The English Workbook

Level 2
The English Workbook is the 3rd book of Level 2. It is the continuation of The English Workbook, Level 1. The 13 lessons deal with (1) the parts of speech in the simple sentence and (2) the parts of the simple sentence — using only the vocabulary and sentence patterns introduced in the reader, Jesus’ Words Come True.

Each grammar point taught is followed by exercises and sentence pattern drills. And at the end of each lesson, there are comprehension exercises on Jesus’ Words Come True.

Keys to the exercises are given at the end of the book. The student can work his way right through the book without any other aid, mark his own work and assess his own progress.
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A — Grammar and Exercises

Forms of Verbs —  1. Present and Past Tenses
                      2. Future Tense

Present and Past Tenses

Exercise 1

The underlined words are verbs. Fill in each blank with either present tense or past tense.

The people in that village always lock their doors. present tense

The tomb was empty. past tense

1  His friend has a house in Jerusalem.

2  All the people recognised him immediately.

3  They went home for their evening meal.

4  We walked to the village yesterday.

5  That Jewish leader teaches the boys every morning.
Remember —

1. A **singular** verb form goes with a **singular** subject. A **plural** verb form goes with a **plural** subject.  
   [Exception — *I* and *you*, (singular) take the **plural** form.]

2. In the *past tense* form, verbs **do not change**. (Exception — *was, were*)

### Learn this. Forms of verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present tense (singular)</th>
<th>Present tense (plural)</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Present tense (singular)</th>
<th>Present tense (plural)</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asks</td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>asked</td>
<td>deceives</td>
<td>deceive</td>
<td>deceived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decides</td>
<td>decide</td>
<td>decided</td>
<td>forgets</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
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<td>forgave</td>
<td>finds</td>
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<td>found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knows</td>
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<td>knew</td>
<td>makes</td>
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<tr>
<td>sells</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present tense (singular)</td>
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<td>Past tense</td>
<td>Present tense (singular)</td>
<td>Present tense (plural)</td>
<td>Past tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleeps</td>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>swims</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thinks</td>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>appears</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>appeared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locks</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>locked</td>
<td>teaches</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spits</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>spat</td>
<td>recognises</td>
<td>recognise</td>
<td>recognised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cries</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>cried</td>
<td>remembers</td>
<td>remember</td>
<td>remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worries</td>
<td>worry</td>
<td>worried</td>
<td>forgets</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stabs</td>
<td>stab</td>
<td>stabbed</td>
<td>breathes</td>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>breathed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brings</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>trusts</td>
<td>trust</td>
<td>trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>covers</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>covered</td>
<td>follows</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>followed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sends</td>
<td>send</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>plans</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Exercise 2

Complete this table with the correct forms of the verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present tense (singular)</th>
<th>Present tense (plural)</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
<th>Present tense (singular)</th>
<th>Present tense (plural)</th>
<th>Past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 forgets</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>6 thinks</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ____________</td>
<td>worry</td>
<td>worried</td>
<td>7 sends</td>
<td>send</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 plans</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>8 ____________</td>
<td>cry</td>
<td>cried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ____________</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>9 recognises</td>
<td>recognise</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 stabs</td>
<td>stab</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>10 sings</td>
<td>____________</td>
<td>sang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercise 3

Fill in each blank with a correct verb from the brackets.

Peter’s friends __are__ together in the house. (is, are)

Someone __brought__ this for you. (bring, brought)
The underlined verbs are in the **future tense**.

The leaders are going to teach the people this afternoon.

We will listen to that symphony on Sunday.
The Jewish leader is going to talk to those boys.
I will go to the city to-day.
They are going to move to their new house soon.
My brothers will come home later.

These verbs tell us about actions that are going to happen. They are verbs in the future tense. They are formed by adding is/am/are going or will to the verb in the present tense form.

Exercise 4
Fill in the blanks with present tense / past tense / future tense.

I brought something for you. past tense
We will come to your house this evening. future tense
That man sells fish in our village. present tense
1 They are afraid of the animals.
2 My brother will go to Jerusalem on Sunday.
3 I taught them another new song.
4 Peter will lock the door later.
5 My father will sell a few of his animals soon.
6 I remember that man’s name.
7 The women are going to sing this evening.
8 The people recognised Judas immediately.
9 Our son is going to swim in the lake this afternoon.
10 My mother makes my clothes for me.

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

My father _______ to Jerusalem yesterday.  (will go, went)
Peter _______ your question later.  (will answer, answer)
1 The women _________________ home soon.  (will come, come)
2. We ____________________ to the lake every evening. (walk, walks)
3. The boys ____________________ up the mountain yesterday. (ran, will run)
4. I ____________________ all my animals soon. (will sell, sell)
5. The men ____________________ the boys later this evening. (are going to teach, teaches)
6. She ____________________ my name. (forget, forgot)

Exercise 6

Make a sentence with each group of words.

* Jerusalem * will go * this evening * to * I *
  I will go to Jerusalem this evening.

* enjoyed * meal * my parents * their *
  My parents enjoyed their meal.

1. * the people * on Sunday * work * did not *
2. * home * immediately * will go * they *
3. * Peter * teach * is going to * later * the people *

12
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 1)

Exercise 7
Complete the sentences on the next page with these groups of words.

..............and stood before the women. ..............that Jesus’ tomb was empty.

..............“God has made Jesus alive again.” ..............they recognised Jesus.

..............they knew that Jesus was alive. ..............believed that Jesus was alive.

..............they were afraid of Jesus’ enemies. ..............a man came along and walked with them.

..............will suffer and die on a cross. ..............in a house in Jerusalem.
Many of Jesus’ disciples were together in a house in Jerusalem.

1 Jesus’ disciples locked the door because

2 A few of the women were full of joy because

3 Two men in shining clothes suddenly appeared

4 These two men said,

5 Peter had also seen

6 The word of God says that the Messiah

7 While two of Jesus’ disciples were walking to a village

8 While they were having their evening meal

9 At last the disciples

Total 55
A — Grammar and Exercises

Forms of verbs — 1. Present Continuous Tense

2. Past Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense

The underlined verb in this sentence is in the present continuous tense.
All the men are returning to the city.
are is the verb to be, and returning is the present participle.
The verb in the present continuous tense is made up of the verb to be (in the present tense) + the present participle.
Examples —
Peter is baptising the new believers.
We are teaching the boys.
I am having my evening meal.
They are knocking on Judas’ door.
She is tasting the food.

The boys are shaking the fruit trees.
Our dog is sleeping in the garden.
Are you calling me?

Table of **verbs** in the **Present Continuous Tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (to be)</th>
<th>Present participle</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb (to be)</th>
<th>Present participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>giving</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>singing</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>changing</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>putting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>tasting</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>following</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>getting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The boys</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>enjoying</td>
<td>The boys</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>using</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing **verbs** from the **present tense** into the **present continuous tense**.

For these **verbs** — the **present participle** is formed by leaving out the *e* and adding *ing*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decide</td>
<td>is/am/are deciding</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>is/am/are making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceive</td>
<td>is/am/are deceiving</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>is/am/are moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>is/am/are giving</td>
<td>save</td>
<td>is/am/are saving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>is/am/are having</td>
<td>serve</td>
<td>is/am/are serving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For these **verbs** — just add *ing*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td>is/am/are appearing</td>
<td>knock</td>
<td>is/am/are knocking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>is/am/are crying</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>is/am/are returning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>is/am/are eating</td>
<td>bless</td>
<td>is/am/are blessing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>is/am/are following</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>is/am/are carrying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For these **verbs** — repeat the last letter, then add *ing*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Continuous Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>is/am/are getting</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>is/am/are planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>is/am/are putting</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>is/am/are shutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin</td>
<td>is/am/are sinning</td>
<td>stab</td>
<td>is/am/are stabbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>is/am/are stopping</td>
<td>spit</td>
<td>is/am/are spitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>is/am/are running</td>
<td>worship</td>
<td>is/am/are worshipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 8**

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. That woman ____________ many new songs. (sing)
2. My friends ____________ to their village. (return)
3. I ________________ her another language. (teach)
4. ________________ you ________________ here? (stay)
5. I ________________ to my brother’s house. (go)
4  Peter’s mother ________________ a basket for me. (make)
5  The boys ________________ at us. (laugh)
6  We ________________ our boats to the lake. (take)
7  My mother ________________ the evening meal. (serve)
8  All the animals ________________ my brother. (follow)
9  ________________ you ________________ to me? (listen)
10 The birds ________________ in the garden. (sing)
11 The men ________________ all the heavy things for us. (carry)
12 The woman ________________ because her son is very sick. (cry)

The Past Continuous Tense

The underlined verbs in these sentences are in the past continuous tense. When their father came home they were still having their evening meal.
As they were getting into their boats the sky became bright again.
He hurt his leg while he was swimming in the sea.
The boys saw a snake as they were walking up the mountain.
These verbs tell us about actions that were going on when another action took place.

The underlined verbs in these sentences are also in the past continuous tense.
Yesterday the people were praising God all day.
Last night Judas was working all night.
The boys were swimming the whole afternoon.
These verbs tell us about actions that were going on for a period of time.

Verbs in the past continuous tense are made up of the verb to be (in the past tense) + the present participle.
Table of verbs in the **present continuous** and **past continuous tense** forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Present continuous tense</th>
<th>Past continuous tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am teaching</td>
<td>was teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are crying</td>
<td>were crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are walking</td>
<td>were walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is returning</td>
<td>was returning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are planning</td>
<td>were planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The people</td>
<td>are asking</td>
<td>were asking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 9**

Fill in the blanks with either **present continuous tense / past continuous tense**.

- Last night that woman **was praying** all night.
- The boys **are singing** many new songs.
1. When Peter arrived we were choosing another leader.
2. The dog is following us home.
3. While we were not looking the thieves took away everything.
4. I saw her brothers when they were returning from the city.
5. My mother is making some new clothes for her.
6. Last night the moon was shining all night.
7. Almost all the people in our village are moving away.
8. When we came to the lake the fishermen were catching fish.
9. Yesterday she was complaining about the boys the whole day.
10. Some of the animals are following me home.

**Exercise 10**

Fill in the blanks with the **past continuous tense** of the **verbs** in the brackets.

As we **were going** to the lake our boy ran away from us. (go)

When I went to see her she **was staying** with her brother. (stay)
1 While my father ____________ in the garden a snake suddenly appeared. (work)
2 When we arrived Peter ____________ the two men. (baptise)
3 As we ____________ across the lake the sun went down. (sail)
4 She ____________ when her mother came in. (cry)
5 Jesus’ disciples ____________ when Judas came into the garden. (sleep)
6 Yesterday the wind ____________ all day. (blow)
7 I ____________ when you called me. (pray)
8 The sky ____________ dark as we came down the mountain. (get)
9 The thieves ____________ with fear when the soldiers went after them. (shake)
10 When they went to her house she ____________ still ____________ to Judas. (talk)
11 He hurt his hand as he ____________ down the mountain. (come)
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True 2)

Exercise 11

Fill in the blanks with a correct word from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father</th>
<th>men</th>
<th>returned</th>
<th>filled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holy Spirit</td>
<td>nation</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drunk</td>
<td>pray</td>
<td>came</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jesus and his Apostles were on a mountain-side not far from ___Jerusalem___.

1. It was almost time for Jesus to return to his ______________ in heaven.

2. Jesus told his Apostles to stay in Jerusalem and wait for the ______________ to come to them.
3 Jesus also said, “You must go to every _______________ on earth to tell people about me.”

4 After Jesus had gone up into the sky, two _______________ appeared and stood before them.

5 The two men said, “Jesus has _______________ to his Father in heaven.”

6 Jesus’ Apostles and his other disciples often met together to _______________.

7 One day, while they were praying, the Holy Spirit _______________.

8 The Holy Spirit came and _______________ the Apostles and all the people who were with them.

9 They praised God loudly in _______________ which they had never learnt.

10 When the people outside heard this, they said, “Those people in there are _______________.

Total  43
A — Grammar and Exercises

1. The Sentence — Subject, Object and Verb
2. Active and Passive Voice

Remember — 1. A sentence must (a) make complete sense, (b) have a subject and (c) have a verb.

2. Some verbs take objects but some do not take objects.

Exercise 12
Underline the verbs ______________, the subjects _____________ and the objects ______________.

I ___________ my friend this morning.

Many people ___________ in this village.
1 The Jewish leaders came to Jerusalem on Sunday.
2 My brother’s wife is very beautiful.
3 Peter taught the boys early this morning.
4 I recognise this man.
5 We walk to the lake every evening.
6 She locked the doors.
7 Jesus blessed all the people.
8 The women went outside immediately.
9 The Apostles baptised many people.
10 All the boys sang loudly.
11 That man stabbed his enemy yesterday.
12 Many poor people live in our village.

Active and Passive Voice

The verb in this sentence is in the active voice —

The soldier caught the thief.

*the thief* is the **object**. *the thief* gets the action from the **verb** *caught*.
The **verb** in this sentence is in the **passive voice**.

*The thief was caught by the soldier.*

*was caught* tells us what happened to *the thief*. The **verb** *was caught* is now in the **passive voice** and *the thief* has become the **subject** of the **verb** *was caught*.

The **verb** *was caught* — *was* is the **verb to be** and *caught* is the **past participle**.

In the **passive voice** — the **verb** is made up of — the **verb to be** + the **past participle**.

Sentences with **verbs** in the **active** and **passive voice**

**Active voice**

That leader taught all the boys.

Peter baptised the new believers.

His son sold the horse.

Jesus blessed the Apostles.

**Passive voice**

All the boys were taught by that leader.

The new believers were baptised by Peter.

The horse was sold by his son.

The Apostles were blessed by Jesus.
Active Voice
She made my clothes.
Judas deceived me.
The birds ate all the fruit on that tree.
I caught that fish.

Passive Voice
My clothes were made by her.
I was deceived by Judas.
All the fruit on that tree was eaten by the birds.
That fish was caught by me.

The verb in this sentence is in the **passive voice**.

**All the new believers were baptised by Peter.**

*by Peter* can be left out and we can just say —

**All the new believers were baptised.**

More examples —
The horse was taken away. My things were stolen yesterday.
He was stabbed last night. The evening meal was served immediately.
The money was hidden. All the boys were praised.
The **verb** in the **passive voice** can also be made up of — *has/have/had been* + the **past participle**.

Examples —

I have been hurt by the snake.  
She has been deceived.  
They had been blamed for taking the money.  
The Apostles had been chosen by Jesus.  
The dog has been taken away.  
The tree has been blown down.  
We have been filled by the Holy Spirit.  
The people have been taught by Peter.

---

**Learn this.**

**Forms of verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs (present tense)</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>Verbs (present tense)</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>taken</td>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>forgiven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>carried</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fill</td>
<td>filled</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>send</td>
<td>sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>spoil</td>
<td>spoilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs (present tense)</td>
<td>Past participle</td>
<td>Verbs (present tense)</td>
<td>Past participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>given</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>nailed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>spend</td>
<td>spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stab</td>
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<td>taught</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise 13**

Fill in the blanks with either **active voice** / **passive voice**.

The snake **has been caught**.  

The boys **took** all the money away last night.  

Many of the women **were praised**.
1. He was stabbed by the other soldier.
2. All the food has been eaten by the hungry dogs.
3. He chose a house with a very beautiful garden.
4. That boy disobeys his parents every day.
5. The boats were found this morning.
6. He hated his enemy.
7. Peter’s friend was healed by Jesus.
8. The men have been hit by the soldiers.
9. Judas and his brother carried the heavy instruments.

Exercise 14

These sentences are in the active voice. Re-write them in the passive voice, using the verb to be + the past participle.

Our two dogs killed the snake. 

The snake was killed by our two dogs.

My brother saw the thief. 

The thief was seen by my brother.
1 God blessed me.
2 The Apostles chose the three leaders.
3 My mother brought that basket of fruit.
4 The soldiers stabbed that man.
5 All the people loved him.
6 A very strong wind blew down that house.
7 He used the new instruments.
8 I locked the front door.
9 Many people deceived our leader.
10 The strong men lifted the heavy boat.
11 The fisherman brought that basket.
12 That boy found the animal.
Exercise 15

These sentences are in the active voice.

Re-write them in the passive voice using has / have been + the past participle.

The boys have taken the dog for a walk. The dog has been taken for a walk by the boys.
The Holy Spirit has filled them. They have been filled by the Holy Spirit.
Philip has baptised the women. The women have been baptised by Philip.
1 That woman has tempted him.
2 All the people have thanked her.
3 The thief has taken all our money.
4 That white dog has killed the sheep.
5 My mother has made these beautiful clothes.
6 That man taught my younger brother.
7 Their son has sold all their animals.
8 God made the sun, the moon and the stars.
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 3)

Exercise 16

Make sentences with these groups of words.

* the Holy Spirit * the Apostles * by * all * were filled *

All the Apostles were filled by the Holy Spirit.

* work * went out * to do * immediately * they * God’s *

They immediately went out to do God’s work.

1 * a loud voice * the people * spoke to * Peter * in *

2 * were praising * in languages * the people * which * they * had never learnt * God *
3 had made Peter told alive again Jesus that God the people

4 was to bring Peter’s work to God men

5 often together had meals the believers

6 the Apostles to the believers money gave

7 Jesus’ disciples one another and helped loved
A — Grammar and Exercises

Revision —  1. The Verb — Tenses
              2. Active and Passive Voice

The Verb — Tenses

Remember — verbs in the future tense tell us about actions that are going to happen.

Exercise 17
Fill in the blanks with present tense / past tense / future tense.

That white door is always locked. present tense
John returned home before six o’clock. past tense
I will speak to her later. future tense

1 Sometimes I feel very sad. 
2 Jesus will heal that lame boy.
3 All the people crowded around Peter.
4 The horse is going to jump over our garden gate.
5 Our younger son lives near us.
6 She will keep some food for you.
7 My friend is going to sell his horse soon.
8 That woman adores her eldest son.
9 They stood still and listened to their leader.
10 My parents are going to complain about this.

Exercise 18
Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verbs in the brackets.

He ___went___ out at about seven o’clock. ( go )
Peter ___spoke___ to the people about God. ( speak )
1. The men ____________ their evening meal. (enjoy)
2. He ____________ a wonderful wife. (has)
3. She ____________ still angry with me. (is)
4. John ____________ all day. (sleep)
5. We ____________ home slowly. (walk)
6. I ____________ sad and lonely yesterday. (feel)
7. The snake ____________ under the leaves. (hide)
8. Almost two thousand people ____________ Christians. (become)
9. After five days they ____________ from the city. (return)

**Exercise 19**

Fill in the blanks with the **future tense** of the **verbs** in the brackets.

John ____________ this to Jerusalem later. (send)

The boys ____________ to the sea-side this afternoon. (go)
1. I ___________ to another house soon. ( move )

2. His brothers ___________ home at about eight o’clock. ( return )

3. My mother ___________ plenty of food. ( serve )

4. Jesus ___________ back again one day. ( come )

5. We ___________ everything with you. ( share )

Remember — verbs in the present continuous tense tell us about actions that are still going on.

Exercise 20

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Are you ______ telling me the truth? ( tell )

I ______ am enjoying ______ life. ( enjoy )

Our village ______ is getting ______ very crowded. ( get )

Is ______ Peter still ______ speaking ______ to the people? ( speak )
1 The lion _______________ behind the trees. (hide)
2 The soldiers _______________ by the city gate. (stand)
3 _______________ you _______________ to our house? (come)
4 We _______________ to a wonderful symphony. (listen)
5 The man _______________ a different instrument now. (use)
6 Our third son _______________ in Jerusalem. (live)
7 Many people _______________ in the Temple. (pray)
8 _______________ she still _______________? (cry)

Remember — verbs in the past continuous tense tell us about actions that were going on when another action took place. They also tell us about actions that were going on for a period of time.

Exercise 21
Fill in the blanks with the past continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.

All the people _____were listening____ to John. (listen)
When we arrived at the lake the boys were sailing their boats. (sail)

Yesterday I was working in the garden all day. (work)

1. They still sleep at ten o’clock this morning. (sleep)
2. My mother feel sick this afternoon. (feel)
3. He hurt his foot as he jump into the lake. (jump)
4. While we go up the mountain we lost our dog. (go)
5. My son enjoyed himself when he stay at the sea-side. (stay)
6. While we look at the stars the thief took our money. (look)
7. The boy fell down when he run home. (run)
8. My friend cried while she pray. (pray)

Active and Passive Voice

Remember — in the passive voice the verb is made up of —

1. The verb to be + the past participle.
2. has / have / had been + the past participle.
Exercise 22
These sentences are in the **active voice**.

Re-write them in the **passive voice** using the verb *to be* + the **past participle**.

- The power of Jesus’ name healed that man.
- That man was healed by the power of Jesus’ name.
- John sent the things to the wrong place.
- The things were sent to the wrong place by John.

1. Our two sons spent all our money.

2. The lion killed our horse.

3. God made the world.

4. The women filled the baskets.
The strong wind blew down all the trees in our garden.

Exercise 23

These sentences are in the **active voice**.

Re-write them in the **passive voice**, using *has / have been* + the **past participle**.

That man has sold the house by the sea.

The house by the sea has been sold by that man.

The Christians have given food and money to the poor women.

The poor women have been given food and money by the Christians.

1. The boys have hidden the money in the ground.

2. The hungry dog has stolen all the bones.
3 My brother has made the gate.

4 That woman has taught our son.

5 This man has stolen our new instruments.

B — Comprehension (on Jesus’ Words Come True, 4)

Exercise 24
Use these groups of words to complete the sentences on the next page.

and began to walk about by himself to pray
the power of Jesus’ name get up and walk
to give him some money around Peter and John
the man who was healed a lame man
it was God’s plan became believers
Peter and John were going into the Temple to pray.

A lame man was sitting at the gate of the Temple.

1 The man thought that Peter and John were going

2 Peter said, “In Jesus’ name

3 The man jumped up

4 The people crowded

5 Peter said, “This man was healed by

6 .............................................................................................................. was more than forty years old.

7 Peter said, “..................................................... that the Messiah had to die on a cross and come alive again.”

8 On that day many people

Total  58
A — Grammar and Exercises

Conjunctions

Here are two sentences —

John walked to the door. He opened it quickly.

We can use and to join these two sentences.

John walked to the door and opened it quickly. (He is left out.)

More examples —

The wind blew. The water of the lake went up and down.

The wind blew and the water of the lake went up and down.

They came to our house early this morning. They stayed all day.

They came to our house early this morning and stayed all day. (they is left out.)
The word *and* is used to join the sentences. It is called a **conjunction**.

Here are a few more **conjunctions** that are used to join the sentences below — but, because, so, after, that, before, when, since, while.

Sometimes the **conjunctions** can be at the beginning of the sentences.

John was hungry *but* he did not want to eat.

The woman is crying *because* her son has died.

My brother is sick *so* he isn’t going to work.

He went out *after* he had locked all the doors. / *After* he had locked all the doors he went out.

I told him *that* he was wrong.

The boys had their evening meal *before* they went out. / *Before* the boys went out they had their evening meal.

She lived alone *when* her husband was in prison. / *When* her husband was in prison she lived alone.

I haven’t eaten anything *since* I left home this morning. / *Since* I left home this morning I haven’t eaten anything.

John learnt a new language *while* he was in prison. / *While* John was in prison he learnt a new language.
Exercise 25

Complete these sentences with the groups of words on the next page.

Adam was the first man and Eve was the first woman.

He decided to move so he is now looking for a new house.

1 The thief was arrested

2 I realised

3 All the men stood quietly

4 She has been sad

5 We don’t have any new clothes

6 John works very hard

7 He was angry
......since her mother died. 
......before he could run away. 
......and Eve was the first woman. 
......because we are very poor. 
......and listened to their leader. 

......so he is now looking for another house. 
......that he was a well-educated man. 
......but his elder brother won’t do any work. 
......so he would not talk to anyone. 

Exercise 26 
Fill in the blanks with a correct conjunction from the box. 

because that so but when and

We had a wonderful time when we were staying at the sea-side.

1 His parents told him ________ he must have a good education.

2 Last night I could not sleep ________ I was worried about my younger son.

3 John has plenty of money ________ his brother is very poor.

4 She has a lovely voice ________ they asked her to sing.

5 Peter went out ________ taught the people.
The conjunction *and* can also be used to join a word to another word, or a word to a group of words.

John *and* his brother were fishermen.

My father has many horses *and* sheep.

She brought some bread *and* a basket of fruit.

**Exercise 27**

Make sentences with these groups of words.

1. * will help * I * and * my brother * you *
   
   My brother and I will help you.

2. * to * the poor people * and food * money * gave * she *

3. * were singing * all * the people * praising * God * and *

4. * his wife * our house * Peter * and * came * to *
Peter and John were not afraid because Jesus had said to them, “The Holy Spirit will give you the words to speak.”

The Jewish leaders arrested Peter and John because Peter had said, “Jesus has come alive again.”

Jesus is the only one who can save people from their sins.

The Jewish leaders set Peter and John free because the people were still praising God for healing the lame man.

The man who was healed was standing with Peter and John.

The Jewish leaders came along quietly and listened to Peter and John.
Who came along quietly to listen to Peter and John? The Jewish leaders came along quietly and listened to Peter and John.

1. Why did the Jewish leaders arrest Peter and John?

2. Why were Peter and John not afraid when they were brought before the Council?

3. Who was standing with Peter and John?

4. Who is the only one who can save people from their sins?

5. Why did the Jewish leaders set Peter and John free?

Total 21
A — Grammar and Exercises

Relative Pronouns

Here are two sentences —

This is the man. He lives by the lake.

We can join these two sentences by using the word who.

This is the man who lives by the lake.

_lives by the lake_ tells us something more about the noun _man_. It is joined to the first sentence by _who_. _Who_ is used instead of the pronoun _he_. _Who_ is called a relative pronoun.

A relative pronoun is a joining word. It joins the noun to a group of words which tells us something more about the noun.
More examples —
The woman lives near me. She is very poor.
The woman who is very poor lives near me.

This is the man. He taught our son.
This is the man who taught our son.

The fisherman is my wife’s brother. He has disappeared.
The fisherman who has disappeared is my wife’s brother.

Look at these sentences —

I love a woman. She is very beautiful.

I love a woman who is very beautiful.

She is the subject of the verb is. Therefore who is also the subject of the verb is.

Look at this sentence —

The woman whom I love is very beautiful.
\textit{whom} is the \textbf{object} of the verb \textit{love}.

The \textbf{relative pronoun} \textit{who} is changed to \textit{whom} when it is used as the \textbf{object} of the verb.

More examples —
The woman \textit{whom} our dog hurt is very angry with us.
Here is the man \textit{whom} you helped.
The boy \textit{whom} Jesus healed is my son.
The people \textit{whom} you met yesterday are my friends.

\textit{whom} can be left out in this kind of sentence.
Examples —
The woman our dog hurt is very angry with us.
Here is the man you helped.
The boy Jesus healed is my son.
The people you met yesterday are my friends.
Look at this sentence —

The woman who was healed is my mother.

The verb was healed is in the passive voice. who is the subject of the verb was healed.

Look at these two sentences —

This is the boy. His parents have gone away.

These two sentences can be joined by the word whose.

This is the boy whose parents have gone away.

parents belong to the boy. The relative pronoun whose is used to show belonging / possession.

More examples —

This is the fisherman whose house is by the lake.

The woman whose friend has been healed lives near me.

Here is the man whose wife has just died.
Exercise 29

Fill in the blanks with who / whom / whose.

This is the woman ____who__ is going to sing this evening.

The man ____whom____ I hit has forgiven me.

I went to see the boy ____whose____ father died yesterday.

1 The people ___________ live in that house are very poor.
2 Here is the fisherman ___________ boat was stolen.
3 The woman ___________ Jesus has healed is serving the evening meal.
4 This is the man ___________ is always talking nonsense.
5 The woman ___________ you helped this morning is my mother.
6 He is the man ___________ has made our new gate.
7 The boy ___________ was baptised on Sunday is my son.
8 He is the man ___________ Peter chose to be the leader.
that and which can also be used as **relative pronouns**.

that can be used for either people or things, in most sentences.

which can only be used for things.

who, whom and whose can only be used for people.

Examples —

This is the instrument *that* / *which* I like to use.

Peter often helps people *who* / *that* are poor.

*which* and *that* **do not change** when they are used as the **objects** of the verbs, and like *whom*, can sometimes be left out.

**Exercise 30**

Fill in the blanks with a suitable relative pronoun from the box. You may use each word more than once.

| that | who | whom | whose | which |

This is the boy **whose** father was lost at sea.

They are the people **who** have moved into that new house.
1 The fisherman sold the boat _________ he had made himself.
2 The boy _________ you hit is still crying.
3 The man _________ took our things was arrested this morning.
4 This is the house _________ my husband likes very much.
5 I know the woman _________ son has been put into prison.
6 The man _________ you helped yesterday is my father.

B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 6)

Exercise 31

Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box.

courage suffer healed prison Holy Spirit
angel whipped Jesus’ Good News
The Jewish leaders said to Peter and John, “We’ll punish you if you speak to anyone in Jesus’ name.”

1. The believers asked God to give them the ___________ to speak his word.
2. When the believers finished praying they were all filled with the ___________.
3. Many people in Jerusalem were ___________ in Jesus’ name.
4. The Jewish leaders arrested the Apostles and put them in ___________.
5. An ___________ of the Lord opened the prison gates and the Apostles followed him out.
6. The Apostles went out and told the people the ___________ about Jesus, the Messiah.
7. The Council sent for the Apostles and had them ___________.
8. The Apostles thanked God for letting them ___________ for Jesus’ name.

Total 22
A — Grammar and Exercises

Adverbs

The underlined words in these sentences are called adverbs.

The boys shouted loudly.         Many women came to our church yesterday.
I left the wood outside.          The men in the prison were set free immediately.
Peter is living in Jerusalem.    They always obey their leaders.
Most adverbs tell us something more about the verb. An adverb can be one word or a group of words.

Exercise 32

Underline the adverbs in these sentences —

My mother walked slowly to the village.  Stephen is working in Israel.
1. The moon is shining brightly.
2. The officer shouted angrily and whipped him.
3. John is always helping other people.
4. They looked sadly at their dead son.
5. We saw him yesterday.
6. My brother often comes to see me.
7. They woke up early.
8. The man was arrested immediately.
9. She made the bread this morning.
10. He went away quickly.
11. I will come to your church to-day.

An adverb may tell us —

1. Where the action is done.
2. How the action is done.
3. When the action is done.
4. How often the action is done.

The adverbs in these sentences tell us about where the action is done.

Our dog is outside.
The Apostles were in Jerusalem.
The boats are there.
My parents will come here soon.

This kind of adverb is placed after the verb.
The **adverbs** in these sentences tell us about **how** the action is done.

He shouted **angrily** at me.

You must work **hard**.

The boys answered him **boldly**.

This kind of **adverb** is placed after the **verb**.

The thief went **quietly** into the house.

The thief went into the house **quietly**.

They swam **quickly**.

Many of these adverbs which tell us **how** an action is done, are formed from nouns, verbs and adjectives.

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</tbody>
</table>

64
The **adverbs** in these sentences tell us about **when** the action is done.

There was a storm **yesterday**.

*On Sunday* we went to church.

**Yesterday** there was a storm.

We went to church **on Sunday**.

This kind of **adverb** is usually placed either **at the beginning** or **at the end** of the sentence.

The **adverbs** in these sentences tell us **how often** the action is done.

That boy **always** obeys his parents.

**Sometimes** we go sailing together.

We **often** walk to that village.

We **sometimes** go sailing together.

I **never** go out alone.

The devil **often** deceives people.

This kind of **adverb** is usually placed **before** the verb.

It can also be placed between the verb **to be** and the present / past participle.

**Examples** —

She is **always** swimming.

**Our boats are often** left there.

They are **always** working.

**The boys were often** taken to the sea-side.
Some **adverbs** can also be placed between *has / have / had been* and the present / past participle.

Examples —

Have you **ever** eaten the flesh of a snake? I have **always** loved you.
That lion has **never** killed anyone. We knew that he had **often** helped people.
My parents have **always** lived in Israel. Has Philip **ever** preached in this town?

**Exercise 33**

Fill in the blanks with suitable **adverbs** from the box.

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<th>sadly</th>
<th>outside</th>
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<tr>
<td>hungrily</td>
<td>away</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

They **never** go out together. That officer **often** whips the men.
She stood ________ by her husband’s tomb.
The boys rushed in and looked ________ at the food.
That woman ________ helps other people.
Come to my house ________.
She shouted ________ and left the house.
The people are ________.
My father went to Israel ________.
All the birds have flown ________.

Exercise 34
Re-write these sentences using the correct word from the brackets.

You are (always, near, sadly) blaming me.
You are always blaming me.

He has (soon, never, away) told anyone about it.
He has never told anyone about it.
1. The officer has (often, kindly, sadly) threatened to punish us.
2. This basket is (often, kindly, beautifully) made.
3. Have you (soon, away, ever) been to Israel?
4. The horse is (badly, kindly, away) hurt.
5. I have (angrily, always, soon) lived by the sea.

**Exercise 35**
Re-write each sentence, putting the adverb in the correct place.

(boldly) The boy answered the leader.
The boy answered the leader boldly.
(never) I have used that instrument.
I have never used that instrument.
1. (always) That officer is shouting at the men.

2. (outside) The people are standing.

3. (yesterday) We went up the mountain.

4. (lovingly) She looked at him.

5. (gently) They lifted the sick woman.

6. (ever) Have you been to Jerusalem?

7. (often) We swim in the sea.
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 7)

Exercise 36

Use these groups of words to complete the sentences.

......the Council members rushed at him. ......and stoned him. ......and killed Jesus.
......so they arrested him. ......many miracles and wonders. ......the people in the Temple.

Every day the Apostles taught the people in the Temple.

1 Stephen was full of power and he performed

2 Some of the Jews did not like what Stephen was teaching

3 Stephen said to the Council members, “You have persecuted

4 When Stephen said, “I can see Jesus standing at the right-hand side of God,”

5 The Council members dragged Stephen out of the city

Total 37
A — Grammar and Exercises

Prepositions

Remember — a preposition is usually placed before a noun or pronoun. It relates the noun or pronoun to the other words in the sentence. It often shows position, time or direction.

The underlined prepositions in these sentences show position.

The lame man is sitting by the gate.
The lion is hiding behind the trees.
The boys crowded around their leader.
Both my parents were born in Israel.
She always stays at home.
The officers are standing among the men.

The underlined prepositions in these sentences show time.

I haven’t eaten since four o’clock.
My brother will arrive home before one o’clock.
Many soldiers returned home after the war.
They stopped work at noon.
Peter sometimes preaches in the evening.
Come and see me on Sunday.

The underlined prepositions in these sentences show direction.
This is the road that leads to the new town.
They rushed into the garden.
The carriage moved slowly along the road.
The boy jumped over the gate.

Note — some prepositions like at and in can show either position or time.

Exercise 37

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions from the box.

near over by behind into at since

The woman stood by her husband’s tomb.
My parents are living near us.
1 They stopped ___________ the village and had their evening meal.
2 He had to change his clothes because he had fallen ___________ the lake.
3 We haven’t seen Philip ___________ he returned from Israel.
4 The four horses jumped ___________ the gate.
5 Peter’s house is ___________ that big house.

**Exercise 38**

Underline the **prepositions** in these sentences. Each sentence has only 1 **preposition**.

The men started work at seven o’clock.  The boys ran along the road.

1 This road leads to Jerusalem.  5 Have you eaten since noon?
2 My father came from a small town.  6 Peter stood before the Council.
3 The carriage stopped at the city gate.  7 I will see you at nine o’clock.
4 The officer ran into the crowd.
Exercise 39

The **prepositions** in these sentences show **position**.

Re-write each sentence using a suitable preposition from the brackets.

All the people crowded (in, at, around) Peter.

All the people crowded around Peter.

1. We will be staying (on, in, at) home all day.

2. An important official lives (on, in, over) that big house.

3. Many people were standing (over, among, outside) the Temple.

4. Our parents are now living (among, near, over) Jerusalem.

5. I met my friends (at, among, over) the Beautiful Gate.
Exercise 40

The **prepositions** in these sentences show **time**.
Re-write each sentence using a suitable **preposition** from the brackets.

1. We often sleep **at** the afternoon.
   We often sleep **in** the afternoon.

2. ( **In**, **After**, **On** ) our evening meal we walked to the sea-side.

3. Many people left the city **before** the war started.

4. ( **On**, **In**, **At** ) Sunday all the men in our village came together.

5. He has been reading **since** three o’clock.
Exercise 41

Make sentences with these groups of words.

1. * were put * in prison * many believers * after Stephen * died *
   After Stephen died many believers were put in prison.

2. * persecuted * would be * they * had told * Jesus * his disciples * that *

3. * Philip * a big city * left Jerusalem * went to live * and * in Samaria * in *

4. * many * and performed * Philip * miracles * preached *

5. * the new believers * Peter and John * and prayed * came * for *
5 * told * the Good News * Philip * the official * about Jesus *

6 * the official * Philip * was baptised * by *

7 * the Spirit * was taken away * Philip * of the Lord * by *
A — Grammar and Exercises

Revision

Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns, Adverbs and Prepositions

Remember — a conjunction is a joining word.

Exercise 42

Fill in each blank with a suitable conjunction from the brackets.

1. I haven’t seen her since she returned from Israel. (because, since, from)
2. They could not lift the boat because it was too heavy. (after, that, because)
3. That strong wind blew down many houses because trees. (because, but, and)
4. they were sleeping the thief took their instruments. (While, But, And)
5. He felt very sad he became blind. (but, when, from)
4 Immediately _________ the war all the soldiers returned home.  
   (because, and, after)

5 _________ the king died he chose another ruler.  
   (Before, After, When)

6 His work is very easy _________ he does not feel tired in the evening.  
   (so, while, after)

7 This basket is full _________ all the others are empty.  
   (so, but, when)

8 I heard _________ you are now working at a different place.  
   (so, that, and)

Remember — a relative pronoun joins the noun to a group of words which tells us something more about this noun.

Exercise 43

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns.

A man __who__ had killed many people has escaped from the prison.

This is the woman __whose__ son has become blind.
Remember — most adverbs tell us something more about the verb.

Exercise 44

Re-write these sentences, putting the adverbs in the right place.

We have been to Damascus. (never) We have never been to Damascus.

On our way to the sea-side all the boys sang. (loudly)

On our way to the sea-side all the boys sang loudly.
1 When I gave her the money she looked at me. (thankfully)
2 My parents have lived in Straight Street. (always)
3 His eyes flashed. (angrily)
4 She showed me her new clothes. (yesterday)
5 The door was locked so the boys waited. (outside)
6 Many people don’t work. (on Sunday)
7 Everyone in our house wakes up. (early)
8 They finished their meal. (at six o’clock)
9 We must go home it gets dark. (before)
10 I will be going to Damascus. (soon)
Remember — a preposition relates the noun or pronoun to the other words in the sentence. It often shows position, time or direction.

Exercise 45

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition from the brackets.

The man was unable to escape __ from __ the prison. ( in, from, into )
Every morning the gates were opened __ by __ the guards. ( by, from, at )
1 Ananaias lived _________ Straight Street. ( on, in, from )
2 Paul returned _________ Damascus yesterday. ( from, in, at )
3 I’ve been waiting for you _________ five o’clock. ( with, in, since )
4 The men have left the wood _________ the ground. ( among, on, from )
5 The people crowded _________ Paul and listened to him. ( around, in, with )
6 She went to Samaria _________ her parents. ( since, with, on )
7 We will listen to that symphony _________ six o’clock this evening. ( in, at, on )
8 I left the baskets _________ the fruit trees. ( in, near, on )
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 9)

Exercise 46

Use these sentences to answer the questions on the next page.

Saul was able to see again and he was baptised.
The Lord Jesus spoke to Saul when he was on his way to Damascus.
Barnabas took Saul to see the Apostles.
The Lord Jesus told Ananaias, “I have chosen Saul to serve me.”
Saul told the people in Damascus that Jesus was the Messiah.
The believers in Jerusalem were afraid of Saul because he had been watching when Stephen was killed.
The men had to lead Saul into Damascus because he had become blind.
The Jews in Jerusalem wanted to kill Saul because he was preaching in the name of Jesus.
Saul persecuted the church because he believed that by doing so he was serving God.
Why did Saul persecute the church?

Saul persecuted the church because he believed that by doing so he was serving God.

1. Who spoke to Saul when he was on his way to Damascus?

2. Why did the men have to lead Saul into Damascus?

3. What did the Lord Jesus tell Ananaias?

4. What happened after Ananaias put his hands on Saul and spoke to him?

5. What did Saul tell the people in Damascus?
6 Why were the believers in Jerusalem afraid of Saul?

7 Who took Saul to see the Apostles?

8 Why did the Jews in Jerusalem want to kill Saul?

Total 40
A — Grammar and Exercises

1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Remember — a noun is a word which names a person, animal, place or thing. Persons, animals, places and some things can be counted. The nouns which name them are called countable nouns.

Some things cannot be counted. The nouns which name these things are called uncountable nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable Nouns</th>
<th>Uncountable Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brothers</td>
<td>flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temples</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towns</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooms</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definite and Indefinite Articles

Look at these pairs of sentences —

Barnabas has *a* boat.  
*The* boat is outside his house.  

Ananias saw *an* angel.  
*The* angel spoke to him.

*boat* and *angel* are singular **countable nouns**.

When we mention *boat* for the first time, we put *a* in front of it. When we mention *boat* again we put *the* in front of it.

When we mention *angel* for the first time we put *an* in front of it. (*an* is used for words which begin with *a, e, i, o* and *u*.) When we mention *angel* again we put *the* in front of it. (When we speak, we pronounce *the* as *thee*.)

*the* is called the **definite article**. *a* and *an* are called **indefinite articles**.

When we mention *earth, sun, moon* and *world* we use *the* because there is only one of each of these things.
When we mention places with special names, we use the.

e.g. the White Mountain, the Long River, the Beautiful Gate.

But when we mention a road, street, town, city or country we do not use the definite or indefinite articles.

e.g. She lives in Barnabas Road. I went to Antioch. My father was born in Israel.

When we mention plural countable nouns (meaning a particular group) we put the before them.

e.g. Ananaias saw the angels. Peter brought the baskets.

When we mention uncountable nouns we usually put the before them.

e.g. the dust, the water, the flesh, the food.

Exercise 47

Fill in the blanks with a/an/the.

Stephen caught __a__bird. (bird mentioned for the first time)

__The__ bird flew away yesterday. (bird mentioned later)
An animal came into our garden. (animal mentioned for the first time)
The animal ate most of the fruit. (animal mentioned later)
1 _____ Apostle came to see us. (Apostle mentioned for the first time)
   _____ Apostle’s name was Peter. (mentioned later)
2 _____ food is not enough.
3 I live in _____ Cross Street.
4 _____ animals were sold yesterday.
5 We crossed the sea and came to _____ island. (island mentioned for the first time)
6 All _____ boys went into the bigger boat.
7 We went into the garden and looked at _____ moon and the stars.
8 _____ lame man asked Jesus to heal him. (lame man mentioned for the first time)
   Jesus healed _____ lame man. (mentioned later)
*some, any, plenty of and a lot of* can be used with both **countable** and **uncountable nouns**.

**Used with countable nouns**
- *Some* churches are open everyday.
- Are there *any* soldiers in town to-day?
- I saw *plenty of* people in the Temple.
- They sang *a lot of* songs.

**Used with uncountable nouns**
- They brought *some* food.
- Is there *any* dust on her clothes?
- There’s *plenty* of water in that lake
- We have *a lot of* food at home.

*a few* is only used with **countable nouns**.
- e.g. There are *a few* women by the river. We sang *a few* songs.

*much* is only used with **uncountable nouns**. (with *not* and in questions)
- e.g. There is not *much* food left at home. How *much* wood do you need?

*many* is only used with **countable nouns**. (with *not* and in questions)
- There are not *many* sheep on the mountain. Are there *many* men in the boat?
Exercise 48

Fill in each blank with a word from the brackets.

Not __many__ people are going to the Temple to pray. ( many, much, any )
My parents haven’t got __much__ money. ( many, much, a few )
1 Do we have __________ water left? ( a few, many, any )
2 You must not eat too __________ food. ( many, much, a few )
3 I brought __________ wood for you. ( much, a few, some )
4 __________ men escaped from the prison this morning. ( Much, A few, Any )
5 You must drink __________ water. ( many, plenty of, a few )
6 His father gave him __________ money. ( a few, some, any )
7 Not __________ of the men are leaving the ship at Cyprus. ( much, many, any )
8 That man has __________ money. ( a few, a lot of, any) 
9 Are there __________ people in the Temple? ( much, many )
10 __________ women will sing to us. ( Any, Much, A few )
B — Comprehension (*Jesus’ Words Come True, 10*)

**Exercise 49**

Make sentences with these groups of words —

* Antioch  * become  * many people  * had  * believers  * in  *

Many people in Antioch had become believers.

1  * in Antioch  * the Apostles  * the church  * Barnabas  * sent  * to  *

2  * Saul  * Barnabas  * the Christians  * in Antioch  * to help him  * asked  * teach  *

3  * wanted  * the Holy Spirit  * and Saul  * Barnabas  * for him  * some work  * to do  *
4 * called * Cyprus * went * an island * to * Barnabas * and Saul *

5 * of Cyprus * a believer * the ruler * became *

6 * the word * and preached * of God * to * and Barnabas * other places * Paul * went *

Total | 26
A — Grammar and Exercises

Forms of Verbs — 1. Present Perfect Tense 2. Past Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Tense

Look at the underlined verbs in these sentences —
The ship has already left Cyprus. (The ship is not here now.)
Philip has just arrived. (Philip is here.)
I have locked the front door. (The front door is locked.)
Our friends have taken our dog. (Our dog is with our friends.)

These verbs tell us about actions that have already happened. We are not told when the actions happened, but what has happened is true now. They are verbs in the present perfect tense.
Look at the underlined **verbs** in these sentences —

The owners **have lived** in this house for a long time.

The animal **has not eaten** for two days.

He **has worked** for my father since he was forty years old.

My family **has never been** to the sea-side.

This boy **has been** here since four o’clock.

These **verbs** tell us about actions that have already happened, and are still happening. They are also **verbs** in the **present perfect tense**.

**Exercise 50**

Fill in each blank with a correct **verb** from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have caught</th>
<th>has travelled</th>
<th>have seen</th>
<th>have chosen</th>
<th>has taken</th>
<th>have lived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have stoned</td>
<td>has worked</td>
<td>have arrived</td>
<td>has joined</td>
<td>have been</td>
<td>has started</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My parents have just arrived from Antioch.
That man has started many churches in Lystra.

1 My brother ________________ in Cyprus for many years and he is still there.
2 The believers ________________ a new leader. His name is Philip.
3 The Christians ________________ many miracles.
4 I ________________ here since 6 o’clock.
5 She ________________ a bigger church so she is happier now.
6 Stephen ________________ to many countries since his father died.
7 We ________________ just ________________ some fish, so we’ll have fish for our evening meal.
8 The boys ________________ the snake. It is dead so we need not be afraid.
9 I ________________ in this village since I was two years old.
10 Philip ________________ the boat to the lake, as he wants to catch some fish.
Past Perfect Tense

Look at the underlined verb in this sentence —

After his wife had left him he felt very lonely.

*had left* is the first action in this sentence. After this, there is a second action *felt*. *had left* is in the **past perfect tense** and felt is in the **past tense**.

The **past perfect tense** is used for an action that had happened before another action took place. It is usually used with words like *when, after, before* and *already*.

**Learn this.**  **Forms of verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Tense</th>
<th>Present Perfect Tense</th>
<th>Past Perfect Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I choose</td>
<td>I have chosen</td>
<td>I had chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I leave</td>
<td>I have left</td>
<td>I had left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I eat</td>
<td>I have eaten</td>
<td>I had eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I make</td>
<td>I have made</td>
<td>I had made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I become</td>
<td>I have become</td>
<td>I had become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense</td>
<td>Present Perfect Tense</td>
<td>Past Perfect Tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I drink</td>
<td>I have drunk</td>
<td>I had drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>I have spoken</td>
<td>I had spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I teach</td>
<td>I have taught</td>
<td>I had taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I lead</td>
<td>I have led</td>
<td>I had led</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand</td>
<td>I have understood</td>
<td>I had understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I fall</td>
<td>I have fallen</td>
<td>I had fallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I find</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I keep</td>
<td>I have kept</td>
<td>I had kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I kneel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
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<td>I had known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I take</td>
<td>I have taken</td>
<td>I had taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think</td>
<td>I have thought</td>
<td>I had thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see</td>
<td>I have seen</td>
<td>I had seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 51

Fill in the blanks with either *present perfect tense / past perfect tense*.

I have just served the evening meal. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)

After she had worked all day she felt very tired. \(\text{past perfect tense.}\)

All the trees have been blown down by the strong wind. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)

1. The boys have just been baptised by Philip. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)
2. Paul had preached to many people before he was arrested. \(\text{past perfect tense.}\)
3. Many people have become Christians in our village. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)
4. I have just moved to my new house in Straight Street. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)
5. When Barnabas arrived we had already finished our meal. \(\text{past perfect tense.}\)
6. His faithful friend has helped him for many years. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)
7. I have lived in Cyprus since I was four years old. \(\text{present perfect tense.}\)
8. After he had been driven out of Antioch he went to Lystra. \(\text{past perfect tense.}\)
Exercise 52

Fill in each blank with the present perfect tense / past perfect tense of the verb in the brackets.

1. Our dog __had killed__ the snake before we arrived home. (kill)
2. I __have__ not __worked__ for almost two years. (work)
3. After he ___________ the instruments he started work. (find)
4. When the officers arrived the thieves ___________ already ___________. (escape)
5. I just ___________ this ___________ basket for you. (make)
6. Before he moved into this house he ___________ always ___________ with his parents. (live)
7. The woman who is sick ___________ not ___________ for many days. (eat)
8. When the storm started we ___________ already ___________ the house. (leave)
9. They were persecuted after they ___________ Christians. (become)
10. I ___________ not ___________ my brother since he was six years old. (see)
11. After Philip ___________ he went and preached to the people. (pray)
12. My son ___________ not ___________ to me for a few days. (speak)
**B — Comprehension** (*Jesus’ Words Come True, 11*)

**Exercise 53**

Use these groups of words to complete the sentences.

......the living God. .............................................. ......like gods.

......miracles and wonders. ...................................... ......that they were only human beings.

......about the work they had done for God. ..............they set off to return to Antioch.

......and chose leaders for each church. ................. ......when Paul told him to stand up.

The Lord gave Paul and Barnabas the power to perform miracles and wonders.

1  At Lystra a man was healed .................................................................

2  The people saw this and wanted to treat Paul and Barnabas .................................................................

3  Paul and Barnabas told the people .................................................................

4  They told the people to turn to .................................................................
5 When Paul and Barnabas had finished their work for the Lord

6 They stopped at the churches

7 The church at Antioch rejoiced when Paul and Barnabas told them
A — Grammar and Exercises

Direct and Indirect Statements

Look at this sentence —

Peter says, “I love my wife.”

*I love my wife* is a **direct statement** because the words are actually spoken by Peter. **Direct statements** begin and end with **inverted commas**. (“......”)

Here is the sentence changed into an **indirect statement**.

*Peter says that he loves his wife.*

We have added *that*. We have used *he* instead of *I*, *his* instead of *my*, and *loves* instead of *love*.

The tense of the verb *love* has not changed. The first verb *says* is in the **present tense**, so the second verb remains in the **present tense**.
More examples —

**Direct Statements**

Peter always says, “We have enough money.”

The boy often says, “I want to be a fisherman.”

That woman often tells me, “My husband wants another son.”

Philip often says, “I feel sick.”

**Indirect Statements**

Peter always says that they have enough money.

The boy often says that he wants to be a fisherman.

That woman often tells me that her husband wants another son.

Philip often says that he feels sick.

When we change **direct statements** into **indirect statements** some of the words may have to be changed. We change them in this way.

**Tenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>is/am</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>has/have</th>
<th>had</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>could</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>would</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronouns

I → he / she
we → they
me → him / her
my → his / her
us → them

you → him / her, he / she, they / them, I / me
your → my, his / her, their
myself → himself / herself
yourself → myself

Place, Time, etc

here → there
to-day → that day
this → that
come → go

exercise 54

change these direct statements into indirect statements.

Stephen says, “My brother likes sailing.”

Stephen says that his brother likes sailing.

105
His parents often say, “We need a bigger house.”

Peter says, “I like living by myself.”

1 Lydia says, “Silas is very angry.”

2 Her father often tells her, “I have a lot of money.”

3 The prisoners sometimes say, “We are still very hungry.”

4 Paul often says, “The boys are causing a lot of trouble.”
Look at this sentence —

She said, “I am reading in the garden.”

Here is the sentence changed into an indirect statement.

She said that she was reading in the garden.

*am reading* is changed into the past tense *was reading* because *said* is in the past tense.

Exercise 55

Change these sentences into indirect statements.

The woman said, “I have two sons.”

The woman said that she had two sons.

Stephen told me, “Cyprus is a very beautiful island.”

Stephen told me that Cyprus was a very beautiful island.

My friends told me, “We are going to Israel to-day.”

My friends told me that they were going to Israel that day.
1  The fisherman told me, “I’m the owner of this boat.”

2  He said, “My country has a very powerful king.”

3  Philip said, “My church has many new members.”

4  Lydia told me, “I sell things by the river-side.”

5  He said, “The instrument belongs to my son.”

6  The woman said, “My family is good to me.”
Here is another sentence.

The boy told his mother, “I fell into the lake.”

The sentence is changed into an indirect statement.

The boy told his mother that he had fallen into the lake.

fell is changed into the past perfect tense had fallen because this action had finished before the action told took place.

Exercise 56

Change these direct statements into indirect statements.

My son came home and told me, “The guards whipped me.”
My son came home and told me that the guards had whipped him.
His father said, “Thousands of people died in that war.”

His father said that thousands of people had died in that war.

1. She said, “Lydia gave me a Bible.”

2. Stephen told me, “We have made another boat.”

3. Philip said, “Many people in this village are sick.”

4. The boy told me, “The soldiers at the Beautiful Gate shouted at me.”

5. John told Silas, “I have sold all my horses.”
When the **direct statement** is a question, the **indirect statement** may use the word *if*, when *why*, *where*, *when* and *how* are not used.

**Examples —**

He asked me, “Do you understand it?”  
He asked me if I understood it.

Peter asked her, “Do you know the way to Lystra?”  
Peter asked her if she knew the way to Lystra.

Philip asked me, “Why are you crying?”  
Philip asked me why I was crying.

Lydia asked him, “Where were you on Sunday?”  
Lydia asked him where he had been on Sunday.

Peter asked John, “When are you going home?”  
Peter asked John when he was going home.

My mother asked the boy, “How did you know my name?”  
My mother asked the boy how he knew her name.
Exercise 57
Change these **direct statements** into **indirect statements**.

1. The boy asked, “Does this instrument belong to you?”
   The boy asked if that instrument belonged to me.

2. Paul asked me, “When are you going to Damascus?”

3. John asked his mother, “Why are you angry with me?”

4. My friend asked me, “How did you earn so much money?”

5. Philip asked Silas, “Where was your family on Sunday?”

6. Peter asked the fisherman, “Are you the owner of the white boat?”
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 12)

Exercise 58
Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the Reader, Jesus’ Words Come True, 12.

1. Paul and Silas stopped at __Philippi__ for a few days.
2. Paul spoke to a few ____________ at the river-side.
3. ____________ at Philippi had an evil spirit.
4. ____________ told the evil spirit to leave the slave-girl.
5. The city officials put Paul and Silas in ____________.
6. At about ____________ the doors opened and the prisoners’ chains fell off.
7. The prison guard and his ____________ became believers.
8. The next morning the city ____________ came and led Paul and Silas out of the prison.
9. Paul and Silas went on to other countries, teaching and preaching the word of ____________.

Total 28
A — Grammar and Exercises

General Revision

Remember — verbs in the future tense tell us about actions that are going to happen. They are formed by adding is/am/are going or will to the verb in the present tense form.

Exercise 59

Fill in the blanks with the future tense of the verbs in the brackets.

Use is/am/are going to.

1. I __________________ at six o’clock. ( leave )
2. My mother __________________ me a Bible to-day. ( give )
3. This evening more than a thousand people __________________ outside the temple. ( gather )
4 I’m afraid that the enemy __________________ our city soon. ( destroy )
5 We __________________ the work later. ( finish )
6 The owners __________________ the house soon. ( sell )
7 The boys __________________ a lot of trouble this evening. ( cause )
8 We __________________ our friends at the river-side. ( meet )
9 The prisoner __________________ to the king. ( appeal )

Remember — 1. The verb in the **present continuous tense** is made up of the verb to be in the present tense + the present participle. 2. The verb in the **past continuous tense** is made up of the verb to be in the past tense + the present participle.

**Exercise 60**

Fill in the blanks with either present continuous tense / past continuous tense.

The officials are arresting many people in a nearby town. present continuous tense.
The women who were selling things by the river-side are now working at home. past continuous tense

1. The prisoners were begging the Emperor to set them free.
2. Stephen is looking for the belt which he lost.
3. All the boys are rushing about and shouting loudly.
4. The women were handing out food and clothes to the people who lost everything.
5. The soldiers are dragging people out of their homes and whipping them.

Remember — in the active voice the subject does the action. In the passive voice the subject gets the action.

Exercise 61

The sentences on the next page are in the active voice. Re-write them in the passive voice using the verb to be + the past participle.
The boys carried the lame dog home. The lame dog was carried home by the boys.
The horse ate all the fruit on that tree. All the fruit on that tree was eaten by the horse.
1 The thieves tied up our hands and feet.
2 The lion dragged away the sheep.
3 The soldiers took the prisoners to Rome.
4 My family gave me this Bible.
5 Paul performed many miracles.
6 Philip baptised six new believers.
7 Lydia chained the dog to the tree.
8 The strong wind shook our house.

Remember — a relative pronoun is a joining word. It joins the noun to a group of words which tells us something more about the noun.
Exercise 62

Fill in the blanks with a suitable relative pronoun from the box. You may use each word more than once.

that  who  whom  which  whose

This is the house which has been sold for a lot of money.
The woman whom he loves is very beautiful.

1 Lydia has found the belt _________ she lost yesterday.
2 Most of the men _________ live in our village are fishermen.
3 I know the boy _________ father is the owner of this boat.
4 The woman _________ was healed this morning is my brother’s wife.
5 I am reading the book _________ you sent.
6 This is the road _________ leads to Antioch.

Remember — a preposition relates the noun or pronoun to the other words in the sentence. It often shows position, time or direction.
Exercise 63
Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition from the brackets.

The men started work ______ six o’clock this morning. (at, in, near)
Is this the way ______ Lystra? (since, at, to)
1. I have been waiting here ______ noon. (for, since, to)
2. All the boys are planning to swim ______ the river. (for, across, since)
3. My family has just returned ______ Israel. (in, on, from)
4. The prisoners leapt ______ the prison gates and escaped. (over, in, at)
5. Many miracles were performed ______ the Apostles. (in, by, at)
6. I have left all my money ______ home. (in, from, at)
7. Many people are praying ______ the temple. (over, in, since)
8. My friends brought a basket ______ fruit. (in, of, at)
9. Her mother has been sick ______ Sunday. (for, since, across)
10. There are not many sheep ______ the mountain-side. (in, since, on)
Exercise 64

Change these direct statements into indirect statements.

Peter says, “Jesus is the Son of God.”
Peter says that Jesus is the Son of God.

My father asked me, “Where were you this morning?”
My father asked me where I was that morning.

1 “The guard whipped me to-day,” the prisoner told me.

2 Stephen says, “The world is made by God.”

3 “Can you swim?” the boys asked me.

4 Lydia asked me, “When are you going to Damascus?”

5 The man asked me, “Why are you not working to-day?”
B — Comprehension (Jesus’ Words Come True, 13)

Exercise 65

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the Reader, Jesus’ Words Come True, 13.

On his way to Jerusalem Paul stopped at\(^{①}\)__________ house and stayed for a\(^{②}\)__________ days. Many believers\(^{③}\)__________ to see Paul.

A\(^{④}\)__________ came to the house one afternoon. He used Paul’s\(^{⑤}\)__________ to tie up his own hands and\(^{⑥}\)__________. This prophet told them, “The\(^{⑦}\)__________ says that the\(^{⑧}\)__________ in Jerusalem will tie up the hands and feet of the\(^{⑨}\)__________ of this belt and hand him over to the\(^{⑩}\)__________.

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Total  53

Grand Total  513
Key to the Exercises

Exercise 1
1. present tense 2. past tense 3. past tense 4. past tense 5. present tense

Exercise 2
1. forgot 2. worries 3. planned 4. brings 5. stabbed
6. think 7. sent 8. cries 9. recognised 10. sing

Exercise 3
1. went 2. teaches 3. recognised 4. remember 5. walked
6. swam 7. forgot 8. sells 9. followed 10. trusts

Exercise 4
1. present tense 2. future tense 3. past tense 4. future tense 5. future tense
6. present tense 7. future tense 8. past tense 9. future tense 10. present tense
Exercise 5
1. will come   2. walk   3. ran   4. will sell   5. are going to teach   6. forgot

Exercise 6
1. The people did not work on Sunday.
2. They will go home immediately.
3. Peter is going to teach the people later.
4. We will walk to the village this afternoon. / This afternoon we will walk to the village.
5. The women recognised him.

Exercise 7
1. they were afraid of Jesus’ enemies.   2. they knew that Jesus was alive.
3. and stood before the women.   4. “God has made Jesus alive again.”
5. that Jesus’ tomb was empty.   6. will suffer and die on a cross.
7. a man came along and walked with them.   8. they recognised Jesus.
9. believed that Jesus was alive.
Exercise 8
1. am teaching  2. are — staying  3. am going  4. is making
5. are laughing  6. are taking  7. is serving  8. are following
9. Are — listening  10. are singing  11. are carrying  12. is crying

Exercise 9
1. past continuous tense  2. present continuous tense  3. past continuous tense
4. past continuous tense  5. present continuous tense  6. past continuous tense
7. present continuous tense  8. past continuous tense  9. past continuous tense
10. present continuous tense

Exercise 10
1. was working  2. was baptising  3. were sailing  4. was crying
5. were sleeping  6. was blowing  7. was praying  8. was getting
9. were shaking  10. was — talking  11. was coming
Exercise 11
1. Father
2. Holy Spirit
3. nation
4. men
5. returned
6. pray
7. came
8. filled
9. languages
10. drunk

Exercise 12
1. Jewish leaders came
2. My brother’s wife is
3. Peter taught the boys
4. I recognise this man
5. We walk
6. She locked the doors
7. Jesus blessed all the people
8. The women went
9. The Apostles baptised many people
10. All the boys sang
11. That man stabbed his enemy
12. Many poor people live

Exercise 13
1. passive voice
2. passive voice
3. active voice
4. active voice
5. passive voice
6. active voice
7. passive voice
8. passive voice
9. active voice
10. 

125
Exercise 14
1. I was blessed by God.
3. That basket of fruit was brought by my mother.
5. He was loved by all the people.
7. The new instruments were used by him.
9. Our leader was deceived by many people.
11. That basket was brought by the fisherman.
2. The three leaders were chosen by the Apostles.
4. That man was stabbed by the soldiers.
6. That house was blown down by a very strong wind.
8. The front door was locked by me.
10. The heavy boat was lifted by the strong men.
12. The animal was found by that boy.

Exercise 15
1. He has been tempted by that woman.
3. All our money has been taken by the thief.
5. These beautiful clothes have been made by my mother.
7. All the animals have been sold by their son.
2. She has been thanked by all the people.
4. The sheep has been killed by that white dog.
6. My younger brother has been taught by that man.
8. The sun, the moon and the stars have been made by God.
Exercise 16
1. Peter spoke to the people in a loud voice.
2. The people were praising God in languages which they had never learnt.
3. Peter told the people that God had made Jesus alive again.
4. Peter’s work was to bring men to God.
5. The believers often had meals together.
6. The believers gave money to the Apostles.
7. Jesus’ disciples loved and helped one another.

Exercise 17
1. present tense  2. future tense  3. past tense  4. future tense  5. present tense

Exercise 18
1. enjoyed  2. had  3. was  4. slept  5. walked  6. felt  7. hid  8. became  9. returned
### Exercise 19
1. will move / am going to move 2. will return / are going to return
3. will serve / is going to serve 4. will come / is going to come
5. will share / are going to share

### Exercise 20
1. is hiding 2. are standing 3. Are — coming 4. are listening
5. is using 6. is living 7. are praying 8. Is — crying

### Exercise 21
1. were — sleeping 2. was feeling 3. was jumping 4. were going
5. was staying 6. were looking 7. was running 8. was praying

### Exercise 22
1. All our money was spent by our two sons. 2. Our horse was killed by the lion.
3. The world was made by God. 4. The baskets were filled by the women.
5. All the trees in our garden were blown down by the strong wind.
Exercise 23
1. The money has been hidden in the ground by the boys.
2. All the bones have been stolen by the hungry dog.
3. The gate has been made by my brother.
4. Our son has been taught by that woman.
5. Our new instruments have been stolen by that man.

Exercise 24
1. to give him some money.  
2. get up and walk.”
3. and began to walk about by himself.  
4. around Peter and John.
5. the power of Jesus’ name.”
6. The man who was healed
7. It was God’s plan  
8. became believers.
Exercise 25
1. .......before he could run away. 2. .......that he was a well-educated man.
3. .......and listened to their leader. 4. .......since her mother died.
5. .......because we are very poor. 6. .......but his elder brother won’t do any work.
7. .......so he would not talk to anyone.

Exercise 26
1. that 2. because 3. but 4. so 5. and

Exercise 27
1. She gave money and food to the poor people.
2. All the people were singing and praising God.
3. Peter and his wife came to our house.
4. Jesus and his disciples went up the mountain.
Exercise 28
1. The Jewish leaders arrested Peter and John because Peter had said, “Jesus has come alive again.”
2. Peter and John were not afraid because Jesus had said to them, “The Holy Spirit will give you the words to speak.”
3. The man who was healed was standing with Peter and John.
4. Jesus is the only one who can save people from their sins.
5. The Jewish leaders set Peter and John free because the people were still praising God for healing the lame man.

Exercise 29
1. who 2. whose 3. whom 4. who 5. whom 6. who 7. who 8. whom

Exercise 30
1. that / which 2. whom 3. who 4. that / which 5. whose 6. whom

Exercise 31
5. angel 6. Good News 7. whipped 8. suffer
Exercise 32
1. brightly 2. angrily 3. always 4. sadly
5. yesterday 6. often 7. early 8. immediately
9. this morning 10. quickly 11. to-day 12. never

Exercise 33
1. sadly 2. hungrily 3. often 4. this afternoon
5. angrily 6. outside / away 7. this afternoon / yesterday 8. away

Exercise 34
1. often 2. beautifully 3. ever 4. badly 5. always
Exercise 35
1. That officer is always shouting at the men.
2. The people are standing outside.
3. Yesterday we went up the mountain. / We went up the mountain yesterday.
4. She looked at him lovingly. / She looked lovingly at him.
5. They lifted the sick woman gently.
6. Have you ever been to Jerusalem?
7. We often swim in the sea.

Exercise 36
1. many miracles and wonders. 2. so they arrested him. 3. and killed Jesus.”
4. the Council members rushed at him. 5. and stoned him.

Exercise 37
1. at 2. into 3. since 4. over 5. behind

Exercise 38
1. to 2. from 3. at 4. into 5. since 6. before 7. at
Exercise 39
1. at 2. in 3. outside 4. near 5. at

Exercise 40
1. at 2. After 3. before 4. On 5. since

Exercise 41
1. Jesus had told his disciples that they would be persecuted.
2. Philip left Jerusalem and went to live in a big city in Samaria.
3. Philip preached and performed many miracles.
4. Peter and John came and prayed for the new believers.
5. Philip told the official the Good News about Jesus.
6. The official was baptised by Philip.
7. Philip was taken away by the Spirit of the Lord.
Exercise 42
1. and 2. While 3. when 4. after 5. Before 6. so 7. but 8. that

Exercise 43
1. that / which 2. whom 3. who 4. that / which 5. whose 6. that / which

Exercise 44
1. When I gave her the money she looked at me thankfully.
2. My parents have always lived in Straight Street.
3. His eyes flashed angrily.
4. She showed me her new clothes yesterday. / Yesterday she showed me her new clothes.
5. The door was locked so the boys waited outside.
6. Many people don’t work on Sunday. / On Sunday many people don’t work.
7. Everyone in our house wakes up early.
8. They finished their meal at six o’clock. / At six o’clock they finished their meal.
9. We must go home before it gets dark.
10. I will be going to Damascus soon. / Soon I will be going to Damascus.
Exercise 45
1. in 2. from 3. since 4. on 5. around 6. with 7. at 8. near

Exercise 46
1. The Lord Jesus spoke to Saul when he was on his way to Damascus.
2. The men had to lead Saul into Damascus because he had become blind.
3. The Lord Jesus told Ananias, “I have chosen Saul to serve me.”
4. Saul was able to see again and he was baptised.
5. Saul told the people in Damascus that Jesus was the Messiah.
6. The believers in Jerusalem were afraid of Saul because he had been watching when Stephen was killed.
7. Barnabas took Saul to see the Apostles.
8. The Jews in Jerusalem wanted to kill Saul because he was preaching in the name of Jesus.

Exercise 47
Exercise 48
1. any  
2. much  
3. some  
4. A few  
5. plenty of  
6. some  
7. many  
8. a lot of  
9. many  
10. A few  

Exercise 49
1. The Apostles sent Barnabas to the church in Antioch.
2. Barnabas asked Saul to help him teach the Christians in Antioch.
3. The Holy Spirit wanted Barnabas and Saul to do some work for him.
4. Barnabas and Saul went to an island called Cyprus.
5. The ruler of Cyprus became a believer.
6. Paul and Barnabas went to other places and preached the word of God.

Exercise 50
1. has worked  
2. have chosen  
3. have seen  
4. have been  
5. has joined  
6. has travelled  
7. have — caught  
8. have stoned  
9. have lived  
10. has taken
Exercise 51
1. present perfect tense  2. past perfect tense  3. present perfect tense  4. present perfect tense
5. past perfect tense  6. present perfect tense  7. present perfect tense  8. past perfect tense

Exercise 52
1. had found  2. had — escaped  3. have — made  4. had — lived  5. has — eaten
6. had — left  7. had become  8. have — seen  9. had prayed  10. has — spoken

Exercise 53
1. when Paul told him to stand up. 2. like gods.
3. that they were only human beings. 4. the living God.
5. they set off to return to Antioch. 6. and chose leaders for each church.
7. about the work they had done for God.

Exercise 54
1. Lydia says that Silas is very angry.
2. Her father often tells her that he has a lot of money.
3. The prisoners sometimes say that they are still very hungry.
4. Paul often says that the boys are causing a lot of trouble.
Exercise 55
1. The fisherman told me that he was the owner of that boat.
2. He said that his country had a very powerful king.
3. Philip said that his church had many new members.
4. Lydia told me that she sold things by the river-side.
5. He said that the instrument belonged to his son.
6. The woman said that her family was good to her.

Exercise 56
1. She said that Lydia had given her a Bible.
2. Stephen told me that they had made another boat.
3. Philip said that many people in that village were sick.
4. The boy told me that the soldiers at the Beautiful Gate had shouted at him.
5. John told Silas that he had sold all his horses.
Exercise 57
1. Paul asked me when I was going to Damascus.
2. John asked his mother why she was angry with him.
3. My friend asked me how I earned so much money.
4. Philip asked Silas where his family had been on Sunday.
5. Peter asked the fisherman if he was the owner of the white boat.

Exercise 58
1. women 2. slave-girl 3. Paul 4. prison
5. mid-night 6. family 7. officials 8. God

Exercise 59
1. am going to leave 2. is going to give 3. are going to gather
4. is going to destroy 5. are going to finish 6. are going to sell
7. are going to cause 8. are going to meet 9. is going to appeal
Exercise 60
1. past continuous tense  
2. present continuous tense  
3. present continuous tense  
4. past continuous tense  
5. present continuous tense

Exercise 61
1. Our hands and feet were tied up by the thieves.
2. The sheep was dragged away by the lion.
3. The prisoners were taken to Rome by the soldiers.
4. This Bible was given to me by my family.
5. Many miracles were performed by Paul.
6. Six new believers were baptised by Philip.
7. The dog was chained to the tree by Lydia.
8. Our house was shaken by the strong wind.

Exercise 62
1. which / that  
2. who  
3. whose  
4. who  
5. which / that  
6. which / that
Exercise 63
1. since 2. across 3. from 4. over 5. by 6. at 7. in 8. of 9. since 10. on

Exercise 64
1. The prisoner told me that the guard had whipped him that day.
2. Stephen says that the world is made by God.
3. The boys asked me if I could swim. / The boys asked me whether I could swim.
4. Lydia asked me when I was going to Damascus.
5. The man asked me why I was not working that day.

Exercise 65
1. Philip’s 2. few 3. came 4. prophet 5. belt