ARTICLES

Exercises

A. Insert a or an  Indefinite article

1. This is .......... orange.
2. That is ......... book.
3. This is ........ hospital.
4. That is ........ egg.
5. He is eating ........ apple.
6. This is ........ umbrella.
7. That is ......... university.
8. I'll be away for .......... hour.
9. What ........ nice day!
10. ........ horse is ........ animal.

B. Insert definite or indefinite articles, the, an, a, where necessary:

2. English like ........ tea.
3. .......... exercise he is writing is very easy.
4. .......... exercise is good for our health.
5. He lives in .......... Japan.
6. Is ........ Chinese easy?
7. ....... Chinese language is difficult.
8. Mr. Brown is .......... teacher.
9. They took him to ....... hospital in ........ ambulance
10. ....... good student work hard.
11. ........, students must work hard.
12. He is having.......... lunch.

C. Supply the definite article the, where necessary:

1. I'll study .......... history of Crete next year.
2. .......... History is an interesting subject.
3. .......... water in your glass is hot.
4. He always drinks .......... cold water.
5. She lives on .......... bridge street.
6. .......... Mississippi river is ........ longest river in ....... world.
7. A lot of ships cross .......... Pacific Ocean.
8. We drink .......... tea out of .......... cups.
9. .......... tea in this cup is too cold.
10. For me breakfast is .......... best meal of ....... day.
D. Put a, an, the, where necessary

1. Napoleon ....... great was born in Corsica.
2...........best coffee comes from ....... Mocha ......... town in ......... Arabia.
3........... Alps are ......... longest mountain in Europe.
4........... Aegean sea is usually rough.
5. He fell and was taken to ....... hospital.
6. We must help ....... poor.
7. This is made in ......... United Kingdom.
8........... Americans like whisky but ............ Germans prefer beer.
9........... silver is one of the heaviest metals.

NOUNS

A. Put the sentences into the possessive case, using apostrophes

1. The book of the girl.
2. The bike of Jim.
3. The shoes of the women.
4. The husband of Mrs. West.
5. The toys of the children.
6. The room of Helen.
7. The leg of the dog.
8. The eyes of the cats.
10. The father of Jean.
11. The brother of Helen.
12. The books of the boys.

B. Put the apostrophe In the correct place

1. The childs shoes are under the desk.
2. Where are the boys books?
3. Mr Wests wife is very young.
4. The girls coat is very beautifull
5. The mens ties are on the bed.
6. Helen is at her uncles.
7. They are in Mr Whites garden.
8. The womens hats are on the floor.
9. He is at the bakers.
10. Where is your sisters house?
11. How old is Jims mother?
12. Hercules labours are very interesting.
13. I like very much Seferis poems.
14. We I1 have a ten minutes break.
C. Change the sentences from singular into plural?

1. There is a mouse under the bed.
2. This is a box.
3. This is a child.
4. There is a goose in the garden.
5. He is a thief.
6. My foot is cold.
7. He has an ox.
8. There is a man there.
9. He is in the bus.
10. He has a nice watch.
11. There is a knife on the table.
12. She has a baby.
13. She is a beautiful woman.
14. This is a red dress.
15. He is a boy.
16. This is a big city.
17. This leaf is green.
18. This is a loaf of bread.
19. She is in the bookshop.
20. He wears a nice scarf.

D. Choose the correct verb form:

1. Money (are, is) not very important for me.
2. His scales (is, are) not correct.
3. My father's advice (is, are) very useful.
4. The fish in your plate (is, are) small.
5. The news (is, are) very bad.
6. Where (is, are) your glasses.
7. My furniture (is, are) very old.
8. My luggage (is, are) very heavy.
9. Information (is, are) always useful.
10. The police (is, are) looking for the thief.

E. Use much or many.

1. He drinks .......... water.
2. She has .......... friends.
3. The spend .......... money on books.
5. We don't have .......... information about his life
6. There is not .......... milk in the cup.
7. He has .......... books.
8. ....... people believe this story.
9. He carries ....... luggage.
10. Germans drink ....... beer.

F. Much or many?

1. How ....... books do you have?
2. How ....... does this desk cost?
3. How ....... milk do you drink?
4. How ....... people are there in the street?
5. How ....... money do you spend?
6. How ....... is a kilo of apples?
7. How ....... flour did you buy?
8. How ....... teachers do you know?
9. How ....... wheat is there in the bag?
10. How ....... butter do you use?

G. Translate into English:

1. Αυτά είναι θρανία.
2. Υπάρχουν µολύβια στο τραπέζι;
3. Αυτά τα κουτιά είναι γεµάτα.
4. Οι πιτάτες είναι πάνω στο τραπέζι.
5. Έχει δύο δόντια.
6. Έχουν δύο βόδια, δύο άλογα και µερικές χήνες στη φάρµα τους
7. Τα ράφια είναι γεµάτα µεµβράνες.
8. Βλέπω δύο παιδιά στο µέρο.
9. Αυτό το µπαλόνι είναι γεµάτο ποντίκια.
10. Υπάρχουν τρία κουτιά στο τραπέζι.
11. Υπάρχουν δύο µαχαίρια στο τραπέζι.
12. Αυτά τα µωρά δεν περπατούν.
13. Έχει πολλές φωτογραφίες.
14. Έχουν 4 παιδιά.
15. Έχουν πολλά πρόβατα.
16. Τρώµε ψάρια κάθε µέρα.
17. Οι γυναίκες τους είναι Αγγλίδες.
18. Τα πόδια µου είναι κρύα.

H. Put much, many, a lot (of) plenty (of)

1. I don't put ....... sugar in my tea.
2. Does your baby drink ....... milk?
   Yes she drinks .......
3. Do you eat ....... bread?
   Yes, I eat ....... of it.
4. They haven't ........... friends, but I have ........... friends
5. His children don't make ....... noise,
6. I spend ........... time on my English exercises.
7. How ........... times a year do you paint your room?
8. Do you spend ....... money on books?
    Yes I spend ...........
9. How ........... people were there at the party?
10. I don't make ........... mistakes in spelling.
11. Do you know ........... people here?
    Yes I Know ...........
12. How .......... days are there in a month?
13. He drinks .......... water during his meals.
14. How .......... time do you spend reading?
15. He puts .......... salt in his salad.
16. Do you have .......... money?
17. She uses .......... butter in the cakes.
18. They sell .......... coffee here.
19. She doesn't type .......... letters.
20. Mr. Brown smokes ........... 
21. There are .......... books on the shelves.
22. Do you buy .......... soap?
23. They sell .......... rice here.
24. Does he smoke .......... cigarettes?
    Yes he smokes.......... 
25. There are .......... of students in the classroom.

Circle all the words that rhyme with gold:
A. **Put the correct adverb:**

1. Helen is very quick.
   She runs ..........  
2. Jean is clever.
   She answers all the questions ..........  
3. His accent is clear.
   He speaks ..........  
4. Peter's work was hard.
   He worked ..........  
5. Mary has a beautiful voice.
   She sings ..........  
6. I am very slow.
   I wok ..........  
7. My father is very careful.
   He drives very ..........  
8. He is a fast driver.
   He drives very ..........  
9. They like nice clothes.
   They dress ..........  
10. The girls are very quiet.
    They stay at home ..........  
11. This chair is very comfortable.
    You can sit ..........  
12. This problem is very easy.
    You can solve it ..........  
13. The soldiers were brave.
    They fought ..........  
14. She is very good at English.
    She learns it very ..........  

B. **Adjective or Adverb?**

1. He does his exercises ........... (easy, easily)
2. She is a ........... (nice, nicely) singer.
3. Is Helen a ........... (clever, cleverly) student?
4. This bed is ........... (comfortable, comfortably).
5. He works ........... (hardly, hard).
6. She drives very ........... (good, well)
7. The cat ran ........... (quick, quickly) across the street.
8. The are a ........... (happy, happily) couple.
9. He is a very ........... (brave, bravely) man.
10. She is a very ........... (friend, friendly) person.
C. Put the adverbs in the correct place:

1. She comes late (always)
2. They walk home (usually)
3. He has been to England (never)
4. Do they go to the cinema (often)?
5. He stays at home in the evenings (sometimes)
6. He can speak French (hardly)
7. They visit the museums (frequently)
8. Jane arrives late for school (seldom)
9. People buy beef nowadays (rarely)
10. Have you been to Japan? (ever)

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<th>always</th>
<th>generally</th>
<th>normally</th>
<th>usually</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>sometimes</th>
<th>seldom</th>
<th>rarely</th>
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D. Put the adverbs in the correct order:

1. There weren't many people (last night, at the theatre)
2. Helen played the piano (at my party, last night, beautifully)
3. She spoke Italian (very well, when she was young)
4. Peter was born (on May 2nd, at 5 in the afternoon, in 1990)
5. They went (to Italy, 3 years ago, by plane)
6. We will meet (tomorrow morning, outside my office, at 6 o'clock)
7. George works (in the factory, hard, every day)
8. She arrived (in Athens, at 5 o'clock, yesterday)
9. I have breakfast (very early, in the kitchen, every morning)
10. I took her (yesterday evening, to the hospital).

E. Answer these questions:

1. What day, what year and what time were you born?
2. Where and when did you go fishing?
3. How and when will you leave for England?
4. How, where and when will you write your exercises?
5. How and where does he study French?
6. Where and when did Peter see Helen?
7. Where and how did you go last summer?
8. How and where did John play the guitar last night?
Word order

Put the following words in their correct order
1. last night, Henry, 10.30, home, came, at
2. to live, got, hasn't, money, the, enough, old, man
3. my salary, I'll, this bill, get, I, when, month, of, end, the, pay, at, this.
5. pictures, shows, often, the teacher, his class, countries, foreign, of.
6. village, child, woman, man, poor, man, rich, they gave, a, present, every, to, and, to, and, in, every.
7. meet, 1996, evening, Monday, in, 6 o'clock, they, in front of the cinema, will, at, on
8. midnight, before, He, hardly ever, bed, to goes
9. seen, ever, I, this, Howe, the, is, man, tallest
10. the violin, played, very beautifully, she, evening, at the party, yesterday.

Numbers and shapes

Anyone who works with any branch of science or technology needs to be able to talk about figures. Notice how the following are said in English.

28% twenty-eight per cent
10.3 ten point three
4/9 four ninths
4² four squared
8⁴ eight to the power of four

10 m x 12 m ten metres by twelve metres
1 1/2 one and two thirds
9/13 nine thirteenths or nine over thirteen
7³ seven cubed

32° C or F thirty-two degrees centigrade/Celsius or Fahrenheit
1,623,457 one million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven
A. Write the following out in full:

1: 11: 21:
2: 12: 22:
3: 13: 23:
4: 14: 24:
5: 15: 25:
6: 16: 26:
7: 17: 27:
8: 18: 28:
9: 19: 29:
10: 20: 30:
900: 31:
1000: 32:
2000: 33:
3000: 34:
4000: 35:
1,000,000:

B. Write the following out in full (ordinal numbers)

1st: 6th:
2nd: 7th:
3rd: 8th:
4th: 9th:
5th: 10th:
13th: 151st:
16th: 234th:
90th: 753rd:
85th: 615th:
63rd: 927th:

C. Write the following out in full:

e.g. 9:00: It is nine o'clock
1. 8:00:
2. 5:15:
3. 6:45:
4. 7:50:
5. 8:51:
6. 9:30:
7. 3:35:
8. 4:40:
9. 7.45:
10. 12.15
11. 2.00:
12. 7.18:

D. Write the following numbers out in full:

1. 28
2. 36
3. 561
4. 5.781
5. 5.060.500
6. 2.900
7. 231
8. 7.642
9. 1.963
10. 2001

E. Write the following dates out in full:

1. 5/11/1980
2. 3/5/1961
3. 25/3/1821
4. 28/10/1940
5. 11/2/1990

SOME - ANY

A. Put some or any:

1. There are.......... flowers in the garden.
2. There aren't .......... books on the floor.
3. There is .......... butter on the table.
4. There isn't .......... milk in the cup.
5. Did you buy ........... magazines?
6. Is there .......... fruit in the basket?
7. I haven't got ......... money.
8. Do you want ........ pens?
9. There is .......... beer in the bottle.
10. I didn't drink .......... water.
11. There wasn't .......... one to help me.
12. Is there .......... body in the room?
13. I have ........... thing to tell you.
14. There wasn't .......... body at school yesterday,
15. I didn't go ........... where last week.
16. There is .......... one waiting for you.
17. ........... one is coming to meet you.
18. ........... body called you up yesterday.
PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A. Replace the nouns with personal pronouns.

1. Helen is holding a pen
2. Peter is writing
3. John and Mary are talking to Jane.
4. The children are playing
5. The cats are in the garden.
6. These houses are near the sea.
7. John is playing with Helen and Peter.
8. Speak to the boys!
9. The dog is playing with Mary and me.
10. Peter is staying with Jim
11. Helen and I are swimming.
12. These trees are very high.
13. The boys are playing with the children.
14. His friends are very kind.
15. My mother is very young.
16. Their teacher is living here.
17. Our school is near the city.

Find the following words in the puzzle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bake</th>
<th>cake</th>
<th>eggs</th>
<th>sandwich</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>crack</td>
<td>icing</td>
<td>toys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
c b t o y s i c
a a r b e x c r
j k k r g l i a
r e a e g x n c
s a n a s f g k
s a n d w i c h```
A. **Fill in the missing possessive adjective**

1. Helen has got a pen in ............ hand.
2. Peter has ............ lunch at 2 p.m.
3. I do ............ homework in the evenings.
4. The little cat is drinking ............ milk
5. Birds live in ............ nests.
6. Tom and Helen are in ............ new house.
7. My father is reading ............ newspaper.
8. Drink up ............ milk.
9. The dog has got a bone in ............ mouth.
10. We are attending ............ English lesson.

B. **Choose the right possessives:**

This is (your, yours) pen and that is (her, hers)
Some friends of (mine, my) are English
This book is (my, mine) take (your, yours)
Mrs. West is (our, ours) teacher and Mrs. Brown is (your, yours)
Which is (their, theirs) car?
Helen is one of (our, ours) friends
This dress is (her, hers)
(Her, Hers) name is Diana.
Give me (your, yours) paper.

C. **Translate into English**

1. Αυτό είναι το βιβλίο μου. Ανήκει σε μένα.
2. Αυτά είναι τα σπίτια μας. Μας ανήκουν.
3. Αυτός είναι ο σκύλος του. Του ανήκει.
4. Ποιο είναι το όνομα της;
5. Ποιο είναι το όνομα του αδελφού σου;
6. Το σπίτι της αδελφής της είναι καινούργιο.
7. Ο Πέτρος είναι ένας από τους φίλους μου,
8. Αυτό το αυτοκίνητο είναι δικό μου.
9. Τα λεφτά αυτά είναι δικά του.
10. Αυτά τα θρανία είναι δικά μας.
Find the following words and names in the puzzle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>Curie</th>
<th>leader</th>
<th>prize</th>
<th>scientist</th>
<th>Stockholm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceremony</td>
<td>inventor</td>
<td>Nobel</td>
<td>Sadat</td>
<td>Seferis</td>
<td>Unicef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer (two answers may be correct)

1. ____ apology is good enough.
   1. no
   1. none
   1. nobody

2. ____ thinks it's a pity.
   2. All
   2. everyone
   2. Everybody

3. She said that ____ of the student would come.
   3. no one
   3. none
   3. nobody

4. ____ of your projects were good.
   4. None
   4. Not one
   4. No

5. Helen thought that ____ terrible had happened.
   5. something
   5. anything
   5. nothing

6. Why didn't you study ____ of these subjects?
   6. none
   6. any
   6. some

7. I could find my wallet ____.
   7. nowhere
   7. anywhere
   7. somewhere

8. ____ time must be lost.
   8. No any
   8. No
   8. Not any

9. ____ called while you were out.
   9. No one
   9. None
   9. Nobody

10. ____ of them wrote it.
    10. None
    10. Neither
    10. Either

11. ____ of them have several bodyguards.
    11. All
    11. None
    11. No one

12. ____ of them has ever been in a park.
    12. None
    12. All
    12. Nobody
Full or bare infinitive

1. Helen can (swim) quite well.
2. The teacher made him (write) it twice.
3. He used (smoke) 20 cigarettes a day.
4. She will be able (drive) very soon.
5. I'd like my son (go) to a college but I can't (make) him (go)
6. Where would you like (have) dinner?
7. I will not let you (go) out in the rain.
8. They must: (prepare) their projects.
9. Please let me (know) when you are coming.
10. The plane is expected (arrive) in an hour.
11. He refused (accept) the tip.
12. He helped me (move) that heavy desk.
13. They didn't dare (speak) to him after their quarrel.
14. I couldn't (solve) the problem alone.
15. You needn't (write) all these nonsense.
16. Let me (see) your exercises
17. They want (buy) tickets for the cinema.
18. He decided (stay) in the country.

Gerund or infinitive?

1. It's no use (wait) for him.
2. I am looking forward to (hear) from you.
3. She arranged (see) her friends at 5.
4. I warned them (not go) near the river.
5. Don't forget (turn off) the light before (go) out.
6. I can't help (laugh) when! see him.
7. He is trying (type) a letter.
8. Without (realize) it, I took the wrong way.
9. Please go on (read) the passage.
10. Do you mind (wait) a little longer?
11. She apologised for (not answer) my letter.
12. He was accused of (steal) the money.
13. Many people prefer (ride) a bicycle to (drive) a car.
14. I am very sorry for (be) so late.
15. She told me (sign) all the letters at once.

Use the -ing form or the infinitive with to:

1. PUT I don't remember ______this box here
2. SPEND It' not worth ______ so much money on clothes
3. SEE I have arranged ____ the vice-president
4. BE She likes ______ told she's clever.
5. LEAVE I can't prevent Helen's _____
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. NOT LAUGH</td>
<td>It's hard _____ at him.</td>
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<td>7. NOT INTERFERE</td>
<td>You must learn _____ in other people's affairs.</td>
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<td>8. LIVE</td>
<td>He can't stand _____ in that awful house.</td>
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<td>9. GO</td>
<td>I feel like _____ for a walk.</td>
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<td>10. PAY</td>
<td>He was made _____ a large sum of money.</td>
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<td>11. NOT THINK</td>
<td>Try _____ about his illness any more.</td>
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<td>12. SHOUT</td>
<td>Stop _____ at the children.</td>
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Tick (✓) what can be followed by the -ing form and/or the infinitive with to

<table>
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<th>-ING FORM</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. I hope</td>
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<td>2. I always dislike</td>
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<td>3. It's not worth</td>
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<td>4. I watched her</td>
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<td>5. I want</td>
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<td>6. I love</td>
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<td>8. I'm interested in</td>
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<td>9. I do remember</td>
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<td>10. I was heard</td>
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<td>11. I noticed them</td>
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<td>12. I can't help</td>
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<td>13. I prefer</td>
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<td>14. I decided</td>
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<td>15. I promise</td>
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<td>16. I've stopped</td>
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<td>17. I apologise for</td>
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<td>18. I was made</td>
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<td>19. I refuse</td>
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<td>20. I hate</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. I expect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. I forgot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. I don't mind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. I stopped</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A. Fill in with the Present Participle of the verbs: hide, die, help, make, say, fly, learn, ring, rids, drown.

1. _____ is quicker than sailing.
2. Mary left without _______ goodbye to him;
3. Peter likes ______ his mother in the kitchen.
4. The _____ little girl was left without help.
5. My sister doesn't speak German because she is afraid of __________ many mistakes
6. _____ many foreign languages is very useful.
7. I like _____ my bike when I have time.
8. She acted quickly and saved the ______ girl.
9. The pupils didn't hear the bell ______
10. Look! There is a boy_________ behind the desk.

B. Fill in the spaces with the Past Participles of the verbs: (used as adjectives) boil, fry, freeze, break, steal, burn, wound, lose, register, write.

1. The boy took the______dog to a vet.
2. The children were skating across the ______ river.
3. She swept the _____ glasses away.
4. The ______ watch was returned to his owner.
5. The ______ boy was taken to hospital.
6. She sent her mother a ______ letter.
7. After the crash they took the ______ to hospital.
8. The secretary gave the manager a ______ report.
9. Peter doesn't like_________ potatoes.
10. Both children ordered_______ eggs at the restaurant.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

1. this is the girl ______borrowed my dictionary.
   a. what        c. whose
   b. who         d. whom
2. The students______were late will be punished.
   a. whom        c. where
   b. who         d. which
3. That's the reason _____ she didn't come.
   a. Why         c. whom
   b. which       d. that
4. Mrs. Smith, to _____ I have given my book, will visit me.
   a. whose       c. that
   b. whom       d. which
5. The girl______ lives near here is my cousin.
   a. who c. whose
   b. which d. what

6. The pupil______ pen I've borrowed is English.
   a. that c. whose
   b. who d. whom

7. I know the boy ______ is riding the red bicycle.
   a. whom c. that
   b. which d. who

8. _____ of these girls is your sister?
   a. who b. whom
   b. that c. which

Fill in the blanks with a word that can be formed from the word, printed in capitals at the end of the sentences:

1. What's the _____ system of this country? ECONOMY
2. We have to increase _____ PRODUCE
3. He has studied ______. He is a famous ______ ECONOMY
4. The walls of these buildings are covered with _____ ADVERTISE
5. The two parts have reached to an______ AGREE
6. Thank you for you _____ ASSIST
7. Before answering you must read the _____ INSTRUCT
8. This ____ takes a number of different form COMMUNICATE
9. This is the Research & _____ department DEVELOP.
10. Banks are _____ institutions. FINANCE
11. International _____ is necessary. COOPERATE
12. Many people have chosen _____ as a profession ACCOUNT
13. _____ products are very expensive this year. INDUSTRY
14. ____ must be protected nowadays. CONSUME
15. The_____ increased taxes last year. GOVERNMENT.
16. What are your _____? QUALIFY
17. Our_____ are attracting much capital. INVEST
18. The work people do is called economic ____ACT.
VERB TO BE

A. Put the correct form of the verb to be:

1. _____ they teachers?
2. We _____ in the garden
3. Helen _____ a nurse
4. It _____ two o'clock
5. Peter _____ a student
6. _____ you in the class?
7. I _____ not writing.
8. She _____ not in the classroom.
9. The cat _____ not here.
10. The dogs _____ in their house.

B. Give a short answer:

1. Are you a boy?
2. Is he a tall girl?
3. Is Peter a secretary?
4. Are they typists?
5. Is Mr. West a manager?
6. Are they writing reports?
7. Are we friends?
8. Is the table small?
9. Is she a doctor?
10. Are they students?

C. Make the sentences interrogative & negative:

1. This house is very nice.
2. Peter and Jean are doctors.
3. These are letters.
4. My mother is very tall.
5. The horse is in the street.
6. We are teachers.
7. This is a high tree.
8. I am 10 years old.
9. Helen is English.
10. She is very happy.
11. He is 75 kilos.
12. Jane is very hot.
D. Translate into English

1. Αυτός είναι οδηγός
2. Είμαι εκπαιδευόμενος
3. Έχω αργήσει
4. Αυτός είναι ένας φάκελος
5. Αυτό είναι ένα ημερολόγιο
6. Ο Γιάννης είναι απρόσεκτος
7. Η Μαίρη είναι έξυπνη
8. Είναι πωλητής
9. Αυτό το αυτοκίνητο είναι ακριβό
10. Ο Γιάννης είναι διευθυντής πωλήσεων.

Common noun suffixes
-er /a/ is used for the person who does an activity, e.g. writer, worker, shopper, teacher. You can use -er with a wide range of verbs to make them into nouns. Sometimes, the /a/ suffix is written as -or instead of -er. It is worth making a special list of these as you meet them, e.g. actor, operator, sailor, supervisor.
-er/or are also used for things which do a particular job, e.g. pencil-sharpener, bottle-opener, grater, projector.
-er and -ee can contrast with each other meaning "person who does something." (-er) and 'person who receives or experiences the action' (-ee), e.g. employer/employee, sender/addressee, payee (e.g. of a cheque).
-(t)ion (a)n/ is used to make nouns from verbs.
complication pollution reduction alteration donation admission
-ist [person] and -ism [activity or ideology]: used for people's politics, beliefs and ideologies, and sometimes their profession (compare with -er/or professions above), e.g. Marxism, Buddhism, journalism, anarchist, physicist, terrorist.
-ist is also often used for people who play musical instruments, e.g. pianist, violinist, cellist.
-ness is used to make nouns from adjectives. Note what happens to adjectives that end in -y: goodness, readiness, forgetfulness, happiness, sadness, weakness.

Adjective suffix
-able/-ible /abl/ with verbs, means 'can be done'.
drinkable washable readable recognizable countable forgivable
Examples with -ible: edible (can be eaten) flexible (can be bent)

Verbs
-ise (or -ize) makes verbs from adjectives, e.g. modernise, commercialise, industrialise.
Other suffixes that can help you recognise the word class
-ment: (nouns) excitement enjoyment replacement
-ity: (nouns) flexibility productivity scarcity
-hood: (abstract nouns especially family terms) childhood motherhood
-ship: (abstract nouns especially status) friendship partnership membership
-ive: (adjectives) passive productive active
-al: (adjectives) brutal legal (nouns) refusal arrival
-ous: (adjectives) delicious outrageous furious
-fill: (adjectives) forgetful hopeful useful
-less: (adjectives) useless harmless cloudless
-ify: (verbs) beautify purify terrify