

The English Workbook

Level 2

Introduction

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**

Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense	Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense
asks	ask	asked	deceives	deceive	deceived
decides	decide	decided	forgets	forget	forgot
forgives	forgive	forgave	finds	find	found
knows	know	knew	makes	make	made
sells	sell	sold	sings	sing	sang

Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense	Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense
sleeps	sleep	slept	swims	swim	swam
thinks	think	thought	appears	appear	appeared
locks	lock	locked	teaches	teach	taught
spits	spit	spat	recognises	recognise	recognised
cries	cry	cried	remembers	remember	remembered
worries	worry	worried	forgets	forget	forgot
stabs	stab	stabbed	breathes	breathe	breathed
brings	bring	brought	trusts	trust	trusted
covers	cover	covered	follows	follow	followed
sends	send	sent	plans	plan	planned

Exercise 2

Complete this table with the correct forms of the **verbs**.

	Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense		Present tense (singular)	Present tense (plural)	Past tense
1	forgets	forget	_____	6	thinks	_____	thought
2	_____	worry	worried	7	sends	send	_____
3	plans	plan	_____	8	_____	cry	cried
4	_____	bring	brought	9	recognises	recognise	_____
5	stabs	stab	_____	10	sings	_____	sang

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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)

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | The Jewish leaders _____ to Jerusalem yesterday. | (goes, went) |
| 2 | She _____ her sons every day. | (teaches, teach) |
| 3 | My animals _____ me. | (recognises, recognised) |
| 4 | I _____ your name. | (remembers, remember) |
| 5 | We _____ to the village on Sunday afternoon. | (walks, walked) |
| 6 | The boys _____ in that lake. | (swam, swims) |
| 7 | The people _____ their leader's name. | (forgets, forgot) |
| 8 | She _____ fish every morning. | (sells, sell) |
| 9 | The animal _____ him immediately. | (follow, followed) |
| 10 | My brother always _____ his wife. | (trusts, trust) |

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Future tense

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.

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Exercise 5

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

- My father went to Jerusalem yesterday. (will go, went)
- Peter will answer 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)

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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 *

.....

4 * will walk * this afternoon * the village * to * we *

5 * the women * him * recognised *

.....
.....

	5
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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.

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

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

.....they were afraid of Jesus' enemies.

.....will suffer and die on a cross.

..... that Jesus' tomb was empty.

..... they recognised Jesus.

..... believed that Jesus was alive.

..... a man came along and walked with them.

..... 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

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Total		55
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2

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**

Subject	Verb (to be)	Present participle	Subject	Verb (to be)	Present participle
I	am	giving	I	am	making
You	are	singing	You	are	living
We	are	changing	We	are	putting
He	is	tasting	He	is	locking
They	are	following	They	are	getting
The boys	are	enjoying	The boys	are	using

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*.

Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense		Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
decide	is/am/are deciding		make	is/am/are making
deceive	is/am/are deceiving		move	is/am/are moving
give	is/am/are giving		save	is/am/are saving
have	is/am/are having		serve	is/am/are serving

For these **verbs** — just add *ing*.

Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense		Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
appear	is/am/are appearing		knock	is/am/are knocking
cry	is/am/are crying		return	is/am/are returning
eat	is/am/are eating		bless	is/am/are blessing
follow	is/am/are following		carry	is/am/are carrying

For these **verbs** — repeat the last letter, then add *ing*.

Present Tense Present Continuous Tense

get	is/am/are getting
put	is/am/are putting
sin	is/am/are sinning
stop	is/am/are stopping
run	is/am/are running

Present Tense Present Continuous Tense

plan	is/am/are planning
shut	is/am/are shutting
stab	is/am/are stabbing
spit	is/am/are spitting
worship	is/am/are worshipping

Exercise 8

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

- That woman is singing many new songs. (sing)
- My friends are returning to their village. (return)
- 1 I _____ her another language. (teach)
- 2 _____ you _____ here? (stay)
- 3 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)

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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

Subject	Present continuous tense	Past continuous tense
I	am teaching	was teaching
You	are crying	were crying
We	are walking	were walking
He	is returning	was returning
They	are planning	were planning
The people	are asking	were asking

Exercise 9

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

Last night that woman was praying all night.

past continuous tense.....

The boys are singing many new songs.

present continuous tense.....

- 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.

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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.

Father	men	returned	filled
Holy Spirit	nation	Jerusalem	languages
drunk	pray	came	

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 _____.”

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Total		43
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3

A – Grammar and Exercises

1. The Sentence – Subject, Object and Verb

2. Active and Passive Voice

The Sentence – Subject, Object and Verb

- 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 met my friend this morning.

Many people live 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.

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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.

He was stabbed last night.

The money was hidden.

My things were stolen yesterday.

The evening meal was served immediately.

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**

Verbs (present tense)	Past participle
take	taken
carry	carried
fill	filled
catch	caught
sell	sold

Verbs (present tense)	Past participle
forgive	forgiven
eat	eaten
forget	forgotten
send	sent
spoil	spoilt

Verbs (present tense)	Past participle
give	given
see	seen
stab	stabbed
fly	flown
blow	blown
teach	taught

Verbs (present tense)	Past participle
nail	nailed
spend	spent
tell	told
choose	chosen
lock	locked
bring	brought

Exercise 13

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

The snake has been caught.

passive voice.....

The boys took all the money away last night.

active voice.....

Many of the women were praised.

passive voice.....

- 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.

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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.

.....

	8
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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 *

Total		66
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36

	7
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4

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.

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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 is going to send this to Jerusalem later. (send)

The boys will go 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)

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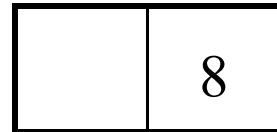
Remember — verbs in the present continuous tense tell us about actions that are still going on.

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

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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.

5 The strong wind blew down all the trees in our garden.

.....

	5
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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.

.....

	5
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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

	8
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Total		58
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5

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.

	7
--	---

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.

	5
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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.

* will help * I * and * my brother * you *

My brother and I will help you.

1 * to * the poor people * and food * money * gave * she *

2 * were singing * all * the people * praising * God * and *

3 * his wife * our house * Peter * and * came * to *

4 * his disciples * Jesus * and * went up * the mountain *

	4
--	---

B — Comprehension (*Jesus' Words Come True, 5*)

Exercise 28

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

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?

	5
--	---

Total		21
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6

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.

whom is the **object** of the verb *love*.

The **relative pronoun** *who* is changed to *whom* when it is used as the **object** of the verb.

More examples —

The woman *whom* our dog hurt is very angry with us.

Here is the man *whom* you helped.

The boy *whom* Jesus healed is my son.

The people *whom* you met yesterday are my friends.

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.

	6
--	---

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.

	8
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Total		22
-------	--	----

7

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.
- 12 Stephen never gets angry.

	12
--	----

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.

	Adverb		Adverb		Adverb		Adverb
bad	badly	happy	happily	loving	lovingly	loud	loudly
beautiful	beautifully	kind	kindly	peace	peacefully	slow	slowly
bright	brightly	quiet	quietly	sad	sadly	fear	fearfully
easy	easily	free	freely	strong	strongly	hungry	hungrily
gentle	gently	faith	faithfully	thank	thankfully	bold	boldly
glad	gladly	angry	angrily	truth	truthfully	careful	carefully

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.

this afternoon	angrily	often	sadly	outside
hungrily	away	yesterday	always	never

They never go out together.

That officer often whips the men.

- 1 She stood _____ by her husband's tomb.
- 2 The boys rushed in and looked _____ at the food.
- 3 That woman _____ helps other people.
- 4 Come to my house _____.
- 5 She shouted _____ and left the house.
- 6 The people are _____.
- 7 My father went to Israel _____.
- 8 All the birds have flown _____.

	8
--	---

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

	5
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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.

	7
--	---

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

	5
--	---

Total		37
-------	--	----

8

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.

Both my parents were born in Israel.

The lion is hiding behind the trees.

She always stays at home.

The boys crowded around their leader.

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.

	5
--	---

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.
- 2 My father came from a small town.
- 3 The carriage stopped at the city gate.
- 4 The officer ran into the crowd.
- 5 Have you eaten since noon?
- 6 Peter stood before the Council.
- 7 I will see you at nine o'clock.

	7
--	---

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.

	5
--	---

Exercise 40

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

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

We often sleep (at, in, on) the afternoon.

We often sleep in the afternoon.

1 Stephen started preaching (on, at, in) ten o'clock.

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

3 Many people left the city (in, at, before) the war started.

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

5 He has been reading (on, since, in) three o'clock.

	5
--	---

B — Comprehension (*Jesus' Words Come True, 8*)

Exercise 41

Make sentences with these groups of words.

* were put * in prison * many believers * after Stephen * died *

After Stephen died many believers were put in prison.

1 * persecuted * would be * they * had told * Jesus * his disciples * that *

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

3 * many * and performed * Philip * miracles * preached *

4 * 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 *

	7
--	---

Total		29
-------	--	----

9

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.

I haven't seen her since she returned from Israel.

(because, since, from)

They could not lift the boat because it was too heavy.

(after, that, because)

1 That strong wind blew down many houses _____ trees.

(because, but, and)

2 _____ they were sleeping the thief took their instruments.

(While, But, And)

3 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)

	8
--	---

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.

- 1 I kept all the money _____ you had given me.
- 2 The boy _____ you had taught is very clever.
- 3 Do you remember the name of the man _____ sang this afternoon?
- 4 She likes the basket _____ you made for her.
- 5 I went to see the man _____ son is very sick.
- 6 That woman always wears clothes _____ are beautifully made.

	6
--	---

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 Ananias 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 Ananias, “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 Ananias?

4 What happened after Ananias 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?

.....

	8
--	---

Total		40
-------	--	----

10

A – Grammar and Exercises

1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

2. Definite and Indefinite Articles

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**.

Countable Nouns

people	sheep	brothers
temples	towns	rooms

Uncountable Nouns

water	dust	flesh
wood	food	money

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. Ananias 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 *

	6
--	---

Total		26
-------	--	----

11

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.

have caught	has travelled	have seen	have chosen	has taken	have lived
have stoned	has worked	have arrived	has joined	have been	has started

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

Present Tense

I choose

I leave

I eat

I make

I become

Present Perfect Tense

I have chosen

I have left

I have eaten

I have made

I have become

Past Perfect Tense

I had chosen

I had left

I had eaten

I had made

I had become

Present Tense

I drink

I speak

I teach

I lead

I understand

I fall

I find

I keep

I kneel

I know

I take

I think

I see

Present Perfect Tense

I have drunk

I have spoken

I have taught

I have led

I have understood

I have fallen

I have found

I have kept

I have knelt

I have known

I have taken

I have thought

I have seen

Past Perfect Tense

I had drunk

I had spoken

I had taught

I had led

I had understood

I had fallen

I had found

I had kept

I had knelt

I had known

I had taken

I had thought

I had seen

Exercise 51

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

I have just served the evening meal.

present perfect tense.....

After she had worked all day she felt very tired.

past perfect tense.....

All the trees have been blown down by the strong wind.

present perfect tense.....

1 The boys have just been baptised by Philip.

.....

2 Paul had preached to many people before he was arrested.

.....

3 Many people have become Christians in our village.

.....

4 I have just moved to my new house in Straight Street.

.....

5 When Barnabas arrived we had already finished our meal.

.....

6 His faithful friend has helped him for many years.

.....

7 I have lived in Cyprus since I was four years old.

.....

8 After he had been driven out of Antioch he went to Lystra.

.....

	8
--	---

Exercise 52

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

- Our dog had killed the snake before we arrived home. (kill)
- I have not worked for almost two years. (work)
- 1 After he _____ the instruments he started work. (find)
- 2 When the officers arrived the thieves _____ already _____. (escape)
- 3 I just _____ this _____ basket for you. (make)
- 4 Before he moved into this house he _____ always _____ with his parents. (live)
- 5 The woman who is sick _____ not _____ for many days. (eat)
- 6 When the storm started we _____ already _____ the house. (leave)
- 7 They were persecuted after they _____ Christians. (become)
- 8 I _____ not _____ my brother since he was six years old. (see)
- 9 After Philip _____ he went and preached to the people. (pray)
- 10 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

	7
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Total		35
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12

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

is/am → was
are → were

has/have → had
will → would

can → could

Pronouns

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

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......

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

His parents often say that they need a bigger house.

Peter says, “I like living by myself.”

Peter says that he likes living by himself.

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**.

The boy asked, “Does this instrument belong to you?”

The boy asked if that instrument belonged to me.

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

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

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

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

5 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*.

Paul and Silas stopped at Philippi for a few days.

1 Paul spoke to a few _____ at the river-side.

2 A _____ at Philippi had an evil spirit.

3 _____ told the evil spirit to leave the slave-girl.

4 The city officials put Paul and Silas in _____.

5 At about _____ the doors opened and the prisoners' chains fell off.

6 The prison guard and his _____ became believers.

7 The next morning the city _____ came and led Paul and Silas out of the prison.

8 Paul and Silas went on to other countries, teaching and preaching the word of _____.

	8
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Total		28
-------	--	----

13

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*.

- I am going to wait for him outside his church. (wait)
- This evening many people are going to speak against that leader. (speak against)
- 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)

	9
--	---

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.

	5
--	---

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.

.....

	8
--	---

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.

	6
--	---

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 at six o'clock this morning. (at, in, near)
- Is this the way to 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?”

	5
--	---

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 _____."

	10
--	----

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

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 |

Exercise 14

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

Exercise 15

1. He has been tempted by that woman.
2. She has been thanked by all the people.
3. All our money has been taken by the thief.
4. The sheep has been killed by that white dog.
5. These beautiful clothes have been made by my mother.
6. My younger brother has been taught by that man.
7. All the animals have been sold by their son.
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 |
| 6. future tense | 7. future tense | 8. present tense | 9. past tense | 10. future 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
3. will serve / is going to serve
5. will share / are going to share

2. will return / are going to return
4. will come / is going to come

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

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. courage | 2. Holy Spirit | 3. healed | 4. prison |
| 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 Ananaias, "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

1. An, The 2. The 3. — 4. The 5. an 6. the 7. the 8. A, the

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 |
| 6. feet | 7. Holy Spirit | 8. Jews | 9. owner | 10. Gentiles |