4. There aren't enough chairs.
5. He drinks too much coffee.

Exercise 5:

1. She is too short to reach the top shelf. / She isn't tall enough to reach the top shelf.
2. This box is too heavy for me to lift.
3. We are old enough to enter the club.
4. I don't have enough money to buy the car.
5. The music was too loud for us to talk.

Exercise 6:

1. too much
2. enough
3. too
4. enough
5. too many

Exercise 7:

1. too
2. enough
3. too
4. enough
5. too many

Exercise 8:

1. small enough
2. enough time
3. too salty
4. too many
5. intelligent enough

Exercise 11:

1. This coffee isn't cool enough to drink.
2. She isn't old enough to work.
3. The room isn't big enough for ten people.
4. He doesn't speak loudly enough for me to hear.
5. The bag isn't light enough for her to carry.

Exercise 12:



1. She is too short to be a model.
2. The water is too cold to swim.
3. I am too tired to go out.
4. He is too inexperienced for this job.
5. We have too little time to visit the museum. / We are too short on time to visit the museum.

Exercise 13:

1. enough 2. too 3. enough 4. too 5. too many 6. Too

Exercise 14:

I'm too busy today. I have too much work to do. I didn't sleep enough last night, so I'm too tired. Also, my office is too small for so many people. There are too many desks in one room. I need enough space to work properly!

Exercise 15:

1. too much 2. enough 3. too 4. too many 5. enough

Exercise 16:

1. warm enough 2. enough money 3. too heavy 4. too many people 5. too fast

Exercise 17:

1. The coffee is too hot to drink.
2. She isn't tall enough to become a pilot.
3. We have enough time to finish.
4. There are too many cars to park.
5. He isn't patient enough to wait.

Exercise 18:

1. hot enough 2. too much 3. too 4. enough 5. too much

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Too and Enough](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Too and Enough](#)



3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Too, enough](#)
4. [English Page - Too vs Enough](#)

SECTION 6: USES OF THE -ING FORM

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The **-ing form** (gerund or present participle) is used in several contexts:

Use	Example
As a subject	<i>Swimming is good exercise.</i>
After prepositions	<i>I'm interested in learning Japanese.</i>
After certain verbs	<i>She enjoys reading. He suggested leaving early.</i>
After go for activities	<i>Let's go shopping. We went hiking.</i>
As an adjective	<i>It was an interesting movie. The film was boring.</i>
After spend/waste time	<i>I spend hours studying.</i>
After have fun/difficulty etc.	<i>I had trouble finding the address.</i>
In continuous tenses	<i>She is working now.</i>
Common verbs followed by -ing: <i>enjoy, finish, mind, suggest, consider, avoid, practice, deny, admit, imagine, risk, keep, miss, delay, postpone, recommend</i>	

EXERCISES



Exercise 1: Complete with the -ing form.

1. _____ (run) is a great way to stay fit.
2. I'm not very good at _____ (cook).
3. She enjoys _____ (listen) to music.
4. They went _____ (shop) yesterday.
5. _____ (travel) broadens the mind.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct form.

1. I can't stand (wait / waiting) in long lines.
2. (Read / Reading) before bed helps me relax.
3. She is interested in (learn / learning) to play guitar.
4. We had fun (play / playing) games at the party.
5. He suggested (go / going) to the cinema.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I'm looking forward to see you.
2. She suggested to go to a restaurant.
3. He doesn't mind to work late.
4. They spent all day to travel.
5. Cooking is a relaxing activity? (make question form correct)

Exercise 4: Complete with the -ing form of the verb in brackets.

1. I'm tired of _____ (work) so hard.
2. _____ (drink) too much coffee is bad for you.
3. She avoided _____ (talk) about the problem.
4. We had difficulty _____ (find) a parking space.
5. He spends hours _____ (play) video games.

Exercise 5: Rewrite using a gerund as the subject.



1. It is important to exercise regularly.
→ _____
2. It's not easy to learn a new language.
→ _____
3. It can be dangerous to drive in bad weather.
→ _____
4. It's fun to spend time with friends.
→ _____
5. It takes practice to play an instrument.
→ _____

Exercise 6: Fill in with the correct preposition + -ing.

1. I'm interested _____ (learn) more about this topic.
2. She apologized _____ (be) late.
3. He's good _____ (solve) problems.
4. They insisted _____ (pay) for the meal.
5. I'm tired _____ (wait) for the bus.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with a verb in -ing form.

1. I can't imagine _____ without my phone.
2. She quit _____ because it was too stressful.
3. We've finished _____ the project.
4. He denied _____ the window.
5. They considered _____ to another city.

Exercise 8: Choose the correct option.

1. (To swim / Swimming) is my favorite activity.
2. I'm not used to (get / getting) up early.
3. She kept (talk / talking) during the movie.
4. They went (fish / fishing) last weekend.
5. (To travel / Traveling) alone can be lonely.



Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I enjoy _____ but I don't enjoy _____.
2. _____ is something I'm terrible at.
3. I spent last weekend _____.
4. I'm looking forward to _____.
5. _____ makes me feel relaxed.

Exercise 10: Rewrite using *go + -ing*.

1. I want to buy some groceries. → _____
2. She wants to buy some clothes. → _____
3. They want to take a walk. → _____
4. We want to see the sights. → _____
5. He wants to swim in the ocean. → _____

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct form (infinitive or -ing).

1. I'd like _____ (visit) Paris one day.
2. She enjoys _____ (visit) new places.
3. He stopped _____ (smoke) last year.
4. Please remember _____ (lock) the door.
5. I remember _____ (meet) her at a party.

Exercise 12: Complete the dialogue.

A: What do you enjoy (1) _____ (do) in your free time?

B: I love (2) _____ (hike) in the mountains.

A: Really? I'm not very good at (3) _____ (climb) hills.

B: You should try (4) _____ (start) with easier trails.

A: Maybe. I'm thinking about (5) _____ (join) a hiking club.

B: That's a great idea. I recommend (6) _____ (go) with experienced people.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm interesting in learning photography.
2. She suggested to take a break.



3. They had trouble to find the address.
4. He spent all his money to buy useless things.
5. To be honest, I'm not used to drive on the left.

Exercise 14: Identify the function of the -ing form.

1. Running is my passion. _____
2. She is reading a book. _____
3. I'm interested in painting. _____
4. It was a surprising result. _____
5. He avoided answering the question. _____

Exercise 15: Complete with the -ing form.

1. Instead of _____ (stay) home, let's go out.
2. _____ (make) mistakes is part of learning.
3. She's crazy about _____ (dance).
4. I can't help _____ (laugh) when I see that.
5. _____ (exercise) regularly has many benefits.

Exercise 16: Combine the sentences using a gerund.

1. She spends a lot of time. She watches TV.
→ _____
2. He is good at something. He solves puzzles.
→ _____
3. They had difficulty. They found the place.
→ _____
4. I'm tired. I do the same thing every day.
→ _____
5. You should avoid something. You eat too much sugar.
→ _____

Exercise 17: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (she / enjoy / read / novels) → _____



2. (they / go / ski / every winter) → _____
3. (I / not / mind / work / weekends) → _____
4. (he / suggest / eat / out) → _____
5. (we / look forward / see / you) → _____

Exercise 18: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What do you enjoy doing on weekends?

2. What is something you're afraid of doing?

3. What activity do you spend the most time doing?

4. What do you avoid doing?

5. What is something you're good at doing?

Exercise 19: Fill in the blanks with the correct form.

1. I'm considering _____ (apply) for that job.
2. _____ (travel) by train is very comfortable.
3. She finished _____ (write) the report.
4. He's not interested in _____ (discuss) politics.
5. We had fun _____ (play) board games.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about your hobbies and interests. Use at least five different -ing forms in various functions.



ANSWERS — USES OF THE -ING FORM

Exercise 1:

1. Running
2. cooking
3. listening
4. shopping
5. Traveling

Exercise 2:

1. waiting
2. Reading
3. learning
4. playing
5. going

Exercise 3:

1. I'm looking forward to seeing you.
2. She suggested going to a restaurant.
3. He doesn't mind working late.
4. They spent all day traveling.
5. Is cooking a relaxing activity?

Exercise 4:

1. working
2. Drinking
3. talking
4. finding
5. playing

Exercise 5:

1. Exercising regularly is important.
2. Learning a new language isn't easy.
3. Driving in bad weather can be dangerous.
4. Spending time with friends is fun.
5. Playing an instrument takes practice.

Exercise 6:

1. in learning
2. for being
3. at solving
4. on paying
5. of waiting

Exercise 8:

1. Swimming
2. getting
3. talking
4. fishing
5. Traveling



Exercise 10:

1. I want to go grocery shopping.
2. She wants to go clothes shopping.
3. They want to go for a walk.
4. We want to go sightseeing.
5. He wants to go swimming.

Exercise 11:

1. to visit 2. visiting 3. smoking 4. to lock 5. meeting

Exercise 12:

1. doing 2. hiking 3. climbing 4. starting 5. joining 6. going

Exercise 13:

1. I'm interested in learning photography.
2. She suggested taking a break.
3. They had trouble finding the address.
4. He spent all his money buying useless things.
5. To be honest, I'm not used to driving on the left.

Exercise 14:

1. subject 2. continuous tense 3. after preposition 4. adjective 5. after verb

Exercise 15:

1. staying 2. Making 3. dancing 4. laughing 5. Exercising

Exercise 16:

1. She spends a lot of time watching TV.
2. He is good at solving puzzles.
3. They had difficulty finding the place.
4. I'm tired of doing the same thing every day.
5. You should avoid eating too much sugar.



Exercise 17:

1. She enjoys reading novels.
2. They go skiing every winter.
3. I don't mind working on weekends.
4. He suggested eating out.
5. We look forward to seeing you.

Exercise 19:

1. applying 2. Traveling 3. writing 4. discussing 5. playing
-

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Gerunds and Infinitives](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Gerunds and Infinitives](#)
3. [BBC Learning English - Ing forms](#)
4. [English Page - Gerunds](#)

SECTION 7: SIMPLE PAST — ALL FORMS, REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The **Simple Past** is used for completed actions at a specific time in the past.

Regular Verbs: Add **-ed** or **-d**

- *work* → *worked*
- *study* → *studied* (y → i + ed)
- *stop* → *stopped* (double consonant)

Irregular Verbs: No fixed pattern — must be memorized

- *go* → *went*, *eat* → *ate*, *see* → *saw*, *buy* → *bought*

Negative: *did not* (didn't) + base form

- *I didn't go.*



Question: *Did* + subject + base form

- *Did you see her?*

Time expressions: *yesterday, last week, in 2010, two days ago, when I was young*

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Write the past simple form.

1. work → _____
2. go → _____
3. study → _____
4. eat → _____
5. buy → _____
6. see → _____
7. stop → _____
8. have → _____
9. make → _____
10. take → _____

Exercise 2: Complete with the past simple (regular verbs).

1. I _____ (watch) a great movie last night.
2. She _____ (study) hard for the exam.
3. They _____ (travel) to Italy last summer.
4. He _____ (stop) at the red light.
5. We _____ (play) tennis yesterday.

Exercise 3: Complete with the past simple (irregular verbs).

1. She _____ (go) to the supermarket.
2. I _____ (see) him at the party.
3. They _____ (eat) all the pizza.



4. He _____ (buy) a new car.
5. We _____ (have) a wonderful time.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct option.

1. I (go / went) to the cinema yesterday.
2. She (didn't studied / didn't study) for the test.
3. (Did you see / Saw you) the news?
4. They (was / were) at home last night.
5. He (didn't come / didn't came) to the meeting.

Exercise 5: Correct the mistake.

1. She didn't went to school yesterday.
2. Did you watched the game?
3. I buyed a new phone last week.
4. They was very happy.
5. He didn't called me.

Exercise 6: Make questions in the past simple.

1. (you / go / to the party) → _____?
2. (what / she / buy) → _____?
3. (they / arrive / on time) → _____?
4. (where / he / live) → _____?
5. (you / see / the accident) → _____?

Exercise 7: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What did you eat for breakfast?

2. Where did you go last weekend?

3. Did you watch any movies recently?



4. What time did you wake up today?

5. What did you buy last time you went shopping?

Exercise 8: Complete the paragraph.

Last weekend, I _____ (go) to the beach with my friends. We _____ (leave) early in the morning. The weather _____ (be) perfect. I _____ (swim) in the ocean and _____ (play) volleyball. We _____ (have) a picnic and _____ (eat) sandwiches. Unfortunately, I _____ (lose) my sunglasses. I _____ (be) very upset. Later, we _____ (drive) home.

Exercise 9: Fill in the blanks with the past simple.

1. She _____ (be) born in 1995.
2. They _____ (meet) at university.
3. I _____ (not / like) the food at the restaurant.
4. _____ you _____ (speak) to him yesterday?
5. He _____ (become) a doctor after many years of study.

Exercise 10: Write the negative form.

1. I saw the movie. → _____
2. She went to the party. → _____
3. They ate the cake. → _____
4. He bought a gift. → _____
5. We understood the problem. → _____

Exercise 11: Put the words in order.

1. yesterday / she / work / to / went
2. you / did / weekend / what / do / last / ?
3. I / him / didn't / at / see / the / party
4. they / arrive / did / time / what / ?



5. a / bought / she / new / dress / beautiful

Exercise 12: Choose the correct verb.

1. She (taked / took) a lot of photos.
2. We (didn't know / didn't knew) the answer.
3. (Was / Were) you at the concert?
4. He (drived / drove) to work this morning.
5. I (spended / spent) all my money on books.

Exercise 13: Complete the dialogue.

A: What (1) _____ you _____ (do) last night?

B: I (2) _____ (stay) home and (3) _____ (watch) TV.

A: (4) _____ you _____ (see) anything interesting?

B: Yes, I (5) _____ (watch) a documentary about space. It (6) _____ (be) fascinating.

A: (7) _____ (be) it on Netflix?

B: No, I (8) _____ (find) it on YouTube.

Exercise 14: Write questions for the answers.

1. Q: _____ ?

A: I went to the beach.

2. Q: _____ ?

A: She bought a red dress.

3. Q: _____ ?

A: No, I didn't enjoy the party.

4. Q: _____ ?

A: They arrived at 8 PM.

5. Q: _____ ?

A: He called me three times.

Exercise 15: Correct the mistakes in the paragraph.

Yesterday I waked up late. I didn't had time for breakfast. I run to the bus stop, but the bus already left. I was very stressed. When I arrived to work, my boss was angry because I was late. I feeled terrible all day.

Exercise 16: Complete with the past simple.

1. She _____ (write) a letter to her grandmother.



2. They _____ (build) a new house last year.
3. I _____ (teach) English for ten years.
4. He _____ (break) his leg while playing soccer.
5. We _____ (choose) the blue one.

Exercise 17: Match the base form with the past simple.

Base Form	Past Simple
1. begin	a. spoke
2. speak	b. began
3. fly	c. wore
4. wear	d. flew
5. sing	e. sang

Exercise 18: Complete the story with the past simple.

Last year, my family and I _____ (decide) to go on a road trip. We _____ (pack) our bags and _____ (leave) early in the morning. We _____ (drive) for six hours before we _____ (stop) for lunch. While we _____ (eat), we _____ (see) a beautiful rainbow. It _____ (be) an unforgettable moment.

Exercise 19: Answer the questions about your past.

1. Where did you grow up?

2. What was your favorite subject in school?

3. Who was your best friend when you were a child?



4. What did you want to be when you grew up?

5. What was the best trip you ever took?

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a memorable day in your past. Use at least five regular verbs and five irregular verbs in the past simple.

ANSWERS — SIMPLE PAST

Exercise 1:

- worked
- went
- studied
- ate
- bought
- saw
- stopped
- had
- made
- took

Exercise 2:

- watched
- studied
- traveled
- stopped
- played

Exercise 3:

- went
- saw
- ate
- bought
- had

Exercise 4:

- went
- didn't study
- Did you see
- were
- didn't come

Exercise 5:

- She didn't go to school yesterday.
- Did you watch the game?
- I bought a new phone last week.
- They were very happy.



5. He didn't call me.

Exercise 6:

1. Did you go to the party?
2. What did she buy?
3. Did they arrive on time?
4. Where did he live?
5. Did you see the accident?

Exercise 8:

went, left, was, swam, played, had, ate, lost, was, drove

Exercise 9:

1. was
2. met
3. didn't like
4. Did, speak
5. became

Exercise 10:

1. I didn't see the movie.
2. She didn't go to the party.
3. They didn't eat the cake.
4. He didn't buy a gift.
5. We didn't understand the problem.

Exercise 11:

1. She went to work yesterday.
2. What did you do last weekend?
3. I didn't see him at the party.
4. What time did they arrive?
5. She bought a beautiful new dress.

Exercise 12:

1. took
2. didn't know
3. Were
4. drove
5. spent

Exercise 13:



1. did, do 2. stayed 3. watched 4. Did, see 5. watched 6. was 7. Was 8. found

Exercise 15:

Yesterday I woke up late. I didn't have time for breakfast. I ran to the bus stop, but the bus had already left. I was very stressed. When I arrived at work, my boss was angry because I was late. I felt terrible all day.

Exercise 16:

1. wrote 2. built 3. taught 4. broke 5. chose

Exercise 17:

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-e

Exercise 18:

decided, packed, left, drove, stopped, were eating, saw, was

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Past Simple](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Past Simple](#)
3. [English Page - Simple Past](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Past Simple](#)

SECTION 8: MODAL VERBS — COULD, WAS/WERE ABLE TO

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Modal	Use	Example
could	General ability in the past	<i>I could swim when I was five.</i>
could	Past possibility (general)	<i>It could rain, so we stayed home.</i>
could not (couldn't)	Lack of ability in the past	<i>She couldn't come to the party.</i>



Modal	Use	Example
was/were able to	Success in a specific situation	He was able to escape the fire.
was/were able to	Managed to do something	They were able to finish on time.

Important: For **general ability** in the past, use *could*. For **specific achievement** on one occasion, use *was/were able to* or *managed to*.

Exception: In negative sentences, *couldn't* can be used for both general and specific situations.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *could* or *was/were able to*.

1. When I was young, I _____ run very fast.
2. Despite the traffic, we _____ arrive on time.
3. She _____ speak three languages by age ten.
4. After hours of trying, he _____ fix the computer.
5. They _____ find a hotel room even though it was high season.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. I (could / was able to) read when I was four.
2. The firefighter (could / was able to) rescue the cat from the tree.
3. She (could / was able to) play the piano beautifully as a child.
4. He (could / was able to) pass the exam after studying hard.
5. We (could / were able to) see the parade from our window.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I was able to swim when I was five.
2. She could to finish the project on time.
3. They didn't could come to the party.



4. He was able to run fast when he was young? (question)
5. We could to see the movie last night.

Exercise 4: Fill in with *could* or *was/were able to*.

1. She _____ solve the problem after thinking for an hour.
2. I _____ understand everything he said.
3. They _____ climb to the top of the mountain.
4. He _____ play chess when he was only six.
5. We _____ get tickets for the concert at the last minute.

Exercise 5: Rewrite using *could* or *was/were able to*.

1. She had the ability to dance well. → _____
2. He succeeded in escaping from the burning building. → _____
3. They managed to find a solution. → _____
4. I knew how to cook when I was twelve. → _____
5. Did you succeed in contacting him? → _____

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. When I was a child, I could _____.
2. Last week, I was able to _____.
3. I couldn't _____ when I was younger, but now I can.
4. After many attempts, she was able to _____.
5. He couldn't _____, so he asked for help.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. I (could / was able to) finish the marathon — it was the proudest moment of my life.
2. She (could / was able to) run a marathon when she was twenty.
3. They (could / were able to) escape the fire because the window was open.
4. We (could / were able to) hear the music from our garden.
5. He (could / was able to) convince them after a long discussion.



Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: I heard you (1)_____ (climb) Mount Everest! Is that true?

B: Yes! It was incredibly difficult, but we (2)_____ (reach) the summit.

A: That's amazing. I (3)_____ (not / even / climb) a small mountain when I was younger.

B: You (4)_____ (do) it with proper training. I (5)_____ (not / do) it without my guides.

Exercise 9: Create questions using *could* or *was/were able to*.

1. (you / swim / when / five) → _____?
2. (she / finish / project / on time) → _____?
3. (they / find / the house) → _____?
4. (he / speak / French / as a child) → _____?
5. (we / get / tickets) → _____?

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What languages could you speak as a child?

2. What is something difficult you were able to do recently?

3. Could you ride a bicycle when you were young?

4. What couldn't you do last year that you can do now?

5. Have you ever been able to solve a very difficult problem?

Exercise 11: Complete with *could*, *couldn't*, *was/were able to*, or *wasn't/weren't able to*.

1. I _____ understand the instructions, so I asked for help.
2. She _____ play the guitar, but she wasn't very good.
3. They _____ rescue the dog from the river. It was very brave.
4. We _____ find the restaurant, so we ate somewhere else.



5. He _____ run very fast until he injured his leg.

Exercise 12: Identify the use (general ability or specific achievement).

1. She could speak Italian fluently. _____
2. He was able to win the competition. _____
3. They could see the stars clearly from their cabin. _____
4. I managed to get a refund after complaining. _____
5. Could you ride a bike when you were little? _____

Exercise 13: Correct the mistakes.

1. I could to finish the race.
2. She was able play the violin when she was young.
3. They didn't could hear the speaker.
4. He was able to ran very fast.
5. We couldn't to find the keys.

Exercise 14: Rewrite using *was/were able to*.

1. He managed to escape. → _____
2. They succeeded in winning the match. → _____
3. I finally got through to customer service. → _____
4. She found a solution after hours of work. → _____
5. We convinced them to change their minds. → _____

Exercise 15: Fill in the blanks.

1. She _____ (can) read before she started school.
2. They _____ (be able to) rescue the hikers.
3. I _____ (not / can) understand the accent.
4. He _____ (be able to) convince the committee.
5. _____ you _____ (can) play an instrument as a child?

Exercise 16: Complete the paragraph.



When I was younger, I (1) _____ (can) play the piano quite well. I (2) _____ (play) many difficult pieces. However, after I stopped practicing, I (3) _____ (not / can) play anything. Last month, I decided to try again. At first, I (4) _____ (not / play) even simple songs. But after weeks of practice, I (5) _____ (be able to) play my favorite piece again. It was a great feeling.

Exercise 17: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (she / could / speak / three languages / by age ten) → _____
2. (they / were able to / escape / the burning building) → _____
3. (he / couldn't / solve / the puzzle) → _____
4. (we / were able to / get / front row seats) → _____
5. (I / could / run / fast / when I was young) → _____

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What is something you were able to do for the first time recently?

2. What couldn't you do when you were a child that you can do now?

3. Have you ever been able to help someone in a difficult situation?

4. What could you do better when you were younger?

5. What is something you were able to achieve after a lot of effort?

Exercise 19: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I was able to _____, even though I thought I couldn't.
2. When I was ten, I could _____.
3. They couldn't _____, so they decided to _____.
4. After many attempts, she was finally able to _____.



5. I wish I could _____.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a time you succeeded at something difficult. Use *could*, *couldn't*, and *was/were able to*.

ANSWERS — COULD, WAS/WERE ABLE TO

Exercise 1:

1. could
2. were able to
3. could
4. was able to
5. were able to

Exercise 2:

1. could
2. was able to
3. could
4. was able to
5. could

Exercise 3:

1. I could swim when I was five.
2. She was able to finish the project on time. / She could finish the project on time.
3. They couldn't come to the party.
4. Could he run fast when he was young?
5. We could see the movie last night. / We were able to see the movie last night.

Exercise 4:

1. was able to
2. could
3. were able to
4. could
5. were able to

Exercise 5:

1. She could dance well.
2. He was able to escape from the burning building.
3. They were able to find a solution.



4. I could cook when I was twelve.
5. Were you able to contact him? / Could you contact him?

Exercise 7:

1. was able to 2. could 3. were able to 4. could 5. was able to

Exercise 8:

1. climbed / could climb 2. were able to reach 3. couldn't even climb 4. could do 5. couldn't have done

Exercise 9:

1. Could you swim when you were five?
2. Was she able to finish the project on time?
3. Were they able to find the house?
4. Could he speak French as a child?
5. Were we able to get tickets? / Could we get tickets?

Exercise 11:

1. couldn't 2. could 3. were able to 4. weren't able to / couldn't 5. could

Exercise 12:

1. general ability 2. specific achievement 3. general ability 4. specific achievement 5. general ability

Exercise 13:

1. I could finish the race. / I was able to finish the race.
2. She could play the violin when she was young.
3. They couldn't hear the speaker.
4. He was able to run very fast.
5. We couldn't find the keys.

Exercise 14:

1. He was able to escape.
2. They were able to win the match.
3. I was able to get through to customer service.



4. She was able to find a solution after hours of work.
5. We were able to convince them to change their minds.

Exercise 15:

1. could 2. were able to 3. couldn't 4. was able to 5. Could, play

Exercise 16:

1. could 2. could play 3. couldn't 4. couldn't play 5. was able to

Exercise 17:

1. She could speak three languages by age ten.
2. They were able to escape the burning building.
3. He couldn't solve the puzzle.
4. We were able to get front row seats.
5. I could run fast when I was young.

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Can, Could, Be able to](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Could and Was Able To](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Can, Could, Be able to](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Ability](#)

SECTION 9: HAD TO, DIDN'T HAVE TO / NEED TO

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Structure	Use	Example
had to	Past obligation (necessary)	<i>I had to work late yesterday.</i>



Structure	Use	Example
didn't have to	Past lack of obligation (not necessary)	She didn't have to come early.
needed to	Past necessity	He needed to buy milk.
didn't need to	Past lack of necessity	We didn't need to wait.
needn't have + past participle	Unnecessary action that was done	You needn't have cooked — we ate out.

Important:

- *Had to* = It was necessary. (I had to study = I studied because it was necessary.)
- *Didn't have to* = It was not necessary. (I didn't have to study = I didn't study because it wasn't necessary.)
- *Needn't have done* = It was not necessary, but I did it anyway.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *had to* or *didn't have to*.

1. I _____ work yesterday because it was a holiday.
2. She _____ take the bus because her car broke down.
3. They _____ pay for parking because it was free.
4. He _____ study hard to pass the exam.
5. We _____ wait long because the bus arrived immediately.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. I (had to / didn't have to) go to the meeting. It was mandatory.
2. She (had to / didn't have to) bring her ID because they didn't check.
3. They (had to / didn't have to) leave early because the train was delayed.
4. He (had to / didn't have to) wear a uniform at his school.



5. We (had to / didn't have to) cook because we ordered pizza.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I didn't had to wake up early.
2. She had to went to the doctor.
3. They didn't have to waited.
4. He had to studying all night.
5. We had to didn't pay.

Exercise 4: Fill in with *had to*, *didn't have to*, *needed to*, or *didn't need to*.

1. She _____ call a technician because the internet was down.
2. We _____ bring an umbrella because it wasn't raining.
3. He _____ explain the situation carefully.
4. They _____ leave a tip because it was included.
5. I _____ borrow money because I had enough.

Exercise 5: Rewrite using *had to* or *didn't have to*.

1. It was necessary for me to call her. → _____
2. It wasn't necessary for them to wait. → _____
3. It was necessary for her to study. → _____
4. It wasn't necessary for us to bring food. → _____
5. It was necessary for him to apologize. → _____

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Yesterday, I had to _____.
2. Last weekend, I didn't have to _____.
3. When I was a child, I had to _____.
4. I needed to _____, but I forgot.
5. I didn't need to _____ because _____.



Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. I (had to / didn't have to) get up early because it was Saturday.
2. She (had to / didn't have to) go to the hospital because she was feeling sick.
3. They (had to / didn't have to) wear helmets when riding bikes.
4. He (had to / didn't have to) show his passport at the border.
5. We (had to / didn't have to) bring anything to the party because there was plenty of food.

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: How was your trip?

B: It was exhausting. We (1)_____ (wake up) at 4 AM to catch the flight.

A: Wow, that's early. (2)_____ you _____ (take) a taxi?

B: No, we (3)_____ (not / take) a taxi because my brother drove us.

A: That was nice. (4)_____ you _____ (check in) early?

B: Yes, we (5)_____ (check in) online the day before, so we (6)_____ (not / wait) in line.

Exercise 9: Create questions with *had to*.

1. (you / work / yesterday) → _____?
2. (what time / she / leave) → _____?
3. (why / they / cancel / the event) → _____?
4. (how long / you / wait) → _____?
5. (he / pay / for the repair) → _____?

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What time did you have to wake up today?

2. What did you have to do yesterday that you didn't want to do?

3. What didn't you have to do last week that you usually do?

4. Did you have to study a lot for your last exam?



5. What did you need to buy recently?

Exercise 11: Complete with *had to*, *didn't have to*, or *needn't have*.

1. I _____ go to the meeting, but I went anyway.
2. She _____ cook dinner because her husband had already cooked.
3. They _____ apologize because it wasn't their fault.
4. He _____ wait for hours at the hospital.
5. You _____ brought a gift — it was a small gathering.

Exercise 12: Rewrite using *needn't have*.

1. It wasn't necessary to buy milk, but I bought it.
→ _____
2. It wasn't necessary to call him, but I called.
→ _____
3. It wasn't necessary to bring an umbrella, but I brought one.
→ _____
4. It wasn't necessary to dress up, but she dressed up.
→ _____
5. It wasn't necessary to book a table, but they booked one.
→ _____

Exercise 13: Correct the mistakes.

1. I didn't needed to go.
2. She had to went to the store.
3. They didn't had to wait.
4. He needn't have to go.
5. We had to didn't pay.

Exercise 14: Complete the paragraph.

Last weekend, I went to a wedding. I (1)_____ (buy) a new suit because I didn't have anything formal. My friend told me I (2)_____ (bring) a gift because they had a registry, so I bought something from there. I



(3) _____ (wake up) early because the ceremony was at 10 AM. When I arrived, I realized I (4) _____ (bring) my invitation — I (5) _____ (show) it to enter. Luckily, they had my name on the list.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (I / had to / work / late) → _____
2. (she / didn't have to / pay) → _____
3. (they / needed to / leave / early) → _____
4. (we / needn't have / wait) → _____
5. (he / didn't need to / bring / anything) → _____

Exercise 16: Fill in with *had to*, *didn't have to*, or *needn't have*.

1. It was a free event, so we _____ pay.
2. She _____ take the exam because she was already qualified.
3. They _____ cancel the trip because of the storm.
4. He _____ work overtime because he had a deadline.
5. I _____ bought so much food — nobody was hungry.

Exercise 17: Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you have to do this week that was difficult?

2. What did you need to do but forgot?

3. What didn't you have to do today that you usually do?

4. What did you do that you needn't have done?

5. What did you have to do as a child that you don't have to do now?

Exercise 18: Complete the story.



When I was a student, I (1)_____ (wake up) very early every day. I (2)_____ (take) the bus to school because my parents worked. I (3)_____ (wear) a uniform, which I hated. On weekends, I (4)_____ (study) unless I had exams. I (5)_____ (do) homework every night, which was exhausting. Looking back, I (6)_____ (worry) so much about grades — everything worked out fine.

Exercise 19: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

1. I had to work late,

a. so I didn't have to cook.

2. She didn't have to pay

b. but I forgot.

3. They needed to leave early

c. because the project was urgent.

4. I needed to call him,

d. because it was free.

5. My mom made dinner,

e. to catch the train.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a recent obligation you had. Use *had to*, *didn't have to*, *needed to*, and *needn't have*.

ANSWERS — HAD TO, DIDN'T HAVE TO / NEED TO

Exercise 1:

1. didn't have to 2. had to 3. didn't have to 4. had to 5. didn't have to

Exercise 2:



1. had to 2. didn't have to 3. had to 4. had to 5. didn't have to

Exercise 3:

1. I didn't have to wake up early.
2. She had to go to the doctor.
3. They didn't have to wait.
4. He had to study all night.
5. We didn't have to pay.

Exercise 4:

1. had to / needed to 2. didn't need to / didn't have to 3. needed to / had to 4. didn't have to 5. didn't need to

Exercise 5:

1. I had to call her.
2. They didn't have to wait.
3. She had to study.
4. We didn't have to bring food.
5. He had to apologize.

Exercise 7:

1. didn't have to 2. had to 3. had to 4. had to 5. didn't have to

Exercise 8:

1. had to wake up 2. Did, have to take 3. didn't have to take 4. Did, have to check in 5. had to check in 6. didn't have to wait

Exercise 9:

1. Did you have to work yesterday?
2. What time did she have to leave?
3. Why did they have to cancel the event?
4. How long did you have to wait?
5. Did he have to pay for the repair?



Exercise 11:

1. didn't have to / needn't have
2. didn't have to
3. didn't have to
4. had to
5. needn't have

Exercise 12:

1. I needn't have bought milk.
2. I needn't have called him.
3. I needn't have brought an umbrella.
4. She needn't have dressed up.
5. They needn't have booked a table.

Exercise 13:

1. I didn't need to go.
2. She had to go to the store.
3. They didn't have to wait.
4. He needn't have gone.
5. We didn't have to pay.

Exercise 14:

1. had to buy
2. had to bring / needed to bring
3. had to wake up
4. needn't have brought
5. had to show

Exercise 15:

1. I had to work late.
2. She didn't have to pay.
3. They needed to leave early.
4. We needn't have waited.
5. He didn't need to bring anything.

Exercise 16:

1. didn't have to
2. didn't have to
3. had to
4. had to
5. needn't have

Exercise 18:



1. had to wake up
2. had to take
3. had to wear
4. didn't have to study
5. had to do
6. needn't have worried

Exercise 19:

1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Modals: have to](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Have To](#)
3. [English Page - Have to / Must](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Have to / Don't have to](#)

SECTION 10: PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Time Expression	Meaning	Example
yesterday	the day before today	<i>I saw her yesterday.</i>
last + (night/week/month/year/Sunday)	the previous period	<i>We went last week.</i>
ago	before now	<i>She left ten minutes ago.</i>
in + (year/month)	specific time in past	<i>He was born in 1990.</i>
when + clause	specific moment	<i>I cried when I saw the movie.</i>
then	at that time	<i>I was at school then.</i>



Time Expression	Meaning	Example
at + (time)	specific clock time	<i>The train left at 5 PM.</i>
on + (day/date)	specific day	<i>We met on Monday.</i>

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with the correct time expression.

1. I started learning English three years _____.
2. They got married _____ 2015.
3. She called me _____ yesterday morning.
4. We met _____ a cold winter day.
5. He left _____ 8:00 sharp.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. I saw her (yesterday / ago).
2. They moved to London (in / on) 2010.
3. We went to the cinema (last / in) Friday.
4. She graduated two years (before / ago).
5. He was born (on / in) July 15th.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I saw him on yesterday.
2. She left three days before.
3. We met in last summer.
4. He called me ago five minutes.
5. They arrived at Monday.

Exercise 4: Rewrite using the time expression in brackets.



1. I finished the project. (two days ago) → _____
2. She started her job. (in 2020) → _____
3. We had dinner. (at 7 PM) → _____
4. He called me. (last night) → _____
5. They got married. (on a beach) → _____

Exercise 5: Fill in with *in, on, at, or ago*.

1. She was born _____ June.
2. I met him _____ 2018.
3. They arrived _____ Tuesday.
4. The concert started _____ 9 PM.
5. We moved here five years _____.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I last saw my best friend _____.
2. I traveled abroad _____.
3. _____, I was very happy.
4. I woke up _____ this morning.
5. My parents got married _____.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. I was born (in / on / at) 1995.
2. She called me (in / on / at) a rainy afternoon.
3. They left (in / on / at) midnight.
4. We met (in / on / at) Christmas Day.
5. He arrived (in / on / at) the morning.

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: When did you last go on vacation?

B: I went (1) _____ August, (2) _____ last summer.

A: Where did you go?



B: I went to Thailand. I was there (3) _____ two weeks.

A: That sounds amazing! I went there (4) _____ 2019, (5) _____ before the pandemic.

B: Really? I went there (6) _____ the same year, actually!

Exercise 9: Create questions using the time expression in brackets.

- (when / you / start / your job) → _____?
- (what / you / do / last weekend) → _____?
- (where / you / be / three hours ago) → _____?
- (when / you / last / speak / to her) → _____?
- (what / happen / in 2010) → _____?

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- When did you last take a vacation?

- What did you do last weekend?

- When were you born?

- What did you do yesterday?

- When did you start learning English?

Exercise 11: Complete with *last*, *ago*, *yesterday*, or *in*.

- I saw her _____ the morning.
- They moved here three months _____.
- We went to the beach _____ summer.
- He was born _____ the 1990s.
- She called me _____ night.

Exercise 12: Correct the mistakes.



1. I visited my grandmother at last week.
2. She finished the report in yesterday.
3. They arrived ago two hours.
4. We met on the morning.
5. He left at Monday.

Exercise 13: Fill in the blanks.

1. I was born _____ April 5th, 1990.
2. She graduated _____ 2022.
3. We had breakfast _____ 7:30 this morning.
4. They got married _____ a beautiful spring day.
5. He called me _____ yesterday afternoon.

Exercise 14: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (I / see / her / yesterday) → _____
2. (they / move / here / two years ago) → _____
3. (she / start / her job / in 2021) → _____
4. (we / meet / at 3 PM) → _____
5. (he / call / me / last night) → _____

Exercise 15: Complete the paragraph.

I still remember the day we met. It was (1)_____ a cold winter morning (2)_____ 2018. I was waiting for the bus (3)_____ 8:30 AM (4)_____ a Tuesday. She walked up to the bus stop and asked me what time the bus would arrive. We started talking, and (5)_____ that day, we became friends. That was seven years (6)_____, and we're still close.

Exercise 16: Match the time expression with its use.

Column A

Column B

1. in

a. specific day



Column A

Column B

2. on

b. specific time

3. at

c. months, years, centuries

4. ago

d. before now

5. last

e. previous period

Exercise 17: Choose the correct option.

1. I haven't seen her (last week / since last week).
2. We went to the cinema (in / on) Friday evening.
3. She arrived (in / at) 6:30.
4. They left (last / ago) year.
5. I was born (in / on) a sunny day in June.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about your life.

1. What were you doing at 7 AM yesterday?

2. What did you do last summer?

3. What important event happened in your life in 2020?

4. Where were you three hours ago?

5. When did you last eat at a restaurant?

Exercise 19: Write questions for the answers.



1. Q: _____?
A: I went to Paris last year.
2. Q: _____?
A: She called me yesterday.
3. Q: _____?
A: They arrived at 10 PM.
4. Q: _____?
A: I was born in 1995.
5. Q: _____?
A: We met on a rainy day.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about an important day in your past. Use at least five different past time expressions.

ANSWERS — PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

Exercise 1:

1. ago 2. in 3. on 4. on 5. at

Exercise 2:

1. yesterday 2. in 3. last 4. ago 5. on

Exercise 3:

1. I saw him yesterday.
2. She left three days ago.
3. We met last summer.
4. He called me five minutes ago.



5. They arrived on Monday.

Exercise 4:

1. I finished the project two days ago.
2. She started her job in 2020.
3. We had dinner at 7 PM.
4. He called me last night.
5. They got married on a beach.

Exercise 5:

1. in 2. in 3. on 4. at 5. ago

Exercise 7:

1. in 2. on 3. at 4. on 5. in

Exercise 8:

1. in 2. in 3. for 4. in 5. just 6. in

Exercise 9:

1. When did you start your job?
2. What did you do last weekend?
3. Where were you three hours ago?
4. When did you last speak to her?
5. What happened in 2010?

Exercise 11:

1. yesterday / in 2. ago 3. last 4. in 5. last

Exercise 12:

1. I visited my grandmother last week.
2. She finished the report yesterday.
3. They arrived two hours ago.
4. We met in the morning.



5. He left on Monday.

Exercise 13:

1. on 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. on / in

Exercise 14:

1. I saw her yesterday.
2. They moved here two years ago.
3. She started her job in 2021.
4. We met at 3 PM.
5. He called me last night.

Exercise 15:

1. on 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. from / on 6. ago

Exercise 16:

1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d, 5-e

Exercise 17:

1. since last week 2. on 3. at 4. last 5. on

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Past time expressions](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Past Time Expressions](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Time expressions](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Past time expressions](#)

SECTION 11: ARTICLES — A/AN, THE, ZERO ARTICLE

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION



Article	Use	Example
a/an	First mention, general, one of many, jobs	<i>I saw a dog. She is an engineer.</i>
the	Specific, already mentioned, unique, superlatives	<i>The dog was barking. The sun is hot.</i>
zero article (no article)	General plural/uncountable, meals, languages, sports, institutions (with purpose)	<i>Life is beautiful. I speak Spanish. She plays tennis. He's in ∅ hospital.</i>

Key rules:

- Use *a/an* for singular countable nouns when first introduced or when it's not specific.
- Use *the* when both speaker and listener know which one.
- Use no article for general statements with plural or uncountable nouns.
- Use no article with most proper nouns, meals, languages, sports, and institutions when referring to their primary purpose.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset (no article).

1. She is _____ doctor.
2. I have _____ apple in my bag.
3. _____ moon is very bright tonight.
4. He speaks _____ Spanish.
5. I usually have _____ breakfast at 7 AM.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. I need (a / an / the) new phone.
2. (A / An / The) Amazon is the longest river in South America.
3. She plays (the / \emptyset) piano beautifully.
4. I'm going to (the / \emptyset) bed.



5. He is (a / an / the) honest person.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I have an car.
2. She went to the hospital to visit her friend. (general purpose)
3. He is best student in the class.
4. I love the nature.
5. She works in an office which is very modern.

Exercise 4: Fill in with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

1. _____ love is all you need.
2. I'd like _____ cup of coffee, please.
3. _____ Earth orbits _____ Sun.
4. She is _____ best player on _____ team.
5. They went to _____ church to pray.

Exercise 5: Complete with *a/an* or *the*.

1. There's _____ cat in the garden. _____ cat is black.
2. I bought _____ new laptop. _____ laptop was very expensive.
3. She met _____ man at the party. _____ man was wearing a red hat.
4. They live in _____ old house. _____ house has a beautiful garden.
5. He gave me _____ book for my birthday. _____ book is about history.

Exercise 6: Choose the correct option.

1. I love (the / \emptyset) coffee. I drink it every morning.
2. (The / \emptyset) coffee I had this morning was delicious.
3. She wants to be (a / an) actor.
4. (A / The) honesty is the best policy.
5. He went to (the / \emptyset) university to study medicine.

Exercise 7: Correct the mistakes.



1. I'm going to the work.
2. She has a unique idea.
3. The life is beautiful.
4. He plays the guitar very well.
5. I saw an UFO last night.

Exercise 8: Fill in the blanks.

I had (1)_____ interesting experience yesterday. I was walking to (2)_____ work when I saw (3)_____ dog running in (4)_____ street. (5)_____ dog was very small and looked lost. I decided to help. I took (6)_____ dog to (7)_____ nearest vet clinic. (8)_____ vet there was very kind.

Exercise 9: Complete with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

1. _____ honesty is important in _____ friendship.
2. She is _____ university professor.
3. _____ Pacific Ocean is _____ largest ocean on Earth.
4. I usually go to _____ gym twice _____ week.
5. He was sent to _____ prison for five years.

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What do you usually have for breakfast?

2. What is the best film you've ever seen?

3. Do you play any musical instruments?

4. What languages do you speak?

5. What is something you bought recently?

Exercise 11: Write sentences using the prompts.



1. (she / doctor) → _____
2. (I / love / music) → _____
3. (he / best / singer / world) → _____
4. (they / go / to / cinema / last night) → _____
5. (she / play / piano) → _____

Exercise 12: Fill in with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

1. I need to buy _____ new pair of shoes.
2. _____ honesty is always appreciated.
3. She is _____ European citizen.
4. They live in _____ United States.
5. I'm going to _____ bank to withdraw money.

Exercise 13: Choose the correct option.

1. She went to (the / \emptyset) hospital to have surgery.
2. He's in (the / \emptyset) hospital with a broken leg.
3. I'm going to (the / \emptyset) school to pick up my son.
4. She's at (the / \emptyset) school studying for exams.
5. They go to (the / \emptyset) church every Sunday.

Exercise 14: Complete the paragraph.

I have (1)_____ brother. (2)_____ brother is (3)_____ architect. He works for (4)_____ company that designs (5)_____ bridges. (6)_____ bridges he designs are very famous. He spends (7)_____ lot of time traveling for (8)_____ work.

Exercise 15: Correct the mistakes.

1. I have a important meeting.
2. She is the engineer.
3. We went to a cinema and saw a film.
4. He plays the football.
5. The water is essential for life.



Exercise 16: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. She's a | a. sky is blue. |
| 2. He's | b. the most expensive. |
| 3. The | c. teacher. |
| 4. This is | d. an artist. |
| 5. I bought | e. a new car. |

Exercise 17: Fill in with *a*, *an*, *the*, or \emptyset .

1. What _____ beautiful day!
2. _____ sun rises in _____ east.
3. She doesn't like _____ cats.
4. I'm looking for _____ job.
5. He is _____ man I told you about.

Exercise 18: Complete the dialogue.

- A:** Did you have (1)_____ good weekend?
B: Yes! I went to (2)_____ mountains.
A: Oh, which (3)_____ mountains?
B: (4)_____ Rocky Mountains. They were beautiful.
A: Did you stay in (5)_____ hotel?
B: No, we camped. It was (6)_____ amazing experience.

Exercise 19: Write questions for the answers.

1. Q: _____?
A: She's a doctor.



2. Q: _____?

A: I play the guitar.

3. Q: _____?

A: The best film I've seen is The Godfather.

4. Q: _____?

A: I usually have toast and coffee.

5. Q: _____?

A: She works in an office.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about your job, studies, or daily routine. Use *a*, *an*, *the*, and zero article correctly.

ANSWERS — ARTICLES

Exercise 1:

- 1. a 2. an 3. The 4. Ø 5. Ø

Exercise 2:

- 1. a 2. The 3. the 4. Ø 5. an

Exercise 3:

- 1. I have a car.
- 2. She went to hospital to visit her friend. (or "the hospital" if specific)
- 3. He is the best student in the class.
- 4. I love nature.
- 5. She works in an office which is very modern.

Exercise 4:



1. Ø 2. a 3. The, the 4. the, the 5. Ø

Exercise 5:

1. a, The 2. a, The 3. a, The 4. an, The 5. a, The

Exercise 6:

1. Ø 2. The 3. an 4. Ø 5. Ø

Exercise 7:

1. I'm going to work.
2. She has a unique idea. (correct)
3. Life is beautiful.
4. He plays the guitar very well. (correct)
5. I saw a UFO last night.

Exercise 8:

1. an 2. Ø 3. a 4. the 5. The 6. the 7. the 8. The

Exercise 9:

1. Ø, Ø 2. a 3. The, the 4. the, a 5. Ø

Exercise 11:

1. She is a doctor.
2. I love music.
3. He is the best singer in the world.
4. They went to the cinema last night.
5. She plays the piano.

Exercise 12:

1. a 2. Ø 3. a 4. the 5. the

Exercise 13:

1. Ø 2. the 3. the 4. Ø 5. Ø

Exercise 14:



1. a 2. The 3. an 4. a 5. Ø 6. The 7. a 8. Ø

Exercise 15:

1. I have an important meeting.
2. She is an engineer.
3. We went to the cinema and saw a film. (if specific cinema) / We went to a cinema and saw a film. (if any cinema)
4. He plays football.
5. Water is essential for life.

Exercise 16:

1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-e

Exercise 17:

1. a 2. The, the 3. Ø 4. a 5. the

Exercise 18:

1. a 2. the 3. Ø 4. The 5. a 6. an

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Articles](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Articles](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - A/an and the](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Articles](#)

SECTION 12: SO / NEITHER MUST I

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION



Structure	Use	Example
so + auxiliary + subject	Agree with positive statement	"I love coffee." " So do I. "
neither + auxiliary + subject	Agree with negative statement	"I don't like spiders." " Neither do I. "
nor + auxiliary + subject	Alternative to neither	"I can't swim." " Nor can I. "

Auxiliary verbs match the original statement:

- Present simple: *do / does*
- Past simple: *did*
- Present continuous: *am / is / are*
- Past continuous: *was / were*
- Present perfect: *have / has*
- Modals: *can, could, will, would, should, must*

Special note: With *must* expressing strong agreement: "*I must study.*" "*So must I.*"

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Agree with *so* or *neither*.

1. I love chocolate. → So _____.
2. I don't like cold weather. → Neither _____.
3. She can speak French. → So _____.
4. He didn't go to the party. → Neither _____.
5. They are coming tonight. → So _____.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. "I'm tired." "So (am I / I am)."
2. "I don't have any money." "Neither (do I / I do)."



3. "She can't drive." "Neither (can she / can I)."
4. "We went to the museum." "So (did we / did I)."
5. "I must leave now." "So (must I / do I)."

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. "I like pizza." "So I do."
2. "I don't smoke." "Neither do I do."
3. "She is studying." "So am me."
4. "They haven't arrived." "So haven't we."
5. "I must go." "So must you."

Exercise 4: Complete with *so* or *neither*.

1. "I've been to Paris." "_____ have I."
2. "I didn't see the movie." "_____ did I."
3. "She will call later." "_____ will I."
4. "I can't hear you." "_____ can I."
5. "He was late." "_____ was I."

Exercise 5: Write responses using *so* or *neither*.

1. I love this song. → _____
2. I don't understand. → _____
3. She's from Mexico. → _____
4. They weren't at home. → _____
5. I should exercise more. → _____

Exercise 6: Choose the correct option.

1. "I don't like horror films." "Neither (do I / I do)."
2. "I'm going to the party." "So (am I / I am)."
3. "She hasn't finished." "Neither (has she / have I)."
4. "We can wait." "So (can we / can I)."



5. "He didn't call." "Neither (did I / I did)."

Exercise 7: Correct the mistakes.

1. "I'm hungry." "So I am."
2. "I don't eat meat." "Neither I do."
3. "She can sing." "So can me."
4. "They have arrived." "So have we."
5. "I must study." "So must I to."

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: I love going to the beach.

B: (1) _____ do I. It's my favorite place.

A: I don't like crowded beaches, though.

B: (2) _____ do I. I prefer quiet places.

A: I can't swim very well.

B: (3) _____ can I. I need to take lessons.

A: I should learn this summer.

B: (4) _____ should I. Let's take classes together!

Exercise 9: Create responses for each statement.

1. Statement: I work in an office.
Response: _____
2. Statement: I don't have a car.
Response: _____
3. Statement: She is learning Chinese.
Response: _____
4. Statement: They didn't enjoy the movie.
Response: _____
5. Statement: I must finish this report.
Response: _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions with *so* or *neither*.

1. Do you like coffee? (yes) → _____
2. Can you swim? (no) → _____



3. Are you tired? (yes) → _____
4. Did you watch the game? (no) → _____
5. Have you been to London? (yes) → _____

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct auxiliary.

1. "I love jazz." "So _____ I."
2. "I don't eat sugar." "Neither _____ I."
3. "She was happy." "So _____ I."
4. "They haven't called." "Neither _____ we."
5. "I can help." "So _____ I."

Exercise 12: Match the statements with the responses.

Column A

1. I'm a teacher.
2. I don't like tea.
3. I went to London.
4. I can play guitar.
5. I work from home.

Column B

- a. So am I.
- b. So do I.
- c. Neither do I.
- d. So did I.
- e. So can I.

Exercise 13: Write statements for the responses.

1. Statement: _____
Response: So do I.
2. Statement: _____
Response: Neither did I.
3. Statement: _____
Response: So am I.



4. Statement: _____
Response: Neither can I.

5. Statement: _____
Response: So have I.

Exercise 14: Complete the sentences with *so*, *neither*, or *nor*.

1. "I don't know." "_____ do I."
2. "She will come." "_____ will he."
3. "I can't believe it." "_____ can I."
4. "He wasn't there." "_____ was she."
5. "I must apologize." "_____ must I."

Exercise 15: Choose the correct option.

1. "I don't like waking up early." "Neither (do I / I don't)."
2. "I'm excited about the trip." "So (am I / I am)."
3. "She hasn't replied." "Neither (has she / have I)."
4. "We could see everything." "So (could we / could I)."
5. "I should call her." "So (should I / do I)."

Exercise 16: Complete the dialogue.

A: I think we should leave now.

B: (1)_____ do I. It's getting late.

A: I don't want to miss the last train.

B: (2)_____ do I. That would be terrible.

A: I can't find my keys!

B: (3)_____ can I. Oh wait, here they are.

A: I must have left them on the table.

B: (4)_____ must I. I'm always forgetting things.

Exercise 17: Correct the mistakes.

1. "I'm not ready." "So am I."
2. "She doesn't smoke." "Neither do I."
3. "They were late." "So were we."



4. "I can't hear." "Neither can I."
5. "He has left." "So have I."

Exercise 18: Write responses using *so* or *neither*.

1. I love traveling. → _____
2. I don't like spiders. → _____
3. I've never been to Australia. → _____
4. I'm learning to cook. → _____
5. I didn't sleep well. → _____

Exercise 19: Answer in complete sentences.

1. Do you agree that learning English is important? Why?

2. What's something you like that you think others might also like?

3. What's something you dislike that others might also dislike?

4. Can you give an example of a time you agreed with someone?

5. What's something you and a friend have in common?

Exercise 20: Write a short dialogue (8-10 lines) between two people who agree with each other on several topics. Use *so* and *neither* at least four times.



ANSWERS — SO / NEITHER MUST I

Exercise 1:

1. do I 2. do I 3. can she 4. did he 5. are they

Exercise 2:

1. am I 2. do I 3. can I 4. did I 5. must I

Exercise 3:

1. "I like pizza." "So do I."
2. "I don't smoke." "Neither do I."
3. "She is studying." "So am I."
4. "They haven't arrived." "Neither have we."
5. "I must go." "So must I."

Exercise 4:

1. So 2. Neither 3. So 4. Neither 5. So

Exercise 5:

1. So do I.
2. Neither do I.
3. So am I.
4. Neither was I.
5. So should I.

Exercise 6:

1. do I 2. am I 3. have I 4. can I 5. did I

Exercise 7:

1. "I'm hungry." "So am I."
2. "I don't eat meat." "Neither do I."
3. "She can sing." "So can I."



4. "They have arrived." "So have we." (correct)
5. "I must study." "So must I."

Exercise 8:

1. So 2. Neither 3. Neither 4. So

Exercise 9:

1. So do I.
2. Neither do I.
3. So am I.
4. Neither did I.
5. So must I.

Exercise 10:

1. So do I.
2. Neither can I.
3. So am I.
4. Neither did I.
5. So have I.

Exercise 11:

1. do 2. do 3. was 4. have 5. can

Exercise 12:

1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-e, 5-b

Exercise 13:

1. I love pizza. / I work from home. (any positive present simple)
2. I didn't go to the party. / I didn't see the movie. (any negative past simple)
3. I'm hungry. / I'm excited. (any positive present continuous)
4. I can't swim. / I can't drive. (any negative modal)
5. I've been to London. / I've seen that film. (any positive present perfect)



Exercise 14:

1. Neither 2. So 3. Neither 4. Neither 5. So

Exercise 15:

1. do I 2. am I 3. have I 4. could I 5. should I

Exercise 16:

1. So 2. Neither 3. Neither 4. So

Exercise 17:

1. "I'm not ready." "Neither am I."
2. "She doesn't smoke." "Neither do I." (correct)
3. "They were late." "So were we." (correct)
4. "I can't hear." "Neither can I." (correct)
5. "He has left." "So have I." (correct)

Exercise 18:

1. So do I.
2. Neither do I.
3. Neither have I.
4. So am I.
5. Neither did I.

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - So, neither, nor](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - So and Neither](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - So, neither](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - So, neither](#)

SECTION 13: BE ALLOWED TO AND NOT BE ALLOWED TO



GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Structure	Use	Example
be allowed to + infinitive	Permission given	<i>Students are allowed to use the library.</i>
not be allowed to + infinitive	Permission not given	<i>You are not allowed to smoke here.</i>
was/were allowed to	Past permission	<i>I was allowed to stay out late.</i>
will be allowed to	Future permission	<i>You will be allowed to drive when you're 18.</i>

Compare:

- *Can* = informal permission
- *May* = formal permission
- *Be allowed to* = permission (often from rules or authority)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *am/is/are allowed to*.

1. Students _____ use their phones during breaks.
2. I _____ drive a car. I'm only 15.
3. She _____ take photos in the museum? (question)
4. We _____ bring food into the cinema.
5. You _____ park here. It's a restricted area.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. Children (are allowed / is allowed) to play in the park.
2. He (isn't allowed / aren't allowed) to use his phone in class.
3. (Am / Are) we allowed to leave early?



4. She (was / were) allowed to go to the party.
5. They (wasn't / weren't) allowed to enter.

Exercise 3: Correct the mistake.

1. I am allow to use the computer.
2. She not allowed to go out.
3. They is allowed to park here.
4. Are you allowed for use the pool?
5. He was allowed to stayed late.

Exercise 4: Fill in with the correct form of *be allowed to*.

1. You _____ (not) use your phone during the exam.
2. _____ we _____ bring guests to the event?
3. When I was young, I _____ watch TV only on weekends.
4. Employees _____ take a one-hour lunch break.
5. _____ children _____ enter this area?

Exercise 5: Rewrite using *be allowed to*.

1. They let us use the swimming pool. → _____
2. The rules don't permit smoking. → _____
3. My parents let me stay out until midnight. → _____
4. The museum permits photography. → _____
5. You can't bring pets here. → _____

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. In my country, you are allowed to _____.
2. At school, students are not allowed to _____.
3. When I was a child, I was allowed to _____.
4. In this building, we are not allowed to _____.
5. At work, employees are allowed to _____.



Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. You (are allowed to / is allowed to) bring one bag on the plane.
2. She (was allowed to / were allowed to) go on the school trip.
3. They (isn't allowed to / aren't allowed to) talk during the presentation.
4. (Am / Are) we allowed to take photos?
5. He (wasn't / weren't) allowed to drive until he was 18.

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: (1) _____ we _____ (bring) our own food to the event?

B: No, outside food (2) _____ (not / allow). But there will be food for sale.

A: What about drinks? (3) _____ we _____ (bring) water?

B: Yes, you (4) _____ (bring) water bottles.

A: And (5) _____ children _____ (come)?

B: Yes, children (6) _____ (allow), but they must be accompanied by an adult.

Exercise 9: Create questions with *be allowed to*.

1. (you / use / phone / class) → _____ ?
2. (she / go / concert) → _____ ?
3. (they / park / here) → _____ ?
4. (we / bring / guests) → _____ ?
5. (he / enter / building) → _____ ?

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What are you allowed to do at work or school that you enjoy?

2. What are you not allowed to do in your home?

3. When you were a child, what were you allowed to do?

4. Are you allowed to use your phone in class?



5. What are tourists allowed to do in your city?

Exercise 11: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (students / not / allowed / use / phones / during class) → _____
2. (I / allowed / stay / out / until 10 PM / when I was 16) → _____
3. (you / allowed / bring / own food / into the cinema?) → _____
4. (we / not / allowed / park / here) → _____
5. (children / allowed / use / the pool / after 5 PM) → _____

Exercise 12: Fill in with *be allowed to* in the correct tense.

1. In the future, people _____ (travel) more freely.
2. When I was at university, we _____ (use) the library 24/7.
3. You _____ (not / bring) large bags into the stadium.
4. _____ passengers _____ (carry) liquids on the plane?
5. She _____ (not / go) out alone until she was 14.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm not allowed using my phone.
2. She was allowed to went.
3. They are allow to enter.
4. Is allowed we to leave?
5. He didn't allowed to stay.

Exercise 14: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

1. Students are allowed to

a. to smoke inside the building.

2. You are not allowed

b. use the gym for free.



Column A

Column B

3. Members are allowed to

c. drive until they are 18.

4. Children aren't allowed to

d. bring guests.

5. He was allowed to

e. leave early yesterday.

Exercise 15: Complete the paragraph.

In my new job, there are many rules. We (1)_____ (allow) to take breaks whenever we want, which is great. However, we (2)_____ (not / allow) to use social media during work hours. Last week, my coworker (3)_____ (not / allow) to leave early because he had a deadline. I (4)_____ (allow) to work from home on Fridays, which I love. Next month, we (5)_____ (allow) to bring our pets to work on special days.

Exercise 16: Answer the questions about rules.

1. What are the rules about phones in your workplace or school?

2. Are you allowed to eat in class or at your desk?

3. What were you not allowed to do as a child that you can do now?

4. What is something you are allowed to do now that you couldn't do five years ago?

5. What rules would you change if you could?

Exercise 17: Write a list of 5 rules for a place you know well (school, workplace, gym, etc.). Use *be allowed* to and *not be allowed to*.

1. _____

2. _____



3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise 18: Complete the dialogue with the correct form.

A: I heard you got a new apartment. What are the rules?

B: Well, we (1)_____ (allow) to have pets, so I can't get a cat.

A: Oh, that's too bad. (2)_____ you _____ (allow) to decorate?

B: Yes, we (3)_____ (allow) to paint the walls, but we have to return them to white when we leave.

A: (4)_____ guests _____ (stay) overnight?

B: Yes, but they (5)_____ (not / allow) to stay more than two weeks.

Exercise 19: Write questions for the answers.

1. Q: _____?

A: Yes, students are allowed to use the library until 10 PM.

2. Q: _____?

A: No, you are not allowed to bring food into the theater.

3. Q: _____?

A: Children under 12 are not allowed to enter without an adult.

4. Q: _____?

A: Yes, I was allowed to go to the concert when I was 16.

5. Q: _____?

A: No, employees are not allowed to take personal calls during work hours.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing the rules in a place you know well. Use *be allowed to* and *not be allowed to* at least four times.

ANSWERS — BE ALLOWED TO



Exercise 1:

1. are allowed to 2. am not allowed to 3. Is, allowed to 4. are allowed to 5. are not allowed to

Exercise 2:

1. are allowed 2. isn't allowed 3. Are 4. was 5. weren't

Exercise 3:

1. I am allowed to use the computer.
2. She is not allowed to go out.
3. They are allowed to park here.
4. Are you allowed to use the pool?
5. He was allowed to stay late.

Exercise 4:

1. are not allowed to 2. Are, allowed to 3. was allowed to 4. are allowed to 5. Are, allowed to

Exercise 5:

1. We were allowed to use the swimming pool.
2. Smoking is not allowed.
3. I was allowed to stay out until midnight.
4. Photography is allowed in the museum.
5. You are not allowed to bring pets here.

Exercise 7:

1. are allowed to 2. was allowed to 3. aren't allowed to 4. Are 5. wasn't

Exercise 8:

1. Are, allowed to bring 2. is not allowed 3. Are, allowed to bring 4. are allowed to 5. are, allowed to come 6. are allowed

Exercise 9:

1. Are you allowed to use your phone in class?
2. Is she allowed to go to the concert?



3. Are they allowed to park here?
4. Are we allowed to bring guests?
5. Is he allowed to enter the building?

Exercise 11:

1. Students are not allowed to use phones during class.
2. I was allowed to stay out until 10 PM when I was 16.
3. Are you allowed to bring your own food into the cinema?
4. We are not allowed to park here.
5. Children are allowed to use the pool after 5 PM.

Exercise 12:

1. will be allowed to 2. were allowed to 3. are not allowed to 4. Are, allowed to 5. was not allowed to

Exercise 13:

1. I'm not allowed to use my phone.
2. She was allowed to go.
3. They are allowed to enter.
4. Are we allowed to leave?
5. He wasn't allowed to stay.

Exercise 14:

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-e

Exercise 15:

1. are allowed 2. are not allowed 3. was not allowed 4. am allowed 5. will be allowed

Exercise 18:

1. aren't allowed 2. Are, allowed 3. are allowed 4. Are, allowed 5. aren't allowed

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Be allowed to](#)



2. [Perfect English Grammar - Be allowed to](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Allow](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Allow, permit, let](#)

SECTION 14: MODAL VERBS — MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, NEEDN'T

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Modal	Use	Example
must	Strong obligation (personal feeling), rules	<i>I must finish this today.</i>
must not (mustn't)	Prohibition	<i>You mustn't smoke here.</i>
have to	External obligation (rules, others)	<i>She has to work on weekends.</i>
don't have to	Lack of necessity	<i>You don't have to pay.</i>
should / ought to	Advice, recommendation	<i>You should see a doctor.</i>
needn't	Lack of necessity (formal)	<i>You needn't worry.</i>

Important differences:

- *Must* = I say it's necessary (internal). *Have to* = someone/something else says it's necessary (external).
- *Mustn't* = it is forbidden. *Don't have to* = it is not necessary.
- *Should / ought to* = weaker than *must*; it's a suggestion, not an obligation.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with *must* or *have to* (correct form).



1. I _____ study more. My exam is tomorrow.
2. She _____ wear a uniform at her school. It's the rule.
3. You _____ be quiet in the library.
4. They _____ leave early because the train leaves at 6.
5. I _____ call my mother. It's her birthday.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. You (mustn't / don't have to) touch that. It's dangerous.
2. She (must / has to) go to the meeting. It's mandatory.
3. We (must / have to) finish this project. I really want to impress the boss.
4. You (mustn't / don't have to) come if you don't want to.
5. He (must / has to) wear a tie at work. It's company policy.

Exercise 3: Complete with *should* or *ought to*.

1. You _____ eat more vegetables. It's good for you.
2. She _____ apologize for what she said.
3. They _____ arrive soon. The plane landed an hour ago.
4. He _____ exercise more. He's gaining weight.
5. We _____ leave now if we want to avoid traffic.

Exercise 4: Correct the mistake.

1. I must to go now.
2. She doesn't must work tomorrow.
3. You should to see that movie.
4. He needn't to worry.
5. They ought go to the doctor.

Exercise 5: Fill in with *must*, *have to*, *should*, or *needn't*.

1. You _____ buy a ticket. It's free admission.
2. I _____ remember to send that email.



3. She _____ study if she wants to pass.
4. You _____ tell anyone. It's a secret.
5. We _____ leave now. The movie starts in ten minutes.

Exercise 6: Rewrite using the modal in brackets.

1. It's necessary for you to be there. (*must*) → _____
2. It's not necessary to bring food. (*needn't*) → _____
3. It's forbidden to park here. (*mustn't*) → _____
4. My advice is to rest. (*should*) → _____
5. The rules require us to wear helmets. (*have to*) → _____

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. You (don't have to / mustn't) smoke here. It's illegal.
2. I (must / have to) clean my room. My mom told me.
3. She (should / must) try this restaurant. It's amazing.
4. You (needn't / mustn't) bring anything. I have everything.
5. He (must / has to) be tired after that long flight.

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

A: I'm so tired. I (1) _____ get more sleep.

B: You (2) _____ go to bed earlier. You (3) _____ stay up so late.

A: I know, but I (4) _____ finish my work. My boss is demanding.

B: You (5) _____ tell him you're overwhelmed.

A: You're right. I (6) _____ talk to him today.

Exercise 9: Create questions with the modal in brackets.

1. (what / I / do / about this problem) (*should*) → _____ ?
2. (you / wear / uniform) (*have to*) → _____ ?
3. (I / pay / now) (*must*) → _____ ?
4. (we / bring / anything) (*need*) → _____ ?
5. (she / apologize) (*ought to*) → _____ ?



Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What should someone do to stay healthy?

2. What do you have to do every day?

3. What mustn't you do in a library?

4. What don't you have to do on weekends?

5. What should you do if you feel sick?

Exercise 11: Complete with *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

1. You _____ touch the paintings. They're very old.
2. She _____ go to the meeting if she's busy.
3. We _____ be late. The train leaves exactly on time.
4. They _____ bring presents. Their presence is enough.
5. You _____ forget to lock the door.

Exercise 12: Write sentences using the prompts.

1. (you / must / be / quiet / hospital) → _____
2. (she / should / exercise / more) → _____
3. (they / don't have to / come / if / they / not / want) → _____
4. (he / mustn't / use / phone / driving) → _____
5. (we / ought to / help / them) → _____

Exercise 13: Correct the mistakes.

1. You must to wear a helmet.
2. She doesn't must come.



3. They should to arrive soon.
4. He needn't to hurry.
5. I have to going now.

Exercise 14: Match the sentence halves.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. You must | a. to see a doctor. |
| 2. You don't have to | b. be careful. It's dangerous. |
| 3. You should | c. call me if you need help. |
| 4. You mustn't | d. pay for parking. It's free. |
| 5. You needn't | e. drive without a license. |

Exercise 15: Complete the paragraph.

I'm trying to live a healthier life. I (1)_____ (must / stop) eating so much sugar. I know I (2)_____ (should / exercise) more, but I'm always tired. My doctor says I (3)_____ (need / worry) too much about my weight, but I (4)_____ (have to / be) more active. I (5)_____ (must / remember) to walk more every day.

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.

1. You (must / should) stop at a red light. It's the law.
2. You (should / must) try this cake. It's delicious.
3. I (must / have to) go to the bank because I have no cash.
4. She (must / has to) study tonight. She wants to do well.
5. You (don't have to / mustn't) tell her. It's a surprise.

Exercise 17: Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What must you do today?



2. What should you do more often?

3. What don't you have to do this week that you usually do?

4. What mustn't you forget to do?

5. What ought you to change in your life?

Exercise 18: Complete the dialogue.

A: I have a headache.

B: You (1)_____ take some medicine.

A: I (2)_____ go to the pharmacy later.

B: You (3)_____ work so hard. You (4)_____ take breaks.

A: I know, but I (5)_____ finish this project by Friday.

B: You (6)_____ ask for help if you need it.

Exercise 19: Write rules for a place you know using *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about advice you would give to someone starting to learn English. Use *should*, *ought to*, *must*, and *don't have to*.



ANSWERS — MUST, HAVE TO, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, NEEDN'T

Exercise 1:

1. must / have to 2. has to 3. must 4. have to 5. must

Exercise 2:

1. mustn't 2. has to 3. must 4. don't have to 5. has to

Exercise 3:

1. should / ought to 2. should / ought to 3. should 4. should / ought to 5. should / ought to

Exercise 4:

1. I must go now.
2. She doesn't have to work tomorrow.
3. You should see that movie.
4. He needn't worry.
5. They ought to go to the doctor.

Exercise 5:

1. needn't / don't have to 2. must 3. must / has to 4. mustn't 5. must / have to

Exercise 6:

1. You must be there.
2. You needn't bring food.
3. You mustn't park here.
4. You should rest.
5. We have to wear helmets.

Exercise 7:

1. mustn't 2. have to 3. should 4. needn't 5. must

Exercise 8:



1. must / need to
2. should
3. shouldn't / mustn't
4. have to
5. should
6. must / have to

Exercise 9:

1. What should I do about this problem?
2. Do you have to wear a uniform?
3. Must I pay now?
4. Do we need to bring anything?
5. Ought she to apologize?

Exercise 11:

1. mustn't
2. doesn't have to
3. mustn't
4. don't have to
5. mustn't

Exercise 12:

1. You must be quiet in the hospital.
2. She should exercise more.
3. They don't have to come if they don't want to.
4. He mustn't use his phone while driving.
5. We ought to help them.

Exercise 13:

1. You must wear a helmet.
2. She doesn't have to come.
3. They should arrive soon.
4. He needn't hurry.
5. I have to go now.

Exercise 14:

1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c

Exercise 15:

1. must stop
2. should exercise
3. needn't worry
4. have to be
5. must remember

Exercise 16:



1. must
2. should
3. have to
4. must
5. mustn't

Exercise 18:

1. should
2. must / have to
3. shouldn't
4. should
5. have to
6. should

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Modals: have to, must, should](#)
2. [Perfect English Grammar - Modals of Obligation](#)
3. [Cambridge Dictionary - Must, have to, should](#)
4. [BBC Learning English - Must, have to, should](#)

SECTION 15: VOCABULARY — SCHOOL & MULTI-WORD VERBS

VOCABULARY LISTS

School Vocabulary:

- *subjects:* mathematics, literature, physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, physical education
- *people:* principal, headteacher, professor, lecturer, classmate, graduate, undergraduate, freshman
- *places:* classroom, library, laboratory, cafeteria, gymnasium, dormitory, campus, lecture hall
- *things:* textbook, notebook, assignment, homework, exam, test, grade, degree, scholarship, tuition
- *verbs:* enrol, graduate, major in, minor in, take an exam, hand in, revise, attend

Multi-Word Verbs (Phrasal Verbs):

Verb	Meaning	Example
look up	search for information	<i>I looked up the word in a dictionary.</i>
hand in	submit	<i>Please hand in your homework.</i>
drop out	leave without finishing	<i>He dropped out of university.</i>



Verb	Meaning	Example
catch up	reach the same level	<i>I need to catch up on my reading.</i>
fall behind	fail to keep up	<i>She fell behind in her studies.</i>
go over	review	<i>Let's go over the answers.</i>
work out	solve / exercise	<i>I need to work out this problem.</i>
figure out	understand	<i>I can't figure out this equation.</i>
carry on	continue	<i>Please carry on with your work.</i>
take up	start a hobby/activity	<i>She took up painting.</i>

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with school vocabulary.

1. I'm studying for my final _____ next week.
2. She is a _____ in biology at the university.
3. The _____ is where students eat lunch.
4. He received a _____ to study abroad.
5. I have to _____ my essay by Friday.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct phrasal verb.

1. I need to (look up / look down) this word in the dictionary.
2. Please (hand in / hand out) your assignments at the end of class.
3. He (dropped out / dropped off) of college in his second year.
4. If you miss a class, you need to (catch up / carry on).



5. Let's (go over / go through) the answers together.

Exercise 3: Complete with the correct phrasal verb.

1. I can't _____ this math problem. It's too difficult.
2. Don't stop! _____ with your reading.
3. She _____ of school because she was sick for a long time.
4. I need to _____ on my homework this weekend.
5. He _____ a new hobby — playing the guitar.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with school vocabulary.

1. The _____ is in charge of the whole school.
2. I'm majoring _____ computer science.
3. The _____ was packed with students studying for exams.
4. She got an A _____ her history test.
5. _____ fees have increased significantly this year.

Exercise 5: Match the phrasal verb with its meaning.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. look up | a. continue |
| 2. hand in | b. review |
| 3. drop out | c. search for information |
| 4. carry on | d. submit |
| 5. go over | e. leave without finishing |

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with school vocabulary.



I'm a (1) _____ at a large university. I'm (2) _____ in economics. This (3) _____ is very demanding. I have to (4) _____ my (5) _____ every week, and we have (6) _____ at the end of each month. I also have a (7), **which helps pay for my (8)**.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. I need to (hand in / hand out) my essay tomorrow.
2. She (took up / took off) photography as a hobby.
3. He (fell behind / fell over) in his studies after being ill.
4. Can you (figure out / fill out) this puzzle?
5. Let's (carry on / carry out) with the experiment.

Exercise 8: Complete with phrasal verbs.

1. I spent two hours _____ the information online.
2. Please _____ your exam papers to the front.
3. If you don't study regularly, you'll _____.
4. I need to _____ my notes before the test.
5. She _____ of the program because it was too difficult.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (I / look up / new words / dictionary) → _____
2. (she / drop out / university / because / expensive) → _____
3. (we / go over / answers / together) → _____
4. (they / take up / yoga / recently) → _____
5. (he / fall behind / class / after / vacation) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What subject are you best at?

2. Have you ever fallen behind in a class? What happened?

3. What do you do when you need to look up information?



4. What hobby have you taken up recently?

5. What is your favorite place on your school campus?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct form of the phrasal verb.

1. I _____ (look up) the meaning of that word yesterday.
2. She _____ (hand in) her application last week.
3. They _____ (drop out) of the course because it was too demanding.
4. We need to _____ (catch up) after the break.
5. He _____ (figure out) the solution after hours of thinking.

Exercise 12: Complete with school vocabulary.

1. The _____ teaches us mathematics.
2. I have a lot of _____ to do this weekend.
3. She graduated with a _____ in engineering.
4. The _____ is where we do science experiments.
5. He received a _____ for his excellent grades.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.

1. I need to look up this information at the internet.
2. She dropped out from school.
3. Please hand on your homework.
4. He fall behind in his studies.
5. Let's go over the chapter again.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: How are your studies going?

B: To be honest, I'm (1) _____ behind in my math class.

A: Oh no! Can you (2) _____ up?



B: I'm trying. I (3) _____ up some online tutorials yesterday.

A: You should (4) _____ over the chapters you missed.

B: I know. I also need to (5) _____ in my assignment tomorrow.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the school vocabulary.

1. (library / quiet / study) → _____
2. (professor / explain / difficult concept) → _____
3. (homework / take / three hours) → _____
4. (degree / help / find / job) → _____
5. (cafeteria / serve / food / students) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct phrasal verb.

1. I can't (figure out / fill out) why she's angry.
2. Please (carry on / carry out) with your presentation.
3. She (took up / took off) running to get fit.
4. If you miss a class, it's hard to (catch up / fall behind).
5. Let's (go over / go away) the main points again.

Exercise 17: Complete with the correct word.

1. I need to _____ (hand / give) in my thesis by next month.
2. She _____ (took / made) up swimming to stay healthy.
3. He _____ (fell / went) behind after his illness.
4. We need to _____ (catch / get) up on the latest news.
5. Can you _____ (figure / work) out this problem?

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about your education.

1. Where did you go to school?
-

2. What was your favorite subject? Why?
-

3. Who was your favorite teacher?



4. Did you ever think about dropping out?

5. What are you studying now or what did you study?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with phrasal verbs.

When I started university, I (1)_____ behind immediately. I didn't know how to (2)_____ up with the reading. I almost (3)_____ out in my first year. But my professor helped me (4)_____ out what I was doing wrong. We (5)_____ over my notes together, and I started to (6)_____ up new study techniques. Now I'm doing much better.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about your experience with school or education. Use at least three school vocabulary words and three phrasal verbs.

ANSWERS — SCHOOL & MULTI-WORD VERBS

Exercise 1:

- exam
- professor/lecturer
- cafeteria
- scholarship
- hand in

Exercise 2:

- look up
- hand in
- dropped out
- catch up
- go over

Exercise 3:

- figure out / work out
- Carry on
- fell behind
- catch up
- took up

Exercise 4:

- principal/headteacher
- in
- library
- on
- Tuition



Exercise 5:

1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-b

Exercise 6:

1. student 2. majoring 3. program/course 4. hand in 5. assignments 6. exams 7. scholarship 8. tuition

Exercise 7:

1. hand in 2. took up 3. fell behind 4. figure out 5. carry on

Exercise 8:

1. looking up 2. hand in 3. fall behind 4. go over 5. dropped out

Exercise 9:

1. I looked up new words in the dictionary.
2. She dropped out of university because it was expensive.
3. We went over the answers together.
4. They have taken up yoga recently.
5. He fell behind in class after the vacation.

Exercise 11:

1. looked up 2. handed in 3. dropped out 4. catch up 5. figured out

Exercise 12:

1. teacher/professor 2. homework 3. degree 4. laboratory 5. scholarship

Exercise 13:

1. I need to look up this information on the internet.
2. She dropped out of school.
3. Please hand in your homework.
4. He fell behind in his studies.
5. Let's go over the chapter again. (correct)

Exercise 14:

1. falling 2. catch 3. looked 4. go 5. hand



Exercise 15:

1. The library is a quiet place to study.
2. The professor explained the difficult concept.
3. The homework took three hours.
4. A degree can help you find a job.
5. The cafeteria serves food to students.

Exercise 16:

1. figure out
2. carry on
3. took up
4. catch up
5. go over

Exercise 17:

1. hand
2. took
3. fell
4. catch
5. figure

Exercise 19:

1. fell
2. catch
3. dropped
4. figure
5. went
6. take

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - School vocabulary](#)
2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Phrasal verbs](#)
3. [BBC Learning English - Phrasal verbs](#)
4. [Perfect English Grammar - Phrasal verbs](#)

SECTION 16: VOCABULARY — COMPUTERS & RELATIONSHIPS

VOCABULARY LISTS

Computers:



Word	Meaning
hardware	physical components of a computer
software	programs and applications
operating system	software that manages hardware
browser	program for accessing the internet
download	transfer data from the internet
upload	transfer data to the internet
file	document or data stored
folder	container for files
backup	copy of data for protection
virus	malicious software
firewall	security system
password	secret code for access
username	identification name
cursor	pointer on screen



Word	Meaning
icon	symbol representing a program

Relationships:

Word	Meaning
acquaintance	person you know but not closely
colleague	person you work with
close friend	very good friend
best friend	closest friend
partner	romantic partner
spouse	husband or wife
relative	family member
sibling	brother or sister
get along	have a good relationship
fall out	have an argument and stop being friends
make up	become friends again after an argument
rely on	depend on



Word	Meaning
look up to	admire
get together	meet socially
break up	end a romantic relationship
go out with	date someone

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with computer vocabulary.

1. I need to _____ this file from the internet.
2. You need a _____ to access your email.
3. My computer has a _____. It's running very slowly.
4. Don't forget to create a _____ of your important files.
5. Which _____ do you use? Chrome, Firefox, or Safari?

Exercise 2: Choose the correct relationship word.

1. My (colleague / sibling) works in the same office as me.
2. She's not a close friend, just an (acquaintance / relative).
3. My (spouse / colleague) and I have been married for ten years.
4. I have two (siblings / relatives): a brother and a sister.
5. He's my (best friend / partner). We've known each other since childhood.

Exercise 3: Complete with phrasal verbs for relationships.

1. I _____ well with my coworkers.
2. They _____ after a huge argument.
3. She _____ with her boyfriend last week.



4. We _____ last month after not seeing each other for years.

5. I really _____ my grandmother. She's amazing.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with computer vocabulary.

1. My computer's _____ system needs to be updated.

2. Please save your _____ before closing the program.

3. I organized my documents into different _____.

4. You need a strong _____ to protect your account.

5. The _____ is the physical parts of the computer.

Exercise 5: Match the computer term with its meaning.

Column A

Column B

1. hardware

a. programs and applications

2. software

b. malicious program

3. virus

c. physical components

4. firewall

d. pointer on screen

5. cursor

e. security system

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with relationship vocabulary.

My (1), **Maria, and I have been (2)** for ten years. We work as (3) _____ at the same company. We (4) _____ very well together. Last year, we had a disagreement and (5), **but we (6)** after a few days. I (7) _____ her a lot because she's always there for me.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. I need to (upload / download) these photos to the cloud.

2. She (got along / broke up) with her boyfriend after two years.

3. We (look up to / get together) every Sunday for dinner.



4. I (rely on / fall out) my best friend for advice.
5. Can you (save / delete) this file? I don't need it anymore.

Exercise 8: Complete with computer vocabulary.

1. My _____ is "johndoe123".
2. I _____ a lot of music from streaming services.
3. The _____ allows you to navigate the screen.
4. Click on the _____ to open the application.
5. I need to _____ my photos to social media.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (I / rely on / my best friend / everything) → _____
2. (she / look up to / her mother / very much) → _____
3. (they / break up / after / two years) → _____
4. (we / get together / once a month) → _____
5. (he / fall out / his brother / over / money) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. Who do you look up to the most?

2. Do you get along with your colleagues?

3. What software do you use most often?

4. How often do you get together with your friends?

5. Have you ever fallen out with a close friend?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct word.



1. I _____ (uploaded / downloaded) the latest version of the app.
2. She _____ (broke up / made up) with her boyfriend last month.
3. We _____ (get along / look up to) very well with our neighbors.
4. He _____ (relies on / falls out) his parents for financial support.
5. They _____ (got together / looked up to) after years apart.

Exercise 12: Complete with computer vocabulary.

1. You should install a _____ to protect your computer.
2. I forgot my _____ and couldn't log in.
3. The _____ is the main screen of the operating system.
4. I need to _____ space on my hard drive.
5. This _____ is too large to send by email.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.

1. I need to download this file to the internet.
2. She broke up with her colleague. (romantic context)
3. We get along with each other very good.
4. He looks up his father.
5. They fall out last year.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: How are things with your (1)? **You were having problems.**

B: **We (2)** up, actually. We just weren't compatible.

A: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Do you still (3) _____ along?

B: Not really. It's hard to (4) _____ on after that.

A: You'll find someone else. You should (5) _____ together with some friends this weekend.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the computer vocabulary.

1. (password / need / change / regularly) → _____
2. (virus / destroy / all / files) → _____
3. (backup / save / external drive) → _____



4. (browser / open / quickly) → _____
5. (software / update / automatically) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.

1. I (rely on / fall out) my sister for emotional support.
2. We (got together / broke up) after the wedding.
3. She (looks up to / gets along) her professor.
4. They (made up / broke up) after a huge argument.
5. He (fell out with / got together with) his best friend over a misunderstanding.

Exercise 17: Complete with the correct form.

1. I _____ (download) three new apps yesterday.
2. She _____ (break up) with her boyfriend last week.
3. We _____ (get together) for coffee every Friday.
4. He _____ (rely on) his parents until he finds a job.
5. They _____ (make up) after a long conversation.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about technology and relationships.

1. What is the most important software on your computer?

2. Who is your closest friend? How did you meet?

3. Have you ever had a computer virus? What happened?

4. What do you and your friends usually do when you get together?

5. Who do you rely on when you have a problem?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with relationship and computer vocabulary.



My (1)_____ friend, Tom, is a computer engineer. He always helps me when I have (2)_____ problems. Last week, my computer got a (3)_____ and I couldn't (4)_____ any files. Tom came over and we (5)_____ on it together. He also helped me create a (6)_____ of all my important documents. I really (7)_____ up to him because he's so knowledgeable.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a person you have a good relationship with. Describe how you get along, what you do together, and why you rely on them. Use at least five relationship vocabulary words.

ANSWERS — COMPUTERS & RELATIONSHIPS

Exercise 1:

1. download
2. password
3. virus
4. backup
5. browser

Exercise 2:

1. colleague
2. acquaintance
3. spouse
4. siblings
5. best friend

Exercise 3:

1. get along
2. fell out
3. broke up
4. got together
5. look up to

Exercise 4:

1. operating
2. file
3. folders
4. password
5. hardware

Exercise 5:

- 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-e, 5-d

Exercise 6:

1. best friend
2. close friends
3. colleagues
4. get along
5. fell out
6. made up
7. rely on / look up to

Exercise 7:

1. upload
2. broke up
3. get together
4. rely on
5. delete



Exercise 8:

1. username
2. download
3. cursor
4. icon
5. upload

Exercise 9:

1. I rely on my best friend for everything.
2. She looks up to her mother very much.
3. They broke up after two years.
4. We get together once a month.
5. He fell out with his brother over money.

Exercise 11:

1. downloaded
2. broke up
3. get along
4. relies on
5. got together

Exercise 12:

1. firewall
2. password
3. desktop
4. free up
5. file

Exercise 13:

1. I need to upload this file to the internet. / I need to download this file from the internet.
2. She broke up with her boyfriend. / She broke up with her partner.
3. We get along with each other very well.
4. He looks up to his father.
5. They fell out last year.

Exercise 14:

1. partner / boyfriend / girlfriend
2. broke
3. get
4. rely
5. get

Exercise 15:

1. Your password needs to be changed regularly.
2. The virus destroyed all my files.
3. I saved a backup on an external drive.
4. The browser opened quickly.
5. The software updates automatically.



Exercise 16:

1. rely on
2. got together
3. looks up to
4. made up
5. fell out with

Exercise 17:

1. downloaded
2. broke up
3. get together
4. relies on
5. made up

Exercise 19:

1. best
2. computer
3. virus
4. access / open / download
5. worked
6. backup
7. look

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Computers vocabulary](#)
2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Relationships vocabulary](#)
3. [BBC Learning English - Computer vocabulary](#)
4. [English Club - Relationship phrasal verbs](#)

SECTION 17: VOCABULARY — PLACES IN A TOWN & PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

VOCABULARY LISTS

Places in a Town:

- *buildings*: library, museum, theatre, cinema, hospital, police station, fire station, post office, bank, supermarket, shopping centre, department store, church, mosque, temple, city hall
- *services*: restaurant, café, pub, hotel, hostel, pharmacy, dry cleaner's, hairdresser's, petrol station, car park
- *outdoor places*: park, square, market, bus stop, train station, airport, bridge, fountain, statue, playground
- *other*: neighbourhood, suburb, downtown, city centre, outskirts

Prepositions of Place:



Preposition	Meaning	Example
on	surface, street	<i>The book is on the table. She lives on Main Street.</i>
in	inside, enclosed space, city/neighbourhood	<i>He's in the kitchen. I live in London.</i>
at	specific point, building (with purpose)	<i>I'm at the bus stop. She's at work.</i>
next to / beside	immediately adjacent	<i>The bank is next to the post office.</i>
between	in the middle of two	<i>The café is between the bank and the library.</i>
opposite / across from	facing	<i>The cinema is opposite the park.</i>
behind	at the back	<i>The garden is behind the house.</i>
in front of	before, facing	<i>The statue is in front of the museum.</i>
near / close to	not far	<i>There's a supermarket near my house.</i>
around the corner	very close, not on same street	<i>The pharmacy is around the corner.</i>

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with a place in town.

1. I need to send a letter. I'll go to the _____.
2. If you're sick, you should go to the _____.
3. We watched a movie at the _____.



- I need to buy groceries. Let's go to the _____.
- The train leaves from the _____.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct preposition.

- The restaurant is (in / on / at) the corner of Main Street.
- She lives (in / on / at) 25 Oxford Road.
- I'm waiting (in / on / at) the bus stop.
- The museum is (in / on / at) the city centre.
- There's a beautiful fountain (in / on / at) the square.

Exercise 3: Complete with the correct preposition.

- The bank is _____ the post office and the library.
- The hotel is _____ the beach.
- The cinema is _____ the left.
- My apartment is _____ the third floor.
- The police station is _____ the fire station.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with places in town.

- The _____ has many famous paintings and sculptures.
- I need to get a haircut. I'll go to the _____.
- My car needs gas. Let's stop at the _____.
- The _____ is where the mayor works.
- Children play at the _____.

Exercise 5: Match the place with its description.

Column A

Column B

1. pharmacy

a. where you borrow books

2. library

b. where you buy medicine



Column A

Column B

3. theatre

c. where you watch plays

4. museum

d. where you pray

5. church

e. where you see art and history

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with prepositions.

My neighbourhood is very convenient. I live (1)_____ a quiet street (2)_____ the city centre. There's a supermarket (3)_____ my house, just (4)_____ the corner. The bank is (5)_____ the post office, and the park is (6)_____ the library. I can walk to everything.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. The cinema is (next to / between) the restaurant.
2. The hospital is (in front of / behind) the park. You can't see it from here.
3. The bus stop is (opposite / near) the school, across the street.
4. The café is (on / at) the corner of Main Street and First Avenue.
5. The post office is (between / next to) the bank and the library.

Exercise 8: Complete with prepositions.

1. The statue is _____ the museum.
2. There's a beautiful garden _____ the building.
3. The parking lot is _____ the supermarket.
4. The hotel is _____ the beach, so you can see the ocean.
5. The chemist's is _____ the corner, two streets away.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (supermarket / next to / post office) → _____
2. (library / opposite / park) → _____
3. (café / between / bank / cinema) → _____



4. (hospital / behind / fire station) → _____

5. (my house / near / train station) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What places are there near your home?

2. Where do you go when you want to relax?

3. Is there a cinema in your town? Where is it?

4. What is opposite your school or workplace?

5. Where is the nearest supermarket?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct preposition.

1. I live _____ 45 Park Avenue.

2. She works _____ a hospital.

3. We met _____ the café.

4. The restaurant is _____ the second floor.

5. There's a beautiful view _____ the top of the hill.

Exercise 12: Complete with places in town.

1. The _____ is where fire trucks are kept.

2. I need to withdraw money. I'll go to the _____.

3. Let's have dinner at that new _____.

4. Tourists often visit the _____ to see the old buildings.

5. The _____ is where the mayor's office is.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.



1. The bank is in front of the post office. (They are facing each other)
2. I live in 42 Main Street.
3. The cinema is opposite from the park.
4. She's at the library. (inside)
5. The café is next of the bookstore.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: Excuse me. Is there a (1) _____ near here? I need to buy some medicine.

B: Yes, there's one (2) _____ the corner, (3) _____ the bank and the post office.

A: Great. And where can I find a (4)? **I need to send a package.**

B: **The post office is (5)** the bank, actually. It's (6) _____ the left.

A: Thank you very much!

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the places in town.

1. (library / quiet / good place / study) → _____
2. (market / sell / fresh vegetables) → _____
3. (hospital / take care / sick people) → _____
4. (museum / open / every day) → _____
5. (café / serve / excellent coffee) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.

1. The hotel is (in / on / at) the beach.
2. She lives (in / on / at) the outskirts of the city.
3. I'm (in / on / at) work right now.
4. The park is (in / on / at) the centre of town.
5. He's waiting (in / on / at) the corner.

Exercise 17: Complete with prepositions.

1. The restaurant is _____ the street _____ the bank.
2. There's a fountain _____ the middle of the square.
3. The pharmacy is _____ the left, just _____ the supermarket.



4. I live _____ a small town _____ the north of the country.
5. She's _____ the bus stop, waiting for her friend.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about your town.

1. What is your favorite place in your town? Why?

2. Where do you usually go shopping?

3. What is there to do in the city centre?

4. Is there a good restaurant near your home?

5. How do you get to the train station from your house?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with prepositions and places.

I live (1)_____ a small town (2)_____ the coast. My house is (3)_____ a quiet street, (4)_____ the park. There's a supermarket (5)_____ the corner, and a (6)_____ is opposite my house. (7)_____ weekends, I like to go to the (8)_____ which is (9)_____ the beach. The view from there is amazing.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing your neighbourhood or a town you know well. Describe where places are located using prepositions of place. Use at least five different places in town.

ANSWERS — PLACES IN A TOWN & PREPOSITIONS



Exercise 1:

1. post office 2. hospital 3. cinema 4. supermarket 5. train station

Exercise 2:

1. on 2. at 3. at 4. in 5. in

Exercise 3:

1. between 2. near / opposite / on 3. on 4. on 5. next to / opposite

Exercise 4:

1. museum 2. hairdresser's 3. petrol station 4. city hall 5. playground

Exercise 5:

1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-e, 5-d

Exercise 6:

1. on 2. in 3. near 4. around 5. next to 6. opposite / behind

Exercise 7:

1. next to 2. behind 3. opposite 4. on 5. between

Exercise 8:

1. in front of 2. behind 3. next to / in front of 4. on / near 5. around

Exercise 9:

1. The supermarket is next to the post office.
2. The library is opposite the park.
3. The café is between the bank and the cinema.
4. The hospital is behind the fire station.
5. My house is near the train station.

Exercise 11:

1. at 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. from

Exercise 12:

1. fire station 2. bank 3. restaurant 4. museum / cathedral 5. city hall



Exercise 13:

1. The bank is opposite the post office.
2. I live at 42 Main Street.
3. The cinema is opposite the park.
4. She's in the library. (or "at the library" is also acceptable)
5. The café is next to the bookstore.

Exercise 14:

1. pharmacy / chemist's
2. around
3. between
4. post office
5. opposite / next to
6. on

Exercise 15:

1. The library is a quiet place to study.
2. The market sells fresh vegetables.
3. The hospital takes care of sick people.
4. The museum is open every day.
5. The café serves excellent coffee.

Exercise 16:

1. on
2. on
3. at
4. in
5. on / at

Exercise 17:

1. across, from
2. in
3. on, next to
4. in, in
5. at

Exercise 19:

1. in
2. on
3. on
4. near / opposite
5. around
6. library / bank / school
7. On
8. café / restaurant
9. near / opposite

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Places in a town](#)
2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Prepositions of place](#)
3. [Perfect English Grammar - Prepositions of place](#)



4. [BBC Learning English - Places and directions](#)

SECTION 18: VOCABULARY — WORK & PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

VOCABULARY LISTS

Work:

Word	Meaning
occupation	job, profession
career	long-term professional journey
salary	annual income
wage	hourly payment
employee	person who works for someone
employer	person who hires workers
colleague	coworker
boss / supervisor	person in charge
apply for	submit application
get hired	be offered a job
quit / resign	leave a job voluntarily



Word	Meaning
get fired / be dismissed	lose job due to performance
be laid off	lose job due to company reasons
work overtime	work extra hours
take time off	take a break from work
promotion	advancement to higher position
raise	increase in salary
benefits	extra perks (insurance, vacation)
commute	travel to work

Physical Appearance:

Word

Meaning

height: tall, short, average height, medium build

build: slim, slender, thin, average, overweight, muscular, stocky

hair: blonde, fair, brunette, redhead, bald, curly, straight, wavy, long, short, ponytail, bun, beard, moustache

eyes: blue, brown, green, hazel, grey

face: round, oval, square, freckles, wrinkles, dimples



Word

Meaning

skin: fair, dark, tanned, pale, smooth, wrinkled

general: good-looking, handsome, beautiful, attractive, plain, ugly, elderly, middle-aged, young

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with work vocabulary.

1. She applied for a _____ at the bank.
2. He was _____ after working there for ten years.
3. My _____ is very understanding and supportive.
4. The company offers excellent _____ including health insurance.
5. I need to _____ for the job before Friday.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct appearance word.

1. She has (curly / bald) hair that bounces when she walks.
2. He's (tall / short) for his age — taller than everyone in his class.
3. She has (freckles / wrinkles) on her face from spending time in the sun.
4. He's (muscular / overweight) because he goes to the gym every day.
5. She's (elderly / middle-aged) — about 45 years old.

Exercise 3: Complete with work vocabulary.

1. I need to ask my _____ for a _____.
2. She _____ from her job because she was unhappy.
3. They _____ several new _____ last month.
4. I often _____ overtime to finish my projects.
5. He was _____ off when the company closed.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with physical appearance words.



1. He has _____ hair — not a single strand!
2. She has beautiful _____ eyes.
3. He's of _____ height and has a _____ build.
4. She has a _____ face with a friendly smile.
5. He's very _____ — everyone says he looks like a model.

Exercise 5: Match the work term with its meaning.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. salary | a. money paid per hour |
| 2. wage | b. annual income |
| 3. promotion | c. travel to work |
| 4. commute | d. advancement |
| 5. benefits | e. extra perks |

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with work vocabulary.

I work as a software (1)_____ for a large tech company. My (2)_____ is very good, and I receive excellent (3). I (4) about 30 minutes to work every day. My (5)_____ is very supportive, and I get along well with my (6). **Last year, I received a (7)** and a (8)_____, which was great.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. She has (blonde / brunette) hair — it's dark brown.
2. He's (slim / overweight) because he exercises regularly.
3. She's (middle-aged / elderly) — she's in her thirties.
4. He has a (beard / moustache) on his upper lip.
5. She has (straight / wavy) hair that goes in gentle curves.

Exercise 8: Complete with work vocabulary.



1. I need to _____ for a new job.
2. She was _____ from her position due to budget cuts.
3. He decided to _____ after 20 years with the company.
4. They are looking for _____ to join their team.
5. My _____ increased by 10% this year.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (she / apply for / job / marketing company) → _____
2. (he / get fired / because / always / late) → _____
3. (we / work overtime / finish / project) → _____
4. (I / take time off / next week) → _____
5. (they / offer / me / promotion) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What is your job or what job would you like to have?

2. How would you describe your physical appearance?

3. Do you work overtime often? Why or why not?

4. What does your best friend look like?

5. What benefits are important to you in a job?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct word.

1. She has a _____ (salary / wage) of \$60,000 per year.
2. He works for minimum _____ (salary / wage).
3. I need to ask my _____ (colleague / boss) for a day off.



4. My _____ (colleagues / employers) are very friendly.
5. She _____ (resigned / was laid off) because she found a better job.

Exercise 12: Complete with physical appearance words.

1. He has a _____ face with a strong jaw.
2. She wears her hair in a _____.
3. He has _____ on his chin.
4. She has _____ skin that burns easily.
5. He's of _____ build — not too thin, not too heavy.

Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.

1. She has a long black hairs.
2. He is tall and has a muscular body.
3. I need to apply a job.
4. She got fired because the company was closing.
5. He has blue eyes and blond hair.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: Can you describe your new (1)?

B: Sure. She's (2) height with (3) _____ hair, I think it's brown.

A: Is she (4)?

B: She's a bit (5), actually. But she's very nice.

A: What about your (6)? **Do you get along?**

B: Yes, my (7) is great. He's very supportive.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the work vocabulary.

1. (commute / take / one hour) → _____
2. (salary / enough / live comfortably) → _____
3. (employees / receive / annual bonus) → _____
4. (he / get promoted / last year) → _____
5. (they / lay off / 50 workers) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.



1. She has (fair / dark) skin that tans easily.
2. He's (bald / curly) — he shaves his head.
3. She has a (round / square) face with a pointed chin.
4. He has (wrinkles / freckles) on his face from age.
5. She's (overweight / slender) and very fit.

Exercise 17: Complete with the correct form.

1. She _____ (apply) for three jobs last week.
2. He _____ (resign) from his position yesterday.
3. They _____ (hire) five new employees this month.
4. I _____ (work) overtime every day this week.
5. She _____ (get) a promotion last month.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about work and appearance.

1. What does your ideal job look like?

2. What physical features do people often notice about you?

3. Have you ever been laid off or quit a job? What happened?

4. What is the most important thing in a job for you?

5. How would you describe someone you know well?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with appearance vocabulary.

My best friend Maria is very (1). **She's (2)** height with a (3)_____ build. She has (4), **(5)** hair that she usually wears in a (6). **Her eyes are (7)**, and she has (8)_____ on her cheeks when she smiles. She always looks (9)_____, even when she's just wearing jeans.



Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing your job (or a job you would like) and your physical appearance. Use at least five work vocabulary words and five appearance vocabulary words.

ANSWERS — WORK & PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exercise 1:

1. job / position
2. promoted / hired
3. boss / supervisor
4. benefits
5. apply

Exercise 2:

1. curly
2. tall
3. freckles
4. muscular
5. middle-aged

Exercise 3:

1. boss, raise
2. resigned
3. hired, employees
4. work
5. laid

Exercise 4:

1. bald
2. blue / brown / green
3. average, medium
4. round / oval
5. handsome / good-looking

Exercise 5:

- 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-e

Exercise 6:

1. developer / engineer
2. salary
3. benefits
4. commute
5. boss / supervisor
6. colleagues
7. promotion
8. raise

Exercise 7:

1. brunette
2. slim
3. middle-aged
4. moustache
5. wavy

Exercise 8:

1. apply
2. laid off / fired
3. resign / quit
4. employees
5. salary

Exercise 9:



1. She applied for a job at a marketing company.
2. He got fired because he was always late.
3. We worked overtime to finish the project.
4. I'm taking time off next week.
5. They offered me a promotion.

Exercise 11:

1. salary 2. wage 3. boss 4. colleagues 5. resigned

Exercise 12:

1. square / oval 2. ponytail / bun 3. a beard / stubble 4. fair / pale 5. medium

Exercise 13:

1. She has long black hair.
2. He is tall and has a muscular body. (correct)
3. I need to apply for a job.
4. She was laid off because the company was closing.
5. He has blue eyes and blond hair. (correct)

Exercise 14:

1. boss / supervisor 2. average 3. curly / straight / long 4. slim / thin 5. overweight / heavy 6. colleagues
7. boss

Exercise 15:

1. My commute takes one hour.
2. The salary is enough to live comfortably.
3. Employees receive an annual bonus.
4. He got promoted last year.
5. They laid off 50 workers.

Exercise 16:

1. fair 2. bald 3. round 4. wrinkles 5. slender



Exercise 17:

1. applied
2. resigned
3. hired
4. have worked / worked
5. got

Exercise 19:

1. beautiful / attractive
2. average
3. slim
4. long / short
5. brown / blonde
6. ponytail
7. brown / green / hazel
8. freckles / dimples
9. great / good-looking

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Work vocabulary](#)
2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Physical appearance](#)
3. [BBC Learning English - Jobs and work](#)
4. [English Club - Describing people](#)

SECTION 19: VOCABULARY — PERSONALITY, OPPOSITES, ADVENTURE & ACCIDENTS

VOCABULARY LISTS

Personality:

Positive	Negative
friendly	unfriendly
kind	mean
generous	selfish
honest	dishonest
reliable	unreliable



Positive

Negative

patient

impatient

outgoing

shy

confident

insecure

hardworking

lazy

optimistic

pessimistic

funny

boring

intelligent

unintelligent

polite

rude

adventurous

cautious

Opposites:

Word

Opposite

big

small

fast

slow

cheap

expensive

easy

difficult



Word	Opposite
clean	dirty
full	empty
light	dark / heavy
old	new / young
rich	poor
strong	weak
happy	sad
interesting	boring

Adventure & Accidents:

Word	Meaning
adventure	exciting, risky experience
journey	long trip
expedition	organized trip for exploration
explore	travel to learn about a place
risk	chance of danger



Word	Meaning
danger	possibility of harm
survive	continue to live after danger
rescue	save from danger
injury	physical harm
wound	cut or damage to body
accident	unexpected harmful event
crash	collision
emergency	serious unexpected situation
first aid	immediate help for injury
ambulance	vehicle for sick/injured
hospital	place for medical care

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with personality adjectives.

1. She always shares her food. She's very _____.
2. He never tells lies. He's completely _____.
3. I can always count on her. She's very _____.



4. He never wants to try new things. He's very _____.

5. She loves being with people. She's very _____.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct opposite.

1. This problem is (easy / difficult) — I can't solve it.
2. The room is (clean / dirty) — we need to clean it.
3. The suitcase is (full / empty) — there's nothing inside.
4. Her bag is (light / heavy) — I can barely lift it.
5. The weather is (dark / light) — it's sunny outside.

Exercise 3: Complete with adventure and accident vocabulary.

1. The hikers were _____ by helicopter.
2. He was taken to _____ after the accident.
3. She _____ the accident with only minor injuries.
4. There was a car _____ on the highway.
5. The _____ arrived within minutes.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with personality words.

1. He's very _____ — he always expects the worst.
2. She's _____ — she works very hard every day.
3. He's _____ — he doesn't like talking to new people.
4. She's _____ — she believes in herself.
5. He's _____ — he's always making people laugh.

Exercise 5: Match the personality adjective with its opposite.

Column A

1. friendly

2. generous

Column B

a. lazy

b. pessimistic



Column A

3. hardworking

4. optimistic

5. patient

Column B

c. unfriendly

d. mean

e. impatient

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with personality adjectives.

My best friend Maria is very (1)_____ — she's always happy and expects good things. She's also extremely (2); **she never lies. When I have a problem, she's very (3)** and listens carefully. However, she can be a bit (4)_____ sometimes — she doesn't like to wait. She's also very (5)_____ — she's always willing to try new things.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct opposite.

1. This coffee is (hot / cold) — it's freezing.
2. The movie was (interesting / boring) — I almost fell asleep.
3. She's (rich / poor) — she doesn't have much money.
4. He's (strong / weak) — he can lift heavy weights.
5. I feel (happy / sad) today — I got good news.

Exercise 8: Complete with adventure and accident vocabulary.

1. They went on an _____ to the North Pole.
2. The _____ was very dangerous, but they made it.
3. He took a big _____ by investing all his money.
4. She received _____ for her injuries.
5. The building was on fire — it was an _____.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (she / very / generous / always / donate / money) → _____
2. (he / patient / never / get / angry) → _____



3. (they / survive / plane crash / miracle) → _____
4. (I / have / accident / while / drive) → _____
5. (we / go / adventure / last summer) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. What personality traits do you value most in a friend?

2. Are you an optimistic or pessimistic person?

3. Have you ever had an accident? What happened?

4. What is the most adventurous thing you've ever done?

5. What is the opposite of your personality?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct personality word.

1. He's very _____ — he always thinks things will work out.
2. She's _____ — she gets angry when she has to wait.
3. He's _____ — he's not afraid to speak in public.
4. She's _____ — she doesn't share her things.
5. He's _____ — he's not very smart.

Exercise 12: Complete with opposites.

1. The box is _____ (light) — I can carry it easily.
2. The test was _____ (easy) — nobody passed.
3. The water is _____ (clean) — it's full of garbage.
4. The car is _____ (new) — it's from 1995.
5. The room is _____ (full) — there's nobody here.



Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.

1. She is very friend — she talks to everyone.
2. He is unpatient — he hates waiting.
3. They survived the accident without any injuries.
4. The ambulance took him to the hospital.
5. She's very adventurer — she loves traveling.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: Did you hear about Mark's (1)?

B: No, what happened?

A: He was climbing in the mountains and had a (2). He fell and broke his leg.

B: Oh no! Did they (3)_____ him?

A: Yes, a (4)_____ team came with a helicopter.

B: Is he okay now?

A: He's in (5), **but he'll (6).** He's very (7)_____ and determined.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the personality vocabulary.

1. (she / reliable / always / help) → _____
2. (he / dishonest / not / trust) → _____
3. (they / hardworking / deserve / promotion) → _____
4. (she / shy / find / difficult / speak / public) → _____
5. (he / funny / always / make / laugh) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.

1. She's very (optimistic / pessimistic) — she always sees the glass half full.
2. He's (generous / selfish) — he never shares anything.
3. They're (outgoing / shy) — they love meeting new people.
4. She's (polite / rude) — she never says please or thank you.
5. He's (hardworking / lazy) — he spends all day on the couch.

Exercise 17: Complete with the correct word.

1. The _____ (adventure / accident) was terrifying, but everyone was safe.



2. They went on an _____ (adventure / expedition) to the Amazon.
3. He took a huge _____ (risk / rescue) by investing all his money.
4. The _____ (emergency / ambulance) arrived within minutes.
5. She received _____ (first aid / injury) for her cut.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about personality and experiences.

1. What is your best personality trait?

2. What personality trait do you find most difficult in others?

3. Have you ever been in a dangerous situation?

4. What's the biggest risk you've ever taken?

5. Who is the most adventurous person you know?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with opposites.

I live in a (1) _____ (big) town, but I prefer (2) _____ (small) places. My apartment is (3) _____ (new), but I like (4) _____ (old) buildings. The streets are (5) _____ (clean), but I wish they were (6) _____ (dirty)? No, that's not right — I want them to stay clean! The cost of living is (7) _____ (cheap), but I wish it were (8) _____ (expensive)? Actually, no — I'm happy it's affordable!

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing your personality and one adventurous experience you've had or would like to have. Use at least five personality adjectives and three adventure/accident vocabulary words.



ANSWERS — PERSONALITY, OPPOSITES, ADVENTURE & ACCIDENTS

Exercise 1:

1. generous 2. honest 3. reliable 4. cautious 5. outgoing

Exercise 2:

1. difficult 2. dirty 3. empty 4. heavy 5. light

Exercise 3:

1. rescued 2. hospital 3. survived 4. crash 5. ambulance

Exercise 4:

1. pessimistic 2. hardworking 3. shy 4. confident 5. funny

Exercise 5:

1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-e

Exercise 6:

1. optimistic 2. honest 3. patient 4. impatient 5. adventurous

Exercise 7:

1. cold 2. boring 3. poor 4. strong 5. happy

Exercise 8:

1. expedition 2. journey 3. risk 4. first aid 5. emergency

Exercise 9:

1. She is very generous; she always donates money.
2. He is patient; he never gets angry.
3. They survived the plane crash by a miracle.
4. I had an accident while driving.
5. We went on an adventure last summer.

Exercise 11:

1. optimistic 2. impatient 3. confident 4. selfish 5. unintelligent



Exercise 12:

1. light 2. difficult 3. dirty 4. old 5. empty

Exercise 13:

1. She is very friendly — she talks to everyone.
2. He is impatient — he hates waiting.
3. They survived the accident without any injuries. (correct)
4. The ambulance took him to the hospital. (correct)
5. She's very adventurous — she loves traveling.

Exercise 14:

1. adventure 2. accident 3. rescue 4. rescue 5. hospital 6. survive 7. strong / optimistic

Exercise 15:

1. She is reliable; she always helps.
2. He is dishonest; I don't trust him.
3. They are hardworking; they deserve a promotion.
4. She is shy; she finds it difficult to speak in public.
5. He is funny; he always makes me laugh.

Exercise 16:

1. optimistic 2. selfish 3. outgoing 4. rude 5. lazy

Exercise 17:

1. accident 2. expedition 3. risk 4. ambulance 5. first aid

Exercise 19:

1. big 2. small 3. new 4. old 5. clean 6. dirty 7. cheap 8. expensive

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Personality adjectives](#)
2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Opposites](#)



3. [BBC Learning English - Adventure vocabulary](#)
4. [English Club - Accident vocabulary](#)

SECTION 20: VOCABULARY — CITY TRAVEL, TRANSPORT, TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES, SHAPES, MATERIALS, FOOD, SOUVENIRS & LINKING WORDS

VOCABULARY LISTS

City Travel & Transport:

Word	Meaning
public transport	buses, trains, etc.
subway / underground / metro	urban train system
bus	road vehicle for passengers
tram / streetcar	rail vehicle on streets
taxi / cab	hired car with driver
ride-sharing	Uber, Lyft, etc.
ticket	proof of payment
fare	price of travel
platform	where trains arrive/depart
schedule / timetable	list of times



Word	Meaning
rush hour	busy travel time
traffic jam	many cars stuck
pedestrian	person walking
crosswalk	place to cross street
traffic light	signal at intersection

Two-Wheeled Vehicles:

Word	Meaning
bicycle / bike	two-wheeled pedal vehicle
motorcycle / motorbike	motorized two-wheeler
scooter	small two-wheeler (motorized or manual)
moped	low-powered motorcycle
electric bike / e-bike	bicycle with electric motor
helmet	protective headgear
gear	equipment / bicycle gear
pedal	part you push with foot



Word	Meaning
brake	stopping mechanism
handlebars	steering part

Shapes & Materials:

Shapes	Materials
circle / circular	wood / wooden
square / square	metal / metallic
triangle / triangular	plastic / plastic
rectangle / rectangular	glass / glass
oval / oval	leather / leather
heart-shaped	paper / paper
star-shaped	fabric / fabric
cylinder / cylindrical	stone / stone

Food & Souvenirs:

Food	Souvenirs
local dish	keychain



Food	Souvenirs
street food	magnet
traditional food	postcard
specialty	t-shirt
dessert	mug
snack	hat
market	figurine
restaurant	handicraft

Linking Words (Connectors):

Type	Words
addition	and, also, as well, moreover, furthermore, in addition
contrast	but, however, although, even though, on the other hand, whereas
cause/reason	because, since, as, due to, because of
result	so, therefore, as a result, consequently, thus
sequence	first, then, next, after that, finally
example	for example, for instance, such as



EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Complete with city travel vocabulary.

1. I take the _____ to work every day to avoid traffic.
2. The _____ was so bad that I was an hour late.
3. Please wait on _____ number 3 for the train.
4. The _____ for a single ticket is \$2.50.
5. Be careful at the _____ — look both ways.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct two-wheeled vehicle word.

1. Always wear a (helmet / brake) when riding a motorcycle.
2. The (handlebars / pedals) are where you put your feet.
3. She rides an (electric bike / moped) that doesn't require much effort.
4. Squeeze the (brakes / gears) to stop.
5. He shifted (gears / pedals) to go uphill.

Exercise 3: Complete with shapes and materials.

1. The table is made of _____ (wood).
2. The box is _____ (square) in shape.
3. The window is made of _____ (glass).
4. She bought a _____ (leather) jacket.
5. The building is _____ (rectangle).

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with food and souvenir words.

1. I tried the local _____ — it was delicious.
2. I bought a _____ as a souvenir to put on my fridge.
3. The _____ was full of fresh fruit and vegetables.
4. She got a _____ with the city's name on it.
5. The _____ was very sweet and creamy.



Exercise 5: Choose the correct linking word.

1. I was tired, (so / because) I went to bed early.
2. (Although / However) it was raining, we went out.
3. She studied hard; (therefore / but) she passed the exam.
4. I like tea, (and / but) I don't like coffee.
5. He was late (because / so) he missed the bus.

Exercise 6: Complete the paragraph with transport vocabulary.

I usually take (1)_____ to work. I walk to the (2)_____ station and take the (3)_____ downtown. During (4), **it's very crowded. Sometimes I take a (5)** if I'm in a hurry. Last week, there was a (6)_____ on the main road, so I was late. The (7)_____ was higher than usual because of surge pricing.

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option.

1. The sculpture is (triangle / triangular) in shape.
2. This bottle is made of (glass / glasses).
3. She bought a (wood / wooden) figurine.
4. The coin is (circle / circular).
5. The building has a (cylinder / cylindrical) tower.

Exercise 8: Complete with linking words.

1. I love traveling _____ I don't have much money.
2. _____ it was expensive, I bought it anyway.
3. I was hungry, _____ I made a sandwich.
4. She bought a t-shirt, a hat, _____ a keychain.
5. _____, I woke up. _____, I had breakfast. _____, I left for work.

Exercise 9: Create sentences using the prompts.

1. (I / take / subway / work / every day) → _____
2. (she / buy / leather / bag / as / souvenir) → _____
3. (the / street food / delicious / so / I / eat / a lot) → _____
4. (although / traffic jam / we / arrive / on time) → _____



5. (he / ride / motorcycle / always / wear / helmet) → _____

Exercise 10: Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. How do you usually get around your city?

2. What is your favorite local dish?

3. What shape is your favorite building?

4. What souvenirs do you like to buy when you travel?

5. What linking words do you use most often?

Exercise 11: Fill in with the correct word.

1. The _____ (ticket / fare) was \$5, but I only had \$4.
2. The _____ (platform / schedule) shows when trains arrive.
3. Always wear a _____ (helmet / brake) when cycling.
4. The _____ (handlebars / pedals) were too high for her.
5. This ring is made of _____ (metal / metallic).

Exercise 12: Complete with shapes and materials.

1. The building is shaped like a _____ (circle).
2. The sculpture is _____ (metal).
3. She wore a _____ (silk) dress.
4. The box is _____ (rectangle) in shape.
5. The necklace is _____ (gold).

Exercise 13: Correct the mistake.

1. I bought a wood souvenir.



2. The plate is made of glass.
3. The fare is too expensive, but I took the bus.
4. Because I was tired, so I went to sleep.
5. She bought a keychain, a magnet and a t-shirt.

Exercise 14: Complete the dialogue.

A: How was your trip?

B: Amazing! I tried so much (1) _____ food.

A: What did you eat?

B: There was this (2) _____ at the (3) _____ that was incredible.

A: Did you buy any (4)?

B: Yes, I got a (5) for my fridge and a (6) _____ with the city name.

A: How did you get around?

B: I used the (7) _____ mostly. It was very efficient.

Exercise 15: Write sentences using the linking words.

1. (first / then / finally) → _____
2. (although / however) → _____
3. (because / so) → _____
4. (for example / such as) → _____
5. (moreover / in addition) → _____

Exercise 16: Choose the correct option.

1. The (bicycle / motorcycle) has two wheels and is powered by pedals.
2. The (scooter / moped) is small and easy to park.
3. The (brakes / gears) help you stop.
4. The (handlebars / pedals) are used to steer.
5. An (e-bike / motorcycle) has an electric motor.

Exercise 17: Complete with the correct word.

1. The _____ (rush hour / traffic light) is from 8-9 AM.
2. A _____ (pedestrian / crosswalk) is for people walking.



3. The _____ (subway / taxi) is the fastest way to get around.
4. The _____ (timetable / fare) changes on weekends.
5. I prefer _____ (ride-sharing / public transport) because it's cheaper.

Exercise 18: Answer the questions about travel and souvenirs.

1. What is the best way to travel in your city?

2. What is your favorite souvenir from a trip you took?

3. What shape is your favorite building or landmark?

4. What local food would you recommend to a visitor?

5. Do you prefer bicycles or motorcycles? Why?

Exercise 19: Complete the paragraph with linking words.

I visited Barcelona last year. (1), **I arrived at the airport and took a taxi to my hotel.** (2), I went to explore the city. (3)_____ I was tired, I walked for hours. (4), **I visited the famous Sagrada Familia.** (5) it was very crowded, it was incredible. (6), **I tried many local dishes.** (7), the paella was delicious. (8), **I bought some souvenirs.** (9), I had an amazing time.

Exercise 20: Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing a trip you took or would like to take. Describe how you traveled, what you ate, what souvenirs you bought, and use at least three linking words. Include vocabulary from this section.



ANSWERS — CITY TRAVEL, TRANSPORT, TWO-WHEELED VEHICLES, SHAPES, MATERIALS, FOOD, SOUVENIRS & LINKING WORDS

Exercise 1:

1. subway / metro / bus
2. traffic jam
3. platform
4. fare
5. crosswalk / traffic light

Exercise 2:

1. helmet
2. pedals
3. electric bike
4. brakes
5. gears

Exercise 3:

1. wood
2. square
3. glass
4. leather
5. rectangular

Exercise 4:

1. dish / specialty
2. magnet
3. market
4. t-shirt / hat / mug
5. dessert

Exercise 5:

1. so
2. Although
3. therefore
4. but
5. because

Exercise 6:

1. public transport
2. subway / train
3. subway / metro
4. rush hour
5. taxi / cab
6. traffic jam
7. fare

Exercise 7:

1. triangular
2. glass
3. wooden
4. circular
5. cylindrical

Exercise 8:

1. but
2. Although / Even though
3. so
4. and
5. First, Then, Finally

Exercise 9:

1. I take the subway to work every day.
2. She bought a leather bag as a souvenir.
3. The street food was delicious, so I ate a lot.
4. Although there was a traffic jam, we arrived on time.
5. He rides a motorcycle and always wears a helmet.

Exercise 11:

1. fare
2. schedule / timetable
3. helmet
4. handlebars
5. metal



Exercise 12:

1. circle
2. metal
3. silk
4. rectangular
5. gold

Exercise 13:

1. I bought a wooden souvenir.
2. The plate is made of glass. (correct)
3. The fare was expensive, but I took the bus.
4. I was tired, so I went to sleep. / Because I was tired, I went to sleep.
5. She bought a keychain, a magnet, and a t-shirt. (correct — comma before "and" optional)

Exercise 14:

1. street / local
2. market
3. market
4. souvenirs
5. magnet
6. t-shirt / keychain / mug
7. subway / metro / public transport

Exercise 15:

1. First, I woke up. Then, I had breakfast. Finally, I left for work.
2. Although it was raining, we went out. However, we took an umbrella.
3. Because I was tired, I went to sleep. I was tired, so I went to sleep.
4. I like citrus fruits, for example, oranges and lemons. / I like fruits such as apples and bananas.
5. She is intelligent. Moreover, she is hardworking. / In addition to her intelligence, she is very kind.

Exercise 16:

1. bicycle
2. scooter
3. brakes
4. handlebars
5. e-bike

Exercise 17:

1. rush hour
2. pedestrian
3. subway
4. timetable / schedule
5. public transport

Exercise 19:

1. First
2. Then / Next
3. Although / Even though
4. Then / Next
5. Although / Even though
6. Also / In addition
7. For example
8. Finally
9. Overall / In conclusion

FURTHER PRACTICE LINKS

1. [British Council - Transport vocabulary](#)



2. [Cambridge Dictionary - Shapes and materials](#)
3. [BBC Learning English - Food vocabulary](#)
4. [Perfect English Grammar - Linking words](#)