

Reinforcement Activities for 2º ESO

3rd Term

Course: 3º ESO

Name _____

Deadline for: - Activities _____

- Exam: _____

Will or be going to

Compare will and be going to:

We use will with an infinitive (do, go, be, arrive etc.): John will arrive tomorrow. I/you/he (etc.) will go. I/you/he (etc.) will not go. Will I/you/he (etc.) go?	We use be going to + infinitive (to do, to be, to rain etc.): It's going to rain soon. My friends are going to come tonight. It isn't going to rain today. What are you going to do on Sunday?
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We use will for actions that we decide to do now, at the moment of speaking: past: I decided to buy a car. now: I am speaking to you. I like this coat. I think I will buy it. A: What would you like to eat? B: I will have a pizza, please. We can use will for offers and promises: I will carry your case for you. (offer) I won't forget your birthday again. (promise)	We use be going to for actions that we have decided to do BEFORE we speak: past: I decided to clean my room this afternoon. (I decided to clean it this morning.) now: I am going to clean my room this afternoon. (I decided to clean it this morning.) We can ask questions about people's plans: Which train are you going to catch? (= Which train have you decided to catch?)
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We use will to talk about things that we think or believe will happen in the future: I'm sure you will enjoy the film. I'm sure it won't rain tomorrow. It will be another beautiful, sunny day.	We use be going to for something that we expect to happen, because the situation now indicates that it is going to happen: He's running towards the goal, and he's going to score.
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Practice

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences about what we can see is going to happen. Use **be going to** and the words in the box.

take catch
eat land
jump knock



- He's going to eat his meal.
- The plane is going to land.
- She is going to jump a picture.
- He is going to knock into the water.
- She is going to catch on the door.
- He is going to take the ball.



B Make sentences with **if** and the words in brackets ().

- Sit down. (I / make / you a cup of coffee.) I'll make you a cup of coffee.
- A: It's time for me to go home.
B: (I / give / you a lift.)
- (I / phone / you tonight, I promise.)
- A: I won't be able to buy the tickets for the concert today.
B: Don't worry. (I / buy / the tickets for both of us, and I / meet / you at the concert hall.)
- A: Oh no, it's raining and I must go to the shops.
B: That's okay. (I / lend / you my umbrella.)

C Complete these sentences using the correct form of **am/is/are going to** and the words in brackets ().

- I keep sneezing. I'm going to get (get) a bad cold.
- Some of my friends (have) a party next week. They've invited lots of people.
- I (play) tennis this afternoon. I've booked a court.
- We (move) to a different area of the town because we don't like this area.
- Anna (look) for a different job. She wants to do something more interesting.
- They said on the radio that it (rain) this afternoon.

D Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets and **if** or a form of **be going to**.

- A: It's rather hot in here, isn't it?
B: Yes, you're right. I'll open (I/open) a window.
- A: Are you going to watch TV tonight?
B: Yes, (I/watch) my favourite programme at 9 o'clock.
- A: What (you/eat) tonight? What food have you bought?
B: I haven't bought any food.
A: Well, why don't you come to my house? (I/cook) us something nice to eat.
- A: I'm going into the centre of town tomorrow. (I/buy) some new clothes.
B: Oh, what (you/get)?
A: (I/look) for a T-shirt and some jeans.
B: I'd like to go into the centre too. (I/come) with you.
- A: (I/leave) work late tomorrow. There is a meeting at 6 p.m.
B: Oh, I didn't know that. Well, (I/see) you after the meeting.
- (I/phone) Tom at 6 o'clock. I promised to phone him this evening.
- A: Are you going to have a holiday in the summer?
B: Yes, (I/travel) around Europe with a friend.

Conditionals (If I am ...)

Look at this:

If + PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

If I eat too much, I feel bad.

(= Every time I eat too much, I feel bad.)

We use this structure (If + Present Simple, + Present Simple) for facts that are generally true:

If I don't get enough sleep, I feel tired.

(= Every time I don't get enough sleep, I feel tired.)

If you want to become a doctor, you have to study hard. (= Anyone who wants to become a doctor has to study hard.)

2 We can say the same thing by reversing the two parts of the sentence:

PRESENT SIMPLE + If + PRESENT SIMPLE

I feel bad if I eat too much.

Note that we do not use a comma (,) before If.

3 Now look at this:

If + PRESENT SIMPLE + will/won't

If I'm late, she'll be angry.

(= Perhaps I will be late; then she'll be angry.)

We use this structure (If + Present Simple + will/won't) to talk about things that may happen in the future. The verb after if is Present Simple, but we use it for a possible future action or situation; we use will/won't + verb for the result:

future possibility + result

If we don't hurry, we won't finish.

4 We can reverse the order:

She'll be angry if I'm late.

We won't finish if we don't hurry.

5 We do not use will/won't after if.
Not -If I will be late, she'll be angry-

Practice

A Put these facts about various types of people into sentences with If + Present Simple, + Present Simple. Make you the subject of both parts of the sentence.

0 Doctors treat people who are ill.

If you're a doctor, you treat people who are ill.

1 Vegetarians don't eat meat.

If you're a vegetarian, _____

2 People who live in a hot country don't like cold weather.

If you live _____

3 Teachers have to work very hard.

If you're a teacher, _____

4 People who do a lot of exercise stay fit and healthy.

If you _____

5 Mechanics understand engines.

If you're a _____

6 People who read newspapers know what's happening in the world.

B Complete these sentences with if + Present Simple, + will/won't, using the words in brackets. Sometimes you do not need to change the words in brackets ().

0 If it rains (it/rain), we won't go (we/not/go) out.

1 If _____ (the weather/be) nice tomorrow, _____ (we/drive) to the coast.

2 If _____ (she/post) the letter now, _____ (they/receive) it tomorrow.

3 _____ (the boss/be) angry if _____ (John/arrive) at work late again.

4 _____ (I/go) to their party if _____ (I/have) enough time.

5 If _____ (she/not/pass) this exam, _____ (she/not/get) the job that she wants.

6 _____ (you/learn) a lot if _____ (you/take) this course.

7 If _____ (I/get) a ticket, _____ (I/go) to the concert.

8 _____ (I/buy) that camera if _____ (it/not/cost) too much.

9 If _____ (you/run) very fast, _____ (you/catch) the bus.

10 _____ (I/go) to the doctor's if _____ (I/not/feel) better tomorrow.

11 If _____ (they/win) this game, _____ (they/be) the champions.

C Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple or will/won't forms of the words in brackets (). Sometimes you do not need to change the words in brackets.

0 A: We must be at the airport at 2 o'clock.

B: Well, if we take _____ (we/take) a taxi at 1 o'clock, we won't be _____ (we/not/be) late.

1 A: I'd like a newspaper.

B: Well, _____ (I/buy) one for you if _____ (I/go) to the shop later.

2 A: Has John phoned yet?

B: No, and if _____ (he/not/phone) this afternoon, _____ (I/phone) him this evening.

3 A: Is Fiona there, please?

B: No, but if _____ (you/want) to leave a message, _____ (I/give) it to her.

4 A: Is Tim going to pass his exam?

B: Well, _____ (he/fail) if _____ (he/not/work) harder.

5 A: Could I have some information about this year's concerts, please?

B: Yes, if _____ (you/fill in) this form, _____ (I/send) it to you in the post.

Present tense verbs with when, before, after, until etc.

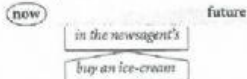
Look at this sentence:

When the programme ends, I'll do the washing-up.

To talk about an event in the future, we usually use the Present Simple (e.g. **ends**) after **when, before, after, until** and **as soon as**. We do not use **will**.

I'm going to finish this work before I go. (Not ~~~~~before I will go~)
Wait here **until** I get back.
I'll phone you **as soon as** I arrive.

2 We can use **when** + Present Simple to refer to a time when something will happen:
I'll buy an ice-cream when I'm in the newsagent's.



When you see her, give her my message.

We use **until** + Present Simple to mean from now to a time in the future:
We'll sit outside until it gets dark. (= We'll sit outside from now to when it gets dark.)

Practice

A Complete the sentences by putting **when, before, after, as soon as** or **until** into the gaps. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- I'll stay in this job until I find a better one.
- I'm going to keep working until I finish this.
- Remember to buy some stamps when you're in the post office.
- As soon as I speak to him on the phone tonight, I'll ask him.
- We can go for a meal after we've seen the film.
- I'll keep looking for it until I find it.
- I'll wait for them until it gets dark, and then I'll leave.
- Don't forget to lock the door when you go out.
- When I've found the information, I'll phone you.
- We'll wait until it stops raining, and then we'll go out.
- When you see John, give him my regards.
- Put in your application before the closing date arrives.
- You shouldn't wait. You should reply as soon as you receive the invitation.
- Book a table when you go to the restaurant. It's often full.

We use **as soon as** + Present Simple with the meaning 'immediately after':
*They'll start playing **as soon as** it stops raining. (= They will start playing immediately after the rain stops.)*

3 We use **when** + Present Perfect (e.g. **I have done**) to talk about an action that must, or will, happen before the next action can happen:
When I've found a job, I'll look for a place to live. (= First I will find a job; then I will look for a place to live.)



When Simon has saved enough money, he'll buy a car. (= First Simon must save the money; then he can buy a car.)

4 With **after** we can use either the Present Simple or the Present Perfect with no difference in meaning:
After she takes/has taken the course, she'll be a qualified teacher. (= When she has done her course, she'll be a qualified teacher.)

B Complete the dialogues, using the Present Simple or **will** forms of the verbs in brackets (). Sometimes you do not need to change the word in brackets.

- A: Could you post this letter for me today, please?
B: Yes, I will do (do) it when I go (go) to the shops.
- A: I might be late tonight.
B: OK. I will wait (wait) until you arrive (arrive).
- A: I'm leaving next week.
B: I will see (see) you before you go (go), won't I?
- A: Have you decided what you're going to do at the weekend yet?
B: No, but I will phone (phone) you as soon as I know (know) what I'm going to do.
- A: Have you done that homework yet?
B: No, not yet. I will do (do) it when I have (have) enough time.
- A: I don't want to go to that party tonight.
B: Well, I'm sure you will enjoy (enjoy) it when you get (get) there.
- A: Could you tell Tom to ring me, please?
B: Yes, I will tell (tell) him when I see (see) him tomorrow.
- A: Mr Jackson isn't in at the moment.
B: I see. Well, I will wait (wait) until he comes (come) back.
- A: Have you booked a hotel in London yet?
B: No, but we will book (book) one before we go (go) there.
- A: Don't forget to write to Peter.
B: OK. I will do (do) it as soon as I get (get) home.
- A: Will you see (you/see) Jack when you be (be) in Madrid?
B: Yes, I hope I will. I will phone (phone) him when I arrive (arrive) in Madrid.

C Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect or **will** forms of the verbs in brackets.

- When you have written (write) that letter, I'll post (post) it for you.
- I will pay (pay) the bill when I have borrowed some money from somebody.
- When I've found a car that I want to buy, I will ask (ask) my bank to lend me the money to buy it.
- After the plane lands (land), you may unfasten your safety belts.
- When you check (check) all your answers, hand in your question paper.
- I will read (read) this book when I'm on holiday.
- When I finish (finish) this magazine, I'll start work.
- You will feel (feel) better when you have had something to eat.
- When you finish (finish) your work, you can go home.
- She will be (be) pleased when she hears the news.
- Let's go for a walk after we have (have) dinner.

Make, do, have, get

There are many phrases in which a particular verb is used together with a particular noun, for example:

make a cup of coffee
do some work
have breakfast

We often use **make** in sentences about producing or creating something:

They made a fire in the woods.
Shall I make some coffee?
He made some sandwiches for lunch.

We also use **make** in these phrases:

Excuse me. I have to make a phone call.
He makes a lot of mistakes in his work.
I couldn't sleep because the neighbours were making a lot of noise.

We often use **do** in sentences about working, or about doing particular jobs:

Have you done your homework?
He offered to do the washing-up.
We're going to do some shopping.
I haven't done much work today.

5 We use **have** + noun to describe activities:

I'm going to have a shower in the morning.
We usually have lunch at about 1 o'clock.
I'm having fish for dinner tonight.
I had a swim in the sea this morning.

6 We use **get** with adjectives that describe feelings, to say that we begin to have the feeling:

I'm getting tired now. I need a rest.
They're late and I'm getting worried.
I got angry and shouted at them.

7 We use **get** in some phrases that describe a change of situation:

We got lost in Paris. (= We became lost ...)
It's getting cold. (= It's becoming cold.)
Jane was very ill, but she's getting better.
They got married three years ago.
It rained heavily and I got very wet.

8 We use **make** + someone + adjective to talk about the cause of a feeling:

He made us very angry.
The news made him happy.

Practice

Complete the sentences, using the correct forms of **make**, **do**, **have** or **get**.

Be careful that you use the correct tense.

- He was making a cup of coffee in the kitchen.
- We had lunch in a very pleasant little restaurant yesterday.
- She always is excited before her birthday.
- A: Helen's ill.
B: Oh dear. I hope she will be better soon.
- We have to do some homework every evening.
- I think I've made a terrible mistake.
- They went the shopping and then they went home.
- I was late because I got lost on my way there.
- It always is very hot here during the summer.
- Could I have a quick phone call, please?
- Please don't make so much noise.
- It was a lovely surprise and it made me very happy.
- Her parents are in their sixties old. They are sixty or seventy.
- How old were you when you got married?

B Look at the notes in the box about what Laura did yesterday. Complete the sentences, using the correct forms of **make**, **do**, **have** or **get**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

7.30	Got up. Shower.
8.00	Breakfast. (fruit juice and toast)
8.30 – 9.00	Walk to work. Rain.
9.00 – 1.00	Work. Very busy.
1.00 – 2.00	Lunch in office. Sandwiches.
2.00 – 5.00	Work. Finished everything.
5.30	Shopping. Home.
7.00	Pizza for dinner. Washed up.
8.00 – 11.00	TV. Tired. Bed.

It was a normal day for Laura yesterday. She got up at 7.30 and she ¹ had a shower. Then she ² had breakfast. For breakfast she ³ had cornflakes and toast. While she was walking to work, it rained and she ⁴ got wet. She ⁵ was angry about this. In the morning she ⁶ did a lot of work. She ⁷ made lunch at about 1 o'clock. She ⁸ made sandwiches for lunch. When she had ⁹ finished all her work in the afternoon, she went home. On the way home she ¹⁰ did some shopping.

She ¹¹ made a pizza for dinner. She ¹² did the washing-up and then she watched TV for three hours. By eleven o'clock she felt quite tired, and so she went to bed.

C Complete the dialogues, using the correct form of **make**, **do**, **have** or **get**.

- A: Was the film good?
B: No, I was bored in the middle of it.
- A: Could you do some shopping for me?
B: Yes, what do you want me to buy?
- A: Were you pleased by the news?
B: No, it made me very unhappy.
- A: Was it a warm day?
B: Yes, but it was rather cold in the evening.
- A: Are you hungry at the moment?
B: No, I had a big meal a couple of hours ago.
- A: Did he pass the test?
B: No, he made a lot of mistakes.
- A: Are you ready to go out?
B: No, I'm not. I want to do a wash first.
- A: Could you repair this for me?
B: Yes, but I can't do the job until tomorrow.



Verb + -ing (I like cooking); like and would like

1 Look at this example:

I like **listening** to music.

(For details on -ing forms, see Table C on page 95.)

We can use certain verbs (e.g. like) with an -ing form:

like enjoy love keep } -ing form
finish stop mind }

She **doesn't like cooking**.
Do you **enjoy driving**?
They **love living** in a village.
He **keeps saying** the same things.
(= He says the same things many times.)
Have you **finished eating**?
Suddenly she **stopped talking**.
I **don't mind waiting**.

2 Compare this pair of sentences:

I like working here.
(= I enjoy my job here.)
I'd like (= I would like) to get a better job.
(= I want to get a better job.)

We use like + -ing (e.g. like listening, like

working) to talk about things that we enjoy doing. We use **would like to** to say that we want to do something. Here are some more examples:

She **likes painting** pictures.
(= She enjoys painting pictures.)
She **would like to be** an artist.
(= She wants to be an artist.)

I **like going** to the theatre.
(= I enjoy going to the theatre.)
I'd **like to go** to the theatre tonight.
(= I want to go to the theatre tonight.)

Do you **like playing** cards?
(= Do you enjoy playing cards?)
Would you **like to play** cards now?
(= Do you want to play now?)

In offers and requests it is more polite to say **would like** than **want**:

Would you **like to come** for dinner? (offer)
I'd **like to leave** work early, please. (request)

3 We use **go + -ing** for sports and hobbies that we go out to do, and with **shopping**:
We **often go skiing** in the winter.
Let's **go swimming** this afternoon.
She **goes dancing** at weekends.
I'm **going shopping** this afternoon.

Practice

A Complete the sentences using a Present Simple form of the first verb in brackets. Study the example first.

- She **likes playing** (like/play) tennis, but she **doesn't like watching** (not/like/watch) it.
- The buses **stop** (stop/run) at midnight.
- I **mind** (not/mind/listen) to his problems.
- He's not very good at playing chess, so he **loses** (keep/lose).
- She **enjoys going** (enjoy/go) to other countries and she **likes meeting** (like/meet) new people.
- I **make** (keep/make) the same stupid mistakes!
- They usually **finish** (finish/eat) at about 8.30 in the evening.
- She **doesn't enjoy driving** (not/enjoy/drive), but she **loves cycling** (love/cycle).
- He **likes reading** (you/like/read) detective novels?
- I **would like to change** (not/mind/change) the time of our appointment.
- Please **stop making** (stop/make) that terrible noise!

B Complete the sentences using like/not like + -ing or would like + to with the words in brackets.

- She **doesn't like working** (work) here. She hates this job and is going to look for a better one.
- Would you like to watch** (you / watch) a different programme, or do you want to watch this one?
- I **live** (live) here. I have lived here for many years and I think it's a nice town.
- Sarah **is** (be) a journalist when she leaves university. She wants to work on a newspaper or a magazine.
- I **get up** (get up) so early every morning, but I have to do it.
- I **go out** (go out) for dinner in an Italian restaurant tonight.
- Clare **finds** (find) a job in the United States. She wants to work in Boston or in New York.
- I **watch** (watch) television all the time; I think it's a waste of time.
- Mary **lies** (lie) on the beach when she's on holiday. She doesn't like swimming or going on trips.
- I **discuss** (discuss) something important with you this afternoon.
- You come** (you/come) to a party at my house next Saturday?
- I **do** (do) nothing this weekend — I'm very tired.
- Jane **goes** (go) to parties; she always enjoys them.
- Bruce **cooks** (cook), so he often eats in restaurants.
- A: Susan is working as a secretary in an office in the centre of London.
B: **Does she work** (work) in an office?
A: No, she hates it. She **finds** (find) a different job.
- A: What **do you do** (you/do) next summer?
B: I **visit** (visit) South America, but I might not have enough money.

C Look at the pictures. They show what John did last week on holiday.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of go and a verb from the box.

dance
shop
sail
swim
ski
cycle



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday

- On Monday **he went shopping**.
- On Tuesday **he sailed**.
- On Wednesday **he danced**.
- On Thursday **he swam**.
- On Friday **he skied**.
- On Saturday **he cycled**.

28 To + infinitive (I want to go) or infinitive (I can go)

1 Look at this example:

to + INFINITIVE

I want to buy some stamps.

We use **to do, to buy, to start** etc. (to + infinitive) after these verbs:

want	decide	} + to + INFINITIVE
agree	promise	
forget	offer	
hope	plan	
arrange	try	

She agreed to lend him some money.

He forgot to book the tickets.

I'm hoping to get a new bike soon.

I've arranged to play tennis tonight.

They've decided to start a new company.

You promised to help me.

She offered to do the washing-up.

We're planning to go away this weekend.

He's trying to learn French.

- 2 We can also say **want + someone + to**:
His parents **want him to go to university**.
Do you **want me to help you**?

3 Now look at this example:

INFINITIVE

He can speak Spanish.

Can is a modal verb. We use *do*, *speak*, *see* etc. (infinitives) after a modal verb. Some of the most common modal verbs are:

will ('ll) should may } + INFINITIVE
might can could must }

I'll see you soon.

She won't agree.

Where should I sit?

We may go by train.

It may not cost much.

Cần I park here?

I couldn't hear her.

We must pay now.

- 4 We can use **make** + someone + infinitive, to mean 'cause' or 'force':
The film made me cry.
 (= It caused me to cry.)
They made us leave.
 (= They forced us to leave.)
- 5 We can use **let** + someone + infinitive, to mean 'allow':
She let me stay. (= She allowed me to stay.)

Practice

- A** Put the verbs in brackets () into these sentences. Use an infinitive (*phone*) or *to* + infinitive (*to phone*).

- 0 You can't smoke (smoke) here. Smoking is not allowed in this building.
- 1 I'm sorry I forgot _____ (phone) you yesterday. I was very busy.
- 2 Don't worry. The exam may not _____ (be) very difficult.
- 3 My boss makes me _____ (work) very hard.
- 4 It's not a very good film. You won't _____ (enjoy) it.
- 5 She didn't want _____ (wait) any longer, so she left.
- 6 When are you planning _____ (eat) tonight?
- 7 She couldn't _____ (reply) because she didn't know what to say.
- 8 This kind of music makes me _____ (feel) good.
- 9 Our boss sometimes lets us _____ (leave) early.
- 10 I'm afraid I've forgotten _____ (bring) the map.
- 11 They might not _____ (receive) the letter until next week.

B Complete each sentence so that it has the same meaning as the sentence in brackets.

- 0 (I don't think it's a good idea to argue with him.)
I don't think you should argue with him.
- 1 (I won't be able to come to the meeting on Friday.)
I can't _____
- 2 (I'm meeting some friends tonight.)
I've arranged _____
- 3 (Listen to what I'm telling you.)
I want you _____
- 4 (It's important that you lock the door when you go out.)
Don't forget _____
- 5 (Perhaps we'll go out for a meal this evening.)
We may _____
- 6 (Allow me to pay for the meal.)
Let _____
- 7 (I'd like to do a course in Art History.)
I want _____
- 8 (He said, 'I'll pay the bill'.)
He offered _____
- 9 (Should I sit in this chair?)
Do you want me _____?
- 10 (His stories were very funny, and I laughed a lot.)
His funny stories made _____
- 11 (Perhaps he'll phone you tomorrow.)
He might _____
- 12 (It's possible that Tom won't be angry with you.)
Tom might not _____
- 13 (Jane allowed me to drive her new car.)
Jane let _____

C Complete the conversation, using the verbs in brackets with or without *to*.

- Complete the conversation, using the correct form of the verb in brackets.
- Charles: I want ¹ to do (do) something interesting this weekend. Can we ² _____ (do) something together?
- Diana: Well, I've arranged ³ _____ (go) on a trip to the coast with some friends. Do you want ⁴ _____ (come) with us?
- Charles: Yes, that sounds good. When are you planning ⁵ _____ (leave)?
- Diana: Well, we've decided ⁶ _____ (start) early in the morning tomorrow, and I've promised ⁷ _____ (take) the others in my car. We're hoping ⁸ _____ (reach) the coast by lunchtime. So, you must ⁹ _____ (meet) me here at 6.30 a.m.
- Charles: Okay, good. I won't ¹⁰ _____ (be) late.

32 Direct and indirect objects (She gave him a book)

1 Look at this example:



- (i) She gave her brother the newspaper.
(ii) She gave the newspaper to her brother.
In both sentences a newspaper is the thing which is given, and her brother is the person who receives it.

2 Here are other sentences like (i) She gave her brother the newspaper:

	+ PERSON (indirect object)	+ THING (direct object)
She gave	her brother	a shirt.
He sent	me	a letter.
I showed	him	my passport.
Jane lent	Frank	some money.
I'll offer	her	a job.
I'll cook	them	a meal.
I fetched	her	a plate.
I'll get	you	a magazine.
I'll buy	you	a coffee.

3 Here are some other sentences like (ii) She gave the newspaper to her brother:

	+ THING (direct object)	+ PERSON (to + object)
She gave	a shirt	to her brother.
I sent	postcards	to my friends.
I showed	my card	to the clerk.
She lent	some money	to her friend.
He offered	the chocolates	to the others.

Note that we use to + object after these verbs which express the idea of giving or showing something to somebody:

give, send, show, lend, offer

But we use for + object after verbs which express the idea of doing something for another person:

cook, fetch, buy, get (= 'fetch' or 'buy')

	+ THING (direct object)	+ PERSON (for + object)
We cooked	a meal	for everybody.
He fetched	the newspaper	for his father.
I'll get	your book	for you.
She bought	some toys	for them.

Practice

A Put these words into the right order to make sentences. Do not add any words.

0 (He - lent - his car - Mark)

He lent Mark his car.

1 (a cigarette - Jim - She offered)

2 (Mary - his holiday photographs - He showed)

3 (them - an invitation - Have you sent - ?)

4 (a birthday present - Did you buy - her - ?)

5 (I - some of my tapes - a friend - gave)

6 (When you go to the post office, - some stamps - me - could you get - ?)

B Now write the sentences from Exercise A again, but using to or for.

0 He lent his car to Mark.

1 She offered

2 He showed

3 Have you sent

4 Did you buy

5 I gave

6 When you go to the post office, could you get

C Change these sentences. In each case use the other possible structure.

0 He offered his seat to an old lady.

He offered an old lady his seat.

1 I have sent Jane a birthday card.

2 I don't want to lend my bike to Bruce.

3 I gave your message to Joan.

4 Could you fetch me a knife and fork?

D Tim and Lucy went to a restaurant last night for a meal. Make sentences about what happened while they were there. Write two sentences. Use the words in brackets ().

0 (The waiter / give / the menu.)

(her) The waiter gave her the menu.

(to Lucy) The waiter gave the menu to Lucy.

1 (The waiter / fetch / some wine.)

(them)

(for them)

2 (The waiter / show / the bottle.)

(him)

(to Tim)

3 (The chef / cook / a special meal.)

(them)

(for them)

4 (The waiter / give / the bill.)

(Tim)

(to Tim)

5 (Lucy / lend / some money, because he didn't have enough to pay the bill.)

(Tim)

(to Tim)