



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ ΕΠΕΑΕΚ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ
ΣΥΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΗΣΗ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ




ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ ΜΠΡΟΣΤΑ
2^ο Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα
Εκπαίδευσης και Αρχικής
Επαγγελματικής Κατάρτισης

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ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΠΡΑΞΕΩΝ: 2.2.2.α. Αναμόρφωση Προπτυχιακών
Προγραμμάτων Σπουδών

ΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΥΠΟΕΡΓΟΥ: **Αναμόρφωση και προσαρμογή
του Προγράμματος Προπτυχιακών
Σπουδών του Τμήματος Σχεδιασμού
και Τεχνολογίας Ξύλου και
Επίπλου του Τ.Ε.Ι. Λάρισας στις
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ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΡΙΑ ΣΟΦΙΑ ΤΑΝΤΟΥ

ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΑ 2004

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CHAPTER 1
The World of Wood
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Join the following words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Sap | a. The act of turning something into something different |
| 2. Conversion | b. Liquid used to keep wood in good condition |
| 3. Luster | c. Plants |
| 4. Fruit-bearing | d. Animals |
| 5. Grain | e. It shows that a tree is growing |
| 6. Fauna | f. Leaving in the air to dry |
| 7. Growth-ring | g. Wood with a strong smell |
| 8. Air-drying | h. Insert |
| 9. Preservative | i. Figures of the wood |
| 10. Camphorwood | j. The exterior part of a trunk |
| 11. Dip | k. Brightness |
| 12. Flora | l. Bearing fruit |

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps using an appropriate word which has to do with wood.

We are all familiar with the tree's rings. As the rises in the spring and stops in the fall in temperate climates, this interrupted growth causes a distinctive wood to form, and this is called a ring. These are not really "..... rings" by which to count the age of a tree., strictly speaking, refers to the lines visible on a cut board that show the intersection of the growth rings.

The natural arrangement of the wood fibers in relation to the main axis of the tree produces several types of grain. appears when the fibers are not parallel to the main axis of the tree, and grain where the fibers form short waves in a regular pattern. You can also find grain, grain and grain.

..... is governed by the variation in size of the early- and latewood cells.

Then there is Resinous pines and many other woods have a strong natural One such is camphorwood, which is used to line the interior of closets.

Ex.3. Fill in the gaps using derivatives from the words given.

1. Leaves take up and release.....(moist).
2. In the tropics the.....(grow) of the trees may be continuous.
3. The natural.....(arrange) of the wood fibers produces several types of grain.
4. When wood absorbs water it(expansion) and when it releases water it.....(shrinkage).
5. Radial sawing produces greater(dimension) stability.
6.(preserve) extend the life of wood.
7. These naturally.....(duration) woods can last for several centuries.

Grammar exercises : Simple Present

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My father never.....(come) to work on Sundays.
- 2(they/often/transfer) new material into the workshop?
3. The wood extension.....(not/always/have to) fit in the slot.
- 4(he/always/carry) the furniture himself?
5. We.....(have to) cover the tops on our own.
- 6(he/ever/try) to solve his own problems?
7. You(not/ have to) nail the top down before you assemble the other parts of the furniture.
- 8.If you.....(not/avoid) scratching the chair, you cannot sell it for brand new.
9. She always.....(say), she has the best ideas.
10. (you/prefer) modern furniture design to classic one?

Ex.2 Choose the correct verb and put it in the correct form of Simple Present (affirmative, negative or interrogative). -polish, seal, attack, transform, release, pick up, depend, apply, protect, brush-

1. You the surface of the table, if you cover it with a piece of cloth.
2. Insects..... mostly particular kinds of wood.
3. He..... the wood surface with the appropriate lacquer, so it looks awful.
4. They..... the holes of the wood using the the right colour of putty.
5. He the chest of drawers easily into a desk by pulling a hidden piece of wood.
6. Leaves don't only pick up moisture but they also it.
7. The outcome of your work only on the quality of wood you use, but also on your expertise.
8. You the dust away, before you start working.
9. Why (you) the oil on the wood surface after you have finished working on it?
10. Before you the right parts for the chair you want to make, make sure you understand the drawings.

Ex.3 Use an appropriate verb in Simple Present in order to fill in the gaps.(affirmative or negative form)

When you a new piece of furniture, if you attention to its seize, you will end up with something you at all, something that its purpose, or something that in your space. Apart from its seize, you..... attention to the quality of wood, if it is a wooden piece of furniture. In this way you sure that it won't warp or change its appearance, as the time by. Finally, you paying an unreasonable amount of money for something that is of poor quality. If you these tips, it you are a clever consumer who has a sense of the right priorities.

CHAPTER 2

Wood and Technology 1

Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using one of the following words (you may have to use their derivatives) - material, decorate, grain, glue, thick, fault, moist, tense, layer, trim.

1. If the parts are not well with each other, they might come apart very soon.
2. We know that wood picks up and releases
3. If you buy something you can return it and ask for a refund.
4. There is a lot of and stresses that occur in solid timber due to changes in temperature.
5. Lots of people don't like it, when the of the wood is particularly visible.
6. Furniture is what increases the cost of furniture.
7. The of plywood is what guarantees its strength.
8. Three-..... particleboard is made up of layers of different seize.
9. The used to make a piece of furniture is what determines its cost.
10. Finally you can the edge of the table, before you polish it.

Ex.2 Find the correct derivative and fill in the gaps.

1. The jobs seem to be the most difficult ones. (construct)
2. The manner the particleboard is constructed increases its (strong)
3. Moisture-..... particleboards have been recently constructed. (resist)
4. Solid timber sometimes (expansion)
5. wood has often disadvantages that need to be considered when we make furniture. (nature)
6. raw material is important and comes before making a particular product. (select)
7. Plywood has a greater than natural wood. (flexible)
8. is one of the best properties of particleboard. (stiff)
9. We cannot confirm the of our new products. (available)
10. Particleboard is made by bonding together wooden flakes under hydraulic (press)

Ex.3 Find the correct definition of the following words.

- a. adhesive b. mill c. particleboard d. stiffness e. warp f. former
1. Material we use to bond wooden flakes together.
 2. Property that makes particleboard more useful than solid wood.
 3. Grind wood and turn it into thinnings.
 4. Change shape.
 5. A tool we use in the workshop to shape wood.
 6. Timber made through industrial processes.

Grammar exercises: Adjectives-Adverbs

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps by spotting the right adjectives or adverbs.
(angrily, strangely, quietly, nice, tightly, right, hardly, badly, carefully, hard)

1. There was a young man looking at her.
2. She twisted the screw..... into the hole.
3. We never knew which was the thing to do.
4. It is quite to spot the right answer.
5. He knew what he had to do first.
6. They spoke to her as as they could.
7. The chair had been misused.
8. They came up to us quite, I think.
9. You have to sand the surface..... before polishing it.
10. He looked at me before he decided to speak to me.

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps by using either an adjective or an adverb.

If you want to make a piece of furniture you have to follow certain instructions First you have to know how to read the drawings You don't only need the drawings but also the material. So be with the quality of the material you use, too. After that you make sure you have the tools and that your workshop is and to be used. Finally, you can start working being certain that things won't go Don't forget that you also need a lot of patience and temper. The furniture maker takes a deal of time thinking upon his project before he starts working. If you are one, start working right away.

Ex.3 Make the right adverb from the following adjectives and fill in the gaps. Then put them in the right order.
(repeated, fluent, final, rude, wide, sudden, nice, hard, angry, shy, broad)

1. Particleboard is a known material to all cabinet makers.
2. You have to work ,if you want to have the desirable results.
3. You may change your mind, if you wish to.
4. Some kind of manufactured timber is known as particleboard.
5. He has spoken to me about his problems.
6. The driver turned to him and spoke rather
7. She may try to approach me, because I don't know her very well.
8. He never knows whether he should speak or to me.
9. They can speak and write rather
10., we cannot afford to pay off our debts anymore.

CHAPTER 3
Wood and Technology
Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using one of the following words or their derivatives.

1. The of their new products will increase highly soon.
(produce)
2. It is easy to measure the..... of the white board. (long)
3. Some of the wood thinnings in water before they are bonded together. (suspension)
4. This product is known as MDF. (common)
5. The boards are definitely high- boards. (dense)
6. We have to buy new before we go climbing. (equip)
7. You have to tell us what you mean by that. (precise)
8. We have to pay extra, if they also provide to us. (secure)
9. You have to be careful with what you say to me.
(particular)
10. Hardboards are well-known for their(hard)
11. We have to use this mask when working in the workshop. (protect)
12. You can easily find what are the functions that the tool.....
(performance)
13. It is not certain that the dust extractors as they should.
(operation)

Ex.2 Join the words with their definitions.

1. A tool we use to extract nails from points they are no longer needed.
2. A hitting implement we use for nails.
3. A tool we use to make sure a surface is totally flat.
4. A tool we use to make surfaces even.
5. A trench that a tenon would go very well into.
6. A tool we use to measure the exact length of boards.
7. Tubes in the workshop that enable dust to be extracted.
8. A small saw we use for detailed work.
9. A power tool we use to cut wood.
10. A tool we use to make holes on wood.
11. A kind of screw we use which has a single slot.
12. A kind of screw which has two slots that form a cross.
13. Bits we use to form holes that vary in diameter.
14. A high-density board.
15. A board made of fibres.
16. Marks we often find on wood.

a. drill press b. mortise c. jig saw d. gauge e. coping saw f. claw hammer
g. router h. level i. pliers j. dust extractors k. Phillips-head screw
l. slotted screw m. hardboard n. fibreboard o. knots p. drill bit

Grammar exercises: Passive Voice (Simple Present)

Ex.1 Put the verbs in brackets in Simple Present in Passive voice.

1. The furniture.....(make) in Brazil.
2.(the car/ drive) very fast?
3. The choice(make) by us apparently.
4. He(not/ avoid) by everyone exactly.
5. Decisions(never/make) quickly.
6. All the books.....(translate) in Japanese every year.
7. His magazine.....(not/publish) once a week.
8. Our school.....(clean) by the wrong people.
9.(your TV set/ repair) twice a year?
10. The play.....(not/perform) only every Sunday.

Ex.2 Put the sentences into Passive Voice.

- 1.They don't read books very often.
.....
2. The postman delivers letters every day.
.....
3. Jack avoids them, if he can.
.....
4. She often writes letters to her grandparents.
.....
5. Does he ever offer presents to his friends?
.....
- 6.They don't always visit us on Sundays.
.....
- 7.Do you pick them up from school every day?
.....
- 8.She does not raise her voice very often.
.....
9. We tidy the workspace, when there is time left.
.....
- 10.We don't always understand them.
.....

Ex.3 Put the sentences into Active voice.

- 1.Their dishes are not always cooked as they are supposed to.
.....
2. Things are not always explained easily.
.....
3. She is said to be a nice person.
.....
4. Are they often examined by the doctor?
.....
5. She is not allowed to talk loudly.
.....

CHAPTER 4
Making Procedure-Preparation of Timber
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps by using one of the following words.
(abrasive- internal- clamp- planing- scrape- assembly- vice- edges-
carcase- components- mark out – stain- joints)

1. Before cutting the of the drawer you need tothem
.....
2.creates flat surfaces one can use in his work.
3. After some good planing we can use paper to flatten the
surfaces even more.
4. You should use a to hold the wooden components
together for as long as you need.
5. Trim the of the components, before you use them.
6. The of a chest of drawers should be well-built or
else it would all collapse when the work is finished.
7. We use as much glue as we have to, in order to keep the
well-fastened together.
8. He polished the part of the wardrobe before he polished
the external one.
9. the thinnings off the surface, before you try to do any
polishing.
10. The of the components of a piece of furniture should
be done carefully, so that we know which bit comes first and which
second.
11. You can only know which is the right to use after polishing, if
you ask a specialist.

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps by using a derivative of the following words.
(firm, accurate, advantage, interchange, dimension, operate, repeat, flat,
long, instance)

1. Hold the bag into your arms or it will fall.
2. He turned over to me when he heard his name.
3. The of the components may help you come up
with lots of different drawings.
4. The of the procedure may have wonderful results.
5. The of the sofa has to be in accordance with the size of the
room.
6. We achieve the right of the surface by using a thick
abrasive paper.
7. The good of the machine has been achieved because
of its frequent service.
8. It is to know the right way of making this machine work.
9. The picture as far as I know is three-.....
10. The work has to be done,if you want to have good results.

Grammar exercises (Gerund- Infinitive)

Ex1. Use the infinitive (full or bare infinitive) or gerund of the following verbs for each one of the following gaps.

1. He asked me(help) him with his exercises.
2.(make) furniture is one of my favourite past-time activities.
3. He hates(be) himself when she is there.
4. I can't help(look) at these ugly creatures. They are appalling.
5. I told him(help) them , if he wanted them to be nice to him.
6. I don't feel like(tell) the truth anymore, since he has betrayed me.
7. He doesn't know what(do) with the rest of the material.
8. They invited us(join) the furniture exhibition.
9. Why don't you try (save) as much money as you can?
10. I like(paint) as much as I like.....(draw).
11. He made me(do) my homework before.....(do) anything else.
12. They are too young(understand) what is going on.
13. She doesn't even know how to make the machine.....(work).
14. She offered(help) me(do) the shopping.
15. We should(try) to make the world a better place.
16. May I(open) the door for you?
17. She would prefer(come) with us rather than(stay) here.

Ex2. Choose one of the three options to fill in the missing words.

1. We managed(finish, to finish, finishing) the project before the end of the semester.
2. They allowed us(to help, help, helping) them unload the truck after the end of the concert.
3. He remembered.....(to phone, phone, phoning) her and(tell, to tell, telling) her about the strike of the next day.
4. I hope.....(finding, find, to find) a new way of working on the machine.
5. She stopped.....(work, to work, working) to have a better look at her notes.
6. He stopped(to talk, talk, talking) to his friends when he was coming back home.
7. She doesn't like(to drive, drive, driving) as much as(to ride, ride, riding) her bicycle.
8.(make, to make, making) faces is something she likes a lot.
9. I am not old enough(know, to know, knowing) the right word for rudeness in English.

CHAPTER 5
Marking out
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Find derivatives from the words given and fill in the gaps.

1. It is important to(identification) the criminals, before they get away with it.
2. The(eliminate) of the problem to its main causes may easily lead to its solution.
3. He was a(skill) and ambitious, young man looking for a job.
4. He has an(absolute) fine character, I think.
5. It is easy to(direction) a power tool on the surface of the wood.
6. One of the main advantages of power tools is.....(accurate).
7. You have to use(specification) tools in order to have the desired results.
8. In order to accomplish the shaping(operate), you need a good saw and a chisel.
9. In order to cut the wood, good marking and(method) working is essential.
10. He is an(exception) lawyer and a good father.

Ex.2 Find the definitions of the words. They have been mixed up.

1. skill
 2. template
 3. power tool
 4. measurement
 5. reference point
 6. marking
-
- a. the process which enables us to use something as a reference.
 - b. a machine we use in order to work fast and accurately
 - c. a spot of comparison
 - d. what we use to make something of a certain shape
 - e. we acquire it through learning
 - f. what we use in order to come up with certain dimensions

Grammar exercises (Simple Present Perfect)

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps using the Simple Present Perfect.

1. We(not/present) them with our new project.
2.(she/try) to bribe them beforehand?
3. They.....(already/ come) to wish us a Merry Christmas.
4.(you/talk) to him yet?

5. She(never/be) to a birthday party before.
6.(you/ever/see) such a determined man before?
7. I(always/like) country music.
8.(they/ not /meet) since Monday?

Ex.2 Turn the following sentences from Active into Passive Voice.

1. The best carpenter has made this chair.
.....
2. Has the driver seen the little girl?
.....
3. They have not avoided to face the problems.
.....
4. She has not worked with them for ages.
.....
5. They have seen a good film on TV.
.....
6. He has read about the problems of the company before.
.....
7. Have they tried to tell them about their problem?
.....
8. Has she written to him since Monday?
.....

Ex.3 Fill in the gaps by using either *have been* or *have gone*.

1. The scouts to the mountains for ten days.
2.(you) to Paris before?
3. Where is Jake?.....(he) to visit his mum?
4.(they) shopping? They are not at home.
5. She to this art exhibition before.
6.(he) to the cinema. He is nowhere in the building.

Ex.4 Fill in the gaps by using the verb in Simple Present Perfect either in Active or in Passive Voice.

1. They(come) to see us.
2.(the books/write) by the same author?
3. They(not/repair) it on time, I think.
4. She(not/drive) her dad's car before.
5.(the car/already/ paint) yellow?
6. The coach(help) the team a lot.
7. She(curve) the wood herself.
8. My son(drive) to this conclusion since last Monday.
9.(you/ever/ seen) by them in a state of madness?
10. They.....(paint) the house without our help.
11. Joe.....(see) at the cinema with his new girlfriend.
12. He(not/see) the new film yet.

CHAPTER 6
Construction Strategies
Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps using one of the following words.

(veneered, manufactured board, storage, rails, fibrous, cracks, slot, interlocked, framework, dowelled, panels, dovetail joints, glides, drawer, lipped edges, overlapping, tabletop, rigidity, chest of drawers)

1. The front parts of cupboards are made of
2. Sideboards of drawers are jointed with each other through
3. You clean the before setting the table.
4. Raw chipboard can be before it is available in the market.
5. The back of the chair has three which make it stronger.
6. Two doors divide the sitting room from the kitchen.
7. The of this wood makes it so special. It is the strongest one of all.
8. The sides of the table are with each other.
9. The nature of this material makes it so strong.
10. We use instead of solid wood.
11. We use this room for
12. The of the wood make it look older.
13. You have to put the coin into the before the machine starts working.
14. The grains of the wood are and not parallel with each other.
15. The drawer slides easily into the
16. We use a to put our clothes in.
17. The tabletop has fine that have been veneered.
18. The has been removed from the chest of drawers, so that it can be repaired.
19. The of this door is made of beech.

Ex.2 Find the correct derivative and fill in the gaps.

1. The surface of the table has to go under a certain,before it is ready to use.(treat)
2. Wood and depending on whether it absorbs or releases moisture. (shrinkage/expansion)
3. Woodworking often involves of slots, grooves or tapers. (reduce)
4. A table frame may be dowelled for maximum.....(strong).
5. The picture is three-..... , I think. (dimension)
6. People still use this old medieval door as a source of..... (inspire)
7. The design of this table is so special because of its (simple)

8. They use beech for the..... of the window frame.
(construct)
9. We use shelves mostly for bookcases.(adjust)
10. The design of the coffee-table..... the visibility of the figure of the wood.(maximum)
11. We can use bottom corner joints to get the maximum impact. (vision)
12. There is a good way to avoid shrinkage of the wood.
(certain)
13. This way of designing furniture is not always the easiest one. (convention)
14. Myto MDF has definitely to do with its price.
(prefer)
15. There is a of ways to solve this problem. (vary)
16. The of the parts of a piece of furniture should come prior to any woodworking. (assemble)
17.(flexible) is necessary when we work with others.

Grammar exercises (Modal, Semi-modal Verbs)

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using one of the following modal or semi-modal verbs (can, could, should, may, must, be able to, have to)

1. They come with you, but it is not certain.
2. She be much more polite than she is.
3. I think you..... follow my advice and go to speak to her.
4. You(not) visit them today. You can do it tomorrow.
5.(I) try your jacket on, please?
6. Shespeak French then. Now she cannot say a word in French.
7. They pay the bill, or else they will pay a fine.
8.(I) bring all my books with me? They are very heavy.
9. You cut the parts of the piece of furniture before you try to do anything else with it.
10. She avoid talking to them. They don't talk about her in a very flattering way.
11. We.....(not) finish the project by Monday. There is not a deadline.
12. The solution he has come up with be the best one.
13. She be a teacher. She was studying to be a lawyer.
14. They be the nicest people on earth. They help everyone they know.
15. I to talk to them as soon as I meet them.
16. She use my knife, if she wishes to.
17. They(not) park anywhere they like. It is not allowed.
18. This book be the worst I have ever read.
19. You try to be more polite with them, or you will be punished.
20. You ride a bike when I first met you. What happened now?

CHAPTER 7
Assembling Furniture
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Find the definition of the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. stool | 1. what we use to hit a piece of wood with |
| b. tape measure | 2. it is necessary so that we are certain things are done in the right way |
| c. trial | |
| d. crosspieces | 3. all its four angles are equal |
| e. square | 4. get rid of bits of wood that are not necessary |
| f. mallet | 5. a piece of wood or cloth used between clamps and wood so that it won't get scratched |
| g. tap | |
| h. scrape | 6. it is set on walls and used to store books or various items |
| i. hanging shelf | |
| j. clamp pad | 7. pieces of wood that are not parallel with each other |
| | 8. hit slightly |
| | 9. a piece of furniture we use to sit upon |
| | 10. it is used to measure distances |

Ex.2 Use one derivative of the following words to fill in the gaps.

1. It is not easy to(identification) him because he has been disguised.
2. You have to(double) the rails, if you want them to be enough for the job.
3. You can use some(protect) parts to help the chair stay as it is.
4. The rails have to fit(proper) or else you need some other ones.
5. The project is(complete) when the last rail is put on the back of the chair.
6. You have to avoid(heat) the metal bits of the chair too much.

Grammar exercises (Simple Future)

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps using the Simple Future

1. They(try) to help us, if they can.
2. She(avoid) him, if this is possible at all.
3.(you/come), if you are invited to the conference?
4. We.....(not/tell) them the truth, will we?
5. She(see) me sooner or later.
6. They.....(talk) to the director next week.
7. She(be) one of the champions, I think.
8.(he/join) the football club soon?
9. Don't worry! I(help) them with the shopping.
10. Are you going? I(accompany) you.
11. She(help) us to move out, won't she?

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps using the Present Continuous, the Simple Future or be going to.

1. We(stay) in today because it is cold.
2. He(visit) Great Britain next summer.
3. They(say/not) if this is true or not.
4. He(study) Wood and Technology in a town nearby.
5.(they/study) Biology or Geography?
6. We.....(not/ perform) in front of an audience, I think.
7. She(not/ have to) pass all her exams this year.
8.(you/tempt) me again with a new offer?
9. The teachers(strike) next week without doubt.
10. They said that schools(be) closed from the 2nd of March until the 10th of April.
11.(Joe/repair) the car by himself?
12. We.....(help) you. Don't be in a hurry.
13.(you/warn) them about the possibility of an attack?
14. She(keep) the pet for the rest of the week.
15. They(end) their studies by the year 2007.
16.(Luke/spend) the night here?
17.(he/postpone) the meeting for tomorrow?
18. The candidates(study) as hard as they can.
19. The doctors(help), so that the problems will be over soon.
20.(you/carry) the bag for me, please?

Ex.2 Use *will* or *be going to* to fill in the gaps (in positive or negative form).

1. The studentsto protest about the bad condition of the students' hall.
2. The council to make a decision about the new residents.
3. She help you, won't she?
4. He said that the main cause of the problem be clear soon.
5. We avoid the fight with the syndicate.
6. Hebe the best student ever. She promised it.
7. The president of the department to announce the results of the exams pretty soon.
8. She to bring the kids with her, isn't she?
9. Look! She to fall!
10.(you) to show your license to the police officer?
11.(they) to keep this car for ever?
12.(she) to travel abroad in March or not?
13. The ideal solution for her be to leave them.
14. It to be rainy and cloudy tomorrow.
15. The bus-drivers to stop working for a couple of hours next Monday.

CHAPTER 8
Building Furniture
Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 1 Fill in the gaps by using the correct word. (construction, drawer, overlaps, hinges, frame, veneer, warp, sliding, fitted)

1. The of the window has to be wooden and square.
2. You have to push the before you sit in front of the desk.
3. The doors have to be well-....., if you want to be able to open them.
4. If there is not enough space in the room, then you prefer doors.
5. The of good furniture demands patience and expertise.
6. If the quality of the wood is not very good then you may cover it with
7. The wood may, if it is exposed in high humidity.
8. If you use good..... then the door will open easily.
9. When one door the other, then it means it covers part of it.

Ex.2 Find the definitions of the following words.

- a. Flush door
- b. Lip door
- c. Sliding door
- d. Lip drawer
- e. Fit
- f. Strengthen
- g. Slip
- h. Hinge
- i. Install
- j. Bevel
- k. Swing
- l. Solid
- m. Joined

1. Make stronger
2. Slide
3. Put somewhere permanently
4. It connects the door with its frame
5. A sloping edge
6. Set in the appropriate place
7. A drawer that is slightly bigger than the opening it slips in
8. A door that has the exact size of its opening
9. A door that can be pulled along a rail
10. A door that is slightly bigger than its opening
11. Hard and stable
12. Connected
13. Move backwards and forwards

Grammar exercises (Passive Voice)

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps by putting the verb into the appropriate form.

1. The employees.....(must/fire) immediately.
2. The postman.....(have to/inform) about it as soon as possible.
3. The schoolmaster(not/should/avoid) whenever he goes by.
4. She.....(may/arrive) earlier than we thought.
5. The students.....(must/study) as much as they can.
6. He.....(can/overcome) any problems that might turn up.
7. They.....(might/find) in their house quite easily.
8. The athletes.....(must/train) very hard every day.
9. The referee(ought to /not/send) to another match.
10. The bus-drivers(may/go on) a strike before the end of the week.

Ex.2 Turn the sentences from Active voice into Passive.

1. We have to clean up the workshop before the weekend.
.....
2. My teachers may tell us about the exams.
.....
3. The factory workers should give up the fight sooner or later.
.....
4. I will turn the switch on for a while.
.....
5. The captain won't help them understand what this is all about.
.....
6. The leader of the team would give the winner a present.
.....
7. We may avoid them on purpose.
.....
8. She has to play the most difficult role of her life.
.....
9. She would give them a sign of compassion.
.....
10. The builders will finish the job soon.
.....
11. Be careful or else I will expel you.
.....
12. He has to post the parcel before Tuesday.
.....
13. Assistants must help their customers.
.....

CHAPTER 9
Repairs to chairs
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using the correct derivative of the words.

1. You have to pay(attend) when I am talking to you.
2. You can move(slight) to your right to see them.
3. You may(distortion) the frame of the chair if you are careless.
4. If the joints are not well glued together they may(weak).
5. The back foot is(curve) and the whole frame looks great.
6. You have to be careful, so that you don't cause any (damage) to the frame.
7. There is a great(vary) of interesting forms to choose from.
8. The two chairs may(different) from each other a lot.
9. A new(replace) piece may come from an old piece of furniture.
10. If you want to(prevention) any harm done to them, go away.
11. I can make some(correct) only if I try very hard.
12. You may(strong) the edges by adding a new piece to it.
13. The new bow may(coincidence) with the old one if you are a good carpenter.
14. We may take a new(direct) if we feel we are doing something wrong.

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps by using one of the following words. (chop, glasspaper, template, snaps, notch, dismantle, angle, spring, strip, worn, underside)

1. If the first branch then you may use a stronger one.
2. You have to cut the wood at the right, otherwise you won't be able to put the rest of the pieces together.
3. You may use a of melamine to cover the damage of the wood.
4. You can cover the with a bit of putty to make it look nicer.
5. You have to go out and wood because there is none left for the fireplace.
6. If you use some you may end up with a nice even surface.
7. The old is the best thing you may use to make an exact copy of it.
8. When the back rail of the chair gets..... then you have to replace it.
9. First you paint the and then the top of the table.

10. If the joint is not well-connected then one part of the joint may out again.
11. If you all the parts of the chair carefully then you know where to put them back again.

Grammar exercises (The First Conditional)

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The chair(break), if you sit on it.
2.(try) to help them, if they need help.
3. If we ever come back home then we.....(buy) a house by the sea.
4. He may postpone the meeting, if the participants.....(not/turn) up.
5. You must speak to them, if you ever(run) across them.
6. He will be ready by ten, unless he(be) late back home.
7. The trumpet player may.....(accompany) the band, if he feels fine again.
8. Unless it snows, we(not/go) on ski holidays.
9. The workers will go on a strike, if they.....(be/not) satisfied by the factory owner.
10. We(try) to translate the documents, if we need to.
11. The cleaner will stop working here, if his salary.....(be/not) satisfactory.

Ex.2 Use the temporals (when, after, before, until, as soon as) to fill in the gaps.

1. He may return home..... it gets dark. He is afraid of the dark.
2. he arrives I will tell him about it. Not later than that.
3. We will stay here it gets dark. We are really busy.
4. the match is over the referee will leave the football pitch.
5. The school will close the lessons are over.
6. The bottom of the barrel will be cleaned we drink up all the wine.

Ex.3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. We will get off the train, when it(arrive) at the station.
2. Come by, before you(go) to work.
3. She will be disappointed, as soon as she.....(realize) he has left her for ever.
4. The animals have to be locked away, before it(get) dark.

CHAPTER 10
Repairs to Tables
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Try to find which word is missing from the gaps. (filling piece, patches, wax, warped, masking tape, pin, pre-bored, scars, dent, drop-leaf, penetrate, sheet, grain configuration)

1. The of the wood adds a lot to its beauty.
2. You may use in the end to polish the surface slightly.
3. It is prudent to use a nicely glasspapered to fill in the annoying notch.
4. If you put something heavy on the table it may
5. If the hole is then you know where to put the filling piece.
6. You have to open one of the window to make the room look brighter.
7. If there is not enough space in the room you may use a table.
8. You have to use a no matter if the joint is a knuckle or a finger joint.
9. If the table is full of, it needs to be repaired.
10. If the table absorbs moisture then it gets
11. You use some only if you need to eliminate the space that needs to be replaced.
12. If you repair a table using various filling pieces then it gets full of
13. Don't let the nail the surface because it is quite delicate.

Ex.2 Find the opposites of the words in brackets.

1. You have to know which is the(width) of the planks in order to cut them.
2. You may use(hardwood), if you wish to.
3. If the chair feels.....(stable), then it needs to be repaired.
4. You try not to have the wood tilted at the(appropriate) angle.
5. The (worst) way to deal with this is to clean out the dust first.
6. The patch needs to be(thinner) than you thought.
7. I think, you have to(lighten up) the colour a bit.
8. The gap between the two sides becomes.....(narrower) and(narrower).
9. Don't cut the wood(vertically).
10. Before going,(empty) the bag with your things.
11. You may use some glue to(weaken) the joints.
12. If the project is(effective) you need to work a bit more on it.
13. This is the(most complicated) solution to your problem.

Grammar Exercises (Comparison of Adjectives)

Ex.1 Put the following adjectives in comparative or superlative form.

1. This is the.....(small) chair I have ever seen.
2. I cannot find an(easy) solution to your problem.
3. The wine is(dry) than the one we had yesterday.
4. I don't have the(slight) idea who the man is.
5. This material is(dark) than the one we were given.
6. Who is the(intelligent) boy in the class?
7. Why don't we go a bit(far) away into the desert?
8. She was recognized as the.....(good) actress in the UK.
9. They never try to be(good) than others.
10. The(fine) gift was given to me by Jane.
11. This must have been his(bad) performance.
12. The stranger came up and spoke in the(strange) language I have ever heard.
13. This must be the(amazing) story I have ever heard.
14. Can you afford a.....(expensive) car?
15. They sell the (good) whiskey in town.

Ex. 2 Choose one of the words in brackets to fill in the gaps.

1. Today he is as..... as he can ever be. (quiet, more quiet, most quiet)
2. He has to be from now on when driving.(careful, more careful, most careful)
3. The log needs to be much.....(thick, thicker, thickest).
4. You have to use a rail for the back frame of the chair. (long, longer, longest)
5. My..... program is on today, I think. (favourite, more favourite, most favourite)
6. He is the boy in the class. (strange, stranger, strangest)
7. We have to make slightly frames for these chairs than for the previous chairs. (large, larger, largest)
8. I cannot tell you which is the solution before you try on your own for a bit. (simple, simpler, simplest)
9. I don't know how you may have results with your projects. (good, better, best)
10. He has themarks in my class. (bad, worse, worst)
11. I need a quantity of wood to finish my project. (big, bigger, biggest)
12. The man turned and looked at me in a way. (strange, stranger, strangest)
13. The factory workers decided to fight back in a way. (desicive, more desicive, most desicive)
14. Don't be the in class! (slow, slower, slowest)

CHAPTER 11
Repairs to drawers
Vocabulary exercises

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using one word from the words in brackets.
(front, chop, worn, repair, replace, filling piece, joint, bent, damaged, split, underside, runners, rail, carcass, rubbed, hardwood, plywood)

Drawer bottoms are liable to be from the contents that are forced tightly in them. Sometimes they are or by the drawer stops. Nowadays the bottoms are usually made from or It is cheaper to the bottom than to it. After a period of use, the two parts of a drawer bottom no longer meet and they have so that the is broken. A drawer bottom with a small can be made good by gluing on a canvas strip to the Also if the drawer bottom is worn by the constant use, the damaged area can be repaired by putting in a The same trouble can occur to a where the front drawer and consist of a solid piece of wood running from front to back. On the other hand, if a knob is damaged we the knob away because this avoids the damage to the drawer

Ex.2 Use one of the derivatives of the following words.

1. is all you need when you work on your computer. (concentrate)
2. It is a very job, the one needed to be done. (complicate)
3. The letter has been done early today. (distribute)
4. The of the well is more than you thought. (deep)
5. Furniture can be done easily when you have a big truck. (remove)
6. Hold me because I am going to fall. (tight)
7. You can use the full of the plank to make the table. (wide)
8. It is not easy to the problem on time. (solution)
9. The camp does not any further than this. (extension)
10. Money is possible if you have a cash card. (withdraw)
11. You can your paper after the end of the test. (correction)
12. This package (weight) a lot of kilos.
13. The of the car with a new one is necessary. (replace)
14. You can have the car by a car mechanic. (repair)
15. The food a lot of protein in it. (content)
16. He was reminded that he was not native. (constant)
17. He was nice to the new staff at work. (particular)
18. The caused to the house because of the fire was enormous. (damage)
19. It was quite that the gardener would not work for them again. (probably)
20. The piece of wood needs to be trimmed once more. (bottom)

Grammar Exercises (Comparison of Adverbs)

Ex.1 Put the following adverbs in positive, comparative or superlative form.

1. The wood has been cut. (evenly)
2. He spoke to me than the previous time.(abrupt)
3. The spokesman started talking..... of all the people I have ever heard.(fast)
4. He looked at me than has ever anyone looked at me.(angrily)
5. The milkman arrived than the previous days. (early)
6. Did you try to solve the problem(methodically)?
7. He turned and looked at me(strangely).
8. Don't talk to them(rudely) than to your own children.
9. We found out that Jude spoke Frenchof all the children.(fluently)
10. Don't work as as the previous days because there is a lot of time left.(hard)
11. The children avoided talking to their father.....(clearly).
11. She had to study if she wanted to succeed.(hard)
12. Do you always drive of all the drivers? (fast)
13. She came up..... and threw at me a bucket of water.(suddenly)
14. We would like to live than our forefathers.(peacefully)
15. Don't look at me than I am looking at you. (angrily)
16. She had to do a lot of things(carefully) than she had ever done before.
17. The funniest thing is that he started shouting at me(loudly) of all.
18. Don't run so(quickly). I cannot reach you.
19. The strange man was talking to me(quietly) than before.

Ex.2 Find the comparative and the superlative of the following adverbs.

1. Severely-.....-.....
2. Comfortably-.....-.....
3. Funnily-.....-.....
4. Correctly-.....-.....
5. Strenuously-.....-.....
6. Quickly-.....-.....
7. Hard-.....-.....
8. Completely-.....-.....
9. Lively-.....-.....
10. Dangerously-.....-.....
11. Easily-.....-.....
12. Well-.....-.....
13. Far-.....-.....
14. Possibly-.....-.....

CHAPTER 12
Repairs to Thonet Chairs
Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Find the correct definition of the following words.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a. Varnish | 1. Putting together for a second time |
| b. Residue | 2. A big piece of wood |
| c. Plank | 3. Rub |
| d. Sheen | 4. Disconnect |
| e. Scour | 5. Not tighten |
| f. Disassembly | 6. A tiny bit that has come off a piece of wood |
| g. Loosen | 7. What we use to rub wood |
| h. Splinter | 8. What is left |
| i. Stain | 9. Not being in contact |
| j. Intact | 10. What we use to polish wood |
| k. Reconstruction | 11. It is used to colour wood |
| l. Steel wool | 12. Bright |

Ex.2 Find the correct derivative to fill in the gaps.

1. You need to go to a(special), if you want to have the chair repaired.
2. The wood needs some special(treat), before you get it polished.
3. There is no(sufficient) of wood supplies, so we need to order some.
4. The(fine) of the Thonet chairs pattern, is what made them popular.
5. In(add) to what he has to say about her, he has a lot to say about her sister, too.
6. He was(constant) reminded of her presence.
7. If the surface is very(grease), then it needs to be scoured along the grain.
8. This was the most(consider) problem he had to solve.
9. The(restore) of the furniture is what we have to face first of all.
10. She said the template had(slight) lost its curvature.
11. The first thing we have to care about is the(stable) of the table.
12. There has been an(increase) to my son's salary.
13. After the(assemble) of the pieces of the chest of drawers you need to have it polished.
14. You have to cut the wood up to the right(long).
15. The screws need(adjust) before you use the machine.

Grammar Exercises (Relative Clauses)

Ex.1 Join the two sentences and make one by using a relative clause.

1. The sofa has been recently bought. It is a new design.
.....
2. The workshop is empty again. It has been recently renovated.
.....
3. That man is my boss. His son studies engineering.
.....
4. She gave me a new fork. It was made of pure silver.
.....
5. The driver will get paid soon. His car was stolen yesterday.
.....
6. The plan was approved by everyone. It was thoroughly thought about.
.....
7. He suddenly hurt his finger. It was bleeding all over the place.
.....
8. We bought a new coffee table. It is made of mahogany.
.....
9. These are my colleagues. They are quite friendly.
.....
10. The factory owner has fired half of the staff. They are thrown into the street.
.....
11. She is my landlady. Her husband died last year.
.....
12. He is my cousin. He drives his dad's car.
.....
13. The driver is quite rude. His accent sounds quite strange.
.....
14. My student-mates accompanied me to the station. They always help me with things I have to do.
.....
.....

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps by using a relative pronoun.

1. Is he the one friend teaches at the university?
2. They gave us the presents we had asked for.
3. She followed the career she always wanted to.
4. Which is the colour you like the most?
5. The stranger shouted at the man seemed to be the youngest one.
6. My friend avoided talking to the neighborhouse is a detached one.
7. Who is the boy knows you very well?

CHAPTER 13

Stains, Polishes, and Traditional Finishes Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Use the correct word and fill in the gaps. (Fireplace, evaporates, brighten up, tool, brush, scraper, felt, cork, stripping, pigment, powder, dirt, natural resin, finish)

1. When you heat up water, it
2. If you want to the room you can paint it light blue.
3. You only use a when you want to paint a larger surface.
4. A good when you make a piece of furniture, means good polishing.
5. You may thin the by using some sort of spirit.
6. You can repair the washing machine only if you use the right
7. If there is too much on the cupboard, it needs to be cleaned up.
8. We have to use some oil as a finish that contains some sort of in it.
9. We need to have a built in the living room, because it is always cold in winter.
10. They suggested we use a tablecloth made of when we play cards because it is less slippery than other materials.
11. You can clean the dirt off the surface, if you use a brand new
12. They normally use to seal up a good old bottle of wine.
13. It is preferable to use plaster in rather than in liquid.
14. A goodof the old paint helps the new paint to be spread evenly on the surface of the table.

Ex.2 Use one derivative of the following words to fill in the gaps.

1. The bit of wood was stuck in the gap between the rails in the(appropriately) way.
2. You need hours of(labor) sanding in order to have the best outcome.
3. The.....(introduce) of the book was the most interesting bit of the book.
4. A (replace) of the secretary seems to be quite possible these days.
5. He was the most(signify) person of the whole committee, they said.
6. Be careful not to(destruction) the patina.

Grammar Exercises (Simple Past)

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the Simple Past.

1. Why(you/not/try) to speak to them first?
2. She.....(become) the nicest person in class after this sad event.
3.(she/avoid) talking to them after she got fired?
4. The most unforgettable moment of my childhood (be) when I got my first bicycle as a present.
5. The driver(hear) he was going to be fired soon.
6.(the manager/have) the time to speak to the representatives of the union?
7. We(turn) to them to ask for help.
8. They(not/arrive) on time at the station.

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps using the Simple Past either in Active or in Passive voice.

1. My father's brother(give) an award at the Film Festival for his latest movie.
2.(you/wake) by the loud noise in the back yard?
3.(you/come) to the post office alone or with your daughter?
4. The strangest man in the village suddenly(become) the most ordinary one.
5.(you/try) to repair the car yourself?
6. Who(reach) the terminal first? Do you know?
7. Why.....(he/allow) to get into hospital alone?
8. He(leave) the station before the train arrived for no reason at all.
9. Why(you/become) a member of the club?
10. That was the nicest moment that.....(ever/experienced) in my life.
11. The last bit of wine(consume) at the party yesterday.
12. The best book.....(give) the first award.

Ex.3 Put the time expression in the correct place.

1. The party was given. (last week)
2. His daughter graduated from the school of law. (in 1998)
3. He arrived in Athens. (ten minutes ago)
4. The teacher came in. (before the end of the break)
5. She decided to be a doctor. (after the death of her father)

CHAPTER 14
 Upholstery: Materials, Techniques
Vocabulary Exercises

Ex.1 Use the correct derivative to fill in the gaps.

1. You use some kind of wadding for the of the vulnerable parts. (protect)
2. Each individual part of furniture should be characterized by its (durable)
3. When you buy a new piece of furniture you look mostly for(comfortable)
4. You should avoid treatment of the wood, if you want your furniture to last for long.(aggression)
5. What counts mostly, is to start with a firm and then to go on with a good frame. (found)
6. Any force applied on the material of the sofa could lead to of the frame, too. (weak)
7. Don't apply stress on the frame of the chair, too.(extremely)
8. If the edge is then you can go on working.(flat)
9. If the edge is then you have to repair it before you go on working.(distortion)
- 10..... of the material is equally important to its strength.(smooth)
- 11.You should follow the of the institution without any further questions.(regulate)
12. The of the materials can cause serious damage to them.(tense)
- 13.The of the items to more than one person shows justice.(distribute)
- 14.You should expect from good friends.(accurate)

Ex.2 Join the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Fabric | a. soft material used for the protection of wood |
| Wadding | b. pull |
| Strain | c. made using a needle and thread |
| Stitches | d. used to fill in the interior part of furniture |
| Spring | e. tied |
| Knot | f. pin |
| Haul | g. where you lay your arms on a armchair |
| Lashed | h. filled with something |
| Elbow | i. pull in order to create tension on materials |
| Tack | j. material |
| Pad | k. metal ring used in mattresses or furniture |
| Stuffed | l. string is tied in one |
| Lumpy | m. tense |
| Taut | n. stuffed with things so that it is uneven |
| Sag | o. be bigger than normal or not in tension |

Grammar Exercises (some,no,any)

Ex.1 Fill in the gaps using derivatives of *some*, *no* and *any*.

1. told us he is quite nice. I believe it.
2. can be as nice as he is. He is the nicest person on earth.
3. They have else to say. They said it all.
4. Do you have else to say? Yes or no?
5. The scouts avoided telling but the truth.
6. We can buy special for the party. It is going to be fun.
7. There is to look after my mother's father. He is all alone.
8. The driver couldn't see..... at the bus station, so he drove off.
9. There is not in the movies I would like to see.
10. My friend came to the show with I have never seen before.
11. The stranger did not arrive with I have seen before. He was a stranger too.
12. There is coffee left in the pot. You need to buy some.
13. She accompanied them and brought along with her.
14. Did you try to see on TV last night? Yes, I did.
15. Why didn't you go to other place, since you didn't like the last resort you went to?
16. The factory owner saidhad tried to open the safe of the company the night before.
17. The market needs new to keep things going.
- 18..... can be compared to a good glass of wine.
19. He is that would give away my secrets.
20. Is going to come to with us to the forest?
21. I don't want to disturb my peace of mind.
22. She is like I have met before.
23. My student-mates saw in that place they didn't like very much. There was in the air they said.
24. Is there..... wrong with you today? You look worried.
25. Is there money left in my account?
26. I used to have friends but now I have friends left.
27. He found valuable in the wardrobe.

Ex.2 Rewrite the sentences by attributing the opposite meaning of the sentences given and by using derivatives of *some*, *no* and *any*.

1. Someone told me he is one of the best technicians in town.
.....
2. She gave me something special.
.....
3. They saw nothing they liked in the shop-window.
.....