PET Chapter 25 (part 2)

Chapter 25 presents two main (grammar) topics: reported questions and verbs with 2 objects. This document will focus on verbs with two objects. It also includes the Exam Folder, which offers reading practice.

Verbs with 2 objects. You know the basic sentence structure in English: *subject + verb + object*. Well, there are some verbs which have two objects: an indirect object (that answers the question "to or for whom?") and a direct object (that answers the question "what?" or "who?"). Some of these verbs are: **bring, buy, cook, find, get, give, lend, make, offer, pass, promise, read, sell, send, show, tell,** and **write**.

After these verbs, there are two possible structures:

‣ I sent my friends a picture. ‣ I sent a picture to my friends.

If the indirect object is a pronoun (me, you, him, her, etc.), we normally use it next to the verb.

‣ I sent them a picture.

When we use the indirect object next to the verb, we do not use **to** or **for**.

- *I sent **to Alex** a postcard.* ✖
- *I sent **Alex** a postcard.* ✔

We use **to** or **for** in: verb + direct object + **to/for** + indirect object.

- *I sent a postcard **to** Alex.*
- *She bought a present **for** her friend.*

Some verbs are used with **to**, and some other verbs are used with **for** before the indirect object.

To + indirect object. Some common verbs that are used with **to** + indirect object are **give, lend, offer, pass, promise, read, sell, send, show, tell,** and **write**.

- *You should give an apology **to** Tom.*
- *She showed the letter **to** all her friends.*

For + indirect object. Some common verbs that are used with **for** + indirect object are **bring, buy, cook, find, get,** and **make**.

- *Can you bring some food **for** the dog?*
- *I'll cook a nice dinner **for** you.*

Now, let's practice...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Rewrite each of these sentences without *to*, so that it means the same as the one before.

a The passengers gave their tickets to the driver when they got on the bus.
The passengers gave *the driver their tickets when they got on the bus.*

b I sent a postcard to my parents from London.
I sent .....

c Will you send the bill to my boss?
Will you send .....

d He wrote a long letter to me when he arrived in India.
He wrote .....

e On my birthday, the children brought my breakfast to me in bed.
On my birthday, the children brought .....

f Can you bring some more bread to us, please?
Can you bring .....

2 Rewrite these sentences, adding *to*.

a Take the headteacher this note, please.
Take .....

b Show the immigration officer your passport.
Show .....

c We took our classmate some fruit when he was ill.
We took .....

The following short exercise is to review collocations related to shopping.

Corpus spot Shopping

Choose the correct words in these PET students' sentences.

a We're going to *do / make* some shopping in the town centre.
b It's a big city with many *shoppings / malls* and cinemas.
c I don't often buy clothes at that shop because of the *expensive / high* prices.
d In the city you can *do / go* shopping if you get bored.
e I was in the *shop / shopping* buying shoes when I saw him.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exam folder 25

Reading Part 3

In this part of the exam, you read a text and decide if ten sentences are correct or incorrect.

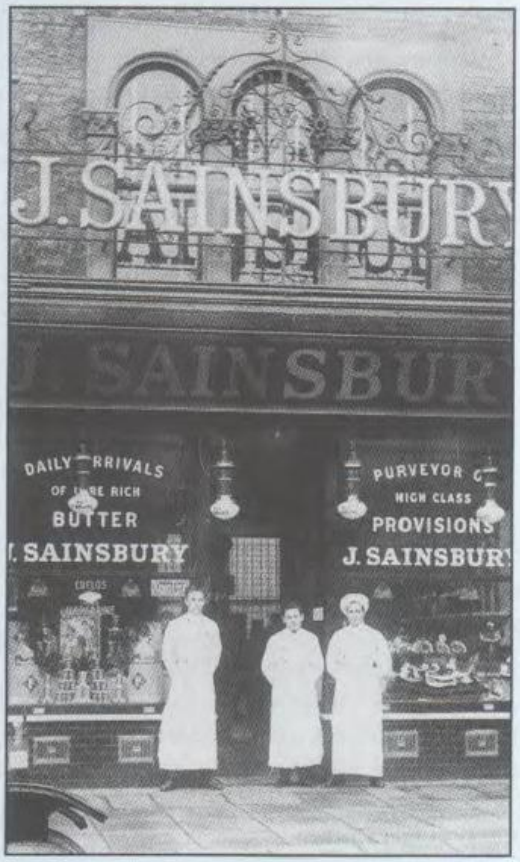
CHECK!

Read these sentences about Reading Part 3.
If a sentence is correct, write A. If it is incorrect, write B.

a The instructions tell you what the text is about.
b The sentences are in the same order as the information in the text.
c You need to understand every word in the text to answer the questions.

Look at the sentences below about a supermarket called Sainsbury's.
Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, write **A**.
If it is incorrect, write **B**.

1 When the first Sainsbury's shop opened, it sold meat as well as milk, butter and eggs.
2 Shoppers paid more at Sainsbury's shop because of the quality of the food.
3 Sainsbury's second shop was in central London.
4 In the nineteenth century, some Sainsbury's shops were open until 2 am.
5 After 1900, some of the food sold came from other countries.
6 In 1900, people spent more of their income on food than they do now.
7 In the 1920s, Sainsbury's gave shoppers more choice than other shops.
8 It was possible to have your food delivered by Sainsbury's in the 1970s.
9 English people enjoyed self-service shopping when it was first introduced.
10 It took more than 30 years for every Sainsbury's shop to become self-service.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

SAINSBURY'S SUPERMARKETS

One of the most successful supermarkets in Britain is Sainsbury's. The first shop was opened nearly 150 years ago. In 1869, John James Sainsbury and his wife, Mary Ann, opened a small shop selling fresh milk, butter and eggs in Drury Lane, London. Other products like meat and vegetables weren't introduced until later. The shop became well known because, in spite of the food being of higher quality than at other shops, the prices were not higher. The business was so successful that by 1882, John James Sainsbury had opened three more shops in London, followed by a shop just outside London in Croydon.

Working conditions in nineteenth-century shops would seem hard to us but Sainsbury's workers were well looked after. In return, they had to work long hours. In fact, Saturday evening was often the busiest time. After closing, the shop had to be cleaned and tidied and it could be after 2 am before the workers were able to leave.

By 1900, Sainsbury's was importing food from abroad. People have always complained about how much they have to pay for their food, but it is worth noticing that food is much cheaper now, compared to average wages, than it was in 1900.

By the 1920s, the design of many of the shops had changed and a typical Sainsbury's shop had six departments offering a much wider range of products than other food shops. Each shop offered home delivery throughout the surrounding area, an important service in the days before most people had cars. This service came to an end during the 1960s as people had their own transport but has come into fashion again with the twenty-first century since people started ordering their food on the internet and having it delivered.

By 1939, there were 244 shops around the country and everything sold was stored in London before being delivered to each shop around the country. This system didn't change until the 1960s.

The first self-service shop opened in June 1950 in Croydon. The long counters, long queues and chairs for customers were replaced with checkouts. It was expected that people would miss what they were used to but there was no need to worry because people welcomed the change. However, it was nearly thirty years before all Sainsbury's traditional shops had been replaced with modern supermarkets.

In 1974, Sainsbury's first out-of-town supermarket opened on the edge of Cambridge and today most towns in Britain have a Sainsbury's nearby, some having one just outside the town and one in the town centre.

LIVEWORKSHEETS