

## B. GRAMMAR

**Exercise 1:** Read the information. Then change the underlined words to the negative form. Use contractions (e.g. *don't*, *aren't*) where possible.

To make a sentence negative, we use auxiliary verb+ not+ main verb.

Positive sentence:

*I see my cousin very often because she **lives** in the same town.*

Negative sentence:

*I **don't see** my cousin very often because she **doesn't live** in the same town.*

1. I can remember people's names because I've got a good memory.

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2. My uncle looks old because he's got grey hair.

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3. My grandmother gives us lots of presents because she's a rich person.

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4. We have a lot of family get-togethers\*, so I know my cousins very well.

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5. You can buy toys for your nieces and nephews because they're little children.

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**Exercise 2:** Complete the questions in the conversations.

1. A : How \_\_\_\_\_ do you see your cousins?

B: Not very often. I only see them about once a year.

2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ wear a lot of make-up?

B: My boss? Yes, she wears a lot of make-up.

3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your nephews and nieces?

B: My nephew is eight years old and my nieces are five and two years old.

4. A : \_\_\_\_\_ your colleagues lazy or hard-working?

B: They're quite lazy.

5. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ got?

B: I've got six cousins.

6. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ your brother's hair?

B: It's dark brown.

7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin's wedding?

B: No, I can't. I was only three years old at the time, so I can't remember it at all.

8. A: \_\_\_\_\_ usually celebrate your birthday?

B: I usually have a party with my relatives and close friends.

**Exercise 3: Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the first sentence. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.**

1. Whenever it's my aunt's birthday, she organizes a family get-together.

- My aunt **always** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
- My aunt **occasionally** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
- My aunt **rarely** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.

2. When it's my aunt's birthday, she **usually** organizes a family get-together.

- My aunt **almost never** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
- My aunt **always** organizes a family get-together for her birthday.
- My aunt organizes a family get-together **most years** for her birthday.

3. My aunt **often** organizes family get-togethers.

- My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
- My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.
- My aunt organizes **a lot of** family get-togethers.

4. My aunt organizes family get-togethers **from time to time**.

- My aunt **almost** never organizes family get-togethers.
- My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
- My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.

5. My aunt organizes a family get-together **three times a year**.

- My aunt organizes a family get-together **every four months**.
- My aunt organizes a family get-together **every month**.
- My aunt organizes a family get-together **every three months**.

6. My aunt organizes a family get-together **every other month**.
  - My aunt organizes a family get-together **every four months**.
  - My aunt organizes a family get-together **six times a year**.
  - My aunt organizes a family get-together **twice a year**.
7. My aunt **doesn't often** organize family get-togethers.
  - My aunt organizes **a lot of** family get-togethers.
  - My aunt organizes family get-togethers **from time to time**.
  - My aunt **rarely** organizes family get-togethers.
8. My aunt **hardly ever** organizes family get-togethers.
  - My aunt **almost never** organizes family get-togethers.
  - My aunt **always** organizes family get-togethers.
  - My aunt **occasionally** organizes family get-togethers.

**Exercise 4:** Read the information below. Then complete the sentences in the present simple passive.

To make a present simple passive sentence, you take the object of the verb in the *active* sentence (e.g. *the tea*) + *am/is/are* + past participle (e.g. *grown*).

**Example:**

*Workers grow the tea for three years.*

This sentence is *active*.

*The tea is grown for three years.*

This sentence is *passive*.

1. Workers pick the tea by hand.

The tea \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.

2. Workers keep the good oranges.

The good oranges \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Workers ship the coffee in fridges.

The coffee \_\_\_\_\_ in fridges.

4. Workers pack the apples into lorries.

The apples \_\_\_\_\_ into lorries.

5. The lorries deliver the rice to the supermarket.

The rice \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.

6. Customers buy the chocolate in the supermarket.

The chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ in the supermarket.