



A&B LEVEL 2017-2018 FALL, WORKSHEET 10 ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR

A. Complete the sentences with the *Present Simple* or *Present Progressive*.

1. works /is doing
2. are sitting
3. I am writing
4. do they drive
5. does this sign mean
6. usually meet
7. aren't going to
8. costs

B. Underline the correct answer.

1. Do tigers live
2. have
3. I don't eat
4. is calling
5. are making
6. goes
7. is cooking
8. usually buy

C. Read the following dialogue between a hotel owner and the receptionist. Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present simple* or the *Present progressive*.

- 1) Do I know 2) I think 3) is starring 4) is 5) is he coming 6) need
7) loves 8) enjoys 9) is he staying 10) wants 11) doesn't like to 12) is staying here

D. Complete the conversations. Use the *Present Simple* or *Present Progressive* of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: aren't dancing.
B: I hate
2. A: know
B: I don't remember
3. A: are you doing
B: have / I need
4. A: I think
B: I don't see
5. A: Is he writing
B: He wants

E. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs: *Simple Present*, *Present Progressive*, *Simple Past* or *be going to*.

1. *started*
2. *is sleeping*
3. *got / is visiting / is going to visit*

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Pioneer Pre-Intermediate

*Module 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d (Present Simple vs Present Progressive, Stative Verbs, Past Simple, Prepositions of Time, used to
Module 2a, 2b (Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple, for, since, yet, already*



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4. *is playing /lost*
5. *is using*
6. *I didn't have / am taking*
7. *does / gets*
8. *don't take*

F. *You gave five of your classmates a questionnaire yesterday. Here are the results.*

a) **Study the results of the questionnaire and complete the sentences with *have/has + past participle* using *never, once, twice* and *many times*.**

1. Ali ***has never tried*** parasailing.
2. Ali, Özlem and Ozan ***have written*** a short story ***once***.
3. Özlem ***has had*** two serious accidents.
4. Ozan ***has been*** abroad ***twice***.
5. Ali and Ozan ***have never had*** a serious accident.
6. Emre and Hülya ***have stolen*** something ***twice***.
7. Ali ***has never stolen*** anything.
8. Özlem ***has won*** the lottery ***twice***.

b) **Ask and answer the questions according to the table.**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Who has never tried parasailing?</i> | <i>Ali and Özlem.</i> |
| 2. <i>Who has ridden a horse many times?</i> | <i>Emre and Ali.</i> |
| 3. <i>Has Özlem ever stolen anything?</i> | <i>Yes, once.</i> |
| 4. <i>Has Özlem ever climbed a mountain?</i> | <i>No, she hasn't.</i> |
| 5. <i>How many times has Emre been abroad?</i> | <i>Once.</i> |
| 6. <i>Who has acted in a film only once?</i> | <i>Emre.</i> |

G. **Complete the dialogues with *have/has + just + past participle* of the verbs in the box.**

1. A:
B: She ***has just received*** a pay rise.
2. A:
B: I ***have just finished*** it.
3. A: I ***have just made*** some tea.
B:
4. A:
B: I ***have just drunk*** two cups, and I don't want any more.
5. A:
B: Yes, I ***have just called*** him and told him about it.
6. A:
B: The baby ***has just fallen*** asleep
7. A:
B: He ***has just left*** for a meeting.



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H. Make sentences with “*still*” and “*yet*” using the words in parentheses. Do as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>We haven't finished redecorating the house yet.</i> | <i>We are still painting the kitchen.</i> |
| 2. <i>Mum is still doing the shopping.</i> | <i>She hasn't come home yet.</i> |
| 3. <i>I am still waiting for his letter.</i> | <i>It hasn't arrived yet.</i> |
| 4. <i>He hasn't started cooking yet.</i> | <i>He is still lighting the barbecue.</i> |
| 5. <i>The children haven't gone to bed yet.</i> | <i>They are still watching that film.</i> |

I. Make sentences with “*yet*” and “*already*” using the words in parentheses as in the examples.

1. *Has the manager told you about the changes yet?*
2. *I have already ordered one. / I have ordered one already.*
3. *Sarah has already done it. / Sarah has done it already.*
4. *I haven't read it yet.*
5. *Has the postman brought the post yet?*
6. *My secretary hasn't finished typing it yet.*

J. Complete the sentences with “*for*” and “*since*”.

1. *since* Monday.
2. *for* more than a year.
3. *since* she left school.
4. *for* exactly thirty years.
5. *for* days.
6. *since* yesterday morning.
7. *for* years.
8. *for* two hours.
9. *since* 2 o'clock.
10. *for* centuries.
11. *since* 1980.
12. *since* she was a baby.
13. *since* she was a child.
14. *for* a long time.
15. *since* last year.

K. Complete the sentences with *in, on, at, since, for, ago, or yet*.

1. *in* 1986/ *Since* then,
2. three days *ago*
3. *for* three months.
4. *on* Monday morning.
5. *since* Monday morning.
6. *for* years. /six years *ago*.
7. *in* July/ *for* four months
8. *Since* 8 o'clock this morning,
9. *at* 10 o'clock / *in* the afternoon.

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Pioneer Pre-Intermediate

Module 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d (Present Simple vs Present Progressive, Stative Verbs, Past Simple, Prepositions of Time, used to Module 2a, 2b (Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple, for, since, yet, already



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10. on Saturday, /since then.
11. in 1923/since that time.
12. since yesterday. /a few days ago / yet.
13. In 1986
14. at around 4 o'clock

L. Rewrite the sentences using “since” and “for”. Use the words given in parentheses.

1. *You have been in this school for three months.*
2. *They haven't visited us since Saturday.*
3. *She hasn't written to me for two years.*
4. *I have known Sally since January 1950.*
5. *They have lived in the USA since 1985.*
6. *I haven't been abroad for about ten years.*
7. *We have waited here for more than half an hour.*
8. *They have known about the problem since yesterday.*

M. Rewrite the sentences with *in, on, at* or *ago* using the words in parentheses.

1. *She last painted a picture years ago.*
2. *I started teaching this class at the beginning of this term.*
3. *She became a mother just two hours ago.*
4. *Mary started this course in September.*
5. *I bought this watch on Wednesday.*
6. *She last phoned me at 3 o'clock.*
7. *I started this job eleven years ago.*
8. *The Prime Minister came to Istanbul on Monday morning.*

N. Complete the dialogue using the correct form of the verbs in parentheses: *Simple Past* or *Present Perfect*. (Samantha is in the bathroom and Paul is sitting in an armchair, reading the evening newspaper.)

Paul: Sam, (1) Have you finished (finish) the washing-up yet?

Sam: (2) Haven't you noticed (not, notice)? I (3) finished (finish) it half an hour ago.

Paul: Half an hour ago? Oh!

Sam: I (4) have put on (put on) my new dress. Do you like it?

(Sam comes into the room and tries to take the newspaper away.)

Paul: Sam! I (5) haven't read (not, read) the sports section yet. Oh! Why (6) have you put on (put on) your new dress?

Sam: I'd like to go out.

Paul: I (7) haven't relaxed (not, relax) all day. Must we really go out?

Sam: Paul, darling, you're terrible.

Paul: Where do you want to go, anyway?

Sam: Let's go to a nice restaurant.

Paul: But we (8) have just had (just, have) dinner. How about going to a pub?



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Sam: No, I don't like pubs. We (9) went (go) to your favourite pub last Friday, don't you remember? A lot of your friends (10) were (be) there, and you (11) only spoke (only, speak) a few words to me all night. Let's do something different for a change and go to a dance club. We (12) haven't been (not, go) to a dance club since we (13) got (get) married.

Paul: Oh, no! I'm too tired for that.

Sam: How about the film "Ayla" then? We (14) haven't seen (not, see) it yet.

Paul: Must we go to the cinema? Let's stay at home and watch TV.

Sam: Oh, Paul. It's our wedding anniversary today, and you (15) have forgotten / have forgot (forget) it again!

O. Peter Gordon won a lot of money on the lottery last year. Use the information on the table below and write what Peter used to do and what he does now.

1. Peter used to live in a small house, but now he lives in a big house.
2. Peter used to go to work by bus, but now he goes to work by car.
3. Peter used to eat at home, but now he eats out.
4. Peter used to watch TV, but now he goes to the theatre.
5. Peter used to spend his holidays at a camp site, but now he spends his holidays travelling.

P. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verb in brackets.

1. I didn't use to watch
2. My aunt used to drink
3. We used to live
4. Did you use to go
5. We didn't use to like
6. We didn't use to eat
7. My sister used to play
8. They used to spend

Q. Choose the correct option to complete the text.

A SUCCESS STORY ACROSS THE OCEAN

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. wins | b. is winning | c. could win | d. <u>won</u> |
| 2. a. <u>many</u> | b. any | c. much | d. a lot |
| 3. a. is wanting | b. wanted | c. <u>wants</u> | d. could want |
| 4. a. many | b. some | c. a | d. <u>much</u> |
| 5. a. can't | b. <u>couldn't</u> | c. should | d. shouldn't |
| 6. a. <u>Therefore</u> | b. But | c. Because | d. When |
| 7. a. do you start | b. are you starting | c. can you start | d. <u>did you start</u> |
| 8. a. shouldn't | b. <u>can</u> | c. doesn't need to | d. cannot |



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D. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Make necessary changes in tense.

1. pick up /return /got hold of
2. catch up on
3. have a word
4. got along well / lost contact.

E. Circle the correct words.

1. alike
2. lasted
3. congratulate
4. apologized
5. acquaintance

F. Who is who? Here are personal qualities of some job applicants. Match the descriptions with the names. Then, write one more description for ONE of YOUR personal qualities.

This person is very likely to lose his temper easily. S/he can explode as soon as anything negative happens. He/she has low tolerance.

GEORGE

This person wants to control everyone and everything. He/she likes to give directions and orders. When you don't follow these orders, he/she gets angry.

DANNY

This person is not tidy or neat at all. He/she doesn't like being organized.

SALLY

This person is dependable and reliable. You can believe the things he/she says to you. He/she tells you the truth.

JOHN

This person has a positive attitude towards life. He/she is happy and enjoyable.

MOLLY

G. DICTIONARY WORK: Match the definitions with the correct words.

DEFINITIONS

1. to talk or behave in a way that gives someone confidence to do something (g)
2. it will probably happen or is expected (b)
3. to act or to do things in a particular way (f)
4. to stay away from someone or something (d)



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5. to trust someone or something to do something for you (h)
6. to make someone angry (e)
7. likely to become unhappy or angry for no particular reason (c)
8. someone's right to keep their personal matters and relationships secret (a)

H. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. different | b. <u>alike</u> | c. active | d. like |
| 2. a. occasion | b. service | c. <u>application</u> | d. letter |
| 3. a. <u>assistance</u> | b. conversation | c. advantage | d. entrance |
| 4. a. lands | b. costs | c. arrives | d. <u>departs</u> |
| 5. a. prices | b. <u>discounts</u> | c. customers | d. products |
| 6. a. <u>encourages</u> | b. asks for | c. checks | d. protects |
| 7. a. unfortunately | b. especially | c. <u>eventually</u> | d. probably |
| 8. a. designs | b. moves onto | c. remembers | d. <u>focuses on</u> |
| 9. a. <u>become</u> | b. think | c. show | d. learn |
| 10. a. happy | b. smart | c. <u>nervous</u> | d. lazy |
| 11. a. feeling | b. memory | c. system | d. <u>advice</u> |
| 12. a. Friendly | b. Boring | c. <u>Creative</u> | d. Mean |
| 13. a. similar | b. <u>specific</u> | c. popular | d. interesting |
| 14. a. incorrectly | b. <u>properly</u> | c. carefully | d. slowly |

READING: PART I

THE MOST POPULAR FOOD IN THE USA

A. What do the following refer to?

1. Paragraph 1, “**them**” means hamburgers.
2. Paragraph 2, “**them**” means flat meatballs between two slices of bread.
3. Paragraph 2 “**his**” means Louis Lassen’s.
4. Paragraph 2 “**there**” means Louis Lassen’s restaurant.
5. Paragraph 2 “**one**” means a quick sandwich of beef between two slices of bread.
6. Paragraph 3 “**They**” means Sailors from the USA.
7. Paragraph 3, “**there**” means America.
8. Paragraph 3 “**they**” means some restaurants.
9. Paragraph 5 “**them**” means hamburgers.
10. Paragraph 5 “**They**” means onion rings.

B. Fill in the blanks with the information given in the text.

1. popular fast food
2. a) fifteen b) first hamburger
3. easy to eat while they are walking.
4. flat meatballs between two slices of bread.
5. much time,



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6. Hamburg.
7. wanted quick food.
8. toppings for hamburgers.
9. French fries , onion rings and salad.
10. a) eats hamburgers b) healthy.

PART II: A NEW FORM OF MOVING AROUND

1. a. *It has a seat for the rider to sit on.*
2. c. *To control it with the rider's movements.*
3. a. *the difficulties of learning to ride a bicycle*
4. b. *20 km/hr*
5. a. *protecting*
6. d. *Other cities*

PART III: TOO MUCH INTERNET?

1. a. using the Internet too much can be a big problem
2. a. shopping, e-mail, social networking
3. d. spending less time at home
4. b. too much
5. d. sleeping, home life, social relationships
6. c. Experts
7. a. Understanding the problem
8. a. creating a time-management system
9. d. The Internet
10. b. you need a healthy balance between online time and time for other things