A. Article

Fill in the article >a<, >an< or >the< where necessary. Choose >x< where no article is used.

1) I like □ blue T-shirt over there better than □ red one.
2) Their car does 150 miles □ hour.
3) Where's □ USB drive I lent you last week?
4) Do you still live in □ Bristol?
5) Is your mother working in □ old office building?
6) Carol's father works as □ electrician.
7) The tomatoes are 99 pence □ kilo.
8) What do you usually have for □ breakfast?
9) Ben has □ terrible headache.
10) After this tour you have □ whole afternoon free to explore the city

Fill in the words in brackets as adjective or adverb like in the example.

Example: Peter works □ (slow).

Answer: Peter works slowly.

1) He □ reads a book. (quick)
2) Mandy is a □ girl. (pretty)
3) The class is □ loud today. (terrible)
4) Max is a □ singer. (good)
5) You can □ open this tin. (easy)
6) It's a □ day today. (terrible)
7) She sings the song □. (good)
8) He is a □ driver. (careful)
9) He drives the car □. (careful)
10) The dog barks □. (loud)

C. Relative Pronouns

Put in the relative who, which or whose where necessary. Type an x if the relative pronoun can be left out.

Example: Peter is the boy □ rides the blue bike.

Answer: Peter is the boy who rides the blue bike.

1) This is the boy □ had an accident.
2) Yesterday I saw a car [ ] was really old.
3) Mandy is the girl [ ] I met on Friday.
4) I haven't seen Frank, [ ] brother is five, for a long time now.
5) The robber stole the car [ ] the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
6) This is the man [ ] house is on fire.
7) Can I talk to the girl [ ] is sitting on the bench?
8) The book [ ] you gave me is great.
9) She likes hamburgers [ ] are hot.
10) Bill Clinton, [ ] was President of the USA, has only one daughter

D. Something, someone somewhere, etc.

Put in something, someone, somewhere or anything, anyone, anywhere into the gaps.

Example: I need ________ to drink.

Answer: I need something to drink.

1) I've got [ ] in my eye.
2) There is [ ] at the door.
3) We haven't heard [ ] about Peter. Is he ill?
4) Do you live [ ] near Mandy?
5) [ ] wants to see you.
6) Has [ ] seen my bag?
7) My teacher asked me [ ].
8) Can I have [ ] to drink?
9) Don't worry. [ ] can tell you where the post-office in this town is.
10) I don't know [ ] about it.

E. Preposition

Write the correct prepositions into the gaps.

Example: Look! The people are getting ___ the train.

Answer: Look! The people are getting on the train.

1) She was born [ ] 2004.
2) They are waiting [ ] the bus.
3) Don't forget to bring some flowers for you.
4) I haven't smoked for ages.
5) You can look up the word in a dictionary.
6) She is allergic to insect stings.
7) I'm looking for my keys. Have you found them?
8) The song was written by Madonna.
9) He likes to travel to Spain in summer.
10) The police car chased the robbers down the streets.

F. Phrasal verbs in English

Use the following verbs (believe, fill, get, look, put, switch, take, throw, turn, try) and the prepositions (away, down, for, in, off, on, out) and form meaningful sentences.

Example: My parents are out. So I have to look after my baby-brother.

Answer: My parents are out. So I have to look after my baby-brother.

1) Quick! Get the bus. It's ready to leave.
2) I don't know where my book is. I have to look for it.
3) It's dark inside. Can you turn on the light, please?
4) Take the form, please.
5) I need some new clothes. Why don't you try these jeans?
6) It's warm inside. Take off your coat.
7) This pencil is really old. You can throw it away.
8) It's so loud here. Can you turn the radio down a little.
9) The firemen were able to turn off the fire in Church Street.
10) Does your little brother believe in ghosts?