

A photograph of a roller coaster looping in a vertical circle against a clear blue sky. The coaster cars are red and white, and the track is white.

New Round-Up

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

Starter

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English Grammar Practice



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



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New Round-Up

English Grammar Practice

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Introduction

New Round-Up 4 English Grammar Practice combines games and fun with serious, systematic grammar practice. It is ideal for young learners in the preliminary stages of English language learning.

Students see grammar points clearly presented in colourful boxes and tables. They practise grammar through lively, highly illustrated games and oral and writing activities.

New Round-Up is especially designed for different students studying English in different ways.

It can be used:

- in class with a coursebook. Students do both oral work – in pairs and in groups – and written work in New Round-Up.
- after class. The 'write-in' activities are ideal for homework. Students can practise what they have learned in the classroom.
- on holidays for revision. New Round-Up has clear instructions and simple grammar boxes, so students can study at home without a teacher.

The New Round-Up Teacher's Guide includes a full answer key, quizzes, tests plus answer keys, and audio scripts of progress check listening tasks.

Present Simple – Present Continuous



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Why **are you standing** in the rain, Sam? People **don't usually stand** in the rain. They can catch a cold.

I **know** that Mum but Dad says **it's raining cats and dogs** today and I **want** to catch a little puppy.

Present Simple is used:

- for permanent situations.
She **works** in an office.
- for repeated or habitual actions in the present, especially with adverbs of frequency.
He often **buys** her flowers.
- for general truths and laws of nature.
The Sun **sets** in the west.
- for timetables or programmes.
The lesson **starts** at 10 o'clock.

Present Continuous is used:

- for temporary situations.
He's **looking** for a new job these days.
- for actions happening at or around the time of speaking.
Chris is **painting** the garage at the moment.
- with **always** to express annoyance or criticism. He's **always telling** lies!
- for fixed arrangements in the near future. I'm **flying** to London **tomorrow**. (It's all arranged. I've already bought the tickets. The time of the action is always stated or understood.)

Time Expressions with the present simple

usually, always, never, often, sometimes, every day / week / month / year, on Mondays / Tuesdays, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night / the weekend, etc.

Time Expressions with the present continuous

now, at the moment, at present, this week / month, these days, today, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency (often, always, usually, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never, etc.) are placed **before main verbs but after auxiliary / modal verbs** (be, have, can, will, must, shall, etc.).
He **often goes** to the theatre. He **is never** late. Tonia **doesn't usually go** to bed late.

1

Present Simple – Present Continuous

1 Write the verbs in the third person singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 I miss – he <i>misses</i> | 6 I call – he |
| 2 I buy – she | 7 I go – he |
| 3 I carry – he | 8 I dry – she |
| 4 I fix – he | 9 I play – he |
| 5 I watch – she | 10 I see – he |

2 Put the verbs in the correct column in the third person singular, then say.

match	ring	teach	eat	cry	take
try	keep	rise	arrive	lose	like
bake	hit	care	begin	choose	sleep

/s/ after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/	/ɪz/ after /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/	/z/ after other sounds
<i>bakes,</i>	<i>matches,</i>	<i>tries,</i>

3 Look at the table, then ask and answer questions as in the example:

			
	listen to music	read magazines	watch TV
Sally	✓		✓
Henry & Ann		✓	✓
You			

- 1 *Does* Sally listen to music? *Yes, she does.*
- 2 Sally read magazines?
- 3 Sally watch TV?
- 4 Henry & Ann listen to music?
- 5 Henry & Ann read magazines?
- 6 Henry & Ann watch TV?
- 7 you listen to music?
- 8 you read magazines?
- 9 you watch TV?

Present Simple – Present Continuous

1

4 Match the verb forms in the sentences (1–6) to the correct use (a–f).

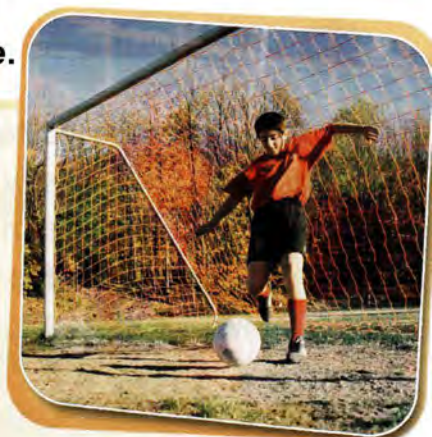
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 She works in a bank. | a a general truth |
| 2 They usually eat out on Saturdays. | b a timetable |
| 3 Wool comes from sheep. | c a permanent situation |
| 4 The Sun rises in the east. | d a programme |
| 5 The bus arrives at 5 o'clock. | e a repeated or habitual action |
| 6 The film starts in ten minutes. | f a law of nature |

5 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

Jason is 12 years old and he 1) *lives* **(live)** in York. He 2) **(go)** to school every day by bus. Jason's mother 3) **(teach)** German at university and his father 4) **(work)** in a bank.

In his free time, Jason 5) **(play)** football with his friends. He 6) **(want)** to be a football player when he grows up.

At weekends, Jason 7) **(not/wake up)** early. After lunch, he and his dad often 8) **(play)** board games or 9) **(ride)** their bicycles. Later in the day, his mum usually 10) **(take)** him to visit his best friend, Henry, and they 11) **(spend)** the evening watching films.



b) In pairs, ask and answer as in the example:

A: *How old is Jason?*

B: *He's 12 years old. Where does he live?*

A: *He lives in York, etc.*

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

1 A: What *does Peter do* **(Peter/ do)**?

B: He **(work)** as a computer technician for LT & Company.

2 A: **(your brother/ exercise)**?

B: Yes. He **(go)** jogging three times a week.

3 A: What time **(the play/start)**?

B: At 6 o'clock. We need to hurry!

4 A: How long **(koalas/live)**?

B: They **(live)** for about 15 years.

5 A: My dad **(not/like)** working out in the gym.

B: Really? Mine **(love)** weightlifting and using the pool.

1

Present Simple – Present Continuous

7 Complete the sentences in order to make the statements true. Use *don't* / *doesn't* where necessary. Compare with your partner.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Rain <i>falls</i> (fall) from clouds. | 5 Sheep (eat) grass. |
| 2 Kangaroos (live) in Germany. | 6 Tomatoes (grow) on trees. |
| 3 Yoghurt (come) from plants. | 7 Cows (lay) eggs. |
| 4 Water (boil) at 100°C. | 8 Plants (need) water to grow. |

8 Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct place in the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mark goes fishing with his grandfather.
(rarely) <i>Mark rarely goes fishing with his grandfather.</i> | 5 Does Layla read books in her free time?
(usually) |
| 2 I don't play basketball at weekends.
(always) | 6 I meet my friends at the shopping centre.
(sometimes) |
| 3 Does Fred help his mother with the housework? (often) | 7 Sophie is at home on Sunday mornings.
(always) |
| 4 Ivan is at work on time. (never) | 8 They go to the theatre. (seldom) |

9 Fill in **A** (always), **U** (usually), **O** (often), **S** (sometimes), **R** (rarely) or **N** (never) to say how often you do these things at weekends. Then interview your partner and fill in his/her information. Ask and answer as in the example:

	You	Your partner
get up early	N	
clean your room		
surf the Net		
go to the cinema		
meet your friends		

- A: *How often do you get up early at weekends?*
 B: *I never get up early at weekends. How about you?*

Present Simple – Present Continuous

1

10



Add *-ing* to the following verbs and put them into the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

play drive lie read cycle ride write take sleep
swim run put travel die drink fly cut tie

+ ing	-ie → y + ing	-e → ing	double consonant + ing
<i>playing,</i>			

11

Choose a verb from the list and complete the text.

read lie eat cry run sing play fish sit



Laura 1) *is sitting* under a sunshade. Two boys 2) around a sandcastle while their father 3) a newspaper. Two girls 4) ice cream while their mother 5) along with the radio. Some boys 6) football near a man who 7) Jim 8) on a beach towel. On his right, a baby 9)

12

In pairs, ask and answer questions about the text above.

A: *Is Laura running?*

B: *No, she isn't. She's sitting under a sunshade, etc.*

1

Present Simple – Present Continuous

13 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 doing / homework / Betty and Ann / are / their

Betty and Ann are doing their homework.

2 children / TV / are / watching / the?

3 not / going / I / am / tonight / out

4 biting / you / always / nails / are / your!

5 next week / house / are / they / moving

6 is / at / week / aunt's / staying / this / Beth / her / house

7 Lucy / tidying / not / room / now / her / is

8 they / what / are / doing?

14 Look at the visual prompts. Complete the sentences using the verbs: go, have, visit, play.

Mum,
I'm at Laura's house with Kelly.
Jane

You're Invited!

Event: Deborah's Sweet 16

Date: Saturday July 19th

Time: 6:00 pm

Place: Applebee's



RUGBY SUNDAY 1:00 pm

John,
meet me at the park at 4:00 pm this afternoon.
Bob

1 He *is playing* rugby at 1:00 pm on Sunday.

2 Jane and Kelly Laura now.

3 Deborah a birthday party on Saturday.

4 Bob to the park this afternoon.

15 Answer the questions in the negative as in the example. Use your own ideas.

1 Are you doing your homework?
No, I'm not. I'm writing in my diary.

2 Is your mother at the supermarket right now?

3 Are you having a party on Saturday?

4 Is your dad working on his laptop now?

5 Are your parents going to the cinema tonight?

6 Is your sister talking on her mobile right now?

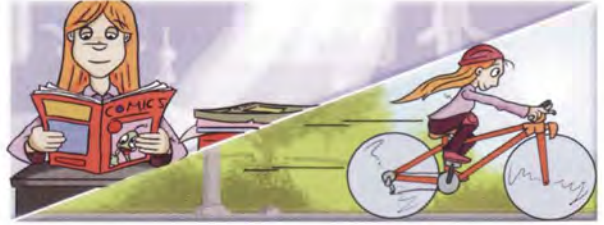
Present Simple – Present Continuous

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16 Cathy wants to get fit, so she has decided to make some changes. Look at the pictures and tell your partner.



1 at lunchtime / eat burgers / have a salad
Cathy usually eats burgers at lunchtime but today she is having a salad.



2 after lunch / read comics / ride her bike



3 in the afternoon / eat chocolate / eat yogurt



4 in the evening / watch TV / exercise at home

17 Work in pairs. Ask each other about your holiday arrangements. Talk about:

- where / go
- how / go
- what time / (plane) leave
- when / arrive
- where / stay
- why / want to go
- take / camera

A: *Where are you going on holiday?*
 B: *I'm going to Rome, etc.*



18 Choose a time expression from the list to complete each sentence. More than one answer is possible.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|---------------|
| never | tonight | always | at the moment |
| every day | on Fridays | now | |

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 She <i>never</i> eats meat. She's a vegetarian. | 4 She goes out on Saturdays. |
| 2 Mother is reading the paper | 5 He drives to work |
| 3 They are going to a party | 6 She is watching TV right |
| | 7 Tim goes to the gym |

1

Present Simple – Present Continuous

19 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: *Do you want* (you/want) to come over tonight to play computer games?
 B: Sorry, I can't. I (go) to the cinema with some friends from school.
- 2 A: (Ann/talk) on the phone?
 B: No, she (do) her homework right now.
- 3 A: How often (you/go) swimming?
 B: Three times a week.
- 4 A: Bob and Sophie (study) hard these days.
 B: Yes, I know. They (want) to pass their exams.
- 5 A: I'm so happy Jim! My parents and I (go) on holiday next week.
 B: That's great! Where (you/go)?
- 6 A: How long (it/take) to travel to London by plane?
 B: About three hours.

20 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present continuous or the present simple.

Hi Marvin,

I 1) *'m writing* (write) this letter from Portugal. I
 2) (be) on holiday here with my family and we 3) (have) a great time.
 Right now, I 4) (lie) on the beach. My little brother
 5) (play) on the sand with his toys and my mother
 6) (watch) him. My dad 7) (swim) in the sea.
 I just love it here. We 8) (get up) late every day and
 9) (spend) most of our time sunbathing.
 This afternoon we 10) (go) into town to do a little sightseeing.
 Then my parents 11) (take) us to a nice restaurant. They
 12) (want) us to try the local cuisine. I hope it tastes good!
 Well, that's all for now. See you when I get back!



Take care,
 Wendy

21 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you.

- 1 I ... *have breakfast* ... in the morning.
 2 My dad now.
 3 My brother always
 4 My parents at the moment.
 5 My friend every day.

Stative Verbs

Some verbs rarely appear in the continuous tenses. These verbs express a permanent state and they are: **appear** (= seem), **be**, **believe**, **belong**, **cost**, **feel**, **forget**, **hate**, **have** (= possess), **know**, **like**, **love**, **mean**, **need**, **prefer**, **realise**, **remember**, **see**, **seem**, **smell**, **sound**, **suppose**, **taste**, **think**, **understand**, **want**, etc.

I understand it now. NOT I ~~am understanding~~ it now.

Some of these verbs can be used in continuous tenses but with a difference in meaning.

Present Simple

I **think** he's Italian.
(= believe)
Katie **looks** happy.
(= appears to be)
You can **see** the sea from my room.
(= it is visible)
Derek **has** a new car.
(= possesses)
This pie **tastes** really good.
(= it has a really good flavour)
This new dress **fits** her perfectly.
(= it is her size)
He **is** so polite.
(= that's his character)
She **appears** to be tired.
(= seems)

Present Continuous

Tom **is thinking** of moving house.
(= is considering)
They **are looking** at the paintings.
(= are taking a look at)
Sam **is seeing** his friends tonight.
(= is meeting)
We **are having** dinner at 8 o'clock.
(= are eating)
Paul **is tasting** the soup to see if it needs salt.
(= is trying)
He **is fitting** a new lock on the door.
(= is attaching)
He **is being** so rude today!
(= he is behaving like that only today)
She **is appearing** in a new TV show.
(= is taking part)

22 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

1 A: I *see* (see) you still have a toothache.

B: Yes, I do. Actually, I
..... (see) my dentist later.

2 A: I
(think) of visiting Jim this afternoon.

B: Don't bother. I
..... (think) he's on a business trip.

3 A: Why
(Greg/be) so rude today?

B: I have no idea. He
..... (be) usually very polite.

4 A: Why (you/taste)
the sauce? Does it need more pepper?

B: No. It
..... (taste) great the way it is.

5 A: Why
..... (you/smell) the milk?

B: Because it
(smell) off. We should throw it away.

6 A: I see you
..... (have) a new mobile phone.

B: Yes, but I (have)
trouble understanding how it works.

1

Present Simple – Present Continuous

- 23 Use the verbs to complete the sentences. Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

fit	look	have	smell	think
appear	prefer	not/know	not/like	not/belong

- 1 Aya *prefers* classical music to jazz and pop.
- 2 He new cabinets in the kitchen.
- 3 She so relieved now that the test is over.
- 4 Tom Indian food. It's too hot and spicy for him.
- 5 The new rock band on stage tonight.
- 6 This isn't Ahmed's coat. It to him.
- 7 The food nice.
- 8 The funfair rides are exciting. We a great time!
- 9 I where Jane is at the moment.
- 10 The Browns of going to the theatre tonight.

- 24 Underline the correct item.

- 1 The children are having / have so much fun at the circus!
- 2 Fiona is looking / looks at some photos.
- 3 This jacket is fitting / fits you perfectly. You should buy it.
- 4 Ron is wanting / wants to become a pilot.
- 5 I am not understanding / don't understand the meaning of that word.
- 6 He is loving / loves playing football.
- 7 I am thinking / think of buying a new CD.



What are you doing?

Imagine you are at home. In teams, students ask you questions to find out where you are and what you are doing.

- kitchen • bathroom • bedroom • living room

- Team A S1: Are you in the living room?
Leader: Yes, I am.
- Team A S2: Are you watching TV?
Leader: No, I'm not, etc.



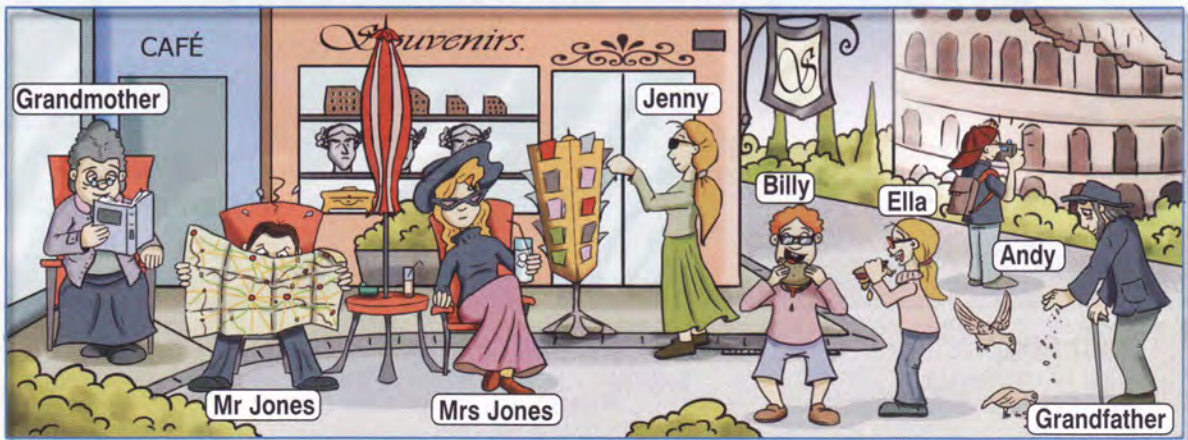


Speaking Activity

(Talking about actions happening now)

Look at the picture. Ask and answer questions as in the examples:

- look / map • take / pictures • look at / postcards • drink / coffee
- feed / birds • eat / sandwich • read / book



A: What's Mr Jones doing?
B: He's looking at a map.

A: Is Andy reading a book?
B: No, he isn't. He's taking pictures, etc.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are on holiday. Complete the email below telling your English pen friend about your holiday.

Greetings from ! We're staying at

The weather is There isn't a cloud in the sky.

Right now, I My parents

..... and my

We late every day and

.....

In the evening, we or

Tonight we

We love it here. There is so much to see and do. See you in

Yours,

.....



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Past Simple: verb + -ed

Past Simple is used:

- for actions which happened at a stated time in the past.
He **sold** his car two weeks ago.
(When? Two weeks ago.)
- to express a past state or habit.
When he **was** young, he **lived** in a small flat.
- for past actions which happened one after the other.
She **put on** her coat, **took** her bag and **left** the house.
- for an action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated.
I once **spoke** to Princess Diana.
(I won't see her again; she's dead.)

Time adverbs and expressions used with the past simple

yesterday, last week / month / year / Monday, etc., ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 2000, etc.

Present Perfect: have + past participle

Present Perfect is used:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past.
He **has sold** his car. (When? We don't know.)
- to express actions which have finished so recently that there's evidence in the present.
He **has just painted** the room. (The paint is wet.)
- to talk about experiences.
He **has tried** skydiving.
- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.
She **has lived** in this house for two years.
(She still lives in this house.)
BUT He **lived** in Australia for one year.
(He doesn't live in Australia now.)
- for an action which happened in the past and may be repeated.
I've **met** Leona Lewis.
(I may meet her again; she's still alive.)

Time adverbs and expressions used with the present perfect

just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, lately, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, several times, etc.

Note:

Since is used to express a starting point.

I've known Ann **since** October.

For is used to express a period of time.

I've known Mary **for** two months.

Yet is used in questions and negations.

Have you met him **yet**? I haven't met him **yet**.

Already is used in statements and questions.

I've **already** posted the letters.

Just + present perfect

I've **just called** the doctor.


Just now + past simple

He **left just now**.

1 Add **-(e)d** to the verbs and put them in the correct column.

cry hate fry type destroy beg play enjoy
 stay taste dance plan pray try study empty
 stop prefer like annoy phone tip travel tidy

-e → + -d	double consonant + -ed	consonant + y → -ied	vowel + -y → -ed
<i>hated,</i>	<i>stopped,</i>	<i>cried,</i>	<i>stayed,</i>

2  Add **-(e)d** to the verbs and put them in the correct column. Listen and check. Listen and repeat.

add wash help plan love laugh
 open rain want marry end hope
 work need count close invite kiss

/id/ after /t/, /d/	/t/ after /k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/	/d/ after other sounds
------------------------	---	---------------------------

added,

worked,

opened,

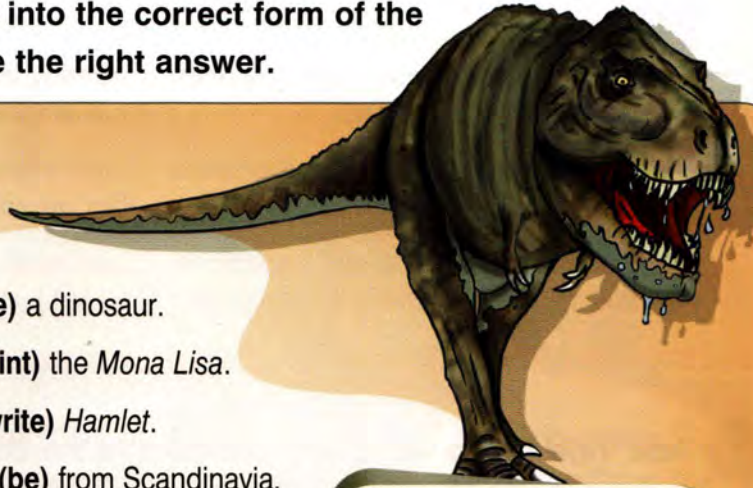
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Past Simple – Present Perfect

3

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple*. Then choose the right answer.

QUIZ



- 1 e It *was* (be) a dinosaur.
- 2 He (paint) the *Mona Lisa*.
- 3 He (write) *Hamlet*.
- 4 They (be) from Scandinavia.
- 5 He (invent) the telephone.
- 6 They (make) their first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- 7 He (become) the first astronaut to travel to outer space.
- 8 It (begin) in 1939.
- 9 They (discover) polonium and radium.

- a Alexander Graham Bell
 b The Wright brothers
 c Pierre and Marie Curie
 d William Shakespeare
 e Tyrannosaurus Rex
 f Yuri Gagarin
 g The Vikings
 h Leonardo da Vinci
 i World War II

4

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple* as in the example:

- 1 A: What 1) *did you do* (you/do) last night?
 B: I 2) (go) to the cinema.
 A: What film 3) (you/see)?
 B: *The Pink Panther II*.
- 2 A: Why 1) (not/Emily/come) to Terry's party yesterday?
 B: She 2) (have) to study for an exam.
- 3 A: I 1) (read) the book you 2) (give) me about dinosaurs.
 B: 3) (you/like) it?
 A: Yes. It 4) (be) very interesting.
- 4 A: Where 1) (you/spend) your summer holidays?
 B: We 2) (go) to Jamaica.
 A: Really? What 3) (it/be) like?
 B: Great!

5 Use the *past simple* form of the verbs in the list to fill in the gaps in the following sentences. Which sentences refer to:

- actions which happened at a specific time in the past
- past habits
- people who are no longer alive
- actions which happened one after the other in the past

	be	play	catch	spend	walk	buy
1	Shelly ... <i>caught</i> ... the bus to school yesterday. <i>action which happened at a specific time in the past.</i>					
2	Heath Ledger ... a talented actor.					
3	They left the cinema and to the train station.					
4	Mark and his band at the concert hall last Saturday.					
5	My father every summer in the countryside when he was a boy.					
6	Larry computer games yesterday afternoon.					

6 James is in Monaco with his family. Write what he *has* or *hasn't done*.

- visit the Oceanographic Museum ✓
- see the Opera de Monte-Carlo X
- visit the Prince's Palace X
- take lots of photos ✓
- buy souvenirs for his friends X
- walk along the harbour ✓



- James has visited the Oceanographic Museum.*
-
-
-
-
-

7 In pairs, ask and answer about Anna and yourself as in the example:

	meet a famous person	cook a foreign meal	have a bad dream	visit a foreign country	be on a roller coaster
Anna	never	once	several times	recently	many times
You					

- A: *Has Anna ever met a famous person?*
- B: *No, she has never met a famous person.*



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



have gone to / have been to / have been in

He's **gone to** London. (He hasn't come back yet. He is still in London.)

He's **been to** Paris once. (He's visited Paris. He's back now.) (Present Perfect of the verb 'to go')

I've **been in** Athens for a month. (I am in Athens.) (Present Perfect of the verb 'to be')

8 Fill in the gaps with: *has / have gone to, has / have been to or has / have been in.*

- You can't see Tom before Wednesday. He *has gone to* Denmark for a few days on business.
- My sister Bristol for two months now.
- Wendy isn't here at the moment. She the supermarket to buy some milk and eggs.
- The Miltons Sweden twice.
- Greg and Terry the park to play football. They'll be back by 6 o'clock.
- Jenny's brother hospital since Monday.
- you ever the opera?
- Jim the cinema. He left an hour ago.

9 Fill in: *since, for, already, just or yet.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 John has .. <i>just</i> .. finished his homework. His books are still on the table. | 4 We've lived here ten years. |
| 2 I haven't seen Sarah 2007. | 5 He's come back from jogging and he's a bit tired. |
| 3 They haven't bought the tickets for the concert | 6 We've seen that film. Can we watch something else? |

10 Write sentences about yourself. Use the *present perfect*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 not play tennis since ...
 <i>I haven't played tennis since ...</i>
 <i>last weekend.</i></p> <p>2 live here for ...</p> <p>3 have my pet dog for ...</p> | <p>4 know my best friend since ...</p> <p>5 not go to the cinema for ...</p> <p>6 not invite friends over since ...</p> |
|--|---|

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

Did you know?

- Victoria Falls *has been* (be) a popular tourist attraction for many years.
- In 1855, David Livingstone, a Scottish explorer, (name) the falls after Queen Victoria.
- The African government (open) two national parks near the falls to protect wild animals.
- The Victoria Falls Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. It (take) just 14 months to build and (be) ready in April, 1905.
- Over 50,000 people (try) bungee jumping off the Victoria Falls Bridge so far.



12 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: <i>Have you ever been</i> (you/ever/go) to India?
 B: Yes, I (go) there last summer.</p> <p>2 A: (you/speak) to Chloe?
 B: No, she (go) to the post office. She (not/come) back yet.</p> <p>3 A: (you/ever/eat) Mexican food?
 B: Yes, I (try) it for the first time last week.</p> | <p>4 A: I (go) to the new cinema yesterday.
 B: It's nice, isn't it? I (go) there a few times.</p> <p>5 A: I (not/see) Sam for a long time.
 B: Really? He (be) at the swimming pool this morning.</p> <p>6 A: (you/do) your project, Chris?
 B: Yes, Mum. I (finish) it an hour ago.</p> |
|---|---|

2

Past Simple – Present Perfect

13 Fill in the gaps with time adverbs or expressions from the list below:

ago	how long	for	how long ago	ever	already
so far	just	since (x2)	yet	just now	

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 They got married a month <i>ago</i> | 8 I've studied Maths 2006. |
| 2 He hasn't called us | 9 I've been to that new restaurant. It's really nice. |
| 3 I've had this car a year. | 10 did he move house? |
| 4 Tim isn't here. He's gone out. | 11 The boss came |
| 5 She's typed three letters | 12 Peter has been here 5 o'clock. |
| 6 Has Camila lied to you? | |
| 7 have you been in Rome? | |

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

- A: Hi, Sarah. I 1) *haven't seen* (not/see) you for a long time. Where
2) (you/be)?
- B: I 3) (go) to China to teach English.
- A: Wow! How 4) (be) it?
- B: Very nice! I 5) (stay) in Beijing and 6) (teach) eight-year-old children.
- A: How 7) (you/find) teaching them?
- B: Great! The children 8) (be) clever and 9) (learn) very quickly. What 10) (you/be) up to?
- A: Nothing as interesting as that! I 11) (just/finish) my exams.
- B: That's good. Do you have any plans for the summer?
- A: Yes, I 12) (buy) a ticket to Italy. I'm planning to stay with my cousin, Sabrina, for a month.
- B: That's great! Sabrina is a lot of fun. I'm sure you'll have a great time. Don't forget to send me a postcard.
- A: Okay! Take care. Speak to you when I get back.



15 In pairs, act out dialogues as in the example:



go to the USA (where)



meet a politician (who)



travel by plane (when)

be in hospital (why)



A: *Have you ever been to the USA?*

A: *Where did you go?*

B: *Yes, I have.*

B: *I went to New York.*

16 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

1 A: Last night I *saw* (see) the latest *James Bond* film.

B: Oh, I (already/see) it twice.

2 A: Do you know that Mrs Jones (work) here for sixteen years?

B: I thought she (start) working here ten years ago.

3 A: (you/ever/meet) anyone famous?

B: Yes, last summer I (sit) next to Brad Pitt on a plane to LA.

4 A: How long ago (you/start) painting?

B: Ten years ago. I (recently/complete) a painting that the National Gallery (ask) me to do a year ago.

17 Write sentences about yourself. Use: *last weekend, since, for, yesterday, never, on Thursday*.

1 *I went camping last weekend.*

2

3

4

5

6

2

Past Simple – Present Perfect

18 Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

- 1 Frank has done his homework and then listened to music. ... *did* ...
- 2 The children have put away their toys but they didn't make their beds yet.
- 3 Jim learned a lot since he started the language course.
- 4 Fatima has finished her lunch and then she went out to play.
- 5 They haven't seen each other since September when they have met at Mary's party.
- 6 Ryan has bought a new MP3 player yesterday but I haven't seen it yet.
- 7 The hockey player hit his head on Friday and he was in hospital since then.

19 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

Dear Tina,

Hi! How are you? I'm having such a great time here in Singapore.

The city is so clean and the people are very kind and helpful!

We 1) *have been* (be) here for three days now and we 2) (do) something different each day. On Monday, we 3) (go) to the shops in Singapore's Chinatown. I 4) (buy) souvenirs for my friends and some CDs for me. On Tuesday, we 5) (go) on a riverboat tour on the Singapore River. It 6) (be) fantastic! Yesterday, we 7) (visit) Singapore Botanic Gardens. We 8) (see) many beautiful, exotic flowers and plants.

There are still a couple of things we 9) (not/do) yet. We 10) (not/visit) the Jurong Bird Park yet and we 11) (not/go) to the Singapore Zoo. We're going there tomorrow. I can't wait to see the white Bengal tigers!

Singapore is a beautiful city! I 12) (already/take) so many lovely photographs and I can't wait for you to see them when I get back.

See you next week.

Lots of love,

May





Speaking Activity

(Asking about experiences)

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the ideas below as in the example:

- ride a camel
- fly in a helicopter
- sleep in a tent
- go scuba diving
- win a competition
- see a famous person
- be on TV
- try sushi
- cook pasta



A: Have you ever ridden a camel?

A: Yes, I have.

B: Really? When was that?

B: No, I haven't. Have you?

A: Last summer, etc.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are in Disneyland. Complete the postcard below telling your English pen friend about your experiences. Use the phrases in the list.

- ride on roller coaster
- go on big wheel
- buy souvenirs
- visit haunted house
- meet Mickey Mouse / shake his hand

Dear

I'm great! I'm having lots of fun with my family here in Disneyland.

We've been here since Monday and so far we've done a lot of things.

We

Yesterday, I

It was very exciting!

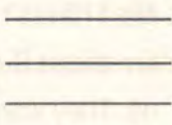
There are still a couple of things we haven't done yet. We

..... and

But it's only Thursday and there is still plenty of time.

Well, that's all for now.

.....



Progress Check 1 (Units 1-2)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Hi Isabel,

I'm in the beautiful city of Oxford. I 1) *am studying* (study) German and Russian at the university here. I 2) (find) both languages interesting but German

3) (be) more difficult. All the other students on the course 4)

(feel) the same way, too. We 5) (meet) once a week to discuss the lectures.

This week, we 6) (go) to the theatre in London to see a play.

I 7) (stay) on the campus for the moment but a few of us

8) (look) for a house to share. The food in the halls

9) (not/be) very good, so we usually 10)

(have) lunch at a restaurant nearby.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,

Bill

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

1 A: When *did you move*
(you/move) house, David?

B: Three days ago but I
..... (not/unpack) yet.

2 A: Do you like Chinese food?

B: Actually, I
(never/try) it.

3 A: I
(just/finish) my essay.

B: Really? I
(write) mine yesterday evening.

4 A: How long
(you/live) in America?

B: I
(come) here in 2004.

5 A:
(you/type) the letters yet?

B: Yes, I
(finish) them half an hour ago and

.....
(give) them to Mr Harris.

3 Fill in: *has / have been in / to, has / have gone to*.

1 A: *Have you ever been to* France?
B: No, I haven't but I'd like to go one day.

2 A: I'm afraid Sue and Pam can't come with us. They want to visit their grandmother.

B: She
hospital for a long time, hasn't she?

3 A: How long
Mexico?

B: For nearly three years.

4 A: Do you know where Mum is?

B: I think she
the post office to get some stamps.

4 Fill in: *yet, already, just, ago, yesterday, since, for, always, ever, how long or so far.*

- 1 Is it really a year *since* we last went on holiday?
- 2 I have finished my homework. I finished it two minutes ago.
- 3 Paul and Layla have visited three art galleries
- 4 Shakespeare was born over four hundred years
- 5 We have been to Canada so we are going to the USA this summer.
- 6 Jane has worked at this company six years.
- 7 have you known Petra and Charlie?
- 8 Olga woke up at 10 o'clock
- 9 He hasn't telephoned me
- 10 I have wanted to travel abroad.
- 11 Have you been to Disneyland?

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 What are you cooking? It very nice!
A is smelling **B smells** C smelt
- 2 The stars at night.
A are shining B shines C shine
- 3 A: Do you play basketball at weekends?
B: Yes, I do.
A never B often C seldom
- 4 you go to the party yesterday?
A Did B Do C Does
- 5 The next show at 8:30 pm.
A starting B starts C start
- 6 We left the concert hall three hours
- 7 Have you ever to Egypt?
A be B been C gone
- 8 George a bath at the moment.
A is having B has C have
- 9 I of buying a new car.
A think B am thinking C thinks
- 10 The Sun in the east.
A is rising B rise C rises
- 11 Tina is happy because she her exams.
A passes B has passed C have passed
- 12 This apple pie delicious!
A taste B tastes C is tasting
- 13 A: Do you listen to the radio?
B: Yes, I do.
A never B seldom C sometimes
- 14 Tommy usually his homework after lunch.
A do B does C doing
- 15 How long you lived here?
A are B were C have
- 16 Did you Madame Tussauds while in London?
A visiting B visits C visit

Progress Check 1

6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 never / he / his wife's birthday / forgets

He never forgets his wife's birthday.

2 usually / she / wake up / early / doesn't

.....
.....

3 always / he / has / to travel abroad / wanted

.....
.....

4 rarely / he / at night / goes out

.....
.....

5 can't / always / you / want / get / what / you

.....
.....

6 beat / James / never / at tennis / can / I

.....
.....

Listening

7 Listen and tick (✓) the correct box.

0 What is Tony doing now?



A



B



C

1 What time does the bus arrive?



A



B



C

2 What has the boy ordered?



A



B



C

3 What did Adam buy?



A



B



C

4 What was the weather like?



A



B



C

5 What pets has Daniel got?



A



B



C



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- **Adjectives** describe nouns. Adjectives have the same form in both singular and plural number. They normally come before nouns and after the verb 'to be'.
She's got three **lovely** children.
That car **is fast**. (What kind of car is it? A fast one.)

Adverbs describe verbs. They can describe **how** (adverbs of manner), **where** (adverbs of place), **when** (adverbs of time) or **how often** (adverbs of frequency) something happens.
He drives **carefully**. (How does he drive? Carefully.)

We usually form an adverb by adding -ly to an adjective.
slow-slowly

Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives: hard, fast, early, daily, late, monthly.
He runs **fast**. He is a **fast** runner.

Some adverbs are irregular.
good - **well** He's a good singer. He sings **well**.

1 Write the correct adverb.

→ -ly	-le → -ly	consonant + y → -ily
wide <i>widely</i>	possible	busy
calm	simple	heavy
sad	terrible	happy

3

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

2

Put the words from the list below into the correct column.

bad	early	quick	tidy	hard	monthly
fast	easily	quietly	carelessly	late	careful
angrily	noisy	daily	slowly	large	happily

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives & Adverbs
<i>bad,</i>	<i>angrily,</i>	<i>fast,</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....

3



Put the adverbs from the list below into the correct column.
Listen and check.

easily	here	often	happily
always	last year	there	carefully
yesterday	now	away	seldom
on Sunday	usually	everywhere	badly

How (adverbs of manner)	Where (adverbs of place)	When (adverbs of time)	How often (adverbs of frequency)
<i>easily,</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....


Order of Adjectives


- Opinion adjectives** (bad, good, etc.) go before **fact adjectives** (old, red, etc.).
She bought a **beautiful red** dress.
- When there are two or more **fact adjectives**, they go in the following order:

	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	noun
This is a	large	old	rectangular	brown	French	wooden	bed.

4 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

Hi Susan!


How was your birthday? Mine was great! We had a fancy dress party this year and I invited all my close friends. I wore a  1) ... *funny orange* ... **(funny/orange)** clown suit

and  2) **(green/curly)** hair. Everyone laughed as I walked


around the room with my  3) **(red/plastic/huge)** shoes.

All my friends looked great too! My best friend Diane amazed us all with her fairy costume.

She wore  4) **(silver/shiny)** wings and carried a

 5) **(long/plastic)** wand.

The party was a lot of fun. We listened to  6)

(new/cool) CDs and ate lovely desserts. Mum made  7)

(tasty/crunchy) toffee apples and  8)

(traditional/delicious) fairy cakes. We ended the night with a best costume contest and, to my surprise, I won!

I will send you some photos very soon.

Take care,

Megan

5 Put the adjectives in the right order.

1 a new / woollen / red / smart / hat *a smart, new, red, woollen hat*

2 a(n) modern / luxurious / Italian / car

3 two / long / blue / beautiful / dresses

4 a gold / tiny / round / Russian / coin

5 a plastic / blue / little / spoon

3

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons

Order of Adverbs

- **Adverbs of frequency** (often, usually, etc.) go after auxiliary verbs but before main verbs. She **is never** late. He **never comes** late.
- **When there are more than two adverbs they go in the following order:**

	manner	place	time
She sat	lazily	by the pool	all day.

- **When there is a verb of movement, then the order is:**

	place	manner	time
He went	to Moscow	by plane	this morning.

6

Underline the correct word, adjective or adverb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The children played <u>quiet</u> / quietly. | 5 Have you seen Rebecca recent / recently? |
| 2 It was raining heavy / heavily yesterday. | 6 He's a slow / slowly runner. |
| 3 She gave it a careful / carefully look. | 7 She sings good / well. |
| 4 She speaks perfect / perfectly German. | 8 She bought a nice / nicely dress. |

7

Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.

delicious fancy interesting

- A: What did you do last night, Ben?
 B: Nothing special. I just watched an 1) ... interesting ... documentary on TV. What about you?
 A: I met a friend from school and we went to a 2) restaurant. The food was really 3)

hard last well

- A: How did you do in the race yesterday?
 B: Not very 4) Although I tried 5), I came in 6)
 A: Cheer up. What matters is that you did your best.

confusing really hard

- A: Did you finish your Maths homework, Camila?
 B: Yes, Dad but it was 7) difficult. I had a 8) time understanding all the formulas.
 A: I know. Some of them can be 9) Anyway, next time you have problems, just ask.

8 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 he / went / in the morning / to school / by bicycle *He went to school by bicycle in the morning.....*
- 2 at breakfast / I / drink milk / always
- 3 goes to work / by bus / never / Diego
- 4 at school / yesterday / hard / I worked
- 5 his books / often / forgets / Tom
- 6 home / last night / they went / on foot
- 7 for an hour / in the queue / patiently / he waited
- 8 he goes / often / abroad / on business



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Comparisons

Adjectives of:	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable	tall	taller (than)	the tallest (of/in)
two syllables ending in -er, -ly, -y, -w	happy friendly	happier (than) friendlier (than)	the happiest (of/in) the friendliest (of/in)
two or more syllables	modern beautiful	more modern (than) more beautiful (than)	the most modern (of/in) the most beautiful (of/in)

Spelling

Adjectives ending in:		
-e → -r / -st	-y → -ier / -iest	one stressed vowel between two consonants – double the consonant
large – larger – largest	heavy – heavier – heaviest	big – bigger – biggest

9 Complete the table.

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
small	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
.....	better	.....
loud	.....	.....
.....	higher	.....
intelligent	.....	.....
big	.....	.....
.....	more helpful	.....
.....	.....	the fastest

Now complete the sentences with adjectives from the table.

- I can't reach the vase. Why did Dad put it on *the highest* shelf?
- This is essay I've ever written.
- Steve's voice is than Tim's.
- Judy is than Ben. After all she's a straight-A student.
- Asia is than Africa.
- The cheetah is animal in the world.

Comparisons of Adverbs

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
adverbs with the same form as adjectives	fast	faster	the fastest
two syllable adverbs ending in -y	early	earlier	the earliest
two-syllable or compound adverbs	often clearly	more often more clearly	the most often the most clearly

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
many / a lot of	more	most
little	less	least
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

a) **further / farther** (adv) = longer (in distance)

His house is **further / farther** away from the bus stop than mine.

further (adj) = more

For **further** information, see the secretary.

b) **very** + positive degree

much + comparative degree

It's **very** cold today.

It's **much colder** today than yesterday.

12 Put the adjectives in brackets into the *comparative* or *superlative* form.

Dear Robert,

I'm writing to tell you about our new house. It's lovely! It's 1) *the nicest* (nice) house I have ever seen. It's much 2) (big) than our last one but also 3) (expensive). The house looks very modern. There are many rooms with large windows and wooden floors.

I finally have a room that I don't have to share with my 4) (young) brother. My bedroom is on the second floor and I have a great view. 5) (good) thing about this house is that it has a lovely garden. There are lots of flowers and trees around which make the place much 6) (colourful).

The new house is in a peaceful area. It's actually 7) (quiet) area I've ever lived in. The neighbours are also very kind. Can you believe they organised a party for us? They are definitely 8) (friendly) people I have ever met.

Well, that's all my news. I hope you'll visit me soon. I can't wait to show you the new place.
Yours,
Chris

13 Use *What's* or *Who's* and the adjectives in brackets in the *superlative* to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

1 *What's the most exciting* (exciting) sport to play?

I think it's football.

2 (funny) comedian in the world?

3 (good) programme on TV?

4 (popular) singer in your country?

5 (difficult) language in the world?

Types of Comparisons



The armchair is **as comfortable as** the sofa but it **isn't as expensive as** the sofa.



The ring is **less expensive than** the necklace. The earrings are **the least expensive of all**.



The more he studies, **the better** student he becomes.

1 as ... (positive) ... as not so / as ... (positive) ... as	Paul is as heavy as Tom. Jane is not so / as tall as Mary.
2 less ... (positive) ... than the least ... (positive) ... of / in	Betty is less hard-working than Kate but Jean is the least hard-working of all .
3 the + comparative ... , the + comparative	The harder you work, the more money you earn.

14 Use the adjectives to write comparisons as in the example:



heavy dangerous fierce fast

- 1 An elephant *is heavier than a tiger.*
 An elephant *is less dangerous than a tiger.*
 A tiger is *fiercer than an elephant.*
 An elephant isn't *as fast as a tiger.*

expensive cheap slow comfortable

- 2 A car is
 A bicycle is
 A car isn't
 A bicycle is



friendly quiet intelligent playful

- 3 A dog is
 A cat is
 A dog is
 A cat isn't

15 Put the adjectives / adverbs in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- 1 A: I like Geometry more than Algebra. What about you?
B: Actually, I find Algebra much ... *more interesting* ... (interesting).
- 2 A: What did you think of the Chemistry exam, Peter?
B: Well, it was (difficult) exam we've had so far.
- 3 A: Were the tickets for the concert expensive?
B: No, I got seats in the back row. They were (cheap) I could find.
- 4 A: Your work isn't very good, Elisha. I'm sure you can do (well).
B: I promise I'll try (hard).
- 5 A: Thank you for your help.
B: My pleasure. For (far) information, contact the school.
- 6 A: Do you prefer the brown jacket?
B: Yes, but it is much (expensive) the grey one.
- 7 A: We can't hear you. Could you speak (loudly), please?
B: Yes, of course.

16 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form. Which of the sentences 1–6 don't you agree with? Correct them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Comics are ... <i>more interesting</i> ...
... <i>than</i> ... (interesting) fairy tales. | 4 Rock climbing is as
..... (dangerous) surfing. |
| 2 Burgers are as
..... (tasty) tacos. | 5 Football is (popular)
..... basketball. |
| 3 Skating is
..... (difficult) cycling. | 6 Sailing is
..... (relaxing) golf. |

17 Complete the sentences using *the* + comparative as in the example:

- 1 The wind blew hard. The kite flew high in the sky.
..... *The harder* the wind blew, *the higher* the kite flew.
- 2 It got dark. I became frightened.
..... it got, I became.
- 3 We worked hard. We became very successful.
..... we worked, we became.
- 4 The boys got noisy. Their father became angry.
..... the boys got, their father became.

Too – Enough

Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.

- **too + adjective + to-infinitive**

The tea is **too hot to drink**. (It's so hot that we can't drink it.)

Enough comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed.

- **adjective + enough** } + **to-infinitive**
enough + noun }

Her house is **big enough** to have a party.
 (She can have a party at her house.)

They have **enough money to go** on holiday this summer.
 (They can go on holiday.)

- **not ... enough + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

She is **not strong enough to carry** her bike.
 (She can't carry her bike.)

- **too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive (negative meaning)**

This ring is **too expensive for me to buy**. (The ring is very expensive, I can't buy it.)



The baby is **too young** to walk.
 (He can't walk.)



Mandy is **old enough** to drive a car.
 (She can drive a car.)

Too much – Too many – Not enough

There's **too much traffic** today. **(Uncountable)**
 There are **too many cars** in the streets.
(Countable)

There **isn't enough butter** left. **(Uncountable)**
 There **aren't enough chairs**. **(Countable)**

18 Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

- 1 You can't borrow my car. You aren't old *... enough ...* to drive.
- 2 I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week. I'm *.....* busy.
- 3 Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not strong *.....* to lift them.
- 4 I haven't got *.....* money. Can you lend me some?

- 5 I'm *.....* tired to go to the gym this evening.
- 6 Let me help you. You aren't tall *.....* *.....* to reach the top shelf.
- 7 This video game is *.....* expensive for me to buy.
- 8 There aren't *.....* parks in the city for children to play.

19 Complete the responses using *too* or *enough*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Can you walk to the restaurant? (close)
B: <i>Yes, it is close enough.</i></p> <p>2 A: Can Wendy do these exercises? (difficult)
B: <i>No, they're too difficult.</i></p> <p>3 A: Can we buy this sofa? (cheap)
B: Yes,</p> | <p>4 A: Can baby Annie walk yet? (young)
B: No,</p> <p>5 A: Can she carry this suitcase? (light)
B: Yes,</p> <p>6 A: Can Mario come out to play? (busy)
B: No,</p> |
|--|---|

20 Circle the correct word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Don't spend too much / many time watching TV. You haven't finished your essay yet.</p> <p>2 I haven't got enough / much eggs to make a cake.</p> <p>3 You've spent too many / much money on these clothes.</p> | <p>4 There are too many / much flowers in the vase.</p> <p>5 Jenny doesn't have many / enough money to buy a computer.</p> <p>6 There isn't much / many jam left in the jar.</p> |
|---|--|

21 Complete the exchanges with *too much* or *too many*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A: Can you see Sarah?
B: No, there are ... <i>too many</i> ... people in front of me.</p> <p>2 A: Please don't make noise. I'm trying to study.
B: Okay, we promise to keep it down.</p> | <p>3 A: Did you pass your Science quiz?
B: I don't think so. I made silly mistakes.</p> <p>4 A: Are you coming out later?
B: No, sorry. I have homework to do.</p> |
|---|--|



Compare

Play in teams. Use the adjectives and nouns to make sentences using the *comparative* form.

cars / bicycles, football / tennis, burgers / vegetables, cats / dogs

fast, friendly, entertaining, healthy, loyal, noisy, boring,
tasty, dangerous, expensive, comfortable, popular

- Team A S1: Cars are faster than bicycles.
Team B S1: Cats are less friendly than dogs, etc.



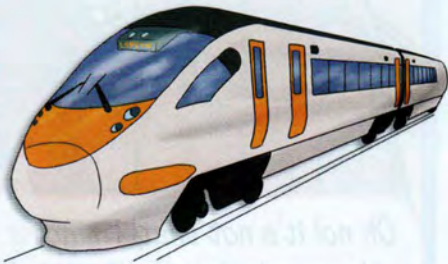


Speaking Activity

(Making comparisons)

Use the adjectives in the list to compare the means of transport in the pictures.

- comfortable • fast • cheap • dangerous • expensive • slow
- safe • relaxing



- A: Which is more comfortable, a plane or a bus?
 B: A plane is more comfortable than a bus.
 A: And which is the most comfortable?
 B: A train is the most comfortable of all, etc.



Writing Activity

How do you like to travel: by train or by bus? Write a short paragraph. Use the adjectives from the Speaking Activity.

I like travelling by because
 and it
 is much
 isn't as
 as

 is too



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

There's **going to be** a terrible snowstorm.
You'll **have to** stay the night.



In that case I'll **phone** my parents.

Good idea. They **will probably be** worried if you don't phone them.



Oh no! It's not that! I'm **going to ask** them to bring me my nightclothes.

We use **will** and **be going to** to talk about the future.

Will is used:

- to talk about things we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet.
I'll probably **buy** a new bike. (I'm not sure yet.)
- to express hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, comments, etc. especially with: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably, etc.
I'm hungry. I'll **make** a sandwich. (on-the-spot decision)
- to make a prediction based on what we think or imagine.
I think you **will pass** the test.
She **will probably phone** later.
- to talk about actions which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.
He **will be** twelve next year.

Be going to is used:

- to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future.
I'm **going to buy** a new bike. (I've decided it.)
- to express intentions and plans.
Now that I've got the money, I'm **going to buy** a new dress. (intention)
I'm **going to get** some more training so I can get a better job. (plan)
- when we can see (evidence) that something is going to happen.
Watch out! We're **going to have** an accident.
(We can see a car coming.)
It's **going to rain**. (We can see dark clouds in the sky.)

Time expressions used with will – be going to

tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week / month, etc.

'Will' - 'Be going to' - Future Continuous

4

1 Read the sentences below and mark them as a, b, c, d or e according to what they express.

- 1 I'm hungry. I'll make myself a sandwich.c....
- 2 Don't worry. I won't tell anybody.
- 3 Stop talking or I'll send you out.
- 4 Annie will be three years old next month.
- 5 I think it will rain today.
- 6 This dress is beautiful. I'll buy it.
- 7 We'll probably be home before dinner.
- 8 I promise I'll be on time.

- a prediction based on what we think or imagine
- b promise
- c on-the-spot decision
- d threat
- e action which will happen in the future and we cannot control

2 Complete the sentences.

won't let 'll take 'll close 'll be won't pass 'll catch

- 1 It's cold. I 'll close the window.
- 2 His teacher thinks he a great pianist one day.
- 3 Do your homework or I you go out.
- 4 I'm afraid she her exams.
- 5 Put on your coat or you a cold.
- 6 This shirt is nice. I it.

3 Answer the questions about yourself using *I hope, I think, I believe, I expect, perhaps or probably* as in the example:

- 1 Where will you go at the weekend?
..I'll probably go skiing in the mountains.....
- 2 What will you buy your best friend for his/her birthday?
.....
- 3 Where will you be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?
.....
- 4 Who will you ask if you need help studying for exams?
.....
- 5 Where will you spend your holidays?
.....

Will

Will is used to express predictions, warnings, offers, promises, threats, requests, suggestions, on-the-spot decisions, opinions, hopes and fears (especially with words such as: think, expect, suppose, hope, believe, know and probably).

I expect she **will** come early. (prediction)

Shall

Shall is used with **I** or **We** in questions, suggestions and offers.

Shall we go by train? (suggestion)

Shall I help you with your bags? (offer)

4 Fill in: will, won't or shall.

Larry: 1) *Shall* we go for a picnic tomorrow?

Sue: Yes. That's a good idea. I 2) make some sandwiches.

Larry: OK. And I 3) bring some lemonade.

Sue: 4) I buy some cheese?

Larry: I don't really like cheese.

Sue: I 5) buy any then. I 6) bring some fruit instead.

Larry: I think it 7) be sunny tomorrow so I 8) probably wear my shorts. I 9) take a pullover.

Sue: Well, I think I 10) take mine. It is still cold in the mornings.

5 What is going to happen? Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- play tennis
- ~~watch a film~~

- make a cake
- wash the dishes

- win the race
- take the bus



1 They *are going to*
watch a film.



2 She
.....



3 They
.....



4 Bob
.....



5 They
.....



6 Emma
.....

6 Mrs Potter is the new music teacher at Braxton Academy. Look at the ideas and say what she is going to do as in the example:

- offer new courses like *Electronic Music* and *Songwriting*
She's going to offer new courses like Electronic Music and Songwriting.
- invite musicians to play for her students
.....
- take the students to see the *London Symphony Orchestra*
.....
- organise a concert at the end of the school year
.....

7 Use the words to make questions and then answer them.

- are / going / to / what / you / next / do / Sunday?
What are you going to do next Sunday?
I'm going to visit my grandparents.
- going / buy / you / to / for / what / your / birthday / best friend's / are?
.....
- learn / are / a / going / language / new / you / to / year / next?
.....
- are / abroad / you / this / travel / summer / to / going?
.....

Note:

- We use the **Present Continuous** rather than ‘be going to’ for things which are **definitely arranged to happen in the future**.
They're **having** a party next week. (It's all arranged. The invitations have already been sent.)
They're **going to have** a party in two weeks. (They've decided but it hasn't been arranged yet.)
- We use the **Present Simple** for **timetables, programmes, etc.**
Our plane **leaves** at 10:30 am.
- We do not use the **Future tense** after the words **while, before, until, as soon as, if (conditional) and when (time conjunction)**. However, we can use **when + will**, **if when** is a question word. Call me **when** you arrive. **BUT** **When will you be ready?**
- With the verbs **go** and **come** we often use the **Present Continuous** rather than ‘be going to’. I'm **going** out tonight. **RATHER THAN** I'm **going to go** out tonight.

4

'Will' - 'Be going to' - Future Continuous

8

Fill in the present continuous or be going to, then identify the speech situations.

fixed arrangement - something already decided

1 *fixed arrangement*



She *is getting married* (get/married) this afternoon.

2



They (get/married) in June.

3



He (fly) to New York in an hour.

4



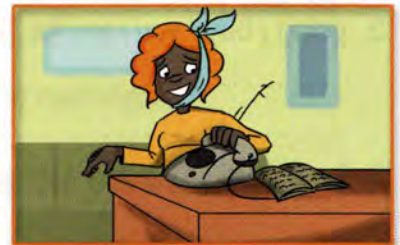
He (travel) to New York.

5



She (phone) the dentist.

6



She (see) the dentist tomorrow.

9

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

- 1 We ... *will leave* ... (leave) as soon as the taxi ... *arrives* ... (arrive).
- 2 He (phone) us before he (leave) home.
- 3 She (stay) at home until she (feel) better.
- 4 "When (you/visit) them?" "Probably next week."
- 5 When Corey (finish) school, he (go) to university.
- 6 I (send) you a postcard as soon as I (get) to Brazil.
- 7 When (she/be) back?
- 8 If you (see) Betty, tell her about the party.

10 Fill in: *shall, will or be going to*.

- 1 A: What do you want for lunch?
B: I think I *will* have chicken and some salad.
- 2 A: Josh has come back from England.
B: I know. I see him later today.
- 3 A: Costas and I get married in April.
B: Really? Congratulations!

- 4 A: we meet on Sunday?
B: Sorry, but I visit my aunt. She is expecting me.
- 5 A: Is Dave coming to the party?
B: Yes, but he probably be late.
- 6 A: Have you decided where to go on holiday?
B: Yes, I travel around Europe.

11 Look at the pictures and fill in the gaps with the verbs from the list in the *present continuous*, the *future simple (will)*, the *present simple* or *be going to*.

- eat • buy • have • start • see • be



1 "I hope I *will be* on time for the meeting."



3 "It's lovely. I it."



5 They a party for their 50th anniversary next Sunday.



2 The film in twenty minutes.



4 Annie some cake.



6 "OK, Mum. I you at home, then."

'Will' – 'Be going to' – Future Continuous

- 12** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous*, *be going to* or *will*.

- Gary: What 1) *are you planning* (plan) to do after the exams? 2) (you/stay) in London?
- Angela: No, I 3) (leave) this weekend. I 4) (visit) my brother in Wales. What about you?
- Gary: I 5) (think) of getting a part-time job. I 6) (want) to buy a new electric guitar.
- Angela: Oh, so 7) (you/be) still with your band?
- Gary: Yes. In fact, we 8) (play) at Sam's Place this Friday. Can you come?
- Angela: Of course. My plane 9) (not/leave) until 8 pm on Saturday so I 10) (have) plenty of time to pack.
- Gary: Great!
- Angela: Is it OK if I 11) (bring) a friend?
- Gary: Of course. Invite as many people as you like.
- Angela: Thanks. I 12) (see) you there.



- 13** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous*, *be going to* or *will*.

- 1 A: I *am seeing* (see) Jim at 8 o'clock tonight.
B: Really? I thought he was away on a business trip.
- 2 A: Would you like something to drink?
B: I (have) a glass of orange juice, please.
- 3 A: What time (the bus/leave)?
B: In half an hour.
- 4 A: I don't understand this exercise, Dad.
B: OK, Peter I (help) you.
- 5 A: Have you decided what to get Jim for his birthday?
B: Yes. I (buy) him a watch.
- 6 A: I (go) to the cinema. There's a new film on. Would you like to come?
B: What time (the film/start)?
- 7 A: Look at that car!
B: Oh no! It (hit) the lamppost!
- 8 A: The Ting Tings (play) a concert at Wembley Stadium.
B: I know. I have already bought a ticket.

Future Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will be working	I will not (won't) be working	Will I be working?
You will be working	You will not (won't) be working	Will you be working?
He will be working	He will not (won't) be working	Will he be working?
She will be working	She will not (won't) be working	Will she be working?
It will be working	It will not (won't) be working	Will it be working?
We will be working	We will not (won't) be working	Will we be working?
You will be working	You will not (won't) be working	Will you be working?
They will be working	They will not (won't) be working	Will they be working?

The **Future Continuous** is used:

- for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time.



At 12 o'clock next Saturday, I'll be fishing with my grandson.

- for an action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement.



I can give your message to Sue. I'll be seeing her later on today.

- when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future. (What we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans.)



Will you be driving to the party tonight?

Yes. Why?

Could you give me a lift, please?

4

'Will' - 'Be going to' - Future Continuous

14 Look at the pictures and use the ideas to make sentences as in the example:



1 I / play / hockey / 11 o'clock / next Tuesday
... I will be playing hockey at ...
... 11 o'clock next Tuesday.



2 Next Monday, / we / fly / Disney World
.....
.....



3 This time next Sunday, / I / ski / with my friends
.....
.....



4 In a few weeks, / we / sail / in the Mediterranean
.....
.....

15 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the future continuous.

Matt: How about going camping this weekend?
Jeff: Sounds great! I 1) 'll call (call) you this evening and we can talk more about it.
Matt: OK. Do you mind if I invite Henry?
Jeff: Of course not. Actually, I have a class with him later on so I 2) (ask) him.
Matt: Great! I 3) (be) home after 7:00 pm so I 4) (talk) to you then.
Jeff: Perfect! Just think, in two days' time, we 5) (sit) by a campfire roasting marshmallows.
Matt: And we 6) (tell) scary stories, too! I can hardly wait!



16 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, be going to or the future continuous.

- 1 A: I'm too tired to do the washing-up.
B: Don't worry! I *ll do* (do) it for you.
- 2 A: Will you come to the party on Saturday?
B: No, I can't. I (visit) my grandparents.
- 3 A: Is Jason home?
B: No. I think he (be) back late tonight.
- 4 A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Absolutely! This time tomorrow, I (fly) to Jamaica.
- 5 A: Why is Mark dressed in a suit?
B: Because he (meet) Mr Rogers.
- 6 A: Did you tell Sophia about the party?
B: Not yet. I (see) her at the meeting later on, so I (tell) her then.

- 7 A: How old is your son?
B: He (be) six next month.
- 8 A: (you/use) the car tomorrow? I want to go shopping.
B: I don't know yet.
- 9 A: Watch out! You (fall)!
B: Don't worry. The ladder is safe.
- 10 A: What can I get you, madam?
B: I (have) half a kilo of meat, please.
- 11 A: What are your plans for the summer?
B: We (go sailing) in the Mediterranean.
- 12 A: (you/go) to the library later, Nadia?
B: Yes. Do you want me to return your books?

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, be going to or the future continuous.

Dear Kimberly,

I have great news! My family and I 1) *are going to* *spend* (spend) our summer holidays in Greece! We

2) (travel) there by boat.

We 3) (stay) at my aunt's house.

It's near the beach. This time next month, I 4)

(drink) a glass of cold lemonade under the hot sun. Doesn't that sound great?

I think my friend Sarah 5) (come) too but she isn't sure yet. Anyway, I have lots of cousins there, so I'm sure I 6) (have) a great time.

I promise I 7) (send) you a lovely postcard when I get there.

Love,
Elena



**Are you going to ...?**

In teams, try to guess what the leader is going to do.
Each team can ask two questions.

Leader: I'm going to the kitchen.

Team A S1: Are you going to make a sandwich? etc.

**Speaking Activity**

(Talking about future plans)

In pairs, discuss your plans for your summer holiday. Talk about:

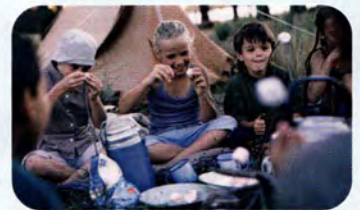
- where / go
- where / stay
- how long / stay
- who / go with
- how / get there
- what / do

A: Are you doing anything on your summer holiday?

B: Yes, I'm going to a summer camp.

A: Great. Is anyone going with you?

B: I think my sister will come but she isn't sure yet, etc.

**Writing Activity**

Write a letter to your English pen friend about a trip you are planning to take.

Dear

How are you? I'm so excited! I'm writing to tell you about my summer holiday plans.

I by ! I

..... for This time next month, I

..... and

Doesn't that sound wonderful?

I think with me but yet.

Anyway, I

I to tell you all about it.

Your friend,

.....

Progress Check 2 (Units 3-4)

1 Put the adjectives in the right order.



a red / tasty / apple
a tasty red apple.



3 a young / French / beautiful / woman



1 a brown / wooden / traditional / rocking chair



4 a(n) expensive / new / red / shirt



2 a vase / blue / glass / modern



5 a (n) elegant / coat / long / brown

2 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form adding any necessary words.

Tom's



price : £15,000
 speed: 110 mph
 size: medium
 petrol consumption: average
 made in 2001

John's



price : £7,000
 speed: 90 mph
 size: small
 petrol consumption: low
 made in 1987

Carol's



price : £19,000
 speed: 130 mph
 size: large
 petrol consumption: high
 made in 2006

Tom's car is 1) *more expensive than* John's car (**expensive**) but Carol's car is
 2) all (**expensive**). Tom's car isn't as 3) Carol's car
 (**big**). Carol's car is 4) all (**big**). Carol's car is 5) all
 (**modern**). John's car is 6) all (**old**). Tom's car is 7)
 Carol's car (**economical**) but John's car is 8) all (**economical**). John's car
 isn't as 9) Tom's car (**fast**). It is 10) Tom's car (**slow**).
 Carol's car is 11) all (**fast**) but it is 12) all (**economical**).

Progress Check 2

3 Rewrite the sentences using *too* and *enough*.

1 Bill plays the violin very well. He can win the competition.

Bill plays the violin well enough to win the competition.

2 Rania is tired. She can't continue working.

.....

3 They have money. They can buy the house.

.....

4 It's very late. We can't play outside.

.....

5 Stella is short. She can't be a model.

.....

6 Pierre is tall. He can reach the top shelf.

.....

7 We aren't going to the party yet. It's early.

.....

8 I have five eggs. I can make a cake.

.....

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous* or *will*.

John: Hello, Gary. Where 1) *are you going* .. (you/go)?

Gary: To the sports centre. I've got football practice. Our team

2) (go) to France next week.

John: Oh, that 3) (be) great!

How 4) (you/get) there?

Gary: We 5) (travel) by ferry. It

6) (leave) at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

John: How long 7) (you/stay) in France?

Gary: For about a week. We 8) (have) four games to play. The first one 9) (start) at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon and the last one 10) (finish) at 5 o'clock the following Tuesday.

John: Do you think you 11) (win)?

Gary: Of course. Well, I have to go now. The coach 12) (get) angry if I'm late for training. I 13) (tell) you all about it when I


14) (get) back.



5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous*, *will*, *be going to* or the *future continuous*.

- 1 A: I'm going to the gym this afternoon.
 B: Well, while you *are* (be) there,
 I (go) shopping.
- 2 A: (you/do)
 anything special tonight?
 B: I (see)
 Roger. Would you like to come?
- 3 A: Look at the sky! It (rain).
 B: I (take) an umbrella with me.
- 4 A: Lisa, I'm so happy! I got the job!
 B: Wonderful! I (tell)
 Mum and Dad the good news.
- 5 A: Are you nervous about the interview, Larry?
 B: Yes. This time tomorrow, I
 (talk) to the company director.
- 6 A: Where are you going?
 B: I
 (get) some vegetables from the
 supermarket.
- 7 A: As soon as Mark
 (come) back, tell him to call me.
 B: OK, John.
- 8 A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
 B: Oh, yes. This time next week, I
 (swim) in the sea.

Listening

6  Listen to Wendy telling Eric why he won't be able to have a party next Saturday. What are their friends planning to do? For questions 1–5, write a letter (A–H) next to each person. You will hear the conversation twice.

People

- 0 Tom
- 1 Jody
- 2 Nick
- 3 Greg
- 4 Sam
- 5 Alan

Plans

- A watch hockey game
- B go to London
- C go camping
- D play in a band
- E get married
- F visit grandparents
- G play in a football match
- H see a concert





Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Form: has / has been + verb -ing

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have been working	Have I been working?	I have not been working
You have been working	Have you been working?	You have not been working
He has been working	Has he been working?	He has not been working
She has been working	Has she been working?	She has not been working
It has been working	Has it been working?	It has not been working
We have been working	Have we been working?	We have not been working
You have been working	Have you been working?	You have not been working
They have been working	Have they been working?	They have not been working
Short form	Negative-Interrogative	Short form
I've been working ...	Haven't you been working? ...	I haven't been working ...

1 Fill in the *present perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 He <i>has been playing</i> (play) football with his friends all afternoon.</p> <p>2 They (watch) a comedy for over an hour.</p> <p>3 Annie (do) her homework since 10 o'clock this morning.</p> <p>4 How long (he/work) as a doctor?</p> | <p>5 The children (study) since breakfast.</p> <p>6 We (think) of buying a house since last year.</p> <p>7 (you/feel) ill for a long time?</p> <p>8 Chris (try) to fix the motorbike since Tuesday.</p> |
|---|---|

Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.



They **have been making biscuits** since 11 o'clock. (They're still making biscuits.)

- for past actions of certain duration which have visible results or effects, in the present.

Bob is very tired. He **has been working** all day long.

- to express irritation, anger, annoyance, explanation or criticism.

Who **has been reading** my business papers? (showing anger)

- to put emphasis on duration, usually with **for, since** or **how long**.

I've **been typing** letters **since** 9 o'clock.

Present Perfect is used:

- for actions recently completed.



They **have made** a lot of biscuits. (The biscuits are on the plate, so the action has finished.)

- for actions which happened at an unstated time.

James **has bought** a new car.

- to express personal experiences or changes which have happened.

I've **lost** a lot of weight.

- to put emphasis on number.

I've **only typed three** letters since 9 o'clock.

Note

With the verbs **live, feel** and **work** we can use either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous with no difference in meaning.

I've **been living** in London for a year.

or I've **lived** in London for a year.

Non-continuous verbs are not used in Present Perfect Continuous (**know, believe, see, like, love, taste, understand, want, etc.**)

I've **known** her since 2002.

(NOT: ~~I've been knowing~~ her since 2002.)

Time adverbs used with Present Perfect Continuous:

for, since, how long

Time adverbs and expressions used with Present Perfect:

just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, etc.

5

Present Perfect Continuous

2 Identify the speech situations, then complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

recently completed action
unstated time

anger or annoyance
emphasis on duration

personal experience
visible results

1 *visible results*

2

3



He *has been painting* (paint) his room.

She (just/win) the race.

(you/read) my emails again?

4

5

6



They (plant) trees since morning.

He (try) skiing.

They (buy) a pet dog.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- A: My back hurts.
B: That's because you 1) *have been working* (work) all day.
A: I know. But at least I 2) (finish) with the gardening.
- A: You look tired. What 3) (you/do)?
B: I 4) (play) tennis with Evita.
A: Oh yes. I 5) (see) her play before. She's good, isn't she?
B: Yes, she is. She 6) (beat) me five times since the start of summer.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.



Pam: What are you doing, Ben?
 Ben: I 1) *'ve been looking through* . (look through) my old toy box all morning. It brings back lots of memories. Look, I 2) (find) my old train set!
 Pam: You 3) (play) with those trains for over an hour. I 4) (watch) you.
 Ben: They're great! I 5) (not/have) so much fun for years. Look at this one!

Pam: Yes, Ben – it's a very nice train. But 6) (you/see) the time?
 Ben: No... Why?
 Pam: It's 10:30 am. Your boss 7) (just/phone) from the office.
 Ben: What for?
 Pam: He 8) (wait) for you all morning. You have an important meeting.
 Ben: Oh no! I lost track of time!

5 Write one word for each space.

Dear Jessica,

How 1) *are* things? I'm sorry that I haven't sent you an email but I've been really busy lately.

For the last two days, I have 2) organising a surprise party for my best friend, Sally. I have 3) decorated the house with balloons and coloured lights. I still have so many things to do but luckily, Sophie and Pat have been helping with the preparations.

So far, Sophie 4) invited all our friends 5) Pat has bought Sally's present but we haven't ordered a cake or bought any snacks and soft drinks 6) Anyway, we've got plenty of time till Saturday. I'm sure everything 7) be fine.

8) have you been doing lately? Have you decided 9) you'll visit us? I hope you can come during the summer holidays. I do miss you.

Write soon. I can't wait 10) hear all your news.

Love,
 Pamela

5

Present Perfect Continuous

6

Write sentences about yourself. Use the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 not play basketball for ...
 <i>I haven't played basketball for ...</i>
 <i>a week</i></p> <p>2 listen to music since ...
 </p> | <p>3 know my best friend for
 </p> <p>4 live here for
 </p> <p>5 not see my friends since
 </p> |
|---|---|



Speaking Activity

(Talking about things you have already done or haven't done yet)

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions as in the example:

tired – clean / house	excited – plan / party	dirty – work / garden
• make / beds (✓)	• send / invitations (✓)	• plant / tomatoes (✓)
• clean / windows (✓)	• put up / decorations(✓)	• cut / grass(✓)
• mop / floors (X)	• order / cake (X)	• water / plants (X)
• Hoover / carpets (X)	• sort out / music to play (X)	• pick / flowers (X)

A: You look tired. What have you been doing?

B: Well, I've made the beds and cleaned the windows but I haven't mopped the floors or hoovered the carpets yet, etc.

B: I've been cleaning the house.

A: What have you done so far?



Writing Activity

Write a letter to your pen friend telling him/her about the party you are planning.

Dear,

How are you? I am so excited. For the last week, I a
 party for It's going to be a big surprise!

Since yesterday, I and

It is a lot of work but my me. So far, we
 but we yet.

Well, that's all for now. Write back soon.

Love,

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

How did the thief get away? *Weren't you following him while he was trying to get away?*

Well, *I was following him when he suddenly ran into the cinema.*

Why didn't you follow him into the cinema?

I was going to but I've already seen that film twice!

Past Continuous: **was/were** + verb **-ing**

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I was helping	Was I helping?	I was not helping	I wasn't helping
You were helping	Were you helping?	You were not helping	You weren't helping
He was helping	Was he helping?	He was not helping	He wasn't helping etc.
She was helping	Was she helping?	She was not helping	Negative - Interrogative
It was helping	Was it helping?	It was not helping	
We were helping	Were we helping?	We were not helping	
You were helping	Were you helping?	You were not helping	
They were helping	Were they helping?	They were not helping	Wasn't I helping? Weren't you helping? etc.

Time words used with the Past Continuous: **while, when, as**

1 The fire alarm went off at the Crown Hotel last night. Put the verbs in the *past continuous* to describe what each person was doing.

- When the fire alarm went off, Mr Cook *was talking* (talk) on the phone.
- A porter (carry) some luggage.
- Miss Jones (read) a magazine.
- Two men (sit) in the reception area.

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

Past Continuous versus Past Simple

Past Continuous is used:

- for an action that was in the middle of happening at a stated time in the past.
At 8 o'clock last night she **was watching** TV.
- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).



At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Ben **was doing** his homework while his dad **was cooking** dinner.

- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use Past Continuous for the interrupted action and Past Simple for the action which interrupts it.



Linda **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.

- to describe the background to the events in a story.

We **were walking** in the woods. It **was raining** hard ...

Past Simple is used:

- for an action completed at a stated time in the past.
He **finished** his homework at 7 o'clock.
- for actions which happened one after another (sequence of actions).

He **slipped**,
fell over and **hurt** his ankle.



- with non-continuous verbs: **appear** (=seem), **believe**, **belong**, **cost**, **feel**, **forget**, **hate**, **have** (=possess), **know**, **like**, **love**, **mean**, **need**, **prefer**, **realise**, **remember**, **see**, **seem**, **smell**, **sound**, **suppose**, **taste**, **think**, **understand**, **want**, etc.



Sylvia **saw** Alex at the party yesterday.

- for people who are no longer alive.

Shakespeare **wrote** a lot of plays.
(Shakespeare is dead. He won't write any more.)

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

6

2 Use the *past continuous* or the *past simple* and the phrases to label the pictures. Then identify the speech situations.

- ~~action in the middle of happening~~ • sequence of actions • interrupted action
- simultaneous actions • completed action • people who are no longer alive

1 *action in the middle of happening*



(they sleep/at 11 o'clock/yesterday evening)

They were sleeping at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

2



(wash up/feed the dog/an hour ago)

.....
.....
.....

3



(last night/Mrs Smith knit/Mr Smith watch TV)

.....
.....
.....

4



(they sunbathe/start to rain)

.....
.....
.....

5



(Gustave Eiffel/build/the Eiffel Tower)

.....
.....
.....

6



(Claire/have first birthday / 2 days ago)

.....
.....
.....

Was / Were going to

Was going to is used to express fixed arrangements in the past, unfulfilled plans or an action which someone intended to do in the past but didn't do.

He got up early. **He was going to** catch the 6 o'clock train. (fixed arrangement in the past)

She was going to travel around Europe but she didn't because she fell ill. (unfulfilled plan)

She was going to buy a new car but in the end she repaired her old one. (She intended to buy a car but she didn't.)

6

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

3

Write what was going to happen but didn't.

catch / bus

have / picnic

buy / dress



1 *She was going to ... buy a dress ...* but a thief stole her bag.

2 but he was too late.

3 but it started to rain.

4

Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*. Then say which uses of these tenses are shown in each extract.

A Heath Ledger 1) ... *was* ... (be) a very talented Australian actor who 2) (try) different kinds of roles. One of the last films he 3) (take) part in was *The Dark Knight*, where he 4) (play) the evil Joker. Sadly, he 5) (die) on January 22nd, 2008 at the age of 28.

B It 1) (happen) at 8 o'clock last night. John and his wife, Jane, 2) (sit) in their living room. They 3) (watch) TV while their daughter 4) (play) with her toys. Suddenly, the room 5) (start) to shake and two vases 6) (fall) to the ground.

5

Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- 1 A: I *was walking*. (walk) home yesterday when I *ran into*. (run into) Jennifer.
B: Is she OK? I haven't seen her for such a long time.
- 2 A: What (happen) to your leg?
B: I (break) it while I (ski).
- 3 A: I (call) you yesterday morning but you (not/be) at home.
B: Yes. I (walk) my dog.

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

6

Used to – Be/Get Used to + noun / pronoun / -ing

Used to is used to talk about past habits. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural. It forms its negative and interrogative form with **did**.

I **used to** cry when I was a baby.
I **didn't use to** sleep late.
Did you use to sleep late?

Be/Get used to is used to talk about habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.

I'm not **used to** getting up early.
They **are used to** cold weather.
You'll **get used to** her when you get to know her better.

6 Rewrite Victoria's comments using *used to* or *didn't use to* as in the example:

1 I don't work long hours any more.

2 I don't have long hair any more.

3 I have many friends now.

4 I don't wear glasses any more.

5 I go jogging every morning now.

6 I live in the countryside now.

- 1 *Victoria used to work long hours.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*, *be/get used to* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Lisa is very tired this morning. She *isn't used to staying up* (not/stay up) late.
- 2 Don't worry. You soon (wear) contact lenses.
- 3 He (eat) a lot of chocolate when he was a child.
- 4 They didn't like living near the airport but they it.
- 5 I (get up) at 6:30 am, so it doesn't bother me.
- 6 Sheila lives in the city but she still (not) all the noise.

6

Past Continuous – Was going to – Used to – Be/Get used to

8

Put the verbs in brackets into the *past continuous* or the *past simple*.



Last night I 1) ... *had* ... (have) a wonderful dream. This is what I 2) (dream). We 3) (take) a trip to Hawaii. I 4) (be) with my family and two of my friends. We 5) (be) on a ship and we 6) (travel) to Honolulu. On the ship there 7) (be) a party. We 8) (sit) on nice comfortable seats and we 9) (drink) exotic juices. Lots of people 10) (dance) and the music 11)

(play) loudly. We 12) (have) a lot of fun! When the ship 13) (arrive) in Honolulu, a man 14) (wait) to take us to our hotel. The hotel where we 15) (stay) was by a beach lined with palm trees. Drums 16) (beat) and people on the beach 17) (sing) and 18) (dance) to the music. The music 19) (get) louder and louder until I 20) (hear) a ringing sound. It 21) (be) my alarm clock! It 22) (be) 7 o'clock and time to get up for school.

9

Circle the mistake (A or B), then correct it.

1 While we were having a picnic, it was starting to rain. *started*

A

B

2 Alicia was painting a picture when her mum was cooking.

A

B

3 Laura was taking off her coat and sat down.

A

B

4 While we were on holiday, we were spending most of our time sightseeing.

A

B

5 Costas listened to his iPod, so he didn't hear the doorbell ring.

A

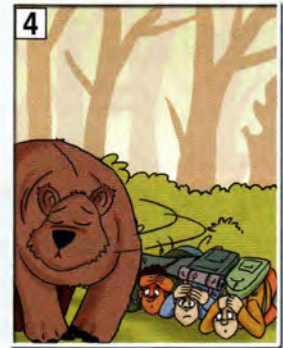
B

Speaking Activity

(Talking about a bad experience)

Chain story: Look at the pictures. Use the phrases to say what happened to John and his friends.

- John and friends / decide to take walk in the forest
- sun / shine, birds / sing
- they / enjoy walk / when / hear roar
- as they / look around / see big bear / come towards them
- they / try not to panic
- they / quickly / fall to ground / not move at all
- bear / smell / them
- luckily / after few minutes / bear / leave
- they / feel / relieved / be / safe



S1: Last weekend John and his friends decided to take a walk in the forest, etc.

Writing Activity

Now imagine you are John. Write in your diary about the terrifying experience you had.

Dear Diary,

While on holiday, I had the worst experience of my life!

Last Saturday, my friends and I

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Progress Check 3 (Units 5-6)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous*.



1 They *have*
bought
(buy) a new house.



2 He
.....
(examine) patients all day.



3 The play
.....
(just/finish).



4 Mr Phillips
.....
(teach) English for twenty years.



5 The baby
.....
(cry) for two hours.



6 Mrs Robins
..... (clean)
the house all morning.



7 He
.....
(do) the shopping.



8 She
.....
(just/break) the vase.

2 There was a power cut at the library yesterday evening. Look at the picture and put the verbs in the list into the *past continuous* to describe what each person was doing.

look

study

read

surf

make



1 Mandy *was surfing* the Net. 3 Jill for a book.
2 Mr Taylor 4 Sam a magazine.
photocopies. 5 Tony and Wendy

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or *past continuous*. Then say which uses of these tenses are shown in each extract.

A Lady Diana Frances Spencer 1) .. *married* .. (**marry**) Prince Charles in July, 1981. She 2) (**be**) the mother of their two sons, William and Harry.

The British people 3) (**love**) her for her kindness and beauty. Princess Diana 4) (**care**) a lot about the sick and the poor all over the world. Unfortunately, she 5) (**die**) in a car accident on August 31st, 1997.

B One cool and windy afternoon James 1) (**decide**) to go to the park. When he 2) (**get**) there, a girl 3) (**fly**) her kite while several boys 4) (**play**) football. The boys 5) (**ask**) James to play with them. Everyone 6) (**enjoy**) themselves when suddenly dark clouds 7) (**cover**) the sky.

4 Fill in: *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- 1 I ... *didn't use to* ... eat vegetables but I do now.
- 2 He ride a motorbike but he doesn't any more.
- 3 I eat a lot of sweets but I don't any more.
- 4 She like dogs but she has got two now.
- 5 He exercise. He goes jogging every morning now.

5 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.

watch
go
drive
ride
wash
live


- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Klaus had to get used to ... <i>driving</i> ... on the left.</p> <p>2 We used to in a small town but now we live in London.</p> <p>3 Lucas used to a lot of TV. Now he prefers to listen to music.</p> | <p>4 Little children are used to to bed early in the evening.</p> <p>5 Linda used to a motorbike but I think she has a car now.</p> <p>6 We haven't got a dishwasher, so we're used to the dishes by hand.</p> |
|---|--|

Progress Check 3

6 Choose the correct answer.

- We used in a flat but now we live in a big house.
A live **B to live** C living
- I'm used up very early in the morning, so it doesn't bother me.
A to get B getting C to getting
- It was difficult at first but Max is getting used on the left.
A drive B to driving C driving
- Dad didn't use on Saturdays but he does now.
A work B working C to work
- When Helen was little, her father used her stories before going to bed.
A tell B to tell C telling
- I never got used German when I lived in Germany. It was difficult for me to learn.
A to speaking B speaking C speak
- Neil isn't used Chinese food.
A to eat B to eating C eating
- Tom used in Rome but now he's moved back to London.
A live B to living C to live

Listening

- 7**  You will hear information about a history museum. Listen and complete questions 1–5. You will hear the information twice.

Jefferson History Museum

You can see:

Main Floor:

old *photos* of the town

Upstairs:

Left: 1 people used to use

Right: 2 clothing on display

Price of guidebook: 3 €.....

Closing time: 4


There are staff members present to answer: 5 your

Progress Check 3

6 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We used in a flat but now we live in a big house.
A live **B to live** C living
- 2 I'm used up very early in the morning, so it doesn't bother me.
A to get B getting C to getting
- 3 It was difficult at first but Max is getting used on the left.
A drive B to driving C driving
- 4 Dad didn't use on Saturdays but he does now.
A work B working C to work
- 5 When Helen was little, her father used her stories before going to bed.
A tell B to tell C telling
- 6 I never got used German when I lived in Germany. It was difficult for me to learn.
A to speaking B speaking
C speak
- 7 Neil isn't used Chinese food.
A to eat B to eating C eating
- 8 Tom used in Rome but now he's moved back to London.
A live B to living C to live

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Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

7

 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Reflexive–Emphatic pronouns	Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
	before verbs as subjects	after verbs as objects	followed by nouns	not followed by nouns
myself	I	me	my	mine
yourself	you	you	your	yours
himself	he	him	his	his
herself	she	her	her	hers
itself	it	it	its	–
ourselves	we	us	our	ours
yourselves	you	you	your	yours
themselves	they	them	their	theirs

Reflexive Pronouns are used:

after certain verbs (**cut, behave, burn, enjoy, hurt, look at, teach**, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.

I've cut **myself**.

Emphatic Pronouns are used:

at the end of the sentence or after the noun phrase they refer to to emphasise the noun or the fact that **one person** and not another performs an action.

He can fix the car (by) **himself**.

Note these expressions: **Enjoy yourself!** = Have a good time! **Behave yourself!** = Be good!
I like being by myself. = I like being alone. **She lives by herself.** = She lives alone.
Help yourself to tea. = Don't wait to be offered tea.

7 Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

Note the difference: **-selves / each other**



They are looking at **themselves** in the mirror.



They are looking at **each other**.

1 Write sentences as in the example:



1 A: What is he doing?
 B: He ... *is teaching* ... (teach)
 .. *himself* .. how to play the piano.



2 A: What did she do?
 B: She (hurt)
 while she was
 playing in the garden.



3 A: What are they doing?
 B: They
 (enjoy) at a party.



4 A: What has he done?
 B: He
 (bake) some bread



5 A: What do they often do?
 B: They
 (make) pies



6 A: What are you doing?
 B: I
 (paint) this picture

Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

7

2 Fill in: *myself, yourself, himself, ourselves* or *yourselves*.

Jim: Bye Mum. We're going to Simon's birthday party.

Mum: OK. Enjoy 1) ... *yourselves* ... boys. And Jim, don't eat too much cake or you'll make 2) sick. Did you get him a card?

Jim: Yes, we did. Actually, Mark and I made it 3) What are you and Dad going to do this afternoon, Mum?

Mum: I'm going to buy 4) some new clothes and Dad's going to study. He's trying to teach 5) Italian. Have a good time at the party but behave 6)

3 Fill in the appropriate *reflexive pronoun* or *each other*.

1 A: Did you help Jimmy finish his homework?
B: No, he finished it ... *himself*

2 A: What's wrong with Tom and Henry?
B: They don't get along with

3 A: Are you going to the park with your friends?
B: No, they are going by

4 A: How is Dan?
B: I don't know. We haven't seen for a long time.

5 A: I'm hungry. Have you got anything to eat?
B: There is some food in the fridge. Help !

6 A: Do you need to turn off the heater?
B: No, it will actually turn off.

Possessive case with 's / s'

- 1 **singular nouns + 's (person or animal)**
the boy's bag, the cat's head
- 2 **regular plural nouns + '**
the boys' bags
- 3 **irregular plural nouns not ending in s/-es + 's**
the children's toys

Possessive case with of

- 1 **of + name of a thing**
the banks **of** the river
- 2 **of + possessive case/possessive pronoun**
That's a friend **of** Mary's (= one of Mary's friends).
I've got a book **of** yours (= one of your books).

Note: **phrase of place + 's:** at the chemist's = at the chemist's shop
phrase of time + 's / ': today's paper = the paper that has come out today
two weeks' holiday = a holiday that lasts for two weeks

7 Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

4 Connect the nouns using -'s, -' or ... of

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 bike / Mary | <i>Mary's bike</i> | 4 CDs / girls | ..... |
| 2 news / today | ..... | 5 hat / Juan | ..... |
| 3 top / stairs | ..... | 6 books / students | ..... |

5 Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Julie is – at chemist – shop | <i>Julie is at the chemist's</i> |
| 2 Avril looks after – her neighbour – children | ..... |
| 3 Helen always listens to – her friends – the advice | ..... |
| 4 Are you going to – Lucy – the party? | ..... |
| 5 That girl over there is – a friend – my | ..... |

6 Fill in the correct subject / object / possessive pronouns or adjectives.



Last year Francis and 1) *his* sister Caroline went on holiday to New York. Unfortunately, 2) was a disaster. First of all, 3) nearly missed 4) flight because 5) car broke down. Then Francis couldn't find 6) ticket, until Caroline realised that she had both 7) ticket and 8) in 9) handbag. When 10) got to New York, 11) couldn't find 12) hotel. Caroline fell over and twisted 13) ankle when 14) got out of the taxi. Francis tried to help 15) but strained 16) back, so 17) both had to spend the rest of the week in bed. This year 18) are hoping to see some of the sights of New York on 19) holiday.

Some / Any / No

	Positive	Interrogative	Negative
	some	any	no/not any
people	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one (not anyone) nobody (not anybody)
things	something	anything	nothing (not anything)
place	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere (not anywhere)

7 Fill in: *some, any, no* or their derivatives.

When the three bears came home, Mother Bear said, “1) *Some* of the soup has gone!” The little bear looked in his bowl and said, “There is 2) soup in my bowl! There isn’t 3) left at all! 4)



has eaten it!” Then the bears heard 5) in the bedroom. Father Bear called out, “Is there 6) there?” but 7) answered. The little girl in the bedroom woke up and looked for 8) to hide but she couldn’t find 9) Father Bear called out again, “Is there 10) there?” and the frightened girl said, “No, 11) is here!”

8 Fill in the gaps with the words given.

anything
something

someone
nobody

some
nowhere

anywhere
any

- 1 A: Do you like living in Switzerland?
B: It’s OK. But *nowhere* is better than LA.
- 2 A: I went to Angela’s house but there was there.
B: They have gone away for the weekend.
- 3 A: Tina, I need help with this project.
B: Sure, what can I do for you?
- 4 A: Have you seen Frank ?
B: He was in Mr Smith’s office two minutes ago.

- 5 A: I’d like to see you now. I have to say to you.
B: Of course. Come to my office.
- 6 A: Is wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset.
B: He had an argument with his parents.
- 7 A: There aren’t oranges left. Would you like an apple?
B: No, thanks. I don’t like apples.
- 8 A: Mum, there’s waiting for you at the door.
B: Who is it?

7

Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

Both – Neither – None – All

Both refers to **two** people or things. It has a **positive meaning** and takes a verb in the **plural**.

Tom is rich. Laura is rich, too.

Both of them are rich. or They are **both** rich.

All refers to **more than two** people or things. It has a **positive meaning** and takes a verb in the **plural**.

John, Mary and Kevin are students. **All** of them are students. or They are **all** students.

Neither refers to **two** people or things. It has a **negative meaning** and takes a verb either in the **singular** or the **plural**.

Tom isn't poor. Laura isn't poor either.

Neither of them is / are poor.

None refers to **more than two** people or things. It has a **negative meaning** and takes a verb either in the **singular** or the **plural**.

John, Mary and Kevin haven't got a car.

None of them has / have a car.

9

Use *both, neither, none* or *all* and write sentences as in the example:



1 Katy can ride a bicycle. Sue can ride a bicycle, too. *Both of them can ride a bicycle.* or *They can both ride a bicycle.*



2 Matias doesn't like fish. Greg doesn't like fish either.



3 Mr Tibbs doesn't drive carefully. Mr Smith doesn't drive carefully either.



4 Laura, Sally and Moira are running.



5 Ted has won a medal. Tony has won a medal, too.



6 Bob, Nick and Carlos don't speak French.

10 Circle the correct item.

- 1 A: How did your class do in the exam?
B: Luckily, we passed.
A neither B both **C all**
- 2 A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?
B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but
..... of them had much experience.
A both B all C neither
- 3 A: Are the girls going shopping with you?
B: No, of them are coming.
They've made other plans.
A none B all C both
- 4 A: How many sisters do you have?
B: Two and of them are younger
than me.
A none B both C all
- 5 A: How will you get to the party?
B: I'll probably ask my dad to give me a lift.
..... of my friends have a car.
A None B All C Both

- 6 A: Both of these dresses look lovely.
B: Yes, but I think of them fits me
well.
A all B none C neither
- 7 A: Who do you like better, Christina
Aguilera or Britney Spears?
B: I don't have a favourite. I think they are
..... great singers.
A neither B both C all
- 8 A: There are some very nice clothes in that
shop.
B: Yes, I know but of them are
very expensive.
A both B all C none
- 9 A: Are you going to town today?
B: Yes, I want to return the two vases I
bought yesterday because they are
..... damaged.
A neither B both C all

Another, Other, The other, The second

- We use **another** in front of singular countable nouns to mean 'one more' or 'a different one'.
I don't like this shirt. I'm going to buy **another** one.
- We use **other** in front of plural nouns when we refer to 'different ones'.
Jim likes travelling and learning about **other** cultures.
- We use **the other** in front of singular and plural countable nouns. It means 'not this one' or 'the remaining one(s)'.
The police arrested one man but **the other** one got away.
Where are **the other** books?
- We use **the other** when there are two and **the second** when we list things in order and there are more than two.
The first test was easy, **the second** was OK but the third was very difficult.

7 Reflexive – Emphatic Pronouns / Both – Neither / Possessives

11 Fill in the gaps with *another*, *(the) other*, or *(the) second*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 He asked the coach to give him ... <i>another</i> ... chance.</p> <p>2 This ring is gold but one is silver.</p> <p>3 Amy has got three boys. The first one is sixteen, one is nine and the third is four.</p> | <p>4 There are ways to get to the town centre but this is the quickest.</p> <p>5 Helen is much cleverer than all students in her class.</p> <p>6 Her first novel wasn't good, her one was OK but her third was excellent.</p> |
|--|---|



Speaking Activity

(Finding similarities and differences)

Imagine your parents are leaving you alone for the weekend. In pairs, say what you can/can't do by yourself. Use the phrases in the list.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| • make breakfast | • tidy room | • wash clothes |
| • cook dinner | • iron clothes | • cut grass |
| • do homework | • do washing-up | • clean house |

A: I can make breakfast by myself.

B: I can't cook dinner by myself, etc.



Writing Activity

Write a short paragraph about what you and your sister / brother can / can't do by yourselves when your parents aren't home. Stick pictures.



I can make breakfast and wash the dishes by myself.

My sister / brother

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Past Perfect



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Past Perfect: had + past participle

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I had waited	I'd waited	I had not waited	I hadn't waited
You had waited	You'd waited	You had not waited	You hadn't waited
He had waited	He'd waited	He had not waited	He hadn't waited
She had waited	She'd waited	She had not waited	She hadn't waited
It had waited	It'd waited	It had not waited	It hadn't waited
We had waited	We'd waited	We had not waited	We hadn't waited
You had waited	You'd waited	You had not waited	You hadn't waited
They had waited	They'd waited	They had not waited	They hadn't waited

Interrogative	Short answers
Had I waited?	Had I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they eaten lunch?
Had you waited?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they had .
Had he waited?	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they hadn't .
Had she waited? etc	

Past Perfect is used:

- for a past action which happened **before** another **past action** or **before** a stated **past time**.
She **had already left** when I got home. She **had arrived** by 8 o'clock.
- for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.
He was happy. He **had won** the race.
- as the past equivalent of Present Perfect.
She **isn't** in her office. She **has already left**. (before a present time)
She **wasn't** in her office. She **had already left**. (before a past time)

Time expressions used with Past Perfect

before, after, just, yet, already, for, since, ever, never, till / until, when, by, by the time, etc.

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past perfect* as in the example:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The students left the classroom because the bell <i>had rung</i> (ring). | 4 The fans were excited because their team (win). |
| 2 Rick (not/finish) the report by the time his boss returned. | 5 the burglars (get away) by the time the police arrived? |
| 3 After they (put up) their tents, they made a fire. | 6 After Jane (finish) studying, she went out with some friends. |

2 Look at the picture and ask and answer questions as in the example:



Last night the Dicksons had a birthday party for their daughter, Sally. What had they done and what hadn't they done before they went to bed?

- 1 (Sally / open / all her presents) *Had Sally opened all her presents? Yes, she had.*
- 2 (they / drink / all the lemonade)
- 3 (they / eat / all the cake)
- 4 (Mum / let / cat in)
- 5 (they / eat / all the sandwiches)
- 6 (they / tidy / the room)

3 Fill in the present perfect or the past perfect.



1 They *had done*
(do) their homework before
they went to the park.



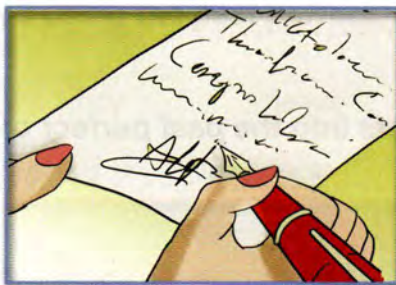
2 They are out of the
supermarket. They
..... (do) their shopping.



3 He can't pay the bill.
He
..... (lose) his wallet.



4 He bought a car after he
.....
(save) enough money.



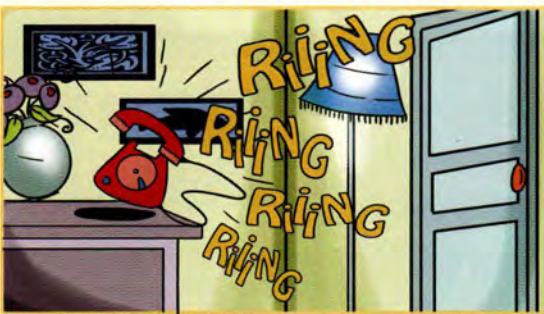
5 She signed the letter after
she
..... (write) it.



6 Her hair is wet. She
..... (wash) it.

Note the difference:

Past Perfect



When his sister phoned, Tim **had left**.
(Tim had left before his sister phoned.)

Past Simple



When his sister phoned, Tim **left**.
(His sister phoned and then Tim left.)

8

Past Perfect

4 Fill in the *past simple* or the *past perfect*, then state which action happened first.

1 When I ... *arrived* ... (arrive) at the station, the train ... *had left* ... (leave).
first action: ... *had left* ...

2 We (light) the candles because the lights (go off).
first action:

3 When I got home I (discover) that somebody (break into) my flat.
first action:

4 The patient (die) before the ambulance (reach) the hospital.
first action:

5 Billy (eat) all the cakes by the time the other children (arrive) at the party.
first action:

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect* or the *past simple*.



1 Rafael ... *lit* ... (light) the candles when she arrived.



2 Rafael (light) the candles when she arrived.



3 When she arrived at the theatre, he (buy) the tickets.



4 When she arrived at the theatre, he (buy) the tickets.



5 When he came home, they (have) dinner together.



6 When he came home, she (already/have) dinner.

6 Use the ideas to make sentences as in the example:

- Nancy / make a wish – blow out the candles
- He / put on his winter coat – go outside
- Artemis / watch her favourite programme – turn off the TV
- The boys / play rugby – ride their bikes home
- Mr Newton / pack his bags – take taxi to the airport
- They / save enough money – buy a house

After Nancy had made a wish, she blew out the candles.....

Before Nancy blew out the candles, she had made a wish....

7 Complete the sentences using the past perfect. Use the verbs in the list.

pass finish tidy leave lose start

- 1 I watched TV after I *had finished my homework*.....
- 2 It began to rain after I
- 3 My best friend was excited because he
- 4 By the time my mum got home, I
- 5 When I walked into the classroom,
- 6 I was sad because I

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect or the past simple.



Jessica 1) *looked* (look) at her watch. It
 2) (be) already 10:30 at night. She
 3) (spend) all day writing her
 article, so it was no surprise she 4)
 (feel) so exhausted. Jessica 5)
 (stand up) and 6) (look) out the window.
 The street lights 7) (be) on and the rain
 8) (stop). She 9)
 (not/be) out all day, so she 10) (decide) to
 take a drive. Jessica 11) (feel) happy and relaxed. She
 12) (finally/finish) her article for the magazine. It
 13) (take) her all weekend.

1 Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

When Jane woke up on Monday, she saw the note she had written to 1) herself so she would remember to visit her boss in the hospital. He'd fallen off a ladder and hurt 2) quite badly. She knew her children could dress and feed 3), so she got dressed and left immediately. She drove to the hospital, got out of the car and shut the door. Then she saw the keys inside. "Oh no, I've locked 4) out!" she said to 5) She knew it was the start of a terrible day.



2 Underline the correct item.

- The **chair's leg** / leg of the chair is broken.
- These are the **childrens' books** / **children's books**.
- They went for a **two weeks' holiday** / a **holiday of two weeks** in France.
- I've got a CD of **your** / **yours**.
- Mum isn't at home. She's gone to the **butcher's** / **butcher**.
- Layla is a friend of my **sister** / **sister's**.
- Where is **the newspaper of today** / **today's newspaper**?

3 Choose the correct item.

- There is in the box. It's empty.
 A nothing B something C anything
- I don't want to go tonight. Let's stay at home.
 A somewhere B anywhere C nowhere
- Ken and Robert are my older brothers. them can drive a car.
 A Neither B All of C Both of
- Is there milk in the fridge?
 A some B any C no
- I rang the bell but there was answer.
 A no B any C some
- Is Mrs Williams here? I want to ask her
 A anything B nothing C something
- Cathy has a lot of friends. them live in London.
 A Both of B All of C None
- Bob, Nick and Michael are doctors. them is a teacher.
 A None of B Neither of C All of
- There isn't in the shop. It's closed.
 A anybody B nobody C somebody

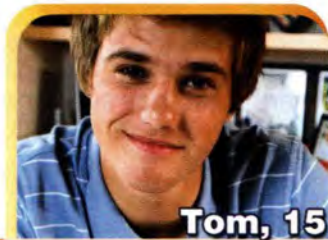
Progress Check 4

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect* or the *past simple*.

A James 1) *wanted* (want) to go on a business trip to Italy last week. When he 2) (get) to the airport, he 3) (realise) he 4) (forget) his passport at home. So, he 5) (go) back home to get it but when he 6) (arrive) at the airport, his plane 7) (already/leave).

B Billy 1) (not/relax) all week. It 2) (be) almost 9 o'clock on Friday morning and his Maths exam 3) (be) about to begin. He 4) (study) hard but he 5) (feel) really nervous.

5 Look at the table and answer the questions.



Tom, 15



Akira, 16



Harry, 13

Lives in	London	Tokyo	Sheffield
Likes	Maths	Art	Science
Sports	cricket	football	tennis
Enjoys	chess, walking	going to cinema	playing guitar, walking
Family	1 sister	2 brothers, 1 sister	1 sister
Ambition	become a teacher	become a pilot	become a doctor

- Who lives in Newcastle?
- Who likes History?
- Who enjoys walking, Tom or Harry?
- Who wants to be an artist?
- Who is over twenty?
- Who plays a sport?
- Who has a sister?
- Who wears glasses, Tom or Akira?
- Who has a brother, Tom or Harry?
- Who has got brown hair, Akira or Harry?

... *None of them live(s) in Newcastle.* ...

6 Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any*, *no* or one of their compounds.

- 1 A: I'm hungry, Mum. I want to eat something.
 B: Well, there's some fruit on the table.
- 2 A: Hurry up, Sarah. There's time to waste.
 Your aunt Becky will be here any minute.
 B: Don't worry, Dad. I'm almost ready.
- 3 A: What's the matter, Larry?
 B: There's in my eye, Mum. It hurts.
- 4 A: Are you going this weekend?
 B: Yes, I'm going camping with my friends.
- 5 A: Who gave you this gift?
 B: at work.
- 6 A: Is there good on TV tonight?
 B: Yes, the American Music Awards are on Channel 8 at 9:00 pm.

Listening

7 Listen and tick (✓) the correct box.

0 What subject did Karl fail?



$$y = 2y - 7$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$x/2 + 7 = 8$$

A

B

C

1 Where was Tom's magazine?



A

B

C

2 What time did Jane leave home?

7:30

7:45

8:00

A

B

C

3 Which animal did Annie like most?



A

B

C

4 Where will Sam leave Ann's MP3 player?



A

B

C

5 Which is Betty's friend?



A

B

C



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Perhaps I **could** borrow the neighbour's trumpet.

But you **can't** play the trumpet, Bob.

I know but if I've got it, he **won't be able to** play it either.



The modal verbs are: **can, could, must, will, would, shall, should, may, might, ought (to)**, etc. They have the same form in all persons. They come before the subject in questions and take **not** after them in negations. They take an **infinitive without to** after them except for **ought** which is followed by a **to infinitive**.

Can she play tennis? No, she **can't play** tennis but she **can play** golf.
He **ought to listen** to you.

We express **ability** with:

can (ability in the present or future) Can you swim? No, I **can't**. I **can** run fast though.

could / was able to (ability in the past for repeated actions)

She **could / was able to** dance for hours when she was young. (repeated action)

was able to (= managed to) (ability in the past for repeated actions or a single action)

He **was able to** win the race. (single action) (**NOT He could win the race.**)

BUT: I couldn't / wasn't able to find my keys. (single action)

He **couldn't / wasn't able to** ski when he was young. (repeated action)

Can is the Present Simple form and **could** is the Past Simple. **Can** borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb phrase **be able to**. She **hasn't been able to** finish it yet.

1 Fill in: **can, could or be able to** in the correct tense.

John: 1) ... **Can** ... you ski?

Dave: Yes, I 2) I went skiing last year and I

3) go down the learner's slope easily.

John: I 4) ski when I was younger but since I hurt my leg I 5) (not).

Dave: Actually, I think ice-skating is much easier. I 6) ice-skate when I was five years old.

John: Really? I tried ice-skating once but I 7) (not) stand up at all!



2 Fill in: *can / can't, could / couldn't, was / wasn't able to or have been able to.*

- 1 A: I'd like to speak to Mr Turner, please.
 B: I'm sorry but Mr Turner *can't* come to the phone right now. He's busy.
- 2 A: I ride a bicycle until I was ten.
 B: Well, I didn't learn until I was twelve.
- 3 A: How was the test, Lily?
 B: It was difficult but I answer all the questions.
- 4 A: Is Kim good at languages?
 B: Yes, she already speak French, German and Spanish.
- 5 A: Maksim was a very talented child.
 B: I know. He play the violin when he was seven.
- 6 A: you swim, Sophie?
 B: Of course. I swim since I was five.

20 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We express **possibility / probability** with:

- **may / might + present infinitive** He **may** be back before noon. (It's possible.)
 There **might** be some cheese in the fridge. (It's possible.)
- **could + present infinitive** He **could** still be at home. (It's possible.)
- **must + present infinitive** They look alike. They **must** be twins. (I think they are twins.)
- **can't + present infinitive** You have been sleeping all day. You **can't** be tired. (I don't think it's possible that you are tired.)
- **Can ...? + present infinitive** **Can** he still be at work? (Is it possible?)
- **could / might + perfect infinitive** We **could have had** an accident. (It was possible but it didn't happen.)

Might is the past form of **may**. **Might** can also be used for present situations, too.

There's a lot of traffic. I **might** be a little late for the meeting.

- 3 You are Auntie Claire. This is part of a letter that a 13-year-old student has sent you. Read it, then write him/her a letter giving your advice. Use *may / might, could, must* or *can't*.

Dear Auntie Claire,

I lied to my parents about my exams. When they found out that I had failed, they became very angry. They shouted at me and made me go to my room. They don't let me go out with my friends now. I can't even watch TV. I feel terrible.

Unhappy

Auntie Claire



Dear Unhappy,

You 1) *may / might*...

have some problems with your family

right now but it 2) be that serious. You

3) try talking to a friend or a relative.

You 4) have an aunt or a cousin who

can help you. You 5) find that

discussing the problem with them is better. Your parents

6) really be as angry as you think; they

7) be upset but they 8)

realise why you're so unhappy. I suggest you try talking to

them again – you 9) be surprised.

Good luck,

Auntie Claire



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

May I see Mr Parson?

I'm sorry, you *can't* see him.
He is busy at the moment.



We express **permission** with:

(asking for permission)

can (informal)

could (more polite)

may (formal)

might (more formal)

Can I borrow your pen?

Could I borrow your car?

May I use your phone?

Might I see your driving licence, please?

(giving / refusing permission)

can (informal, giving permission)

may (formal, giving permission)

mustn't (refusing permission)

can't (refusing permission)

You **can** have one more if you want.

You **may** stay a little longer.

You **mustn't** park here.

You **can't** enter this room.

4 Fill in: *can, may, could, mustn't or can't.*

Ramon: Mum, 1) ... *can / may* ... I go to the library?

Mother: Of course you 2), Ramon but you 3) stay very long.

Ramon: 4) I stay until 8 o'clock?

Mother: No, you 5) because we're leaving for the cinema at 8:30.

(At the library)

Ramon: 6) I look at the latest issue of *Musician* magazine, please?

Librarian: Yes, you 7) but remember that you 8) take it out of the library.

Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Shall I serve it on its own or *would you like* something with it?

Waiter! *Could* you bring me a steak, please?

Well, if it's like the one I had last week, *can* you bring me a hammer as well?



We make requests, offers or suggestions with:

can (request)

could / would (polite request)

could (suggestion)

would you like (polite offer)

Shall I / we (suggestion/offer)

will (offer/request) * for the other uses of 'will' (promises, threats, etc.) see p. 42

Can you help me tidy my room?

Could / Would you help me with my homework?

Could we go shopping today?

Would you like some more lemonade?

Shall I post this letter for you? (offer)

Shall we buy him a present? (suggestion)

I'll make you some coffee if you want. (friendly offer)

Will you do me a favour? (friendly request)

5 Fill in: *can, could, would, shall or will.*

John: 1) ... *Would* ... you like some more juice, Jane?

Jane: No, thank you. 2) we get the bill?

John: OK. Waiter - excuse me, 3) you bring us the bill, please?

Waiter: Here you are sir. 4) I take these plates away?

John: Yes, please. 5) I have a pen to sign this cheque, please?

Jane, 6) you give me my glasses?

Waiter: 7) you like me to get a taxi for you, sir?

John: Yes. Thank you.

Waiter: And I 8) bring your coats for you in just a minute.

Functions of Modal Verbs

6 Fill in: *will, shall or won't*.

Mum: 1) ... *Will* ... you be late home tonight, Berta?

Berta: Yes, I 2) I'm going to a party. But I 3) be too late. I have school tomorrow.

Mum: 4) I keep some dinner for you?

Berta: No thanks, Mum. There 5) be lots to eat at the party.

Mum: 6) I pick you up after the party?

Berta: No, there's no need. I 7) come home with Niki and her parents.

Mum: Well, I 8) wait up for you.

Berta: No, Mum. Please don't. Oh no! Look at the time! What 9) I wear?



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Doctor! You have to help me.
I can't get into my house.



Well, you *should* call a locksmith.
I don't think I'll be able to help you.

Oh yes, you can! The baby has
swallowed the front door key!



We express **advice** with:

should / ought to You **should** walk more. (general advice; I advise you.)

had better You'd **better** see your dentist. (advice for a specific situation; it is a good idea.)

We express **criticism** with:

should / ought to + perfect infinitive = It would have been better if you had ...

You **ought to have been** more polite to him. (It was the right thing to do but you didn't do it.)

7 Fill in: *should / ought to or had better*.

Jill: You 1) *should / ought to* ask someone to paint your house this year.

Laura: Yes. It's beginning to look a bit dirty. I can't really afford it, though. Do you think I

2) try to get a loan?

Laura: That's a good idea.

Jill: I 3) do something about the roof as well. It leaks when it rains.

Laura: Really? You 4) take care of it now or the ceiling will fall in!

Jill: Yes, you're right. I 5) ring someone today and ask them to look at it.

8 Read the situations and write what you would say using *should* / *ought to* and the correct tense of the infinitive. Use the verbs in the list:

be call lie tell study eat

- 1 Frank is the shy, new student at school. You're his only friend and he tells you that an older boy has been bullying him. He is afraid. What do you tell him?
You ... *should tell the teacher*
- 2 Brenda borrowed her sister's iPod. She wasn't really that careful with it. She put it in her pocket while jogging but it fell out and broke. What do you say to her?
You
- 3 Your friend loves to eat chips and junk food. Lately, she has put on some weight and doesn't seem to have any energy. What do you tell her?
You
- 4 You arranged to meet your friend at the shopping centre at 5 o'clock. He shows up at 6 o'clock but he didn't call you to tell you he'd be late. What do you say to him?
You
- 5 Alma lied to her mother and when her mother found out, she was very upset. What do you say to her?
You
- 6 Your best friend didn't pass his final exams because he hadn't studied. What do you tell him?
You

We express obligation or necessity with:

must (strong obligation, duty or personal feelings of necessity)

You **must** stop when the traffic light is red.
I **must** see a doctor soon. (I decide it's necessary.)

have to (obligation or external necessity)

I **have to** do my homework every day. (the teachers decide it is necessary – not me)

I've got to (informal; it's necessary)

I've **got to** leave early today.

Must is the Present Simple form. It borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb **have to**. To form questions and negations of **have to** we use **do/does** (Present Simple) and **did** (Past Simple).

He **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday.

You **don't have to** go to school today.

Does he have to be at work on time?

9 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Do you **have to** / **must** wear a uniform at school?
- 2 I **must** / **have to** work Monday to Friday.
- 3 Sam usually **has to** / **must** take the rubbish out in the morning.
- 4 It's cold out. I **must** / **have to** wear my warm coat.
- 5 How long will you **have to** / **must** stay in the hospital?
- 6 You **have to** / **must** always obey the school rules.
- 7 I'm so tired. I **must** / **have to** take a break.
- 8 My mum says I **must** / **have to** clean my room today.

We express **absence of necessity** or **prohibition** with:

mustn't (prohibition)

can't (prohibition)

needn't (it is not necessary)

don't need to / **don't have to**
(it is not necessary in the present / future)

didn't need to / **didn't have to**
(it was not necessary in the past)

You **mustn't** feed the animals in the zoo. (It's forbidden.)

You **can't** enter the country club without a card. (You are not allowed.)

You **needn't** take an umbrella. It isn't raining.

You **don't need to** / **don't have to** do it now. You can do it later. (It isn't necessary.)

He **didn't need to** / **didn't have to** go to work yesterday because it was Sunday. (It was not necessary.)

10 Look at the museum rules and complete the sentences below using **must**, **mustn't** or **needn't**.

MUSEUM RULES

- No cameras allowed.
- No food or drinks allowed in the museum.
- Do not leave children alone.
- Not necessary to join a tour group.
- Do not touch works of art.
- No running in the museum.
- Not necessary to see all the displays.
- Do not throw anything on the floor.

- 1 You ... *mustn't* ... use your cameras.
- 2 You bring any food or drinks.
- 3 You stay close to your parents / teachers.
- 4 You join a tour group.
- 5 You touch the works of art.
- 6 You run in the museum.
- 7 You see all the displays.
- 8 You throw your rubbish in the bin.

11 Fill in: *mustn't*, *needn't* or *can't*.



John, I want you to look after your brother this evening. He 1) .. *can't* .. go out and he 2) forget to do all his homework. You 3) let him watch TV until he's finished it. He 4) watch the film either – it starts very late. He 5) have a bath; he had one in the morning. There's a cake on the table but you 6) eat it all – leave some for your sister. You 7) do the washing-up. I'm going to do it tomorrow. You 8) make too much noise. And you 9) go to bed without brushing your teeth. But you 10) wait up for us. We might be home quite late because we 11) leave the party until most of the guests have left.

12 Make sentences as in the example:

You	must	touch	the washing-up. I did it myself.
	mustn't	buy	the cat's tail.
	needn't	take	those wires.
		pull	your medicine or you won't get better.
		do	quiet in the library.
		be	any apples. I bought some yesterday.

- 1 *You mustn't touch those wires.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

13 Fill in the gaps with *mustn't*, *needn't*, *don't need to* / *don't have to* or *didn't need to* / *didn't have to*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: You <i>mustn't</i> be late for the meeting.
B: Yes, I know. I have to leave early to get there on time.</p> <p>2 A: Shall I do the ironing for you?
B: No, you I'll do it later.</p> <p>3 A: You forget to post the invitations.
B: OK. I'll post them on my way to work.</p> | <p>4 A: Did Robert get a taxi to the airport?
B: No, he Dad gave him a lift.</p> <p>5 A: You buy that book. I can lend you mine.
B: Thanks a lot, Ann.</p> <p>6 A: You tell anyone what happened!
B: Don't worry. I won't say a word.</p> |
|---|---|

Functions of Modal Verbs

14 Fill in the correct modal verb and the speech situations as in the example:



1 You ... *shouldn't* ... eat so fast. (... *advice* ...)



2 I'm an astronaut; I wear a uniform. (.....)



3 Take your umbrella; it rain. (.....)



4 I get up early on Sundays. (.....)



5 You play football in the street. (.....)



6 Children pay to get in. (.....)



7 I come in? (.....)



8 I help you with the painting? (.....)



9 you please sit down? (.....)

15 Match the signs to the sentences.

- 1 D You mustn't talk here.
 2 You can eat and sleep here.
 3 You can't drive here.
 4 You must pay in cash.
 5 You shouldn't drop litter.
 6 You should walk here.

A **ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION**

B **PLEASE STAY ON PATH**

C **NO CHEQUES OR CREDIT CARDS**

D **SILENCE**

E **PLEASE PUT LITTER IN THE BIN**

F **BED AND BREAKFAST**

- 16 Complete the text with suitable modal verbs. There may be more than one answer.



Milton School

You are at: Exams Homepage > [Exam Rules](#)

Exam Rules

- (a) You 1) *must* bring your student ID card with you to the examination.
You 2) put it on your desk so that your teacher can see it.
- (b) You 3) talk during the exam. When you finish your exam, you
4) quietly leave the exam room.
- (c) You 5) use a calculator for the Mathematics section.
- (d) You 6) be in the exam room at least 10 minutes before the exam starts.
- (e) You 7) turn off your mobile phone during the exam.
- (f) You 8) take your books with you into the exam room.



Giving advice

In teams, use modal verbs to make up sentences for the following situations. Each correct sentence gets 1 point. The team with the most points wins.

- your friend has got a bad cold
- your friend has put on weight
- your brother has got a test tomorrow
- your friend has failed his/her exams
- your sister doesn't feel well today
- your friend's teacher is in hospital



Team A S1: You should see a doctor, etc.



Speaking Activity

(Talking about obligation / prohibition / giving permission)

Look at the signs / drawings. In pairs, make sentences about summer camp rules using *can*, *must* or *mustn't* and the list of verbs / phrases below.

- smoke • visit • keep camp / clean • eat • listen / MP3 players • bring / pets • be quiet

SUMMER CAMP RULES



A: You mustn't eat in the tents.

B: You must be quiet between 10:30 pm and 7:00 am, etc.

Visiting Hours
10:00 am - 14:00 pm

Writing Activity

Look at the summer camp rules in the Speaking Activity. Write the instructions the camp manager gives to the children who are going camping.

Well children, there are a few things I have to tell you. First of all, you mustn't

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Questions – Question Words – Question Tags

10

24 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- We use **do/does** to form questions in Present Simple and **did** to form questions in Past Simple.
 - To form questions with auxiliary verbs (**can, be, will, shall, must, etc.**) we put the auxiliary verb **before** the subject.
 - **Wh-questions** begin with a question word and follow the above rules (question words: **who, where, when, what, why, how, which, etc.**)
 - **Whose** is used to ask about possession.
 - **Which** is used when there is a limited choice.
 - With verbs which take a preposition, the preposition goes at the end of the question.
- Does he play the violin?
Did he go to work yesterday?
Is he rich? Has he got a car?
Will he marry her?
Can you fly a helicopter?
Who is she?
What did she do last night?
Why did you come late?
"Whose shoes are these?" "They're Tom's."
"Which car is yours?" "The red one."
Who does it belong to?
Who did you go out with?

1 Write questions about the statements using the words in brackets.

- I like playing tennis. (you)
- She goes to parties. (How often)
- They went to London. (When)
- She is crying. (Why)
- Oliver can swim. (dive)
- Ali hasn't arrived yet. (Who)
- He'll do the cleaning. (washing-up)

..... *Do you like playing tennis?*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

We normally use the following question words when asking about:

people	jobs / things animals / actions	place	time	quantity	manner	reason
Who Whose Which (one of)	What Which (one of)	Where	When How long What time How often	How much How many	How	Why

2 Fill in: *who, whose, which, where, how often, what time, why, how much or how many.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 “.. <i>Whose</i> .. is this coat?” “Mine.”</p> <p>2 “..... is Irina’s house?”
“Next to the bank.”</p> <p>3 “..... does the party start?”
“At 8:30.”</p> <p>4 “..... does this cost?” “£25.”</p> <p>5 “..... is your book?”
“The red one.”</p> | <p>6 “..... was he late?”
“Because he overslept.”</p> <p>7 “..... does he visit his
grandparents?” “Every Monday.”</p> <p>8 “..... is Robert?” “Julie’s brother.”</p> <p>9 “..... eggs do you need?”
“Ten.”</p> |
|--|---|

Subject / Object Questions

- If **who, which** or **what** are the subject of the question, we put the verb in the affirmative.

subject **object**
Chris helped Mary.
↓
Who helped Mary? (not: Who ~~did help~~ Mary?)

- If **who, which** or **what** are the object of the question, we put the verb in the interrogative form.

subject **object**
Mary helped George.
↑
Who did Mary help?

3 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Sam met Julie.</p> <p>2 Roger spoke to Jean.</p> <p>3 Ella phoned Stuart.</p> <p>4 Jenny will see Rosie.</p> <p>5 Steve has left a message for Jim.</p> <p>6 Ted doesn't like Sue.</p> <p>7 Pam will visit Tom.</p> <p>8 Jim is playing with Richard.</p> | <p><i>Who met Julie?</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
|--|--|

4 Fill in: **what, how long, when, how, how much, how old, why or where.**

Police officer: Good morning, madam. 1) *What* can I do for you?
Mrs Lee: Oh, officer, it's my Ned. He's run away from home.
Police officer: 2) do you live?
Mrs Lee: At 14 Church Road.
Police officer: 3) is your full name?
Mrs Lee: Jennifer Rose Lee.
Police officer: 4) did you last see Ned?
Mrs Lee: At 6 o'clock yesterday evening.
Police officer: 5) did he seem?
 Was he acting strangely?
Mrs Lee: No, not at all. He seemed all right.
Police officer: 6) is Ned?
Mrs Lee: He's twelve.
Police officer: 7) money did he have?
Mrs Lee: None. 8) do you ask?
Police officer: Well, I'm sure he won't be very far away without any money.
Mrs Lee: 9) will it take you to find him?
Police officer: I can't say exactly Mrs Lee but I hope we'll find him very soon. Now, can you tell me
 10) Ned looks like?
Mrs Lee: Certainly. He's got long floppy ears, a short tail and ...
Police officer: What? You mean Ned is your dog!



5 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Giant Pandas live in **China**. They are **black and white** animals that **have round heads, small black ears and short tails**. They sleep **during the night**. They sleep for **about 8 hours**. They always eat **bamboo**. Giant Pandas are about **150 cm tall** and often weigh about **90 kilos**. They can **climb trees**. They live for about **15 years**.



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------|
| 1 | ... <i>Where do giant pandas live?</i> ... | 6 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... |  |  |

Question Tags

- **Question tags** are short questions put at the end of a statement. We use them, not to ask for information but for confirmation of or agreement to our statement.
He can drive, **can't he?**
- We form question tags with an auxiliary verb and a personal pronoun (I, you, he, it, etc.). A question tag has the same auxiliary verb as in the statement. If there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, we use **do, does** or **did** accordingly.
She **is** sleeping, **isn't she?**
He **came** too late, **didn't he?**
- A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag and a **negative** statement by a **positive** question tag.
He **likes** apples, **doesn't he?**
She **doesn't** like apples, **does she?**
He **never** complains, **does he?**
- If we **are sure** of what we are asking and we don't expect an answer, the **voice goes down** (falling intonation).
If we **are not sure** and we expect an answer, the **voice goes up** (rising intonation).
She is pretty, **isn't she?** (sure)
She is a journalist, **isn't she?** (not sure)

Study the following question tags.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 "I am" | "aren't I?" | I am tall, aren't I? |
| 2 "I used to" | "didn't I?" | He used to drive to work, didn't he? |
| 3 Imperative | "will/won't you?" | Please help me, will/won't you? |
| 4 "Let's" | "shall we?" | Let's make a snowman, shall we? |
| 5 "Let me/him", etc. | "will/won't you?" | Let him come with us, will you/won't you? |
| 6 "I have (got)"
(=possess) | "haven't I?" | He has got a pen, hasn't he? |
| 7 "I have" (used
idiomatically) | "don't/doesn't/
didn't I?" | He had an accident last week, didn't he?
He has lunch at 12:00 pm, doesn't he? |
| 8 "There is/are" | "isn't/aren't there?" | There's no one here, is there?
There are a few pears left, aren't there? |

6 Add question tags to the following statements.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Let me help you, ... <i>will/won't you</i> ... ? | 9 He never speaks rudely, ? |
| 2 Ann called Sam, ? | 10 Let's clean the room, ? |
| 3 She won't tell us the truth, ? | 11 Mary didn't use to work so late, ? |
| 4 Get out, ? | 12 She has breakfast at 7:30 am, ? |
| 5 Rosa has got a pet cat, ? | 13 Let her do it, ? |
| 6 They aren't going to Paris, ? | 14 John spoke to Nick, ? |
| 7 She can sing well, ? | 15 Rania wears glasses, ? |
| 8 Paul will do the shopping, ? | 16 I am early for the meeting, ? |

7 Add question tags and short answers as in the example:

- 1 Ben sits at the back of the class, *doesn't he* ? Yes, *he does* .
- 2 He's got dark brown hair, ? No, That's Bill.
- 3 He wears glasses, ? Yes,
- 4 They talk a lot in class, ? Yes,
- 5 Christiana's in the same class, ? Yes, that's right,
- 6 Her parents are British, ? No, They're Irish.

8 Tick (✓) sure / not sure according to your teacher's intonation.

- | | SURE | NOT SURE |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 You can take the train, <u>can't you?</u> ↗ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 He'll bring his sister, won't he? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 You don't understand the exercise, do you? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Your friends won't come tomorrow, will they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 They were on the same plane as us, weren't they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 We're late, aren't we? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 They live next door, don't they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 She's got beautiful blue eyes, hasn't she? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

So - Neither / Nor

- **We use so + auxiliary verb + noun/personal pronoun to agree with positive statements.**
 "They're decorating their house this week." **"So are we."** (We are decorating our house, too.)
- **We use neither / nor + auxiliary verb + noun / personal pronoun to agree with negative statements.**
 "Kate doesn't eat meat." **"Neither / Nor do I."** (I don't eat meat either.)

9 Fill in the gaps with So, Neither / Nor, the auxiliary verb and the personal pronoun.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A: I've just bought a new car.
 B: <i>So have I</i> . Mine's a Honda.</p> <p>2 A: I didn't enjoy that film.
 B: It was very boring.</p> <p>3 A: I am going to the funfair on Saturday.
 B: Maybe I'll see you there.</p> | <p>4 A: I was sick last week.
 B: I had a terrible cold.</p> <p>5 A: I don't like broccoli.
 B: I think it tastes awful.</p> <p>6 A: I'm looking forward to this trip.
 B: I can't wait.</p> |
|---|--|



Who is it?

In pairs try to guess who your partner's favourite celebrity is by asking him/her questions.

A: What does he/she do?

B: England?

B: He's an actor?

A: How old is he? etc.

A: Where is he from?



Speaking Activity

(Interview)

Read the information about this famous young actress. Then in pairs, ask and answer questions.

Fact File

- **Name:** Dakota Fanning
- **Job:** actress
- **Born:** February 23rd, 1994
- **Started acting:** age 5
- **Popular films:** *I am Sam*, *Charlotte's Web*, *War of the Worlds*
- **Lives in:** Los Angeles
- **Hobbies:** reading, swimming, playing the violin, collecting dolls

A: Who's Dakota Fanning?

B: She's an American actress. When was she born? etc.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are a reporter interviewing the famous actress from the Speaking Activity. Write the interview.

A: When did you start acting?

B: I started acting when I was five years old.

A: When were you born?

.....

.....

.....

Progress Check 5 (Units 9-10)

1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 you play the guitar?
A Can **B** May **C** Must
- 2 They live in a huge house and own three cars. They be rich.
A can't **B** can **C** must
- 3 I help you carry these bags?
A Will **B** Shall
C Would you like
- 4 You water the plants. I've already watered them.
A can't **B** don't need **C** needn't
- 5 He had studied hard, so he answer all the questions in the test.
A is able to **B** was able to **C** can
- 6 You be rude to your parents.
A mustn't **B** must **C** couldn't
- 7 You to eat more fruit and vegetables if you want to stay healthy.
A should **B** had better **C** ought
- 8 Sam be at work today. It's Sunday.
A can't **B** mustn't **C** must
- 9 I read or write when I was four years old.
A can't **B** couldn't **C** wasn't able
- 10 We to be at the office at 9 o'clock every morning.
A should **B** must **C** have
- 11 Dad, I go to Kelly's party tomorrow?
A can **B** might **C** will

2 Fill in the correct modal verb as in the example:



1 *Could* you type this letter, please?



2 I help you with the cooking?



3 What you like to drink, Natsumi?



4 You always wear your seatbelt when you drive your car.

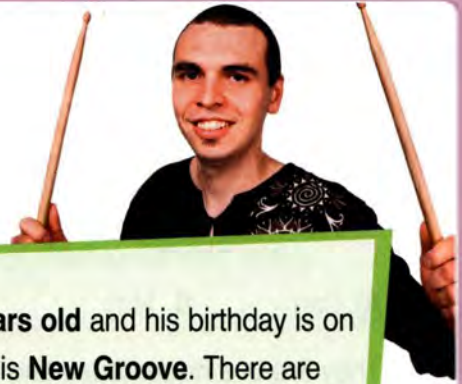


5 You sit with us if you like.



6 I play on the computer, Tony?

Progress Check 5



- 3** Complete the questions to which the words in bold are the answers as in the example:

This is **Ricky Blair**. He is from **London, England**. He is **17 years old** and his birthday is on **February 27th**. He's a **drummer in a band**. His band's name is **New Groove**. There are **three** members in the band, Ricky, Tommy and Russell. Ricky's favourite kind of music is **rock** and his favourite drummer is **Dominic Howard** of the British band **Muse**.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 ... <i>Who</i> ... is this? | 6 is his band's name? |
| 2 is he from? | 7 members are there in the band? |
| 3 old is he? | 8 is his favourite kind of music? |
| 4 is his birthday? | 9 is his favourite drummer? |
| 5 does he do? | 10 band does he play in? |

- 4** Add question tags to the following statements.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 You like pizza, <i>don't you</i> ? | 5 Let's go to the park, ? |
| 2 Please come with me, ? | 6 You had fun last night, ? |
| 3 He didn't call, ? | 7 They've already sent the invitations, ? |
| 4 Elisha lives near you, ? | ? |

- 5** Add questions and short answers as in the example:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A: Mr and Mrs Clark live in London, <i>don't they</i> ?
B: Yes, .. <i>they do</i> .. | |
| 2 A: You visited them last summer, ?
B: Yes, .. | |
| 3 A: You didn't meet their son Tony, ?
B: No, He was in the Netherlands. | |
| 4 A: He'll be back in July, ?
B: No, He'll still be the Netherlands. | |
| 5 A: He has been there a long time, ?
B: Yes, .. | |
| 6 A: He isn't thinking of staying there, ?
B: Yes, He likes the Netherlands a lot. | |
| 7 A: Mrs Clark will never agree to that, ?
B: No, .. | |




6 Ask questions to which the words in bold are the answers.


Keith is a happy **11-year-old boy** who lives in **Canada**. He likes **going outside and climbing trees**. Most of all, Keith likes playing in **his tree house**. When he was 9 years old **his father** helped him build it. He just loves it! **At weekends** all of his friends come over to play in it. They have lots of fun pretending to be great explorers. When Keith grows up, he wants to be a **park ranger**. **He wants to protect the forests and the people who visit them.**



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <i>How old is Keith?</i> | 5 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 8 | ..... |

Listening 

7  Listen to a telephone conversation. A boy wants to speak to William but he's not at home. For questions 1–5, complete the message to William. You will hear the conversation twice.

Phone message for you 

To: William

From: Toby *Davis*

Tennis match: at Jefferson

Date: June

Meet at: Ryerson

Time:

Bring: extra tennis

Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

You seem **to be** upset. What's the matter? Will you please stop **crying**?



I don't know what **to do**. I've lost my dog. Do you mind **helping** me to look for him?

Have you thought of **putting** an advertisement in the newspaper? It's worth **trying**.



It's no use **doing** that. My dog's **too** young **to read**!

The full infinitive is used:

- to express **purpose**.
He went **to buy** some bread.
- after **would love / like / prefer**.
I'd love **to see** you tonight.
- after adjectives (**angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed, etc.**).
I'm glad **to see** you here.
- with **too** or **enough**.
He's **too** old **to drive**.
She's clever **enough** **to understand** it.
- after certain verbs (**advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, forget, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want, etc.**).
I hope **to meet** him again.
- after question words (**where, how, what, who, which**). **Why** is not used with **to** infinitive.
I don't know **what** **to do**.
but Nobody knew **why** he was angry.

The bare infinitive is used:

- after modal verbs (**can, must, etc.**).
We **must** leave soon.
- after **let / make / hear / see** + object.
My dad **lets** me **use** his computer.

The -ing form is used:

- as a **noun**.
Smoking is dangerous.
- after **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**.
I love **going** to the theatre.
- after **start, begin, stop, finish**.
He **started** **doing** his homework at 5:00 pm.
- after **go** for physical activities.
She went **skiing** last Sunday.
- after certain verbs (**avoid, admit, confess to, deny, look forward to, mind, object to, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest, etc.**).
I don't mind **helping** you with the dishes.
- after the expressions: **I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in)**.
It's worth **seeing** that film.
- after **prepositions**.
He left **without** **taking** his coat.
- after **hear, see** to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that someone heard, saw only a part of the action.
I saw her **crossing** the street. (I saw her while she was crossing the street. I saw part of the action in progress.)
But: hear, see + bare infinitive to describe a complete action that someone heard, saw from beginning to end.
I saw her **cross** the street. (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)

Note: • *Help* is followed by either the **to infinitive** or the **bare infinitive**.

She helped me (to) fix the bicycle.

• Some verbs can take a **full infinitive** or the **-ing form** with no difference in meaning. These verbs are: **begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start**, etc.

He likes to watch / watching the birds.

• If the **subject of the verb is the same as the subject of the infinitive**, then the **subject of the infinitive is omitted**. If, however, the **subject of the verb is different from the subject of the infinitive**, then an **object pronoun (me, you, him, etc.)**, a **name (Helen)** or a **noun (the man)** is placed before the infinitive.

Compare: I want to be back by 10 o'clock. I want **him** to be back by 10 o'clock.

1 Write what each word is followed by: F.I. (full infinitive), B.I. (bare infinitive) or -ing.

1 want	+	...F.I....	8 avoid	+	.....	15 shall	+	.....
2 dislike	+	.....	9 see	+	.....	16 can	+	.....
3 would love	+	.....	10 promise	+	.....	17 start	+	.....
4 it's worth	+	.....	11 expect	+	.....	18 deny	+	.....
5 finish	+	.....	12 it's no use	+	.....	19 hate	+	.....
6 will	+	.....	13 hope	+	.....	20 must	+	.....
7 make	+	.....	14 let	+	.....		

2 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Penny loves <u>visiting</u> / visit museums. | 7 His teacher made him <u>apologise</u> / to apologise for his bad behaviour. |
| 2 Jane isn't used to <u>get up</u> / <u>getting up</u> early in the morning. | 8 The boys went <u>hiking</u> / to hike in the woods yesterday. |
| 3 Nikos agreed <u>buy</u> / to buy my old laptop. | 9 His parents let him <u>to go</u> / go to the party. |
| 4 <u>Swimming</u> / To swim keeps you fit. | 10 Joan spent all day <u>to shop</u> / shopping. |
| 5 They decided <u>selling</u> / to sell their old car. | 11 I'd love <u>to visit</u> / visiting India one day. |
| 6 I'm busy <u>to do</u> / doing my homework at the moment. | |

3 Fill in the gaps with a verb from the list below. Put it in the correct form.

post	finish	lend	need	take	borrow
1 They managed <u>to finish</u> the project on time.	4 Dad promised us to the circus on Sunday.				
2 Linda may some help with the ironing.	5 Bruno won't let me his car.				
3 Could you this parcel for me, please?	6 She refused him some money.				

11 Infinitive (to + verb) – Gerund (verb + -ing)

4 Rephrase the following sentences as in the example:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 He mustn't be late for school.
I don't want <i>him to be late for school</i>.....</p> <p>2 Jim's secretary is going to attend the meeting. Jim asked her to do it.
Jim wants</p> | <p>3 I don't think the children should watch the late night film.
I don't want</p> <p>4 Why don't you come to the concert with me?
I want</p> |
|---|---|

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Julie,

I am writing 1) *to thank*... **(thank)** you for the lovely birthday present. I was so happy 2) **(receive)** it. It was really nice of you to send something. On my birthday, I went with some friends to the Mexican restaurant in Poplar Street. If you haven't been, you really should 3) **(try)** it. After that, we went 4) **(dance)**. It was lots of fun. My parents have agreed 5) **(pay)** for tennis lessons. They're glad 6) **(see)** that I'm so interested in a sport. I'm looking forward to 7) **(have)** to my first lesson this Saturday. I can't wait 8) **(tell)** you all about it. Well, I must 9) **(go)** now. I hope 10) **(hear)** from you soon.

Take care,
Madeleine

6 Match column A with column B to make correct sentences as in the example:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 <input type="text" value="d"/> I can't stand</p> <p>2 <input type="text"/> She likes</p> <p>3 <input type="text"/> Thank you for</p> <p>4 <input type="text"/> Do you go</p> <p>5 <input type="text"/> She's looking forward</p> <p>6 <input type="text"/> Windsurfing</p> <p>7 <input type="text"/> Yes, I admit</p> <p>8 <input type="text"/> It's no use</p> | <p>a is my favourite sport.</p> <p>b to going on holiday.</p> <p>c arguing with Steve. He won't change his mind.</p> <p>d hearing her cry.</p> <p>e painting in her free time.</p> <p>f helping me with my Science project.</p> <p>g cycling often?</p> <p>h breaking the window.</p> |
|--|---|

7 Write sentences about yourself using the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1 I forgot ... <i>to post the letter</i> | 6 I'm too young |
| 2 I enjoy | 7 I look forward to |
| 3 I know how | 8 I want |
| 4 I'm busy | 9 I'm happy |
| 5 I can | 10 I've decided |

8 In pairs, ask and answer as in the example:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 What / you like / do / in your free time?
A: <i>What do you like doing in your free time?</i>
B: <i>I like surfing the Net.</i> | 3 What kind of music / you like / listen to? |
| 2 What games / you enjoy / play? | 4 What films / you prefer / watch? |
| | 5 How often / you go / shop? |



9 Put the verbs in brackets into the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A: Maria, what do you like ... <i>doing</i> ...
(do) in your free time?
B: I love .. <i>listening</i> .. (listen) to music. | 6 A: Where's Daniela?
B: She went (visit) her friend Lucy. |
| 2 A: Do you have any plans for the summer?
B: Yes, we've decided
(go) to Madrid for our holidays. | 7 A: It's getting late. I really must
(go).
B: All right. See you tomorrow. |
| 3 A: Mum, please don't make me
(take) the medicine.
B: I know it tastes awful, Jake, but it will help you
(get) better. | 8 A: I don't know how
(send) a text message.
B: I can (show) you. |
| 4 A: What's wrong with Mark?
B: I'm not sure. He left without
(say) a word. | 9 A: Is Miss Jones in the class?
B: Yes, I just heard her
(talk) to someone. |
| 5 A: I can't decide what
(wear) to the party.
B: Why don't you put on your red dress? It looks great on you. | 10 A: Do you have any plans for the weekend?
B: Alex suggested (go) camping. |

10 Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.



Yesterday, I went shopping with my sister. I wanted to 1) ... C ... her something for her birthday. She didn't really know 2) to get but she seemed to like the idea of a pet, 3) we went to the pet shop. She started 4) at all the animals 5) when she saw the puppies playing in a box, she said that she would

6) to have one of them. I hoped my parents wouldn't object 7) having a dog in the house. My sister promised to look after 8) properly, so we bought a little brown puppy. Tomorrow, we're going to take Splash to the beach.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | A buys | B buying | C buy |
| 2 | A why | B what | C where |
| 3 | A so | B since | C because |
| 4 | A looking | B looked | C look |
| 5 | A even | B still | C but |
| 6 | A liked | B like | C liking |
| 7 | A of | B to | C from |
| 8 | A them | B they | C it |

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

1 A: You must ... *be* ... (be) worried about the race.

B: Not really. I've been training hard so I expect ... *to win* ... (win).

2 A: Kate is good at (play) the guitar, isn't she?

B: Yes. I heard her (play) in a concert last week. She was great!

3 A: Mike! Could you (let) the dog out?

B: No. Sorry, Mum! I'm busy (help) Dad at the moment.

4 A: There's no point in (try) to do these exercises. They're too difficult.

B: You shouldn't (give up) so easily. Here, let me help you.

5 A: How about (go) to the park?

B: I'd prefer (stay) in and (watch) a DVD.

6 A: Where's Velma? I need (ask) her something.

B: She isn't here. She always goes (swim) at this time of the day.

7 A: What would you like me (make) for dinner?

B: Please, don't trouble yourself. Let's (have) a takeaway tonight – my treat!

8 A: Did Sue manage (get) here early today?

B: Yes, I saw her (work) on her computer as I came in.

12 Fill in the gaps. Then answer the questions about yourself as in the example:

- 1 What sports do you enjoy ... *playing* ... (play)?
I enjoy playing tennis and golf.
- 2 Which countries would you like (visit)?
- 3 Name one thing that you have decided (do) next year.
- 4 What are you looking forward (do) next weekend?
- 5 How often do you go (swim) in the summer?

13 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or the -ing form.

Tania has always loved 1) *dancing / to dance* (dance). She started 2) (take) ballet lessons when she was six years old. She wants 3) (become) a professional ballet dancer. She hopes 4) (be) famous one day. In the meantime, she's looking forward to 5) (take part) in the International Ballet Competition.



14 Write sentences about you and people you know. Use the verbs in the box.

stay work finish watch travel get up

- 1 One day I'd like
- 2 My brother is looking forward to
- 3 My parents don't let
- 4 I enjoy
- 5 My best friend can't stand
- 6 My teacher doesn't mind



Think Quick!

In teams, use the words in the list to make up sentences.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|
| prefer | expect | can | refuse | forget | it's worth |
| can't stand | agree | I'm busy | want | suggest | hope |
| would like | look forward to | deny | enjoy | let | it's no use |

Team A S1: I prefer travelling by plane.

Team B S1: I can't stand ..., etc.



Speaking Activity

(Likes / Dislikes)

Use the phrases below to find out what your partner likes/doesn't like doing in his/her free time. Use the verbs in the list.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|------------|
| like | love | enjoy | prefer | don't like |
|------|------|-------|--------|------------|

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| play games | go to the cinema | listen to music | read books | meet friends | watch TV | surf the Net |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|----------|--------------|

A: Do you like playing games in your free time?

B: Yes, I do. I enjoy playing chess and Monopoly, etc.



Writing Activity

Write a short paragraph about what your partner likes/doesn't like doing in his/her free time. Use the answers from the Speaking Activity.

My friend,, likes playing games in his/her free time. He/She enjoys playing chess and Monopoly. He/She

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

 27 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Look at all the dust in here! It looks as if this room *hasn't been cleaned* for a month!



Well,
don't blame me!
I *was* only hired
a week ago.

The Passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb **to be** + **past participle**.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He delivers letters.	Letters are delivered .
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modal + be + past part.	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .

The Passive is used:

- when the **agent** (= the person who does the action) is **unknown, unimportant** or **obvious** from the context.
My car **was stolen**. (We don't know who stole it.)
This church **was built** in 1815. (unimportant agent)
He **has been arrested**. (obviously by the police)
- to make more **polite** or **formal** statements.
The car **hasn't been cleaned**. (more polite)
(You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)
- when the **action is more important** than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.
30 people **were killed** in the earthquake.
- to put **emphasis on the agent**.
The new library will be opened **by the Queen**.

Changing from Active into Passive

- The object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence.

	Subject	Verb	Object	(agent)
Active	Picasso	Painted	that picture.	
Passive	That picture	was painted		by Picasso.

- The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the agent. The agent is introduced with **by** or it is omitted. After modal verbs (**will, can, must, have to, should, may, ought to**) we use **be + past participle**.

You **can** use the machine for cutting bread. ⇨ The machine **can be used** for cutting bread.

- We use **by + agent** to say who or what carries out the action. We use **with + instrument / material / ingredient** to say what the agent used.

A cake was made **by Tina**. It was made **with eggs, flour and sugar**.

- We put the agent (= the person who does the action) into the passive sentence only if it adds information. When the agent is unknown, unimportant or obvious it is omitted. Agents such as **people** (in general), **they, somebody**, etc. are omitted.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

The telephone was invented **by Alexander Graham Bell**. (The agent is not omitted because it adds information.)

Somebody pushed him. He was pushed (~~by somebody~~). (Unknown agent is omitted.)

The police arrested him. He was arrested (~~by the police~~). (Obvious agent is omitted.)

1 Fill in: *is, are, was or were*.

- A short story competition *is* organised by our school every year.
- The electric light bulb invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.
- Many films produced in Hollywood.
- The Lost City of the Incas located in Peru.
- The film *Titanic* directed by James Cameron.
- The Special Olympics World Games held every four years.
- Guernica* painted by Pablo Picasso.
- Toyota cars made in Japan.
- Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming.
- The Harry Potter books written by J. K. Rowling.
- The music for the *Phantom of the Opera* composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber.
- The Parthenon visited by thousands of tourists each year.
- Breakfast served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily.
- The Coliseum completed by the Romans in 80 AD.
- Coffee grown in Brazil.

2 How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the *present simple passive*.



- 1 The music producer chooses the song for the music video.
The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.
- 2 A director directs the music video.
.....
- 3 A cameraman shoots the video.
.....
- 4 A singer or band sings the song.
.....
- 5 The music company produces the music video.
.....

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple passive*.

Two men 1) *were seen* (see) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) (call) and one man 3) (catch) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) (find) soon after. Both men 5) (take) to the police station where they 6) (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) (charge) with burglary.

4 Amy and many other volunteers are helping their town get ready for the Carnival. Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous passive* and the *past continuous passive*.

A It's 10 o'clock on Friday morning and the volunteers are busy.

- 1 At this time, coloured lights *are being put up* (put up).
- 2 Colourful ribbons (tie) around trees.
- 3 The music (choose).
- 4 The costumes (check).
- 5 A stage (build) in the square.

B Later that day, Amy arrived to help with the preparations.

- 1 When she got there, the streets *were being decorated* .. (decorate).
- 2 Food and drinks (deliver).
- 3 Tables and chairs (place) in the square.
- 4 Popcorn (make).



5 Fill in the correct *passive* form.

Mr Pryce was having some home improvements done. Write what he saw when he went to inspect the work.

- 1 The windows ... *had been cleaned* ... (clean)
- 2 New curtains (put up)
- 3 The walls (paint)
- 4 Light fittings (install)
- 5 Some furniture (deliver)
- 6 New carpets (buy)



6 Turn from *active* into *passive*. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

- 1 Someone has broken the crystal vase.
The crystal vase has been broken, (omitted)
- 2 His parents have brought him up to be polite.
- 3 Alexander Bain invented the fax machine.
- 4 A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.
- 5 They will advertise the product on TV.
- 6 The gardener has planted some trees.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.

- 1 A: Those shoes look so comfortable.
B: They ... *were made* ... (make) in Italy.
- 2 A: Why didn't you fly to Moscow?
B: Because all the flights (cancel) due to a snowstorm.
- 3 A: When (lunch/serve)?
B: From 11:30 am to 2:30 pm.
- 4 A: Who (the first computer game/invent/by)?
B: Steve Russell.
- 5 A: Can I bring my dog?
B: I'm afraid pets (not/allow) in the camp.
- 6 A: Why didn't you come to Helen's party?
B: I (not/invite).

When we want to find out who or what did something the passive question form is as follows: **Who / What ... by?**
 Who was the TV invented by? What was the fire caused by?

8 Using the *passive*, ask questions to which the bold type words are the answers.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1 Captain Cook discovered Australia. | <i>Who was Australia discovered by</i> | ? |
| 2 We keep money in a safe. | ..... | ? |
| 3 A bee stung him. | ..... | ? |
| 4 They speak English in New Zealand. | ..... | ? |
| 5 They have taken his aunt to hospital. | ..... | ? |
| 6 The boys damaged the TV. | ..... | ? |
| 7 Da Vinci painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i>. | ..... | ? |
| 8 He invited 30 people to his party. | ..... | ? |
| 9 They grow bananas in Africa. | ..... | ? |
| 10 Versace designed these glasses. | ..... | ? |

9 Fill in *by* or *with*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The photos were taken ... <i>with</i> ... a digital camera. | 4 The room was decorated flowers. |
| 2 <i>The Green Mile</i> was written Stephen King. | 5 <i>Amelia</i> was directed Mira Nair. |
| 3 The sauce was made onions and peppers. | 6 The treasure chest was opened a special key. |

10 Turn from *active* into *passive*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 You must leave the bathroom tidy. | <i>The bathroom must be left tidy.</i> |
| 2 You should water this plant daily. .... | ..... |
| 3 Our neighbour ought to paint the garage. .... | ..... |
| 4 I have to return these books to the library. .... | ..... |
| 5 They must pay their phone bill. .... | ..... |
| 6 You should lock the front door. .... | ..... |
| 7 You must sign these papers. .... | ..... |
| 8 He has to deliver the parcel. .... | ..... |
| 9 You ought to put your toys away. .... | ..... |
| 10 We must protect the environment. .... | ..... |

With verbs taking two objects it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person.

I sent **her** some roses. **She** was sent some roses. (more usual) or
Some roses were sent to her. (less usual)

11 Turn from active into passive as in the example:

1 He gave me a present.

I was given a present.

A present was given to me.

2 The waiter will bring us the bill.

.....

3 The Queen presented him with a medal.

.....

4 Amy showed me some photos.

.....

5 Jill sent Juan a letter.

.....

6 Her mother bought Olga some sweets.

.....

7 Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.

.....

8 Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.

.....

12 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

1 **FOOTBALLER OFFERED MILLION POUNDS FOR TRANSFER**

2 **3-YEAR-OLD TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER SERIOUS FALL YESTERDAY**

3 **MONEY BEING RAISED FOR BABY'S OPERATION IN USA**

4 **PLANET BEING DESTROYED BY POLLUTION**

5 **TREASURE DISCOVERED IN OLD LADY'S GARDEN**

6 **NO CAMERAS ALLOWED IN MUSEUM**

7 **ANIMALS BEING USED TO TEST BEAUTY PRODUCTS**

8 **RARE PICASSO PAINTING TO BE EXHIBITED AT NATIONAL GALLERY NEXT MONDAY**

9 **TOM CRUISE ASKED TO SPONSOR CHARITY EVENT YESTERDAY**

1 *The footballer has been offered a million pounds for the transfer.*

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

13 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

Our school is organising a Science Fair. The headmaster will choose the best project. The teachers have asked students to do something about the environment. Students should include interesting experiments in their projects. The school will give the winners a set of Science books.



..... *A Science Fair is being organised by the teachers of our school.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

14 A reporter is talking to Lucy Fame. Complete the interview.

Rep: It's wonderful to interview such a famous person as you.

Lucy: Yes, you are very lucky!

Rep: I know that you 1) *have been interviewed*
(interview) many times before.

Lucy: Yes, I have.

Rep: Also, I know that three books 2)
..... (already/write) about you.

Lucy: Yes, they have – and another one 3) (write) at the moment.

Rep: A film 4) (make) about your life two years ago, wasn't it?

Lucy: Yes, it was a brilliant film! The leading role 5) (play)
by a beautiful young actress.

Rep: 6) any more films (make) in the future?

Lucy: Oh yes, of course!

Rep: Where do you buy your clothes from, Lucy?

Lucy: I don't buy them! They 7) (design) especially for me.

Rep: And what about your fabulous house?

Lucy: It 8) (build) five years ago by an Italian architect.

Rep: You must make a lot of money.

Lucy: I make lots of money and everybody loves me. Flowers 9)
(send) to my house every day.

Rep: Not by me, that's for certain!





Speaking Activity

(Talking about monuments)

In pairs use the information and the notes below to ask and answer questions as in the example:

- where / located
- what / made of
- when / completed
- who / designed by
- why / built

Name: the Taj Mahal

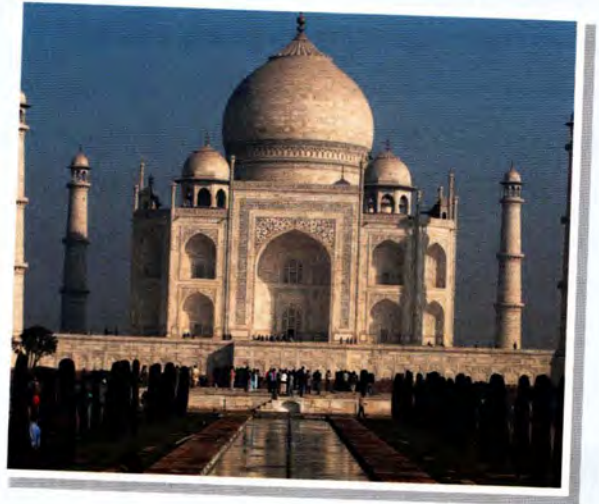
Located: in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India

Made of: white marble

Designed by: Ustad Ahmad Lahani

Completed: in 1653

Reason built: in memory of Emperor Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal



A: Where is the Taj Mahal located?

B: It is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India, etc.

Writing Activity

Use the information about the Taj Mahal from the Speaking Activity and write a short paragraph about it.

The Taj Mahal is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India. It

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Progress Check 6 (Units 11-12)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I expect (be) back
by dinnertime. | 5 We'll be glad
(send) you all the information. |
| 2 Will you help me
(carry) these bags? | 6 The teacher made me
(stay) after school. |
| 3 Please, let me
(borrow) your textbook. | 7 Don't they want (join)
us for tea? |
| 4 The committee agreed
(hear) us out. | 8 You must (wait)
your turn. |

2 Fill in the gaps using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 A: Do you fancy
..... (go) out tonight?
B: Not really. I'm tired of
..... (eat) out. | 4 A: Did you remember
..... (walk) the dog?
B: Yes, but I forgot
..... (lock) the gate. |
| 2 A: Did you go to the dentist's today?
B: Yes. She advised me
..... (brush) my teeth regularly. | 5 A: Should I apply for the cashier's post?
B: It's definitely worth
..... (try) for it. |
| 3 A: Why are you so angry?
B: I can't stand
..... (wait) in the queue any longer. | 6 A: You told Sarah, didn't you?
B: Of course not! I promised not
..... (say) anything. |

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last Sunday, I decided 1) *to explore* (explore) the old house near our village. My little brother refused 2) (come) because he was frightened but my friend Jeff said he didn't mind 3) (go) with me. We arrived at the house late one evening and began 4) (climb) the old wooden stairs. When we reached the top it was so dark that I couldn't see anything. To my horror, Jeff seemed to have disappeared. Suddenly, I heard something 5) (make) a strange noise which made my hair 6) (stand) on end. At first, I thought it was Jeff who was pretending 7) (be) a ghost. Then Jeff appeared behind me. We were scared. We didn't know what 8) (do). We thought we'd better 9) (leave) the house quickly. When I told my parents what had happened they made me 10) (promise) not 11) (go) there again.

Progress Check 6

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.

1 A: Are you coming to Tom's party?

B: Unfortunately, *I haven't been invited*
(not/invite).

2 A: Where can I find interesting facts for my
project on dinosaurs?

B: All the information you need
..... (can/find) at the library.

3 A: Who (Mona
Lisa/paint)?

B: Leonardo da Vinci, of course!

4 A: Do you know when the Grammy Awards
are?

B: Yes, they
(hold) every year in February.

5 A: A new library
..... (build) in our town
at the moment.

B: Yes, I know. It
..... (open) by the mayor
when it's finished.

5 Turn from *active* into *passive*. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

1 Someone has stolen my wallet. *My*
wallet has been stolen.

2 Jon Favreau directed *Iron Man*.

3 The doctor has examined him.

4 They will make the announcement tomorrow.
.....

5 Emma designed this dress.

6 People make jam from fruit.

7 Jason broke the window.

8 A burglar broke into our house last night. ...

9 Marie Curie discovered radium.

10 They serve breakfast every morning at
7:00.

6 Turn from *active* into *passive*.

1 They are promoting her.

2 A famous architect designed these buildings.

3 Van Gogh painted that picture.

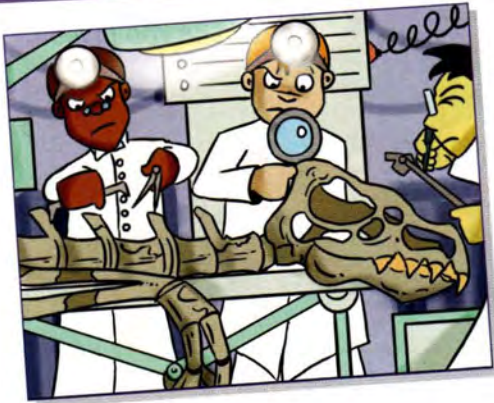
4 You must complete this work today.

5 The Queen will open the exhibition.

6 Lightning has struck the tree.

She is being promoted.

7 Turn the following passage into the passive.



Someone found a skeleton in a cave in the mountains yesterday. They have sent it to a laboratory. Scientists were examining it all through the night. They have discovered that it is the skeleton of a dinosaur from thousands of years ago. They are still doing tests. They are going to send it to a museum when they have completed the tests.

A skeleton was found in a cave in the mountains yesterday.


.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening 

8  You will hear some information about an art gallery. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the information twice.



Greenwood Art Gallery

Thomas Moore built it in: 1884

Number of paintings: 1

A few paintings are by: 2 Margaret

She painted pictures of: 3 large

Sculptures: 4 of clay, rock and

Closing time: 5

29 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Type 0	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
general truth	if / when + Present Simple	Present Simple	something which is always true, laws of nature

If you heat ice, it melts.

Type 1	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
real present	if + Present Simple unless (= if not)	Future, Imperative can / must / may + bare infinitive	real or very probable situation in the present or future

If he comes late, we'll miss the bus.

If you can't afford it, don't buy it. = Unless you can afford it, don't buy it.

If you see her, can you give her a message?

Type 2	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
unreal present	if + Past Simple	would / could / might + bare infinitive	improbable situation in the present or future; also used to give advice

If I were you, I would see a doctor. (advice)

If I had money, I could buy a new car. (But I don't have enough money to buy one.) (improbable situation)

Type 3	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
unreal past	if + Past Perfect	would / could / might + have + past participle	unreal or improbable situation in the past; also used to express regret and criticism

If you hadn't been rude, he wouldn't have punished you. (But you were rude and he punished you.) (criticism)

Study the following notes:

- We put a comma after the **if**-clause when it comes first.
If we go by plane, it will be more expensive.
It will be more expensive if we go by plane.
- **Unless** means **if not**.
We'll go for a picnic **unless** it rains.
We'll go for a picnic **if** it doesn't rain.
- After **if**, we can use **were** instead of **was** in all persons.
If I **were** you, I wouldn't spend so much money.
- We do not usually use **will**, **would** or **should** in an **if**-clause.
If we take a taxi, we won't be late.
NOT ~~If we will take a taxi, we won't be late.~~
However, we use should after if when we are not sure about a possibility.
If I see him, I'll give it to him. (Perhaps I will see him.)
If I **should** see him, I'll give it to him. (Perhaps I'll see him but I'm not sure.)

1 Match the following parts of the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 If it's sunny tomorrow, | A we'll make a snowman. | 1 ... <i>D</i> ... |
| 2 If John doesn't hurry, | B she'll have to take a taxi. | 2 |
| 3 If it snows, | C he'll be late. | 3 |
| 4 If there are no buses, | D we'll go on a picnic. | 4 |

2 Write type 1 conditionals.



- 1 (eat/put on weight)
If he eats so much, he will put on weight.



- 2 (not work hard/lose job)
.....
.....
.....



- 3 (rain/stay at home)
.....
.....
.....

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Add a comma where necessary.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 If the dog <i>keeps</i> (keep) barking, the neighbours will complain. | 4 If the weather is bad on Saturday we (stay) at home. |
| 2 The teacher (be) angry if you come late for school again. | 5 You should see a doctor if you (not/feel) well. |
| 3 If I (finish) my homework early I'll go out with my friends. | 6 If you study hard you (pass) your exam. |

4 Fill in: *unless* or *if*.

- 1 *if* you make so much noise, I won't be able to sleep.
- 2 You won't understand you listen carefully.
- 3 I won't be able to finish the work you help me.
- 4 you're hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.
- 5 We'll miss the bus we hurry.
- 6 They won't be able to buy a house they save money.
- 7 I'll tell you you get any messages.
- 8 I'll come with you to the dentist's you want to go alone.

5 Match the items in column A with those in column B in order to make correct *type 0 conditional* sentences as in the example:

1-e *if / When you drop a stone in water, the stone sinks.*

A	B
1 Drop a stone in water.	a The water boils.
2 Pour oil on water.	b The ball falls to the ground.
3 Heat water to 100°C.	c The chocolate melts.
4 Mix blue and yellow.	d The food stays fresh longer.
5 Throw a ball into the air.	e The stone sinks.
6 Heat chocolate.	f The water becomes ice.
7 Freeze water.	g You get green.
8 Put food in the fridge.	h It floats.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: I must be at the airport by 9:00 am.
B: Well, if you *don't leave* (not/leave) right away, you *will miss* (miss) your flight.
- 2 A: How long will you stay in Europe?
B: I (not/stay) long unless I (find) a summer job.
- 3 A: I need some help with the housework.
B: Well, if you (hoover) the carpets, I (make) the beds.
- 4 A: How can I print this information?
B: I (show) you if you (wait) a few minutes.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Pat is feeling unhappy. If she 1) *joined* (join) an after school club, she 2) (make) more friends. Pat 3) (enjoy) herself if she 4) (go) out more. Her school marks are suffering, too. If she 5) (study) more, she 6) (have) better marks and she 7) (get) into university. Also, she doesn't exercise much. She 8) (feel) healthier if she 9) (walk) to school and she 10) (have) more energy if she 11) (add) vegetables to her diet.



8 What would you do in each situation? Write type 2 conditionals.

call an ambulance
complain to the manager

run away
ring the police

try to catch it
walk to the nearest garage

1 You find a fly in your soup.



If I found a fly in my soup, I would complain to the manager.

2 You see a burglar breaking into your house.



5 You see an accident.



3 You see a mouse in your kitchen.



6 You see a ghost in your room.



9 Advise Mei what to do in each situation.

- get / haircut
- clean / glasses

- go / dentist
- buy / burger

- take / break
- put on / jumper



1 M: I can't see a thing.
 Y: *If I were you, I'd clean my glasses!*



2 M: I'm tired.
 Y:



3 M: I'm hungry.
 Y:



4 M: I'm really cold.
 Y:



5 M: My hair's a mess.
 Y:



6 M: I've got a toothache.
 Y:

10 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 If I hadn't missed the bus, | A he would have gone to university. | 1 ^G |
| 2 If she hadn't felt ill this morning, | B the dog wouldn't have got out. | 2 |
| 3 If the food hadn't been awful, | C Chris wouldn't have given me flowers. | 3 |
| 4 If he had passed his exams, | D she would have gone to school. | 4 |
| 5 If the salary had been good, | E I would have accepted the job. | 5 |
| 6 If it hadn't been my birthday, | F he would have been able to buy a car. | 6 |
| 7 If Ben had saved some money, | G I wouldn't have been late for work. | 7 |
| 8 If Katia had closed the gate, | H we would have eaten it. | 8 |

11 Write type 3 conditionals as in the example:



1 (ladder/break/not hurt his leg)

If the ladder hadn't broken, he wouldn't have hurt his leg.



2 (drive carefully/not have accident)

.....



3 (John run faster/win race)

.....

12 Read the story and write type 3 conditional sentences as in the example:



Last night there was a terrible storm and there was a power cut. In the morning Greg's alarm clock didn't ring, so he woke up late. Sadly, he missed the bus and wasn't on time for an important meeting with a new client. His boss was upset with him.

1 *If there hadn't been a terrible storm, there wouldn't have been a power cut.*

2 *If there hadn't been a power cut,*

3

4

5

6

13 Write type 0, 1, 2 or 3 conditionals. Then write the types of conditionals.



1 (you not study/not pass exams)

If you don't study, you won't pass the exams. (1st type, real present.)



2 (he have money/he buy a burger)

.....



3 (you not put on coat/you catch a cold)

.....



4 (she not fall over/not break the plates)

.....



5 (he not play with matches/ he burn his finger)

.....



6 (you drop ice in water/it float)

.....

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: Do you know where the nearest bank is?
 B: Yes, if you *turn* (turn) left at the traffic lights, you *'ll see* (see) one on your right.

2 A: I don't know what to do about my problem.
 B: If I (be) you, I (talk) to my parents.

3 A: Where (you/go) if you (have) a week off?
 B: Well, probably to New York.

4 A: If you (go) to the supermarket, (you/buy) some lemons and carrots for me?
 B: Of course.

5 A: Dad, I failed the Maths test.
 B: If you (study) harder, you (not/fail) it.

6 A: Can I go to the park, Mum?
 B: No, not unless you (finish) your homework.

15 Use Thomas' thoughts to write conditionals as in the example. Then write the types of conditionals.

THOMAS IS ON A DESERT ISLAND.



- 1 *If I make a hut, I won't have to sleep under the trees. (1st. type, real present).*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

16 Complete the sentences about yourself with the correct conditional.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 If I had a garden, | 6 I would ask for my friends' help |
| 2 If it's rainy tomorrow, | 7 I may go to the cinema |
| 3 If I had tried harder, | 8 I could be fitter |
| 4 I might have gone out with my friends | 9 If I had been more careful, |
| 5 Unless I have time, | 10 If I saw someone in danger, |



Chain Story

Tony has gone to a restaurant with some friends. In teams, make type 1 conditionals about Tony using the phrases in the list.

- get home late • go to bed late • not wake up early • miss bus
- his boss get angry • not give holiday • not be able visit family

Teacher: If he gets home late, he'll go to bed late.

Team A S1: If he goes to bed late, he ..., etc.



Speaking Activity

(Giving advice)

Work in pairs. What advice can you give your friend who wants to lose weight?

stop eating sweets

eat fruit - vegetables

go to gym

start swimming

walk to school

A: If I were you, I would stop eating sweets.

B: If I were you, I would eat more fruit and vegetables, etc.

Writing Activity

Use your answers from the Speaking Activity to write a short email to your English pen friend about what to do to lose weight.

Dear Frank,

There are a lot of things you can do to lose weight.

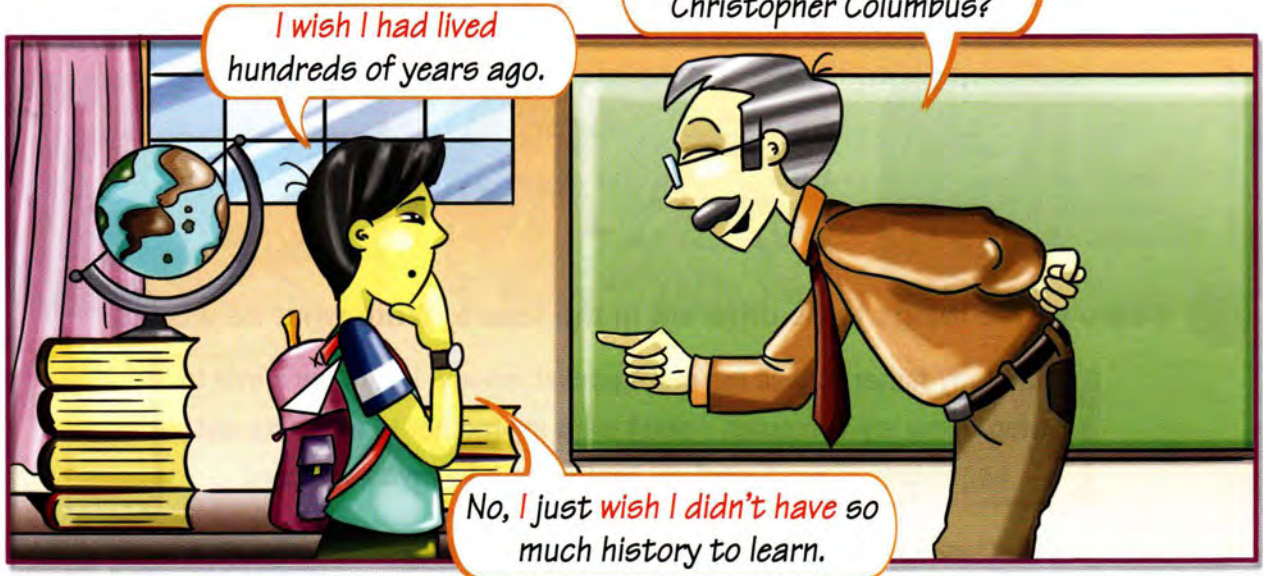
If I were you, I would stop eating sweets. Also,

Take care,

Nick



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- I wish (if only) + Past Simple** (wish about the present)
 We express a wish about a present situation which we want to be different.
 I wish he **were/was** with us now.
- I wish (if only) + subject + could + bare infinitive** (wish about the present)
 We use this pattern for a wish or regret in the present concerning lack of ability.
 I wish he **could** learn faster.
- I wish (if only) + subject + would + bare infinitive** (wish about the future)
 (we never say: I wish I would)
 We express a wish for a change in the future.
 I wish they **would build** a new library.
- I wish (if only) + Past Perfect** (regret about the past)
 We express a regret or a wish that something happened or didn't happen in the past.
 I wish he **hadn't failed** his test.
- If only** means the same as 'I wish' but it is more emphatic.
 I **wish** he could help me. **If only** he could help me. (stronger, more emphatic)
- After 'I wish' we may use 'were' instead of 'was' in all persons.
 I wish I **was/were** rich.

1 Ann doesn't like her new house. Write what she wishes.

The house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn't have central heating. The kitchen is small.

- 1 *I wish the house wasn't/weren't so old and dirty.*
- 2
- 3
- 4

2 Pedro wants things to be different in the future. Write what he wishes.

I want my father to give me more pocket money. I want my sister to stop using my computer. I don't want my mother to make me eat vegetables. I don't want my brother to take my skateboard.

- 1 *I wish my father would give me more pocket money.*
- 2
- 3
- 4

3 Ted regrets what he did or didn't do. Write what he wishes.

Ted was naughty in class. He didn't hear the teacher's question. She got angry with him. The teacher wrote a note to his parents.

- 1 *I wish I hadn't been naughty in class.*
- 2
- 3
- 4

4 a) Read the wishes. Which refers to the: present? future? past?

- 1 If only I was famous. *present*
- 2 I wish I hadn't lost the game.
- 3 I wish I could come with you.
- 4 I wish it would stop raining.

b) Write similar sentences about yourself.

.....

.....

.....

.....

5 Write what each person wishes. Then fill in: *wish about the present, regret about the past, wish about the future.*

1 He broke his leg.



I wish I hadn't broken my leg. (regret about the past)

2 Laura plays her music very loud.



.....

3 It's raining.



.....

4 He didn't go to football practice yesterday.



.....

5 He crashed his dad's car last night.



.....

6 She can't type fast. She won't get the job.



.....

7 He talks too much and she doesn't like it.



.....

8 His car is very old but he can't buy a new one.



.....

9 He stayed out late last night.



.....

6 Tanya is a famous young singer. These are some of the things she doesn't like about being famous. Read what she says and write sentences as in the example:

- People always ask me to sing at parties.
- I have to look my best all the time.
- Sometimes magazines write false things about me.
- I don't have much time to see my friends.
- I can't go out by myself.
- Photographers follow me everywhere.



- 1 *I wish people wouldn't always ask me to sing at parties.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

7 Write what these people wish they *had/hadn't done* as in the example:

1 John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.

John:

I wish I hadn't driven my car so fast. I wouldn't have had an accident.

2 Nastasia was late and she missed the beginning of the film.

Nastasia:

.....

3 Jack ate too much and he got sick.

Jack:

.....

4 Mitsuko was in a hurry and she forgot her purse at home.

Mitsuko:

.....

5 Susan didn't take off her ring before she went swimming and she lost it in the sea.

Susan:

.....

6 Hans and Jane didn't save any money so they didn't go on holiday last summer.

Hans &
 Jane:

.....

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: We're so late! I wish we *had taken* **(take)** the metro.
B: Next time, we'll know better.
- 2 A: If only I **(not/be)** so rude to Bill.
B: Why don't you apologise? I'm sure he'll forgive you.
- 3 A: Are you going to Kim's party on Saturday?
B: No. I wish I **(go)**.
I'm sure it'll be fun.
- 4 A: I wish Helen **(tell)** us what's bothering her.
B: Yes. She seems really upset, doesn't she?

- 5 A: If only Jack
(call) me. I'm so worried.
B: I'm sure he will as soon as he arrives in Los Angeles.
- 6 A: I wish I
(know) how to use this camera.
B: Don't worry. I'll show you.
- 7 A: I wish I
(not/forget) to pay the bills.
B: Never mind. You can do it tomorrow.
- 8 A: I wish Akim
(come) to the concert with us.
B: So do I. He would have really enjoyed it.

9 Write wishes using the words in bold in the sentences as in the example:

- 1 **You left the radio on** and now the batteries don't work.
You say, " .. *I wish I hadn't left the radio on.* .. "
- 2 It's very dark outside and **you can't find your torch**.
You say, " .. " "
- 3 **You didn't do your homework** and your teacher is angry.
You say, " .. " "
- 4 You live in the city. **You prefer the countryside**.
You say, " .. " "
- 5 It's raining outside and **you want it to stop**.
You say, " .. " "

- 6 **You stayed up late last night** and today you're very tired.
You say, " .. " "
- 7 You are having a party **but nobody has come yet**.
You say, " .. " "
- 8 You have short, straight hair. **You would like long, curly hair**.
You say, " .. " "
- 9 You have just left your house and **left your keys at home**.
You say, " .. " "
- 10 It is winter and **it doesn't look like it is going to snow**.
You say, " .. " "

10 Complete the wishes and then make conditional sentences as in the example:

1 I got wet. I should have taken my raincoat with me.

I wish *I had taken my raincoat with me.*

If *I had taken my raincoat with me, I wouldn't have got wet.*

3 I failed my exams. I should have studied harder.

I wish

If

2 I can't buy a sports car. I don't have enough money.

I wish

If

4 I have too much homework to do. I can't go out with my friends.

I wish

If



Speaking Activity

(Expressing wishes / regrets)

In pairs, take turns to tell each other your wishes or regrets.

A: I wish I had a bike. If I had a bike, I could ride it to school.

B: If only / I wish I hadn't failed any exams. If I had passed my exams, I would have been able to go to university, etc.



Writing Activity

Use your partner's answers from the Speaking Activity to write a paragraph about his/her wishes / regrets.

Tony wishes he had a bike.

.....

Progress Check 7 (Units 13-14)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 If I were you, I <i>would call</i>
(call) the police.</p> <p>2 If he (drive) more
carefully, he wouldn't have crashed the car.</p> <p>3 I won't go to the party unless you
..... (come) with me.</p> <p>4 If she hadn't left the door open, the cat ...
..... (not/run away).</p> <p>5 If you (see)
Bill, can you ask him to call me?</p> <p>6 If I (have)
enough money, I'd buy a computer.</p> | <p>7 Unless you apologise, Margaret
..... (not/forgive) you.</p> <p>8 If they
(not/rob) the bank, the police wouldn't have
sent them to prison.</p> <p>9 If it
(rain), we won't go to the park.</p> <p>10 If I had known about their business plans, I
..... (tell) you.</p> <p>11 If you go to Cairo, you
..... (see) the Pyramids.</p> |
|---|--|

2 Use the man's thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I didn't pay much attention. I crashed the car.

2 I was on the phone. I didn't see the tree.

3 I didn't see the tree.
I crashed into it.



4 I haven't got much money. I won't be able to pay for repairs.

5 I wore my seatbelt. I didn't hurt myself.

6 I'll drive more carefully in the future. I won't have another accident.

- 1 *If I had paid more attention, I wouldn't have crashed the car.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Progress Check 7

3 Finish the following sentences.

- 1 If I had enough money, *I'd buy a new pair of shoes.*
- 2 I wouldn't say that to her
- 3 If you don't wake up on time,
- 4 We'll stay at home
- 5 If you didn't go to the gym so often,
- 6 Unless you invite her to the party,
- 7 She wouldn't have forgotten the appointment
- 8 We would have reached the airport on time
- 9 If you drive so carelessly,
- 10 If I had got to the station earlier,

4 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I wish I *hadn't forgotten* (not/forget) her birthday.
- 2 If only I (have) the money to buy a new car.
- 3 Steve wishes he (speak) so rudely to his boss because he fired him.
- 4 If only she (tell) him the truth. He wouldn't be so angry with her.
- 5 Tom wishes he (not/have) so much homework to do.
- 6 I wish I (not/break) my sister's doll. She wouldn't be sad now.
- 7 I wish she (stop) interrupting me all the time.
- 8 Mrs Jones wishes she (speak) a foreign language.
- 9 If only I (be) taller. I would join the basketball team.
- 10 He wishes he (not/crash) his father's car. Now his father is upset.
- 11 I wish Mum (let) me go to the party next week.

5 Read the people's comments and write what they wish.

- 1 Bill: I have to tidy my room.
I wish I didn't have to tidy my room.
- 2 Melek: I missed the plane to Rome.
.....
- 3 Manos: I want my dad to buy me a computer.
.....
- 4 Laura: I can't drive a car.
.....
- 5 Mike: My room is so small.
.....

6 Read what Matt is saying and write what he wishes.

I've always wanted to travel to Bali. I don't have any money. I've lost my job. I can't find another job. I don't have any friends. I feel lonely.



1 *I wish I could travel to Bali.*

2

3

4

5

6

Listening

7 Listen to Samantha talking to Julie on the phone about joining a gym. For questions 1–5, tick (✓) A, B, or C. You will hear the conversation twice. Look at questions 1–5 now. You have 20 seconds.

0 Julie joined the gym

- A one week ago.
- B two weeks ago.
- C last month.

1 Samantha wants to join a gym because

- A she wants to lose weight.
- B it is cheap for students.
- C Joan is at the gym.

2 To join the gym, Samantha will need

- A her passport and her student card.
- B her student card and a doctor's note.
- C a doctor's note and her passport.

3 The cost of the gym per month is

- A € 120.
- B € 10.
- C € 20.

4 Members need to sign up earlier to use the

- A swimming pool.
- B aerobics classes.
- C tennis courts.

5 A personal trainer costs an extra

- A € 5.
- B € 25.
- C € 50.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Relative Pronouns (**who**, **whose**, **whom**, **which**, **that**) introduce relative clauses.

	subject of the verb of the relative clause (can't be omitted)	object of the verb of the relative clause (can be omitted)	possession (can't be omitted)
used for people	who / that	who / whom / that	whose
	She's the teacher who / that came to our school last week.	I saw a friend (who / whom / that) I hadn't seen for years.	That's the boy whose brother won the prize.
used for things / animals	which / that	which / that	whose / of which
	This is the house which / that belongs to my friend.	Here's the bag (which / that) you left on my desk.	That's the bag whose handle is broken.

- **That** replaces **who** or **which** but is never used after commas or prepositions. **That** usually follows superlatives and words like *something*, *nothing*, *anything*, *all*, *none*, *many*, *few*.

Ann, **who** is very clever, did the puzzle in five minutes. ('That' can't be used here.)

She's the **tallest** girl **that** I've ever seen.

There's **something** **that** you don't know.

- **Prepositions in Relative Clauses.** We avoid using prepositions before relative pronouns.

That's the girl **with** whom I went to the party. (very formal)

That's the girl (who/that) I went to the party **with**. (less formal, more usual)

- **Who**, **whom**, **which**, **that** can be omitted when there is a noun or a pronoun (*I*, *you*, etc.) between the relative pronoun and the verb, that is, when they are the objects of the relative clause.

Where is the ring (which/that) **George** gave you? (**Which/that** can be omitted.)

The clock (which/that) I bought yesterday does not work. (**Which/that** can be omitted.)

A person **who** repairs cars is a mechanic. (**Who** can't be omitted.)

Note: **Who's** = **Who is** or **Who has** "Who's Charles?" "He's my brother"

Whose = **possessive** I know a boy **whose** mother is singer.

Relative Adverbs (when, where, why)

Time	when (= in/on which)	2003 was the year (when) Peter was born.
Place	where (= in/on/at/to which)	That's the hotel where we stayed.
Reason	why (= for which)	Can you tell me the reason (why) he lied to me?

1 Fill in: who, whose, which or where.

My school, 1) *which* is called King Edward's, has about 2,000 students. My favourite teacher, 2) is called Mr Brown, teaches sport. The sports centre, 3) I play basketball and tennis, is the largest in the area. I walk to school every day with my friend Mike, 4) father teaches History.

2 Make sentences as in the example. Use relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

- builder / someone / build houses
- tiger / animal / live in jungle
- ~~painter / someone / paint pictures~~
- supermarket / place / do shopping
- circus / place / can see acrobats
- elephant / animal / ears are big



1 *A painter is someone who paints pictures.*



2



3



4



5



6

5 Write one word for each space.

Hi Janet,

How are you? I'm doing all right. I just wanted to tell you 1) ... *about* ... something exciting 2) happened to me last Saturday. Do you remember Beth, 3) party we went to last winter? Well, I went 4) her and her cousin to a concert at Croke Park 5) my favourite band, Nickelback, were playing. Anyway, her cousin Rick knew someone 6) was working backstage and he let us meet the band. He even invited us to a party 7) the band was going to after the concert. It was amazing!

Now about the weekend hiking trip – the reason 8) I can't come is because my sister has asked me to take care of her children as she's 9) on a business trip. I'm so sorry. I was really 10) forward to it.

Write and tell me your news,
Shelly

6 Complete the conversation using who, which, whose or where.

Simon: Hi Nigel! Where did you go on holiday?

Nigel: I went to Greece. I had a great time there!

Simon: What did you do?

Nigel: I went to the Acropolis, 1) ... *which* ... is amazing. I also went to the place 2) the first Olympic Games were held.

Simon: Did you meet anyone interesting there?

Nigel: Yes, I met a girl from England, 3) grandfather was Greek. I also met her cousins 4) were staying in Athens. They made me feel very welcome.

Simon: It sounds like you enjoyed yourself!

Nigel: Yes, and I'm hoping to go back next summer.



Defining / Non-defining relative clauses

- A **defining relative clause** gives necessary information and is **essential** to the meaning of the main sentence. The clause is not put in commas. **Who, which** and **that** can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause.

People **who smoke** damage their health. The book **(which) my friend wrote** is very interesting.

- A **non-defining relative clause** gives extra information and it is **not essential** to the meaning of the main sentence. In non-defining relative clauses the relative pronouns cannot be omitted. **That** cannot replace **who** or **which**. The clause is put in commas.

Mr Brown, **who lives next door**, went to Australia last week.

9 Match the phrases as in the example:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 a blender | a path at the side of the road | you relax in it |
| 2 a party | something | you mix things with it |
| 3 an armchair | a machine | people walk along it |
| 4 a pavement | a piece of furniture | people enjoy going to |
| 5 a fork | an event | you eat with it |

- 1 *A blender is a machine (which) you mix things with.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

10 Correct the mistakes.

The town 1) ~~which~~ I was born has changed greatly over the last twenty years. Now, there is a modern shopping centre in the place 2) that my school used to be and all the children 3) whose went there have grown up and moved away. The local cinema, 4) that was built several years ago, used to be a dance hall 5) which big bands played. The park, 6) where was my favourite place as a child, is now a car park.



Some things are still the same though. Mrs Jones, 7) whom is now sixty years old, still works in the Post Office and Mr Jones still owns the baker's shop, 8) that his two sons now work. The hospital 9) where I was born in is still standing, although it is now much bigger than it was at the time 10) which I was born.

The day 11) which my family and I left our home town was one of the saddest days of my life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 <i>where</i> | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | |

11 Complete the sentences so that they are true about you. Use *relative pronouns or adverbs*.

- 1 The teacher *who / that I like most is Miss Jenkins.*
- 2 The singer
- 3 My favourite CD
- 4 The flat
- 5 was the year
- 6 The football team



Explain the word

In teams, make sentences using *relative pronouns / adverbs*.

- watch / shows the time • calendar / shows the date
- teacher / teaches students • painter / paints pictures
- park / go for walks • bus stop / wait for the bus
- CD player / plays music • cinema / watch films

Team A S1: A watch is something which shows the time, etc.



Speaking Activity

(Identifying things)

In pairs, take turns to say the name of a place, a thing or a person. Your partner has to explain what this place / thing is or who the person is.

A: theatre

B: A theatre is a place where we can watch a play, etc.



Writing Activity

Make sentences about yourself using *relative pronouns / adverbs*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| • (place) / meet my friends | • (teacher / name) ... / kind |
| • (place) / spend most of time | • (house / best friend) / live / near ... |
| • (sport) / enjoy a lot | • (sister / brother) / like ... / become ... |
| • (band) / like best | • (person) / love most |

My school is the place where I meet my friends.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



- **Direct speech** is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks in Direct speech.
He said, "I'll wait for you."

- **Reported speech** is the exact meaning of what someone said but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in Reported speech.
He said that he would wait for me.

Say – Tell

- We use **say** in Direct speech. We also use **say** in Reported speech when **say** is not followed by the person the words were spoken to. We use **tell** in Reported speech when **tell** is followed by the person the words were spoken to.

Direct speech: She said to me, "I am very tired."
Reported speech: She told me that she was very tired.
Reported speech: She said that she was very tired.

Expressions with say	say good morning, etc., say something, say one's prayers, say so
Expressions with tell	tell the truth, tell a lie, tell a secret, tell a story, tell the time, tell the difference, tell sb one's name, tell sb the way, tell one from another

1 Fill in: say or tell in the correct form.

- The police officer *said* that the man was lying.
- Philip it would probably rain tomorrow.
- Susan, "Let's go out for dinner tonight."
- Jim me about the party last night.
- Our teacher he was pleased with our work.
- Jane and Kate are twins. I really can't one from the other.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



We can report: A. statements B. questions C. commands, requests, suggestions

Reported Statements

- To report statements we use a reporting verb (**say, tell, advise, explain, promise,** etc.) followed by a **that**-clause. In spoken English **that** may be omitted.
- Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning.

Direct speech: He said, "I can't fix it myself."
 Reported speech: He said he couldn't fix it himself.

- Certain words change as follows :

Direct speech	this / these	here	come
Reported speech	that / those	there	go

Note that:
 can changes to **could**
 will changes to **would**
 may changes to **might**
 must changes to **had to**

"This is my book," he said. He said **that** was his book.

- When the reporting verb is in the past, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple "I want to go to bed early," she said.	Past Simple She said she wanted to go to bed early.
Present Continuous "She's speaking to Joe," he said.	Past Continuous He said she was speaking to Joe.
Present Perfect "I've bought you some flowers," she said.	Past Perfect She said she had bought me some flowers.
Past Simple "He lost all the money," she said.	Past Perfect She said he had lost all the money.
Future "I'll see you later," he said.	Conditional He said he would see me later.

- Time expressions change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
tonight, today, this week / month / year	that night, that day, that week / month / year
now	then, at that time, at once, immediately
now that	since
yesterday, last night / week / month / year	the day before, the previous night / week / month / year
tomorrow, next week / month / year	the day after, the next / following day, the next / following week / month / year
two days / months / years, etc., ago	two days / months / years, etc., before
"He arrived last week ," she said.	She said (that) he had arrived the previous week .

- There are no changes in verb tenses when the reporting verb is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect tense or when the sentence expresses something which is always true.

Direct speech	She'll say, "I can do it."	"The Earth is round," said the teacher.
Reported speech	She'll say (that) she can do it.	The teacher said (that) the Earth is round.

- The Past Continuous does not usually change.

Direct speech	"I was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA," he said.
Reported speech	He said he was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA.

- Certain modal verbs do not change in Reported speech. These are: **would, could, might, should, ought to**.

Direct speech	"He might visit us," Mum said.
Reported speech	Mum said (that) he might visit us.

2 Report what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday.



- 1 Miss Moore *said (that) they would make a lovely couple.*
- 2 Mr Smith
- 3 Mrs Jones
- 4 Mr Roberts
- 5 Mr Clarke
- 6 Miss Mayall

3 Rewrite the following sentences in *reported speech*.

- 1 "New Year's Eve is always on December 31st," she said.
She said (that) New Year's Eve is always on December 31st.
- 2 "The children are riding their bikes," Jennifer said to me.
.....
- 3 "The Earth revolves around the Sun," the teacher said to the students.
.....
- 4 "Jack and Karen have bought a house in the countryside," Nick said to us.
.....
- 5 "Burglars broke into the museum last night," the news reporter said.
.....
- 6 "Dad was mowing the lawn while I was cleaning the car," Ryan said.
.....
- 7 "We will have a housewarming party next week," said Mike and Helen.
.....
- 8 "Julia and José might move to Australia next year," Rory said to us.
.....

Reported Questions

In Reported questions we use affirmative word order and the question mark is omitted. To report a **wh-question**, we use **ask** followed by the question word (who, what, etc.). When there is no question word in direct questions, **if** or **whether** is used in Reported questions. Pronouns, possessive adjectives, tenses, time expressions, etc. change as in statements.

Direct speech	He asked, "What time is it?"	He asked me, "Do you know her?"
Reported speech	He asked what time it was.	He asked me if / whether I knew her.

4 Turn the following into reported questions as in the example:

1 "What are you doing?" she asked her son.
She asked her son what he was doing.

2 "Do you like my new clothes?" she asked her friend.

3 "Where are my keys?" he asked his wife.

4 "Who is your favourite singer?" Mike asked me.

5 "Where were you?" Barbara asked him.

6 "Can you pick me up after school?" she asked her mother.

7 "Have you seen Kim?" David asked Sarah.

8 "When will you return?" Tom asked her.

5 Report the police officer's questions to the shop owner.



1 What's your name?

2 Did you see the robbers?

3 What were they wearing?

4 How do you think they got in?

5 What did they take?

6 Has this ever happened before?

1 *The police officer asked him what his name was.*
 2
 3

4
 5
 6

Reported Commands / Requests / Suggestions

To report commands, requests, suggestions, etc. we use a reporting verb (**order, ask, tell, beg, suggest,*** etc.) followed by **to infinitive** or **not to infinitive**.

(*suggest is followed by the -ing form. e.g. He said, "Shall we go by bus?" He suggested **going** by bus.)

Direct speech	He said to me, "Get out of the house!" She said to me, "Do me a favour, please."	He said to me, "Don't touch it!" She said to him, "Please, please don't hurt me."
Reported speech	He ordered me to get out of the house. She asked me to do her a favour.	He told me not to touch it. She begged him not to hurt her.

6 Use the verbs in the list in the past simple to complete the sentences.

tell suggest beg ask order

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 "Close the door, please," Ann said to Jack.
Ann ... <i>asked</i> ... Jack to close the door.</p> <p>2 "Let's go shopping," she said to me.
She going shopping.</p> <p>3 "Please, please don't go," he said to Mary.
He Mary not to go.</p> | <p>4 "Get out of the car!" he said to them.
He them to get out of the car.</p> <p>5 "Don't touch anything," she said to him.
She him not to touch anything.</p> |
|---|---|

7 Report what Mrs Lane told her daughter, Sue, to do.

1 Don't open the door to anyone!

2 Phone me if there's an emergency!

3 Don't let the twins eat any sweets!

4 Send the twins to bed at 9 o'clock!

5 Give the twins a bath before they go to bed!

6 Don't allow the dog into the twins' bedroom!

7 Close all the windows!

8 Put the toys away in the cupboard!

- 1 *Mrs Lane told Sue not to open the door to anyone,*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

8 Turn the following sentences into *direct speech*.

- 1 He said that he had ordered a pizza for dinner.
"I've ordered a pizza for dinner," he said.
- 2 She said that they had to call their lawyer.

- 3 The plumber told them that he would go the following day to fix the tap.

- 4 She told her friend that was the best holiday she had ever had.

- 5 She asked him why he had said that to her.

- 6 She told them not to speak to their father like that.

- 7 He asked the secretary to show him where the manager's office was.

- 8 She told her son to take his books with him.

Reporting Verbs

Reporting verb	Direct speech	Reported speech
to infinitive		
offer	"Shall I carry the bags?"	He offered to carry the bags.
promise	"I promise I'll be back early."	He promised to be back early.
refuse	"No, I won't buy you a computer."	She refused to buy me a computer.
+sb+to infinitive		
advise	"You should see a doctor."	He advised me to see a doctor.
ask	"Could you feed the dog?"	She asked me to feed the dog.
beg	"Please, please help me!"	She begged me to help her.
order	"Go to your room."	She ordered me to go to my room.
warn	"Don't play with matches."	She warned me not to play with matches.
+ -ing form		
suggest	"Let's visit Sally."	"She suggested visiting Sally."
+that		
explain	"I'm going to stay with my sister."	She explained that she was going to stay with her sister.

Reported Speech

9 Choose a reporting verb and turn the following into *reported speech*.

advised asked suggested ordered explained promised offered refused

1 "I think you should exercise more," the doctor said to me.

The doctor advised me to exercise more.

2 "I will not answer your questions," the actor said to him.

3 "I really will phone this evening," he said.

4 "Let's go to the cinema," he said to her.

5 "Could you do something for me?" he said to her.

6 "Go to your room immediately and do your homework," she said to her son.

7 "You will be paid twice a month," her boss said.

8 "Would you like me to drive you into town?" she said to me.

10 Match the sentences in column A to the correct reporting verb in column B. Then rewrite the sentences in *reported speech* as in the example:

1 c "No, I won't do it," she said.

2 "Let's go for a walk," he said.

3 "Please, please don't hurt me!" she said to the robber.

4 "Don't go near the campfire because it's dangerous," she said to Ben.

5 "I'll buy you a bicycle for your birthday," his father said.

- a warn
- b beg
- c refuse
- d promise
- e suggest

1 *She refused to do it.*

2

3

4

5

11 First state if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) then turn them into reported speech.

- 1 "Penguins can swim," he said.
He said (that) penguins can swim.
- 2 "The Earth is flat," the old man said.
.....
- 3 "The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world," she said.
.....
- 4 "A train goes faster than a plane," he said.
.....
- 5 "Dolphins are less intelligent than sharks," he said.
.....
- 6 "Man does not live forever," she said.
.....

T

12 Write what the family said at the dinner table.



1 Does anyone want some more potatoes?

2 Pass me the orange juice, please Beth.

3 The chicken is very tasty.

4 I'm going to start my diet tomorrow.

5 Don't eat with your mouth open, Sam!

10 I don't want anything else to eat.

6 This is the best dinner I've ever had!

9 What are we having for dessert, Bob?

8 I'm very hungry because I only had a sandwich for lunch today.

7 Is there any more salad, Mum?

- 1 Mother *asked if anyone wanted some more potatoes.*
- 2 Father
- 3 Beth
- 4 Grandfather
- 5 Grandmother
- 6 Tim
- 7 Jean
- 8 Mark
- 9 Helen
- 10 Bob



Whisper!

Students, in turn, whisper an untrue statement to the person sitting next to them. When a student can't report a statement or think of a new one he/she loses his/her turn.

S1: (whispers) I'm going on holiday next week.

S2: He said he was going on holiday the following week.
(whispers) I have never eaten cheese, etc.



Speaking Activity

(Reporting people's words)

Work in groups. Imagine you are watching TV. Your partners are a reporter and a famous singer. Listen to their interview, then report it to the class. Use *reported speech*. Talk about:

- how old / start singing
- when / make first album
- who / favourite singer
- how many songs / new album has
- which / favourite city
- how often / go there
- what / like doing in free time

A: How old were you when you started singing?

B: I started singing at the age of twelve, etc.

The reporter asked the famous singer how old she had been when she had started singing. She said she had started singing at the age of twelve, etc.



Writing Activity

Imagine you are the reporter in the Speaking Activity. Write a short article for the magazine you work for using the information from the Speaking Activity.

This week's interview is with Mirella Rossi, the famous singer. I first asked her how old she

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 That's the house <u>where</u> / which I grew up.</p> <p>2 That's the woman who's / whose son won the Gold Medal.</p> <p>3 This is the car which / who belongs to my father.</p> <p>4 He is the actor who / whom won the Academy Award.</p> <p>5 The girl which / whom you met at the party is my sister.</p> <p>6 The reason which / why I didn't call you was because I came home late.</p> <p>7 Tina will always remember the day when / where she graduated.</p> | <p>8 The house which / where was broken into is my uncle's.</p> <p>9 The hotel where / that we stayed was near the beach.</p> <p>10 I'll never forget the day whom / when I got married.</p> <p>11 A butcher is someone whose / who sells meat.</p> <p>12 The earrings which / who she gave me were very expensive.</p> <p>13 That's the reason why / which she left early.</p> <p>14 Jenny is the girl who / which won the competition.</p> |
|---|--|

2 Fill in the appropriate relative, say whether the relative clauses are defining (D) or non-defining (ND), then add commas where necessary.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Sally, ... <u>whose</u> ... mother works at a bank, is my best friend. | ... <u>ND</u> ... |
| 2 The book you lent me last week has disappeared. | ..... |
| 3 Brian lives next door to me is going to Japan next week. | ..... |
| 4 The shop I bought this dress is in King Street. | ..... |
| 5 The woman house caught fire is in hospital. | ..... |
| 6 The waiter took our order was very polite. | ..... |
| 7 The Louvre is a famous museum is in Paris. | ..... |
| 8 Carlo's Restaurant we have dinner on Sundays serves excellent food. | ..... |
| 9 Mr Spencer you met last night owns an antique shop. | ..... |
| 10 The day my son was born was the happiest day of my life. | ..... |
| 11 The bank is near my house was robbed yesterday. | ..... |
| 12 Jeremy lives next door comes from Scotland. | ..... |

Progress Check 8

3 Fill in say or tell in the correct form.

- The teacher *told* us that we all passed the test.
- John goodnight and left the room.
- Grandma us a story every night.
- Greg, "The match starts at 7:00 pm."
- You should always your parents the truth.
- Can you me how to get to the post office, please?

4 Write what the people said.



- Joe *asked Sally if she could pass him the ketchup.*
- James
- Chen
- Peter
- Ted
- Sally
- Ricardo
- Paul

5 Complete the sentences using the words given in bold.

1 Don't touch that wire," he said to me.

WARNED He *warned me not to touch that wire.*

2 "Where is my book?" she said to him.

ASKED She

3 "You should stop eating junk food," my friend said to me.

ADVISED My friend

4 "Put your hands up," the police officer said to them.

ORDERED The police officer

5 "Shall I help you with your homework?" my brother said to me.

OFFERED My brother

Listening

6 Listen and tick (✓) the correct box.

0 Who is Kim's cousin?



A



B



C

1 What is Dan doing this afternoon?



A



B



C

2 How is Tim going to the train station?



A



B



C

3 What will they get Sam for his birthday?



A



B



C

4 Where's Jill's watch?



A



B



C

5 What time will the friends meet?



A



B



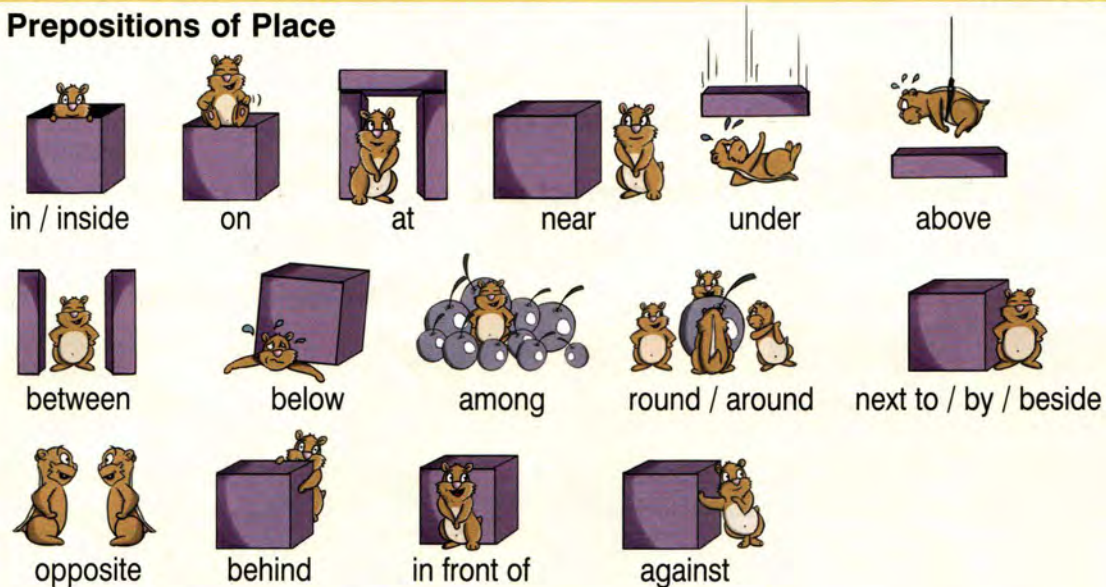
C



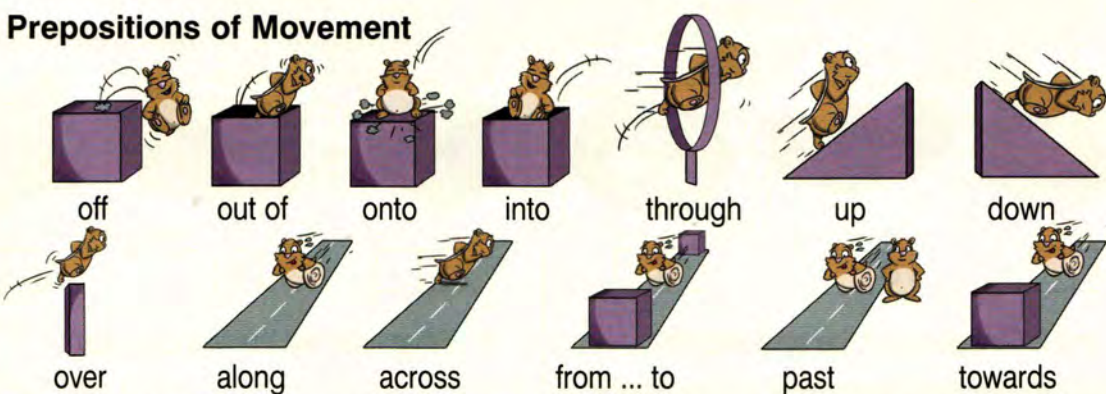
Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Prepositions of Place



Prepositions of Movement



in + cities / towns / streets / the suburbs / an armchair / danger / the middle of / the queue

at + house number (at 23 Oxford Street) / home / school / university / work / the bus stop

on + the left / right / the floor / the outskirts / a chair / foot / holiday

by + bus / taxi / car / helicopter / plane / train / coach / ship / boat / air / sea

BUT on a / the bus / plane / train / coach / ship / boat – **in** a taxi / car / helicopter

1 Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition from the list.

- behind
- next to (x2)
- on (x4)
- under



This is Judy's bedroom. She spends most of her time here. Her room is nice and large. There is a green carpet 1) on the floor. Her bed is very comfortable with a soft pillow 2) on it. There is a window 3) behind the bed. 4) Next to the bed there is a lamp. Judy's desk is very modern. There is a chair 5) under it and some books 6) on it. 7) On the walls there are some pictures and a painting. There is also a small table 8) next to the painting.

2 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Tommy is the tallest between / <u>among</u> the students in his class.</p> <p>2 We got down / off the train at Banbury Station.</p> <p>3 Please walk at / down the stairs carefully.</p> <p>4 Look, Aya is hiding behind / under the tree.</p> <p>5 Jim is leaning on / against the wall.</p> <p>6 The train is going through / round the tunnel.</p> <p>7 When the bell rang, the children came off / out of their classroom.</p> | <p>8 Please leave your exam papers on / in the table.</p> <p>9 Jennifer slipped as she walked over / onto the platform.</p> <p>10 Is this the bus that goes from London to / at Oxford?</p> <p>11 As I was walking over / past the bank, I saw Jill.</p> |
|--|--|

3 Find the mistake and correct it.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I live in 15 High Street. ... <u>at</u> ...</p> <p>2 I go to school by foot every day. </p> <p>3 Yesterday, Paul went to work on car. </p> <p>4 Kim's office is at the fifth floor. </p> | <p>5 Kate is going to be late tonight. She's still in work. </p> <p>6 They live at the outskirts of Madrid. </p> <p>7 I met Alicia on university. </p> |
|--|--|

4 Fill in: *in front of* (x2), *between*, *behind*, *past*, *towards*, *in* (x2) or *against*.



There are lots of people 1) *in* the bank today. 2) the cashier's desk there's a long queue. Two cashiers are sitting 3) the desk. The manager is standing 4) the cashiers holding some papers. A guard is leaning 5) the cashier's desk. An old woman is walking 6) the guard 7) the cashier. A man wearing a hat is standing 8) the queue 9) a couple.

5 Fill in: *round*, *out of* (x2), *on*, *above*, *into*.



Lisa and her friend, Dan, are having a great time at the Jelly Bee Circus. There is a lot to see. Beautiful horses are running 1) *round* the circus ring. An acrobat is carefully balancing 2) a rope 3) a juggler. He is throwing balls 4) the air. Dan is laughing at the funny clown who's chasing a monkey 5) the ring and Lisa is pointing at the circus magician who is pulling a long line of handkerchiefs 6) his pocket.

The circus is lots of fun!

Prepositions of Time

AT	IN	ON
at 8:15 am	in the morning / afternoon / night	on Sunday
at night / midnight / noon	in July (months)	on Monday evening
at the weekend	in summer (seasons)	on March 28th
at the moment	in 1991 (years)	on a winter's day
	in the twentieth century	
	in a week	

Note: on time = at the right time

in time = early enough, not late

at 8:30 am = exactly at that time

by 8:30 am = not later than that time, before

6 Fill in: at, in or on.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 ... <i>in</i> ... the evening | 6 Tuesday morning | 11 1999 |
| 2 Monday | 7 night | 12 noon |
| 3 midnight | 8 6:30 pm | 13 the twenty-first century |
| 4 April 13th | 9 November | 14 Sunday morning |
| 5 5:30 pm | 10 the summer | 15 a spring day |

7 Fill in: at, on or in.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A: What time is the seminar?
B: It's .. <i>at</i> .. 11:00 am .. <i>in</i> .. the morning. | 4 A: What days do you work?
B: I work Monday to Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm but I don't work weekends. |
| 2 A: When do you finish your exams?
B: two weeks. | 5 A: Is your birthday March?
B: Yes, it's March 15th. |
| 3 A: When is your doctor's appointment?
B: It's Tuesday morning 10 o'clock. | 6 A: When did you last see Amanda?
B: I saw her Friday. |


8 Fill in the gaps with: at, on or in, then answer the questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What time do you get up ... <i>in</i> ... the morning?
<i>I get up at 7 o'clock.</i> | 5 What do you do a cold winter's day? |
| 2 What time do you go to bed night? | 6 Where were you 6 o'clock yesterday? |
| 3 What do you do weekends? | 7 How old were you 2003? |
| 4 What sports do you play summer? | 8 What are you doing the moment? |

9 Write one word for each space.

GRAHAM ZOO

HOME
YOUR VISIT
ANIMALS
EDUCATION
EVENTS
MEMBERSHIP
SUPPORT THE ZOO



Have Fun all Year Round 1) ... *at* ... Graham Zoo!

Animals: The zoo 2) over 5,000 animals, most are 3) cages but some, visitors are able 4) touch.

Must see: Visit 5) Monkey playground. See the monkeys climbing, swinging and feeding high above the ground.

Zoo Opens: 6) 9:00 am daily.

Prices: Adults £9, children and students £6

How to find us: We are located 7) Grecian Park, near Riverdale Train Station. To get here 8) car take the M3 Motorway.

For more information: call us on (020)-774-6478.

10 Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Andy lives 75 Rose Street.
A in B on C at</p> <p>2 Joan works in the building the bank.
A below B opposite C under</p> <p>3 Eric is travelling from London Cambridge tomorrow.
A to B into C through</p> <p>4 Don't worry, she'll be time.
A at B in C on</p> <p>5 Nathan had to go to the library foot.
A by B on C at</p> | <p>6 José hung the painting the fireplace.
A up B under C over</p> <p>7 He promised to be back 4 o'clock.
A in B by C on</p> <p>8 They're building a new bridge the river.
A along B across C onto</p> <p>9 I arrived just time for my flight to Paris.
A at B in C on</p> <p>10 Ben is having a party Saturday evening.
A on B at C in</p> |
|---|---|



Where is it?

A leader chooses an object in the classroom. In teams, students ask questions to find out where the object is.

Leader: (picture on the wall)

Team A S1: Is it on the teacher's desk?

Leader: No, it isn't, etc.



Speaking Activity

(Talking about location)

Look at the picture for three minutes. Then close your books and in pairs try to remember what there is and where it is in the room.

A: There is a table in the living room in front of the sofa.

B: The sofa is between two armchairs, etc.



Writing Activity

You've moved with your parents to a new house. Write a letter to your English pen friend describing your house both inside and outside.

Dear

I've just moved with my parents to our new house. It's very nice and I love it here.

My house is

Inside

My favourite room is

I expect you to come and visit me.

Love,

● **Linking words** show the logical relationship between sentences or parts of a sentence.

Positive Addition

and, both ... and, also

She's **both** clever **and** beautiful.

Contrast

but

Mary is talented **but** not very creative.

Cause / Reason

because, so

She took an umbrella **because** it was raining outside.

Condition

if, unless, or

He won't go to bed **unless** you tell him a story.

Purpose

to, so that

Sandra wrote down Helen's home address **so that** she could visit her the following week.

Time

when, as soon as, while, before, until, since, etc.

Diana called the police **as soon as** she realised that someone had broken into her flat.

Place

where

She couldn't remember **where** she had put her keys.

Relatives

who, whom, whose, which, what, that

That's the ring **which** once belonged to my great grandmother.

Listing Points / Events

- **to begin:** first, first of all
First, I put on my pyjamas.
- **to continue:** secondly, then, next
Then, I brushed my teeth.
- **to conclude:** finally
Finally, I went to bed.

11 Join the two sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1 I'd like to go to the party. I'm too busy. (but)

I'd like to go to the party but I'm too busy.

2 She jumped on a chair. She saw the mouse. (when)

.....

3 She is studying hard. She will pass her exams. (so that)

.....

4 It was cold. Tom put on a jumper. (so)

.....

5 He's handsome. He's famous. (both)

.....

6 Rick closed his eyes. He fell asleep. (as soon as)

.....

7 Dan went to the hospital. He hurt his arm. (because)

.....

8 I can't help her. I know someone who can. (but)

.....

9 First, Jim washed his hands. Then he had lunch. (before)

.....

12 Read the sentences and underline the correct linking word / phrase as in the example:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Maria put on the kettle <u>because</u> / which she wanted a cup of tea.</p> <p>2 She won't speak to Bill as soon as / unless he apologises.</p> <p>3 First, I prepared the meal. Then / Finally, I laid the table.</p> | <p>4 I haven't played handball since / when I left school.</p> <p>5 Which / Who is the tallest person in your family?</p> <p>6 Bob brushes his teeth so / before he goes to bed.</p> |
|---|--|

13 Underline the correct linking word / phrase.



Kelly is 9 years old. She has brown hair 1) and / **but** blue eyes. She is a very happy child 2) **who** / **which** likes to make new friends. All her teachers like her 3) **because** / **so that** she is very intelligent. Kelly isn't only a great student. She's 4) **also** / **and** an amazing dancer. She can dance 5) **both** / **also** modern and jazz 6) **but** / **so** she especially likes hip hop.

14 Choose the correct answer.

Exercise is Great!

There are many good reasons 1) ..B.. we should exercise. 2), it is great for our health. Playing sports, running, swimming and dancing help us build strong bones 3) muscles. Exercise 4) helps our heart get stronger.

5), exercise makes us feel good about ourselves. We feel happier 6) we have more energy. We are able to run faster 7) become better at playing sports with our friends.

8), exercise makes us look great, too. It helps us stay fit and keeps our body at a healthy weight, 9) is important for a long and healthy life.



- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | A what | B why | C which |
| 2 | A Then | B First of all | C Finally |
| 3 | A both | B and | C or |
| 4 | A also | B then | C and |
| 5 | A When | B Since | C Next |
| 6 | A while | B as soon as | C when |
| 7 | A or | B and | C both |
| 8 | A Finally | B First | C Then |
| 9 | A which | B what | C that |



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



a + consonant sound (/b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /l/, /p/, etc.)

a pen

an + vowel sound (/æ/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /ə/, etc.)

an apple

- **A / An** is used with **singular countable nouns** when we talk about things in general.
An aeroplane is faster than a train. A greengrocer sells vegetables.
(Which aeroplane? Aeroplanes in general.) (Which greengrocer? Greengrocers in general.)
- We often use **a / an** after the verbs 'to be' and 'have / have got'.
He is a photographer. He has got a camera.
- We do not use **a / an** with **uncountable** or **plural** nouns. We can use **some** instead.
Would you like **some** tea? Yes, please! And I'd like **some** biscuits. (NOT Would you like a tea?)
- **A / An** is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use **a** if the adjective begins with a consonant noun and **an** if the adjective begins with a vowel sound.
It's a ring. It's expensive. It's an expensive ring.
- **The** is used before **singular** and **plural** nouns, both **countable** and **uncountable**, when we talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time.
The boy who has just left is my cousin. (Which boy? Not any boy. A specific boy, the boy who has just left.)
There is a cat on the sofa. **The** cat is sleeping. ('The cat' is mentioned for a second time.)
- We use **the** with the words **cinema, theatre, radio, country(side), seaside, beach, world, weekend, etc.**
We go to **the** beach every Sunday.
- We use either **a / an** or **the** before a singular countable noun to represent a class of people, animals or things.
A / **The** dolphin is more intelligent than a / **the** shark. (We mean dolphins and sharks in general.)
ALSO: Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks.

1 Fill in with *a*, *an* or *some*.



1 ... *an* ... apple



2 bananas



3 bird



4 cheese



5 diary



6 owl



7 egg



8 lemons



9 camel

2 Fill in: *a*, *an*, *the* or *some*.

1 A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I'm looking for ... *a* ... book about whales.

2 A: When do you usually go to cinema?

B: At weekend.

3 A: Do you have any plans for tonight, Mandy?

B: Yes, I'm going out with friends.

4 A: Did you have fun at zoo?

B: Yes! We saw penguins and elephant.

5 A: What do you want to be when you grow up?

B: astronaut!

6 A: Where are boys, Bob?

B: They are playing in garden.

7 A: Did you buy anything at shops, Betty?

B: Yes, Mum. I bought silk scarf.

8 A: What's this?

B: It's old radio.

The is also used before:

- **nouns which are unique.**
Haven't you been to **the Acropolis** yet?
- **names of cinemas** (the Odeon), **hotels** (the Hilton), **theatres** (the Rex), **museums** (the Prado), **newspapers** (the Times), **ships** (the Queen Mary).
- **names of rivers** (the Thames), **seas** (the Black Sea), **groups of islands / states** (the Bahamas, the USA), **mountain ranges** (the Alps), **deserts** (the Gobi Desert), **oceans** (the Pacific) **and names with ... of** (The Tower of London).
- **musical instruments.**
Can you play **the guitar**?
- **names of people / families / nationality words.**
the Smiths, the English, the Italians, etc.
- **titles without proper names.**
the Queen, the President
- **the superlative degree of adjectives / adverbs (the best).**
He's **the most intelligent** student of all.

The is omitted before:

- **proper nouns.** Paula comes from **Canada**.
- **names of sports, activities, colours, substances and meals.**
He plays **tennis** well. She likes **blue**.
Soda isn't expensive. **Lunch** is ready.
- **names of countries** (Italy), **cities** (London), **streets** (Bond Street), **parks** (Hyde Park), **mountains** (Everest), **islands** (Cyprus), **lakes** (Lake Michigan), **continents** (Europe).
- **the possessive case or possessive adjectives.** This isn't **your** coat, it's **Kate's**.
- **the words 'home' and 'Father / Mother' when we talk about our own home / parents.**
Father isn't at home.
- **titles with proper names.**
Queen Elizabeth, President Kennedy
- **bed, school, church, hospital, prison, when they are used for the reason they exist.** John was taken to **hospital**. **BUT:** His mother went to **the hospital** to see him.

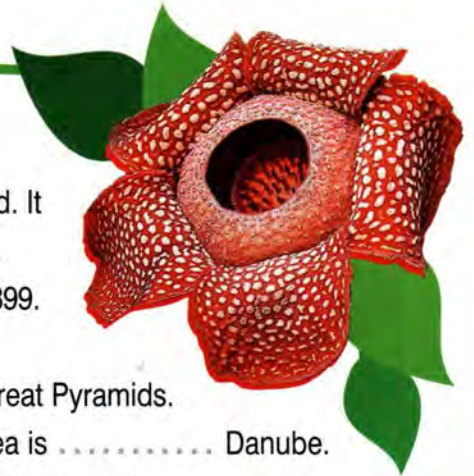
3 Fill in the where necessary. Then circle the correct answer.**QUIZ TIME**

- Is Lisbon **the** capital of Portugal?
A Yes B No
- Is Malta in Caspian Sea?
A Yes B No
- Is Lake Baikal in Russian Federation world's deepest lake?
A Yes B No
- Where is Sahara Desert?
A In Asia B In Africa
- What is biggest island in Greece?
A Corfu B Crete
- What is capital of Italy?
A Rome B Milan
- Is Arctic Ocean bigger than Indian Ocean?
A Yes B No
- Is Everest highest mountain in world?
A Yes B No
- Where are Sardinia and Corsica?
A In the Black Sea
B In the Mediterranean Sea
- Where is Mississippi River?
A In the USA B In the UK

4 Fill in *the* where necessary.

Did you know?

- 1 Rafflesia arnoldii is ..*the*.. largest flower in world. It weighs 7kg and grows only in Sumatra, Indonesia.
- 2 Johann Vaaler invented paperclip in 1899.
- 3 Badminton became an Olympic sport in 1992.
- 4 It took Egyptians 20 years to build Great Pyramids.
- 5 most important river entering Black Sea is Danube.
- 6 bass is largest of string instruments.



5 Fill in *a* or *the* where necessary.

- John: Do you want to come to 1) ..*the*.. theatre with me tonight?
 Ann: Sorry, I can't. I'm going to 2) restaurant with my cousin from 3) America.
 John: What part of 4) USA does he come from?
 Ann: He lives in 5) Colorado, near 6) Rocky Mountains. He's quite 7) famous musician. He plays 8) guitar in 9) rock band. In fact he's giving a concert at 10) Odeon in 11) Regent Street tomorrow evening.

6 Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Can you tell me the way to ..<i>the</i>.. nearest bank, please?
 B: Sure. Turn left here and you'll find it in Green Street.</p> <p>2 A: Is this Ahmed's motorbike?
 B: No, blue motorbike over there is his.</p> <p>3 A: Where are Wilsons going on holiday?
 B: They're going to Bahamas.</p> <p>4 A: What do you know about Bermuda Islands?
 B: They're in North Atlantic Ocean.</p> | <p>5 A: What shall we do tonight?
 B: Let's go to Odeon. There's a comedy on with Jim Carrey.</p> <p>6 A: I'm going to make pie for tonight.
 B: Great!</p> <p>7 A: I saw amazing film last night.
 B: Really? What was it about?</p> <p>8 A: Brad is going to London on business trip.
 B: Is he going to stay at Mandeville Hotel again?</p> <p>9 A: Would you like some ice cream?
 B: No, thanks. I'd prefer sandwich.</p> |
|--|--|

7 Lisa recently went on holiday to Spain. While she was there, she visited three different places, tried the local food and bought some souvenirs. Look at the pictures and the words given and say what Lisa did using a, an, some or the, where necessary.



1

go / Barcelona

..... *Lisa went to Barcelona.*

eat / paella

.....



2



3

buy / Spanish fan for herself

.....

visit / Prado Museum

.....



4



5

take photos of / Lake Sanabria

.....

buy / flamenco dolls for her friends

.....



6

8 Complete the questions with a, an or the, where necessary, using the words in the list. Ask your partner to answer the questions.

- Mont Blanc
- breakfast
- UK
- African safari
- violin
- restaurant
- aeroplane
- basketball

- 1 A: Can you play .. *the violin* .. ?
 B: *No, I can't but I can play the piano.*
- 2 What do you usually have for ..?
- 3 Have you ever been to ..?
- 4 Would you like to climb ..?
- 5 Do you like ..?
- 6 Would you ever go on ..?
- 7 Are you going to eat at .. tonight?
- 8 Have you ever flown in ..?

Progress Check 9 (Units 17-18)

- 1 Fill in: *next to, beside, between, behind, against, across, in, over (x2), along, on or under.*



Tai and his father are fishing

- 1) *beside* the river. Tai's dog is lying
 - 2) him. His sister Lin is leaning
 - 3) a tree. There is a boat
 - 4) the bridge and a man
 - 5) the boat. He is fishing, too.
- There is a man riding his motorbike
- 6) the road. A man is driving his car
 - 7) the bridge. There is a man
 - 8) the motorbike. He is walking
 - 9) the road. There are some birds flying
 - 10) the river and there is a girl lying
 - 11) the grass
 - 12) two trees.

- 2 Fill in: *at, on, under (x2), in, behind, out of, opposite, in front of.*



- 1 The cat is *under* the table.



- 2 They are sitting each other.



- 3 Pedro is walking Juan.



- 4 Rosa is home. She is watching TV. She is sitting the armchair. The TV is her.



- 5 The woman is sitting the sunshade. The man is sitting the deckchair. The boys are coming the sea.

3 Fill in *at*, *in* or *on*.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ... <i>in</i> ... the afternoon | 4 noon | 7 the weekend |
| 2 August | 5 2005 | 8 spring |
| 3 Wednesday | 6 September 12th | |

4 Fill in *the* where necessary.



- 1) Cyprus is 2) third largest island in
 3) Mediterranean Sea. It is located west of
 4) Lebanon, south of 5) Turkey and
 north of 6) Egypt. 7) people who live
 there speak both 8) Greek and 9)
 Turkish. Cyprus is one of 10) most popular tourist
 destinations. Millions of tourists visit Cyprus every year.

5 Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.


- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: Do you know where ... <i>the</i> ...
Mississippi River is?
B: Yes, It is in North America. | 5 A: Which is faster, tiger or
..... giraffe?
B: I think tigers are faster than
..... giraffes but cheetahs are
..... fastest of all. |
| 2 A: Have you ever been to New
York?
B: No, but I've been to
Washington, D.C. and I met
President when I was there. | 6 A: Did you know my cousin is
actor?
B: Really? I had no idea. |
| 3 A: Would you like to go to
cinema tonight?
B: I'd love to. There's great film
on at Plaza. | 7 A: Is Mum busy at the moment?
B: Yes, she is. She's making
dinner. |
| 4 A: We're planning to go to Spain this
summer.
B: I'm sure you'll enjoy yourselves.
..... Spanish are wonderful people. | 8 A: Who is going to open the new hospital?
B: I think Queen is going to do
it. |

Progress Check 9

6 Underline the correct form.

- 1 Browns / The Browns live in a beautiful house.
- 2 China is in Asia / the Asia.
- 3 Jimmy usually watches TV in evenings / the evenings.
- 4 Do you know how to play guitar / the guitar?
- 5 This is my best friend, Pamela / the Pamela.
- 6 Sahara / The Sahara Desert is in Africa / the Africa.
- 7 We have dinner / the dinner at 7 o'clock.
- 8 Coliseum / The Coliseum is in Rome / the Rome.
- 9 Let's play volleyball / the volleyball.
- 10 The Earth / Earth goes around Sun / the Sun.
- 11 We're going to Canary Islands / the Canary Islands for our summer holidays.
- 12 Austria is in Europe / the Europe.



- 7  You will hear a man asking for information about buying a bus ticket. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the conversation twice.

notes notes notes notes



BUS LINES

To: *Amsterdam*

Date of journey:

1

Bus leaves at:

2

Return ticket costs:

3 €

Bus Ticket Office
opening hours:

4 to 11:00 pm

Address:

5 108 Road

Revision 1 (Units 1-2)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Akim,

I 1) **(write)** to tell you about the great time I 2) **(have)** with my grandpa in the countryside.

Every day, we 3) **(wake up)** early and we 4) **(start)** our day with a big healthy breakfast. Then we 5) **(go)** for a long walk by the lake. I really 6) **(enjoy)** it because there 7) **(be)** so many birds and animals here that you 8) **(not/see)** in the city.

Tomorrow, my grandpa and I 9) **(go)** fishing. He 10) **(have)** a small boat. I hope it doesn't rain.

See you when I get back,

Tom

(Points: —)
(10x2 20)

2 Use the verbs to complete the sentences. Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

see
not believe

belong
cost

taste
appear

have
think

1 This jacket a lot.
It's very expensive.

2 She lunch now.

3 The food delicious.

4 I of going to the
cinema tonight.

5 I George after
work today.

6 This isn't Nick's laptop. It
to John.

7 I what he's saying.

8 The band at the
youth centre tonight.

(Points: —)
(8x2 16)

3 Underline the correct item.

1 Beth **goes** / **is going** shopping every Saturday morning.

2 Mr Taylor **teaches** / **is teaching** Maths at Blair High School.

3 What **do you do** / **are you doing** tonight?

4 **Do Bob and Ann play** / **Are Bob and Ann playing** in the garden right now?

5 **Does water freeze** / **Is water freezing** at 0°C?

6 We **look** / **are looking** for some new furniture for our living room.

7 The Parkers **live** / **are living** in Manchester.

8 They **fly** / **are flying** to Rome tomorrow evening.

(Points: —)
(8x1 8)

Revision 1

4 Put the adverbs of frequency in brackets in the correct position in the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 I see my aunt and uncle because they live far away. (rarely)</p> <p>2 Oliver is at school on time. (never)</p> <p>3 Fiona watches TV in the evening. (always)</p> | <p>4 Sue spends her Saturdays with her friends. (usually)</p> <p>5 Do you travel abroad? (often)</p> <p>6 Jane plays in the park. (sometimes)</p> |
|---|--|

(Points: —)
6x1 6

5 Fill in: *has – have been in / to, has – have gone to.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Belinda isn't here at the moment. She
.....
the bank to take out some money.</p> <p>2 Nigel and Layla
..... Mexico. They came back last week.</p> <p>3 He
..... the garage for hours! What is he doing?</p> | <p>4 The Browns
Vienna on holiday. I'm sure they're having a good time.</p> <p>5 Mrs Bowes Munich
on business. She's coming back tomorrow.</p> <p>6 Aya's sister
..... hospital since Wednesday.</p> |
|--|--|

(Points: —)
6x1 6

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

Ann: I don't know where to go on holiday this year. Have you got any ideas?

Betty: 1) (**you/ever/go**) to Spain? I
2) (**go**) to Barcelona last year
and I really 3) (**enjoy**) myself.

Ann: Well, I 4) (**spend**) two years in
Spain while I 5) (**be**) at
University. I 6) (**never/visit**) South America, though.

Betty: A friend of mine 7) (**work**) in Brazil before. I think you
8) (**already/meet**) her. Do you remember Kate from my party?

Ann: Oh, yes. I 9) (**speak**) to her. She's really nice. Maybe I can talk
to her about it.



(Points: —)
9x1 9

7 Use the present simple, the present continuous or the present perfect to complete the email.

Hello, Annie!

How are you? I'm so sorry I 1) (not/write) for so long but I
 2) (have) a lot of exams lately. I 3) (sit) for three final
 exams so far this week and next week I 4) (take) a Maths and History test!
 Mr Jones, our Maths teacher 5) (always/give) us lots of homework – it
 6) (be) very annoying but I know he only 7) (want)
 to help us! Anyway, how about you? When 8) (you/sit) your final exams?
 9) (you/study) hard these days, too?

Well, I have to go now because Mum 10) (just/call) me for dinner.
 Please keep in touch!

Love,
 Laura

(Points: —)
 10x2 20

8 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Helen a fax at the moment.
 A is sending B sends C has sent</p> <p>2 They haven't seen each other they left camp.
 A before B for C since</p> <p>3 My mother in a hospital. She's a nurse.
 A works B is working
 C has worked</p> <p>4 Have you called a taxi ?
 A rarely B yet C just</p> <p>5 He in Italy before.
 A lives B is living C has lived</p> <p>6 He his leg, so he can't play football.
 A has broken B breaks C is breaking</p> <p>7 Paul Paris for two years now.
 A has been to B has gone to
 C has been in</p> <p>8 Costas a bath at the moment.
 A is having B has C has had</p> | <p>9 I haven't been to Portsmouth three years.
 A since B for C just</p> <p>10 They left the house an hour
 A last B before C ago</p> <p>11 I've tidied my bedroom.
 A already B lately C yet</p> <p>12 He's late for school. He can't wake up in the morning.
 A never B always C rarely</p> <p>13 Yesterday, we dinner at an excellent Chinese restaurant.
 A have had B are having C had</p> <p>14 Janet very pretty today.
 A is looking B looks C look</p> <p>15 Carla two brothers and a sister.
 A has B is having C have</p> |
|---|---|

(Points: —)
 15x1 15

(Total: —)
 100

Revision 2 (Units 1-4)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

- A: How long 1) (you/work) for this company?
B: I 2) (start) working here six years ago.
- A: Is this a new bicycle?
B: Yes, my parents 3) (give) it to me last week.
- A: When 4) (you/meet) Alison?
B: We 5) (know) each other since we
6) (be) ten years old.
- A: Can you help me with the washing-up, please?
B: I'm sorry, I can't. I 7) (not/finish) my homework yet.

(Points: —)
7x3 21

2 Fill in: *have - has gone to, have - has been to / in.*

- A: Can I talk to Mr Harris, please?
B: I'm sorry but Mr Harris 1)
..... Paris.
- A: Have you visited the National Museum?
B: No, not yet. I 2)
only Athens for two days.
- A: Are Sue and Ann at home?
B: No, they aren't. They 3)
..... the supermarket.
- A: 4) you ever
..... New York?
B: Yes and I had a great time.

(Points: —)
4x1 4

3 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Markus and Emma are listening to music **every day** / **at the moment**.
- 2 He **bought** / **has bought** a new computer last week.
- 3 I've lived here **since** / **for** 1987.
- 4 She usually **is visiting** / **visits** her grandparents on Sundays.
- 5 This time tomorrow, I **fly** / **will be flying** to Moscow.
- 6 Dad hasn't come home from work **already** / **yet**.
- 7 Don't go into the kitchen. I **am cleaning** / **have just cleaned** the floor.
- 8 Look! The Sun **is rising** / **rises**.
- 9 Lan **hasn't called** / **didn't call** us yet.
- 10 **Will you be going** / **Do you go** to the chemist's this afternoon? I need some vitamins.
- 11 This jacket **costs** / **is costing** a lot of money. I can't afford it.
- 12 Have you **ever** / **never** tried paella?

(Points: —)
12x1 12

4 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 plays / piano / she / the / beautifully
- 2 small / she / a(n) / antique / wooden / table / has
- 3 gave / me / he / beautiful / ring / a / gold
- 4 never / arrives / he / before / at work / 10 o'clock
- 5 goes / she / every / morning / jogging
- 6 by bus / to school / comes / usually / he

(Points: —)
6x2 12

5 Fill in: *than, of or in* and the correct *comparative or superlative* form.



Martin Hamble is a member of one of the
 1) (**famous**) basketball teams
 the USA. He is 2) (**tall**)
 and 3) (**young**) player
 the team. Martin is a very good player but his friend, Jim, is
 4) (**good**) he is.
 Matthew Bodine is 5) (**old**) Jim
 and Martin and he's also 6) (**fast**)
 both of them. He is 7) (**exciting**) player to watch and also
 8) (**popular**) member the team.

(Points: —)
8x2 16

6 Complete the exchanges with *too or enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A: Would you like to go for a walk?
 B: No, I'm (tired).</p> <p>2 A: Can he do the puzzle?
 B: Yes, he is
 (clever).</p> <p>3 A: It's (hot) in here.
 B: Why don't you open the window?</p> | <p>4 A: Does your daughter stay at home alone?
 B: No, she's (young).</p> <p>5 A: Did they fly their kites on Saturday?
 B: Yes, it was (windy).</p> <p>6 A: Did you have fun at the party?
 B: No, it was
 (boring).</p> |
|---|--|

(Points: —)
6x2 12

Revision 2

7 Fill in: *will/won't, shall or be going to*.

- we go to the theatre this evening?
- She probably pass her exams.
- Now that he has the money, he buy a car.
- Be careful! Otherwise you hurt yourself.
- Look! Tim win! He's much faster than the other runners.
- I'm afraid I be able to come to your party.
- we go to Spain for our holiday this year?
- She travel around the world. She's leaving on Friday.
- I've just enrolled for the language course. I start it in September.

(Points: —
9x1 9)

8 Choose the correct item.

- He's person I've ever met.
A the friendlier B friendly
C the friendliest
- The Moon around the Earth.
A is moving B moves C has moved
- They haven't seen each other they left school.
A after B for C since
- I think Holland win the World Cup.
A is going to B will C shall
- My brother to the gym. He'll be back in two hours.
A goes B is going
C has gone
- I haven't been to Portsmouth three years.
A since B for C after
- You put too sugar in my tea. I can't drink it now.
A much B many C enough
- Mike is funnier than I am.
A very B less C much
- He a new car last week.
A bought B buys C is buying
- This is time I've spent away from home.
A longer B long
C the longest
- This time tomorrow, Kofi for the airport.
A leaves B has left
C will be leaving
- My bag is than hers.
A the heavier B heavier C heaviest
- I'm tired. I to bed early.
A go B 'll go C went
- She goes to the opera. She doesn't like it.
A never B always C usually

(Points: —
14x1 14)

(Total: —
100)

Revision 3 (Units 1-6)

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Bobby,

I 1) **(have)** great news! We 2) **(plan)** to visit your country! We 3) **(not/buy)** our plane tickets yet but we 4) **(think)** of coming at the end of the month. I'm so excited! We 5) **(want)** to visit all those places we've talked about.

Well, that's all for now. Talk to you soon!

Best wishes,

Mike

(Points: —)
5x2 10

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*, *was/were going to*, the *present simple* or *will*.

Lea: What are your plans for the weekend?

Robert: We've just changed them. We 1) **(go)** camping but the weather forecast warned that it 2) **(rain)**, so we 3) **(stay)** indoors and watch some DVDs.

Terry: Do you have a few minutes, sir? I need to talk to you.

Mr Gear: I don't have time right now, Terry. I 4) **(be)** late for a meeting. I 5) **(see)** you when I 6) **(come)** back.

Terry: OK, sir. Thank you.

Paula: Are you busy this evening?

Wendy: Yes, I 7) **(watch)** a film with my friend, Sarah. Why do you ask?

Paula: I 8) **(ask)** you to have dinner.

Wendy: Oh. Well, I don't have anything planned for tomorrow.

Paula: OK! I 9) **(see)** you at 7 at Pierre's.

(Points: —)
9x2 18

3 Underline the correct item.

1 Mitsuko is the best student **of** / **in** our class.

2 Their house is bigger **from** / **than** ours.

3 It's **much** / **more** hotter today than yesterday.

4 Ann is the shortest **in** / **of** Mary's friends.

5 The diamond ring is the **more** / **most** expensive of all.

6 Ivan is as tall **so** / **as** James.

7 The older she gets, the **more** / **most** beautiful she becomes.

8 The armchair is **much** / **more** comfortable than the chair.

9 This is **a** / **the** best film I've ever seen.

10 The Russian Federation is the largest country **of** / **in** the world.

(Points: —)
10x1 10

Revision 3

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 Don't walk in there! I (just/clean) the floor.
- 2 Jane's hungry. She (not/eat) since breakfast.
- 3 He is tired. He (study) for four hours.
- 4 I don't want to see that film again. I (already/see) it twice.
- 5 Sandy (teach) English for ten years.
- 6 Bruno (not/do) the washing-up yet.
- 7 He (work) all morning.
- 8 They (play) in the garden for two hours.

(Points: —)
8x2 16

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- My friend, Jill and I 1) (walk) home from school last week when we
2) (see) a little boy who 3) (cry). He
4) (be) lost and he 5) (look) for someone to
help him. Jill and I 6) (walk) him back to our school and the headmaster
7) (call) his parents to pick him up. His mother and father
8) (be) very happy and 9) (thank) us for our
help.

(Points: —)
9x2 18

6 Fill in: *used to* or *didn't use to*.



When I was very little, I 1) spend a lot of time in my bedroom. I 2) play with my toys and watch cartoons. In the afternoons, I 3) go to the park with my mum. In the evenings, I 4) stay up late but now I do.

(Points: —)
4x2 8

7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 His clothes are dirty. He **has been painting** / **was painting** the house.
- 2 The Millers **watched** / **were watching** TV when the lights went out.
- 3 This time next week, I **tour** / **will be touring** Rome with my family.
- 4 I **was going to call** / **called** you but I couldn't find your phone number.
- 5 Hilda **has been reading** / **has read** four books this month.
- 6 Dad **used to** / **didn't use to** work on Saturdays but he doesn't any more.

(Points: —)
6x1 6

8 Choose the correct item.

- 1 John down the road when he fell.
A walked B was walking
C has walked
- 2 Jane is the person I know.
A cleverest B cleverer
C more clever
- 3 She doesn't mind walking to work. She to it.
A isn't used B is used C used
- 4 There are too books in this bag. It's very heavy.
A much B many C enough
- 5 Janet the hairdresser's; she'll be back at 3 o'clock.
A has gone to B has been to
C has been in
- 6 It's the coat she has ever seen.
A most expensive B more expensive
C expensive
- 7 The weather is today than it was yesterday.
A good B better C best
- 8 Don't worry. You will soon to wearing glasses.
A are used B get used C used
- 9 breakfast every morning?
A Do you have B Are you having
C Did you have
- 10 John rugby when he hurt his arm.
A play B played
C was playing
- 11 I'll tell Luigi about the meeting. I him at work anyway.
A have seen B will be seeing
C see
- 12 Tom sings
- 13 Frank is tired because he all day.
A studied B has studied
C has been studying
- 14 Cathy move to LA but she decided to stay in Boston.
A will B is going to
C was going to

(Points: —)
14x1 14

(Total: —)
100

Revision 4 (Units 1-8)

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 She got up / suddenly / the room / and left

.....

2 They've bought a / two-storey / lovely / in London / old-fashioned / house

.....

3 He walked / in the rain / up the hill / slowly

.....

4 Every Monday / to the gym / by car / they go

.....

5 He's built a / wooden / beautiful / bookcase

.....

(Points: $\frac{\quad}{5 \times 2}$ 10)

2 Choose the correct item.

1 "Have you ever Helsinki?" "Yes, once, in 1999."

- A gone to B been to
C been in

2 I to driving on the left now but it was hard at the beginning.

- A 'm used B 'm not used
C used

3 While she was chopping onions, she accidentally her finger.

- A cut B has cut
C was cutting

4 your invitation to the wedding yet?

- A Don't you get B Haven't you got
C Didn't you get

5 He live in London but now he lives in a small town.

- A uses B used to
C was used to

6 She in this house for 25 years.

- A has been living B lives C is living

7 Bruno and Carla are playing with two children.

- A another B the other C other

8 They have a barbecue but it started to rain.

- A will B were going to
C are going to

9 The black dress Kim perfectly.

- A fits B fitting C is fitting

10 you seen Nathan lately?

- A Have B Did C Do

11 They house next week.

- A move B are moving C moved

12 Ralph is on time for work. He's never late.

- A often B sometimes C always

13 Maria is than her sister.

- A short B shorter C shortest

14 The soup is hot to eat.

- A much B enough C too

(Points: $\frac{\quad}{14 \times 1}$ 14)

3 Fill in the appropriate reflexive or emphatic pronouns.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Help to some more cake, please.</p> <p>2 The children enjoyed at the party.</p> | <p>3 Nobody helped her with this exercise. She did it</p> <p>4 Jack burnt while trying to make an omelette.</p> |
|--|---|
- (Points:
4x2 8)

4 Fill in the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives.

My aunt and uncle live in Paris. 1) house is very big. They do most of the work
 2) My aunt enjoys gardening and 3) friends say it is the prettiest garden in the world! At the moment, my uncle is painting the house 4), and 5) friend, Mr Brown, is helping 6)

(Points:
6x2 12)

5 Fill in: any, anything, no, nothing, some, somebody, somewhere or anywhere.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Would you like chocolate?</p> <p>2 I'm afraid there isn't juice left. Can you buy some?</p> <p>3 Mei and I went shopping but we didn't buy</p> <p>4 There is waiting for you outside.</p> | <p>5 Let's go! There's time to waste.</p> <p>6 Are you going nice for your holidays?</p> <p>7 I'm thirsty; I've had to drink all day.</p> <p>8 I left my glasses in the house.</p> |
|--|--|
- (Points:
8x1 8)

6 Fill in the gaps with both, all, neither or none.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: Was the test difficult?
B: Not really. I'm sure we passed.</p> <p>2 A: How are Lin and Kim doing at school?
B: Great. of them are very good students.</p> <p>3 A: Are Tina and Kate at home?
B: Yes. They are doing their homework.</p> <p>4 A: Why didn't you and Maggie come to the cinema last night?
B: of us felt like going out.</p> | <p>5 A: Why didn't you buy any of those trousers?
B: Because of them fit me.</p> <p>6 A: What do your parents do?
B: They are teachers.</p> <p>7 A: Mum, where did you put my books?
B: They're on the table over there.</p> <p>8 A: I'm looking for Camila and Sarah but of them is here.
B: Yes. They've gone shopping.</p> |
|---|---|
- (Points:
8x2 16)

Revision 4

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*, the *past continuous* or the *past perfect*.

- 1 What (you/do) at 8 o'clock last night?
- 2 They (move) into their new flat two weeks ago.
- 3 We (finish) tidying the flat by the time our guests arrived.
- 4 Tim (turn) 14 last Sunday.
- 5 The children were doing their homework while their mother (prepare) dinner.
- 6 He couldn't pay the bill because he (leave) his wallet at home.
- 7 When Dad (come) home, we had dinner.

(Points: —)
7x2 14

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.



- 1 After Mike (pack) his suitcase, he called for a taxi.



- 2 Oh no! I (lose) my wallet!



- 3 The children are exhausted. They (play) all morning.



- 4 Helen (cook) dinner before Tony came back from work.



- 5 Mitsuko's eyes hurt. She (read) for hours.



- 6 He was happy because he (win) the race.

(Points: —)
6x3 18

(Total: —)
100

Revision 5 (Units 1-10)

1 Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 always / writes / neatly / she
- 2 owns / she / lovely / a / house / old
- 3 I / TV / every evening / watch
- 4 by bus / to school / goes / usually / she

(Points: —)
4x2 8

2 Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

- 1 Are there any (many) questions?
- 2 My brother is (old) me.
- 3 Is this dress (expensive) that one?
- 4 Tina is (tall) girl in her class.
- 5 That rock concert was (good) I've ever been to.
- 6 Trains are (fast) cars.
- 7 What is (high) mountain in Europe?
- 8 The Coliseum is one of (famous) monuments the world.

(Points: —)
8x1 8

3 Answer the questions using too or enough.



- 1 "Can he have a shower?"
"No,
....." (cold)



- 2 "Can he jump?"
"No,
....." (frightened)



- 3 "Can he go to school?"
"No,
....." (well)



- 4 "Can he make people laugh?"
"Yes,
....." (funny)



- 5 "Can he lift it?"
"No,
....." (strong)



- 6 "Can Bob win?"
"No,
....." (slow)

(Points: —)
6x2 12

Revision 5

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Brenda,

How are you? I 1) (write) to tell you my exciting news! You
2) (know) how much I 3) (always/want) to be an
actor. Well, my dream 4) (finally/come) true! Last week, I
5) (try out) for a small part in a film. And guess what! I
6) (get) the part.

To tell you the truth, I 7) (be) a little nervous about the whole thing but
I do have a great acting coach. Filming 8) (start) in the next few weeks.

Wish me luck,

Ted

(Points: —
8x2 16)

5 Fill in: both (of), neither (of), none (of) or all (of).

Deborah and Carla are friends. They 1) like skiing and mountain-
climbing but 2) them likes water sports, so they often go on winter holidays
together. Last winter, they went to Switzerland with 3) their friends who like
skiing and they 4) had a wonderful time. Unfortunately, 5)
their friends could stay for more than a week but 6) Deborah and Carla are
planning to go again this year. 7) them would miss it for the world!

(Points: —
7x1 7)

6 Circle the correct item.



1 You **should** / **can** put your
litter in the bin.



2 You **can't** / **don't have to**
eat your lunch now. You
can eat it later.



3 He **must** / **can't** be rich.



4 **Will** / **Shall** I help
you with your suitcase?



5 **May** / **Must** I use
your phone, please?



6 You **must** / **can** obey the
school rules.

(Points: —
6x2 12)

7 Complete the dialogue.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>A: Hi, Sam.</p> <p>S: Hello, Ali. That's my new bike over there.</p> <p>A: 1)</p> <p>S: My bike's the red one.</p> <p>A: 2)</p> <p>S: I got it last week.</p> <p>A: 3)</p> | | <p>S: Yes, it goes very fast.</p> <p>A: 4)</p> <p>S: It's a gift from my parents.</p> <p>A: 5)</p> <p>S: Yes, I ride it to school every day.</p> <p>A: 6)</p> <p>S: Yes, of course you can ride it.</p> |
|---|--|---|

(Points: —
6x2 12)

8 Add question tags and short answers.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 I've met you before, | ? | Yes, |
| 2 I'm in the same class as you, | ? | Yes, |
| 3 Her father's my Chemistry teacher, | ? | Yes, |
| 4 He works hard, | ? | No, |
| 5 You know about the bank robbery, | ? | No, |
| 6 You've read the newspaper, | ? | No, |
| 7 He lives next door, | ? | Yes, |
| 8 She didn't pass her grammar test last week, | ? | No, |

(Points: —
8x2 16)

9 Choose the correct item.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1 Can I use mobile phone, please?
A you B your C yours</p> <p>2 Penny use to live in Ireland?
A Is B Does C Did</p> <p>3 May I have cup of tea, please?
A other B another C the other</p> <p>4 Pablo speaks English very
A well B better C best</p> <p>5 Does know where Pierre is?
A anyone B no one C someone</p> | | <p>6 I'm hungry. I a sandwich.
A 'm having B have C 'll have</p> <p>7 Elena made the cake
A herself B himself C myself</p> <p>8 We're going to the cinema. Do you want to join ?
A we B us C our</p> <p>9 "I'm going to the bus station."
"..... am I. I'll give you a lift."
A Neither B Nor C So</p> |
|---|--|---|

(Points: —
9x1 9)

(Total: —
100)

Revision 6 (Units 1-12)

1 Answer the questions using *too* or *enough*.



- 1 "Can he eat his lunch?"
 "No,

" (hungry)



- 2 "Can you buy this necklace?"
 "No,
" (expensive)



- 3 Can Tim win the race?
 Yes,

" (fast)

(Points: —)
 3x2 6

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- Last week, Pedro 1) (start) a new job in a computer company. He
 2) (work) there for five days now and he really enjoys the work. He
 3) (find) the first day difficult as he 4) (not/do) this
 type of job before. At the moment, he 5) (look for) a house near his office.
 He 6) (hope) he 7) (find) one soon.

(Points: —)
 7x2 14

3 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Have you seen glasses? I can't find them anywhere.
 A your B my C mine</p> <p>2 The bicycles are in the garden.
 A girls B girl C girls'</p> <p>3 Silvio is a very clever boy, ?
 A isn't he B doesn't he C didn't he</p> <p>4, we heard a loud noise.
 A Sudden B Suddenly
 C More suddenly</p> <p>5 This time next week, I on a sandy beach.
 A am sunbathing B sunbathe
 C will be sunbathing</p> <p>6 Ian has lived in Rome 2005.
 A when B for C since</p> | <p>7 This cake delicious!
 A taste B tastes C is tasting</p> <p>8 Cathy to school when it started to rain.
 A is walking B was walking
 C walked</p> <p>9 That isn't football. It's Tim's.
 A my B mine C me</p> <p>10 Did you to play in the park when you were little?
 A used B use C uses</p> <p>11 When I got home, there wasn't there.
 A someone B no one C anyone</p> <p>12 Sue with her aunt this week.
 A is staying B stays C stayed</p> |
|--|--|

(Points: —)
 12x1 12

4 Circle the correct item.



1 You **can** / **should** buy a new car.



2 **Shall** / **Will** we go to the cinema?



3 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** talk during an exam.



4 You **can't** / **needn't** take an umbrella with you. The weather's fine!



5 She **can't** / **must** be his grandmother; she looks very young.



6 **Shall** / **May** I sit here, please?

(Points: —
6x3 18)

5 Complete the dialogue.

J: Hello Mike. 1)

M: I'm going shopping.

J: 2)

M: I'm going with my friend, Melek.

J: 3)

M: We're going to buy some CDs.

J: 4)

M: Yes, I like pop music very much.

J: 5)

M: Yes, I do have Britney Spears' latest CD.

J: 6)

M: I bought it two weeks ago, when it was number 1 in the charts.

(Points: —
6x3 18)

Revision 6

6 Fill in the question tags in the dialogue.

Eric: Let's go for lunch, 1) ?
 Lucy: Sounds great. Where would you like to go?
 Eric: You like Mediterranean food, 2) ?
 Lucy: Yeah, I love it.
 Eric: Then why don't we go to the Italian restaurant nearby?
 Lucy: Good idea. It's right around the corner, 3) ?
 Eric: Yes. Hey, you've got Jane's number, 4) ?
 Lucy: Of course, why?
 Eric: Let's invite her.
 Lucy: OK. I'll call her right now.



(Points: —)
 (4x2 8)

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

Georgia wants 1) (**become**) a teacher. She is a very good student who likes to spend time 2) (**read**) interesting books. During summer, she prefers 3) (**work**) at a camp. She enjoys 4) (**plan**) fun activities for the children. She is looking forward to 5) (**get**) her diploma next year. She can't wait 6) (**start**) teaching.



(Points: —)
 (6x2 12)

8 Turn from active into passive.

1) A farmer dug up a very old statue last week. 2) Somebody had buried it hundreds of years ago.
 3) The farmer took the statue to a museum. 4) Experts are repairing it. 5) The museum will put the statue on display. 6) The museum has given the farmer a reward.

.....

(Points: —)
 (6x2 12)

(Total: —)
 (100)

Revision 7 (Units 1-14)

1 Fill in the gaps using the appropriate tense.

Sally 1) (live) in California. She 2) (live) there for five years. She 3) (move) there when she was seven years old. It was hard for her to leave her old school but since then she 4) (make) plenty of new friends. One morning, while she 5) (wait) for the school bell to ring, she 6) (see) a new student. The girl 7) (stand) in a corner and she 8) (listen) to some music on her MP3 player. Sally 9) (walk over) to say hello and the two girls started talking. Since then they 10) (become) great friends.

(Points: —)
10x2 20

2 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Your garden is larger than
 A us B our C ours</p> <p>2 He's tired. He since 9 o'clock.
 A studies B has been studying
 C has studied</p> <p>3 I want to go hot on holiday. I think I'll travel to Spain.
 A nowhere B anywhere
 C somewhere</p> <p>4 She's at the bus station. She travel by bus.
 A is going to B will C shall</p> <p>5 I often drive my car.
 A fathers B father's C fathers'</p> | <p>6 It's cold to go out.
 A too B enough C more</p> <p>7 When my older sister passed her driving test, she was pleased with
 A her B herself C hers</p> <p>8 I wish the neighbour's dog would stop!
 A barking B to bark C bark</p> <p>9 What Pam doing yesterday at 3 o'clock?
 A was B were C are</p> <p>10 May has four children but of them are tall.
 A both B neither C none</p> |
|---|--|

(Points: —)
10x1 10

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or the -ing form.

- 1 I don't like by plane. (**travel**)
- 2 He left without goodbye. (**say**)
- 3 She managed a lot of weight. (**lose**)
- 4 helps you keep fit. (**swim**)
- 5 They asked him the truth. (**tell**)
- 6 Veena went to the library some books. (**borrow**)

(Points: —)
6x2 12

Revision 7

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 If she (hurry), she'll be on time for the meeting.</p> <p>2 If he (not/stay) up late, he wouldn't have felt so tired.</p> <p>3 If you (go) to the market, will you get me some fruit?</p> | <p>4 If you washed the car, it (look) much nicer.</p> <p>5 They (ring) us if they had been in town.</p> <p>6 If we work hard, we (finish) the project on time.</p> |
|--|--|

(Points: —)
6x2 12

5 Use the boy's thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I don't have enough money. I can't take a taxi.

2 The weather is bad. I feel cold and wet.

3 I don't have a mobile. I can't call my parents.



4 I missed the bus. I left the party late.

5 The corner shop may be open. I'll ask to use their phone.

6 It's so dark. I feel scared.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

(Points: —)
6x3 18

6 Complete the people's wishes.

1 I wish I



He didn't see the toy car.
He tripped over it.

2 I wish I



She bought new shoes.
They hurt her feet.

3 I wish I



He wants to be good at
football.

4 I wish I



It is very hot outside. Ted
forgot his sun hat at home.

5 I wish my boss



Silvia's boss always gives her
so much work.

6 I wish I



Charles doesn't want to see the
dentist but he has to.

(Points: —
6x3 18)

7 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.

- 1) Someone broke into the National Museum last night.
- 2) He broke the window.
- 3) He stole some valuable paintings and he destroyed a statue.
- 4) The police have found fingerprints on the walls.
- 5) They say they will catch the thief soon.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Points: —
5x2 10)

(Total: —
100)

Revision 8 (Units 1-16)

1 Choose the correct item.

- I borrow your book?
A Must B Can C Should
- Mother's day is celebrated May.
A in B on C at
- Tom be at work. He isn't at home.
A mustn't B must C can
- Turn on the lights, ?
A will you B can you C are you
- I have two brothers. They are tall.
A all B neither C both
- Would you mind the dog out?
A letting B to let C let
- He comes from Russia, ?
A does he B isn't he C doesn't he
- The hotel built in 1885.
A is B was C will
- This is my new bicycle.
A sisters B sister's C sisters'
- They have been driving four hours.
A for B since C ago
- Why are you always arguing with ?
A other B each other C another
- I'll make a sandwich.
A mine B my C myself
- Would you like my holiday photos?
A seeing B to see C see
- I'll give it to her when she back.
A comes B will come C had come

(Points: —)
14x1 14

2 Underline the correct item.

- Luisa **has to** / **doesn't have to** study hard if she wants to pass her final exams.
- Jimmy **can't** / **couldn't** write when he was three years old.
- Will** / **Shall** I open the window?
- She **can't** / **didn't need to** feed the dog as I had already done it.
- Can** / **Must** I borrow your pen, please?
- You **shall** / **should** revise for your test.
- Sean **was able to** / **could** climb to the top of the mountain.
- You **ought to** / **might** have told him the truth.

(Points: —)
8x1 8

3 Turn from active into passive.

- 1) Somebody sent Jill flowers. 2) Someone left them outside her house. 3) One of her neighbours saw him. 4) He hadn't signed the card.

(Points: —)
4x2 8

4 Use the boy's thoughts to write conditionals.

1 I didn't save my pocket money.
I couldn't buy Bob a present.

2 I lost the invitation.
I missed his party.



3 I don't have his number.
I can't call him.

4 Perhaps I'll see him tomorrow.
I'll give him a birthday card.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

(Points: —)
4x4 16

5 Complete the people's wishes.

1 I wish I



Bob can't go out to play.
He has a temperature.

2 I wish I



David missed the bus
and now he has to walk.

3 I wish I



Sandra can't go to the party.
She has to work late.

4 I wish I



Mei's suitcase is very heavy.
She can't lift it.

5 I wish my son



Nikos can't work because his
son always plays his music too
loud.

6 I wish I



Liz lost her car keys and now
she can't drive her car.

(Points: —)
6x3 18

Revision 9 (Units 1-18)

1 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 I was hungry, I made a sandwich.
A because B so C so that</p> <p>2 That ring is gold. one is silver.
A Another B Other C The other</p> <p>3 This jacket is the in the shop.
A more expensive B most expensive
C expensive</p> <p>4 It rarely in the desert.
A is raining B rain C rains</p> <p>5 It's warmer today than yesterday.
A much B very C more</p> <p>6 They have lived in Brussels 2001.
A for B since C ago</p> | <p>7 Dad dinner right now.
A makes B make C is making</p> <p>8 I was hungry, so I made a sandwich.
A myself B my C me</p> <p>9 She can't read write.
A and B or C but</p> <p>10 She works in a bank, ?
A does she B isn't she
C doesn't she</p> <p>11 "I'm not going to work tomorrow."
"..... am I. I've taken the day off."
A So B Neither C None</p> |
|---|--|

(Points: —)
11x1 11

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Mum, where's Ramon?
B: He (study) in his room right now.</p> <p>2 A: Do you have anything planned for the weekend?
B: Yes, this time tomorrow we (sail) in Lake Tahoe.</p> | <p>3 A: Why have you bought eggs?
B: I (make) a cake.</p> <p>4 A: Are the Millers still at home?
B: Yes, they (leave) for Milan in an hour.</p> <p>5 A: Have you seen Cécile?
B: She (go) to the supermarket.</p> |
|--|---|

(Points: —)
5x2 10

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>• A: I want 1) (buy) Youssef a birthday present.
B: Well, I know Youssef likes 2) (listen) to rock music. You could 3) (buy) him a CD.</p> <p>• A: Can you come out to play?
B: Sorry, I'm busy 4) (clean) my room.</p> | <p>• A: Do you have any plans for the summer?
B: Well, David suggested 5) (go) to Greece for two weeks.</p> <p>• A: What did your dad say?
B: He agreed 6) (let) me go camping this weekend.</p> <p>• A: I can't decide where 7) (have) my birthday party this year.
B: Why not have it at Abigail's restaurant?</p> |
|--|--|

(Points: —)
7x1 7

Revision 9

4 Turn from *active* into *passive*.

- 1) Someone started a fire in the National Park yesterday. 2) Luckily, someone called the fire brigade.
3) The police have arrested a man. 4) The police are still questioning him.

(Points: —)
4x3 12

5 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Unless she passes / doesn't pass her exams, she won't get into university.</p> <p>2 If I were you, I would read / will read the instructions first.</p> <p>3 If Markus had gone to bed early, he wouldn't have been / wouldn't be late for school.</p> | <p>4 If I want / wanted to get fit, I would join a gym.</p> <p>5 If you heat butter, it melts / melted.</p> <p>6 If she had told me the truth, I would have forgiven / would forgive her.</p> |
|---|---|

(Points: —)
6x1 6

6 Write what Brad wishes.

1 I want to go to Italy.

2 I don't earn enough money.

3 I want to be a footballer.



4 I don't have enough time to practise.

5 I shouldn't have joined a band.

6 I get home so late.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> | <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> |
|--|--|

(Points: —)
6x2 12

7 Choose a reporting verb and turn the following into *reported speech*.

offered

promised

explained

warned

1 "I won't tell anyone your secret," Tony said to Mei.

Tony

2 "I was late because I missed the bus," he said to his boss.

Rico

3 "Shall I help you with your homework?" he said to her.

He

4 "Don't touch the cooker," Dad said to me.

Dad

(Points: —
4x3 12)

8 Fill in: *a, an or the* where necessary.

Last summer we went to 1) New York. We stayed at 2) Ritz-Carlton Hotel. From our hotel room window we could see 3) Statue of Liberty. She is truly 4) amazing sight. While we were there, we visited 5) Empire State Building and 6) Museum of Modern Art. We also took 7) walk through 8) Central Park. New York is one of 9) most fascinating cities I've ever been to.

(Points: —
9x1 9)

9 Fill in: *through, next to (x2), in, on or under*.

This is Sam's kitchen. He is standing 1) the cooker because he is cooking something. There are eggs 2) the frying pan. There is a clock 3) the wall. 4) the clock there is a shelf with some cookery books on it. Sam's cat is coming in 5) the window. Max, Sam's dog, is sitting 6) the chair, waiting for his breakfast.



(Points: —
6x2 12)

10 Fill in: *at, in or on*.

1 the weekend

4 night

7 a week

2 November

5 May 5th

8 noon

3 Sunday

6 2004

9 Friday evening

(Points: —
9x1 9)

(Total: —
100)

Word List

A

ability
above
abroad
absence
Academy Award
accidentally
accordingly
accustomed
acrobat
across
act out
Active Voice
activity
add
addition
address
adjective
admit
adverb
advertisement
advice
advise
aerobics
affirmative
afford
African
against
agent
ago
agree
agreement
alarm clock
album
Algebra
alike
alive
allow
along
Alps
already
alright
although
always
amaze
amazing
ambulance
among
angrily
ankle
anniversary
announcement
annoy
annoyance
annoyed
answer the door
antique

any more
anyway
apologise
appear
apply for
appointment
appropriate
architect
area
argument
arrange
arrangement
arrest
Art
article
artist
aspirin
assistant
astronaut
at
at once
at present
at the moment
attach
attend
attention
attract
auxiliary verb
available
avoid
awful
axe

B

background
backstage
badminton
bake
ballet
bamboo
band
bank
bark
bass
be located
be used to
beach
beat
beauty
bee
beg
behave
believe
belong
below
beside
between
bike

bill
blender
blow
blow out
boil
bone
bored
boring
boss
both
bother
bowl
branch
break down
break into
bride
bridge
brilliant
broccoli
broom
brush
bully
bungee jumping
burglar
burglary
bury
bus stop
business
butcher
by

C

cabinet
calculator
calendar
cameraman
campfire
campus
cancel
capital
caramel
carefully
carelessly
carpet
cartoons
cashier
cashier's desk
cause
cave
ceiling
celebrate
celebrity
central heating
charge with
charity
chase
cheetah
Chemistry

cheque
chess
chest
choice
chop
circus ring
city
clause
client
clothing
cloud
clown
coach
coconut
colourful
column
comedian
comedy
comfortable
comics
command
committe
company
comparative
competition
complain
complete
completely
compose
concert
conclude
condition
conditionals
confess to
confirmation
confusing
congratulations
consonant
construction
contact lenses
contest
contrast
control
cool
cost
costume
cotton
countable
countryside
course
court
cousin
cover
crash into
credit card
cricket
criticism
cross

cuisine
curly
cycle

D

daily
damaged
dangerous
deckchair
decorate
decoration
deep
definitely
delicious
deliver
dentist
deny
derivative
desert
design
dessert
destination
diamond
difference
dig up
digital camera
dinosaur
direct
direct speech
director
disappear
discover
dishwasher
dislike
display
do the shopping
do up
documentary
down
driving licence
drop
drummer
dry
duration
during

E

eagle
earn
earring
easily
east
economical
effect
either
electric
elegant
email

emergency
emphasis
emphatic
empty
energy
enrol
enter
entertaining
environment
equivalent
escape
especially
essay
event
ever
everyone
everywhere
evidence
evil
examine
exciting
exercise
exhausted
exhibit
exhibition
expect
experiment
expert
explain
explanation
explore
explorer
expression

F

fabulous
fairy
fall over
falls
famous
fan
fancy
fancy dress
fascinating
favour
fax
feed
feel
ferry
fierce
fingerprints
fire alarm
fireworks
fit
fix
fixed
flamenco
flat



flat tyre
flavour
flight
float
floppy
fly
follow
following
for
foreign
forget
formal
formula
freeze
frequency
frightened
from ... to
fry
frying pan
funfair
furniture
further
further/farther

G

gallery
gardener
gardening
gate
general
gently
Geometry
gerund
get away
ghost
giant panda
give up
go off
government
graduate
grandson
greengrocer
greetings
groom
ground
grow up
guard
guide book
gym

H

habit
habitual
hairdresser
hall
hammer
hamster
handkerchief

handle
hard-working
hardly
hate
haunted
headache
headline
headmaster
healthy
heart
heat
heater
helmet
hiking trip
hip hop
hire
hockey
hoover
hope
hospital
housewarming
how long
how long ago
how many
how much
how often
however
huge
hurry
hut
hypothesis

I

ice-skating
imagine
immediately
improvement
in
in front of
in time
include
incomplete
indoors
infinitive
information
ingredient
inside
install
instead
instruction
instrument
intelligent
intention
international
interrupt
interview
into
intonation

invent
invite
iPod
ironing
irregular
irritation
issue
it's no use
it's worth

J

jam
jogging
join
juggler
jumper
junk food
just
just now

K

kettle
kindness
know
koala

L

laboratory
ladder
lamppost
language
laptop
last
lately
law
lawn
lawyer
lazily
leader
leading role
leak
lean
leather
leopard
let
lie
lift
light bulb
light fittings
lightning
limited
lined with
list
litter
local
lock
long hours
look for

look forward to
loud
lovely
loyal
luckily
luggage
lunchtime
luxurious

M

machine
magazine
manage
map
marshmallow
material
Mathematics
mayor
mean
medal
medicine
Mediterranean
melt
member
memories
message
mind
mobile phone
monthly
mop
motorbike
mountain range
move
mow
muscle
musician

N

name
national
naughty
near
nearby
nearest
neatly
necessity
negative
neighbour
neither
never
New Year
next
next to
nightclothes
noisy
none
nor
normally

north
note
now

O

obey
object
object to
obligation
obliged
obvious
occasion
ocean
off
offer
often
old-fashioned
Olympic
omit
on
on business
on foot
on the way
on time
on-the-spot
decision
once
onto
opera
operation
opinion
opposite
orchestra
order
organise
out of
outer space
outskirts
over
oversleep
owl
own

P

Pacific
paella
painting
palace
palm tree
paper
paperclip
parcel
park ranger
part
part-time
partner
passive voice
passport

past
pasta
path
patient
pavement
pen friend
penicillin
pepper
perfectly
perform
permanent
permission
pet shop
petrol
consumption
photocopy
phrase
physical
pianist
pick
pick up
picnic
pie
pillow
pilot
pink
place
plan
planet
plant
plastic
platform
playful
playground
pleasure
plenty
plumber
pocket money
pointy
polite
politician
pollution
polonium
pool
poor
popular
porter
positive
possession
possessive
possessive case
possibility
post
pour
prayers
prediction
prefer
preposition

Word List

present
 present sb with
 President
 pretend
 previous
 price
 prince
 princess
 principal
 print
 prize
 probability
 probably
 produce
 producer
 programme
 progress
 prohibition
 project
 promise
 promote
 pronoun
 proper noun
 properly
 pullover
 pumpkin
 punish
 puppy
 purpose
 purse
 put on
 put up
 puzzle

Q

question
 queue
 quiz
 quotation marks

R

race
 rare
 radio transmitter
 radium
 rain cats and dogs
 raincoat
 raise
 rarely
 rather than
 reach
 realise
 reason
 receive
 recent
 recently
 reception

recommend
 rectangular
 reflexive
 refuse
 regret
 regularly
 relative
 relaxed
 relaxing
 relieved
 remember
 repair
 repeated
 report
 reported speech
 request
 respect
 result
 revolve
 reward
 ribbon
 ride
 rise
 risk
 riverboat
 roar
 roaring
 roast
 rob
 robber
 rock
 rocking chair
 roller coaster
 roof
 rooster
 round
 row
 rude
 rugby
 run away
 run out of

S

sadly
 safe
 sailing
 salary
 salt
 sand
 sauce
 save
 say so
 scared
 scarf
 scary
 Science
 Science Fair

scientist
 Scottish
 scuba diving
 sculpture
 seat
 second-hand
 section
 seem
 seldom
 sell
 separately
 sequence
 several times
 shake
 share
 shark
 sheep
 shine
 shiny
 shopping centre
 shout at
 shower
 shy
 sick
 sightseeing
 sign
 silk
 silver
 simultaneous
 since
 sink
 situation
 size
 skateboard
 skating
 skeleton
 skydiving
 slightest
 slip
 slope
 smell
 snowstorm
 so
 so far
 solar
 sometimes
 songwriting
 soon
 sort out
 sound
 south
 souvenir
 space
 speed
 spicy
 sponge cake
 sponsor

sports centre
 square
 stadium
 statement
 stative verbs
 statue
 steal
 steam
 sting
 stone
 strangely
 struck
 subject
 substance
 suburb
 successful
 suffer
 suggest
 suggestion
 suit
 suitcase
 sunbathe
 sunny
 sunshade
 superlative
 suppose
 surf the Net
 surprise
 sushi
 swing
 system

T

tacos
 tag
 take care of
 takeaway
 talented
 talk
 tap
 taste
 tasty
 team
 technician
 tell one from another
 temperature
 temporary
 tent
 terrifying
 text message
 then
 there's no point (in)
 think
 threat
 through

tidy
 timetable
 toffee
 tomorrow
 tonight
 tool
 top
 torch
 tour
 tourist
 towards
 towel
 tower
 traditional
 traffic light
 trainer
 transfer
 treasure
 treat
 tree house
 trip over
 trouble
 trumpet
 try
 try out
 tunnel
 turkey
 turn down
 turn off
 twice
 twins
 twist
 two-storey
 type

U

uncountable
 under
 understand
 uniform
 United Kingdom
 unknown
 unless
 unpack
 until
 up
 upset
 usually

V

valuable
 vegetable
 vegetarian
 view
 voice
 volunteer
 vowel

W

wake up
 wallet
 wand
 want
 war
 warn
 watch out
 water
 weather
 weatherman
 weighlifting
 weight
 welcome
 well
 west
 wet
 whale
 what
 what time
 wheel
 when
 where
 which
 whisper
 who
 whom
 whose
 why
 wide
 wife
 wild
 will
 win
 windsurfing
 windy
 wing
 wire
 wish
 wonder
 wooden
 woollen
 work out
 world

Y

yacht
 yesterday
 yet
 yoghurt

New Round-Up

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

4

New Round-Up

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