

REVISION EXERCISES



VERB TO BE





AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I'M	I'M NOT	AM I? Yes, I am/ No, I'm not.
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T	ARE YOU? Yes, you are/ No, you aren't.
HE'S	HE ISN'T	IS HE? Yes, he is/ No, he isn't.
SHE'S	SHE ISN'T	IS SHE? Yes, she is/ No, she isn't.
IT'S	IT ISN'T	IS IT? Yes, it is/ No, it isn't.
WE'RE	WE AREN'T	ARE WE? Yes, we are/ No, we aren't.
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T	ARE YOU? Yes, you are/ No, you aren't.
THEY'RE	THEY AREN'T	ARE THEY? Yes, they are/ No, they aren't.

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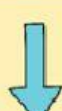
1 Complete with the correct form of the verb TO BE

1. Tom _____ a carpenter.
2. Terry and Linda _____ from Armenia.
3. Jack _____ a famous movie star.
4. _____ Derek and Peter police officers?
5. BMW _____ an expensive car brand.
6. Alan's parents _____ doctors.
7. We _____ at home.
8. She _____ an intelligent student.
9. They _____ my friend's cousins.
10. Mr Jackson _____ a pianist.

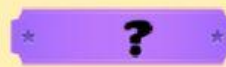
PRESENT SIMPLE - PLAY



I play
You play
He plays
She plays
It plays
We play
You play
They play



I don't play
You don't play
He doesn't play
She doesn't play
It doesn't play
We don't play
You don't play
They don't play



Do I play?
Do you play?
Does he play?
Does she play?
Does it play?
Do we play?
Do you play?
Do they play?

2

Complete with the correct form of PRESENT SIMPLE.

- 1 They hockey at school. *(to play)*
- 2 She e-mails. *(not/to write)*
- 3 you English? *(to speak)*
- 4 My parents fish. *(not/to like)*
- 5 Anne any hobbies? *(to have)*
- 6 Andy's brother in an office. *(to work)*
- 7 Leroy very fast. *(can/not/to read)*
- 8 Jim and Joe the flowers every week? *(to water)*
- 9 Yvonne's mother a motorbike. *(not/to ride)*
- 10 Elisabeth cola? *(to drink)*



English grammar - VERBS

to be + ing (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

Positive Statement

Negative Statement

Question

Spelling guide for forming gerund (present participle):

SINGULAR	I am walking. I'm walking.	I am not walking. I'm not walking.	Am I walking ?	go - going
	You are walking. You're walking.	You are not walking. You aren't walking.	Are you walking ?	do - doing
	He is walking. He's walking.	He is not walking. He isn't walking.	Is he walking ?	live - living
	She is walking. She's walking.	She is not walking. She isn't walking.	Is she walking ?	have - having
	It is walking. It's walking.	It is not walking. It isn't walking.	Is it walking ?	sleep - sleeping
	We are walking. We're walking.	We are not walking. We aren't walking.	Are we walking ?	slip - slipping
PLURAL	You are walking. You're walking.	You are not walking. You aren't walking.	Are you walking ?	heat - heating
	They are walking. They're walking.	They are not walking. They aren't walking.	Are they walking ?	stop - stopping
				run - running

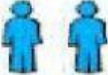
lend - lending
cry - crying
play - playing
lie - lying
die - dying
Can you find another grammar rule with the same spelling rules ?

2

Complete with the correct form of PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- You _____ (use) my mobile phone!
- My dad _____ (wash) his car.
- It _____ (not rain) today.
- Who _____ (she / chat) to now?
- What _____ (you / do) at the moment?
- We _____ (sit) on the train.
- The students _____ (have) lunch in the canteen.
- 'Are you making dinner?' 'Yes, I _____.'

POSSESSIVE: -'S and -S'

singular nouns: add -'s example: boy → boy's 	The <u>boy's</u> bicycle is blue. 
plural nouns: add -s' example: boys → boys' 	The <u>boys'</u> bicycles are blue. 
some irregular plural nouns: add -'s example: children → children's 	The <u>children's</u> bicycles are blue. 

If word ends in -s, simply add '

Example: Marcos' house is beautiful

3

Use the saxon genitive to indicate possession.

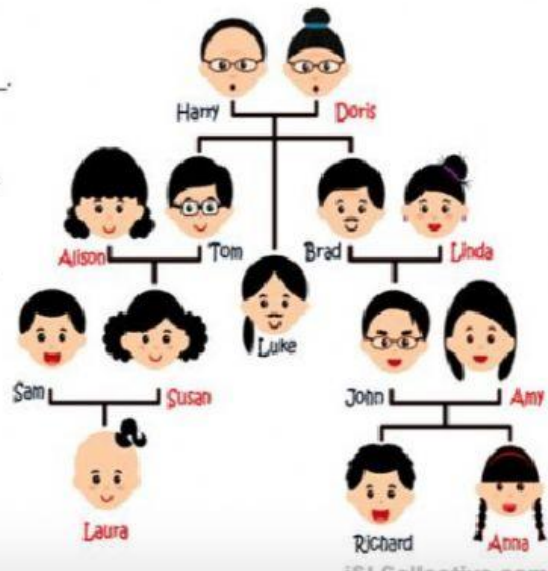
1. This is _____ book. (*Peter*)
2. Let's go to the _____. (*Smiths*)
3. The _____ room is upstairs. (*children*)
4. _____ sister is twelve years old. (*John*)
5. _____ and _____ school is old. (*Susan – Steve*)
6. _____ shoes are on the second floor. (*men*)
7. My _____ car was not expensive. (*parents*)
8. _____ CD player is new. (*Charles*)
9. This is the _____ bike. (*boy*)
10. These are the _____ pencils. (*boys*)

4

Complete with the correct family member.

• aunt • brother • children • cousins • daughter • father • grandchildren • granddaughter • grandfather • grandmother • grandparents • grandson • great grandchildren • great grandparents • husband • mother • nephew • niece • parents • sister • son • uncle • wife •

1. Amy is Anna's _____.
2. Sam is Susan's _____.
3. Harry and Doris are Susan's _____.
4. Richard is John's _____.
5. Tom is Luke's _____.
6. Richard and Anna are Amy's _____.
7. Anna is Sam's _____.
8. Laura is Richard and Anna's _____.
9. Sam and Susan are Laura's _____.
10. Susan is Anna's _____.
11. Alison is Laura's _____.
12. John is Richard and Anna's _____.
13. Luke is Sam's _____.
14. John is Tom's _____.
15. Anna is Richard's _____.
16. Alison is Tom's _____.
17. Laura is Sam and Susan's _____.
18. Harry is Laura's _____.



5

What time is it? / What's the time?



- A. ? It's two o'clock
- B. ? It's half past two
- C. ? It's quarter to two
- D. ? It's quarter past two



- A. ? It's quarter past seven
- B. ? It's seven o'clock
- C. ? It's quarter to seven
- D. ? It's half past seven



- A. It's quarter to five
- B. It's quarter past five
- C. It's five o'clock
- D. It's half past five



- A. It's half past twelve
- B. It's twelve o'clock
- C. It's quarter to twelve
- D. It's quarter past twelve



- A. It's quarter past nine
- B. It's nine o'clock
- C. It's quarter to nine
- D. It's half past nine



- A. It's two fifteen.
- B. It's one thirty.
- C. It's two twenty-five.
- D. It's three twenty.

There is / are + A/AN, SOME, ANY



A / An

USE: with COUNTABLES in Singular.

Example: There is A plum.
There is AN apple.

Some

USE: With Countables and Uncountables in AFFIRMATIVE sentences.

Example: There is SOME sugar.
There are SOME apples.

Any

USE: With Countables and Uncountables in NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE sentences.

Example: There isn't ANY sugar.
There aren't ANY apples.
Is there ANY sugar?
Are there ANY apples?

6

Choose A, AN, SOME or ANY.

- 1 I want _____ orange.
- 2 Are there _____ tourists in Rome?
- 3 There are _____ potatoes for dinner.
- 4 There's _____ French girl at our school.
- 5 There isn't _____ cheese.
- 6 Can I have _____ apple, please?
- 7 There are _____ eggs in the fridge.
- 8 We've got _____ Spanish students in our class.
- 9 Is there _____ coffee?
- 10 You haven't got _____ girls in your football team.

Spelling of Plural Nouns

Dz Page

TYPE OF NOUN	PLURAL RULE	SINGULAR NOUN	PLURAL NOUN
Most nouns	add s	cat student	cats students
Noun ending in vowel + o	add s	video radio	videos radios
Noun ending in vowel + y	add s	toy day	toys days
Noun ending in ch, sh, s, ss, x, z	add es	church brush bus glass fox buzz	churches brushes Buses Glasses foxes buzzes
Noun ending in consonant + o	add es	potato tomato	potatoes tomatoes
Noun ending in consonant + y	drop y and add ies	baby army	babies armies
Noun ending in f or fe	change f or fe to ves	thief life	thieves lives



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Irregular plurals: Woman-women; Man-Men; Child-children, person-people

7

Write the plural form of the following words.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. fox | ..... | 9. potato | ..... |
| 2. eyelash | ..... | 10. club | ..... |
| 3. house | ..... | 11. knife | ..... |
| 4. life | ..... | 12. chief | ..... |
| 5. flower | ..... | 13. toy | ..... |
| 6. mouse | ..... | 14. worry | ..... |
| 7. child | ..... | 15. man | ..... |
| 8. person | ..... | 16. dish | ..... |