

PRE-INTERMEDIATE GRAMMAR

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Penerbit



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Pre-Intermediate Grammar

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Layout : Ria Anggraini

Desain Cover : Uci Karundeng

Hak Penerbit pada **NoerFikri Offset**, Palembang
Perpustakaan Nasional Katalog dalam Terbitan (KDT)
Anggota IKAPI (No. 012/SMS/13)

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Cetakan I: Agustus 2018

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ISBN : 978-602-447-268-9

PREFACE

Since English is not your native language, it may be difficult to learn it at the beginning. There are various factors that may lead to your success in the study. Among other things, your ability to understand, speak, read, and write English may pave the way to the success.

The difference between success and failure may derive from the need or desire to gain a certain goal. Motivation can result from inside of you or outside of you. Inside motivation brings about hopes and expectations. The study purposes that are caused by these are various and individual. Therefore, it is good to determine a goal and lead all study efforts toward reaching it. It will establish the direction and degree of your motivation for study. It is said that motivation can show the way to success and success can result in motivation.

Another source of motivation is from outside such as *grades*. These are in between, short-range motivation for study. However, the grades as the only ambition because they are only small, artificial steps to the eventual goal.

Pessimists say:

The more I read, the more I know
The more I know, the more I forget
The more I forget, the more I don't know
Why study?

But optimists say:

I hear, I forget
I see, I remember
I do, I understand

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER.....	i
PREFACE.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
CHAPTER I (PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE)	2
I. Forms And Use Of The Present Progressive Tense.....	1
II. The Present Progressive: Yes/No Questions.....	4
CHAPTER II (SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE).....	6
I. Form And Basic Meaning: Positive, Negative, And Interrogative	11
II. Using Frequency Adverbs	14
III. Using Frequency Adverbs With <i>Be</i>	18
CHAPTER III (SIMPLE PAST TENSE)	11
CHAPTER IV (MAKING COMPARISON).....	17
I. The Comparative: Using <i>-ER</i> And <i>MORE</i>	27
II. Using <i>AS ... AS</i> , Using <i>LESS ...</i>	30
III. The Superlative; Using <i>-EST</i> And <i>MOST</i>	35
CHAPTER V (PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE).....	39
CHAPTER VI (PRESENT PERFECT TENSE)	51
I. Form And Uses.....	51
II. Compare The Present Perfect And Simple Past	55
CHAPTER VII (PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE)	59
CHAPTER VIII (TAG QUESTIONS)	71
A. Form.....	71
B. Use	72

C. Agreeing With Tag Questions.....	74
D. Short Answers	75
CHAPTER IX (ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS)	79
A. and...Too/ Also, and So...,	79
B. and...Either, and Neither.....	79
CHAPTER IX (PREFERENCE).....	93
A. Prefer And Would Rather	93
B. Had Better Do Something.....	97
REFERENCES	100
BIOPROFILE	101

CHAPTER I
THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

I. Forms And Use Of The Present Progressive Tense

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. Siti Aisyah is studying in the other room now.</p> <p>b. Are the people talking about the meeting?</p> <p>c. "Where is Nadia?" "Oh, she is swimming at the pool".</p> <p>d. What are you doing here?</p> <p>e. Mrs. Nova isn't cooking right now.</p> <p>f. The students are listening to their teacher at this moment.</p> <p>g. Look! The man is climbing the tree.</p> |
| <p>h. Deta is taking a heavy load of classes this semester so she has to study a lot.</p> <p>i. Joko and Desi usually have many things to do on their ranch, but they aren't doing much work this summer.</p> |
| <p>j. I am leaving for Jakarta tomorrow morning.</p> <p>k. They aren't having a class next week.</p> <p>l. Is Mrs. Amilda calling you tonight?</p> |
| <p>m. The woman is getting fatter.</p> <p>n. Is your English getting better ?</p> <p>o. This company isn't getting bigger.</p> |

What are the differences between those three types sentences?

Exercise 1

Put the verb in the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

01. Let's go out. It isn't raining (*not/rain*) now.
02. Yuniasari is very good at languages. She _____ (*speak*) four languages very well.
03. Hurry up! Everybody _____ (*wait*) for you.
04. "_____ (*you/listen*) to the radio?" No, you can turn it off".
05. "_____ (*you/listen*) to the radio everyday?" "No, just occasionally".
06. The River Nile _____ (*flow*) into the Mediterranean.
07. Look at the river. It _____ (*flow*) very fast today --much faster than usual.
08. "How is your English?" "Not bad. It _____ (*improve*) slowly".
09. Mr. Amirul is in Medan at the moment. He _____ (*stay*) at the AnugerahHotel. He _____ (*always/stay*) there when he's there/
10. "Can we stop walking soon?" "I _____ (*start*) to feel tired".

11. "Can you drive?" "Actually, I _____ (*learn*) . My father _____ (*teach*) me".
12. Normally I _____ (*finish*) work at 5:00, but this week I _____ (*work*) until 6:00 to earn a bit more money.
13. My parents _____ (*live*) in Palembang. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ (*your parents/live*)?
14. Sonia _____ (*look*) for a place to live. She _____ (*stay*) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
15. Usually I _____ (*enjoy*) parties but I _____ (*not/enjoy*) this one very much.

Exercise 2

Use either the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

1. After three days of rain, I'm glad that the sun (*shine*) again.
2. I wrote to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my letter yet. I (*wait/ still*).....for a reply.
3. Hartatiana (*tutor, often*).....other students in her math class. This afternoon she (*help*).....Steve with his math assignment because he (*understand, not*)

..... the material they (*work*) on their class this week.

4. Look! It (*begin*).....to rain. Unfortunately, I (*have, not*) my umbrella with me.
5. Taqy (*go, not*) to school right now because it is summer. He (*attend*) college from September to May every year, but in the summers he (*have, usually*) a job at the post office. In fact, he (*work*) there this summer.

II. The Present Progressive: Yes/No Questions

Study these examples:

a. Are you doing your home work now?	Yes, I am. (I'm doing my homework now)
b. Is your mother going to the market now?	No, she isn't.
c. Are they having a meeting right now?	Yes, they are.
d. Is Mr. Holandyah leaving for Jakarta next week?	Yes, he is.
e. Are we studying tomorrow?	No, we're not.
f. Is your mother getting fatter?	Yes, she is.
g. Are the prices going down?	Yes, they are.

Exercise 3

Make up the questions. Look at the examples!

01. A: Are you doing your homework now?

B: No, I'm not. I feel tired. (I'm not doing my homework now.
I feel tired)

02. A: _____

B: Yes, of course. (We're studying hard for the exams)

03. A: _____

B: No, _____. (My coat isn't hanging in the closet)

04. A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (My brother's talking to his girl friend on the
phone)

05. A: _____

B: No, _____. (The students aren't writing in their books)

06. A: _____

B: No, _____. (The little girls aren't playing in the street)

07. A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (The airplane is flying to Bali)

08. A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (I'm coming to class tomorrow)

09. A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (My sister is studying at senior high school
next year)

10. A: _____

B: No, _____. (My mother isn't drinking a cup of coffee)

11. A: _____

B: No, _____. (I'm not crying)

12. A: _____

B: No, _____. (We aren't eating lunch)

13. A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (My cousin is staying with us during this holiday)

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences. Use a form of be + verb + ing (in parentheses)

01. I am sitting (*sit*) in class right now.

02. I was sitting (*sit*) in class yesterday too.

03. My sisters _____ (*wash*) dishes last night.

04. Mrs. Dita _____ (*shop*) yesterday.

05. Where _____ you _____ (*go*) yesterday afternoon?

06. Why _____ your friend _____ (*cry*) ?

07. They _____ (*take*) the box upstairs when I met them.

08. _____ your brother _____ (*sleep*) when I called him last night?

09. Mrs. Kartika _____ (*make*) a cake two hours ago.

10. What _____ the students _____ (*write*) a few minutes ago?

11. My friend and I _____ (*jog*) a few hours ago.

Exercise 5

Complete the following passage with simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Housing in America

Nowadays, fewer and fewer single families own (*own*) large houses. Large older houses _____ (*be*) too expensive now, and today's smaller families _____ (*not/need*) so much space. As a result, many people today _____ (*buy*) condominiums or duplexes, or they _____ (*stay*) in rented apartments longer instead of buying homes. Others _____ (*try*) creative alternatives. For example, two young families, the Johnsons and the Lords, _____ (*purchase*) a large home and _____ (*share*) the cost. Single people also _____ (*get*) together with friends or relatives to buy houses. They _____ (*see*) the advantages of owning a home, but they _____ (*need*) several incomes to pay the mortgage.

Exercise 6

Complete this with simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Gardening

While most people buy (*buy*) their fresh vegetables in a supermarket, we _____ (*prefer*) to grow our own. My wife and I _____ (*not/like*) the taste of most store-bought vegetables. That small garden plot behind the garage _____ (*belong*) to our neighbor, but he _____ (*not/use*) it this summer. So, we _____ (*grow*) our vegetables there this year. Today, my wife _____ (*plant*) tomatoes and beans. To her, nothing _____ (*taste*) better than vine-ripened tomatoes. She really _____ (*dislike*) the tough-skinned, tasteless tomatoes from the grocery store. This year, we _____ (*grow*) quite a crop --five different varieties of tomatoes.

Non-Progressive Verbs

The following verbs are not normally used in continuous tense:

admire appear cost hate look suppose
depend contain know prefer believe realize
appreciate be feel have love

A	B
<i>*want, understand, seem</i>	
<p>a. That girl is thirsty. She <i>wants</i> a glass of water.</p> <p>b. I <i>don't understand</i> what you mean.</p> <p>c. The students <i>seem</i> to understand.</p>	
<i>*be</i>	
<p>a. The boy <i>is</i> a good student.</p> <p>b. You <i>are</i> a fool.</p>	<p>a. The boy <i>is being</i> good today.</p> <p>b. You <i>are being</i> foolish.</p>
<i>*have</i>	
<p>a. She <i>has</i> a wonderful personality.</p> <p>b. I <i>have</i> a car.</p>	<p>a. She <i>is having</i> a private lesson tomorrow.</p> <p>b. The students <i>are having</i> a difficulty with the homework.</p>
<i>* think</i>	
<p>a. I <i>think</i> she's a nice girl.</p> <p>b. What <i>do you think</i> will happen?</p>	<p>A: You look serious. What <i>are you thinking</i>?</p> <p>B: Oh, <i>I'm thinking</i> about my family.</p>
<i>*see, hear, smell, taste</i>	
<p>a. They <i>don't see</i> me.</p> <p>b. The chocolate cake <i>smells</i> good.</p> <p>c. Listen! Can you <i>hear</i> something.</p>	<p>a. I <i>'m seeing</i> him tomorrow.</p>
<i>* Look, feel</i>	
<p>a. You <i>look</i> well today.</p> <p>b. How <i>do you feel</i> now?</p>	<p>a. You <i>are looking</i> well today.</p> <p>b. How <i>are you feeling</i> now?</p>

Exercise 7

Complete the following dialogues by using the words in parentheses. Also give short answers to the questions as necessary. Use *the simple present* or *the present progressive*.

1. A: (*Else have*) Does Else have a bicycle?

B: Yes, she does. She (*have*) has a ten-speed bike.

2. A: (*It, rain*)right now?

B: No, it..... At least, I (*think, not*).....so.

3. A: (*you, like*)sour oranges?

B: No, I..... I (*like*).....sweet ones.

4. A: (*your friends, write*).....a lot of letters?

B: Yes, I (*get*).....lots of letters all the time.

5. A: (*the students, take*).....a test in class right now?

B: No,..... They (*do*).....an exercise.

6. A: (*you, know*).....Tom Adams?

B: No, I've never met him.

7. A: (*your desk, have*)any drawers?

B: Yes, It (*have*).....six drawers.

8. A: (*Jean, play*)pool every evening?

B: No,..... She usually (*study*).....at the library.

A: (*She, be*).....a good pool player?

B: Yes, She (*play*).....pool a lot.

A: (*you, know*)how to play pool?

B: Yes,But I (*be, not*).....very good.

CHAPTER II
THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

I. Form And Basic Meaning: Positive, Negative, And Interrogative

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1 st Person	I talk	We talk
	I don't talk.	We don't talk.
	Do I talk?	Do we talk?
2 nd Person	You talk	You talk
	You don't talk.	You don't talk.
	Do you talk?	Do you talk?
3 rd Person	He talks	They talk
	He doesn't talk.	They don't talk.
	She talks	
	It talks	

- a. I **eat** breakfast **every morning.**
- b. Mrs. Annisa Astrid **speaks** English **every day.**
- c. They **don't remember** her name.
- d. He **doesn't drink** coffee.
- e. Do you **sleep** at 10:00 **every night ?**

- f. Where **does** he **live**?
- g. The sun **sets** in the West.
- h. Water **boils** at 100 degree Celsius.
- i. Fire **is hot** and ice **is cool**.
- j. **Is** your teacher always on time to class?
- k. The children **aren't** happy.

Exercise 3

Complete the following dialogues by using the words in parentheses. Also give short answers to the questions as necessary. Use *the simple present*.

1. A: (*Udin, have*) Does Udin have a bicycle?
 B: Yes, she does. She (*have*) has a ten-speed bike.
2. A: (*It, rain*) a lot in Mecca?
 B: No, it..... At least, I (*think, not*).....so.
3. A: (*you, like*)sour oranges?
 B: No, I..... I (*like*).....sweet ones.
4. A: (*your friends, write*).....a lot of letters?
 B: Yes, I (*get*).....lots of letters all the time.
5. A: (*the students, have*).....an exercise after the lesson?
 B: Yes,..... They (*do*).....an exercise.
6. A: (*you, know*).....Aa Gym?
 B: No, I've never met him.

7. A: (*your desk, have*)any drawers?
 B: Yes, It (*have*).....six drawers.
8. A: (*Mita, play*)pool every evening?
 B: No,..... She usually (*study*).....at the library.
 A: (*She, be*).....a good pool player?
 B: Yes, She (*play*).....pool a lot.
 A: (*you, know*)how to play pool?
 B: Yes,But I (*be, not*).....very good.
9. A: What (*you, do*) every evening?
 B: I (*stay*) home with my family.
10. Budi (*be, not*) hungry. He (*want, not*)
 an apple.
11. This pen (*belong, not*) to me. It (*belong*)
 to my friend.
12. It (*be*) a nice day today. I (*be, not*) cold. You
 (*need, not*) your coat.

Exercise 4

Make Questions. Look at the example.

01. A: Where does Lisa eat lunch every day?
 B: At the cafeteria. (Lisa eats lunch at the cafeteria every day)
02. A: Does Yessi eat lunch at the cafeteria every day?

B: Yes, she does. (Yessi eats lunch at the cafeteria every day)

03. A: _____

B: Because it is quiet. (I study in the library because it's quiet)

04. A: _____

B: Yes, he does. (Mr. Rudi works at the post office)

05. A: _____

B: Meatball. (My favorite food is meatball)

06. A: _____

B: No, I don't. (I don't know the woman)

II. Using Frequency Adverbs

always	usually	often	sometimes	seldom	rarely	never
100%	99-90%	90-75%	75-25%	25-10%	10-1%	0%

Now, study these sentences!

a. Mutaqim always comes to class b. Anisa usually comes to class c. We often eat at restaurant d. I sometimes watch TV at night e. He seldom goes to movie f. They rarely make a mistake g. I never eat paper	<i>Where does frequency adverbs come in these sentences?</i>
--	--

Exercise 5

ORAL—Add the frequency adverbs in parentheses to the sentences.

01. (always) I eat breakfast. (*I always eat breakfast*)
02. (usually) Mardiah gets up at 4.30.
03. (often) Mr. Kasinyo drinks two cups of coffee in the morning.
04. (never) I eat bacon.
05. (seldom) I watch TV in the morning.
06. (sometimes) We have fruit for lunch.
07. (rarely) Mrs. Renny Kurniasari goes to the market alone.
08. (always) The students do their homework.

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses.

01. (pay/always) Mr. Sekh Maulana always pays his bills on time.
02. (cry/seldom) Their baby _____ at night.
03. (fly) Mr. Farid is a pilot. _____ a plane.
04. (carry/always) Yuyun _____ her books to class.
05. (pray/everyday) Mr. Ahenri _____ everyday.
06. (buy/seldom) Mrs. Dewi Warna _____ new clothes.
07. (enjoy) We _____ good food.
08. (drink) Mrs. Dian Erlina _____ tea every afternoon.
09. (wash/seldom) Hedian _____ dishes.

10. (stretch; yawn) When my brother gets up in the morning, he _____ and _____.
11. (wear/usually) Bella _____ a skirt and a blouse to class.
12. (fix) A mechanic _____ cars.
13. (have) My teacher, Mr. Hasby _____ a car.
14. (have) Mr. and Mrs. Syarif _____ a new car.

Exercise 7

Complete this passage with simple present of the verbs in the parentheses. Add adverb of frequency when indicated.

A United States Commuter

Sirozi usually wakes (*wake/usually*) up at 5:45 A.M. If he _____ (*get*) into the shower first, he _____ (*be*) ready for breakfast by 6:30. If he _____ (*be/not*) too late, he _____ (*eat*) some breakfast. Ten minutes _____ (*be/usually*) enough for him to gulp down some coffee and a piece of toast. Then Sirozi _____ (*run*) out the door at a quarter to seven and _____ (*have*) just enough time to make the express train. The brisk morning walk _____ (*do*) him wonders because it _____ (*wake*) him up a bit.

He _____ (*pick/always*) up a copy of *The Wall Street Journal* near the station and _____ (*fold*) it neatly in

quarters, lengthwise. As a rule, he _____ (*arrive*) at the office a few minutes before 8:30. Most of his co-workers _____ (*get/rarely*) there before 9:00. Dave doesn't have to be in until 9:00 either, but it _____ (*look*) good to the boss if he _____ (*work*) before 9:00. Five days a week, fifty weeks a year, that _____ (*be*) how Dave's day _____ (*begin*), just like clockwork.

Exercise 8

Complete this passage with simple present of the verbs in the parentheses. Add adverb of frequency when indicated.

Family Responsibilities

Household chores can be tedious. All of us in the Peterson household **have** (*have*) busy schedules, so we _____ (*try*) to share the chores. Our plan _____ (*work/seldom*) out though! For example, our son Dan _____ (*do/usually*) the dinner dishes, but he _____ (*study/often*) at nights. So, guess who _____ (*wash*) the dishes ? Me!. Our daughter, Sue, _____ (*take care/normally*) the laundry, but she _____ (*visit/sometimes*) friends out of town. So, guess who _____ (*do*) the laundry? Me!. My husband and I _____ (*alternate*) cooking, as a rule, but he _____ (*meet/often*) with an important client on the evenings. So, guess who _____ (*make*) dinner? Me !.

I _____ (*mind/not*) doing all these chores; in fact, I _____ (*enjoy*) them. Time _____ (*be*) my problem, however; I _____ (*work*) forty hours a week in a lab at the university, and I _____ (*have/often*) to stay late when I _____ (*work*) on a special project. It _____ (*seem*) that I _____ (*be*) the only one in the family who _____ (*hold down*) two full-time jobs!

Exercise 9

Tell about responsibilities in your family. Who normally takes care of the house? Who usually clean? Who cooks? Who does the laundry?

Example: My mother always cooks for us.

III. Using Frequency Adverbs With *Be*

Study the following examples:

		always	
		usually	
I	am	often	
She/He/It	is	sometimes	late for class.
They/We/You	are	seldom	
		rarely	
		never	

Exercise 10

Add the frequency adverb in parentheses to the sentence.

01. Diana is late for the class. (always)

Diana is always late for class.

02. Mrs. Amalia comes to class on time. (always)

03. Kartika is happy. (*never*)

04. Yuli smiles. (*never*)

05. Mr. Asiz and his wife stay at home in the evening. (*often*)

06. Indri is at the library on Saturday morning. (*sometimes*)

07. I take the bus to school. (usually)

08. The bus is on time. (*always*)

09. My mother drinks tea. (*seldom*)

10. My little brother eats breakfast. (*rarely*)

CHAPTER III

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Study the following examples:

- a. I **studied** English last year.
- b. I **didn't study** at a university.
- c. **Did you major** in math?
- d. He **graduated, didn't he?**
- e. They **didn't graduate, did they?**
- f. What **did you take?**
- g. Why **did you study** that?
- h. Who **taught** the class?

Exercise 1

Complete the following conversation with the simple past tense using the verbs in parentheses.

Tia : Mary, guess what? Your sister_____ (call) an hour ago.

Mary : Really? From Colombia?

Tia : Yes, and she_____ (speak) to me in English. Her English is very good.

Mary : She_____ (study) here, too. At first, she_____ (plan) to stay for only one year, and she just_____ (take) English courses. She_____ (become) fluent very fast. Then

she____(apply) to the University of Texas.
They_____(accept) her and she _____ (begin)
studying there that fall.

Tia : She must be very smart. What____she_____(major)
in?

Mary : When we_____(be) small, she_____(tell/always)
everyone that she was going to be a scientist. Well,
she_____(start) in engineering, but she_____(change)
majors. In the end, she_____(get) her degree in
computer science with honors! We all_____(feel) very
proud of her.

Exercise 2

In pairs, use the following cues to make short conversations.

Use the example as a model.

Example: Take Biology 110

S1: Did you take Biology 110?

S2: No, I didn't, but my best friend took it.

1. study calculus in high school.
2. pass the math placement exam.
3. meet the new biology professor.
4. get the last computer assignment.
5. fail the accounting test yesterday.

6. go on the geology field trip last weekend.
7. write the essay for philosophy class.

Exercise 3

Activity: Asking about past activities. In pairs, ask and answer original questions about your activities during the past week. Use the simple past tense. You may choose from the following cues or use your own ideas.

1. Do the homework.
2. Read books.
3. Visit a friend
4. See a movie.
5. Etc.

Exercise 4

Complete the following letter with present or past forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Palembang, August 12, 2018

Dear Aba and Emak:

I _____(miss) all of you, and I _____(hope) everything_____ (be) fine at home.

Let me tell you about my first few days. I _____ (arrive) in Palembang three weeks ago. It _____(rain) a lot. I _____(feel)

depressed by the weather, so my first few days _____(not be) very good. I immediately _____(notice) a lot of things that _____(be) new to me. The students, especially, _____(seem) so different from students at home. Many students _____(wear) very casual clothing, and there _____(be) some students who _____(not take) school very seriously. To give you an idea, last Monday I _____(study) in the library. I _____(try) hard to concentrate, but several students around me _____ (talk) and _____(laugh). I _____ (get) upset. But when I _____(ask) them to be quiet, they _____(be) very nice about it.

Now I _____(realize) that at first I _____(be) just too nervous about going to school in a new country. And, I _____(begin) to enjoy my life here. It _____(be) autumn, and the leaves on the trees _____(change) color. Right now some students _____(play) football-American football-outside. Yesterday, my roommate Tom _____(ask) me to play with them, and I _____(score) two touchdowns! But we _____(lose) anyway.

This _____(be) all for now.

I _____(have) to study. Teachers _____(give) a lot of homework here.

Love

Mariyam

Exercise 5

Change the sentences into the past.

1. Sukri gets some mail every day. Sukri got some mail yesterday.
2. They go downtown every day
3. We have lunch every day
4. I see my friends every day
5. Hamdi sits in the front row every day
6. I sleep for eight hours every night
7. The students stand in line at the cafeteria.
8. I write a letter to my parents every week
9. Aminah comes to class late every day
10. I eat breakfast every morning.

CHAPTER 4

MAKING COMPARISONS

I. The Comparative: Using *-ER* And *MORE*

Study this table.

	Adjective	Comparative	
One syllable	Hot	Hotter	Add <i>-er</i> to one-syllable adjectives. Note: if adjective end in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant, <i>big-bigger</i> , <i>thin-thinner</i> .
	Small	Smaller	
	Large	Larger	
Two syllables	Happy Curly	Happier Curlier	If adjective ends in <i>-y</i> , change <i>-y</i> into <i>-i</i> and add <i>-er</i> .
Two or more syllables	Difficult Important Intelligent	More difficult More important More intelligent	Put more in front of adjective with two or more syllables, except ones that end in <i>-y</i> .
Irregular form	Good Bad Far	Better Worse Further/farther	Good, bad, or far have irregular forms of comparative.

Exercise 3

Write down the comparative forms of the following adjectives.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. easy | <u>easier</u> | 9. clear | _____ |
| 2. excellent | _____ | 10. heavy | _____ |
| 3. great | _____ | 11. interesting | _____ |
| 4. difficult | _____ | 12. crazy | _____ |
| 5. far | _____ | 13. diligent | _____ |
| 6. fat | _____ | 14. long | _____ |
| 7. healthy | _____ | 15. old | _____ |
| 8. cool | _____ | 16. early | _____ |

Exercise 4

Complete the following sentences by using the comparative form of the words in the parentheses.

- (big) Melon is bigger than orange.
- (deep) Musi river was _____ Batanghari river.
- (strong) Arnold is _____ The Rock.
- (difficult) French is _____ English.
- (easy) Physics is _____ Chemistry.
- (confuse) Those videos are _____ these videos.
- (hot) My mom's chili sauce was _____ yours.

8. (famous) Jordan is _____ O'Neal in NBA.
9. (bad) My score was _____ hers.
- 10.(cold) England is _____ Italy.
- 11.(fresh) Cold water is _____ green tea.
- 12.(dark) Brown isn't _____ black.
- 13.(weak) Sick persons are _____ old persons.
- 14.(rich) Midas was _____ than Richie Rich.
- 15.(far) My house was _____ yours.

Exercise 5

Make a sentence by using the following words.

1. Nile – Mississippi – wide.

Nile is wider than Mississippi.

2. play – movie – not attractive

Play isn't more attractive than movie.

3. this cafe – that cafe – dirty.

4. roses – orchids – beautiful.

5. my speakers – his – loud.

6. bundesliga – serie A – boring.

7. Asus – Toshiba – not good.

8. their grandparents – mine – old.

9. basketball court – football pitch – not large.

10.notebook – dictionary – thin.

11.bungy jumping – racing – challenging.

12.Sule – Srimulat – funny.

13.juice –syrup – good.

14.white meat –red meat –healthy

15.dogs – cats – not cute

II. Using *AS ... AS*, Using *LESS ...*

Study the following examples:

a. Kholil is as young as Reno.

b. Kholil is as old as Reno.

- c. Alihan **wasn't as old as** Arip.
- d. Alihan **was younger than** Junaidi.
- e. This TV **isn't as big as** that TV.
- f. This TV **is smaller than** that TV.
- g. *Pariz Van Java* **isn't as interesting as** *Hitam Putih*.
- h. *Pariz Van Java* **is less interesting than** *Hiitam Putih*.
- i. This book **isn't as expensive as** that book.
- j. This book **is cheaper than** that book.
- k. Playing **isn't as important as** studying.
- l. Playing **is less important than** studying.

Exercise 6

Make sentences by using *as ... as* and the *adjectives*

1. apple tree – orange tree – tall

Apple tree is as tall as orange tree.

2. Siti – Mala – not short

Siti isn't as short as Mala _____.

3. Ariska– Susanti – smart

4. cheetah –panther – fast

5. elephant – horse – not fat

6. my parents – his – kind

7. Einstein – Hawkins – genius

8. benches – chairs – not comfortable

9. Fergie – Robson – good

10. BMW – Baby Benz – not expensive

11. Champions League – UEFA – prestigious.

12. hamburger – cheese burger – not cheap

Exercise 7

Make new sentences with the same meaning by using less ... , if applicable.

1. My car isn't as fast as yours.

My car is less fast than yours.

2. PC isn't as expensive as Notebook.

3. Strawberry isn't as sweet as watermelon.

4. Grandma wasn't as strong Mommy.

5. Water isn't as thick as blood.

6. Siomay isn't as delicious Pempek.

7. Brazil isn't as large as China.

8. Morning isn't as warm as afternoon.

9. A hill isn't as high as a mountain.

10. That box isn't as light as that box.

11. My house wasn't as small as yours.

12. I think Holyfield isn't as strong as Tyson

Exercise 8

Make new sentences with the same meaning by using as ... as with the adjectives in the parentheses.

1. My father is older than my mother. (young)

My father isn't as young as my mother.

2. These questions were less difficult than those questions. (difficult)

3. Cooking noodle is faster than making fried rice. (slow)

4. My sister was taller than my brother. (short)

5. That company is less big than this company (big)

6. Afternoon is hotter than morning. (cool)

7. CD was less expensive than VCD. (expensive)

8. This dress is softer than that dress. (rough)

9. Library is less noisy than the cafeteria. (silent)

10. This poem is worse than that poem. (good)

III. The Superlative; Using *-EST* And *MOST*

Look at these examples:

1. Lala is **the best teller** in this bank.
2. Beef steak is **the most delicious** of all.
3. My shoes are **the cheapest** in my class.
4. Intel is **the most sophisticated** chip.
5. JD was **the fastest** of all runners.

The superlative (*-est/most*) compares three or more things. Look at this table of comparison.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	Fair	Fairer (than)	The fairest (off all)
	Hard	Harder (than)	The hardest (off all)
Two syllables	Pretty	Prettier (than)	The prettiest (off all)
	Heavy	Heavier (than)	The heaviest (off all)
Two or more syllables	Confusing	More confusing (than)	The most confusing (off all)
	Advanced	More advanced (than)	The most advanced (off all)
Irregular forms	Good	Better (than)	The best (off all)
	Bad	Worse (than)	The worst (off all)

Exercise 9

Complete the following sentences.

1. (short) February is the shortest month of the year.
2. (rich) Manchester United is _____ football club in the world.
3. (scary) Ghost is _____ of all creatures.
4. (good) McDonald is _____ fast food court.
5. (beautiful) Bali is _____ island in Indonesia.
6. (diligent) I was _____ student of all students in the class.
7. (tall) Petronas Towers are _____ in the world.
8. (funny) Eddy Murphy is _____ comedian.
9. (poor) Hamdan ATT was _____ man in the world.
- 10.(useful) Brain is _____ of all organs.

Exercise 10

Make the comparative and superlative forms of these sentences.

1. - Robin was 175 cm high.
- Ferdiaz was 180 cm.
- Habibi was 185 cm.

- a. shorter Ferdiaz was shorter than Habibi
- b. shortest _____
- c. taller _____

d. tallest _____

2. - My English mark is A.

- His English mark is B.

- Her English mark is C.

a. better _____

b. best _____

c. worse _____

d. worst _____

3. - Monalisa is \$ 300 million.

- The Portrait is \$ 200 million.

- The Sun Flowers is 100 million.

a. more expensive _____

b. most expensive _____

c. cheaper _____

d. cheapest _____

4. - Dictionary consists of 500 pages.

- Novel consists of 250 pages.

- Comics consists of 50 pages.

a. thicker _____

b. thickest _____

c. thinner _____

d. thinnest _____

Exercise 11

Complete the sentences by using the correct form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in the parentheses.

1. (nice) City Garden was the nicest park in this town.
2. (high) Coconut tree is _____ pine tree.
3. (small) Indralaya area is _____ Palembang area.
4. (big) California is _____ state is United States.
5. (big) Alaska is _____ California.
6. (beautiful) Indonesia is _____ India.
7. (lazy) He is one of _____ persons in the school.
8. (serious) My current problem is _____ the last one.
9. (dirty) This ditch is _____ in this place.
- 10.(crowd) The cafeteria is _____ the library.

CHAPTER V
PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Study these examples:

Present Progressive	right now	a. It's 9:00. I am sitting in class.
Past Progressive	yesterday	b. It's 9:00. I was sitting in class.
<p>c. We were studying English in this class at 7:00 last week</p> <p>d. They were having dinner at 7:30 last night.</p> <p>e. Mr. Tustin was living in Palembang in January, 1990.</p> <p>f. We were studying English when Sinta came to class.</p> <p>g. When they were having dinner last night, Sinta came.</p> <p>h. While Mr. Toni was living in Palembang, his son was born.</p> <p>i. His son was born while Mr. Toni was living in Palembang.</p>		

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences. Use a form of be + verb + ing (in parentheses)

1. I am sitting (*sit*) in class right now.

I was sitting (*sit*) in class yesterday too.

2. My sisters _____ (*wash*) dishes last night.
3. Mrs. Dita _____ (*shop*) yesterday.
4. Where _____ you _____ (*go*) yesterday afternoon?
5. Why _____ your friend _____ (*cry*)?
6. They _____ (*take*) the box upstairs when I met them.
7. _____ your brother _____ (*sleep*) when I called him last night?
8. Mrs. Widia _____ (*make*) a cake two hours ago.
9. What _____ the students _____ (*write*) a few minutes ago?
10. My friend and I _____ (*jog*) a few hours ago.

Read this passage!

A Day in the Life of a Traditional Housewife

She rose early, before dawn, in order to fix breakfast and to wake her family. She nudged, prodded, and yelled until everyone was finally out of bed. While everyone else was showering, shaving, and dressing, she was frying eggs, making

coffee, and preparing sack lunches. One by one, the family members came down to the kitchen. When each person sat down, she served breakfast. She hustled and bustled, making sure that everyone was awake to face the day. After everyone had gone, she began her day's work. During the day, she mopped, swept, did dishes, vacuumed, mended clothes, washed, ironed, scrubbed

And today's mother? She does everything that mothers used to do and more. Over one-half of mothers in the United States today maintain their homes while also managing to hold down eight-hour-per-day, forty-hour-per-week jobs.

Now, answer these questions!

- a. What tenses appear in this passage? In which lines do the tenses shift? Were the actions in the third sentence happening at the same time or one after the other?
- b. Note the use of the construction used to in line 11. From the meaning of the sentence, can you explain why the author chose this structure?

Study the following examples:

- a. Mrs. Maimunah **typed** a letter at 9.00. The phone **rang** at 9.05.
Mrs Maimunah **was typing** a letter **when the phoned rang**.

- b. **When** the phoned rang, Mrs Maimunah was typing a letter.
 - c. **While** Mrs Maimunah was typing a letter, the phoned rang.
 - d. *while* My husband **was watching TV while** I was doing the dishes.
 - e. *when* John **was talking** to the man at the door **when** his mother **phoned**.
- or
- while* **While** John **was talking** to the man at the door, **his** mother **phoned**.
- f. *when* When I **opened** the package, I **found** a surprise!

Can you tell about the use of while and when?

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

1. Santi was busy. He _____ (prepare) a sort of dish.
2. I got home from work at 6.00 pm. At 7.00 pm I _____ (have) dinner.
3. Her knees _____ (knock) together in terror.
4. She _____ (sleep) all yesterday morning.

5. He _____ (talk), but nobody _____ (listen).
6. The children _____ (swim) at six o'clock yesterday evening.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past continuous.

1. At 6.00 P.M., Mardy sat down at the table and began to eat. At 6.05, Mardy(eat) was eating dinner.
2. While Mardy(eat) _____ dinner, Susi (come) _____through the door.
3. In other words, when Susi (come) _____ through the door, Mardy (eat) _____ dinner.
4. Hendri went to bed at 10.30. At 11.00 Hendri (sleep) _____.
5. While Hendri (sleep) _____, the phone (ring) _____.
6. In other words, when the phone _____, Hendri (sleep) _____.
7. Hartono left his house at 8.00 A.M. and (begin) _____ to walk to class.

8. When Hartono (walk) _____ to class, he (see) _____ Mrs. Abdullah.
9. When Hartono (see) _____ Mrs. Abdullah. She (stand) _____ on her front porch. She (hold) _____ a broom.
10. Mrs. Abdullah (wave) _____ at Hartono when she (see) _____ him.
11. I _____ (look) the other way when he _____ (tap) my shoulder.
12. We _____ (go) to school when we _____ (meet) him.
13. While he _____ (run across) the street, the car _____ (knock) him down.
14. While she _____ (dance), we _____ (sing).
15. She _____ (fall) while she _____ (run) down the stairs.
16. When I _____ (leave) her, she _____ (still/cry).
17. My shoe _____ (fall off) while I _____ (run).
18. I _____ (drop) my glasses as I _____ (get on) the bus.
19. He _____ (take) my picture while I _____ (not/ look).
20. When I _____ (be) a child, I _____ (always/ want) to be a doctor.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past continuous.

1. When we _____ (go) out, it _____ (rain).
2. I wasn't hungry last night. I _____ (not/eat) anything.
3. _____ (you/watch) television when I _____ (phone) you?
4. Yenni wasn't at home when I went to see her. She _____ (work).
5. I _____ (get) up early this morning. I _____ (wash).
6. The postman _____ (come) while I _____ (have) breakfast.
7. We _____ (meet) Marta at the party. She _____ (wear) a red dress.
8. The boys _____ (break) a window when they _____ (play) football.
9. I was late but my friends _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
10. I _____ (get) up at 7 o'clock. The sun _____ (shine), so I _____ (go) for a walk.

11. He _____ (not/drive) fast when the accident _____ (happen).
12. Yulia _____ (not/go) to work yesterday. She was ill.
13. "What _____ (you/do) on Saturday evening?" "I went to the cinema."
14. "What _____ (you/do) at 9.30 on Saturday evening?" "I _____ (watch) a film in the cinema."

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use *the simple past* or *the past progressive*.

Yesterday, Tono (sit) _____ at his desk and (study) _____ his grammar book. His roommate, Budi, (sit) _____ at his desk, but he (study, not) _____. He (stare) _____ out the window. He (watch) _____ bicyclists on the street below..

Tono (walk) _____ over to the window. Budi (point) _____ out one bicyclist in particular. This bicyclist (steer) _____ with one hand while he (drink) _____ a soda with the other. At the same time, he (wave) _____ in and out of the heavy traffic. To Budi, the bicyclist (seem) _____ fearless.

Budi (learn, never) _____ how to ride a bike when he (be) _____ a child, so Tono (offer) _____ to teach him. Budi (accept) _____ gladly.

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use *the simple past* or *the past progressive*.

1. Karen _____ (*have*) an experience with a kind of misunderstanding when she _____ (*live*) in Italy.
2. Karen _____ (*study*) Italian in Florence in 1990 and she _____ (*go*) to the language laboratory every day.
3. One afternoon at around 3:00 p.m., she _____ (*go*) to the lab and _____ (*sit down*) in a booth at the back of the room.
4. She _____ (*look up*) and _____ (*notice*) that her favorite teacher _____ (*teach*) the lab class that day.
5. At the end of class, Karen _____ (*wave*) “goodbye” to her teacher and _____ (*see*) that her teacher _____ (*motion*) to her to come to the front of the room.
6. While she _____ (*walk*) to the front of the room, she _____ (*notice*) a confused look on the teacher’s face.

7. When she _____ (*get*) to the front of the room, Karen _____ (*say*), “Yes?”
8. However, the teacher _____ (*say*) that she _____ (*wave/simply*) “goodbye” to Karen.
9. Karen _____ (*suddenly/realize*) that Italian “goodbye” gesture _____ (*look*) very similar to the American “come here” gesture!

Exercise 7

ORAL—Comparing past and present situations. What were you doing one/two/three/...year(s) ago? Is your life basically the same? Or has it changed? Give five original sentences comparing your situation then to your situation now.

Examples: A year ago I was studying at senior high, and today I’m studying at a university.

Exercise 8

Read the following dialogue and try to complete the blanks.

Choose the tense, simple past or past continuous.

Studying Abroad

Over 300,000 foreign students are studying in the United States, and homesickness is often a problem. Having a friend to talk to is sometimes the best remedy for it.

Tom : “Hi, Juan! How is it going?”

Juan : “Well, ... Okay, ...No, terrible. I was thinking about home, and I was getting a little homesick”.

Tom : “I know what you mean. I’m homesick, too”.

Juan : “You know, a year ago, I _____ (*study*) at the university. I _____ (*be*) really busy. When _____ (*take*) classes, I _____ (*also/work*) for my father on weekends”.

Tom : “Why _____ (*you/leave*) your country, then?”
Didn’t you get a degree there?”

Juan : “When I _____ (*win*) a scholarship to study here, I _____ (*decide*) to leave. It _____ (*be*) a great opportunity. And, of course, I _____ (*want*) to have the experience of studying abroad. I _____ (*make*) the right decision, but sometimes it is hard”.

Exercise 9

ORAL—Using complete sentences, answer the following questions.

01. What were you doing three hours ago?

02. Where were you living five years ago?

03. What were you doing when you decided to study at this school?

04. What were you thinking about a moment ago?

05. What was your friend, who is sitting beside you, doing a few minutes ago?

06. What were you doing the day before yesterday?

07. What was your teacher doing at this time yesterday?

08. What were you studying two days ago?

CHAPTER VI

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

I. Form And Uses

Study the following examples.

1. Sarah is looking for her proposal. She can't find it.

She **has lost** her proposal.

They **have written** their financial reports.

2. Aryo: **Have** you **travelled** a lot, Sonya?

Sonya: Yes, I've been to 33 different countries.

Aryo: Really? **Have** you ever **been** to Canada?

Sonya: Yes, I've **visited** Canada Twice.

Aryo: What about Thailand?

Sonya: No, I've never **been** to Thailand.

3. Dono: **Have** you **heard** from Roni?

Betty: No, he **hasn't written** to me lately.

Exercise 1

You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Phil / find a new job Phil has found a new job.

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. Fred / go / Malaysia

2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married

3. Susan / have / a cell phone

4. Rick / give up / smoking

5. Bob / pass / his driving test

Exercise 2

Read the situation and then write an appropriate sentence.

1. Amir is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose)

2. Nurdiana's hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash)

3. Yanto weighed 190 pounds. Now he weighs 170. (lose weight)

4. The car has just stopped because there isn't any more gas in the tank. (run out of gas)

5. This morning Zidan was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in a cast. (break)

Exercise 3

Make questions with the words given.

1. you / read / a newspaper / lately?

2. you / see / Lisa in the past few days?

3. you / eat / anything today?

4. you / take / your / vacation yet?

5. you / write / your financial report yet?

Exercise 4

Complete the sentence. Use negative form.

Example: It *rained* last week. It *hasn't rained* this week.

1. We ate yesterday, but we _____ today.
2. I played tennis last year, but _____ this year.
3. She worked hard last semester, but _____ this semester.
4. I watched TV last night, but _____ tonight.
5. I saw Tini yesterday, but _____ today.

Exercise 5

You're asking someone about things she has done in her life.

Use the words in parentheses to make your questions.

1. (you ever / be / to / Singapore?)

2. (you / read / any English novels?)

3. (you / live / in this town all your life?)

4. (how many times / you / be / in love?)

5. (you ever / speak / to a famous person?)

II. Compare The Present Perfect And Simple Past.

Match up the following pairs of sentences with their “meanings

01. I worked for Telkomsel for months.	a. and I still work there.
02. I've worked for Telkomsel for months	b. but now I don't work there
03. We were married for 25years.	a. but my wife died last year.
04. We've been married for 25years	b. and we are still married.
05. I believed in him for many years.	a. and I still do.
06. I've believed in him for many years.	b. but now I don't.
07. I was a friend of Tony's for years.	a. but we are not friends now.
08. I've been a friend of Tony's for years.	b. and we are still good friends.
09. I thought about moving abroad.	a. and I think I might.
10. I've thought about moving abroad	b. but I gve up the idea.

Exercise 6

Write sentences from the words given.

1. I / start to read the novel on holiday.

I / only read the first two chapters so fart.

2. Rina / write 5 letters tis afternoon.

She / send half of them already.

3. Yulia / do French at school.

She / forget most of it by now.

4. Roni / leave home last Tuesday.

He / hitch-hike over 200 km in the last three days.

I / buy a new pad of paper yesterday.

I / almost used it all up already!.

Exercise 7

Are the underline parts of these sentences *right* or *wrong*?

Correct the ones that are wrong.

01. The Chinese have invented printing. _____

02. Who has written the play Hamlet? _____

03. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher. _____

04. Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding. _____
05. She was my father's secretary from 2000 to 2010. _____
06. My neighbour has bought the house in 1985. _____
07. Jane bought a new car two weeks ago. _____
08. Have you visited many museums when you were in Jakarta? _____
09. When did you give up smoking? _____
10. I haven't eaten anything yesterday because I haven't been hungry. _____

CHAPTER VII

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Simple Present Perfect

Study the following example

- (1) Affirmative : They have moved into a new room
 : She has modified the program
- (2) Negative : They have not moved into a new room
 : She has not modified the program
- (3) Question : Have they moved into a new room?
 : Has she modified the program?
- (4) I have known him *since* I was in secondary school
- (5) The man has been here *for* three days

Present Perfect Progressive

Study the following examples

- (1) Affirmative : I have been sitting here *since* 9 o'clock
- (2) Negative : She has not been typing her paper for *two* hours
- (3) Questions : Has it been raining *all morning?*

EXERCISE 1

Use the present perfect simple or present perfect progressive

01. It is 10 am. We (study)_____for two hours and probably won't finish until noon.
02. The telephone (ring)_____three times in the last hours, and each time it has been for my younger brother
03. The telephone (ring) _____for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
04. A: Hi, Tini. I (see, not)_____you for weeks. What (do, you)_____lately
B: Studying
05. A: (be, you)_____able to reach Roy on the phone yet?
B: Not yet. I (try)_____for the last twenty minutes, but the line (be)_____busy

EXERCISE 2

Complete the following conversation with verbs from the box. Use the present perfect simple or continuous. You will need to use some of the verbs more than once. Read the whole conversation before you start.

<i>Be come do drive find have look manage</i>

Jane is being interviewed by Mrs. Carr for a job working with young children.

Mrs. Carr : Come in Jane, do take a seat. Would you like a coffee?

Jane : Thank you, actually I (1) _____ (just) one.

Mrs. C : Oh good. Now, do you know this area at all?

J : Quite well. My grandparents live just on the outskirts of town so I (2) _____ here for holidays since I was little. I'm staying with them at the moment, actually.

Mrs. C : Oh, that's nice. And do you have a driving license?

J : Yes, I (3) _____ for four years now.

Mrs. C : And would you say you're a careful driver?

J : Yes, I think so. At least I (4) _____ (never) an accident.

Mrs. C : Good. Now, could you tell me why you think you would be right for this job?

J : Well, I (5) _____ (always) interested in working with small children. And I (6) _____ to get quite a bit of practical experience by taking holiday jobs and so on.

Mrs. C : How do you think you could cope in an emergency?

J : I'm quite a calm person, I think . I (7) _____ a first aid course, too. I got this badge.

Mrs. C : Oh, yes. That's good. Now, this job isn't permanent, as you know. We need someone for about a year. How would that fit with your long-term plans?

J : I'd like to work abroad eventually. But I want some full-time experience first. I (8)_____ a Nursery Teacher's course this year. We finish next week, in fact, and I've already got a Child Care certificate.

Mrs. C : Well, I can't make any promises, but you do sound just the sort of person we're looking for. When would you be able to start?

J : As soon as I finish my Nursery Teacher's course.

Mrs. C : Excellent. And would you live with your grandparents?

J : Well, they live a bit far away. I'd probably try to get a small flat. I (9)_____ in the paper every day, but I (10) _____ (not) anything yet.

Mrs. C : Well, if you get the job, we'll try to help you. Now, would you like to come and meet some of the children?

J : Oh, yes.

Mrs. C : Right, if you'll just follow me then.....

EXERCISE 3

Use the words given to complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the present perfect simple or continuous.

01. John's terribly upset. _____ (he / break) off his engagement to Megan. Apparently _____ (she / see) someone else while _____ (he / be) in Africa.
02. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I was a child, but _____ (I / forget it all).
03. What's that dent in the side of the car? _____ (you / have) an accident?
04. I'm sorry, John's not here; _____ (he / go) the dentist _____ (he / have) trouble with a tooth.
05. This cassette recorder is broken _____ (you / play about) with it?
06. Your Italian is very good _____ (you / study) it long?
07. Do you mind if I clear the table? _____ (you / have) enough to eat?
08. I'm not surprised _____ (he / fail) that exam. _____ (he / not / work) hard recently.
09. Oh no! _____ (the children / cook). Look at the state of this kitchen!
10. How many times _____ (Wendy / be) late for work this week?

11. I'm going to give that cat some food _____ (it / sit) on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving.
12. _____ (I /do) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve a treat for lunch
13. _____ (you / not/ buy) your mother a present? That's really mean of you!
14. I saw Katie yesterday _____ (she / work) in Australia for the past year. Did you know?
15. Now where are my keys? This is the third time _____ (I / lose) them today!
16. _____ (you / ever/ play) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort of game you'd like.
17. Oh do be quiet _____ (you / grumble) all day!
18. _____ (your tennis / really / improve)! _____ (you / practise) in secret.

EXERCISE 4

Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing the meaning, beginning in the way shown. You may need to use the present perfect or the simple past.

01. We haven't been to a concert for over a year.

The last time we went to a concert was over a year ago.

02. Your birthday party was the last time I really enjoyed myself.

- I _____
03. It's nearly twenty years since my father saw his brother. My father _____
04. James went to Scotland last Friday and is still there. James has _____
05. When did you last ride a bike? How long is it _____ ?
06. The last time I went swimming was when we were in Spain. I haven't _____
07. You haven't tidied this room for weeks. It's _____

EXERCISE 5

Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the box in a suitable form. Be careful – some of them are negative.

Be	deal	finish	know	have	make	see
speak	stare	suffer	suit	want	seem	

01. I'm afraid I haven't finished typing those letters. I've been dealing with customers all morning.
02. That jacket really _____ you. How Long _____ you _____ your own clothes?
03. Thank you, but I really _____ any more juice. I _____ two large glasses already.

04. I can't find my watch _____ you _____ it recently?
05. Paul _____ from earache since the weekend. He _____ to the doctor twice, but it's still not better.
06. We _____ why Sara is upset, but she _____ to us for ages.
07. Why _____ you _____ at me? I suppose you _____ a woman on a motorbike before!

EXERCISE 6

Complete the sentences with suitable verbs. Use the present perfect simple or continuous or the present simple or continuous.

01. I've been photocopying the reports all morning, but I still haven't finished.
02. I don't want to spend a lot of money today because I _____ as much as I can until I _____ on holiday.
03. I remember meeting your brother last summer, but I _____ him this year. What _____ since then?
04. I _____ with my cousin in London. I _____ there before, but he _____ there for several years, so he can show me around.
05. I'm sorry I'm late _____ long time?
06. Why _____ for a little while? You _____ a break since we started work.

07. We _____ this stupid film since lunchtime. Let's switch over to the other channel.
08. Jenny's really excited about going to Spain. She _____ there before, although she _____ Spanish for several years.
09. Peter rarely _____ time to visit his parents these days, but he _____ lunch with them tomorrow because it's his father's birthday.

EXERCISE 7

Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong

Example: *How long have Bob and Alice been married? Right I know Bob for five years. Wrong – have known*

01. Sue and Alan are married since July.
02. It is raining all day.
03. How long has George been unemployed?
04. Have you always been living in this house?
05. How long does Ken have a beard?
06. How long do you know Ann?
07. She has been sick for a long time.

EXERCISE 8

Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong?

01. Who has written the play “hamlet”?
02. Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.
03. Ow ! I have cut my finger. It’s bleeding.
04. My grandparents got married in Singapore.
05. Einstein was the physicist who has developed the theory of relativity.
06. Abraham Lincoln was President of the U.S. from 1861 to 1865.
07. The U.S. has bought Alaska from Russia in 1867.
08. Susan bought a new car two days ago.
09. Have you visited many museums when you were in Paris.
10. When did you give up smoking?
11. My car isn’t here. Somebody has taken it.
12. I haven’t eaten anything yesterday because I haven’t been hungry.

EXERCISE 9

Fill in the gaps in this letter with suitable verbs. Use the present perfect or perfect continuous, or the present tense or present continuous.

Dear Fenny

We (1) _____ a wonderful time here in York. We (2) _____ here for three days now and we (3) _____ to stay for the rest of the week because we (4) _____ ourselves so much. We (5) _____ the Cathedral and the Castle Museum and this morning we (6) _____ around the little old fashioned streets, looking at the shops and cafes. I'm writing this while we stop for a cold drink before lunch. We (7) _____ much money yet but we'll get some souvenirs before we leave. Beside the sight seeing, we (8) _____ some exercise. The countryside around York is lovely and we (9) _____ some lovely long walks. Fortunately, the weather (10) _____ very good so far. People (11) _____ it can be very cold and it often (12) _____ for days! As this is the first time I (13) _____ to England. I (14) _____ I'm just lucky.

See you soon

Roberta

've been guess / suppose want / 're planning / plan
/ 've decided 've been / 've come 're enjoying /
've been enjoying rains 've visited say
've been wandering / 've been walking has been
haven't spent 've had 've taken / 've been taking
've been getting / 've been doing

CHAPTER VIII

TAG QUESTIONS

A. FORM

- A tag questions is formed by auxiliary + subject:

Did she? Aren't they? Have you?

- Positive sentences are generally followed by a negative tag questions:

*They went home, **didn't they?** It's hot, **isn't it?***

- Negative sentences are generally followed by a appositive tag question:

*He's not waiting for us, **is he?***

*They didn't go home, **did they?***

Notes

- Note the irregular form of I am when it is a negative tag question:

*I'm going with you, **aren't I?***

- Always use pronouns in tag question:

*Jane's your friend, **isn't she?** NOT Jane's your friend, **isn't Jane?***

B. USE

- Tag questions are often used to open conversations:

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

It's not very warm here, is it?

- They are used when we are expecting the person being questioned to agree with us:

You're coming too, aren't you? Yes, we are.

They're not staying much longer, are they? No, they aren't.

EXERCISE

1. Rewrite these statements with tag questions.

1. It's cold

It's cold, isn't it?

2. He isn't very friendly.

He isn't very friendly, is he?

3. You don't like eggs.

.....

4. I'm staying too.

.....

5. They're policemen.

.....

6. She didn't arrive yesterday.

.....
7. This shop's very expensive.

.....
8. She's gone home.

.....
9. This water's hot.

.....
10. They're not coming this afternoon.

.....
11. You haven't met my sister Jean.

.....
12. He wasn't waiting at home for me.

.....
13. She didn't like Pat when she met her

.....
14. They are going to write to us after they move.

.....
15. He got no money at the moment.

.....
16. You liked some of the music you heard today.

.....
17. You've nearly finished your book.

18. You're always forgetting your keys.

.....

19. They've nearly finished the new school.

.....

20. She's not very happy in her new job.

.....

C. AGREEING WITH TAG QUESTIONS

- The short answer to a positive statement / negative tag is :

Q : He's leaving soon, isn't he?

A : Yes, he is. (agreeing with the statement)

Or : No, he isn't. (disagreeing with the statement)

- The short answer to a negative statement / positive tag is :

Q : He isn't leaving soon, is he?

A : No, he isn't. (agreeing with the statement)

Or : Yes, he is. (disagreeing with the statement)

EXERCISES

1. Write the correct short answers to agree with these questions.

1. 'You're not angry, are you?' 'No, I'm not'.

2. 'They're staying in a hotel, aren't they?'

'Yes, they are'.

3. 'You said goodbye, didn't you?'
.....
4. 'She hasn't had a cup of tea, has she?'
.....
5. 'They didn't invite John, did they?'
.....
6. 'You haven't brought your car, have you?'
.....
7. 'She's seen this film already, hasn't she?'
.....
8. 'Mary isn't ill, is she?'
.....
9. 'You've heard about the meeting, haven't you?'
.....
10. 'Peter's not coming tonight, is he?'
.....

D. SHORT ANSWERS

- Short answer uses the auxiliary, and not the main verb.

The answer to:

Did he say that ?is Yes, he did (NOT Yes, he said.)

FORM

- Yes/No + subject + auxiliary verb (positive or negative)

Will you be late?	- Yes, I will
Has he been waiting long?	- Yes, he has.
Do you agree?	- Yes, I do.
Is there anything wrong?	- No, there isn't.
Are your parents coming?	- No, they aren't.

Note: Agreement to a negative question is indicated by using No and repeating the negative: Isn't he coming? = No, he isn't.

EXERCISES

1. Write short answers for these questions, using the positive or negative as given.

1. 'You won't be late today, will you?'

'No, I won't.'

2. 'Did they leave early this morning?'

'Yes, they did.'

3. 'Have you checked the car?'

'Yes,

4. 'Is there any petrol in it?'

'Yes,

5. 'Have you been working here long?'

'Yes,

6. 'Have you finished your homework yet?'
'No,
7. 'Were they angry about what you said?'
'No,
8. 'Are they going to see us before they? Leav
'No,
9. 'Is he waiting the dishes?'
'Yes,
10. 'Will you be seeing Jayne tomorrow?'
'No,
11. 'Haven't they told you what to do?'
'No,
12. 'He isn't going to apologize, is he?'
'No,
13. 'They haven't given you any money, have
they?'
'No,
14. 'Hadn't she told you about Mrs. Jameson?'
'No,
15. 'This dress is very expensive, isn't it?'
'Yes,
16. 'You don't like his parents, do you?'
'No,

17. 'He said you were wrong, didn't he?'

'Yes,

18. 'You won't forget the meeting, will you?'

'No,

19. 'It's Saturday today, isn't it?'

'Yes,

20. 'Didn't talk to you about this yesterday?'

'No,

CHAPTER IX

ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS

A. AND...TOO/ ALSO, AND SO...,

Study these sentences

- (a) He is a student, **and Ali is too/also.**
- (b) Christian goes to school from Monday to Saturday,
and Alfred does too/ also.
- (c) Jane will stay (at) home tonight, **and I will too/also.**
- (d) He is a student, **and so is Ali.**
- (e) Christian goes to school from Monday to Saturday,
and so does Alfred.
- (f) Jane will stay (at) home tonight, **and so will I.**

When do we use *Too* and *So*?

B. AND...EITHER, AND NEITHER...

Study these sentences

- a. They **are not** playing with her, **and he isn't either.**
- b. Nur **hasn't** worked hard today, **and I haven't either.**
- c. Charles **isn't** coming today, **and Sarah isn't either.**
- d. **That's not** John, **and that's not Philip either.)**
- e. I **don't** want fish, **and he doesn't either.**
- f. They **are not** playing with her, **and neither is he.**

- g. Nur **hasn't** worked hard today, **and neither** have I.
- h. Charles **isn't** coming today, **and neither** is Sarah.
- i. She **didn't** pass,, **and neither** did they.)
- j. We **can't** go, **and neither** can they.

When do we use *Either* and *Neither*?

1. USING AND + TOO, SO, EITHER, NEITHER	
<p style="text-align: center;">S + aux + too</p> <p>(a) Sue works, and Tom does too</p> <p style="text-align: center;">so + aux + s</p> <p>(b) Sue works, and so does Tom</p>	<p>(a) and (b) have the same meaning.</p> <p>Word order :</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Subject + auxiliary + too</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">So + auxiliary + subject</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">S + aux + either</p> <p>(c) Ann doesn't works, and Joe doesn't either</p> <p style="text-align: center;">neither + aux + s</p> <p>(d) Ann doesn't works, and neither does Joe</p>	<p>(c) and (d) have the same meaning.</p> <p>Word order :</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Subject + auxiliary + either</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Neither + auxiliary+ subject</p> <p>note: An affirmative auxiliary is used with neither</p>
<p>(e) A: I'm hungry.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B : <i>I am too.</i></p> <p>(f) A: I'm hungry.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">B : <i>So am I.</i></p>	<p>And is usually not used when there are two speakers.</p> <p>(e) and (f) have the same meaning.</p>

<p>(g) A: I don't eat meat. B : <i>I don't either.</i></p> <p>(h) A: I don't eat meat. B : <i>Neither do I.</i></p>	<p>(g) and (h) have the same meaning.</p>
<p>(i) A: I'm hungry. B : <i>Me too.</i>(informal)</p> <p>(j) A: I don't eat meat. B : <i>Me neither.</i> (informal)</p>	<p>Me too and me neither are often used in informal spoken English.</p>

(1) **The simple present tense**

- (a) He **wants** to play 'hide and seek, **and she does too/ also.**
- (b) I **am** positive, **and so is he.**
- (c) He **doesn't** need your charity, **and I don't either.**
- (d) I **don't** need looking after, **and neither does she.**

(2) **The simple past tense**

- (a) I **went** to his place, **and you did too/ also.**
- (b) She **was** sure, **and so was I.**
- (c) I just **didn't** get much sleep, **and she didn't either.**
- (d) Judy **wasn't** at the party, **and neither were they.**

(3) **The present continuous tense**

- (a) I **am** thinking about this, **and she is too/ also.**

- (b) He **is** getting married, **and so is his brother.**
- (c) They **are not** making fun of her, **and we aren't either.**
- (d) She **isn't** coming, **and neither are they.**

(4) **The simple future tense**

- (a) I **will** go if you go, **and she will too/ also.**
- (b) He **is not** going to do that, **and we aren't, either.**
- (c) She **will** get much sleep, **and so will Michael.**
- (d) You **won't** at the party, **and neither will she.**

(5) **The past continuous tense**

- (a) She **was** waiting for me, **and she was too/ also.**
- (b) They **were** working on the project, **and so were we.**
- (c) He **wasn't** taking a picture of me, **and they weren't either.**
- (d) Mike **wasn't** looking for his key, **and neither was I.**

(6) **The present perfect tense**

- (a) He **has** told you everything, **and I have too/ also.**
- (b) She **has** found a new job, **and so has Anton.**
- (c) We **haven't** had lunch, **and they haven't either.**
- (d) John **hasn't** met us for a long time, **and neither has Mike.**

(7) Sentences with the modal auxiliary verbs

- (a) She can swim well, and I can too/ also.
- (b) He could be late, and so could everybody.
- (c) He can't speak Italian, and she can't either.
- (d) They may not smoke here, and neither may you.

EXERCISE

1. Combine the following sentences by using **and... too** or **and.. either**.

- 1. I am fine. You are fine. I am fine, and you are too.
- 2. She is Smart. He is smart. _____
- 3. I need a break. Jane need breaks. _____
- 4. He is not going to eat out. I am not going to eat out.

- 5. I don't watch TV in the morning. My friend doesn't watch TV in the morning. _____
- 6. I have had dinner. My mother has had dinner.

- 7. I did not see her. He did not see her. _____
- 8. We went out last night. They went out last night.

- 9. He can't play the guitar. My uncle can't play the guitar.

10. She won't do it. I won't do it. _____

2. Combine the following sentences by using **and so...** or **and neither....**

1. I have no idea. He has no idea.

I have no idea, and neither does he/and neither has he.

2. Rosy saw us in the bookstore. Jenny saw us in the bookstore.

3. I would like visit to Monas. He would like visit to Monas.

4. I don't think so. Frank and Deborah don't think so.

5. I never lie to you. She never lies to you.

6. They can't help us. You can't help us.

7. We are not going to do it. They are not going to do it.

8. Snails move slowly. Turtles move slowly.

9. She works fast. He works fast.

10. She is not fast enough. I am not fast enough.

3. Give response to the following statements

1. A : I want some steak.

B : So do I/ me too _____

2. A : They don't eat meat.

B : _____

3. A : I don't have any money right now.

B : _____

4. A : I speak English.

B : _____

5. A : I can't swim.

B : _____

4. Correct these sentences if they contain mistakes. Write the correct sentences on the lines

1. She doesn't understand, and neither don't I.

She doesn't understand, and neither do I/ and don't either.

2. The nurses went home very late, and the doctors don't too.

3. I hate to see you this way, and everybody is too.

4. You don't deserve an angel, and neither is he.

5. Your daughter has your eyes, and your son does either.

6. He is hungry, and I am too.

7. We aren't late, they didn't neither.

8. We like her, they do either.

9. She is happy, and so does everybody.

10. He made it, and so were we.

5. Directions: Complete the sentences using the given words.

Pay special attention to word order!

1. a. too Marco has a mustache, and James does too

b. so Marco has a mustache, and _____

2. a. either Omar doesn't have a mustache, and _____
 b. neither Omar doesn't have a mustache, and _____
3. a. too Marco is wearing a hat, and _____
 b. so Marco is wearing a hat, and _____
4. a. either Ivan isn't wearing a hat, and _____
 b. neither Ivan isn't wearing a hat, and _____

6. Directions: Complete the sentences using the too, so, either, neither. Use the names of your classmates and appropriate auxiliaries.

1. Maria is in class today, and so is Po/ Po is too
2. _____ lives in an apartment, and _____
3. _____ can't speak Chinese, and _____
4. _____ wasn't in class yesterday, and _____
5. _____ stayed home and studied last night, and _____
6. _____ doesn't have a mustache, and _____
7. _____ will be in class tomorrow, and _____
8. _____ isn't married, and _____
9. _____ have dimples, and _____
10. _____ has been in class all week, and _____

7. Directions: Complete the sentences using the too, so, either, neither and given the words.

1. clouds Snows is white, and clouds are too/

so are clouds

2. salt Sugar isn't expensive, and _____
3. cats Monkeys have long tails, and _____
4. gorillas Human beings don't have tails, and _____
5. The teacher I forgot to bring my book to class, and _____
6. The teacher I was late for class today, and _____
7. I You've never been in Nepal, and _____
8. Penguins Ostriches can't fly , and _____

8. Directions: Complete the dialogues by agreeing with Speakers A's idea. Use **so** or **neither**. Use **I**.

1. A: I'm tired.
B: So am I
2. A: I didn't enjoy the movie last night.
B: neither did I
3. A: I always have coffee in the morning.
B: _____
4. A: I don't feel like going to class today.
B: _____
5. A: I didn't eat breakfast this morning.
B: _____
6. A: I've never been in Peru.
B: _____

7. A: I studied last night.
B: _____
8. A: I should study tonight.
B: _____
9. A: I can't speak Hungarian.
B: _____
10. A: But I can speak English.
B: _____

9. Directions: work in pairs.

Speaker A : Say the given sentence. Complete the sentence with your own words if necessary. Your book is open.

Speaker B : Respond to Speaker A's statement by using so or neither. Your book is closed.

Example: I'm confused.

SPEAKER A (book open) : I'm confused.

SPEAKER B (book closed) : So am I.*

Example: Frogs don't have tails.

SPEAKER A (book open) : Frogs don't have tails.

SPEAKER B (book closed) : neither do human beings.

Example: (name of a restaurant) is a good place to eat in (this city).

SPEAKER A (book open) : Ivar's Seafood Restaurant is a good place to eat in Seattle.

SPEAKER B (book closed) : So is Hong Kong Gardens.

1. I studied last night.
2. I study grammar every day.
3. I'm thirsty.
4. I'd like (*a kind of drink*)
5. I've never been in (*a name of a country*).
6. I don't like (*a kind of food*)
7. is a (*big/ small*) country.
8. Paper burns.
9. Snakes don't have legs.
10. I've never seen an iceberg.

Switch roles

11. San Francisco is a seaport.
12. Chickens lay eggs.
13. I (*like/ don't like*) the weather today.
14. Swimming is an Olympic sport.
15. Coffee contains caffeine.
16. Elephants can swim.

17. (*Name of a country*) is in Africa.
18. I've never had caviar for breakfast.
19. Denmark has no volcanoes.
20. I'd rather go to (*name of place*) than (*name of a place*).

10. Directions: creates dialogues (either with a partner or in writing).

Speaker A : use the given verb to make a statement (not a question). Your book is open.

Speaker B : React to Speaker A's idea by using too, so, either, neither in a response. Your book is closed.

Example: would like.

SPEAKER A (book open) : I'd like to sail around the world someday.

SPEAKER B (book closed) : So would I OR I would too.**

Example: didn't want.

SPEAKER A (book open) : Toshi didn't want to give a speech in front of the class.

SPEAKER B (book closed) : Neither did Ingrid OR Ingrid didn't either.**

Switch roles.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. don't have | 7. can fly |
| 2. can't speak | 8. would like |
| 3. enjoy | 9. didn't go |
| 4. isn't going to be | 10. are |
| 5. haven't ever seen | 11. is sitting |
| 6. will be | 12. wasn't |

CHAPTER X

PREFERENCE

A. PREFER AND WOULD RATHER

a. Prefer to do and prefer doing

You can use “**prefer to do**” or “**prefer doing**” to say what you prefer in general.

- I don't like cities. I **prefer to live** (or I **prefer living**) in the country.

Study the difference in structure:

I **prefer (doing)** something **to (doing)** something else

But: I **prefer to do** something **rather than** something else

- I **prefer** tea to coffee
- Tom **prefers driving to traveling** by train

But: Tom **prefers to drive rather than travel** by train

- I **prefer to live** in the country **rather than (live)** in a city

Use **would prefer** to say what someone wants (to do) in a particular situation. You can say **would prefer to (do)** or **would prefer (do)ing**:

- “**Would you prefer** tea or coffee?”

“Coffee, please.”

- “Should we go by train?”

“Well, I’d prefer to go by car”

“Well, I’d prefer going by car”

- b. **Would rather (do)** = would prefer to do. **After would rather** we use the base form.

Compare:

Should we go by train? Well, I’d prefer to go by car.

Well, I’d rather go by car. (not to go)

- “**Would you rather have** tea or coffee?”

“Coffee, please”

- I’m tired. I’d rather not go out this evening, if you don’t mind.

- “Do you want to go out this evening?” “I’d rather not”

Note the structure:

I’d rather do something **than (do)** something else

- I’d rather stay at home **than go** to movies.

- c. **Would rather someone did something**

When you want someone else to do something, you can say I’d rather you did..../ I’d rather he did...., etc. we use the past in this structure, but the meaning is present or future, not past. Compare:

I'd rather cook dinner now

I'd rather you cooked dinner now. (not I'd rather you cook)

- "Shall I stay here?"
"Well, I'd rather you came with us"
- I'd rather you didn't tell anyone what I said
- "Do you mind if I smoke?"
"I'd rather you didn't"

EXERCISES

1. Make sentences using "I prefer (something) to (something else)."

Example: (driving / traveling by train) I prefer driving to
traveling by train

1. (San Francisco / Los Angeles) I prefer San Francisco
.....
2. (calling people / writing letters) I prefer
.....
3. (going to the movies / watching movies on TV)
I.....

2. Answer these questions using *I'd rather* Use the words in parentheses (...) for your answers.

Example: Would you like to walk? (go by car)

I'd rather go by car

1. Would you like to play tennis? (go for swim) I'd
.....
2. Do you want to watch television? (read a book)
I.....
3. Shall we leave now? (wait for a few minutes)
.....
4. Would you like to go to a restaurant? (eat at
home).....
5. Should we decide now? (think about it for a
while).....

3. Use "I'd rather you (did something)." You are talking to a friend. You say you'll do something, but really you want your friend to do it.

Example: I'll cook the dinner if you really want me to, but I'd rather you cooked it.

1. I'll call Tom if you really want me to, but I'd
rather.....
2. I'll do the dishes if you really want me to,
but.....

3. I'll go to the bank if you really want me to,
but.....
4. I'll tell Ann what happened if you really want me to,
but.....

B. HAD BETTER DO SOMETHING

a. Had better do something

The meaning of **had better (I'd better)** is similar to **should**. "**I'd better do something**" = I should do something or it is advisable for me to do something; if I don't do this, something bad might happen:

- I have to meet Tom in ten minutes. **I'd better go** now or I'll be late.
- "Should I take an umbrella?" "Yes, you'd **better**. It might rain"
- We've almost run out of gas. **We'd better stop** at the next gas station to fill up.

The negative form is **had better not ('d better not)**:

- You don't look very well. You'd **better not** go to work today.
- "Are you going out tonight?" "**I'd better not**. I've got a lot of work to do."

The form is always “**had better**” (usually ‘**d better** in spoken English). We say had but the meaning is present or future, not past:

- **I'd better go** to the bank **this afternoon**

Remember that **had better is** followed by the base form (not better to...):

- It might rain. **We'd better take** an umbrella. (not better to take)

EXERCISES

1. Read each situation and write a sentence with had better.

Examples:

You're going out for a walk with Tom. You think you should take an umbrella because it might rain. What do you say to Tom? He'd better take an umbrella.

Tom doesn't look very well. You don't think he should go to work today. What do you say to Tom? You'd better not go to work today.

1. Mary suddenly begins to feel sick. You think she should sit down.

What do you say to her?

2. You and Tom are going to the theater. You've just missed the bus. You think you should take a taxi. What do you say to Tom? We.....
3. Ann wants to play the piano late at night. You know that she'll wake up the people next door. What do you say to Ann?
4. You and Sue are going to a restaurant for a meal. You think you should make a reservation because the restaurant might be crowded.
What do you say to Sue?
.....
5. Joe has just cut himself. You think he should put a Band-Aid on the cut. What do you say to him?
.....
6. You are going to take your car on your vacation. You think you should have the oil changed before you go. What do you say (to yourself)?
7. You are by a river. It's a hot day and your friend suggests going for swim. You don't think you should because the river looks dirty. What do you say?
.....

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