

Have you built a sand castle?			
Have you traveled by plane?			
Have you ridden a horse?			

3 Complete the next sentences using the perfect present. Use the verb in brackets.

- a Someone eaten (eat) my apple.
- b Oh no! I broken (break) a window.
- c My sister started (start) a new job recently.
- d You did not leave (not leave) your homework on the bus. Here it is.
- e I written (write) my English essay.
- f We finished (finish) our shopping.
- g _____ Emma _____ (lose) all my money?
- h John did not have (not go) to the supermarket.
- i _____ Your girlfriend _____ (phone)?
- j Mr and Mrs Jackson did not see (not see) the new film.

Choose my homework yet.

- 1 ~~a~~ have finish
- ~~b~~ has finished
- ~~c~~ did finished
- ~~d~~ haven't finished
- 2 My father is on the way. He ~~a~~ haven't arrived
- ~~b~~ hasn't arrived
- ~~c~~ didn't arrived
- ~~d~~ arrived
- 3 I am not hungry. I have ~~a~~ yet
- ~~b~~ now
- ~~c~~ just
- ~~d~~ ever

4 Re-write these sentences using relative clauses. Use who, whose and which.

1. He drank the juice. He made the juice. He drank the juice which he made.

2. A lion is an animal. It is very strong. A lion is an animal which is very strong

3. The girl speaks Chinese. Her mother writes poems. The girl speaks Chinese whose mother writes poems

4. A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes. A detective is someone who discovers the truth about crimes

5. Yesterday I met the girl. Her sister is a supermodel. Yesterday I met the girl whose sister is a supermodel

5 Match the Word with the right definition.

1. A banana

2. A hat

3. A pony

4. A dentist

A. Is a person who pulls teeth.

B. Is a horse which is very small.

C. Is a fruit which is long and yellow.

D. Is a big car which carries a lot of people.

GERUNDS ANI

Gerunds and infinitives are used as subjects or objects in a sentence.

What are Gerunds?

A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun. It is formed by adding -ing to the base form of the verb. For example, 'reading' is a gerund.

Verbing (Pr

- Add ing to the base form of the verb.
- For verbs ending in e, drop the e before adding ing. Ex: swim - swimming
- For verbs ending in y, change the y to i before adding ing. Ex: study - studying
- For a few verbs, the gerund form is different from the base form. Ex: go - going

5. Choose the best option in perfect present to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ my homework yet.
- a. have finish
 - b. has finished
 - c. did finished
 - d. haven't finished

2. My father is on the way. He _____ home yet.

- a. haven't arrived
- b. hasn't arrived
- c. didn't arrived
- d. arrived

3. I am not hungry. I have _____ eaten.

- a. yet
- b. now
- c. just
- d. ever

6. I am still working. I haven't finished my work _____.

- a. already
- b. yet
- c. still
- d. never

7. I am looking for my pen. I _____ it.

- a. have lost
- b. lost
- c. did lost
- d. was lost

8. During the two years David _____ ten different jobs.

- a. has has
- b. has had
- c. have had
- d. have has

none)?

ny money?

ere it is.

rackets.

2 Decide whether the relative pronoun is necessary or not.

7. This is the picture **that** Jane painted.

1. relative pronoun is necessary
2. relative pronoun is not necessary

8. Do you know the man **who** is speaking on the phone?

1. relative pronoun is necessary
2. relative pronoun is not necessary

9. We ate the sweets **which** my mother had bought.

1. relative pronoun is necessary
2. relative pronoun is not necessary

10. This is the house **that** was broken into.

1. relative pronoun is necessary
2. relative pronoun is not necessary

11. Is this the boy **who** plays the piano?

1. relative pronoun is necessary
2. relative pronoun is not necessary

3 Complete the sentences using a relative clause.

a. Catherine and Sue are two girls (like dancing) who like dancing

b. My mobile phone is something (be very important to me) that I can't live without