

Grammar Bank 2-3

Present Simple

13 ★ Write the 3rd person singular.

1 I stay – he/she stays

2 I write – he/she

3 I watch – he/she

4 I relax – he/she

5 I run – he/she

6 I touch – he/she

7 I do – he/she

8 I guess – he/she

9 I try – he/she

10 I wash – he/she

14 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

mail about news more

Hi Laura,

My name 1) (be) Sue. I am 11 years old and I 2) (live) in York, UK. I 3) (have got)

one brother. My brother is very good at sport. He 4) (play) in the school basketball team. They

5) (practise) every afternoon. I 6) (not/like) sport. I 7) (draw) well and I also

8) (play) the guitar. I really 9) (enjoy) it but I 10) (not/be) very good at it.

What about you? 11) (you/have got) any brothers or sisters? What 12) (you/do)

in your free time?

Write back and tell me.

Sue

15 ★ Fill in the gaps with

at

on

in

1 My best friend starts dancing lessons June.

2 My birthday is 2nd August.

3 Ann does her homework the afternoon.

4 We play tennis 8 o'clock Saturdays.

5 Aleksandra surfs the Net night.

6 She meets her friends Fridays.

7 We go on holiday the summer.

8 We have lunch noon.

Prepositions of time (at, on, in)

AT	the time: at 7 o'clock
	holidays: at Christmas, at Easter, at the weekend
	in the expressions: at noon/night/midnight/ the moment
ON	days: on Monday, on New Year's Day
	dates: on 6th May
	part of a particular day: on Friday night
IN	months: in September
	seasons: in the winter/spring/summer/autumn
	in the expressions: in the morning/afternoon/ evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/ few days/month/year

16 ★ Put the *adverbs of frequency* in the correct place.

- 1 Sophie walks to school. (**never**)

Sophie **never** walks to school.

- 2 Milica is late for class. (**always**)

- 3 I play tennis. (**often**)

- 4 My sister goes to the gym. (**sometimes**)

- 5 They go to the cinema on Saturdays. (**usually**)

Adverbs of frequency

- Adverbs of frequency can be used with the present simple to show how often something happens. *She usually listens to music in the evenings.* (How often? Usually.)
Some of these are: **always** (100%), **usually** (75%), **often** (50%), **sometimes** (25%), **never** (0%)
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after the verb to be. *He sometimes watches TV in the evening. She is always late.*

17 ★ Fill in the correct question word.

where

which

who

how

when

whose

what

- Where** is Ana? She's at school.
- is her favourite colour: red or blue? Blue.
- 's she? She's my cousin, Jane.
- old is your dad? 39.
- is his birthday? 20th July.
- do you go to school? By bus.
- is he from? New York, USA.
- is this car? John's.
- 's your name? Marija.
- 's my bag? On the desk.

Question words

Whose is this ball? Marko's. (possession)
Who is he? He's my best friend. (people)
What is his surname? Harris. (specific information)
How old is he? 12. (age)
Where does he come from? New York. (place)
When is his birthday? 2nd August. (time)
Which school does he go to: Aston or Briggs?
Aston. (choice between two alternatives)
BUT What is your favourite colour? Red.
How does he go to school? By bus. (manner)

18 ★ Fill in.

must

mustn't/can't

- We wear boots at the pool.
- We take our towels.
- We wash our feet.
- We run near the pool.

must/mustn't – can't

- We use **must** to express obligation or duty. *We must do our homework now.* (It's our duty. We say so.)
- We use **mustn't/can't** to express prohibition. *You mustn't/can't enter this room.* (It's not allowed)

WELL DONE!