

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 of verbs.

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. Gerunds can be used as subjects or objects of verbs.

Verbing (Pr

- Add ing to the base form of the verb.
- For verbs ending in e, drop the e before adding ing. Ex: smile - smiling.
- For verbs ending in y, change the y to i before adding ing. Ex: cry - crying.
- For a double consonant, double the consonant before adding ing. Ex: stop - stopping.

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

- 1. I ~~a.~~ have finish my homework yet.
- ~~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.

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

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