



# 2017-2018 FALL, A&B WORKSHEET 11

## ANSWER KEY

### GRAMMAR

A. Complete the dialogue with *some*, *any*, or *no*.

- (1) some (2) No (3) no (4) any (5) Some (6) no (7) some (8) any (9) any (10) some

B. Choose the correct word.

1. How many
2. lots of
3. How much
4. few
5. some/much.
6. many
7. a few
8. little

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each of them *twice*.

1. A: How much  
B: Well, I didn't have much
2. A: I couldn't find any  
B: There may be some
3. There aren't many
4. There was no fresh fruit at the market, so I couldn't buy any .
5. A: How many people  
B: There were no males.
6. I need some

D. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

1. little
2. a few
3. few
4. little
5. a little
6. a few
7. a little
8. a few

E. Complete the text about Antarctica with *little / a little or few / a few*.

- (1) Few (2) a few (3) a few (4) little (5) little (6) a little



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F. Look at the picture and choose the best quantifier to complete the sentences.

1. a lot of
2. much
3. many
4. few

G. Complete the passage using the most appropriate quantifier: *a few, a lot (of), any, few, little, many, much* and *no*. Some blanks can have more than one answer.

### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- (1) no (2) many/a lot of (3) any (4) many (5) little (6) many/a lot of (7) few (8) much (9) a lot  
(10) a lot of (11) a few (12) any (13) many (14) a lot of (15) little (16) a few (17) many/a lot of  
(18) few (19) a lot of (20) few (21) many (22) a few (23) a lot/many (24) few (25) many/a lot of  
(26) many/a lot of/a few (27) much (28) a few (29) many/a lot of (30) few.

H. Rewrite the sentences using the words given in brackets.

1. I have got little time to have breakfast.
2. There are no sandwiches left.
3. Rose invited a few people to her house-warming party on Friday.
4. John has written lots of emails to his colleagues today.
5. Jim didn't read many books last month.
6. My mother doesn't put much sugar in the cake.
7. Few people know the answer to that question.
8. She had little soup.
9. Jack spent little money when she was in Spain.
10. Anna had few friends in primary school.

I. Complete the blanks with the correct relative pronoun (*who, which, that*).

- (1) who/that (2) which/that (3) which/that (4) who/that (5) which/that (6) who/that (7) who/that (8) who/that

J. Combine two sentences and rewrite them using relative pronouns *who, which* or *that*. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

1. The teacher explained the results which/that surprised us.
2. A waitress who was impolite and impatient served us.



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3. The earrings (which/that) my grandmother bought are important for me.
4. I bought some flowers for the teacher who/that helped me to do my homework.
5. We broke the computer which/that belonged to my father.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer live in a city which is in the north of England.
7. The museum which/that was in a beautiful building was closed.
8. What happened to the book (which/that) I put in my library last night?
9. I met some boys who/that were friends of my brother.
10. The secretary who/that can speak three languages gave me some information.

### K. Cross out any unnecessary words/grammar mistakes in the sentences below.

1. Kim introduced me to the man who ~~he~~ is going to be our teacher next year.
2. I love that coffee shop that you took me to ~~it~~ last week.
3. Can you tell me some more information about the film which you saw ~~it~~ last night?
4. Your brother is probably the funniest person that I've ever met ~~him~~.
5. There are lots of Indian curry restaurants that ~~restaurants~~ are called the Taj Mahal.
6. Notre Dame de Paris Cathedral is one of the buildings that I've always wanted to visit ~~it~~ in the world.

### L. Combine two sentences and rewrite them using relative adverb *where*. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

1. We saw the palace where Queen Elizabeth II lived.
2. What's the name of the hotel where we stayed last weekend?
3. This factory where John works is the biggest in town.
4. Do you remember the name of the restaurant where we had dinner?
5. Mary took the dress back to the shop where she bought it.

### M. Choose the correct option.

1. which
2. who
3. where
4. which
5. which
6. which

### N. Choose the most suitable ending from the table and make the sentences into relative clauses.

1. I don't like people who/that are never on time.
2. The book is about a girl who/that runs away from home.
3. What is the name of the horse which/that won the race?
4. Alexander Bell was the man who/that invented the telephone.
5. The police have caught the men who/that stole my car.

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### Pioneer Pre-Intermediate

Module 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d Quantifiers: some, any, no, much, many, a lot of, lots of, (a) few, (a) little; Relative Pronouns: who, which, that; Relative Pronoun: where



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6. A dictionary is a book which/that gives you the meanings of the words.

O. Continue the sentences with *who, which, that* or *where* and your own ideas.

*Possible answers:*

1. A vegetarian is someone who/that eats only vegetables.
2. A dog is an animal which/that is loyal to people.
3. A coffee-maker is a machine which/that makes coffee.
4. A factory is a place where many people work and produce something.
5. An airport is the place where the planes take off and land.

P. Complete the passage below with *who* or *which*. Do not use a relative pronoun where it is not needed. Then decide which job is described in each.

actors/actresses

(1) who (2) Ø (3) who

bank tellers

(4) who (5) Ø

interior designers

(6) who (7) who (8) which (9) who

jewellery designers

(10) who (11) Ø (12) which (13) Ø

Q. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. In Maldives, diving with the sharks is the most popular water sport.  
In Maldives, the most popular water sport is diving with sharks.
2. What is your best friend like?
3. The engineers haven't finished working on the railway project between the two cities yet.
4. During our last trip, we made a short visit to that tiny village where the archaeologists from the local university are working to find Greek remains.
5. Few people bought tickets for the charity concert, so the committee of organization decided to cancel it.
6. I cannot graduate this year. Therefore, I have failed two of my exams.
7. You have to stay on your seat on the plane during take-off.
8. Thomas has been to London.

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9. *Students shouldn't use their mobile phones during the lesson.*
10. *You should wear formal clothes for a meeting.*
11. *Simon hasn't returned from his long holiday yet.*
12. *When I was a kid, my father used to take me to the amusement park every weekend.*
13. *Dimitris started to learn English when he was 8.*
14. *I didn't study hard, so I failed the test.*
15. *I haven't written a letter since two years ago.*

### R. Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1. That's the ***church where we got*** married.
2. That's the ***shop where I bought*** my new dress.
3. Philip is the ***man who lives in*** a castle.
4. Jess is the ***girl who speaks*** eight languages.
5. This is the ***magazine that I bought*** yesterday.
6. Sam is the ***boy who ran away*** from home.
7. That's the ***hospital where I was*** born.
8. That's the ring ***that Sophie found*** yesterday.

### S. Choose the best answer to complete the dialogues below.

1.b) *Yes, I suppose it is. In my opinion, it is the key to success.*

2. b) *I agree with you. Parents should provide an environment where their children find a chance to make friends outside school.*

3.a) *No, I don't think that's a good idea. Our readers don't want to see serious stuff but only popular and fun people.*

### VOCABULARY

#### A. Choose the correct word or phrase.

1. *contains*
2. *persuaded*
3. *disgusting*
4. *greasy*
5. *It's worth it.*



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**B. Find the correct verb for the following sentences. Make the necessary changes in tense. There is one extra.**

1. came across
2. turns into
3. got stuck
4. get lost
5. trip over
6. keep up with
7. try out
8. look up
9. ran out of

**C. DICTIONARY WORK: Look up the dictionary and find the noun or the verb form of the words given in the table.**

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
<u>activate</u>	activation	<u>motivate</u>	motivation
adapt	<u>adaptation</u>	prepare	<u>preparation</u>
<u>compete</u>	competition	<u>react</u>	reaction
collect	<u>collection</u>	speculate	<u>speculation</u>
cooperate	<u>cooperation</u>	<u>suggest</u>	suggestion
<u>decorate</u>	decoration	translate	<u>translation</u>
describe	<u>description</u>	<u>simulate</u>	simulation
exhibit	<u>exhibition</u>	promote	<u>promotion</u>
<u>expect</u>	expectation	<u>pollute</u>	pollution
<u>graduate</u>	graduation	isolate	<u>isolation</u>

**D. Read the clues and find the correct car-related word.**

**WHAT IS IT?**

1. boot
  2. brake
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3. wind screen

4. steering wheel

5. headlights

6. number plate/license plate

7. flat tyre

8. horn

### READING

Read the text below and choose the correct answer according to the text.

#### THE HISTORY OF POSTCARDS

1.c. They helped to decrease the price of sending a post.

2.d. recipients had to give money for the mail

3.a. made it easier

4. d. These cards are not available in huge numbers, and so, are valuable.

5.b. helping the victims of a flood

6.a. 1907 – 1915

### WRITING: Describing a Person (Character)

#### PART 1: Personality Adjectives                      The Signs of the Zodiac

A. The signs of the zodiac are divided into *Air* signs, *Earth* signs, *Fire* signs, and *Water* signs. According to the following information, discuss how you think the signs are divided.

1. The three *Air* signs are: Gemini, Libra, Aquarius

2. The three *Earth* signs are: Taurus, Virgo, Capricorn

3. The three *Fire* signs are: Aries, Leo, Sagittarius

4. The three *Water* signs are: Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces

B. Use adjectives from the table of zodiac signs to complete the following descriptions of eight people by using the information on their birthdays and zodiac signs.

a. (1) loyal (2) protective (3) shy (4) stubborn

b. (1) honest (2) independent (3) progressive (4) unpredictable

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- c. (1) lively, sociable, and talkative (2) open (3) nervous (4) indecisive
- d. (1) optimistic (2) cheerful (3) curious (4) careless
- e. (1) compassionate (2) helpful (3) imaginative (4) secretive
- f. (1) quiet/shy (2) sympathetic (3) logical (4) critical
- g. (1) hard-working (2) careful (3) humorous (4) stingy
- h. (1) glamorous/attention-seeking (2) relaxed (3) generous, (4) bossy