



# Reinforcement Activities for 2º ESO

3<sup>rd</sup> Term

Course: 3º ESO

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Deadline for: - Activities \_\_\_\_\_

- Exam: \_\_\_\_\_

## Will or be going to

Compare will and be going to:

<p>We use <b>will</b> with an infinitive (do, go, be, arrive etc.):</p> <p>Join <b>will</b> <b>arrive</b> tomorrow.</p> <p>I/you/he (etc.) <b>will/'ll</b> go.</p> <p>I/you/he (etc.) <b>will not/won't</b> go.</p> <p><b>Will</b> I/you/he (etc.) go?</p>	<p>We use <b>be going to</b> with to + infinitive (to do, to be, to rain etc.):</p> <p>It's <b>going</b> <b>to rain</b> soon.</p> <p>My friends <b>are going to come</b> tonight.</p> <p>It <b>isn't going to rain</b> today.</p> <p>What <b>are you going to do</b> on Sunday?</p>
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<p>We use <b>will</b> for actions that we decide to do now, at the moment of speaking:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past <span style="margin-left: 100px;">(now)</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">speaking</p> <p>I like this coat. I think I'll buy it.</p> <p>A: What would you like to eat? B: I'll have a pizza, please.</p> <p>We can use <b>will</b> for offers and promises: I'll carry your case for you. (offer) I won't forget your birthday again. (promise)</p>	<p>We use <b>be going to</b> for actions that we have decided to do BEFORE we speak:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">past <span style="margin-left: 100px;">(now)</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">decision <span style="margin-left: 100px;">speaking</span></p> <p>I'm going to clean my room this afternoon. (I decided to clean it this morning.)</p> <p>We can ask questions about people's plans: Which train are you going to catch? (= Which train have you decided to catch?)</p>
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<p>We use <b>will</b> to talk about things that we think or believe will happen in the future: I'm sure you'll enjoy the film. I'm sure it won't rain tomorrow. It'll be another beautiful, sunny day.</p>	<p>We use <b>be going to</b> 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.</p>
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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  
-est- land  
jump knock



- 0 He's going to eat \_\_\_\_\_ his meal.
- 1 The plane \_\_\_\_\_ a picture.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ into the water.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ on the door.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ the ball.



### B Make sentences with 'I' and the words in brackets ( ).

- 0 Sit down. (I / make / you a cup of coffee.) I'll make you a cup of coffee.
- 1 A: It's time for me to go home.  
B: (I / give / you a lift.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (I / phone / you tonight, I promise.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 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.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 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 ( ).

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

### D Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets and 'I' or a form of be going to.

- 0 A: It's rather hot in here, isn't it?  
B: Yes, you're right. I'll open \_\_\_\_\_ (I/open) a window.
- 1 A: Are you going to watch TV tonight?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/watch) my favourite programme at 9 o'clock.
- 2 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.
- 3 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.
- 4 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.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (I/phone) Tom at 6 o'clock. I promised to phone him this evening.
- 6 A: Are you going to have a holiday in the summer?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/travel) around Europe with a friend.

## Conditionals (If I am ...)

1 Look at this:

<b>IF + PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE</b>
<i>If I eat too much, I feel bad.</i>

(= 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:

<b>PRESENT SIMPLE + IF + PRESENT SIMPLE</b>
<i>I feel bad if I eat too much.</i>

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

3 Now look at this:

<b>IF + PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL/WON'T</b>
<i>If I'm late, she'll be angry.</i>

(= 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:

<b>future possibility + result</b>
<i>If we don't hurry, we won't finish.</i>

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.

- Doctors treat people who are ill.  
*If you're a doctor, you treat people who are ill.*
- Vegetarians don't eat meat.  
*If you're a vegetarian, \_\_\_\_\_*
- People who live in a hot country don't like cold weather.  
*If you live \_\_\_\_\_*
- Teachers have to work very hard.  
*If you're a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_*
- People who do a lot of exercise stay fit and healthy.  
*If you \_\_\_\_\_*
- Mechanics understand engines.  
*If you're a \_\_\_\_\_*
- 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 ( ).

- If it rains (it/rain), we won't go (we/not/go) out.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ (the weather/be) nice tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ (we/drive) to the coast.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ (she/post) the letter now, \_\_\_\_\_ (they/receive) it tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (the boss/be) angry if \_\_\_\_\_ (John/arrive) at work late again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to their party if \_\_\_\_\_ (I/have) enough time.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ (she/not/pass) this exam, \_\_\_\_\_ (she/not/get) the job that she wants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/learn) a lot if \_\_\_\_\_ (you/take) this course.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ (I/get) a ticket, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to the concert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (I/buy) that camera if \_\_\_\_\_ (it/not/cost) too much.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ (you/run) very fast, \_\_\_\_\_ (you/catch) the bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to the doctor's if \_\_\_\_\_ (I/not/feel) better tomorrow.
- 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.

- 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.
- A: I'd like a newspaper.  
B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/buy) one for you if \_\_\_\_\_ (I/go) to the shop later.
- A: Has John phoned yet?  
B: No, and if \_\_\_\_\_ (he/not/phone) this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/phone) him this evening.
- A: Is Fiona there, please?  
B: No, but if \_\_\_\_\_ (you/want) to leave a message, \_\_\_\_\_ (I/give) it to her.
- A: Is Tim going to pass his exam?  
B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ (he/fail) if \_\_\_\_\_ (he/not/work) harder.
- 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.*

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.)*

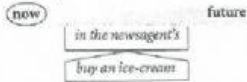
3 We use **when** + Present Perfect (e.g. I have done) to talk about an action that must, or will, happen before the next action can happen:  
*When I've found a job, I'll look for a place to live. (= First I will find a job; then I will look for a place to live.)*



*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.)*

1 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 before 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 before you go out.
- As soon as 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 before you go to the restaurant. It's often full.

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 it?
- 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 are (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 will 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 (read) 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            excited before her birthday.
  - A: Helen's ill.  
B: Oh dear. I hope she will            better soon.
  - We have to            some homework every evening.
  - I think I've            a terrible mistake.
  - They            the shopping and then they went home.
  - I was late because I            lost on my way there.
  - It always            very hot here during the summer.
  - Could I            a quick phone call, please?
  - Please don't            so much noise.
  - It was a lovely surprise and it            me very happy.
  - Her parents are            old. They are sixty or seventy.
  - How old were you when you            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 <sup>0</sup> had a shower. Then she <sup>1</sup>            breakfast. For breakfast she <sup>2</sup>            cornflakes and toast. While she was walking to work, it rained and she <sup>3</sup>            wet. She <sup>4</sup>            angry about this. In the morning she <sup>5</sup>            a lot of work. She <sup>6</sup>            lunch at about 1 o'clock. She <sup>7</sup>            sandwiches for lunch. When she had <sup>8</sup>            all her work in the afternoon, she went home. On the way home she <sup>9</sup>            some shopping. She <sup>10</sup>            a pizza for dinner. She <sup>11</sup>            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            bored in the middle of it.
- A: Could you            some shopping for me?  
B: Yes, what do you want me to buy?
- A: Were you pleased by the news?  
B: No, it            me very unhappy.
- A: Was it a warm day?  
B: Yes, but it            rather cold in the evening.
- A: Are you hungry at the moment?  
B: No, I            a big meal a couple of hours ago.
- A: Did he pass the test?  
B: No, he            a lot of mistakes.
- A: Are you ready to go out?  
B: No, I'm not. I want to            a wash first.
- A: Could you repair this for me?  
B: Yes, but I can't            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 } -ing FORM

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/run) at midnight.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/mind/listen) to his problems.
- He's not very good at playing chess, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (keep/lose).
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy/go) to other countries and she \_\_\_\_\_ (like/meet) new people.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (keep/make) the same stupid mistakes!
- They usually \_\_\_\_\_ (finish/eat) at about 8.30 in the evening.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/enjoy/drive), but she \_\_\_\_\_ (love/cycle).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/like/read) detective novels?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/mind/change) the time of our appointment.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ (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) here. I have lived here for many years and I think it's a nice town.
- Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a journalist when she leaves university. She wants to work on a newspaper or a magazine.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) so early every morning, but I have to do it.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) for dinner in an Italian restaurant tonight.
- Clare \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a job in the United States. She wants to work in Boston or in New York.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television all the time; I think it's a waste of time.
- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the beach when she's on holiday. She doesn't like swimming or going on trips.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) something important with you this afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/come) to a party at my house next Saturday?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing this weekend — I'm very tired.
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to parties; she always enjoys them.
- Bruce \_\_\_\_\_ (cook), so he often eats in restaurants.
- A: Susan is working as a secretary in an office in the centre of London.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in an office?  
A: No, she hates it. She \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a different job.
- A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) next summer?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_
- On Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_
- On Thursday \_\_\_\_\_
- On Friday \_\_\_\_\_
- On Saturday \_\_\_\_\_



### 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.

- (He - lent - his car - Mark)  
 He lent Mark his car.
- (a cigarette - Jim - She offered)
- (Mary - his holiday photographs - He showed)
- (them - an invitation - Have you sent - ?)
- (a birthday present - Did you buy - her - ?)
- (I - some of my tapes - a friend - gave)
- (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.

- He lent his car to Mark.
- She offered \_\_\_\_\_
- He showed \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you sent \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_
- I gave \_\_\_\_\_
- When you go to the post office, could you get \_\_\_\_\_

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

- He offered his seat to an old lady.  
 He offered an old lady his seat.
- I have sent Jane a birthday card.
- I don't want to lend my bike to Bruce.
- I gave your message to Joan.
- 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 ( ).

- (The waiter / give / the menu.)  
 (her) The waiter gave her the menu.  
 (to Lucy) The waiter gave the menu to Lucy.
- (The waiter / fetch / some wine.)  
 (them) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (for them) \_\_\_\_\_
- (The waiter / show / the bottle.)  
 (him) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (to Tim) \_\_\_\_\_
- (The chef / cook / a special meal.)  
 (them) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (for them) \_\_\_\_\_
- (The waiter / give / the bill.)  
 (Tim) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (to Tim) \_\_\_\_\_
- (Lucy / lend / some money, because he didn't have enough to pay the bill.)  
 (Tim) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (to Tim) \_\_\_\_\_