

Daniela Ștefania Ionescu

Gramatica limbii engleze pentru gimnaziu și liceu *...și nu numai*

- ✓ noțiuni teoretice
- ✓ teste
- ✓ rezolvări



Unit 1. The verb “be”. There is/there are. There was/there were. Present simple and present continuous. Present tenses with future forms.

The verb “be”

The verb “be” is used to talk about yourself, other people, animals or things/objects. The present simple of “be” is used to talk about now. The past simple of “be” is used to talk about before now.

Before now

*Clair was happy to see her parents.
They were teachers.*

Now

*Mike is a brilliant student.
We are doctors.*

FORM

Present		Past	
Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I am/ I’m	I am not/ I’m not	I was	I was not/ I wasn’t
You are/ you’re	You are not/ you aren’t	You were	You were not/ you weren’t
He is/ he’s	He is not/ he isn’t	He was	He was not/ he wasn’t
She is/she’s	She is not/ she isn’t	She was	She was not/ she wasn’t
It is/ it’s	It is not/ it isn’t	It was	It was not/ it wasn’t
We are/ we’re	We are not/ we aren’t	We were	We were not/ we weren’t
You are/ you’re	You are not/ you aren’t	You were	You were not/ you weren’t

They are/ they're	They are not/ they aren't	They were	They were not/ they weren't
--------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------------

Exercises

1. Circle all the forms of "be".

It was Saturday night. Sara was in the kitchen cooking dinner. It was a rainy November evening. Her kids were in the living room playing Scrabble. Her husband, John, wasn't in the living room. He was in his office, sending some emails. Fluffy, their cat, was in the bedroom, sleeping in her basket. Sara is happy to cook for her family. During the week she is a loving and committed teacher, but during the weekends she is a skillful chef. Her kids and husband love Sara's food.

2. Fill in the gaps. Use the correct form of "be".

1. I ...*am*.... (be) good at math.
2. Mike my friend.
3. John and Clare at home yesterday. They were at the mountains.
4. They at the gym now.
5. Pam at school yesterday. She was sick.
6. The kids very hungry. They didn't eat their lunch.
7. Meggie says she afraid of cats. She loves cats.
8. Mara ten years old last year. She is 11 now.
9. Clara a French teacher. She teaches English.
10. I at the dentist now. I'll call her later.

3. Choose the best answer.

1. Chris and Henry best friends.
a) am b) are c) is d) isn't
2. Nick a history teacher.

a) are not b) is c) are d) am

3. Sven a student at Oxford University.

a) am b) are c) is d) isn't

4. Rita from Ukraine. I from Portugal.

a) is / am b) are / is c) am / is d) is / are

5. Kate and I at the same age.

a) am b) isn't c) are d) is

Think outside the box!

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

There is/there are
There was/there were

“There is” and “there are” are used to talk about things that you know exist. “There is” is used with one thing and “there are” is used with two or more things.

“There was” and “there were” are used to talk about things that you know existed in the past. “There was” is used with one thing and “there were” is used with two or more things.

One (singular)

*There is a blue box on the shelf.
desk.*

*There was a Radio in my room.
bench.*

Two or more (plural)

There are three pencils on the

There were two cats on the

Exercises

4. Choose *there is* or *there are*.

1. ...*There is*... a blanket on the bed.
2. a big swimming pool in the backyard.
3. ten pupils in my class.
4. a boy called Mike in Sarah’s class.
5. two Turkish lessons every week.
6. a basketball game every Sunday.
7. a puppy playing in the sand.
8. two teachers in front of us.
9. ten pencils in my pencil case.
10. a girl called Michele in my brother’s team.

5. Complete the sentences. Use *there was* or *there were*.

Yesterday I went to the park with my little brother. *There were*.... many kids playing.
..... a blonde girl wearing a pink dress. two ducks swimming in the pond.
..... three boys playing cards on the grass. a black dog playing with a little girl.
..... three old ladies sitting on a bench, reading.

6. Look at the picture below. Write sentences using *there is* and *there are*.



1. *There are two dogs in the park.*

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Present Simple

Present simple is formed with the infinitive form of the verb.

For the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) we add -s to the infinitive form of the verb.

Verbs ending in o, s, ch, sh, x, add -es.

FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I work	I do not work/don't work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work/don't work	Do you work?
He/she/it works	He/she/it does not work/doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We work	We do not work/don't work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work/don't work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work/don't work	Do they work?

We use *present simple*:

- for permanent situations or states

He works as a historian.

- repeated actions and daily routines

I take the bus to work every day.

- for general truths and laws of nature (facts that are permanently true)

The water boils at 100°C.

- for timetables and programmes

The train to Boston leaves at 8 am.

- for sports commentaries/review/ narratives

Sam Heughan acts brilliantly in Outlander.

- to give instructions or directions

You add some sugar and mix it with the eggs.

The present simple is used with the following time expressions: usually, often, always, sometimes, every day/year/month/week, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, at the weekend, on Mondays etc.

Exercises

7. Expand the following into sentences in order to make true statements with *doesn't* or *don't* where necessary.

1. sun/rise/in the west.

The sun doesn't rise in the west.

2. polar bears/live/in Africa.

.....

3. water/boil/100°C.

.....

4. lions/eat/eucalyptus.

.....

5. wool/come/from cows.

.....

6. the cow/give/us milk.

.....

8. Fill in the gaps.

1. I often*do*... (do) my homework at the weekend.

2. Kate (walk) to work every morning.

3. My grandfather usually (read) the newspaper in the afternoon.
4. Vanessa (not like) vanilla ice cream.
5. Mara often (cook) dinner in the evening.
6. The fourth graders (write) letter to their pen friends from USA every month.

9. Complete the following sentences with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Kim*watches*..... (watch) TV in the evenings.
2. Pam (read) every day.
3. My mother (be) a dentist.
4. My little brother always (do) his homework in the evening.
5. They always (swim) after school.
6. Paula always (eat) a banana for snack.

10. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present simple form.

This*is*..... (be) Clair. She (be) 16 years old. She (wear) a red skirt, a white blouse, and black shoes. Clair (have) long, curly, blonde hair and blue eyes. She (live) in Paris with her family. Her mother (be) a doctor and her father (be) a dentist. Clair (have) a brother and two sisters. She (love) playing tennis with her friends. She (want) to become a famous tennis player when she (grow) up. She (like) school a lot. Clair always (do) her homework in the evening. In her free time, she (like) to listen to music or read thriller books. Sometimes, she (watch) Netflix before going to bed.

11. Write sentences. Use the words below.

1. Pete/eat/a lot of cookies.
.... *Pete eats a lot of cookies*..... .
2. Mark/not play/football.

-
3. Sony/not listen/loud music.
-
4. Dad/read/every morning/the newspaper.
-
5. Jane and Janet/go/every Tuesday/to the cinema.
-
6. Sam and his sister/ not go/ before eight o'clock/to bed.
-
7. They/play/usually/tennis/on Sundays.
-
8. Max/go/to the gym/never.
-
9. always/Sam/get up/late.
-
10. Sally/not drink/in the morning.
-

12. Fill in the gaps. Use present simple.

Lemurs *are*... (be) mammals known for their large eyes and monkeylike bodies. Lemurs (live) only on the islands of Madagascar and Comoros off the eastern coast of Africa. Most lemurs (live) in trees in forests. But the ring-tailed lemur (live) in rocky desert areas. Most lemurs (have) foxlike faces and long back legs. They (vary) in length from about 6 centimeters to nearly 70 centimeters. Lemurs (be) gentle and often social animals. Some species (live) in groups of 10 or more individuals. Most kinds (be) active at night and sleep during the day. Lemurs (eat) fruits, leaves, buds, insects, and small birds and birds' eggs.

13. Now read and answer the questions.

1. Are lemurs insects?

.....*No, they aren't. They are mammals*..... .

2. Do lemurs live on the islands of Madagascar and Comoros?

..... .

3. Do all lemurs live in trees in forests?

..... .

4. Do lemurs have short back legs?

..... .

5. Are lemurs social animals?

..... .

6. Do lemurs live in groups of five individuals?

..... .

7. Do lemurs eat fruits, leaves, buds, insects, and small birds and birds' eggs?

..... .

14. Fill in the gaps. Use the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Max is a vegetarian. He (not/eat) meat.

2. Mr. Clark (teach) German and English, and (learn) French.

3. The flight to Paris (leave) at 5 am and (arrive) at 8.15 am.

4. His sister Clara (work) in a pastry shop.

5. Mark (go) to London twice a month.

6. The sun (rise) in the east and (set) in the west.

7. Kate (love) learning foreign languages. She (speak) English, French, Spanish, and German.

8. Sam usually (eat) his breakfast at 7:30 in the morning.

9. I (water) my flowers twice a week.

10. Come here, please! I (not want) to miss the bus.

15. Fill in the gaps. Use the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

The Red Kangaroo (be) the largest of all the Kangaroos. They (live) throughout much of the country of Australia and are the largest mammal that (live) in Australia. They (get) their name from the color of the male's fur which (be) a reddish brown. Females (be) generally more of a brownish grey. They (have) short skinny arms, but much more powerful legs that they (use) for jumping. They also have a long and strong tail which (help) them to balance on their hind legs. Kangaroos are herbivores. They mostly (graze) on grasses. Since they live mostly in arid dry places, they can go without water for long periods of time. Male kangaroos will sometimes fight. When they fight it (look) like they are boxing. They will push each other with their forearms at first. Then, if the fight (get) serious, they will start to kick each other with their powerful legs. They can support themselves with their tail while delivering strong kicks.

Think outside the box!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Present Continuous

Present continuous is to talk about things that are happening now.

Present continuous is formed from the auxiliary to be and the infinitive form of the verb with -ing. It is also called present progressive.

FORM

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I am singing	I am not singing/ I'm not singing	Am I singing ?
You are singing	You are not singing/ aren't singing	Are you singing ?
He/she/it is singing	He/she/it is not singing/ isn't singing	Is he/she/it singing ?
We are singing	We are not singing/ aren't singing	Are we singing ?
You are singing	You are not singing/ aren't singing	Are you singing ?
They are singing	They are not singing/ aren't singing	Are they singing ?

IMPORTANT!!!!

- Verbs ending in *-e* drop the *-e* when they receive *-ing*.

Example: decide - deciding write - writing

- One syllable verbs, ending in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant when they receive *-ing*.

Example: sit - sitting swim - swimming

- Verbs ending in *-ie* change *-ie* in *-y* when they receive *-ing*.

Example: lie - lying tie - tying

We use present continuous:

- for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking

She is listening to music at the moment.

- for temporary situations

We are staying at Hilton Hotel at present.

- for changing or developing situations

The baby is getting taller and taller.

- for frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually etc. expressing annoyance or criticism

The boy is always interrupting the teacher.

- for fixed arrangements in the future

I'm seeing Clark tonight.

The present continuous is used with the following time expressions: now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight etc.

NOTE!!!

There are certain verbs which don't take *-ing*. They are also called non-continuous verbs.

Below is a list of the most common non-continuous verbs:

Appearance: *appear, seem, resemble*

Feeling: *love, like, hate, want, wish, prefer*

Senses: *feel, appear, hear, see, smell, taste, sound, notice*

Thinking: *believe, imagine, think, know, remember, realize, understand, mean*

Communication: *agree, deny, disagree*

Existence: *be, exist*

Opinion: *doubt, suppose*

Possession: *belong to, have, own, owe, possess*

Exercises

16. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Mom the dinner. (prepare)
2. Sue and Ellen for Easter eggs in the backyard. (hunt)
3. Your cousin a very nice song. (sing)
4. The teacher a cup of coffee. (drink)
5. The dog the cat. (chase)
6. The dog after its toy. (run)
7. Look outside. We can't go to the pool. It (rain)
8. My grandma a pumpkin pie. (bake)
9. The pupil an apple. (eat)
10. Claire to rock music at the moment. (not listen)

17. Choose the correct form of the verb (present continuous).

1. My dad a book.
a. reads b. is reading c. read
2. Samantha her math homework.
a. is doing b. do c. does
3. Are James and Henry basket?
a. play b. plays c. playing
4. Kim coffee. I really need one.
a. is making b. makes c. make
5. My little sister the table.
a. set b. sets c. is setting
6. Kim's grandma the dinner.

a. cooks b. is cooking c. cook

7. I think there is somebody at the door. Lucky

a. barks b. is barking c. bark

8. The Smiths Hanukkah.

a. celebrate b. are celebrating c. celebrates

9. My sister and I the Christmas tree.

a. decorate b. decorates c. are decorating

10. My brother and his friend video games.

a. are playing b. is playing c. play

18. Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

1. My sister (study) ten different subjects at school.

2. In English she (revise) the conditionals at the moment.

3. In history she (read) a short story about famous world leaders.

4. In science she (learn) about the water cycle.

5. In literature she (watch) a documentary about Shakespeare and his plays.

6. In sport she (practice) her gymnastics.

19. Complete the conversation below with the present continuous of the verbs in the box.

help	behave (x2)	drawing	reading	do	sit (x2)	call	take
------	-------------	---------	---------	----	----------	------	------

KIM Hello, Pam! This is Kim. I to ask about the boys. I appreciate that you care of them, but they well?

PAM Oh, yes! Don't worry! They very well.

KIM I'm glad to hear this. What Pete ?

PAM Pete an elephant.

KIM Wonderful! And what about John? he Pete?
PAM No, John a book about dinosaurs.
KIM Excellent! he in his armchair next to the window?
PAM No, he on the sofa.
KIM I see. Well, thank you, Pam! See you later!
PAM See you later, Mrs. Parker!

20. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Sam and Claire (get) married next summer.
2. My cousin (look) for a new apartment.
3. The new season of Outlander (grow) in popularity.
4. What's wrong? Why (you/smell) the soup?
5. I heard John (look) for a new job.
6. Hi there! How are you? (you/enjoy) the party?
Yes! I (have) a great time!
7. Don't disturb Carl. He (read) an interesting book.

21. Think about the things that you are doing right now. Write five sentences.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

22. Now, think about the things that are changing. Write sentences using the words from the box.

education	economy	cities	your French/English/Spanish/German	phones
-----------	---------	--------	------------------------------------	--------

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

23. Read the sentences below. Which one is correct? Circle it.

1. The radio is not works.
The radio not is working.
The radio is not working.

2. Paul sending an email to his teacher.
Paul is sending an email to his teacher.
Paul is sends an email to his teacher.

3. Hurry up! The play is start.
Hurry up! The play is starting.
Hurry up! The play starting.

4. Are you studying Arabic?
Do you studying Arabic?
You studying Arabic?

5. Don't worry! My dad is go to buy some milk.
Don't worry! My dad going to buy some milk.
Don't worry! My dad is going to buy some milk.

24. Fill in the gaps. Put the verbs in the present continuous form.

1. My brother is really busy. He (study) for the math exam.
2. Hello, Sam! I (call) you from Cairo. Right now, I (ride) camels!
3. Kim is gorgeous! She (have) a great time here.
4. I am late. Kate and Jim (wait) for me in the café.
5. I'm sorry Ben, but it (rain) outside. We cannot go to the park.
6. Where are your students?
 They (have) lunch in the cafeteria.
7. Susan (plan) a trip to Scotland.
8. The water (boil). You can add the spaghetti.

Think outside the box!

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Present tenses with future forms

We use the present simple for future actions when we refer to timetables, programmes etc.

*The train **arrives** in Paris at 10.30 am.*

Also, we use the present simple with a future meaning after these linking words:

before/after, as soon as, by the time, until, when, while.

*I'll start looking for an apartment **after I arrive** home.*

*The baby will be asleep **by the time** her dad **gets** home.*

*We'll talk about the trip **while** we **have** lunch.*

We use the present continuous for future actions when we talk about future plans or arrangements.

*Lisa is **flying** to Berlin tomorrow evening.*

Exercises

25. Read and circle the verbs that are about future.

Soon Clara, Juliet and Kim are going to Scotland on holiday. Mike and Janet are helping them tomorrow. Janet is making some sandwiches for them in the morning. Mike is driving them to the airport in the afternoon. They are leaving home at 11 am. Then Janet is looking for their flat for three weeks. She is taking care of Juliet's cat too.

26. Below you can see Clara, Juliet, and Kim's programme for their trip to Scotland. What have they arranged to do and visit? Read the schedule and write sentences using present continuous.

***Sunday** – fly to Edinburgh*

***Monday** – explore the Edinburgh Castle and take a walk on Victoria Street*

Tuesday – visit the National Museum of Scotland and the Scottish Gallery of Modern Art

Wednesday – go sightseeing from the Scott Monument

Thursday – visit St. Giles’ Cathedral

Friday – take the train to Glencoe and visit Fort William

Saturday – take the train to Glenfinnan, see the Glenfinnan Viaduct and visit St. Mary & St. Finnan’s Church

Sunday – take the train to Dornie and visit Eilean Donan Castle

Monday – take the train to Inverness

Tuesday – visit Inverness Castle and Inverness Museum & Art Gallery

Wednesday – visit Inverness Cathedral and Botanical Garden

Thursday – go to Culloden Battlefield

Friday – buy books from Leakey’s Bookshop and take the train to Edinburgh

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

28. Circle the correct answers.

1. I'll **stay**/**stay** with the baby until Kim **comes**/**will come** home.
2. **Is John going to sit**/**Does John sit** there while you **do**/**are doing** all the work?
3. You **don't**/**won't** know what your teacher thinks until you **ask**/**will ask** her.
4. **By the time**/**As soon as** you get back home from work, I **will be**/**am** in New York.
5. **When**/**while** Jessica is 15 her dad **will be**/**is** 36.

29. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

until you press	by the time Sarah gets	before you leave	while you cook
while I read	as soon as he finds	as soon as she hears	

1. The door won't open the button.
2. Are you serious? Clara will definitely laugh this gossip.
3. Ben will stop a parking lot.
4. Are you going to visit your grandma ?
5. The pasta will be cold home.
6. Jack is going to cook the dinner
7. I'm going to feed the baby

30. Fill in the gaps. Use present simple or present continuous.

1. What time (the train to Boston/leave)?
2. The movie (start) at 9.45 pm.
3. I cannot see you tomorrow. I (visit) my aunt.
4. What time (we/have) the history test?
5. Jamie (take) his driving test tomorrow morning.
6. We (play) football on Saturday evening. Don't wait for us!

KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 1

Exercise 1

It was Saturday night. Sara was in the kitchen cooking dinner. It was a rainy November evening. Her kids were in the living room playing Scrabble. Her husband, John, wasn't in the living room. He was in his office, sending some emails. Fluffy, their cat, was in the bedroom, sleeping in her basket. Sara is happy to cook for her family. During the week she is a loving and committed teacher, but during the weekends she is a skillful chef. Her kids and husband love Sara's food.

Exercise 2

1. am
2. is
3. were not/weren't
4. are
5. was not/wasn't
6. were
7. is not/isn't
8. was
9. is not/isn't
10. am

Exercise 3

1. b) are
2. b) is
3. c) is or d) isn't (both answers are correct/accepted)
4. a) is/am
5. c) are

Exercise 4

1. There is
2. There is
3. There are
4. There is
5. There are
6. There is
7. There is
8. There are
9. There are
10. There is

Exercise 5

Yesterday I went to the park with my little brother. **There were**.... many kids playing.**There is**.... a blonde girl wearing a pink dress. **There are**..... two ducks swimming in the pond.**There are**.... three boys playing cards on the grass.**There is**.... a black dog playing with a little girl. ...**There are**..... three old ladies sitting on a bench, reading.

Exercise 6

Children's own responses. Suggestions include:

1. There are two dogs in the park.
2. There is a bridge in the background.
3. There is a boy riding a scooter.
4. There is a boy wearing a cap.
5. There are two kids eating ice cream.
6. There are three tall trees in the park.
7. There is a family with two children.
8. There is a woman wearing a dress.
9. There is a dog running.
10. There are four boys in the park.

Exercise 7

1. The sun doesn't rise in the west.
2. Polar bears don't live in Africa.
3. Water boils at 100°C.
4. Lions don't eat eucalyptus.
5. Wool doesn't come from cows.
6. The cow gives us milk.

Exercise 8

1. do
2. walks
3. reads
4. doesn't like
5. cooks
6. write

Exercise 9

1. watches
2. reads
3. is
4. does
5. swim
6. eats

Exercise 10

This**is**..... (be) Clair. She**is**..... (be) 16 years old. She**wears**..... (wear) a red skirt, a white blouse, and black shoes. Clair**has**..... (have) long, curly, blonde hair and blue eyes. She**lives**..... (live) in Paris with her family. Her mother**is**..... (be) a doctor and her father**is**..... (be) a dentist. Clair**has**..... (have) a brother and two sisters. She**loves**..... (love) playing tennis with her friends. She**wants**..... (want) to become a famous tennis player

when she**grows**..... (grow) up. She**likes**..... (like) school a lot. Clair always**does**..... (do) her homework in the evening. In her free time, she**likes**..... (like) to listen to music or read thriller books. Sometimes, she**watches**..... (watch) Netflix before going to bed.

Exercise 11

1. Pete eats a lot of cookies.
2. Mark doesn't play football.
3. Sony doesn't listen to loud music.
4. Dad reads the newspaper every morning.
5. Jane and Janet go to the cinema every Tuesday.
6. Sam and his sister don't go to bed before eight o'clock.
7. They usually play tennis on Sundays.
8. Max never goes to the gym.
9. Sam always gets up late.
10. Sally doesn't drink tea in the morning.

Exercise 12

Lemurs **are**... (be) mammals known for their large eyes and monkeylike bodies. Lemurs ...**live**..... (live) only on the islands of Madagascar and Comoros off the eastern coast of Africa. Most lemurs**live**..... (live) in trees in forests. But the ring-tailed lemur**lives**.... (live) in rocky desert areas. Most lemurs**have**..... (have) foxlike faces and long back legs. They ...**vary**..... (vary) in length from about 6 centimeters to nearly 70 centimeters. Lemurs**are**..... (be) gentle and often social animals. Some species**live**.... (live) in groups of 10 or more individuals. Most kinds ...**are**..... (be) active at night and sleep during the day. Lemurs**eat**..... (eat) fruits, leaves, buds, insects, and small birds and birds' eggs.

Exercise 13

1. No, they aren't. They are mammals.
2. Yes, they do.
3. No, they don't. Some live in rocky desert areas.
4. No, they don't. They have long back legs.
5. Yes, they are.
6. No, they don't. They live in groups of ten or more individuals.
7. Yes, they do.

Exercise 14

1. doesn't eat
2. teaches/learns
3. leaves/arrives
4. works
5. goes
6. rises/sets
7. loves/speaks
8. eats
9. water
10. don't want

Exercise 15

The Red Kangaroo*is*... (be) the largest of all the Kangaroos. They*live*..... (live) throughout much of the country of Australia and are the largest mammal that ...*live*..... (live) in Australia. They*get*..... (get) their name from the color of the male's fur which*is*..... (be) a reddish brown. Females*are*... (be) generally more of a brownish grey. They*have*.... (have) short skinny arms, but much more powerful legs that they*use*..... (use) for jumping. They also have a long and strong tail which ...*helps*..... (help) them to balance on their hind legs. Kangaroos are herbivores. They mostly ...*graze*..... (graze) on grasses. Since they live mostly in arid dry places, they can go without water for long periods of time. Male kangaroos will sometimes fight. When they fight it*looks*..... (look) like they are boxing. They will push each other with their forearms at first. Then, if the fight*gets*.... (get) serious, they will start to kick each other with their powerful legs. They can support themselves with their tail while delivering strong kicks.

Exercise 16

1. is preparing
2. are hunting
3. is singing
4. is drinking
5. is chasing
6. is running
7. is raining
8. is baking
9. is eating
10. isn't listening

Exercise 17

1. b) is reading
2. a) is doing
3. c) playing
4. a) is making
5. c) is setting
6. b) is cooking
7. b) is barking
8. b) are celebrating
9. c) are decorating
10. a) are playing

Exercise 18

1. is studying
2. is revising
3. is reading
4. is learning
5. is watching
6. is practicing

Exercise 19

1. am calling
2. are taking
3. are behaving
4. are doing
5. is drawing
6. is helping
7. is reading
8. is sitting

Exercise 20

1. are getting
2. is looking
3. is growing
4. are you smelling
5. is looking
6. Are you enjoying
7. am having
8. is reading

Exercise 21

Children's own responses. Answers may vary.

1. I am drinking a coffee.
2. I am teaching my students.

3. The pupils are reading a text about The Declaration of Independence.
4. I am writing an email.
5. The students are eating their snacks.

Exercise 22

Children's own responses. Suggestions include:

1. The education system is reshaping in order to keep up to date with the growing demands of the 21st century.
2. The economy is heading for a recession.
3. Too many cities around the world are growing out rather than up.
4. Your French/English/Spanish/German is improving every day. You should be proud of yourself.
5. As technology advances every day, phones are changing too.

Exercise 23

1. The radio is not working.
2. Paul is sending an email to his teacher.
3. Hurry up! The play is starting.
4. Are you studying Arabic?
5. Don't worry! My dad is going to buy some milk.

Exercise 24

1. is studying
2. am calling/ am riding
3. is having
4. are waiting
5. is raining
6. are having
7. is planning
8. is boiling

Exercise 25

Soon Clara, Juliet and Kim (are going) to Scotland on holiday. Mike and Janet (are helping) them tomorrow. Janet (is making) some sandwiches for them in the morning.

Mike is driving them to the airport in the afternoon. They are leaving home at 11 am. Then Janet is looking for their flat for three weeks. She is taking care of Juliet's cat too.

Exercise 26

1. On Sunday they are flying to Edinburgh.
2. On Monday they are exploring the Edinburgh Castle and taking a walk on Victoria Street.
3. On Tuesday they are visiting the National Museum of Scotland and the Scottish Gallery of Modern Art.
4. On Wednesday they are going sightseeing from the Scott Monument.
5. On Thursday they are visiting St. Giles' Cathedral.
6. On Friday they are taking the train to Glencoe, and they are visiting Fort William.
7. On Saturday they are taking the train to Glenfinnan to see the Glenfinnan Viaduct, and they are visiting St. Mary & St. Finnan's Church.
8. On Sunday they are taking the train to Dornie and they are visiting Eilean Donan Castle.
9. On Monday they are taking the train to Inverness.
10. On Tuesday they are visiting Inverness Castle and Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.
11. On Wednesday they are visiting Inverness Cathedral and Botanical Garden.
12. On Thursday they are going to Culloden Battlefield.
13. On Friday they are buying books from Leakey's Bookshop, and they are taking the train to Edinburgh.

Exercise 27

Children's own responses.

<u>Exercise 28</u>	<u>Exercise 29</u>	<u>Exercise 30</u>
1. 'll stay/ comes	1. until you press	1. does the train to Boston leave?
2. Is John going to sit/ do	2. as soon as she hears	2. starts
3. won't/ ask	3. as soon as he finds	3. am visiting
4. By the time/ will be	4. before you leave	4. do we have
5. When/ will be	5. by the time Sarah gets	5. is taking
	6. while I read	6. are playing
	7. while you cook	