

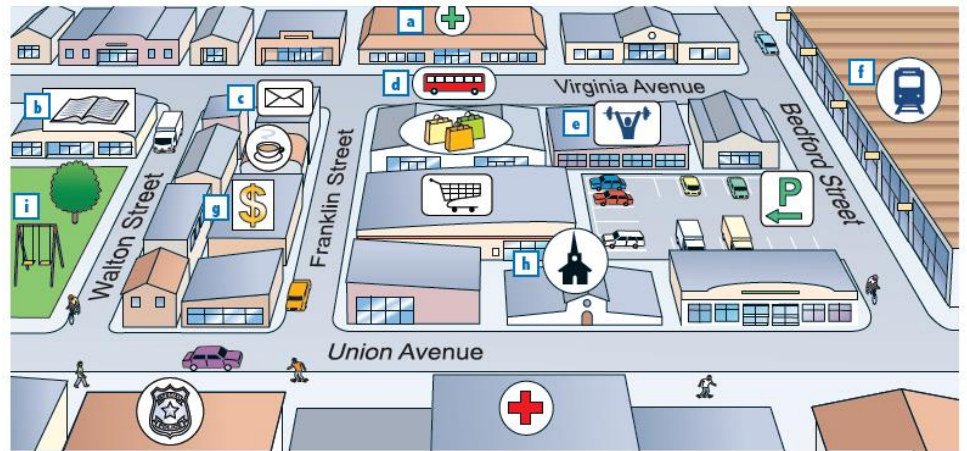


REINFORCEMENT WORKSHEET UNIT 1

VOCABULARY SECTION

I Complete the places around town. Then match them with the places on the map.

- 1 b _ _ k _____
- 2 l _ b _ a _ y _____
- 3 sp _ _ _ s c _ n _ e _ _____
- 4 b _ _ s _ _ p _____
- 5 _ _ st o _ f _ c _ _____
- 6 tr _ _ _ st _ t _ o _ _____
- 7 c _ u _ _ h _____
- 8 ph _ r _ a _ y _____



GRAMMAR SECTION

MUST (Affirmative and negative)

- We use **must** to talk about necessity which means that you can't avoid doing something.
Example: You **must** come home before 9:30 p.m. (*you can't come home after 9:30 p.m.*)
- We use **must** to express general obligation.
Example: You **must** have a passport to travel abroad.
- We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
Example: You **mustn't** use your cell phone in class.

Affirmative
I must study.
You must listen.
He must stop talking.
She must clean her room.
It must be turned off in class.
We must go to class.
You must do your homework.
They must have tickets.

Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I must not be late.	I mustn't be late.
You must not talk.	You mustn't talk.
He must not come home late.	He mustn't come home late.
She must not eat a lot of candy.	She mustn't eat a lot of candy.
It must not be loud.	It mustn't be loud.
We must not take photographs.	We mustn't take photographs.
You must not swim here.	You mustn't swim here.







EXERCISES

II Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

In a minute, we're going to get on the cable car. I don't want any problems, so you (a) _____ follow these rules. You can stand if you want to, but you (b) _____ stand on the seats. You (c) _____ respect the other passengers, so you (d) _____ play music or shout. You (e) _____ block the doors with

your bags. If the car is full, you (f) _____ offer your seat to an older person. And you (g) _____ eat or drink on the cable car. You (h) _____ wait until we get off.

III Fill in the blanks with MUST or MUSTN'T

1. She is ill , so she _____ see the doctor.
2. It is raining. You _____ take your umbrella.
3. You _____ throw litter on the stairs. 
4. This is a secret. You _____ tell anybody. 
5. You _____ make noise in the library. 
6. We _____ hurry or we will miss the bus. 
7. You _____ eat fruit and vegetables. 
8. The baby is sleeping. You _____ shout.
9. You _____ be friendly to everybody.
10. You _____ walk on the grass . 

COMPOUNDS: Some, Any and No

- We use **-one / -body** to talk about people.
- We use **-thing** to talk about things and objects.
- We use **-where** to talk about places.

- We use the compound **some-** in affirmative sentences.
Example: **Someone/Somebody** is at the door / I need **something** cool to wear for the party

- We use the compound **any-** in negative and interrogative sentences.
Example: I don't know **anyone/anybody** at my new school /
Do you know **anyone/anybody** at your new school?

- We use the compound **no-** in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.
Example: There's **no one/ nobody** in the movie theatre / There's **nowhere** to go skateboarding in this town

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

EXERCISES

IV Complete the sentences with some-, any-, and no- compounds.

1. Look! _____ is talking to my sister. Who is she?
2. Where did I put my sneakers? I can't find them _____
3. On my first day at high school, I didn't know _____. But now I have a lot of friends.
4. Can we sit down _____? I'm feeling tired.
5. Can _____ tell me what the math homework is tonight?.
6. Last night, there wasn't _____ good on TV.

COMPOUNDS: Every

- We use the compound **every-** to talk about all people, things, or places.
- We use the compound **every-** in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.
Example: **Everyone/Everybody** is here / Did you go **everywhere** in the town?

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

EXERCISES

V Fill in with the correct No- compound or Every- compound.

1. I am lost, my God! I have _____ to go.
2. When she got home, she found _____ in the fridge. She was very hungry.
3. He went to NY city and he ate _____. He is overweight now.
4. _____ was in the police station. There was a riot on the road.
5. You can find Mc Donald's _____ in the US. It is like a plague.
6. I don't like going to the shopping mall, but _____ loves going there.
7. Don't go straight as far as the road because there is _____ at the end!
8. You can find _____ on the internet.

READING COMPREHENSION

There are a lot of strange places to live on our planet. But there's nowhere stranger than the places below!

Thames Town in China is near the city of Shanghai, and everything, from the buildings to the red phone boxes, looks British. There's even a store selling one of Britain's favorite takeout meals: fish and chips! Thames Town is one of several "replica" towns in China which look very similar to European towns and cities. They're popular with tourists, but are also real towns, and people can live in them. Right now, Thames Town doesn't have many inhabitants, but with the country's growing economy and population, the future tells a different story.



Welcome to Monowi, Nebraska in the U.S., the town with the population of ... one! Elsie Eiler is the town's only inhabitant and has no plans to leave. When Elsie was born in the 1930s, Monowi had a population of about 150, but when bigger towns and cities offered better work opportunities, slowly everybody

left. However, Elsie is happy in Monowi. She runs the town's library and is always busy. And when people visit, she must serve them in the town's only restaurant, the Monowi Tavern!

The city of Neft Dashlari is part of Azerbaijan, but is situated in the Caspian Sea. It lies on old boats and artificial islands with long roads connecting the different parts. But



why does the city exist? After the discovery of oil in the region in the 1940s, oil workers needed somewhere to live near their place of work, and the construction of the city began quickly. But the workers' families moved there, too, and soon

ANSWER KEY

I.

1. bank G
2. library B
3. sports center E
4. bus stop D
5. post office C
6. train station F
7. church H
- 8.** pharmacy A

II.

- a) must
- b) must
- c) must
- d) mustn't
- e) mustn't
- f) must
- g) mustn't
- h) must

III.

1. must
2. must
3. mustn't
4. mustn't
5. mustn't
6. must
7. must
8. mustn't
9. must
10. mustn't

IV.

1. someone
2. anywhere
3. anybody/anyone
4. somewhere
5. someone / somebody / anyone / anybody
- 6.** anything

V.

1. nowhere
2. nothing
3. everything
4. nobody / no one
5. everywhere
6. everybody / everyone
7. nothing
- 8.** everything

VI.

1. You can eat fish and chips.
2. They look like European towns and cities.
3. About 150 people lived there.
4. Bigger towns and cities offered better work opportunities.
5. They needed somewhere to live near their place of work.
- 6.** It is getting old.

