

REVISION EXERCISES



VERB TO BE



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

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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)



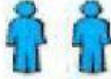



	Statement	Statement	Question	Spelling guide for forming gerund (present participle):
SINGULAR	Positive	Negative		
	I am walking. I'm walking.	I am not walking. I'm not walking.	Am I walking ?	go - going
	You are walking. You're walking.	You are not walking. You aren't walking.	Are you walking ?	do - 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
PLURAL	We are walking. We're walking.	We are not walking. We aren't walking.	Are we walking ?	slip - slipping
	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'

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

If word ends in -s, simply add '

Example: *Marcos' house is beautiful*

3

Use the saxon genitive to indicate possession.

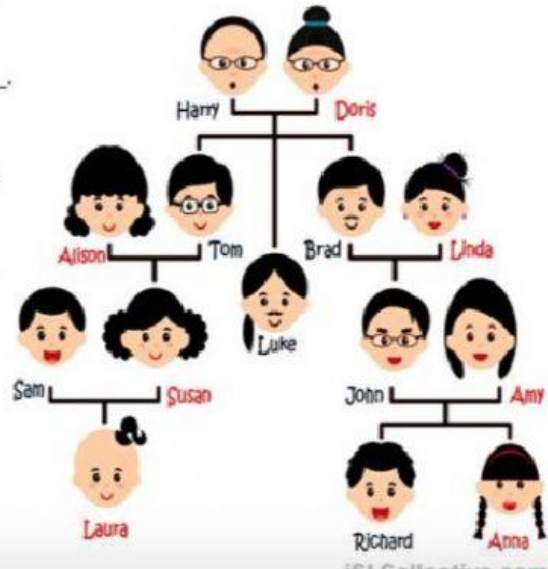
1. This is _____ book. (*Peter*)
2. Let's go to the _____. (*Smiths*)
3. The _____ room is upstairs. (*children*)
4. _____ sister is twelve years old. (*John*)
5. _____ and _____ school is old. (*Susan - Steve*)
6. _____ shoes are on the second floor. (*men*)
7. My _____ car was not expensive. (*parents*)
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

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



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 | ..... |