

**NEW
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EDITION

Essential Grammar in Use

*A self-study reference
and practice book for
elementary students
of English*

WITH ANSWERS

Raymond Murphy

SECOND EDITION

**CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS**

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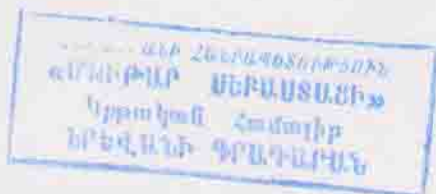
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To the student (working without a teacher)

This is a grammar book for elementary students of English. There are 114 units in the book and each unit is about a different point of English grammar. There is a list of units at the beginning of the book (*Contents*).

Do not study all the units in order from beginning to end. It is better to choose the units that you *need* to do. For example, if you have a problem with the present perfect (*I have been, he has done* etc.), use the *Index* (at the back of the book) to find the unit (or units) you need to study (Units 15-20 for the present perfect).

Each unit is two pages. The information is on the left-hand page and the exercises are on the right:

Information
(left)

The image shows two pages from a grammar book. The left page is Unit 34, titled 'I have to...'. It features a cartoon illustration of a man sitting at a desk with a bottle of ink and a pen. Below the cartoon is a list of exercises (1-5) and a key. The right page is the 'EXERCISES' section for Unit 34, containing numbered exercises 282 through 287. Exercise 282 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list. Exercise 283 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list. Exercise 284 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list. Exercise 285 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list. Exercise 286 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list. Exercise 287 asks for the correct form of verbs in a list.

Exercises
(right)

You can use the book in this way:

- 1 Look in the *Contents* and/or *Index* to find the unit that you need.
- 2 Study the left-hand page (information).
- 3 Do the exercises on the right-hand page.
- 4 Use the *Key* to check your answers.
- 5 Study the left-hand page again if necessary.

Don't forget the seven *Appendices* at the back of the book (pages 239-247). These will give you information about active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms, spelling and phrasal verbs.

There are also *Additional exercises* at the back of the book (pages 248-264). There is a list of these exercises on page 248.

To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:

- It is a grammar book. It deals only with grammar and is not a general course book.
- It is a book for elementary learners. It does not cover areas of grammar which are not normally taught at elementary level.
- It combines reference and exercises in one volume.
- It can be used for self-study or as supplementary course material.

Organisation of the book

There are 114 units in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of grammar. The material is organised in grammatical categories, such as tenses, questions and articles. Units are *not* ordered according to difficulty, and should therefore be selected and used in the order appropriate for the learner(s). The book should *not* be worked through from beginning to end. The units are listed in the *Contents* and there is a comprehensive *Index* at the end of the book.

Each unit has the same format consisting of two facing pages. The grammar point is presented and explained on the left-hand page and the corresponding exercises are on the right. There are seven *Appendices* (pages 239-247) dealing with active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms (contractions), spelling and phrasal verbs. It might be useful for teachers to draw students' attention to these.

This new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use* also contains a set of *Additional exercises* (pages 248-264). These exercises provide 'mixed' practice bringing together grammar points from a number of different units (mainly those concerning verb forms). There are 33 exercises in this section and there is a full list on page 248.

Finally, there is a *Key* at the back of the book (pages 265-295) for students to check their answers. An edition without the *Key* is also available for teachers who would prefer their students to use this.

Level

The book is for elementary learners, i.e. learners with very little English, but I would not expect it to be used from the first day of a course for complete beginners. It is intended mainly for elementary students who are beyond the very earliest stages of a beginners' course. It could also be used by lower intermediate learners whose grammar is weaker than other aspects of their English or who have problems with particular areas of 'elementary' grammar.

The explanations are addressed to the elementary learner and are therefore as simple and as short as possible. The vocabulary used in the examples and exercises has also been restricted so that the book can be used at this level.

Using the book

The book can be used by students working alone (see *To the student*) or as supplementary course material. In either case the book can serve as an elementary grammar book.

When used as course material, the book can be used for immediate consolidation or for later revision or remedial work. It might be used by the whole class or by individual students needing extra help and practice.

In some cases it may be desirable to use the left-hand pages (presentation and explanation) in class, but it should be noted that these have been written for individual study and reference. In most cases, it would probably be better for the teacher to present the grammar point in his/her preferred way with the exercises being done for homework. The left-hand page is then available for later reference by the student.

Some teachers may prefer to keep the book for revision and remedial work. In this case, individual students or groups of students can be directed to the appropriate units for self-study and practice.

Changes from the first edition

The main changes from the first edition are:

- There are six new units:

Unit 16	present perfect + <i>just/already/yet</i>
Unit 22	passive (<i>is being done / has been done</i>)
Unit 25	<i>I used to ...</i>
Unit 56	<i>do and make</i>
Unit 57	<i>have</i>
Unit 112	<i>if I had ... / if we went... etc.</i>

There is also a new appendix on active and passive forms (*Appendix 1*).

- Some of the material has been revised and reorganised. For example, the content of Units 99-100 (*in/at/on*) in the new edition corresponds to Unit 94 and part of Unit 96 in the old edition.
- Some units have been redesigned, for example Unit 41 (originally 39) and Unit 54 (originally 52).
- Some of the units have been reordered and (after Unit 8) nearly all units have a different number from the original edition. A few units have been moved to different parts of the book. For example, Unit 50 (*work/working etc.*) was originally Unit 34.
- Many of the left-hand pages have been rewritten and many of the examples changed. In a few cases there are significant changes to the content, for example Unit 51 (originally 47), Unit 73 (originally 68) and Unit 82 (originally 77).
- Many of the original exercises have been modified or completely replaced with new exercises (for example, Units 4 and 5).
- There is a new section of *Additional exercises* at the back of the book (see *Organisation of the book* above).

Thanks

For their help in producing this new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*, I would like to thank Jeanne McCarten, Nóirín Burke, Liz Driscoll, Chris Hamilton-Emery, Geraldine Mark, Jane Walsh, Pam Murphy, Ruth Carim and Lelio Pallini.

Drawings by Richard Deverell, Richard Eckford, Sue Hillwood-Harris and Amanda MacPhail.

Book design by Peter Ducker MSTD.

am/is/are

A

My name **is** Lisa.
I'm 22.
I'm not married.
I'm American. **I'm** from Chicago.
My favourite colour **is** blue.
I'm a student.
My favourite sports **are** football and swimming.
My father **is** a doctor and my mother **is** a journalist.
I'm interested in art.

LISA

B

positive		negative	
I	am (I'm)	I	am not (I'm not)
he	} is (he's)	he	} is not (he's not or he isn't)
she		she	
it		it	
we	} are (we're)	we	} are not (we're not or we aren't)
you		you	
they		they	

- **I'm** cold. Can you close the window, please?
- **I'm** 32 years old. My sister **is** 29.
- My brother **is** very tall. He's a policeman.
- John **is** afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I **are** good friends.
- Your keys **are** on the table.



- **I'm** tired but **I'm not** hungry.
- Tom **isn't** interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane **isn't** at home at the moment. She's at work.
- Those people **aren't** English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today but it **isn't** warm.

C that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



EXERCISES

1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 she is <u>she's</u> | 3 it is not | 5 I am not |
| 2 they are | 4 that is | 6 you are not |

1.2 Put in am, is or are.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The weather <u>is</u> nice today. | 5 Look! There Carol. |
| 2 I not tired. | 6 My brother and I good tennis players. |
| 3 This bag heavy. | 7 Ann at home. Her children at school. |
| 4 These bags heavy. | 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse. |

1.3 Write full sentences. Use is/isn't/are/aren't.

- 1 (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
- 2 (my brother a teacher) My
- 3 (this house not very big)
- 4 (the shops not open today)
- 5 (my keys in my bag)
- 6 (Jenny 18 years old)
- 7 (you not very tall)

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences (Unit 1A). Now write sentences about yourself.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 (name?) My | 6 (favourite colour or colours?) |
| 2 (from?) I | My |
| 3 (age?) I | 7 (interested in...?) |
| 4 (job?) I | I |
| 5 (married?) I | |

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use: afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 <u>She's thirsty.</u> | 3 He | 5 |
| 2 They | 4 | 6 |

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

- 1 (I / interested in politics) I'm interested (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
- 2 (I / hungry) I
- 3 (it / warm today) It
- 4 (I / afraid of dogs)
- 5 (my hands / cold)
- 6 (Canada / a very big country)
- 7 (diamonds / cheap)
- 8 (I / interested in football)
- 9 (Rome / in Spain)

am/is/are (questions)

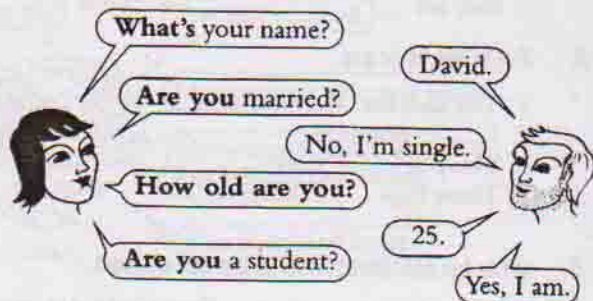
A

positive

I	am
he	} is
she	
it	
we	} are
you	
they	

question

am	I?
is	{ he?
	{ she?
	{ it?
are	{ we?
	{ you?
	{ they?



- 'Am I late?' 'No, **you're** on time.'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, **she's** out.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, **they're** out.'
- 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- Your shoes are nice. **Are they** new?

We say:

- Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (not 'Is at home your mother?')
- Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (not 'Are new your shoes?')

B

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- What colour is your car? 'It's red.'
- How are your parents? Are they well?
- How much are these postcards? 'Fifty pence.'
- 'Where are you from?' 'Canada.'
- 'How old is Joe?' 'He's 24.'
- 'Why are you angry?'

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- What's the time? ● Who's that man?
- Where's Jill? ● How's your father?

C

short answers

Yes, I am.
Yes, { he } is.
{ she }
{ it }
Yes, { we } are.
{ you }
{ they }

No, I'm not.
No, { he's } not. or No, { he } isn't.
{ she's }
{ it's }
{ she }
{ it }
No, { we're } not. or No, { we } aren't.
{ you're }
{ they're }
{ you }
{ they }



- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not but I'm thirsty.'
- 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'

EXERCISES

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

- 1 Where's the camera?
- 2 Is your car blue?
- 3 Is Linda from London?
- 4 Am I late?
- 5 Where's Ann from?
- 6 What colour is your bag?
- 7 Are you hungry?
- 8 How is George?
- 9 Who's that woman?

- A London.
- B No, I'm not.
- C Yes, you are.
- D My sister.
- E Black.
- F No, it's black.
- G In your bag.
- H No, she's American.
- I Very well.

- 1 G
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

2.2 Make questions with these words. Use **is** or **are**.

- 1 (at home / your mother?) Is your mother at home?
- 2 (your parents / well?) Are your parents well?
- 3 (interesting / your job?)
- 4 (the shops / open today?)
- 5 (interested in sport / you?)
- 6 (near here / the post office?)
- 7 (at school / your children?)
- 8 (why / you / late?)

2.3 Complete the questions. Use **What...** / **Who...** / **Where...** / **How...**

- 1 How are your parents?
- 2 the bus stop?
- 3 your children?
- 4 these oranges?
- 5 your favourite sport?
- 6 the man in this photograph?
- 7 your new shoes?

They're very well.
At the end of the street.
Five, six and ten.
£1.20 a kilo.
Skiing.
That's my father.
Black.

2.4 Write the questions. (Read the answers first.)

- 1 (name?) What's your name?
- 2 (married or single?)
- 3 (American?)
- 4 (how old?)
- 5 (a teacher?)
- 6 (wife a lawyer?)
- 7 (from?)
- 8 (her name?)
- 9 (how old?)

Paul.
I'm married.
No, I'm Australian.
I'm 30.
No, I'm a lawyer.
No, she's a designer.
She's Italian.
Anna.
She's 27.

2.5 Write short answers (**Yes, I am.** / **No, he isn't.** etc.).

- 1 Are you married? No, I'm not.
- 2 Are you thirsty?
- 3 Is it cold today?
- 4 Are your hands cold?
- 5 Is it dark now?
- 6 Are you a teacher?

I am doing (present continuous)

A



She's eating.
She isn't reading.



It's raining.
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.
They aren't walking.

The present continuous is:
am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

I	am	(not)	-ing	I'm working.	
he	}	is	(not)	-ing	Chris is writing a letter.
she					She isn't eating. (or She's not eating.)
it					The phone is ringing.
we	}	are	(not)	-ing	We're having dinner.
you					You're not listening to me. (or You aren't ...)
they					The children are doing their homework.

B

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening now:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television

past ————— NOW ————— future

- Please be quiet. I'm working. (= I'm working now)
- Look at Sue! She's wearing her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice at the moment. It's not raining.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're playing in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

come → coming write → writing dance → dancing
run → running sit → sitting swim → swimming
lie → lying

am/is/are ⇒ UNIT 1 are you doing? (questions) ⇒ UNIT 4 I am doing and I do ⇒ UNIT 8

What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ UNIT 26

EXERCISES

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

eat have lie play sit wait



- 1 She's eating an apple.
 2 He for a bus.
 3 They football.
 4 on the floor.
 5 breakfast.
 6 on the table.

3.2 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs:

build cook go have stand stay swim work

- 1 Please be quiet. I 'm working.
 2 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He
 3 'You on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
 4 Look! Somebody in the river.
 5 We're here on holiday. We at the Central Hotel.
 6 'Where's Ann?' 'She a shower.'
 7 They a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
 8 I now. Goodbye.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use **She's -ing** or **She isn't -ing**.



- 1 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.
 2 (watch television) She's watching television.
 3 (sit on the floor) She
 4 (read a book)
 5 (play the piano)
 6 (laugh)
 7 (wear a hat)
 8 (write a letter)

3.4 What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences.

- 1 (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
 2 (it / snow) It's snowing. OR It isn't snowing.
 3 (I / sit / on a chair)
 4 (I / eat)
 5 (it / rain)
 6 (I / learn / English)
 7 (I / listen / to music)
 8 (the sun / shine)
 9 (I / wear / shoes)
 10 (I / read / a newspaper)

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positive

I	am	doing
he	} is	working
she		going
it		staying
we	} are	etc.
you		
they		

question

am	I	doing?
} is	he	working?
	she	going?
	it	staying?
} are	we	etc.
	you	
	they	



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thank you.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold.
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Sally! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

B

Study the word order:

is/are + subject + -ing

	Is	he	working today?
	Is	Paul	working today? (not 'Is working Paul today?')
Where	are	they	going?
Where	are	those people	going? (not 'Where are going those people?')

C

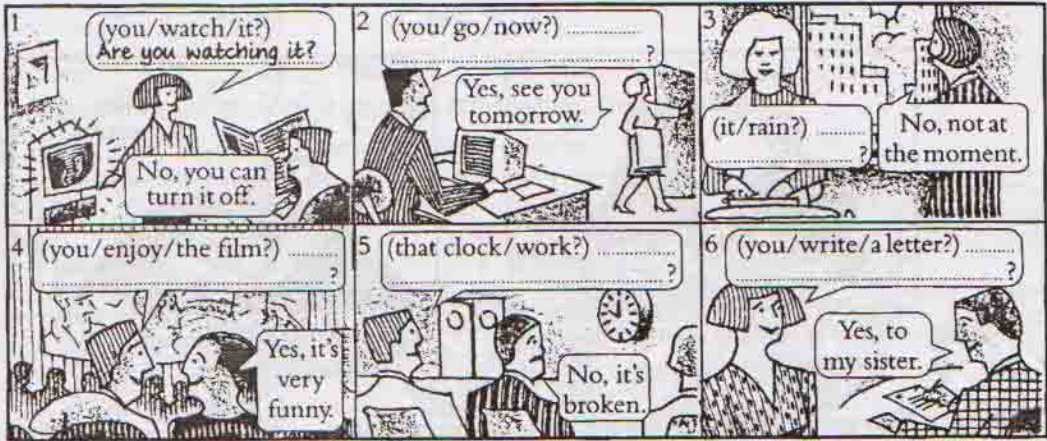
short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, { he } is.	No, { he's } not. or No, { he } isn't.
Yes, { she } is.	No, { she's } not. or No, { she } isn't.
Yes, { it } is.	No, { it's } not. or No, { it } isn't.
Yes, { we } are.	No, { we're } not. or No, { we } aren't.
Yes, { you } are.	No, { you're } not. or No, { you } aren't.
Yes, { they } are.	No, { they're } not. or No, { they } aren't.

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

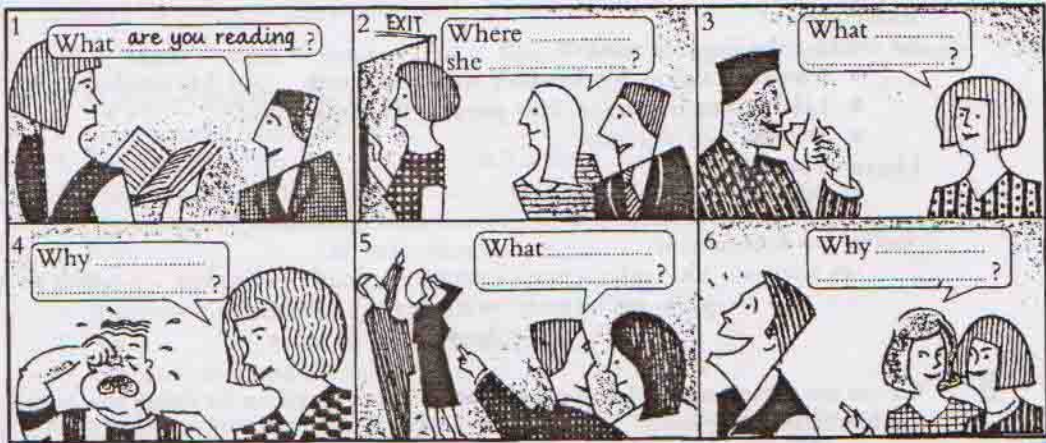
EXERCISES

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.



4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use one of these:

cry eat go laugh look at read



4.3 Write questions from these words. Use **is** or **are** and put the words in order.

- 1 (working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?
- 2 (what / doing / the children?) What are the children doing?
- 3 (you / listening / to me?)
- 4 (where / going / your friends?)
- 5 (your parents / television / watching?)
- 6 (what / cooking / Ann?)
- 7 (why / you / looking / at me?)
- 8 (coming / the bus?)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.)

- 1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.
- 2 Are you wearing a watch?
- 3 Are you eating something?
- 4 Is it raining?
- 5 Are you sitting on the floor?
- 6 Are you feeling well?

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the present simple:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- I **work** in a shop. My **brother works** in a bank. (*not* 'My brother work')
- **Linda lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- **It rains** a lot in winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** a shower every day.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes finish → finishes watch → watches
- y → -ies: study → studies try → tries
- also: do → does go → goes

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

C

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (*not* 'I go usually')
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

I **don't** ... (negative) ⇒ UNIT 6

Do you ... ? (questions) ⇒ UNIT 7

I **am doing** and I **do** ⇒ UNIT 8

always/usually/often etc. (word order) ⇒ UNIT 93

EXERCISES

5.1 Write these verbs + -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
- 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs:

eat go live play play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
- 2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
- 3 a lot of fruit. 6 eight hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages.
- 2 In Britain the banks usually close at 9.30 in the morning.
- 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
- 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
- 6 Peter his hair twice a week.
- 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
- 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
- 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
- 2 (basketball / I / play / often) I
- 3 (work / Margaret / hard / usually)
- 4 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)
- 5 (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30)
- 6 (television / Tim / watch / never)
- 7 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
- 8 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use **always/never/often/sometimes/usually**.

- 1 (watch television) I never watch television. / I usually watch television in the evening. (etc.)
- 2 (read in bed) I
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
- 4 (go to work/school by bus)
- 5 (drink coffee)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

A The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

negative

I	do not	work like do have
we	(don't)	
you		
they		
he	does not	
she	(doesn't)	
it		

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't** drink tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't** drink coffee.
- You **don't** work very hard.
- We **don't** watch television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't** rain very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't** know many people.

B Remember:

- I/we/you/they **don't** ... ● I **don't** like football.
- he/she/it **doesn't** ... ● He **doesn't** like football.
- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but it **doesn't** happen very often.

C We use **don't/doesn't + infinitive** (*don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do etc.*):

- I **don't** like washing the car. I **don't** do it very often.
- Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't** speak Italian. (*not* 'doesn't speaks')
- Bill **doesn't** do his job very well. (*not* 'Bill doesn't his job')
- Paula **doesn't** usually have breakfast. (*not* 'doesn't ... has')

EXERCISES

6.1 Write the negative.

- I play the piano very well.
- Jane plays the piano very well.
- They know my phone number.
- We work very hard.
- He has a bath every day.
- You do the same thing every day.

I don't play the piano very well.

Jane

.....

.....

.....

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

<p>Do you like...?</p>	<p>Bill and Rose</p>	<p>Carol</p>	<p>YOU</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> classical music? boxing? horror films? 	<p>yes</p> <p>no</p> <p>yes</p> <p>yes</p>	<p>no</p> <p>yes</p> <p>no</p> <p>no</p>

1 Bill and Rose like classical music.

Carol

I classical music.

2 Bill and Rose

Carol

I

3

.....

.....

6.3 Write about yourself. Use: I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.

- (watch TV)
- (go to the theatre)
- (ride a bicycle)
- (eat in restaurants)
- (travel by train)

I don't watch TV very often. (OR I never... OR I often ...)

.....

.....

.....

.....

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + one of these verbs:

cost go know read see use wear

- I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
- Paul has a car but he it very often.
- They like films but they to the cinema very often.
- Amanda is married but she a ring.
- I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- It's not an expensive hotel. It much to stay there.
- Brian lives near us but we him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I'. (know)
- Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- Jim a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- It's not true! I it! (believe)
- That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

A We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive		question		
I	work		I	work?
we	like	do	we	
you	do		you	like?
they	have		they	do?
he	works	does	he	have?
she	likes		she	
it	does		it	
	has			



B Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

	Do	you	work	in the evening?
	Do	your friends	live	near here?
	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
Where	do	your parents	live?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair?
What	does	this word	mean?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis?
What	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C Remember:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| do I/we/you/they ... | • Do they like music? |
| does he/she/it ... | • Does he like music? |

D short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they do.
	he/she/it does.

No,	I/we/you/they don't.
	he/she/it doesn't.

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, **I don't.**'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, **they do.**'
- 'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, **he does.**'
- 'Does your sister live in London.' 'No, **she doesn't.**'

EXERCISES

7.1 Write questions with **Do ...?** and **Does ...?**

- I like chocolate. And you?
- I play tennis. And you?
- Tom plays tennis. And Ann?
- You live near here. And your friends?
- You speak English. And your brother?
- I do exercises every morning. And you?
- Sue often goes away. And Paul?
- I want to be famous. And you?
- You work hard. And Linda?

Do you like chocolate?

you

Ann

7.2 Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + **do/does**. Put the words in the right order.

- (where / live / your parents?)
- (you / early / always / get up?)
- (how often / TV / you / watch?)
- (you / want / what / for dinner?)
- (like / you / football?)
- (your brother / like / football?)
- (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
- (your sister / work / where?)
- (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
- (what / mean / this word?)
- (often / snow / it / here?)
- (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
- (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
- (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?)

Where do your parents live?

Do you always get up early?

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

do do enjoy go like start teach work

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

What do you do ?
 it?
 What time in the morning?
 on Saturdays?
 How to work?
 And your husband. What?
 What ?
 his job?

I work in a bookshop.
 It's OK.
 At 9 o'clock.
 Sometimes.
 Usually by bus.
 He's a teacher.
 Science.
 Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (**Yes, he does.** / **No, I don't.** etc.).

- Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. OR Yes, I do.
- Do you live in a big city?
- Do you often ride a bicycle?
- Does it rain a lot where you live?
- Do you play the piano?

I am doing and I do (present continuous and present simple)

A

Jim is watching television.
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim **plays** the guitar
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.



Is he **playing** the guitar? **No, he isn't.** (*present continuous*)
Does he **play** the guitar? **Yes, he does.** (*present simple*)

B

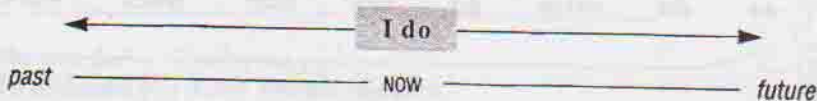
Present continuous (I am doing) – now, at the time of speaking:



- Please be quiet. **I'm working.** (*not 'I work'*)
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not 'Tom has'*)
- Take an umbrella with you. **It's raining.**
- You can turn off the television. **I'm not watching** it.
- Why are you under the table? What **are** you doing?

C

Present simple (I do) – in general, all the time or sometimes:



- I **work** every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- I **don't watch** television very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at the weekend?

D

We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (**I am -ing**):

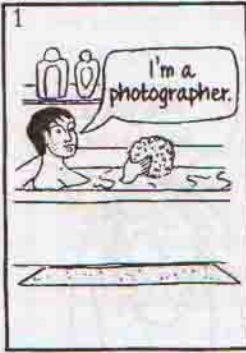
like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use the present simple only with these verbs (**I want / do you like?** etc.):

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not 'I'm wanting'*)
- '**Do** you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **don't remember** her name.'
- I **don't understand**. What **do** you **mean**?

EXERCISES

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Does he take photographs? <u>Yes, he does.</u> | Is he taking a photograph? <u>No, he isn't.</u> |
| What is he doing? <u>He's having a bath.</u> | |
| 2 Is she driving a bus? | Does she drive a bus? |
| What is she doing? | |
| 3 Does he clean windows? | Is he cleaning a window? |
| What is he doing? | |
| 4 Are they teaching? | Do they teach? |
| What do they do? | |

8.2 Put in **am/is/are** or **do/don't/does/doesn't**.

- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 'Where's Ann?' 'I know.'
- What's funny? Why you laughing?
- 'What your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 'Where you come from?' 'Canada.'
- How much it cost to phone Canada?
- George is a good tennis player but he play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (**I am doing**) or the present simple (**I do**).

- Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 'Where's Tom?' ' He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- Listen! Somebody (sing).
- Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- How often (you/read) a newspaper?
- 'Excuse me but (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- It's late. (I/go) home now. (you/come) with me?
- What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
- You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually/walk).
- Sue (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... / I've got ...

A You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I we you they	have	OR	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has	OR	he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)



- I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)
- Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)
- Our car has got four doors.
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

B I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

I we you they	have not (haven't)	got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	

question

have	I we you they	got?
has	he she it	

short answers

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.
- Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

C I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- It's a nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)
- **Does Ann have** a car? (= **Has Ann got** a car?)
- How much money **do** you **have**? (= How much money **have** you **got**?)

EXERCISES

9.1 Write the short form (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
- 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

9.2 Write questions.

- 1 (you / an umbrella?) Have you got an umbrella?
 2 (you / a passport?)
 3 (your father / a car?)
 4 (Carol / many friends?)
 5 (you / any brothers or sisters?)
 6 (how much money / we?)
 7 (what / kind of car / Julia?)

9.3 What has Tina got?
 What have you got?
 Look at the information
 and write sentences
 about Tina and
 yourself.



- 1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.
 2 (a bicycle) Tina
 3 (long hair)
 4 (brothers/sisters)

9.4 Put in **have got** ('ve got), **has got** ('s got), **haven't got** or **hasn't got**.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
 3 Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
 4 They don't read much. They many books.
 5 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
 7 Julia wants to go to the concert but she a ticket.

9.5 Complete the sentences. Use **have/has got** or **haven't/hasn't got** + one of these:

a lot of friends four wheels six legs ~~a headache~~ a toothache a key much time a garden

- 1 I'm not feeling very well. I 've got a headache.
 2 It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
 3 Most cars
 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
 5 I'm going to the dentist this morning. I
 6 He can't open the door. He
 7 An insect
 8 We must hurry. We

was/were



Now Robert **is** at work.

At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.

He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → **was** (past):

- I **am** tired. (now)
- Where **is** Ann? (now)
- The weather **is** good today.

I **was** tired **last night**.

Where **was** Ann **yesterday**?

The weather **was** good **last week**.

are (present) → **were** (past):

- You **are** late. (now)
- They **aren't** here. (now)

You **were** late **yesterday**.

They **weren't** here **last Sunday**.

positive		negative		question	
I	was	I	was not (wasn't)	was	I?
he		he			he?
she		she			she?
it		it			it?
we	were	we	were not (weren't)	were	we?
you		you			you?
they		they			they?

- Last year Rachel **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** hungry after the journey but we **weren't** tired.
- The hotel **was** comfortable but it **wasn't** expensive.
- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **were** you late this morning?

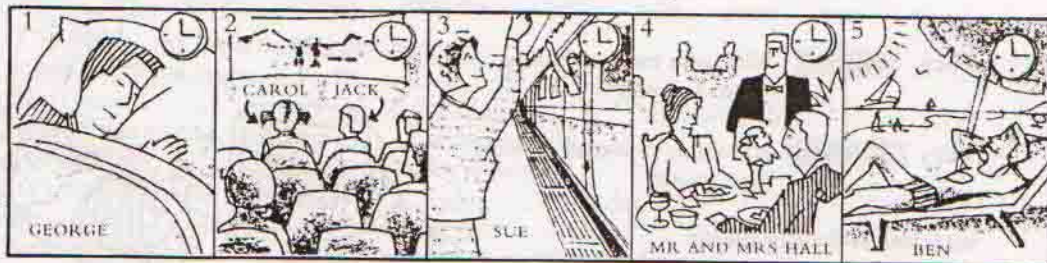
C short answers

Yes,	I/he/she/it was .	No,	I/he/she/it wasn't .
	we/you/they were .		we/you/they weren't .

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

EXERCISES

10.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- 1 George was in bed.
- 2 Carol and Jack
- 3 Sue
- 4
- 5
- 6 And you? I

10.2 Put in **am/is/are** (present) or **was/were** (past).

- 1 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- 2 Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
- 3 I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- 4 I feel fine this morning but I very tired last night.
- 5 Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- 6 Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
- 7 I like your new jacket. it expensive?
- 8 This time last year I in Paris.
- 9 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'

10.3 Put in **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.

- 1 We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't very clean.
- 2 George at work last week because he ill. He's better now.
- 3 Yesterday a public holiday so the shops closed. They're open today.
- 4 '..... Sue and Bill at the party?' 'Sue there but Bill
- 5 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They on the table but they're not there now.'
- 6 You at home last night. Where you?

10.4 Write the questions. Use the words in brackets (...) in the correct order + **was/were**.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 (late / you / this morning / why?)
<u>Why were you late this morning?</u> | → The traffic was bad. |
| 2 (difficult / your exam?)
..... | → No, it was easy. |
| 3 (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)
..... | → They were on holiday. |
| 4 (your new camera / how much?)
..... | → Sixty pounds. |
| 5 (angry / you / yesterday / why?)
..... | → Because you were late. |
| 6 (nice / the weather / last week?)
..... | → Yes, it was beautiful. |

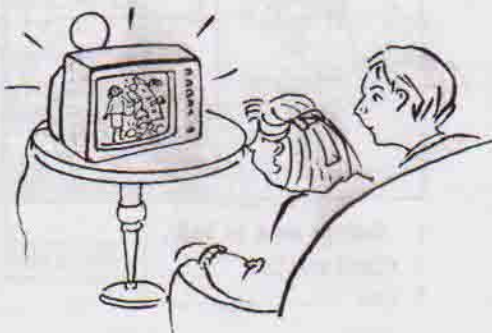
worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

A They **watch** television every evening.
(present simple)

They **watched** television yesterday evening.
(past simple)

watched is the past simple:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	---------



B The past simple is often **-ed** (regular verbs). For example:

work → worked clean → cleaned start → started
stay → stayed arrive → arrived dance → danced

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

try → **tried** study → **studied** copy → **copied**
stop → **stopped** plan → **planned**

C Some verbs are *irregular* (= not regular). The past simple is *not -ed*. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix 2-3):

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break → broke	find → found	lose → lost	sit → sat
bring → brought	fly → flew	make → made	sleep → slept
build → built	forget → forgot	meet → met	speak → spoke
buy → bought	get → got	pay → paid	stand → stood
catch → caught	give → gave	put → put	take → took
come → came	go → went	read → read /red/*	tell → told
do → did	have → had	ring → rang	think → thought
drink → drank	hear → heard	say → said	win → won
eat → ate	know → knew	see → saw	write → wrote

* pronunciation

- I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- Jim **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

EXERCISES

11.1 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- 1 I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- 2 It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- 3 The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
- 4 When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- 5 The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.
- 7 We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
- 8 Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 4 pay | 7 go | 10 know |
| 2 see | 5 visit | 8 think | 11 put |
| 3 play | 6 buy | 9 copy | 12 speak |

11.3 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6), she (7) the car and then (8) to the airport café where she (9) breakfast. Then she (10) through passport control and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) on time and (13) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

- fly, get
- have
- leave, drive
- arrive, park, go
- have, go
- wait, depart
- arrive
- take

11.4 Write sentences about the past (**yesterday / last week** etc.).

- 1 Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 Rachel often loses her keys. She last week.
- 3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- 4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
- 5 We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we
- 6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
- 7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
- 8 Our friends come to see us every Friday. They last Friday.

11.5 Write sentences about what **you** did yesterday.

- 1 I played volleyball yesterday.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

I didn't ... Did you ... ?

(past simple negative and questions)

A We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
play start watch have see do go	I we you they he she it played started watched had saw did went	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	play start watch have see do go did I we you they he she it play? start? watch? have? see? do? go?

B **do/does** (*present*) → **did** (*past*):

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- **Does** she often go away?
- **Did** she go away **last week**?

C We use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (**watch/play/go** etc.):

I watched *but* I **didn't watch** (not 'I didn't watched')
 they **went** **did they go?** (not 'did they went?')
 he **had** he **didn't have**
 you **did** **did you do?**

- I played tennis yesterday but I **didn't win**.
- '**Did you do** the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't have** time.'
- We **went** to the cinema but we **didn't enjoy** the film.

D Study the word order in questions:

	did	+ subject	+ infinitive	
What	Did	your sister	phone	you?
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
		your parents	go	for their holiday?

E *short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	-------------	-----	----------------------------	----------------

- '**Did you** see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- '**Did it** rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, **it did**.'
- '**Did Helen** come to the party?' 'No, **she didn't**.'
- '**Did your parents** have a good holiday?' 'Yes, **they did**.'

EXERCISES

12.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- I saw Barbara but I didn't see Jane.
- They worked on Monday but they on Tuesday.
- We went to the post office but we to the bank.
- She had a pen but she any paper.
- Jack did French at school but he German.

12.2 Write questions with Did ...?

- I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
- I enjoyed the party. And you?
- I had a good holiday. And you?
- I finished work early. And you?
- I slept well last night. And you?

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

- (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
- (get up before 7 o'clock) I
- (have a shower)
- (buy a magazine)
- (eat meat)
- (go to bed before 10.30)

12.4 Write B's questions. Use:

arrive cost go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

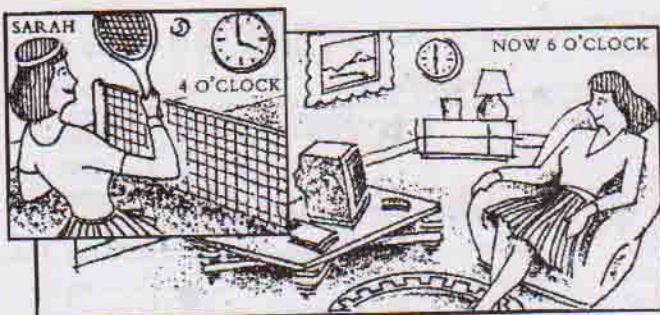
1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay?</u> A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ? A: I don't know.

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

- We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- Tim some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- '..... yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
- The party wasn't very good, so we long. (stay)
- It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
- 'Did you go to the bank this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)
- 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)

I was doing (past continuous)

A



It is 6 o'clock now.
Sarah **is** at home.
She **is watching** television.

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.

She **was playing** tennis.
She **wasn't watching** television.



B

was/were + -ing is the *past continuous*:

positive

I he 'she it	was	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	were	

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	were not (weren't)	

question

was	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? etc.
were	we you they	

- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Were** you **working**?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't listening**.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1985 we **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

Spelling (live → living / run → running / lie → lying etc.) ⇒ Appendix 5

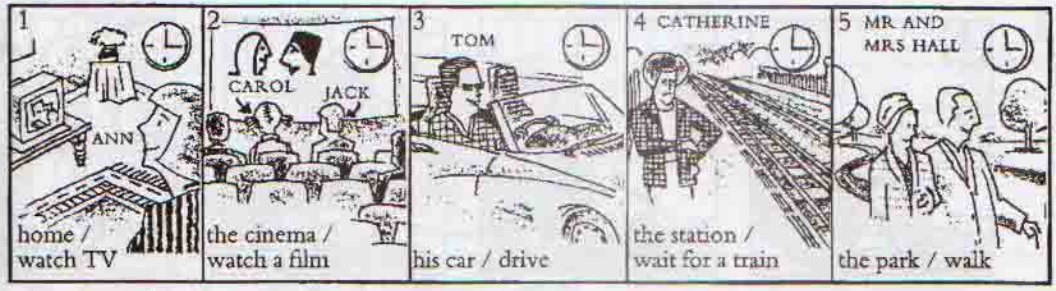
C

am/is/are + -ing (present) → was/were + -ing (past):

- I'm working (now). I **was working** at 10.30 last night.
- It isn't raining (now). It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
- What are you doing (now)? What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

EXERCISES

13.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



- 1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- 2 Carol and Jack They
- 3 Tom
- 4
- 5
- 6 And you? I

13.2 Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 At 9.45 she was washing her car.
- 2 At 11.45 she 4 At 12.50
- 3 At 9 o'clock 5 At 8.15
- 6 At 10.30

13.3 Complete the questions. Use was/were -ing. Use what/where/why if necessary.

- 1 (you/live) Where were you living in 1990?
- 2 (you/do) at 2 o'clock?
- 3 (it/rain) when you got up?
- 4 (Ann/drive) so fast?
- 5 (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

In London.
I was asleep.
No, it was sunny.
Because she was in a hurry.
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

13.4 Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- 1 (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (carry / a bag)
- 3 (go / to the dentist)
- 4 (eat / an ice-cream)
- 5 (carry / an umbrella)
- 6 (go / home)
- 7 (wear / a hat)
- 8 (ride / a bicycle)

I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)

A



Jack was reading a book.



The phone rang.



He stopped reading.



He answered the phone.

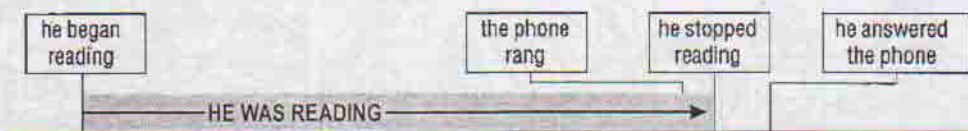
What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*past simple*)

What **was** Jack **doing** when the phone rang? } (*past continuous*)
He **was reading** a book.

What **did** he **do** when the phone rang? } (*past simple*)
He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone.

Jack began reading *before* the phone rang.

So: **When** the phone rang, he **was reading**.



B

past simple

- A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?
- B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11.30)



- Jack **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)
- **Did** you **watch** the film on television last night?
- It **didn't rain** while we were on holiday.

past continuous

- A: What **were** you **doing** at 10.30?
- B: We **were playing** tennis.



- Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- **Were** you **watching** television when I phoned you?
- It **wasn't raining** when I got up.

- I **started** work at 9 o'clock and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.
- It **was raining** when we **went** out. (= it started raining *before* we went out)
- I **saw** Lucy and Steve this morning. They **were waiting** at the bus stop.
- Jenny **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

14.1 Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



Carol broke (break) her arm last week. It (happen) when she (paint) her room. She (fall) off the ladder.



The train (arrive) at the station and Paula (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue (walk) along the road when she (meet) Jim. He (go) to the station to catch a train and he (carry) a bag. They (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

14.2 Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

- 1 A: What were you doing (you/do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
- 2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she (study).
- 3 A: What time (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It (come) while I (have) breakfast.
- 4 A: Was Margaret at work today?
B: No, she (not/go) to work. She was ill.
- 5 A: How fast (you/drive) when the police (stop) you?
B: I don't know exactly but I (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 A: (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we (not/play).
- 7 A: How (you/break) the window?
B: We (play) football. I (kick) the ball and it (hit) the window.
- 8 A: (you/see) Jenny last night?
B: Yes, she (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 A: What (you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
- 10 A: I (lose) my key last night.
B: How (you/get) into your room?
A: I (climb) in through a window.

I have done (present perfect 1)

A



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean now)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.
(= they are not at home now)

B

has cleaned / have gone etc. is the present perfect (have + past participle):

past participle

I	} have (*ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned
we		finished
you		started
they		lost
he	} has ('s) has not (hasn't)	done
she		been
it		gone

have	} I we you they	cleaned?	} regular verbs
		finished?	
		started?	
		lost?	
has	} he she it	done?	} irregular verbs
		been?	
		gone?	

Regular verbs: The past participle is -ed (the same as the past simple):

clean → I have **cleaned** finish → we have **finished** start → she has **started**

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different (⇒ Appendix 2-3). For example:

the same: buy → I **bought** / I have **bought**

have → he **had** / he has **had**

different: break → I **broke** / I have **broken**

see → you **saw** / you have **seen**

fall → it **fell** / it has **fallen**

go → they **went** / they have **gone**

C

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past with a result now*:

- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport now)
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed now)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car now)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present.
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?'
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have you finished** with it?

EXERCISES

15.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:
 go to bed ~~clean his shoes~~ stop raining close the door fall down have a bath

	before	→	now	
1		→		He has cleaned his shoes.
2		→		She
3		→		They
4		→		It
5		→		He
6		→		The

15.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.
 break buy decide finish forget go go invite see not/see take tell

- 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I've finished with it.'
- I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 'Where is Liz?' 'She out.'
- I'm looking for Paula. you her?
- Look! Somebody that window.
- 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'
- I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- I know that woman but I her name.
- Sue is having a party tonight. She a lot of people.
- What are you going to do? you ?
- 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'

I've just ... I've already ... I haven't ... yet

(present perfect 2)

A I've just ...



They have just arrived.

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
- B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
- B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
- B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.
(= he **has** just gone)

B I've already ...



already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
- B: They've **already arrived**. (= before you expected)
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.
- B: Yes, I know. **We've already met**.

C I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until now

You can use **yet** in *negative sentences and questions*. **Yet** is usually *at the end*.



The film **hasn't started yet**.

yet in *negative sentences*:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
- B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
- B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she **hasn't worn it yet**.



yet in *questions*:

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?
- B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Linda **started** her new job **yet**?
- B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
- B: Oh, it's nice. **Have you worn it yet**?

EXERCISES

16.1 Write a sentence with **just** for each picture.



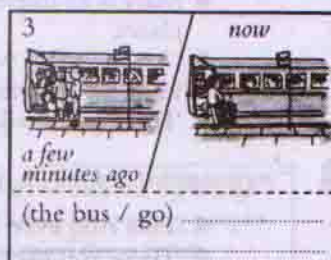
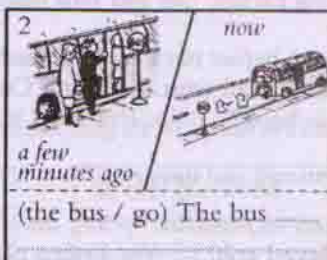
- 1 They've just arrived.
 2 He
 3 They
 4 The race

16.2 Complete the sentences. Use **already** + present perfect.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?
 2 Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?
 3 Don't forget to phone Tom.
 4 When is Martin going away?
 5 Do you want to read the newspaper?
 6 When does Linda start her new job?

- He's already arrived.
 No, they it.
 I
 He
 I
 She

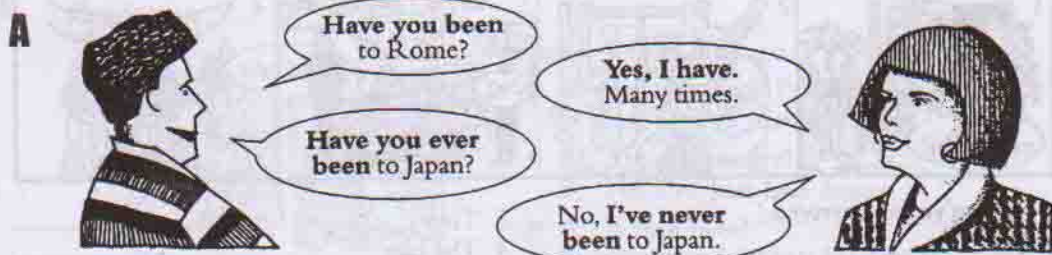
16.3 Write a sentence with **just** (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with **yet** (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).



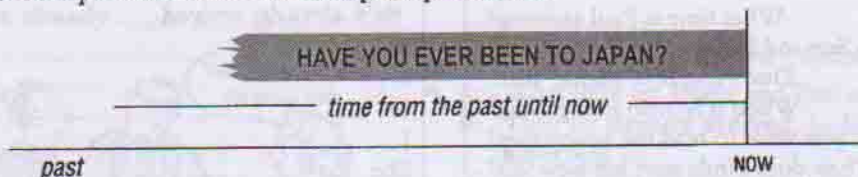
16.4 Write questions with **yet**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her:
<u>Have you started your new job yet?</u> | 3 Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her:
..... |
| 2 Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:
..... you | 4 Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:
..... |

Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)



We use the *present perfect* (**have been / have had / have played etc.**) when we talk about a time from the past until now – for example, a person's life:

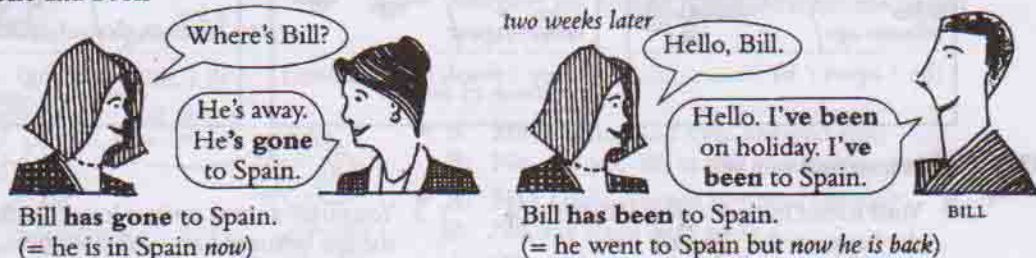


- 'Have you been to France?' (*in your life*) 'No, I haven't.'
- I've been to Canada but I haven't been to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She has had many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where.
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?
- 'Have you read this book?' 'Yes, I've read it twice.' (**twice** = two times)

B *present perfect + ever* (in questions) and *never*:

- 'Has Ann ever been to Australia?' 'Yes, once.' (**once** = one time)
- 'Have you ever played golf?' 'Yes, I often play golf.'
- My mother has never travelled by air.
- I've never ridden a horse.
- 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've never seen him before.'

C *gone and been*



Compare:

- I can't find Susan. Where has she gone? (= Where is she now?)
- Oh, hello Susan! I was looking for you. Where have you been?

EXERCISES

17.1 You are asking Helen questions beginning **Have you ever ... ?** Write the questions.



HELEN

- 1 (London?) Have you ever been to London?
- 2 (play / golf?) Have you ever played golf?
- 3 (Australia?) Have
- 4 (lose / your passport?)
- 5 (fly / in a helicopter?)
- 6 (eat / Chinese food?)
- 7 (New York?)
- 8 (drive / a bus?)
- 9 (break / your leg?)

- No, never.
 Yes, many times.
 No, never.
 Yes, once.
 No, never.
 Yes, a few times.
 Yes, twice.
 No, never.
 Yes, once.

17.2 Write sentences about Helen. (Look at her answers in Exercise 17.1.)

- 1 (New York) Helen has been to New York twice.
- 2 (Australia) Helen
- 3 (Chinese food)
- 4 (drive / a bus)

Now write about yourself. How often have you done these things?

- 5 (New York) I
- 6 (play / tennis)
- 7 (fly / in a helicopter)
- 8 (be / late for work or school)

17.3 Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



MARY

have	be
do	write
travel	meet

all over the world	a lot of interesting things
many different jobs	a lot of interesting people
ten books	married three times

- 1 She has had many different jobs.
- 2 She
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

17.4 Put in **gone** or **been**.

- 1 Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's **gone** to Spain.
- 2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's to the bank.'
- 3 Hello, Sue. Where have you ? Have you to the bank?
- 4 'Have you ever to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- 5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've out.
- 6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you to it?
- 7 Ann knows Paris well. She's there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's now.

How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

A Jill is on holiday in Ireland. She is there now.

She arrived in Ireland on Monday.
Today is Thursday.

How long **has she been** in Ireland?

She **has been** in Ireland { **since Monday.**
for three days.



Compare **is** and **has been**:

She **is** in Ireland
now.

is = present

She **has been** in Ireland { **since Monday.**
for three days.

has been = present perfect.

Monday

NOW
Thursday

B Compare:

present simple

present perfect simple (have been/have lived/have known etc.)

Mark and Liz **are** married.

They **have been** married **for** five years.
(not 'They are married for five years.')

Are you married?

How long have you **been** married?
(not 'How long are you married?')

Do you **know** Sarah?

How long have you **known** her?
(not 'How long do you know her?')

I **know** Sarah.

I've **known** her **for** a long time.
(not 'I know her for ...')

Linda **lives** in London.

How long has she **lived** in London?
She **has lived** there **all her life**.

I **have** a car.

How long have you **had** your car?
I've **had** it **since** April.

present continuous

present perfect continuous (have been + ing)

I'm **learning** German.

How long have you **been learning** German?
(not 'How long are you learning German?')
I've **been learning** German **for** two years.

David **is watching** TV.

How long has he **been watching** TV?
He's **been** (= He **has been**) watching TV **since** 5 o'clock.

It's **raining**.

It's **been** (= It **has been**) raining **all day**.

EXERCISES

18.1 Complete these sentences.

- Jill is in hospital. She has been in hospital since Monday.
- I know Sarah. I have known her for a long time.
- Linda and Frank are married. They married since 1989.
- Brian is ill. He ill for the last few days.
- We live in Scott Road. We there for ten years.
- Catherine works in a bank. She in a bank for five years.
- Alan has a headache. He a headache since he got up this morning.
- I'm learning English. I English for six months.

18.2 Make questions with **How long ... ?**

- Jill is on holiday.
- Mike and Judy are in Brazil.
- I know Margaret.
- Diana is learning Italian.
- My brother lives in Canada.
- I'm a teacher.
- It is raining.

How long has she been on holiday ?
 How long ?
 How long you ?
 ?
 ?
 ?
 ?

18.3



Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Your sentence must end with one of these:

for ten minutes all day all her life for ten years since he was 20 since Sunday

- They have been married for ten years.
- She
- They
- The sun
- She
- He

18.4 Which is right?

- Mark ~~is~~ / has been in Canada since April. has been is right
- Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her very well.
- Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her for a long time.
- 'Sorry I'm late. How long are you / have you been waiting?' 'Not long. Only five minutes.'
- Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job very much.
- Linda is reading the newspaper. She is / has been reading it for two hours.
- 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / has been there for the last three days.

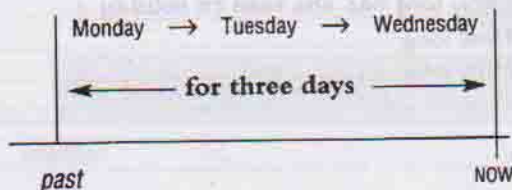
for since ago

A for and since

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*:

- Jill is in Ireland. She **has been** there **for three days** / **since Monday**.

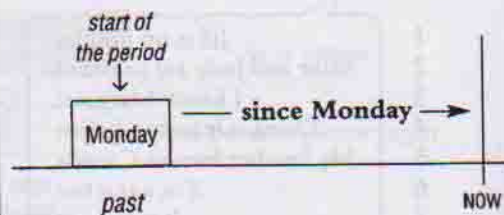
We use **for** + a period of time (**three days** / **two years** etc.):



for	
three days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	four weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**. (not 'since six months')
- We've been waiting **for two hours**. (not 'since two hours')
- I've lived in London **for a long time**.

We use **since** + the start of the period (**Monday** / **9 o'clock** etc.):



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	Christmas
January	I was ten years old
1985	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**. (= from January to now)
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**. (= from 9 o'clock to now)
- I've lived in London **since I was ten years old**.

B ago

ago = before now:

- Susan started her new job **three weeks ago**. (= three weeks before now)
- 'When did Tom go out?' 'Ten minutes **ago**.' (= ten minutes before now)
- I had dinner **an hour ago**.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**.

We use **ago** with the *past* (**started/did/had/was** etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- **When did Jill arrive** in Ireland?
She **arrived** in Ireland **three days ago**.
- **How long has she been** in Ireland?
She **has been** in Ireland **for three days**.

EXERCISES

19.1 Write for or since.

- Jill has been in Ireland since Monday.
- Jill has been in Ireland for three days.
- My aunt has lived in Australia 15 years.
- Margaret is in her office. She has been there 7 o'clock.
- India has been an independent country 1947.
- The bus is late. We've been waiting 20 minutes.
- Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty many years.
- Mike has been ill a long time. He has been in hospital October.

19.2 Answer these questions. Use ago.

- When was your last meal? Three hours ago.
- When was the last time you were ill?
- When did you last go to the cinema?
- When was the last time you were in a car?
- When was the last time you went on holiday?

19.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets (...) + for or ago.

- Jill arrived in Ireland three days ago. (three days)
- Jill has been in Ireland for three days. (three days)
- Linda and Frank have been married (20 years)
- Linda and Frank got married (20 years)
- Dan arrived (ten minutes)
- We had lunch (an hour)
- Silvia has been learning English (six months)
- Have you known Lisa ? (a long time)
- I bought these shoes (a few days)

19.4 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- Jill is in Ireland now. She arrived there three days ago. She has been there for three days.
- Jack is here. He arrived here on Tuesday. He has
- It's raining. It started an hour ago. It's been
- I know Sue. I first met Sue two years ago. I've
- I have a camera. I bought it in 1989. I've
- They are married. They got married six months ago.
They've
- Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ago.
She has
- Dave plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old.
Dave has

19.5 Write sentences about yourself. Begin with the words in brackets (...).

- (I've lived)
- (I've been)
- (I've been learning)
- (I've known)
- (I've had)

I have done (present perfect) and I did (past simple)

A With a *finished time* (yesterday / last week etc.), we use the past (**arrived/saw/was** etc.):

past simple + finished time

We arrived	yesterday. last week. at 3 o'clock. in 1991. six months ago.
-------------------	--



Do *not* use the present perfect (**have arrived / have done / have been** etc.) with a finished time:

- I **saw** Paula **yesterday**. (*not* 'I have seen')
- Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (*not* 'Where have you been')
- We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (*not* 'We haven't had')
- 'What **did** you **do last night**?' 'I **stayed** at home.'
- William Shakespeare **lived from 1564 to 1616**. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

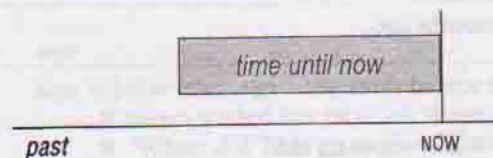
Use the past simple to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- **When did they arrive?** (*not* 'When have they arrived?')

B Compare:

present perfect

- I **have lost** my key.
(= I can't find it *now*)
- Bill **has gone** home.
(= he isn't here *now*)
- **Have you seen** Ann?
(= where is she *now*?)



- **Have you ever been** to Spain?
(= in your life, until *now*)
- My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.
- We've **lived** in Singapore for six years.
(= we live there *now*)

past simple

- I **lost** my key **last week**.
- Bill **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
- **Did you see** Ann **on Saturday**?



- **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
- Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
- The letter **didn't arrive yesterday**.
- We **lived** in Glasgow for six years but now we live in Singapore.

EXERCISES

20.1 Use the words in brackets (...) to answer the questions.

- 1 Have you seen Ann?
- 2 Have you started your new job?
- 3 Have your friends arrived?
- 4 Has Sarah gone away?
- 5 Have you worn your new shoes?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (5 minutes ago) | Yes, I saw her 5 minutes ago. |
| (last week) | Yes, I last week. |
| (at 5 o'clock) | Yes, they |
| (on Friday) | Yes, |
| (yesterday) | Yes, |

20.2 Right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it.
- 2 Have you seen Ann yesterday?
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Jim's grandmother has died in 1989.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

RIGHT
WRONG: Did you see

20.3 Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 My hair is wet. I (just/wash) it.
- 8 I (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
- 9 Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries.
- 10 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she (not/come) yet.'

20.4 Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida? B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago. A: (you/have) a good time? B: Yes, it (be) great. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Rose works in a factory. She (work) there for six months. Before that she (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She (work) there for two years but she (not/enjoy) it very much. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 A: Where's Alan? (you/see) him? B: Yes, he (go) out a few minutes ago. A: And Julia? B: I don't know. I (not/see) her. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 A: Do you know Martin's sister? B: I (see) her a few times but I (never/speak) to her. (you/ever/speak) to her? A: Yes. I (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice. |

is done was done (passive 1)

A



The office **is cleaned** every day.

The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody **cleans** the office every day. (active)

The office **is cleaned** every day. (passive)

Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday. (active)

The office **was cleaned** yesterday. (passive)

B

The passive is:

present simple

past simple

am/is/are (not)

was/were

+

past participle

cleaned	done
invented	built
injured	taken etc.

The past participle of regular verbs is **-ed** (cleaned/damaged etc.).

For a list of *irregular* past participles (**done/built/taken** etc.), see Appendix 2-3.

- Butter **is made** from milk.
- Oranges **are imported** into Britain.
- How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- When **was** the telephone **invented**?
- We **weren't invited** to the party last week.
- 'Was anybody **injured** in the accident?' 'Yes, two people **were taken** to hospital.'

C

was/were born

- I **was born** in London in 1962. (not 'I am born')
- Where **were you born**?

D

Passive + by ...

- We were woken up **by a loud noise**. (= The noise woke us up.)
- The telephone was invented **by Alexander Bell** in 1876.
- My brother was bitten **by a dog** last week.

EXERCISES

21.1 Write sentences from the words in brackets (...). Sentences 1-7 are present.

- (the office / clean / every day) The office is cleaned every day.
- (these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every day?
- (glass / make / from sand) Glass
- (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- (this room / not / use / very often)
- (we / allow / to park here?)
- (how / this word / pronounce?)

Sentences 8-15 are past.

- (the office / clean / yesterday) The office was cleaned yesterday.
- (the house / paint / last month) The house
- (three people / injure / in the accident)
- (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago)
- (when / this bridge / build?)
- (you / invite / to the party last week?)
- (how / these windows / break?)
- (I / not / wake up / by the noise)

21.2 Correct these sentences.

- This house built 100 years ago. This house was built ...
- Football plays in most countries of the world.
- Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
- A garage is a place where cars repair.
- Where are you born?
- How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
- Somebody broke into our house but nothing stolen.
- When was invented the bicycle?

21.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

clean damage find give invite make make show steal take

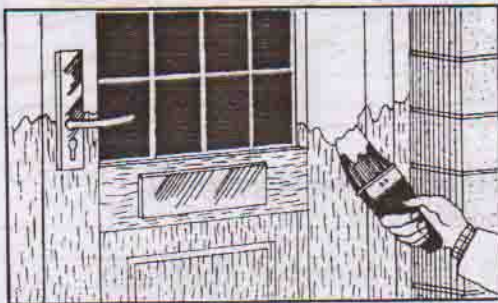
- The room is cleaned every day.
- I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- Paper from wood.
- There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms
- 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It to me by a friend of mine.'
- Many American programmes on British television.
- 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They but they didn't go.'
- 'How old is this film?' 'It in 1965.'
- My car last week but the next day it by the police.

21.4 Where were they born?

- (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- (Sally / Birmingham) Sally
- (her parents / Ireland) Her
- (you / ???) I
- (your mother / ???)

is being done has been done (passive 2)

A is/are being ... (present continuous passive)



Somebody **is painting** the door. (active)

The door **is being painted**. (passive)

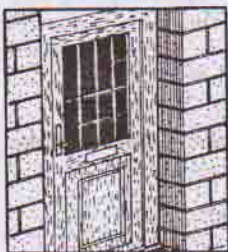
- My car is at the garage. It **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** opposite the park. (= somebody is building them)

Compare the *present continuous* and *present simple*:

- The office **is being cleaned** at the moment. (continuous)
The office **is cleaned** every day. (simple)
- In Britain football matches **are usually played** on Saturday, but
no matches **are being played** next Saturday.

For the present continuous and present simple, see Units 8 and 26.

B has/have been ... (present perfect passive)



BEFORE



NOW

Somebody **has painted** the door. (active)

The door **has been painted**. (passive)

- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- **Has this shirt been washed?** (= Has somebody washed it?)

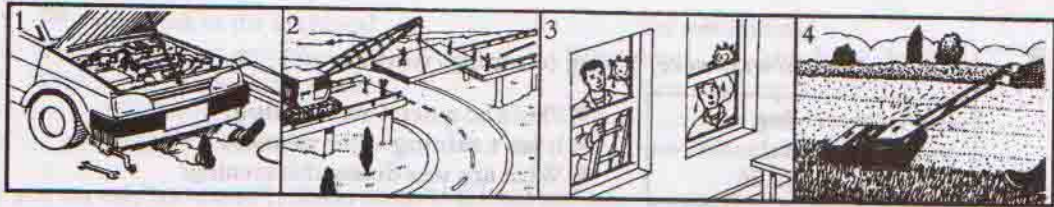
Compare the *present perfect* and *past simple*:

- The room is clean now. It **has been cleaned**. (present perfect)
The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (past simple)
- I can't find my keys. I think they **'ve been stolen**. (present perfect)
My keys **were stolen** last week. (past simple)

For the present perfect and past simple, see Unit 20.

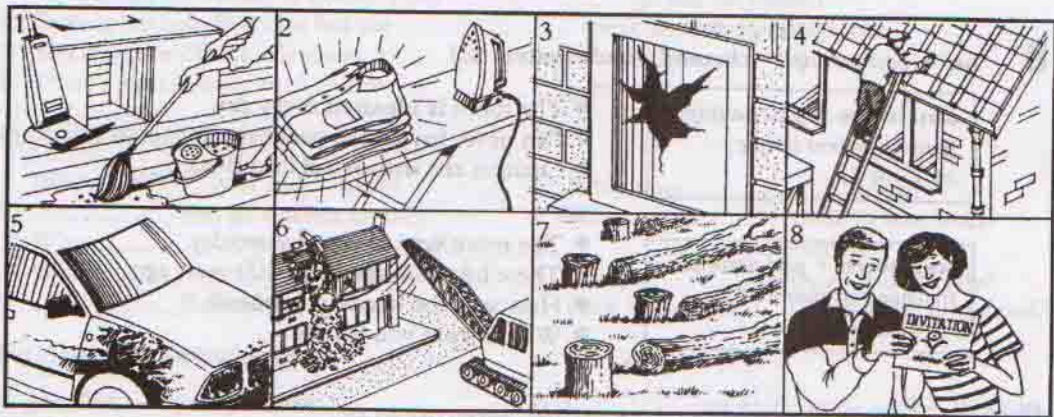
EXERCISES

22.1 What's happening?



- 1 The car is being repaired.
 2 A bridge
 3 The windows
 4 The grass

22.2 Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).



- 1 (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned.
 2 (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed.
 3 (the window / break) The window
 4 (the roof / repair) The roof
 5 (the car / damage)
 6 (the houses / knock / down)
 7 (the trees / cut / down)
 8 (they / invite / to a party)

22.3 Use the words in brackets (...) to complete the sentences. (Units 21 and 22)

- 1 I can't use my office at the moment. It is being painted (paint).
 2 We didn't go to the party. We weren't invited (not/invite).
 3 The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It (repair).
 4 The washing machine (repair) yesterday afternoon.
 5 A factory is a place where things (make).
 6 How old are these houses? When (they/build)?
 7 A: (the computer / use) at the moment?
 B: Yes, Jim is using it.
 8 I've never seen these flowers before. What (they/call)?
 9 Some trees (blow) down in the storm last night.
 10 The bridge is closed at the moment. It (damage) last week and it (not/repair) yet.

be/have/do in present and past tenses

A be (= am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working etc.)

am/is/are + -ing
(present continuous)
⇒ Units 3-4 and 26

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- It **isn't** raining at the moment.
- What **are** you **doing** this evening?

was/were + -ing
(past continuous)
⇒ Unit 13

- I **was working** when she arrived.
- It **wasn't** raining, so we went out.
- What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

B be + past participle (cleaned/made/eaten etc.)

am/is/are + past participle
(passive present simple)
⇒ Unit 21

- The room **is cleaned** every day.
- I'm never **invited** to parties.
- Oranges **are imported** into Britain.

was/were + past participle
(passive past simple)
⇒ Unit 21

- The room **was cleaned** yesterday.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- How **was** the window **broken**?
- Where **were** you **born**?

C have/has + past participle (cleaned/lost/eaten/been etc.)

have/has + past participle
(present perfect)
⇒ Units 15-18

- I've **cleaned** my room.
- Tom **has lost** his passport.
- Barbara **hasn't been** to Canada.
- Where **have** Paul and Linda **gone**?

D do/does/did + infinitive (clean/like/eat/go etc.)

do/does + infinitive
(present simple negative
and questions)
⇒ Units 6-7

- I like coffee but I **don't like** tea.
- Chris **doesn't go** out very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- **Does** Barbara **live** alone?

did + infinitive
(past simple negative and
questions)
⇒ Unit 12

- I **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
- It **didn't rain** last week.
- What time **did** Paul and Linda **go** out?

EXERCISES

Regular and irregular verbs

11.1 Put in **is/are/do/does**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>Do</u> you work in the evenings? | 6 the sun shining? |
| 2 Where <u>are</u> they going? | 7 What time the shops close? |
| 3 Why you looking at me? | 8 Ann working today? |
| 4 Bill live near you? | 9 What this word mean? |
| 5 you like cooking? | 10 you feeling all right? |

11.2 Put in **am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't**. All these sentences are negative.

- Tom doesn't work in the evenings.
- I'm very tired. I want to go out this evening.
- I'm very tired. I going out this evening.
- George working this week. He's on holiday.
- My parents are usually at home. They go out very often.
- Barbara has travelled a lot but she speak any foreign languages.
- You can turn off the television. I watching it.
- There's a party next week but we going.

11.3 Put in **was/were/did/have/has**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Where <u>were</u> your shoes made? | 6 What time she go? |
| 2 you go out last night? | 7 When these houses built? |
| 3 What you doing at 10.30? | 8 Jim arrived yet? |
| 4 Where your mother born? | 9 Why you go home early? |
| 5 Barbara gone home? | 10 How long they been married? |

11.4 Put in **is/are/was/were/have/has**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Joe <u>has</u> lost his passport. | 6 I just made some coffee. Would you like some? |
| 2 This bridge built ten years ago. | 7 Glass made from sand. |
| 3 you finished your work yet? | 8 This is a very old photograph. It taken a long time ago. |
| 4 This town is always clean. The streets cleaned every day. | 9 Joe bought a new car. |
| 5 Where you born? | |

11.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

damage eat enjoy go go away listen open pronounce rain understand use

- I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's raining.
- Why are you so tired? Did you go to bed late last night?
- Where are the chocolates? Have you them all?
- How is your new job? Are you it?
- My car was badly in the accident but I was OK.
- Chris has got a car but she doesn't it very often.
- Mary isn't at home. She has for a few days.
- I don't the problem. Can you explain it again?
- Martin is in his room. He's to music.
- I don't know how to say this word. How is it ?
- How do you this window? Can you show me?

Regular and irregular verbs

A Regular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *regular verbs* is **-ed**:

clean → **cleaned** live → **lived** paint → **painted** study → **studied**

Past simple (⇒ Unit 11)

- I **cleaned** my shoes yesterday.
- Charlie **studied** engineering at university.

Past participle

Present perfect = **have/has** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 15-18):

- I **have cleaned** my shoes.
- Jane **has lived** in London for ten years.

Passive = **be (is / are / were / has been etc.)** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 21-22):

- These rooms **are cleaned** every day.
- My car **has been repaired**.

B Irregular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *irregular verbs* are *not -ed*:

	make	break	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	broke	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	broken	cut

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *the same*. For example:

	make	find	buy	cut
<i>past simple</i>	} made	found	bought	cut
<i>past participle</i>				

- I **made** a cake yesterday. (*past simple*)
- I **have made** some coffee. (*past participle – present perfect*)
- Butter **is made** from milk. (*past participle – passive present*)

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *different*. For example:

	break	know	begin	go
<i>past simple</i>	broke	knew	begin	went
<i>past participle</i>	broken	known	began	gone

- Somebody **broke** this window last night. (*past simple*)
- Somebody **has broken** this window. (*past participle – present perfect*)
- This window **was broken** last night. (*past participle – passive past*)

EXERCISES

381 Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy | 11 hear |
| 2 cut <u>cut</u> | 7 buy | 12 put |
| 3 get | 8 sit | 13 catch |
| 4 bring | 9 leave | 14 watch |
| 5 pay | 10 happen | 15 understand |

382 Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6 run | 11 take |
| 2 begin | 7 speak | 12 go |
| 3 eat | 8 write | 13 give |
| 4 drink | 9 come | 14 throw |
| 5 drive | 10 know | 15 forget |

383 Put the verb in the right form.

- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I very well last night. (sleep)
- We a very good film yesterday. (see)
- It a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've my bag. (lose) Have you it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was last week. (steal)
- I to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- Have you your work yet? (finish)
- The shopping centre was about 20 years ago. (build)
- Ann to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- I've never a horse. (ride)
- Julia is a good friend of mine. I've her for a long time. (know)
- Yesterday I and my leg. (fall / hurt)

384 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

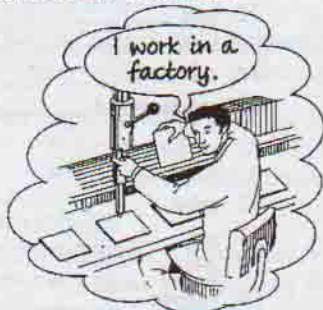
- cost drive fly make meet sell speak swim tell think
wake up win

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we
- I know Gary but I've never his wife.
- We were by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- Many different languages are in the Philippines.
- Our holiday a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were very quickly.
- A bird in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

I used to ...

A

DAVE A FEW YEARS AGO



DAVE TODAY



Dave **used to work** in a factory. Now he **works** in a supermarket.

Dave **used to work** in a factory = he worked in a factory before but he doesn't work there now



B

You can say **I used to work ... / she used to have ... / they used to be ... etc.:**

I/you/we/they he/she/it	used to	be work have play etc.
----------------------------	---------	---------------------------------



- When I was a child, I **used to like** chocolate.
- I **used to read** a lot of books but I don't read much these days.
- Liz has got short hair now but it **used to be** very long.
- They **used to live** in the same street as us, so we often **used to see** them. But we don't see them very often these days.
- Ann **used to have** a piano but she sold it a few years ago.

The negative is **I didn't use to ...** :

- When I was a child I **didn't use to like** tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to ... ?** :

- Where **did you use to live** before you came here?

C

We use **used to ...** only for the *past*. You cannot say 'I use to ...' (*present*):

- I **used to play** tennis. These days I **play** golf. (not 'I use to play golf')
- We usually **get up** early. (not 'We use to get up early')

EXERCISES

25.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with **used to** ...



She used to have long hair.



He used to play football.



She used to be a taxi driver.



They used to live in the country.



He used to wear glasses.



This building used to be a hotel.

25.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, things were different.

KAREN A FEW YEARS AGO



Do you do any sport?
Do you go out in the evenings?
Do you play a musical instrument?
Do you like reading?
Do you travel much?

Yes, I go swimming every day and I play volleyball.
Yes, most evenings.
Yes, the guitar.
Yes, I read a lot.
Yes, I go away two or three times a year.

KAREN NOW



I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.

Write sentences about Karen with **used to** ...

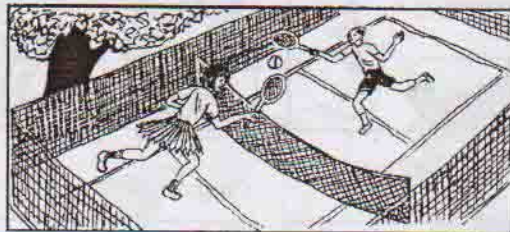
- 1 She used to go swimming every day. 4
- 2 She 5
- 3 6

25.3 Complete these sentences. Use **used to** or the present simple (**I play / he lives** etc.).

- 1 I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 2 Do you do any sport? 'Yes, I play basketball.'
- 3 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I one but I sold it.'
- 4 George a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 5 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes but most days I by train.'
- 6 When I was a child, I never meat, but I eat it now.
- 7 Mary loves watching TV. She TV every evening.
- 8 We near the airport but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- 9 Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I up very early.
- 10 What games you when you were a child?

What are you doing tomorrow?

A



They **are playing** tennis (now).



He **is playing** tennis tomorrow.

We use **am/is/are + -ing** (*present continuous*) for something happening now:

- 'Where are Sue and Caroline?' 'They're **playing** tennis in the park.'
- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.

We also use **am/is/are + -ing** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- Andrew **is playing** tennis tomorrow.
- I'm **not working** next week.

B

I **am doing something tomorrow** = I have arranged to do it, I have a plan to do it:

- Alice **is going** to the dentist on Friday.
(= she has an appointment to see the dentist)
- We're **having** a party next weekend.
- **Are you meeting** Bill this evening?
- What **are you doing** tomorrow evening?
- I'm **not going** out tonight. I'm **staying** at home.



You can also say 'I'm going to do something' (⇒ Unit 27).

C

Do *not* use the present simple (**I stay / do you go** etc.) for plans and arrangements:

- I'm **staying** at home this evening. (*not* 'I stay')
- **Are you going** out tonight? (*not* 'Do you go')
- Ann **isn't coming** to the party next week. (*not* 'Ann doesn't come')

But we use the present simple for timetables, programmes, trains, buses etc.:

- The train **arrives** at 7.30.
- What time **does** the film **finish**?

Compare:

present continuous – usually for people

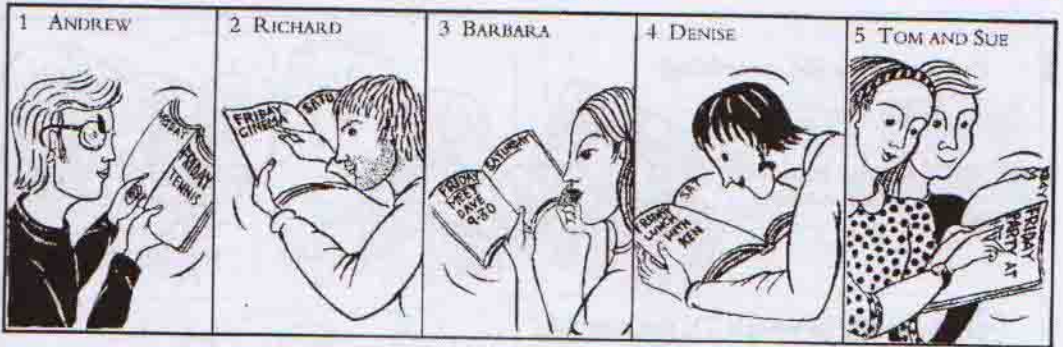
- I'm **going** to a concert tomorrow.
- What time **are you leaving**?

present simple – timetables, programmes etc.

- The concert **starts** at 7.30.
- What time **does** your train **leave** ?

EXERCISES

25.1 Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday?



- 1 Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.
 2 Richard to the cinema.
 3 Barbara
 4 lunch with Ken.
 5

25.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

- 1 (you / go / out / tonight?)
 2 (you / work / next week?)
 3 (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)
 4 (what time / your friends / arrive?)
 5 (when / Liz / go / on holiday?)

Are you going out tonight?

25.3 Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

- 1 I'm staying at home tonight.
 2 I'm going to the theatre on Monday.
 3
 4
 5
 6

25.4 Put the verb in the present continuous (he is leaving etc.) or present simple (the train leaves etc.).

- 1 'Are you going (you/go) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired.'
 2 'We're going (we/go) to a concert this evening. It starts (it/start) at 7.30.'
 3 Do you know about Sally? (she/get) married next month!
 4 A: My parents (go) on holiday next week.
 B: Oh, that's nice. Where (they/go)?
 5 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course (finish) on Friday.
 6 There's a football match tomorrow but (I/not/go).
 7 (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? (we/meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock.
 8 A: How (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?
 B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus (leave) at midnight.
 9 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
 B: Yes, what time (the film / begin)?
 10 A: What (you/do) next Monday afternoon?
 B: (I/work).

I'm going to ...

A I'm going to (do something)

MORNING

I'm going to watch TV this evening.



THIS EVENING

She is going to watch TV this evening.

We use **am/is/are going to...** for the *future*:

I	am	(not) going to	do ...
he/she/it	is		drink ...
we/you/they	are		watch ...

am	I	going to	buy ... ?
is	he/she/it		eat ... ?
are	we/you/they		wear ... ?

B I am going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it:



- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
- Sarah is going to sell her car.
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- 'Your hands are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them.'
- Are you going to invite John to your party?

We also use the present continuous (**I am doing**) for the future, usually for arrangements (⇒ Unit 26):

- I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

C Something is going to happen

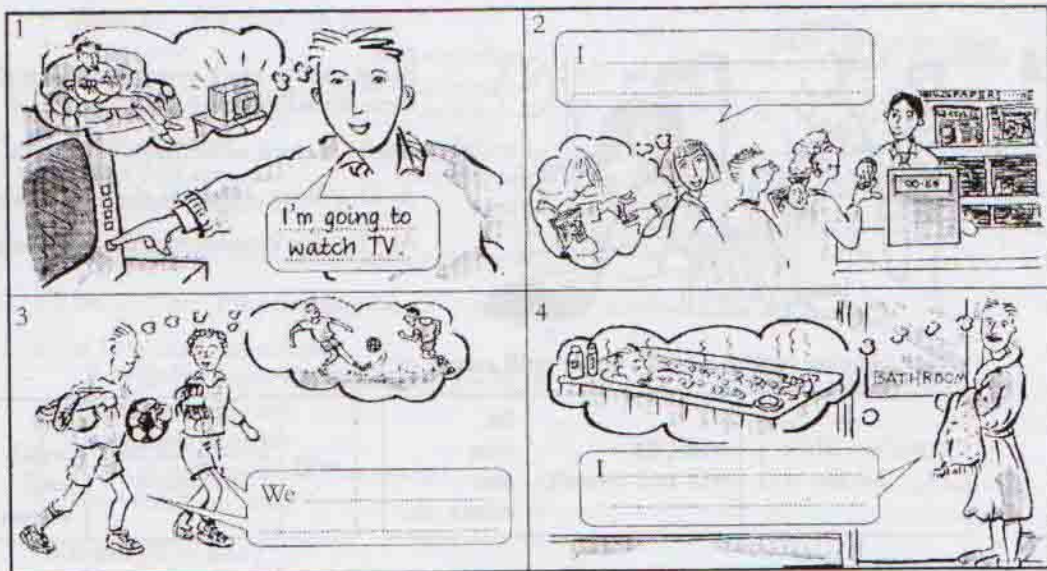
Something is going to happen = it is clear *now* that it is sure to happen:

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
(black clouds *now* → rain)
- Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.
I'm going to be late.
(9 o'clock *now* and not ready → late)



EXERCISES

27.1 What are these people saying?

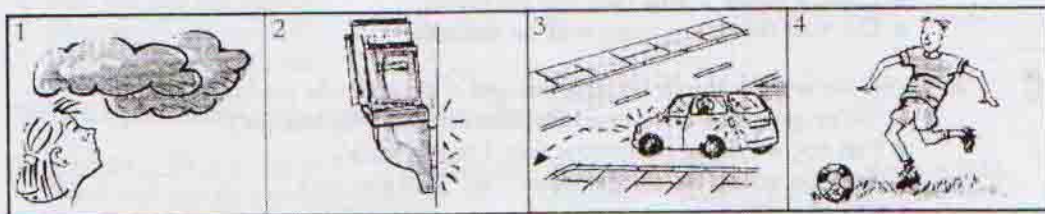


27.2 Complete the sentences. Use **going to** + one of these verbs:

eat do give lie down stay walk wash watch wear

- 1 My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them.
- 2 What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- 3 I don't want to go home by bus. I
- 4 John is going to London next week. He with some friends.
- 5 I'm hungry. I this sandwich.
- 6 It's Sharon's birthday next week. We her a present.
- 7 Sue says she's feeling very tired. She for an hour.
- 8 There's a good film on TV this evening. you it?
- 9 What Rachel when she leaves school?

27.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



- 1 It's going to rain
- 2 The shelf 3 The car
- 4 He

27.4 What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.

- 1 I'm
- 2
- 3

will/shall (1)

A



Sarah goes to work every day. She is always there from 8.30 until 4.30.

It is 11 o'clock now. Sarah **is** at work.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, she **was** at work.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** at work.

will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come etc.	will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come? etc.
----------------------------	--	---	-------------	----------------------------	---

'll = **will**: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

won't = **will not**: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / she won't etc.

B

We use **will** for the *future (tomorrow / next week etc.)*:

- Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she'll **be** in Rome. Next week she'll **be** in Tokyo.
- You can phone me this evening. I'll **be** at home.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds **will eat** it.
- We'll probably **go** out this evening.
- **Will you be** at home this evening?
- I **won't be** here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You **won't sleep**.

We often say **I think ... will ...** :

- I **think** Diana **will pass** the exam.
- I **don't think** it **will rain** this afternoon.
- **Do you think** the exam **will be** difficult?

C

We do *not* use **will** for things we have *arranged or decided* to do (⇒ Units 26-27):

- We're **going** to the cinema on Saturday. (*not* 'We will go')
- I'm **not working** tomorrow. (*not* 'I won't work')
- **Are you going to do** the exam? (*not* 'Will you do')

D

Shall

You can say **I shall** (= I will) and **we shall** (= we will):

- I **shall be** late tomorrow. *or* I **will (I'll) be** late tomorrow.
- I think **we shall win**. *or* I think **we will (we'll) win**.

But do *not* use **shall** with **you/they/he/she/it**:

- **Tom will** be late. (*not* 'Tom shall be')

EXERCISES

28.1 Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with **she was**, **she's** or **she'll be**.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week in London.
- 5 At the moment in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago in Munich.
- 7 At the end of her trip very tired.



28.2 Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow)
I'll probably be on the beach. OR I'll be at work. OR I don't know where I'll be.
- 2 (one hour from now)
- 3 (at midnight tonight)
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon)
- 5 (two years from now)

28.3 Put in **will ('ll)** or **won't**.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

28.4 Write sentences beginning **I think ...** or **I don't think ...**.

- 1 (Diana will pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam.
- 2 (Diana won't pass the exam) I don't think Diana will pass the exam.
- 3 (we'll win the game) I
- 4 (I won't be here tomorrow)
- 5 (Sue will like her present)
- 6 (they won't get married)
- 7 (you won't enjoy the film)

28.5 Which is right? (Study Unit 26 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets. We're going is right
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure she'll lend / she's lending us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
- 8 Will / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?

will/shall (2)

A



You can use **I'll ... (I will)** when you *offer* or *decide* to do something:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' **'I'll carry it for you.'**
- **'I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?'** 'OK, goodbye.'

We often say **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go to bed early tonight.**
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit in the garden.**
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go out.**

Do *not* use the present simple (**I go / I phone etc.**) in sentences like these:

- **I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?** (not 'I phone you')
- **I think I'll go to bed early.** (not 'I go to bed')

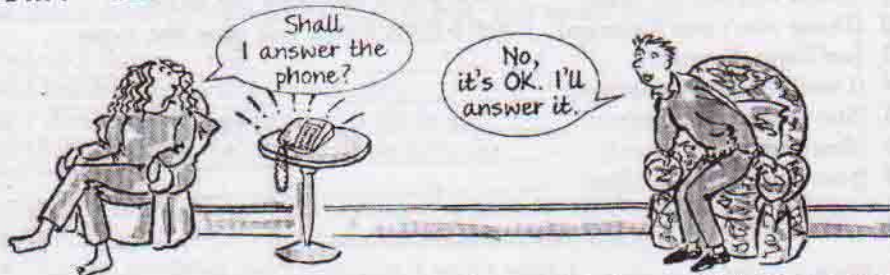
B

Do *not* use **I'll ...** for something you decided before (⇒ Units 26-27):

- **I'm working** tomorrow. (not 'I'll work')
- There's a good film on TV tonight. **I'm going to watch it.** (not 'I'll watch')
- **What are you doing** at the weekend? (not 'What will you do')

C

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?



Shall I/we ... ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open** the window?
- **'Shall I phone you this evening?'** 'Yes, please.'
- I'm going to a party tonight. What **shall I wear?**
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go** for a walk?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'OK, what time **shall we meet?'**

EXERCISES

29.1 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + one of these verbs:

carry do eat send show sit stay

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

- I'll carry it for you.
- Thank you. you a postcard.
- Well, I'm hungry. it.
- No, it's OK. on the floor.
- Oh no, I forgot. it now.
- No, I don't think so. here.
- Give it to me and you.

29.2 Complete the sentences. Use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... + one of these verbs:

buy go have play

- 1 It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- 2 I'm hungry. I something to eat.
- 3 I feel tired. tennis.
- 4 This camera is too expensive. it.

29.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~I phone~~ / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? I'll phone is right
- 2 I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- 3 I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- 4 I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- 5 Jim is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 6 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK, I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- 7 A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.

29.4 Write sentences with Shall I ... ? Choose words from Box A and Box B.



A turn on make
turn off open

B some sandwiches the television
the window the light



- 1 It's very warm in this room.
- 2 This programme isn't very good.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

.....

.....

.....

29.5 Write sentences with Shall we ... ? Choose words from Box A and Box B.



A what where
what time who

B buy invite
go meet



- 1 Let's go out tonight.
- 2 Let's have a holiday.
- 3 Let's spend some money.
- 4 Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?

OK,

OK,

OK,



He **might go** to New York.
(= it is possible that he will go to New York)



It **might rain**.
(= it is possible that it will rain)

might + infinitive (might go / might be / might rain etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	might (not)	be go play come etc.
----------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

B I **might** ... = it is possible that I will ... :

- I **might go** to the cinema this evening. (= it is possible that I will go)
- A: When is Barbara going to phone you?
B: I don't know. She **might phone** this afternoon.
- Take an umbrella with you. It **might rain**.
- Buy a lottery ticket. You **might be** lucky. (= perhaps you will be lucky)
- 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I **might**!' (= I might go out)

Study the difference:

- I'm **playing** tennis tomorrow. (*sure*)
I **might play** tennis tomorrow. (*possible*)
- Barbara **is going to** phone later. (*sure*)
Barbara **might phone** later. (*possible*)

C The negative is **might not**:

- I **might not go** to work tomorrow. (= it is possible that I will not go)
- Sue **might not come** to the party. (= it is possible that she will not come)

D **may**

You can use **may** in the same way. **I may ... = I might ... :**

- I **may go** to the cinema this evening. (= I might go)
- Sue **may not come** to the party. (= Sue might not come)

May I ... ? = Is it OK to ... / Can I ... ?:

- **May I** ask a question? (= Can I ask?)
- 'May I sit here?' 'Yes, of course.'

EXERCISES

30.1 Write sentences with **might**.

- 1 (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema)
- 2 (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow)
- 3 (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone)
- 4 (it's possible that it will snow today)
- 5 (it's possible that I'll be late tonight)

I might go to the cinema.

I

.....

.....

Write sentences with **might not**.

- 6 (it's possible that Mary will not be here)
- 7 (it's possible that I won't have time to meet you)

.....

.....

30.2 Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas but you are not sure. Choose from the list and write sentences with **I might**.

fish go away Italy Monday new car taxi

- 1 Where are you going for your holidays?
- 2 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 3 When will you see Ann again?
- 4 What are you going to have for dinner?
- 5 How are you going to get home tonight?
- 6 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

I'm not sure. I might go to Italy.

I don't know. I

I'm not sure.

I don't know.

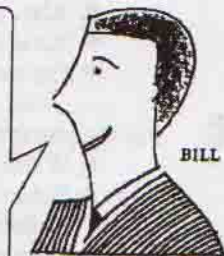
I'm not sure.

I haven't decided yet.

30.3 You ask Bill questions about his plans. Sometimes he is sure but usually he is not sure.

- 1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
- 2 Are you going out in the evening?
- 3 Are you going to get up early?
- 4 Are you working tomorrow?
- 5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning?
- 6 Are you going to watch television?
- 7 Are you going out in the afternoon?
- 8 Are you going shopping?

Yes, in the afternoon.
Possibly.
Perhaps.
No, I'm not.
Maybe.
I might.
Yes, I am.
Perhaps.



Now write about Bill. Use **might** where necessary.

- 1 He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.
- 2 He might go out this evening.
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

30.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.

- 1
- 2
- 3

can and could

A



He can play the piano.

can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can cannot (can't)	do play see come etc.
----------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come? etc.
-----	----------------------------	------------------------------------

B

I can do something = I know how to do it or it is possible for me to do it:

- I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.
- Sarah can speak Italian but she can't speak Spanish.
- 'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I can't.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny can't come.

C

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use could/couldn't:

- When I was young, I could run very fast.
- Before Anna came to Britain, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything.
- I was tired last night but I couldn't sleep.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny couldn't come.

D

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

We use Can you ... ? or Could you ... ? when we ask people to do things:

- Can you open the door, please? or Could you open the door, please?
- Can you wait a moment, please? or Could you wait ... ?

We use Can I have ... ? or Could I have ... ? to ask for something:

- (in a shop) Can I have these postcards, please? or Could I have ... ?

Can I ... ? or Could I ... ? = is it OK to do something?:

- Tom, can I borrow your umbrella? or Tom, could I borrow your umbrella?
- (on the phone) Hello, can I speak to Gerry, please? or ... could I speak ... ?

EXERCISES

31.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:



1	Can you swim?
2	.....
3	.....
4	.....
5	.....
6	.....

Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use **I can** or **I can't**.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 7 I | 9 | 11 |
| 8 | 10 | 12 |

31.2 Complete these sentences. Use **can** or **can't** + one of these verbs:

come find hear see speak

- I'm sorry but we can't come to your party next Saturday.
- I like this hotel room. You the mountains from the window.
- You are speaking very quietly. I you.
- Have you seen my bag? I it.
- Catherine got the job because she five languages.

31.3 Complete these sentences. Use **can't** or **couldn't** + one of these verbs:

eat decide find go go sleep

- I was tired but I couldn't sleep.....
- I wasn't hungry yesterday. I my dinner.
- Ann doesn't know what to do. She
- I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I him.
- Jim to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- Paula to the meeting last week. She was ill.

31.4 What do you say in these situations? Use **can** or **could**. Use the words in brackets (...).

<p>1 (open)</p> <p>Could you open the door, please?</p>	<p>2 (pass)</p> <p>SALT</p>	<p>3 (turn off)</p>
<p>4 (have)</p>	<p>5 (give)</p>	<p>6 (borrow)</p>

must mustn't needn't

A



must + infinitive (must do / must see etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	must	do stop go write etc.
----------------------------	------	--------------------------------

B

Use **must** when you think it is necessary to do something:

- The windows are very dirty. I **must clean** them.
- It's a fantastic film. You **must see** it.
- We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use **had to ... (not must)**:

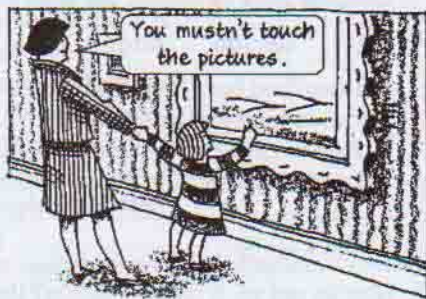
- We **had to go** to the bank yesterday. (not 'We must go ... yesterday')
- I **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses. (not 'I must walk')

C

mustn't (= must not)

I **mustn't** (do something) = it is necessary *not* to do it, it is the wrong thing to do:

- I **must hurry**. I **mustn't be** late.
- I **mustn't forget** to phone Julia.
(= I **must remember** to phone her)
- Be happy! You **mustn't be** sad. (= don't be sad)
- You **mustn't touch** the pictures.
(= don't touch the pictures)



D

needn't (= need not)

I **needn't** (do something) = it is *not necessary* to do it, I don't need to do it:

- I **needn't clean** the windows. They aren't very dirty.
- You **needn't go** to the bank today. I can give you some money.

You can also say **don't need to ... (= needn't)**:

- I **don't need to clean** the windows.
- You **don't need to go** to the bank today.

Compare **needn't** and **mustn't**:

- You **needn't go**. You can stay here if you want.
- You **mustn't go**. You must stay here.

I have to ... ⇒ UNIT 34

EXERCISES

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use **must** + one of these verbs:

be go go learn meet wash win

- 1 We must go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
- 2 Marilyn is a very interesting person. You her.
- 3 My hands are dirty. I them.
- 4 You to drive. It will be very useful.
- 5 I to the post office. I need some stamps.
- 6 The game tomorrow is very important for us. We
- 7 You can't always have things immediately. You patient.

32.2 Put in **I must** or **I had to**.

- 1 I had to go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
- 2 It's late. go now.
- 3 I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday work.
- 4 get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- 5 I went to London by train last week. The train was full and stand all the way.
- 6 I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. run to get there on time.
- 7 I forgot to phone David yesterday. phone him later today.

32.3 Complete the sentences. Use **mustn't** or **needn't** + one of these verbs:

clean forget hurry lose wait write

- 1 The windows aren't very dirty. You needn't clean them.
- 2 We have a lot of time. We
- 3 Keep these documents in a safe place. You them.
- 4 I'm not ready yet but you for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- 5 We to turn off the lights before we leave.
- 6 I the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

32.4 Find the sentences with the same meaning.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1 We can leave the meeting early. |
| 2 We must leave the meeting early. |
| 3 We mustn't leave the meeting early. |
| 4 We needn't leave the meeting early. |
| 5 We had to leave the meeting early. |

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A We must stay until the end. |
| B We couldn't stay until the end. |
| C We can't stay until the end. |
| D We needn't stay until the end. |
| E We can stay until the end. |

- 1 D
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

32.5 Put in **must** / **had to** / **mustn't** / **needn't**.

- 1 You needn't go. You can stay here if you want.
- 2 It's a fantastic film. You must see it.
- 3 We've got enough food, so we go shopping.
- 4 We didn't have any food yesterday, so we go shopping.
- 5 I want to know what happened. You tell me.
- 6 You tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- 7 I hurry or I'll be late.
- 8 'Why were you so late?' 'I wait half an hour for a bus.'
- 9 We decide now. We can decide later.

should

A



should + infinitive (should do / should watch etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	should shouldn't	do stop go watch etc.
----------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

B

(You) **should** do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do:

- Tom **should go** to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.
- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should always watch** the ball.

C

(You) **shouldn't** do something = it is *not* a good thing to do. **Shouldn't** = should not:

- Tom **shouldn't go** to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't watch** TV so much.

D

We often use **think** with **should**:

I think ... should ... :

- I **think Carol should buy** some new clothes. (= I think it is a good idea.)
- It's late. I **think I should go** home now.
- A: Shall I buy this coat?
B: Yes, I **think you should**.

I don't think ... should ... :

- I **don't think you should work** so hard. (= I don't think it is a good idea.)
- I **don't think we should go** yet. It's too early.

Do you think ... should ... ?:

- **Do you think I should buy** this hat?
- **What time do you think we should go** home?



E

Must is stronger than **should**:

- It's a **good** film. You **should go** and see it.
- It's a **fantastic** film. You **must go** and see it.

F

Another way to say **should ...** is **ought to ...** :

- It's a good film. You **ought to go** and see it. (= you should go)
- I think Carol **ought to buy** some new clothes. (= Carol should buy)

EXERCISES

33.1 Complete the sentences. Use **you should** + one of these verbs:

clean go take visit watch wear

- When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
- It's late and you're very tired. to bed.
- your teeth twice a day.
- If you have time, the Science Museum. It's very interesting
- When you're driving, a seat belt.
- It's too far to walk from here to the station. a taxi.

33.2 Write about the people in the pictures. Use **He/She shouldn't ... so ...**



- She shouldn't watch TV so much.
- He
- hard.
-

33.3 You ask a friend for advice. Write questions with **Do you think I should ... ?**

- You are in a shop. You are trying on a jacket. (buy?)
You ask your friend: Do you think I should buy this jacket?
- You can't drive. (learn?)
You ask your friend: Do you think
- You don't like your job. (get another job?)
You ask your friend:
- You are going to have a party. (invite Gary?)
You ask your friend:

33.4 Write sentences with **I think ... should ...** or **I don't think ... should ...**

- It's late. (go home now) I think we should go home now.
- That coat is too big for you. (buy it) I don't think you should buy it.
- You don't need your car. (sell it)
- Diane needs a rest. (have a holiday)
- Sally and Colin are too young. (get married)
- You're not well this morning. (go to work)
- James isn't well today. (go to the doctor)
- The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there)

33.5 What do you think? Write sentences with **should**.

- I think everybody should learn another language.
- I think everybody
- I think
- I don't think
- I think I should

I have to ...

A



I **have to** do something = it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it

I/we/you/they	have	to do to work to go to wear etc.
he/she/it	has	

- I'll be late for work tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.
- Jill starts work at 7 o'clock, so she **has to get up** at 6.
- You **have to pass** a test before you can get a driving licence.

B

The past (yesterday / last week etc.) is **had to** ... :

- I was late for work yesterday. I **had to go** to the dentist.
- We **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses.

C

In questions and negatives we use **do/does** (present) and **did** (past):

present

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

past

did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	have to ... ?
-----	----------------------------	---------------

I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't have to ...
----------------------------	--------------------

- What time **do you have to go** to the dentist tomorrow?
- **Does Jill have to work** on Sundays?
- Why **did they have to leave** the party early?

I **don't have to** (do something) = it is *not* necessary to do it:

- I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to get up** early.
- Ian **doesn't have to work** very hard. He's got an easy job.
- We **didn't have to wait** very long for the bus.

D

must and **have to**

Use **must** or **have to** when you say what you think is necessary, when you give *your* opinion:

- It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it. *or* You **have to** see it.

When you are *not* giving your personal opinion, use **have to** (*not must*):

- Jill won't be at work this afternoon. She **has to go** to the doctor. (this is not my personal opinion – it is a fact)
- In many countries, men **have to** do military service. (this is not my opinion – it is the law in those countries)

EXERCISES

31 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **has to** + one of these verbs:

do read speak travel wear

- 1 My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
- 2 At the end of the course all the students a test.
- 3 Mary is studying literature. She a lot of books.
- 4 Albert doesn't understand much English. You very slowly to him.
- 5 Kate is not often at home. She a lot in her job.

32 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **had to** + one of these verbs:

answer buy change go walk

- 1 We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- 2 It's late. I now. I'll see you tomorrow.
- 3 I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I some food.
- 4 This train doesn't go all the way to London. You at Bristol.
- 5 We did an exam yesterday. We six questions out of ten.

33 Complete the questions. Some are present and some are past.

- 1 I have to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 George had to wait a long time.
- 3 Liz has to go somewhere.
- 4 We had to pay a lot of money.
- 5 I have to do some work.

- What time do you have to get up?
- How long ?
- Where ?
- How much ?
- What exactly ?

34 Write sentences with **don't/doesn't/didn't have to** ...

- 1 Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.
- 2 Why is Ann waiting? She
- 3 Why did you get up early? You
- 4 Why is Paul working so hard? He
- 5 Why do you want to leave now? We

35 Which is correct? Sometimes **must** and **have to** are both correct.

- 1 It's a great film. You must see / have to see it. both are correct
- 2 In many countries, men must do / have to do military service. have to do is correct
- 3 You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay / have to pay.
- 4 I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow / had to borrow some.
- 5 I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop / have to stop.
- 6 'Why is Paula going now?' 'She must meet / has to meet somebody.'
- 7 What's wrong? You must tell / have to tell me. I want to help you.

36 Write some things that you (or your friends or family) **have to do** or **had to do**.

- 1 (every day) I have to travel ten miles every day.
- 2 (every day)
- 3 (tomorrow)
- 4 (yesterday)

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?

We use **Would you like ... ?** to offer things:

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
- B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a chocolate?
- B: Yes, please.
- A: **What would you like**, tea or coffee?
- B: Tea, please.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to invite somebody:

- **Would you like to go** for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to have** dinner with us on Sunday?
- B: Yes, I'd love to. (= I would love to have dinner with you)
- **What would you like to do** this evening?

B I'd like ... is a polite way to say 'I want'. I'd like = I would like:

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- **I'd like to see** the film on television this evening.

C Would you like ... ? and Do you like ... ?

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...



Would you like some tea? = Do you want some tea?

- A: **Would you like** to go to the cinema tonight? (= Do you want to go tonight?)
- B: Yes, I'd love to.
- **I'd like** an orange, please. (= Can I have an orange?)
- **What would you like** to do next weekend?

Do you like ... ? / I like ...









Do you like tea? = Do you think tea is nice?

- A: **Do you like** going to the cinema? (in general)
- B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.
- **I like** oranges. (in general)
- **What do you like** to do at weekends?

EXERCISES

35.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use **Would you like ... ?**

<p>1</p> <p>Would you like a chocolate?</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 
<p>4</p> 	<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 

35.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use **Would you like to ... ?**

- You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
- You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
You say:
- You've got some holiday photographs. Sue hasn't seen them yet. (see)
You say:
- You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will go. (go)
You say:
- It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella but you have one. (borrow)
You say:

35.3 Which is right?

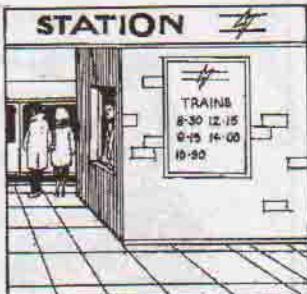
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like a chocolate? 'Yes, please.' Would you like is right
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like bananas? 'Yes, I love them.'
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like an ice-cream? 'No, thank you.'
- ~~What do you like~~ / would you like to drink? 'A glass of water, please.'
- Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk? 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- I like / I'd like tomatoes but I don't eat them very often.
- What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like something to eat? 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like your new job? 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.

there is there are

A



There's a man on the roof.



There's a train at 10.30.



There are seven days in a week.

singular

there is ... (there's)
is there ... ?
there is not ... (there isn't
or there's not)

plural

there are ...
are there ... ?
there are not ... (there aren't)

- There's a big tree in the garden.
- There's a good film on TV tonight.
- A: Have you got any money?
B: Yes, there's some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, is there a hotel near here?
B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.

- There are some big trees in the garden.
- There are a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: Are there any letters for me today?
B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
- This restaurant is very quiet. There aren't many people here.
- How many players are there in a football team?
- There are 11 players in a football team.

B

there is and it is

there is



There's a book on the table.
(not 'It's a book on the table.')

it is



I like this book. It's interesting.
(it = this book)

Compare:

- 'What's that noise?' 'It's a train.' (it = that noise)
There's a train at 10.30. It's a fast train. (it = the 10.30 train)
- There's a lot of salt in this soup.
I don't like this soup. It's too salty. (it = this soup)

EXERCISES

Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

1	a castle?	No
2	any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3	a hospital?	Yes
4	a swimming pool?	No
5	any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6	a university?	No
7	any big hotels?	No

- 1 There isn't a castle.
- 2 There are a lot of restaurants.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use **There is/are/isn't/aren't**.

- 1 There are a few restaurants.
- 2 There's a big park.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Put in **there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there**.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
- 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
- 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
- 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
- 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
- 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, a film in the camera.'
- 7 '..... a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
- 8 '..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
- 9 nowhere to sit down. any chairs.

Write sentences with **There are** Choose from the boxes.

seven	twenty-six
nine	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 There are seven days in a week.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

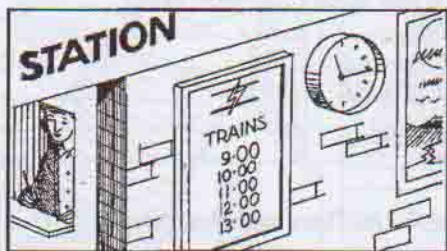
Put in **there's / is there / it's / is it**.

- 1 'There's a train at 10.30.' 'Is it a fast train?'
- 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. very expensive.
- 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'
- 4 a red car outside the house. yours?
- 5 '..... anything on television tonight?' 'Yes, a film at 8.15.'
- 6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'
- 7 '..... a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

there was/were
there will be

there has/have been

A there was / there were (past)



There is a train every hour.

The time now is 11.15.

There was a train at 11 o'clock.

Compare:

there is/are (present)

- There is a good film on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a very big hotel. There are 250 rooms.
- Are there any letters for me this morning?
- I'm hungry but there isn't anything to eat.

there was/were (past)

- There was a good film on TV last night.
- We stayed at a very big hotel. There were 250 rooms.
- Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.

B there has been / there have been (present perfect)



- Look! There's been an accident. (there's been = there has been)
- This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents.

Compare there was (past):

- There was an accident last night. (not 'There has been an accident last night.')

For past simple and present perfect see Unit 20.

C there will be

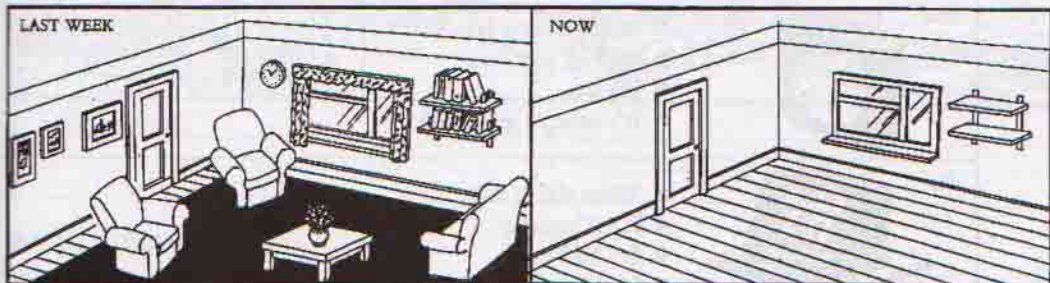


- Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow. (there won't be = there will not be)

EXERCISES

Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty but what was in the room last week? Write sentences with **There was ...** or **There were ...** + the words in the list.

- an armchair a carpet some flowers a sofa
 some books a clock three pictures a small table



- 1 There was a clock on the wall near the window.
- 2 on the floor.
- 3 on the wall near the door.
- 4 in the middle of the room.
- 5 on the table.
- 6 on the shelves.
- 7 in the corner near the door.
- 8 opposite the door.

Put in **there was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there**.

- 1 I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
- 2 Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- 3 a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Did you?' a swimming pool?'
- 5 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, any in the shop.'
- 6 The wallet was empty. any money in it.
- 7 '..... many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. a lot of traffic.
- 10 Twenty years ago many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

Put in **there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be**.

- 1 There was a good film on TV yesterday evening.
- 2 24 hours in a day.
- 3 a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' '..... a shop at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' '..... a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the cinema, a long queue to see the film.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow, somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago 500 children at the school. Now more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK, I don't think any problems.

It ...

A We use it for time/day/distance/weather:

time



- What time is **it**?
- It's half past ten.
- It's late.
- It's time to go home.

day



- What day is **it**?
- It's Thursday.
- It's 16 March.
- It was my birthday yesterday.

distance



- It's three miles from our house to the city centre.
- How far is **it** from London to Bristol?
- It's a long way from here to the station.
- We can walk home. **It isn't far**.

We use **far** in questions (**is it far?**) and negatives (**it isn't far**).
We use a **long way** in positive sentences (**it's a long way**).

weather



- It's raining. **It isn't raining.** Is it snowing?
- It rains a lot here. **It didn't rain** yesterday.
Does **it** snow very often?
- It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark *etc.*
- It's a nice day today.

Compare **it** and **there**:

- **It rains** a lot in winter.
There is a lot of rain in winter.
- **It was very windy**.
There was a strong wind yesterday.

B It's nice to ... etc.

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible <i>etc.</i>	to ...
------	---	--------

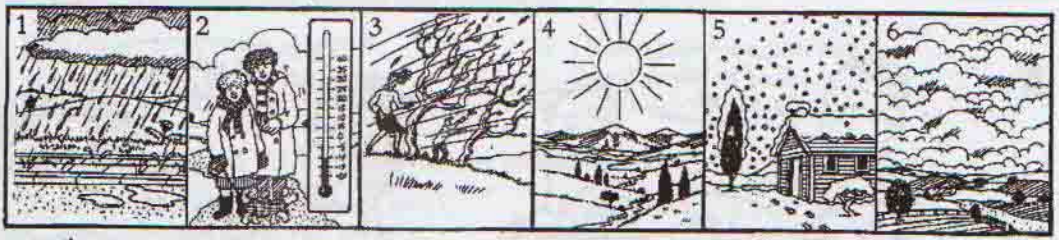
- **It's nice to see you again.** (**it** = to see you again)
- **It's impossible to understand her.** (**it** = to understand her)
- **It wasn't easy to find your house.** (**it** = to find your house)

C Don't forget it:

- It's raining again. (*not 'Is raining again'*)
- Is **it** true that you are going away? (*not 'Is true that ...'*)

EXERCISES

38.1 Write about the weather in the pictures. Use It's ...



- 1 It's raining...
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

38.2 Put in It is (it's) or Is it.

- 1 What time is it ?
- 2 We must go now. very late.
- 3 true that Bill can fly a helicopter?
- 4 'What day today? Tuesday?' 'No, Wednesday.'
- 5 ten kilometres from the airport to the city centre.
- 6 possible to phone you at your office?
- 7 'Do you want to walk to the restaurant?' 'I don't know. How far?'
- 8 Linda's birthday today. She's 27.
- 9 I don't believe it! impossible.

38.3 Write questions with How far ... ?

- 1 (here / the station) How far is it from here to the station?
- 2 (the hotel / the beach) How
- 3 (New York / Washington)
- 4 (your house / the airport)

38.4 Put in it or there.

- 1 It rains a lot in winter.
- 2 There was a strong wind yesterday.
- 3 was a nice day yesterday.
- 4 We can't go skiing. isn't any snow.
- 5 's hot in this room. Open a window.
- 6 I was afraid because was very dark.
- 7 was a storm last night. Did you hear it?
- 8 's a long way from here to the nearest shop.

38.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

it's	easy	dangerous	to	work in this office	get up early
	difficult	nice		visit different places	go out alone
	impossible	interesting		see you again	make friends

- 1 If you go to bed late, it's difficult to get up early in the morning.
- 2 Hello, Jill. How are you?
- 3 There is too much noise.
- 4 Everybody is very nice at work.
- 5 I like travelling.
- 6 A lot of cities are not safe. at night.

I am I don't etc.

A



She isn't tired but **he is**.
(**he is** = he is tired)



He likes tea but **she doesn't**.
(**she doesn't** = she doesn't like tea)

In these examples, it is not necessary to repeat words ('he is tired', 'she doesn't like tea').

You can use these verbs in the same way:

am/is/are
was/were
have/has
do/does/did
can
will
might
must

- I haven't got a car but my sister **has**. (= my sister has got a car)
- A: Please help me.
B: I'm sorry, I **can't**. (= I can't help you)
- A: Are you tired?
B: I **was**, but I'm **not** now. (= I was tired but I'm not tired now)
- A: Do you think Ann will phone this evening?
B: She **might**. (= she might phone)
- A: Are you going now?
B: Yes, I'm afraid I **must**. (= I must go)

You *cannot* use 'm/'s/'ve etc. (short forms) in this way. You must use **am/is/are** etc.:

- She isn't tired but **he is**. (not ... but he's)

But you *can* use **isn't / haven't / won't** etc. (negative short forms):

- My sister has got a car but I **haven't**.
- 'Are you and Jim working tomorrow?' 'I am but Jim **isn't**.'

B

You can use **I am / I'm not** etc. after **Yes** and **No**:

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.'
- 'Will Alan be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.'
- 'Is there a bus to the airport?' 'Yes, there **is**. / No, there **isn't**.'

C

We use **do/does** for the *present simple*: (⇒ Units 6-7)

- I don't like hot weather but Sue **does**. (= Sue likes hot weather)
- Sue works hard but I **don't**. (= I don't work hard)
- 'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I **do**.'

We use **did** for the *past simple*: (⇒ Unit 12)

- A: Did you and John enjoy the film?
B: I **did** but John **didn't**. (= I enjoyed it but John didn't enjoy it)
- 'I enjoyed the film.' 'I **did** too.' (= I enjoyed it too)
- 'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it **didn't**.'

EXERCISES

38.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (is/have/can etc.) each time.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Kate wasn't hungry but we <u>were</u> . | 4 I haven't seen the film but Tom |
| 2 I'm not married but my brother | 5 Diane won't be here but Chris |
| 3 Bill can't help you but I | 6 You weren't late but I |

38.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/can't etc.).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My sister can play the piano but I <u>can't</u> . | 4 Richard has got a car but I |
| 2 Ann is working today but I | 5 I'm ready to go but Tom |
| 3 I was working but my friends | 6 I've got a key but Sally |

38.3 Complete these sentences with do/does/did or don't/doesn't/didn't.

- I don't like hot weather but Sue does .
- Sue likes hot weather but I don't .
- My mother wears glasses but my father
- You don't know Paul very well but I
- I didn't enjoy the party but my friends
- I don't watch TV much but Peter
- Kate lives in London but her parents
- You had a shower this morning but I

38.4 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself and other people. (See the example.)

- I didn't go out last night but my friends did .
- I like but
- I don't but
- I'm
- I haven't

38.5 Put in a verb, positive or negative.

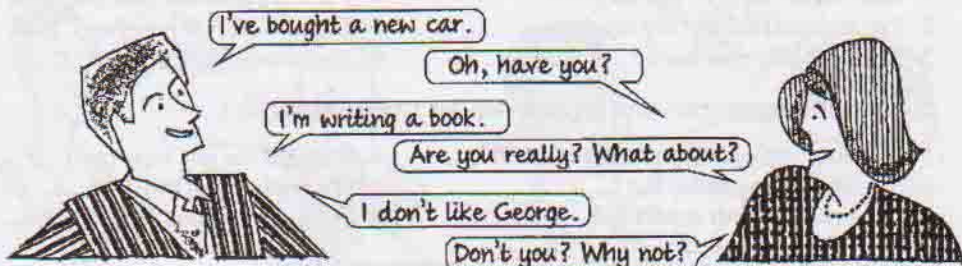
- 'Are you tired?' 'I was earlier but I'm not now.'
- John is happy today but he yesterday.
- The post office isn't open yet but the shops
- I haven't got a video camera but I know somebody who
- I would like to help you but I'm afraid I
- I don't usually go to work by car but I yesterday.
- A: Have you ever been to the United States?
B: No, but Sandra She went there on holiday last year.
- 'Do you and Ann watch TV a lot?' 'I but Ann doesn't.'
- I've been invited to the party but Kate
- 'Do you think Diane will pass her exams?' 'Yes, I'm sure she
- 'Are you going out this evening?' 'I I don't know for sure.'

38.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use Yes, I have./No, I'm not. etc.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Are you British? <u>No, I'm not</u> . | 6 Do you like classical music? |
| 2 Have you got a car? | 7 Will you be in Paris tomorrow? |
| 3 Do you feel well? | 8 Have you ever been in hospital? |
| 4 Is it snowing? | 9 Did you buy anything yesterday? |
| 5 Are you hungry? | 10 Were you asleep at 3 a.m.? |

Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.

A



You can say **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't he?** etc. to show that you are interested or surprised:

- 'You're late.' 'Oh, **am I?** I'm sorry.'
- 'I was ill last week.' 'Were **you?** I didn't know that.'
- 'It's raining again.' 'Is **it?** It was sunny ten minutes ago.'
- 'There's a letter for you.' 'Is **there?** Where is it?'
- 'Bill can't drive.' 'Can't **he?** I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm not hungry.' 'Aren't **you?** I am.'
- 'Sue isn't at work today.' 'Isn't **she?** Is she ill?'

Use **do/does** for the *present simple* and **did** for the *past simple*:

- 'I **speak** four languages.' 'Do **you?** Which ones?'
- 'Tom **doesn't** eat meat.' 'Doesn't **he?** Does he eat fish?'
- 'Linda **got** married last week.' 'Did **she?** Really?'

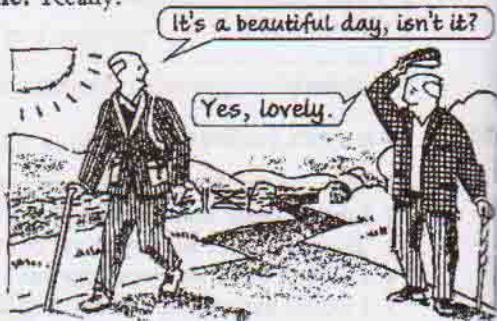
B

Question tags

You can use **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't she?** etc. at the end of a sentence.

These 'mini-questions' are *question tags*.

- a *positive* sentence → a *negative* question tag
- a *negative* sentence → a *positive* question tag



positive → *negative*

It's a beautiful day, **isn't it?**
Sally lives in London, **doesn't she?**
You closed the window, **didn't you?**
Those shoes are nice, **aren't they?**
Tom will be here soon, **won't he?**

Yes, it's lovely.
Yes, that's right.
Yes, I think so.
Yes, very nice.
Yes, probably.

negative → *positive*

That **isn't** your car, **is it?**
You **haven't** met my mother, **have you?**
Sally **doesn't** smoke, **does she?**
You **won't** be late, **will you?**

No, my car is white.
No, I haven't.
No, she doesn't.
No, I'm never late.

EXERCISES

Answer with **Do you?** / **Doesn't she?** / **Did they?** etc.

- 1 I speak four languages.
- 2 I work in a bank.
- 3 I didn't go to work yesterday.
- 4 Jill doesn't like me.
- 5 You look tired.
- 6 Julia phoned me last night.

- | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------|
| Do you | ? | Which ones? |
| ..... | ? | I work in a bank too. |
| ..... | ? | Were you ill? |
| ..... | ? | Why not? |
| ..... | ? | I feel fine. |
| ..... | ? | What did she say? |

Answer with **Have you?** / **Haven't you?** / **Did she?** / **Didn't she?** etc.

- 1 I've bought a new car.
- 2 Tim doesn't eat meat.
- 3 I've lost my key.
- 4 Sue can't drive.
- 5 I was born in Italy.
- 6 I didn't sleep well last night.
- 7 There's a film on TV tonight.
- 8 I'm not happy.
- 9 I met Paula last week.
- 10 Margaret works in a factory.
- 11 I won't be here next week.
- 12 The clock isn't working.

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------|
| Have you | ? | What make is it? |
| Doesn't he | ? | Does he eat fish? |
| ..... | ? | When did you last have it? |
| ..... | ? | She should learn. |
| ..... | ? | I didn't know that. |
| ..... | ? | Was the bed uncomfortable? |
| ..... | ? | Are you going to watch it? |
| ..... | ? | Why not? |
| ..... | ? | How is she? |
| ..... | ? | What kind of factory? |
| ..... | ? | Where will you be? |
| ..... | ? | It was working yesterday. |

Complete these sentences with a question tag (**isn't it?** / **haven't you?** etc.).

- 1 It's a beautiful day, isn't it ?
- 2 These flowers are nice, ?
- 3 Judy was at the party, ?
- 4 You've been to Paris, ?
- 5 You speak German, ?
- 6 Martin looks tired, ?
- 7 You'll help me, ?

- Yes, it's lovely.
 Yes, what are they?
 Yes, but I didn't speak to her.
 Yes, many times.
 Yes, but not very well.
 Yes, he works very hard.
 Yes, of course I will.

Complete these sentences with a question tag, positive (**is it?** / **do you?** etc.) or negative (**isn't it?** / **don't you?** etc.).

- 1 You haven't got a car, have you ?
- 2 You aren't tired, ?
- 3 Carol is a very nice person, ?
- 4 You can play the piano, ?
- 5 You don't know Mike's sister, ?
- 6 Sally went to university, ?
- 7 The film wasn't very good, ?
- 8 Ann lives near you, ?
- 9 You won't tell anybody what I said, ?

- No, I can't drive.
 No, I feel fine.
 Yes, everybody likes her.
 Yes, but I'm not very good.
 No, I've never met her.
 Yes, she studied economics.
 No, it was terrible.
 That's right. In the same street.
 No, of course not.

too/either so am I / neither do I etc.

A too and either



We use **too** and **either** at the end of a sentence.

We use **too** after a *positive* verb:

- A: I'm happy.
B: I'm happy **too**.
- A: I enjoyed the film.
B: I **enjoyed** it **too**.
- Mary is a doctor. Her husband **is** a doctor **too**.

We use **either** after a *negative* verb:

- A: I'm not happy.
B: I'm **not** happy **either**. (not 'I'm not ... too')
- A: I can't cook.
B: I **can't** **either**. (not 'I can't too')
- Bill doesn't watch TV. He **doesn't** read newspapers **either**.

B so am I / neither do I etc.



so	am/is/are ... was/were ... do/does ... did ...
neither	have/has ... can ... will ... would ...



so am I = I am too

so have I = I have too (*etc.*):

- A: I'm working.
B: **So am I**. (= I'm working too)
- A: I **was** late for work today.
B: **So was John**. (= John was late too)
- A: I **work** in a bank.
B: **So do I**.
- A: **We went** to the cinema last night.
B: Did you? **So did we**.
- A: I'd like to go to Australia.
B: **So would I**.

neither am I = I'm not either

neither can I = I can't either (*etc.*):

- A: I **haven't** got a key.
B: **Neither have I**. (= I haven't either)
- A: **Ann can't** cook.
B: **Neither can Tom**. (= Tom can't either)
- A: I **won't** (= will not) be here tomorrow.
B: **Neither will I**.
- A: I **never** go to the cinema.
B: **Neither do I**.

You can also use **Nor ...** (= Neither ...):

- A: I'm not married.
B: **Nor am I**. or **Neither am I**.

Note that we say: **So am I** (not 'So I am'), **Neither have I** (not 'Neither I have').

EXERCISES

41.1 Put in **too** or **either**.

- 1 I'm happy.
- 2 I'm not hungry.
- 3 I'm going out.
- 4 It rained on Saturday.
- 5 Jenny can't drive a car.
- 6 I don't like shopping.
- 7 Jane's mother is a teacher.

- 1 I'm happy too.
- 2 I'm not hungry
- 3 I'm going out
- 4 It rained on Sunday
- 5 She can't ride a bicycle
- 6 I don't like shopping
- 7 Her father is a teacher

41.2 Answer with **So ... I** (**So am I / So do I / So can I** etc.).

- 1 I went to bed late last night.
- 2 I'm thirsty.
- 3 I've just had dinner.
- 4 I need a holiday.
- 5 I'll be late tomorrow.
- 6 I was very tired this morning.

So did I.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Answer with **Neither**.

- 7 I can't go to the party.
- 8 I didn't phone Alex last night.
- 9 I haven't got any money.
- 10 I'm not going out tomorrow.
- 11 I don't know what to do.

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

41.3 You are talking to Maria. Write true sentences about yourself. Where possible, use **So ... I** or **Neither ... I**. Look at these examples carefully:



I'm tired.

you can answer:

So am I.

or

I'm not.

I don't work hard.

you can answer:

Neither do I.

or

I do.



MARIA

- 1 I'm learning English.
- 2 I can ride a bicycle.
- 3 I'm not American.
- 4 I like cooking.
- 5 I don't like cold weather.
- 6 I slept well last night.
- 7 I've never been to Scotland.
- 8 I don't write letters very often.
- 9 I'm going out tomorrow evening.
- 10 I haven't got a headache.
- 11 I didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 I often go to the cinema.

.....
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.....

isn't haven't don't etc. (negatives)

A We use **not** (**n't**) in negative sentences:

positive	→	negative	
am		am not (<i>'m not</i>)	I'm not tired.
is		is not (<i>isn't or 's not</i>)	It isn't (<i>or It's not</i>) raining.
are		are not (<i>aren't or 're not</i>)	They aren't (<i>or They're not</i>) here.
was		was not (<i>wasn't</i>)	Julian wasn't hungry.
were		were not (<i>weren't</i>)	The shops weren't open.
have		have not (<i>haven't</i>)	I haven't finished my work.
has		has not (<i>hasn't</i>)	Sue hasn't got a car.
will		will not (<i>won't</i>)	We won't be here tomorrow.
can		cannot (<i>can't</i>)	George can't drive.
could		could not (<i>couldn't</i>)	I couldn't sleep last night.
must		must not (<i>mustn't</i>)	I mustn't forget to phone Ann.
should		should not (<i>shouldn't</i>)	You shouldn't work so hard.
would		would not (<i>wouldn't</i>)	I wouldn't like to be an actor.

B don't/doesn't/didn't

Present simple negative: I/we/you/they do not (*don't*)
he/she/it does not (*doesn't*) } work/live/go etc.

Past simple negative: I/they/he/she (etc.) did not (*didn't*) work/live/go etc.

positive	→	negative
I want to go out.	→	I don't want to go out.
They work hard.	→	They don't work hard.
Liz plays the guitar.	→	Liz doesn't play the guitar.
My father likes his job.	→	My father doesn't like his job.
I got up early this morning.	→	I didn't get up early this morning.
They worked hard yesterday.	→	They didn't work hard yesterday.
We played tennis.	→	We didn't play tennis.
Diane had a bath.	→	Diane didn't have a bath.

Don't ...

Look!	→	Don't look!
Wait for me.	→	Don't wait for me.

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**don't do / doesn't do / didn't do**):

Do something!	→	Don't do anything!
Sue does a lot at weekends.	→	Sue doesn't do much at weekends.
I did what you said.	→	I didn't do what you said.

EXERCISES

- 42.1** Make these sentences negative.
- 1 He's gone away. He hasn't gone away.
 - 2 They're married.
 - 3 I've had dinner.
 - 4 It's cold today.
 - 5 We'll be late.
 - 6 You should go.
- 42.2** Make these sentences negative. Use **don't/doesn't/didn't**.
- 1 She saw me. She didn't see me.
 - 2 I like cheese.
 - 3 They understood.
 - 4 He lives here.
 - 5 Go away!
 - 6 I did the shopping.
- 42.3** Make these sentences negative.
- 1 She can swim. She can't swim.
 - 2 They've arrived.
 - 3 I went to the bank.
 - 4 He speaks German.
 - 5 We were angry.
 - 6 He'll be pleased.
 - 7 Phone me tonight.
 - 8 It rained yesterday.
 - 9 I could hear them.
 - 10 I believe you.
- 42.4** Complete these sentences with a negative verb (**isn't/haven't/don't** etc.).
- 1 They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.
 - 2 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I hungry.'
 - 3 I find my glasses. Have you seen them?
 - 4 George write letters very often. He prefers to use the phone.
 - 5 We can walk to the station from here. It very far.
 - 6 'Where's Jill?' 'I know. I seen her today.'
 - 7 Be careful! fall!
 - 8 We went to the cinema last night. I like the film very much.
 - 9 I've been to Spain many times but I been to Portugal.
 - 10 Julia be here tomorrow. She's going away.
 - 11 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I do it.'
 - 12 We didn't see what happened. We looking at the time.
- 42.5** You ask Gary some questions. His answers are always 'Yes' or 'No'. Write sentences about Gary, positive or negative.



Are you married?
Do you live in London?
Were you born in London?
Do you like London?
Would you like to live in the country?
Can you drive?
Have you got a car?
Do you read newspapers?
Are you interested in politics?
Do you watch TV most evenings?
Did you watch TV last night?
Did you go out last night?

GARY

- 1 No. He isn't married.
- 2 Yes. He lives in London.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)

- A** positive: **you are** You are eating.
question: **are you** Are you eating? What are you eating?

In questions, the first verb (*is/are/have etc.*) is before the subject:

positive subject + verb	→	question verb + subject
I am late.	→	Am I late?
That seat is free.	→	Is that seat free?
She was angry.	→	Why was she angry?
David has gone.	→	Where has David gone?
You have got a car.	→	Have you got a car?
They will be here soon.	→	When will they be here?
Paula can swim.	→	Can Paula swim?

Be careful with word order: the subject is after the first verb:

- Where **has** David gone? (not 'Where has gone David?')
- Are those people waiting for something? (not 'Are waiting ...?')
- When **was** the telephone invented? (not 'When was invented ...?')

B do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ?

Present simple questions: **do** I/we/you/they } **work/live/go etc.**
does he/she/it }

Past simple questions: **did** you/she/they (etc.) **work/live/go etc.**

positive	→	question
They work hard.	→	Do they work hard?
You watch television.	→	How often do you watch television?
Chris works hard.	→	Does Chris work hard?
She gets up early.	→	What time does she get up ?
They worked hard.	→	Did they work hard?
You had dinner.	→	What did you have for dinner?
She got up early.	→	What time did she get up ?

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**do you do / did he do etc.**):

- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- 'What **does** your brother **do**?' 'He works in a bank.'
- 'I broke my finger last week.' 'How **did** you **do** that?' (not 'How did you that?')

C Why isn't ... ? / Why don't ... ? etc. (Why + negative):

- Where's John? **Why isn't** he here? (not 'Why he isn't here?')
- **Why can't** Paula come to the meeting tomorrow? (not 'Why Paula can't ...?')
- **Why didn't** you phone me last night?

EXERCISES

43.1 Write questions.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 I can swim. | (and you?) | <u>Can you swim?</u> |
| 2 I work hard. | (and Jim?) | <u>Does Jim work hard?</u> |
| 3 I was late this morning. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 4 I've got a key. | (and Ann?) | ..... |
| 5 I'll be here tomorrow. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 6 I'm going out this evening. | (and Paul?) | ..... |
| 7 I like my job. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 8 I live near here. | (and Linda?) | ..... |
| 9 I enjoyed my holiday. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 10 I had a shower this morning. | (and you?) | ..... |

43.2 You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 (have / a car?) | <u>Have you got a car?</u> |
| 2 (use / a lot?) | it |
| 3 (use / yesterday?) | ..... |
| 4 (enjoy driving?) | ..... |
| 5 (a good driver?) | ..... |
| 6 (ever / have / an accident?) | ..... |

Yes, I have.
Yes, nearly every day.
Yes, to go to work.
Not very much.
I think I am.
No, never.

43.3 Put the words in the right order. All the sentences are questions.

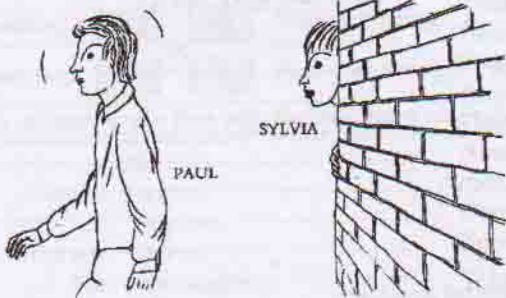
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 (has / gone / where / David?) | <u>Where has David gone?</u> |
| 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) | <u>Is Rachel working today?</u> |
| 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) | <u>What</u> |
| 4 (made / is / how / cheese?) | ..... |
| 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?) | ..... |
| 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?) | ..... |
| 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?) | ..... |
| 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?) | ..... |
| 9 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?) | ..... |
| 10 (to work / Ann / why / go / didn't?) | ..... |

43.4 Complete the questions.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | I want to go out. | Where <u>do you want to go?</u> |
| 2 | Ann and Paul aren't going to the party. | Why <u>aren't they going?</u> |
| 3 | I'm reading. | What |
| 4 | Sue went to bed early. | What time |
| 5 | My parents are going on holiday. | When |
| 6 | I met Tom a few days ago. | Where |
| 7 | Tina has gone away. | Where |
| 8 | I can't come to the party. | Why |
| 9 | I need some money. | How much |
| 10 | Angela doesn't like me. | Why |
| 11 | It rains sometimes. | How often |
| 12 | I did the shopping. | When |

Who saw you? Who did you see? (questions 2)

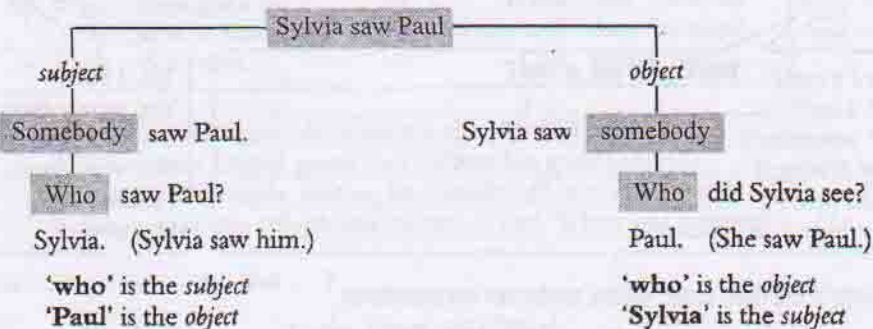
A



Sylvia saw Paul.

Who **saw** Paul?
Sylvia. (Sylvia saw him.)

Who **did** Sylvia see?
Paul. (She saw Paul.)



B

In these questions, **who/what** is the *subject*:

- **Who lives** in this house? (= *somebody* lives in it – who?)
(not 'Who does live?')
- **What happened?** (= *something* happened – what?)
(not 'What did happen?')
- **What's happening?** (What's = What is)
- **Who's got** my key? (Who's = Who has)

In these questions, **who/what** is the *object*:

- Who did **you** meet yesterday? (= *you* met *somebody* – who?)
- What did **Paul** say? (= *Paul* said *something* – what?)
- Who are **you** phoning?
- What was **Sylvia** wearing?

Compare:

- George likes oranges. → **Who likes** oranges? – George.
What does George like? – Oranges.
- Jill won some money. → **Who won** some money? – Jill.
What did Jill win? – A hundred pounds.

C

Use **who** for people (somebody). Use **what** for things, ideas *etc.* (something):

- **Who** is your favourite **singer**?
- **What** is your favourite **song**?

EXERCISES

44.1 Make questions with **who** or **what**. In these questions, **who/what** is the subject.

- 1 Somebody broke the window.
- 2 Something fell off the shelf.
- 3 Somebody wants to see you.
- 4 Somebody took my umbrella.
- 5 Something made me ill.
- 6 Somebody is coming.

Who broke the window?
What me?

44.2 Make questions with **who** or **what** (subject or object).

- 1 I bought something.
- 2 Somebody lives in this house.
- 3 I phoned somebody.
- 4 Something happened last night.
- 5 Somebody knows the answer.
- 6 Somebody did the washing-up.
- 7 Jill did something.
- 8 Something woke me up.
- 9 Somebody saw the accident.
- 10 I saw somebody.
- 11 Somebody has got my pen.
- 12 This word means something.

What did you buy?
Who lives in this house?

44.3 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with **who** or **what**.

1 I lost XXXXX yesterday but fortunately
XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.

What did you lose?
Who found it?

2 XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted
XXXXX.

3 I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX.
He said XXXXX.

4 I hear that XXXXX got married last week.
XXXXX told me.

5 I met XXXXX on my way home this
evening. She told me XXXXX.

6 Steve and I played tennis yesterday.
XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.

7 It was my birthday last week and I had
some presents. XXXXX gave me a book
and Catherine gave me XXXXX.

I want you to ... I told you to ...

A I want you to ...



The woman **wants to go**.

The man **doesn't want** the woman **to go**.
He **wants her to stay**.

We say:

I want { **you**
somebody
Ann } **to do something**

- I **want you to be** happy. (*not* 'I want that you are happy')
- They didn't **want anybody to know** their secret.
- Do you **want me to lend** you some money?

We use **would like** in the same way:

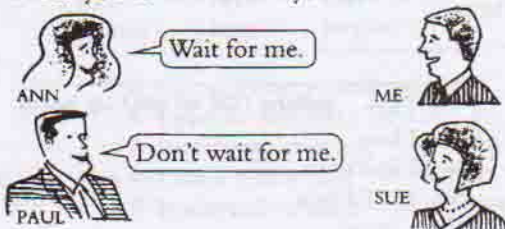
- **Would you like me to lend** you some money?

B We also use this structure (verb + somebody + to ...) with:

verb + somebody + **to ...**

ask	Sue	asked	a friend	to lend	her some money.
tell	I	told	you	to be	careful.
advise	What do you	advise	me	to do?	
expect	I didn't	expect	them	to be	here.
persuade	We	persuaded	George	to come	with us.
teach	I	taught	my brother	to swim.	

C I told you to ... / I told you not to ...



→ Ann **told me to wait** for her.

→ Paul **told Sue not to wait** for him.

D make and let

After **make** and **let**, we do *not* use **to**:

- He's very funny. He **makes me laugh**. (*not* 'makes me to laugh')
- At school our teacher **made us work** very hard.
- Sue **let me use** her computer because mine wasn't working (*not* 'let me to use')

You can say **Let's ...** (= **Let us**) when you want people to do things with you:

- Come on! **Let's dance**.
- 'Shall we go out tonight?' 'No, I'm tired. **Let's stay** at home.'

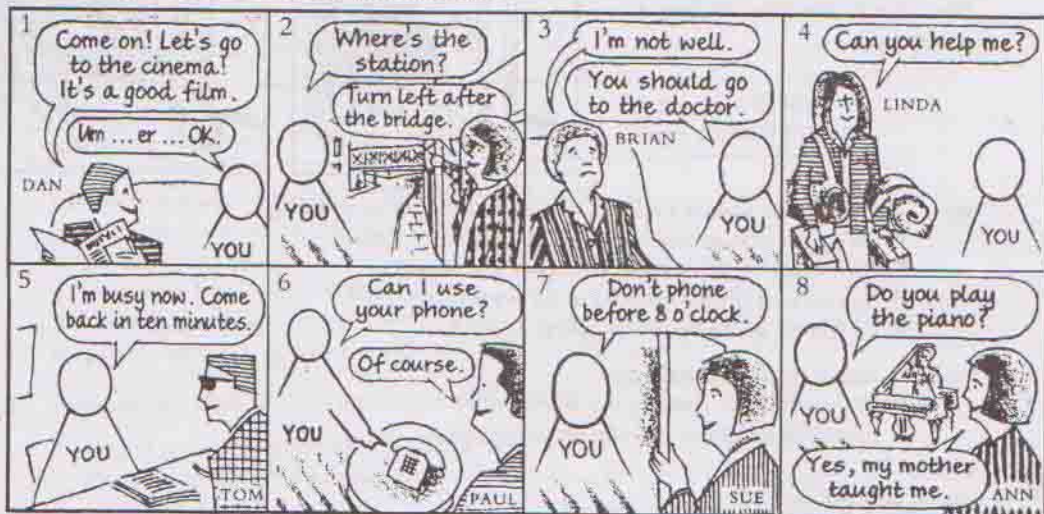
He told me that ... ⇒ UNIT 49

EXERCISES

52.1 Write sentences beginning **I want you ... / I don't want you ... / Do you want me ... ?**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 (you must come with me) | <u>I want you to come with me.</u> |
| 2 (listen carefully) | I want |
| 3 (please don't be angry) | I don't |
| 4 (shall I wait for you?) | Do you |
| 5 (don't phone me tonight) | ..... |
| 6 (you must meet Sarah) | ..... |

52.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- Dan persuaded me to go to the cinema.
- I wanted to get to the station. A woman told
- Brian wasn't well. I advised
- Linda had a lot of luggage. She asked
- I was busy. I told
- I wanted to make a phone call. Paul let
- Sue is going to phone later. I told
- Ann's mother taught

52.3 Complete these sentences with the verbs in the list. Sometimes **to** is necessary (**to go / to wait** etc.); sometimes **to** is not necessary (**go/wait** etc.).

arrive borrow get go go make repeat tell think wait

- Please stay here. I don't want you to go.
- I didn't hear what she said, so I asked her it.
- 'Shall we begin?' 'No, let's a few minutes.'
- Are they already here? I expected them much later.
- Kevin's parents didn't want him married.
- I want to stay here. You can't make me with you.
- 'Is that your bicycle?' 'No, it's John's. He let me it.'
- Mary can't come to the party. She told me you.
- Would you like a drink? Would you like me some coffee?
- 'Ann doesn't like me.' 'What makes you that?'

I went to the shop to ...

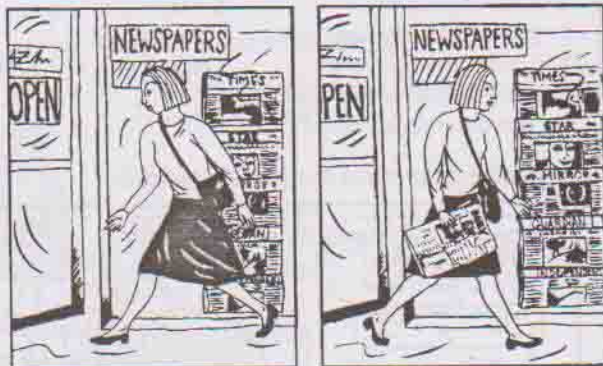
A

Paula wanted a newspaper, so she went to the shop.

Why did she go to the shop?

To **buy** a newspaper.

She went to the shop to **buy** a newspaper.



to ... (to buy / to see etc.) tells us *why* a person does something:

- 'Why are you going out?' 'To **get** some bread.'
- Ann went to the station to **meet** her friend.
- Sue turned on the television to **watch** the news.
- I'd like to go to Spain to **learn** Spanish.

money/time to (do something):

- We need some **money** to **buy** food.
- I haven't got **time** to **watch** television.

B

to ... and for ...

to + verb

(to buy / to see etc.)

- I went to the shop to **buy** a newspaper. (not 'for buy')
- They're going to Scotland to **see** their friends.
- We need some money to **buy** food.

for + noun

(for a newspaper / for food etc.)

- I went to the shop **for** a newspaper.
- They're going to Scotland **for** a holiday.
- We need some money **for** food.

C

wait for ...

- Please **wait** for me.
- Are you **waiting** for the bus?

wait to (do something):

- Hurry up! I'm **waiting** to go.
- Are you **waiting** to see the doctor?

wait for (somebody/something) to ... :

- I can't go out yet. I'm **waiting** for John to phone.
- Are you **waiting** for the doctor to come?



go to ... and go for ... ⇒ UNIT 54 something to eat / nothing to do etc. ⇒ UNIT 78
 enough to/for ... ⇒ UNIT 90 too ... to/for ... ⇒ UNIT 91

EXERCISES

53.1 Write sentences beginning **I went to ...**. Choose from the boxes.

the station	the post office
the café	the supermarket

buy some food	get some stamps
catch a train	meet a friend

- I went to the station to catch a train.
- I went
-
-

53.2 Finish the sentences. Choose from the box.

to open this door	to wake him up	to see who it was
to watch the news	to read the newspaper	to get some fresh air

- I turned on the television to watch the news.
- Alice sat down in an armchair
- Do I need a key
- I went for a walk by the river
- I knocked on the door of David's room
- The doorbell rang, so I looked out of the window

53.3 Use your own ideas to finish these sentences. Use **to ...**

- I went to the shop to buy a newspaper.
- I'm very busy. I haven't got time
- I phoned Ann
- I'm going out
- I borrowed some money

53.4 Put in **to** or **for**.

- Paula went to the shop to buy some bread.
- We went to a restaurant have dinner.
- Robert wants to go to university study economics.
- I'm going to London an interview next week.
- I'm going to London visit some friends of mine.
- Have you got time a cup of coffee?
- I got up late this morning. I didn't have time wash.
- Everybody needs money live.
- The office is very small. There's space only a desk and chair.
- A: Excuse me, are you waiting use the phone?
B: No, I'm waiting somebody.

53.5 Finish these sentences. Choose from:

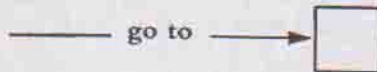
John / phone **it / to arrive** **you / tell me** **the film / begin**

- I can't go out yet. I'm waiting for John to phone.
- I sat down in the cinema and waited
- We called an ambulance and waited
- 'Do you know what to do?' 'No, I'm waiting

go to ... go on ... go for ... go -ing

A go to ... (go to work / go to London / go to a concert etc.)

- What time do you usually **go to work**?
- I'm **going to France** next week.
- Tom didn't want to **go to the concert**.
- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's **gone to bed**.'
- I **went to the dentist** last week.



go to sleep = start to sleep:

- I was very tired and **went to sleep** quickly.

go home (without to)

- I'm **going home** now. (not 'going to home')

B go on ...

go on	holiday a trip a tour an excursion a cruise strike
--------------	---

- We're **going on holiday** next week.
- Children often **go on school trips**.
- When we were in Scotland, we **went on a lot of excursions** to different places.
- The workers have **gone on strike**. (= they are refusing to work)

C go for ...

go (somewhere) for	a walk a run a swim a drink a meal a holiday
---------------------------	---

- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's **gone for a walk**.'
- Do you **go for a run** every day?
- The sea looks nice. Let's **go for a swim**.
- We **went for a drink** after work yesterday.
- Shall we **go out for a meal**? I know a good restaurant.
- They've **gone to Scotland for a holiday**.
(We say 'on holiday' but 'for a holiday'.)

D go + -ing

We use **go + -ing** for many sports (**swimming / skiing etc.**) and also **shopping**:

I go he is going we went they have gone she wants to go	shopping swimming fishing sailing skiing jogging etc.
--	--



- Are you **going shopping** this afternoon?
- It's a nice day. Let's **go swimming**. (or Let's **go for a swim**.)
- Rachel has a small boat and she often **goes sailing**.
- I **went jogging** before breakfast this morning.

EXERCISES

Put in **to/on/for** where necessary.

- I'm going to France next week.
- Rachel often goes to sailing.
- Sue went to Mexico last year.
- Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
- Jack goes to jogging every morning.
- I'm going out to a walk. Do you want to come?
- I'm tired because I went to a party last night and went to bed very late.
- Martin is going to holiday to Italy next week.
- The weather was warm and the river was clean, so we went to a swim.
- There will be no buses next week because the bus drivers are going to strike.
- I need some stamps, so I'm going to the post office.
- It's late. I must go to home now.
- Would you like to go to a tour of the city?
- Shall we go out to a meal this evening?
- My parents are going to a cruise this summer.

Use the pictures to complete the sentences. Use **go/goes/going/went + -ing**.

- Rachel has a boat. She often goes sailing.
- Last Saturday Diane went to.
- George goes swimming every day.
- Linda is going on holiday next month. She is going to.
- Peter is going out later. He has to go shopping.
- Sheila was jogging after work yesterday evening.

Use the words in the box to finish these sentences. Use **to/on/for** if necessary.

home	shopping	holiday	a swim	sleep
a walk	Portugal	riding	the bank	skiing

- The sea looks nice. Let's go for a swim.
- 'Is Ann at home?' 'No, she's gone to to get some money.'
- I'm going to now. I have to buy some presents.
- I was very tired last night. I sat down in an armchair and went to.
- I wasn't enjoying the party, so I went to early.
- We live near the mountains. In winter we go to every weekend.
- Richard has got a horse. He often goes to.
- The weather is nice. Shall we go to in the park?
- A: Are you going to soon?
B: Yes, next month. We're going to.

get

A

get a letter / get a job etc. (get + noun) = receive/buy/fetch/find:



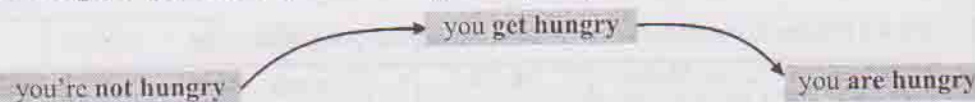
- 'Did you **get** my letter?' 'Yes, I **got** it yesterday.' (= receive)
- I like your pullover. Where did you **get** it? (= buy)
- (on the phone) 'Hello, can I speak to Ann, please?' 'One moment. I'll **get** her.' (= fetch)
- It's difficult to **get** a job at the moment. (= find)

also get a bus / a train / a taxi (= take a bus/train etc.):

- 'Did you come here on foot?' 'No, I **got** the bus.'

B

get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (get + adjective) = become:



- If you don't eat, you **get** hungry.
- Drink your coffee. It's **getting** cold.
- I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she **gets** better soon.
- We **got** very **wet** because we didn't have an umbrella.

also get married

- get dressed (= put your clothes on)
- get lost (= lose your way)

- Linda and Frank are **getting** married soon.
- I got up and **got** dressed quickly.
- We went for a walk and **got** lost.

C

get to a place = arrive:

- I usually **get to** work before 8.30. (= arrive at work)
- We left London at 10 o'clock and **got to** Manchester at 12.45.
- How did you **get** here? By bus?

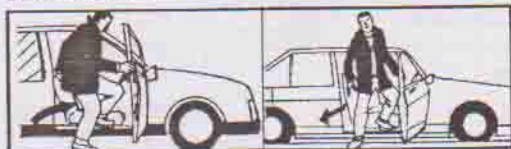
get home (without to):

- What time did you **get** home last night?



D

get in/out/on/off



get in (a car)

get out (of a car)



get on

get off

(a bus / a train / a plane)

- Kate **got in** the car and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got **into** the car ...)
- A car stopped and a man **got out**. (but A man got **out of** the car.)
- We **got on** the bus outside the hotel and **got off** in Church Street.

get to => UNIT 101 in/out/on/off => UNITS 103, 107 get up => UNIT 107 get on => APPENDIX 6

EXERCISES

55.1 Complete these sentences. Use **get(s)** and choose from the box.

a taxi	my letter	some milk	a doctor
your jacket	a good salary	a ticket	the job

- I wrote to you last week. Did you **get my letter** ?
- Where did you ? It's very nice.
- Quick! This man is ill. We must
- I don't want to walk home. Let's
- I had an interview with the manager but I didn't
- When you go out, can you ?
- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, if I can
- Margaret has got a well-paid job. She

55.2 Complete these sentences. Use **getting** + one of these words:

dark late cold ready married

- Drink your coffee. It's **getting cold**.
- Turn on the light. It's
- 'I'm next week.' 'Oh, really? Congratulations!'
- 'Where's Sally?' 'She's to go out.'
- It's It's time to go home.

55.3 Complete the sentences. Use **get/got** + one of these words:

angry better hungry lost married nervous old wet

- If you don't eat, you **get hungry**.
- Don't go out in the rain. You'll
- My brother last year. His wife's name is Julia.
- Why did you with me? I didn't do anything wrong.
- We tried to find the hotel but we
- Everybody wants to stay young but we all
- The beginning of the film wasn't very good but it
- Most people before examinations.

55.4 Write sentences with **I left ... and got to ...**

- home / 7.30 → work / 8.15 **I left home at 7.30 and got to work at 8.15.**
- London / 10.15 → Bristol / 11.45
I left London at 10.15 and
- the party / 11.15 → home / midnight
.....
- Write a true sentence about yourself.
I left

55.5 Put in **got in / got out of / got on / got off**.

- Kate **got in** the car and drove away.
- I the bus and walked to my house from the bus stop.
- Ann the car, shut the door and went into a shop.
- I made a stupid mistake. I the wrong train.

do and make

A Do is a general word for actions:

- What are you **doing** this evening? (*not* 'What are you making?')
- 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll **do** it.'
- Julia's job is very boring. She **does** the same thing every day.
- I **did** a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- 'What do you **do**?' 'I work in a bank.'

B Make = produce/create. For example:



She's **making** coffee. He has **made** a cake. They **make** umbrellas. It was **made** in France.

Compare **do** and **make**:

- I **did** a lot of things yesterday. I **cleaned** my room, I **wrote** some letters and I **made** a cake.
- A: What do you **do** in your free time? Sport? Reading? Hobbies?
B: I **make** clothes. I **make** dresses and jackets. I also **make** toys for children.

C Expressions with **do**

do	an exam (examination) / a test a course homework (somebody) a favour exercises housework
-----------	---

- I'm **doing my driving test** next week.
- John has just **done a training course**.
- Have the children **done their homework**?
- Ann, could you **do me a favour**?
- I go for a run and **do exercises** every morning.
- I hate **doing housework**, especially cleaning.

also **do the shopping / the washing / the washing-up / the ironing / the cooking etc.**

- I **did the washing** but I didn't **do the shopping**.

D Expressions with **make**

make	a mistake an appointment a phone call a list a noise a bed
-------------	---

- I'm sorry, I **made a mistake**.
- I must **make an appointment** to see the doctor.
- Excuse me, I have to **make a phone call**.
- Have you **made a shopping list**?
- It's late. We mustn't **make a noise**.
- Sometimes I forget to **make my bed** in the morning.

We say **make a film** but **take a photograph**:

- When was **this film made**? but When was **this photograph taken**?

Put in **make/making/made** or **do/doing/did/done**.

- 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll do it.'
- What did you _____ at the weekend? Did you go away?
- Do you know how to _____ bread?
- Paper is _____ from wood.
- Richard didn't help me. He sat in an armchair and _____ nothing.
- 'What do you _____?' 'I'm a doctor.'
- I asked you to clean the bathroom. Have you _____ it?
- 'What do they _____ in that factory?' 'Shoes.'
- I'm _____ some coffee. Would you like some?
- Why are you angry with me? I didn't _____ anything wrong.
- 'What are you _____ tomorrow afternoon?' 'I'm working.'

What are these people doing?



- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 <u>He's making a cake.</u> | 7 |
| 2 They | 8 |
| 3 He | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

Put in **make** or **do** in the correct form.

- I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.
- Why do you always _____ the same mistake?
- 'Can you _____ me a favour?' 'It depends what it is.'
- 'Have you _____ your homework?' 'Not yet.'
- I need to see the dentist but I haven't _____ an appointment.
- I'm _____ a course in photography at the moment. It's very good.
- The last time I _____ an exam was ten years ago.
- When you've finished Exercise 1, you can _____ Exercise 2.
- There's something wrong with the car. The engine is _____ a strange noise.
- It was a bad mistake. It was the worst mistake I've ever _____.
- Let's _____ a list of all the things we have to _____ today.

have

A have and have got (⇒ Unit 9)

I've got (something) or **I have** (something) = it is mine:

- I've got a new car. or I have a new car.
- Sue has got long hair. or Sue has long hair.
- Have they got any children? or Do they have any children?
- Tim hasn't got a job. or Tim doesn't have a job.
- How much time have you got? or How much time do you have?

also

I've got	} a headache / (a) toothache / a stomach ache / a pain (in my leg etc.)
I have	
	} a cold / a cough / a sore throat / a temperature / flu etc.

- I've got a headache. or I have a headache.
- Have you got a cold? or Do you have a cold?

The past is: **I had** (without 'got') / **I didn't have** / **Did you have?** etc.:

- When I first met Sue, she had short hair.
- He didn't have any money because he didn't have a job.
- How much time did you have?

B have breakfast / have a shower etc.

In these expressions **have** = eat/drink/take etc. You cannot use 'have got'.

have	breakfast / lunch / dinner
	a meal / a sandwich / a pizza etc.
	a cup of coffee / a glass of milk etc.
	something to eat/drink

- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's having lunch.'
- I don't usually have breakfast.
- I had three cups of coffee this morning.
- 'Have a biscuit!' 'Oh, thank you.'

We also use **have** (not 'have got') in these expressions:

have	a bath / a shower
	a rest / a holiday / a party
	a nice time / a good journey etc.
	a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis etc.)
	a dream / an accident
	a baby
	a look (at...)

- I had a shower this morning.
- We're having a party next week. You must come.
- Enjoy your holiday. Have a nice time.
- Did you have a good time in London?
- Sandra has just had a baby.
- Can I have a look at your newspaper?

C Compare I've got and I have:

- I've got / I have a new shower. It's very good. (You can use I've got or I have in this sentence.)
- I have a shower every morning. (not 'I've got')
- A: Where's Paul?
B: He's having a shower. (= he's washing now)



EXERCISES

57.1 Put in the correct form of **have** or **have got**.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 I <u>didn't have</u> time to do the shopping yesterday. | (I / not / have) |
| 2 'Has Lisa got (OR Does Lisa have) a car?' 'No, she can't drive.' | (Lisa / have?) |
| 3 He can't open the door. a key. | (he / not / have) |
| 4 a cold last week. He's better now. | (George / have) |
| 5 What's wrong? a headache? | (you / have?) |
| 6 We wanted to go by taxi but we enough money. | (we / not / have) |
| 7 Liz is very busy. much free time. | (she / not / have) |
| 8 any problems when you were on holiday? | (you / have?) |

57.2 What are these people doing? Choose from the list:

- a rest a cup of tea a bath **breakfast** dinner a nice time



- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 <u>They're having breakfast.</u> | 4 They |
| 2 She | 5 |
| 3 He | 6 |

57.3 What do you say in these situations?

- Ann is going on holiday. What do you say to her before she goes?
Have a nice holiday!
- You meet Claire at the airport. She has just got off her plane. Ask her about the flight.
Did you have a good flight?
- Tom is going on a long journey. What do you say to him before he leaves?
.....
- It's Monday morning. You are at work. Ask Paula about her weekend.
.....
- Paul has just come home after playing tennis with a friend. Ask him about the game.
.....
- Rachel is going out for a meal tonight. What do you say to her before she goes?
.....

57.4 Complete the sentences. Use **have/had** and choose from the list.

- an accident a glass of water a look a walk a party something to eat**

- We had a party a few weeks ago. We invited fifty people.
- 'Shall we?' 'No, I'm not hungry.'
- I was thirsty, so I
- I like to get up early and before breakfast.
- Tina is a very good driver. She has never
- There's something wrong with the engine of my car. Can you at it?

I/me he/him they/them etc.

A People



subject	I	we	you	he	she	they
object	me	us	you	him	her	them

subject	I	I know Ann.	Ann knows me.	object	me
we	We know Ann.	Ann knows us.	us		
you	You know Ann.	Ann knows you.	you		
he	He knows Ann.	Ann knows him.	him		
she	She knows Ann.	Ann knows her.	her		
they	They know Ann.	Ann knows them.	them		

B Things



subject	it	they
object	it	them

- I don't want **this** book. You can have **it**.
- I don't want **these** books. You can have **them**.
- Diane never drinks **milk**. She doesn't like **it**.
- I never go to **parties**. I don't like **them**.

C We use me/her/them etc. (object) after a preposition (for/to/with etc.):

- This letter isn't **for** me. It's **for** you.
- Who is that woman? Why are you looking **at** her?
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come **with** us?
- Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go **with** them?
- 'Where's the newspaper?' 'You're sitting **on** it.'

give it/them to ... :

- I want that book. Please give **it** to me.
- Robert wants these books. Can you give **them** to him, please?

EXERCISES

58.1 Finish the sentences with **him/her/them**.

- I don't know those girls. Do you know them ?
- I don't know that man. Do you know _____ ?
- I don't know those people. Do you know _____ ?
- I don't know David's wife. Do you know _____ ?
- I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know _____ ?
- I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know _____ ?
- I don't know the woman with the black coat. Do you know _____ ?

58.2 Complete the sentences. Use **I/me/you/she/her** etc.

- I want to see her but she doesn't want to see me.
- They want to see me but _____ don't want to see _____.
- She wants to see him but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
- We want to see them but _____ don't want to see _____.
- He wants to see us but _____ don't want to see _____.
- They want to see her but _____ doesn't want to see _____.
- I want to see them but _____ don't want to see _____.
- You want to see her but _____ doesn't want to see _____.

58.3 Write sentences beginning **I like ...**, **I don't like ...** or **Do you like ... ?**

- I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like them.
- George is a very nice man. I like _____.
- This jacket isn't very nice. I don't _____.
- This is my new car. Do _____ ?
- Mrs Clark is not very friendly. I _____.
- These are my new shoes. _____ ?

58.4 Complete the sentences. Use **I/me/he/him** etc.

- Who is that woman? Why are you looking at her ?
- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with _____.'
- Where are the tickets? I can't find _____.
- I can't find my keys. Where are _____ ?
- We're going out. You can come with _____.
- Margaret likes music. _____ plays the piano.
- I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____.
- I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____.
- Where is Ann? I want to talk to _____.
- My brother has a new job. _____ doesn't like _____ very much.

58.5 Complete the sentences.

- I want that book. Can you give it to me ?
- He wants the key. Can you give _____ ?
- She wants the keys. Can you _____ ?
- I want that letter. Can you _____ ?
- They want the money. Can you _____ ?
- We want the photographs. Can you _____ ?

my/his/their etc.



I → my	I like my job.
we → our	We like our jobs.
you → your	You like your job.
he → his	He likes his job.
she → her	She likes her job.
they → their	They like their jobs.
it → its	Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.

We use **my/your/his** etc. + a noun:

my hands **his** mother **her** new car
our house **your** best friend **their** room

B his/her/their

 DIANE	 ANDY	MR AND MRS THOMSON
 her car (= Diane's car)	 his bicycle	 their son
 her husband (= Diane's husband)	 his sister	 their daughter
 her children (= Diane's children)	 his parents	 their children

C its and it's

its Oxford is famous for **its** university.
it's (= it is) I like Oxford. **It's** a nice city. (= It is a nice city.)

EXERCISES

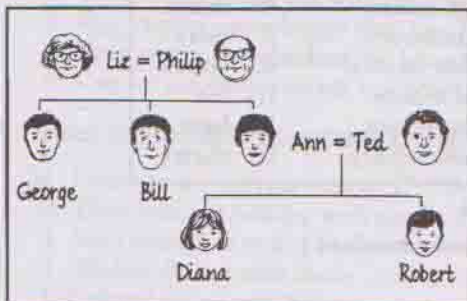
81 Finish these sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I'm going to wash <u>my hands</u> . | 4 He's going to wash |
| 2 She's going to wash | 5 They're going to wash |
| 3 We're going to wash | 6 Are you going to wash ? |

82 Finish these sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 He <u>lives with his parents</u> . | 5 I parents. |
| 2 They live with parents. | 6 John |
| 3 We parents. | 7 Do you live ? |
| 4 Julia lives | 8 Most children |

83 Look at the family tree and complete the sentences with **his/her/their**.



- I saw Liz with her husband, Philip.
- I saw Ann and Ted with children.
- I saw Ted with wife, Ann.
- I saw George with brother, Bill.
- I saw Ann with brother, Bill.
- I saw Liz and Philip with son, Bill.
- I saw Ann with parents.
- I saw Diana and Robert with parents.

84 Put in **my/our/your/his/her/their/its**.

- Do you like your job?
- I know Mr Watson but I don't know wife.
- Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. son lives in Australia.
- We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all friends.
- Ann is going out with friends this evening.
- I like tennis. It's favourite sport.
- 'Is that car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- I want to phone Ann. Do you know phone number?
- Do you think most people are happy in jobs?
- I'm going to wash hair before I go out.
- This is a beautiful tree. leaves are a beautiful colour.
- John has a brother and a sister. brother is 25 and sister is 21.

85 Complete the sentences. Use **my/his/their** etc. with one of these words:

coat homework house husband job key name

- Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
- I can't open the door. I haven't got
- Sally is married. works in a bank.
- It's very cold today. Put on when you go out.
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing
- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know
- We live in Barton Street. is at the end on the left.

Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.

A



I	→ my	→ mine
we	→ our	→ ours
you	→ your	→ yours
he	→ his	→ his
she	→ her	→ hers
they	→ their	→ theirs

It's my money.	It's mine.
It's our money.	It's ours.
It's your money.	It's yours.
It's his money.	It's his.
It's her money.	It's hers.
It's their money.	It's theirs.

B

We use **my/your etc.** + a noun (**my hands / your book etc.**):

- My hands are cold.
- Is this your book?
- Ann gave me her umbrella.
- It's their problem, not our problem.

We use **mine/yours etc.** without a noun:

- Is this book mine or yours? (= my book or your book)
- I didn't have an umbrella, so Ann gave me hers. (= her umbrella)
- It's their problem, not ours. (= not our problem)
- We went in our car and they went in theirs. (= their car)

You can use **his** with or without a noun:

- 'Is this his camera or hers?' 'It's his.'

C

a friend **of mine** / a friend **of his** / some friends **of yours etc.**

- I went out to meet a friend **of mine**. (not 'a friend of me')
- Tom was with a friend **of his**. (not 'a friend of him')
- Are those people friends **of yours**? (not 'friends of you')

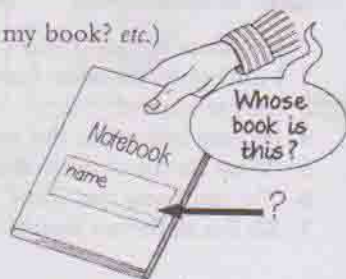
D

Whose ... ?

- **Whose book** is this? (= Is it your book? his book? my book? etc.)

You can use **whose** with or without a noun:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| ● Whose money is this? | } It's mine. |
| ● Whose is this? | |
| ● Whose shoes are these? | } They're John's. |
| ● Whose are these? | |



EXERCISES

60.1 Finish the sentences with **mine/yours** etc.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 It's your money. It's <u>yours</u> . | 5 It's their house. It's _____. |
| 2 It's my bag. It's _____. | 6 They're your books. They're _____. |
| 3 It's our car. It's _____. | 7 They're my glasses. They're _____. |
| 4 They're her shoes. They're _____. | 8 It's his coat. It's _____. |

60.2 Choose the right word.

- It's their/theirs problem, not our/ours. their and ours are right
- This is a nice camera. Is it your/yours?
- That's not my/mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
- Whose books are these? Your/Yours or my/mine?
- Catherine is going out with her/hers friends this evening.
- My/Mine room is bigger than her/hers.
- They've got two children but I don't know their/theirs names.
- Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours is broken.

60.3 Finish these sentences. Use **friend(s) of mine/yours** etc.

- I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.
- They went on holiday with some friends of theirs.
- She's going out with a friend _____.
- We had dinner with some _____.
- I played tennis with a _____.
- Tom is going to meet a _____.
- Do you know those people? Are they _____?

60.4 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?

<p>1</p> <p>Whose car is this? It's theirs.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>is this? It's _____</p>
<p>3</p> <p>these? They _____</p>	<p>4</p> <p>_____? _____?</p>
<p>5</p> <p>_____? _____?</p>	<p>6</p> <p>_____? _____?</p>

I/me/my/mine



I etc.
(⇒ Unit 58)

me etc.
(⇒ Unit 58)

my etc.
(⇒ Unit 59)

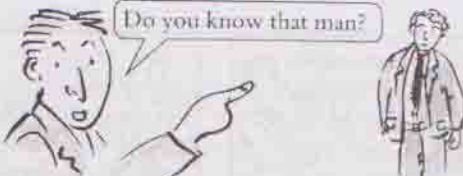

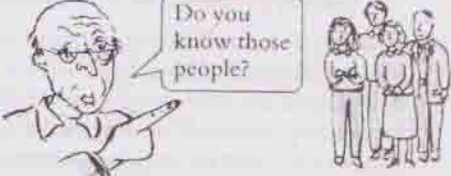

mine etc.
(⇒ Unit 60)

	I know Tom.	Tom knows me .	It's my car.	It's mine .
	We know Tom.	Tom knows us .	It's our car.	It's ours .
	You know Tom.	Tom knows you .	It's your car.	It's yours .
	He knows Tom.	Tom knows him .	It's his car.	It's his .
	She knows Tom.	Tom knows her .	It's her car.	It's hers .
	They know Tom.	Tom knows them .	It's their car.	It's theirs .

- 'Do **you** know that man?' 'Yes, **I** know **him** but **I** can't remember **his** name.'
- **She** was very pleased because **we** invited **her** to stay with **us** at **our** house.
- A: Where are the children? Have **you** seen **them**?
B: Yes, **they** are playing with **their** friends in the park.
- That's **my** pen. Can you give it to **me**, please?
- 'Is this **your** umbrella?' 'No, it's **yours**.'
- **He** didn't have an umbrella, so **she** gave **him** **hers**. (= she gave her umbrella to him)
- I'm meeting a friend of **mine** this evening. (*not* 'a friend of me')

EXERCISES

61.1 Answer the questions in the same way.

<p>1</p>  <p>Do you know that man?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Do you know that woman?</p>
<p>Yes, I know him but I can't remember his name.</p>	<p>Yes, I know _____ but I can't remember _____</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Do you know those people?</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Do you know me?</p>
<p>Yes, I _____ but I _____ names.</p>	<p>Yes, I _____ but _____</p>

61.2 Finish these sentences in the same way.

- We invited her to stay with us at our house.
- He invited us to stay with _____ house.
- They invited me to stay with _____ house.
- I invited them _____
- She invited us _____
- Did you invite him _____ ?

61.3 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- I gave him my address and he gave me his.
- I gave her _____ address and she gave me _____
- He gave me _____ address and I gave _____
- We gave them _____ address and they gave _____
- She gave him _____ address and _____
- You gave us _____ address and _____
- They gave you _____ address and _____

61.4 Put in **him/her/yours** etc.

- Where's Ann? Have you seen her ?
- Where are my keys? Where did I put _____ ?
- This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to _____ ?
- We wrote to John but he didn't answer _____ letter.
- I can't find my pen. Can I use _____ ? 'Yes, of course.'
- We're going to the cinema. Why don't you come with _____ ?
- Did your sister pass _____ exams?
- Some people talk about _____ jobs all the time.
- Last night I went out for a meal with a friend of _____ .

myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A



He's looking at **himself**.



Help **yourself**!



They're enjoying **themselves**.

I	→	me	→	myself
he	→	him	→	himself
she	→	her	→	herself
you	→	you	→	{ yourself yourselves
we	→	us	→	ourselves
they	→	them	→	themselves

- I looked at **myself** in the mirror.
- He cut **himself** with a knife.
- She fell off her bike but she didn't hurt **herself**.
- Please help **yourself**. (*one person*)
- Please help **yourselves**. (*two or more people*)
- We had a good holiday. **We** enjoyed **ourselves**.
- They had a nice time. **They** enjoyed **themselves**.

B

Compare:

me/him/them etc.



She is looking at **him**
— different people —



- You never talk to **me**.
- I didn't pay for **them**.
- Did I hurt **you**?

myself/himself/themselves etc.



He is looking at **himself**
— the same person —



- Sometimes I talk to **myself**.
- They paid for **themselves**.
- Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**.

C

by myself / by yourself etc. = alone:

- I went on holiday **by myself**. (= I went alone)
- 'Was she with friends?' 'No, she was **by herself**.'

D

each other

- Jill and Ann are good friends. They know **each other** well.
(= Jill knows Ann / Ann knows Jill)
- Paul and I live near **each other**. (= he lives near me / I live near him)

Compare **each other** and **-selves**:

STEVE	SUE	STEVE	STEVE	SUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Steve and Sue looked at each other. (= he looked at her / she looked at him) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Steve and Sue looked at themselves. (= he looked at himself / she looked at herself) 		

EXERCISES

82.1 Finish the sentences with **myself/yourself** etc.

- 1 He looked at himself in the mirror.
- 2 I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with _____.
- 3 Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed _____.
- 4 My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed _____.
- 5 I picked up a very hot plate and burnt _____.
- 6 He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about _____.
- 7 I want to know more about you. Tell me about _____ (one person)
- 8 Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after _____ (two people)

82.2 Write sentences with **by myself / by yourself** etc.

- 1 I went on holiday alone. I went on holiday by myself.
- 2 When I saw him, he was alone. When I saw him, he _____.
- 3 Don't go out alone. Don't _____.
- 4 I went to the cinema alone. I _____.
- 5 My sister lives alone. My sister _____.
- 6 Many people live alone. Many people _____.

82.3 Write sentences with **each other**.

<p>1</p>  <p>I like her. I like him.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>I can't see her. I can't see him.</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>I often write to her. I often write to him.</p>
<p>They like each other.</p>	<p>They can't _____.</p>	<p>They _____.</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>I don't know him. I don't know him.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>I'm sitting next to her. I'm sitting next to him.</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>I gave her a present. I gave her a present.</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>

82.4 Complete the sentences. Use: **each other** or **ourselves/yourselves/themselves** or **us/you/them**.

- 1 Paul and I live near each other.
- 2 Who are those people? Do you know them?
- 3 You can help Tom and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help _____.
- 4 There's food in the kitchen. If you and Chris are hungry, you can help _____.
- 5 We didn't go to Ann's party. She didn't invite _____.
- 6 When we go on holiday, we always enjoy _____.
- 7 Mary and Jane were at school together but they never see _____ now.
- 8 Diane and I are very good friends. We've known _____ for a long time.
- 9 'Did you see David and Diane at the party?' 'Yes, but I didn't speak to _____.'
- 10 Many people talk to _____ when they're alone.

's (Ann's camera / my brother's car etc.)

A



Ann's camera
(her camera)



my brother's car
(his car)



the manager's office
(his or her office)

We normally use -'s for people:

- I stayed at **my sister's** house. (not 'the house of my sister')
- Have you met **Mr Kelly's** wife? (not 'the wife of Mr Kelly')
- Are you going to **James's** party?
- Paul is a **man's** name. Paula is a **woman's** name.

You can use -'s without a noun after it:

- Mary's hair is longer than **Ann's**. (= Ann's hair)
- 'Whose umbrella is this?' 'It's **my mother's**.' (= my mother's umbrella)
- 'Where were you last night?' 'I was at **Paul's**.' (= Paul's house)

B

friend's and friends'



my friend's house = one friend
(= his house or her house)

We write -'s after

friend/student/mother etc. (singular):

- my mother's car (one mother)
- my father's car (one father)



my friends' house = two or more friends
(= their house)

We write -' after

friends/students/parents etc. (plural):

- my parents' car (two parents)

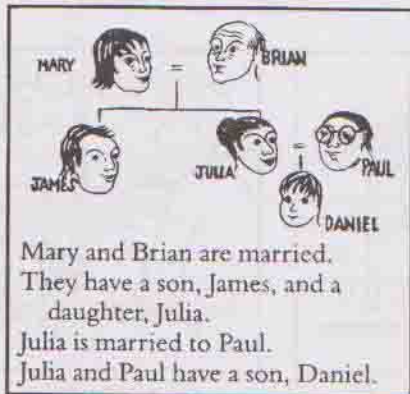
C

We use of ... for things, places etc.:

- Look at the roof **of that building**. (not 'that building's roof')
- We didn't see the beginning **of the film**. (not 'the film's beginning')
- What's the name **of this village**?
- Do you know the cause **of the problem**?
- You can sit in the back **of the car**.
- Madrid is the capital **of Spain**.

EXERCISES

63.1 Look at the family tree. Write sentences about the people in the family.



- 1 (Brian/husband) Brian is Mary's husband.
- 2 (Julia/mother) Julia is Daniel's mother.
- 3 (Mary/wife) Mary is wife.
- 4 (James/brother) James uncle.
- 5 (James/uncle) uncle.
- 6 (Julia/wife) Julia
- 7 (Mary/grandmother)
- 8 (Julia/sister)
- 9 (Paul/husband)
- 10 (Paul/father)
- 11 (Daniel/nephew)

63.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.



- 1 Whose is this? Alice's
- 2 Whose is this?
- 3 And this?
- 4 And these?
- 5 And this?
- 6 And these?

63.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 I stayed at the house of my sister. my sister's house
- 2 What is the name of this village? OK
- 3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
- 4 Do you know the phone number of Bill?
- 5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
- 6 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7 For me the morning is the best part of the day.
- 8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
- 9 When is the birthday of your mother?
- 10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
- 11 The walls of this house are very thin.
- 12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
- 13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
- 14 The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment.

A



He's got a camera.



She's waiting for a taxi.



It's a beautiful day.

a ... = one thing or person:

- Alice works in a **bank**. (not 'in bank')
- Can I ask a **question**? (not 'ask question')
- I haven't got a **car**.
- There's a **woman** at the bus stop.

B

an (not 'a') before a/e/i/o/u:

- Do you want an **apple** or a banana?
- I'm going to buy a hat and an **umbrella**.
- There was an **interesting** programme on TV last night.

also an **hour** (h is not pronounced: an (h)our)

but a **university** (pronounced *yuniversity*)

a **European** country (pronounced *yuropean*)

another (= an + other) is one word:

- Can I have another cup of tea?

C

We use a/an ... when we say what a thing or a person is. For example:

- The sun is a **star**.
- Football is a **game**.
- Dallas is a **city in Texas**.
- A mouse is an **animal**. It's a **small animal**.
- Joe is a **very nice person**.

We use a/an ... for jobs etc.:

- A: What's your job?
- B: I'm a **dentist**. (not 'I'm dentist.')
- 'What does Mark do?' 'He's an **engineer**.'
- Would you like to be a **teacher**?
- Beethoven was a **composer**.
- Picasso was a **famous painter**.
- Are you a **student**?



EXERCISES

64.1 Write a or an.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <u>an</u> old book | 4 _____ airport | 7 _____ university |
| 2 _____ window | 5 _____ new airport | 8 _____ hour |
| 3 _____ horse | 6 _____ organisation | 9 _____ economic problem |

64.2 What are these things? Choose from the list.

bird	fruit	mountain	river	musical instrument
flower	game	planet	tool	vegetable

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 A duck is <u>a bird</u> . | 6 Jupiter is _____. |
| 2 A carrot is _____. | 7 A pear is _____. |
| 3 Tennis is _____. | 8 The Amazon is _____. |
| 4 A hammer is _____. | 9 A rose is _____. |
| 5 Everest is _____. | 10 A trumpet is _____. |

64.3 What are their jobs? Choose from the list and finish the sentences.

dentist electrician nurse photographer private detective shop assistant taxi driver



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <u>She's a dentist.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 2 He's _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 She _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 And you? I'm _____ |

64.4 Make sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B. Use a/an where necessary.

I want to ask you	Barbara works in
Tom never wears	Ann wants to learn
I can't ride	Jim lives in
My brother is	This evening I'm going to

old house	artist
party	question
bookshop	foreign language
hat	bicycle

- 1 I want to ask you a question.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

flower(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)

A

The plural of a noun is usually **-s**:

<i>singular</i> (= one)	→	<i>plural</i> (= two or more)
a flower	→	some flowers
a week	→	two weeks
a nice place	→	many nice places
this shop	→	these shops



a flower



some flowers

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

-s / -sh / -ch / -x	→	-es	bus → buses	dish → dishes
			church → churches	box → boxes
		also	potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
-y	→	-ies	baby → babies	dictionary → dictionaries
			party → parties	
but -ay / -ey / -oy	→	-ys	day → days	monkey → monkeys
			boy → boys	
-f / -fe	→	-ves	shelf → shelves	knife → knives
			wife → wives	

B

These things are plural in English:



scissors



glasses



trousers



jeans



shorts



tights



pyjamas

- Do you wear **glasses**?
- Where **are** the **scissors**? I need **them**.

You can also say a **pair of scissors** / a **pair of trousers** / a **pair of pyjamas** etc.:

- I need a new **pair of jeans**. or I need **some new jeans**. (not 'a new jeans')

C

Some plurals do *not* end in **-s**:

this man → these men	one foot → two feet	that sheep → those sheep
a woman → some women	a tooth → all my teeth	a fish → a lot of fish
a child → many children	a mouse → some mice	

also: a **person** → two **people** / **some people** / a lot of **people** etc.

- **She's** a nice **person**.

but • **They** are nice **people**. (not 'nice persons')

D

People is plural (= they), so we say **people are** / **people have** etc.:

- A lot of **people speak** English. (not 'speaks')
- I like **the people** here. **They** are very friendly.

Police is plural:

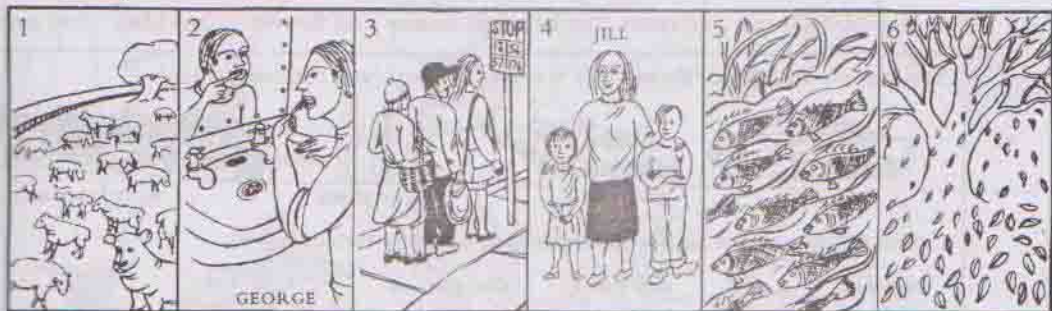
- 'The **police** are here.' 'Why? What do **they** want?'

EXERCISES

5.1 Write the plural.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 flower | <u>flowers</u> | 5 umbrella | _____ | 9 family | _____ |
| 2 boat | _____ | 6 address | _____ | 10 foot | _____ |
| 3 woman | _____ | 7 knife | _____ | 11 holiday | _____ |
| 4 city | _____ | 8 sandwich | _____ | 12 potato | _____ |

5.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 There are a lot of <u>sheep</u> in the field. | 4 Jill has got two _____. |
| 2 George is cleaning his _____. | 5 There are a lot of _____ in the river. |
| 3 There are three _____ at the bus stop. | 6 The _____ are falling from the tree. |

5.3 Some of these sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1 I'm going to buy some flowers. OK
- 2 I need a new jeans. I need a new pair of jeans. OR I need some new jeans.
- 3 It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. _____
- 4 There was a woman in the car with two mens. _____
- 5 Sheep eat grass. _____
- 6 David is married and has three childs. _____
- 7 Most of my friend are student. _____
- 8 He put on his pyjama and went to bed. _____
- 9 We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish. _____
- 10 Do you know many persons in this town? _____
- 11 I like your trouser. Where did you get it? _____
- 12 The town centre is usually full of tourist. _____
- 13 I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them. _____
- 14 This scissor isn't very sharp. _____

5.4 Which is right? Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 It's a nice place. Many people <u>go</u> there for a holiday. | (go or goes?) |
| 2 Some people _____ always late. | (is or are?) |
| 3 The president is not popular. The people _____ like him. | (don't or doesn't?) |
| 4 A lot of people _____ television every day. | (watch or watches?) |
| 5 Three people _____ injured in the accident. | (was or were?) |
| 6 How many people _____ in that house? | (live or lives?) |
| 7 _____ the police carry guns in your country? | (Do or Does?) |
| 8 The police _____ looking for the stolen car. | (is or are?) |
| 9 I need my glasses but I can't find _____. | (it or them?) |
| 10 I'm going to buy _____ new jeans today. | (a or some?) |

a car / some money (countable/uncountable 1)

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*.

A Countable nouns

For example: (a) car (a) man (a) key (a) house (a) flower (an) idea (an) accident

You can use **one/two/three** (etc.) + *countable nouns* (you can count them):



one car



two cars



three men



four houses

Countable nouns can be *singular* (= one) or *plural* (= two or more):

singular: a car my car the car etc.
plural: cars two cars the cars some cars many cars etc.

- I've got a car.
- There aren't many cars in the car park.
- New cars are very expensive.

You *cannot* use the singular (**car/house/key** etc.) alone. You need **a/an** (⇒ Unit 64):

- We can't get in without a key. (not 'without key')

B Uncountable nouns

For example: water air rice salt plastic money music tennis



water



salt



money



music

You *cannot* say **one/two/three** (etc.) + these things: one water two musics

Uncountable nouns have only *one* form:

money the money my money some money much money etc.

- I've got some money.
- There isn't much money in the box.
- Money isn't everything.

You *cannot* use **a/an** + *uncountable nouns*: ~~a money~~ ~~X music~~






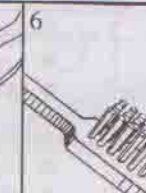






But you can say **a piece of ... / a glass of ...** etc. + *uncountable noun*:

a glass of water a can of oil a bar of chocolate
a piece of cheese a bottle of milk a piece of music
a bowl of rice a cup of coffee a game of tennis

EXERCISES

66.1 What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write a/an if necessary. The names of these things are:










bucket envelope milk salt spoon toothpaste
egg jug money sand toothbrush wallet

1  It's <u>salt</u> .	2  It's <u>a spoon</u> .	3  It's	4  It's	5  It's	6  It's
7  It's	8  It's	9  It's	10  It's	11  It's	12  It's

66.2 Some of these sentences are right, but some of them need a/an. Put in a/an where necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I haven't got <u>watch</u> . <u>a watch</u> | 9 Jamaica is island. |
| 2 Do you like cheese? <u>OK</u> | 10 I don't need key. |
| 3 Ann never wears hat. | 11 Everybody needs food. |
| 4 Are you looking for job? | 12 I've got good idea. |
| 5 Mary doesn't eat meat. | 13 Can you drive car? |
| 6 Mary eats apple every day. | 14 Do you want cup of coffee? |
| 7 I'm going to party tonight. | 15 I don't like coffee without milk. |
| 8 Music is wonderful thing. | 16 Don't go out without umbrella. |

66.3 What are the things in the pictures? Write a ... of ... for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7 	8 	9 
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

bar	cup	loaf
bottle	glass	piece
bowl	jar	piece

bread	milk	tea
chocolate	paper	water
honey	soup	wood

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>a bottle of milk</u> | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |

a car / some money (countable/uncountable 2)

A a/an and some

a/an + *singular countable noun* (car/apple/shoe etc.):

- I need **a** new **car**.
- Would you like **an** **apple**?



an apple

some + *plural countable nouns* (cars/apples/shoes etc.):

- I need **some** new **shoes**.
- Would you like **some** **apples**?



some apples

some + *uncountable nouns* (water/money/music etc.):

- I need **some** **money**.
- Would you like **some** **cheese**?
- (or Would you like **a piece of** **cheese**?)



some cheese or
a piece of cheese

Compare **a** and **some**:

- Linda bought **a** hat, **some** shoes and **some** perfume.
- I read **a** newspaper, wrote **some** letters and listened to **some** music.

B Many nouns are *sometimes* countable and *sometimes* uncountable. For example:



a cake



some cakes



some cake or a piece of cake



a chicken



some chickens



some chicken or a piece of chicken

Compare **a paper** (= a newspaper) and **some paper**:

- I want something to read. I'm going to buy **a paper**.
- but • I want to make a list. I need **some paper** / **a piece of paper**. (not 'a paper')

C Be careful with these nouns – they are usually uncountable:

information **advice** **weather** **news** **bread** **hair** **furniture** **work**

- I need **some information** about hotels in London. (not 'informations')
- It's nice **weather** today. (not 'a nice weather')
- Listen! I've just had **some** good **news**. (not 'a good news')
- I'm going to buy **some** **bread**. (not 'a bread')
- Sue has got very long **hair**. (not 'hairs')
- They've got **some** very nice **furniture** in their house. (not 'furnitures')
- 'Do you like your job?' 'Yes, but it's hard **work**!' (not 'a hard work')

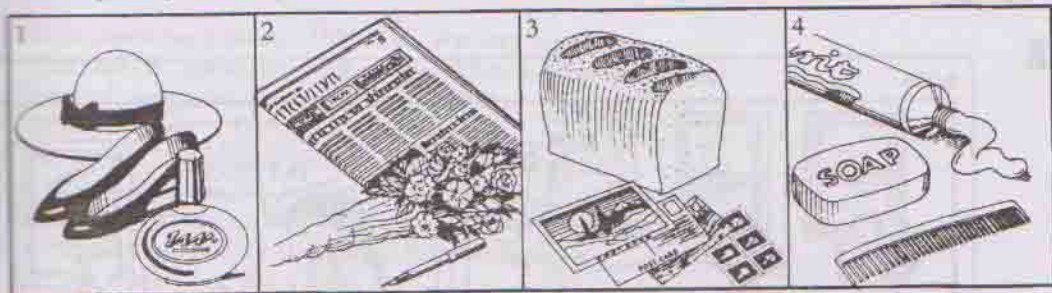
We say **a job** (but not 'a work');

- I've got **a** new **job**. (not 'a new work')

EXERCISES

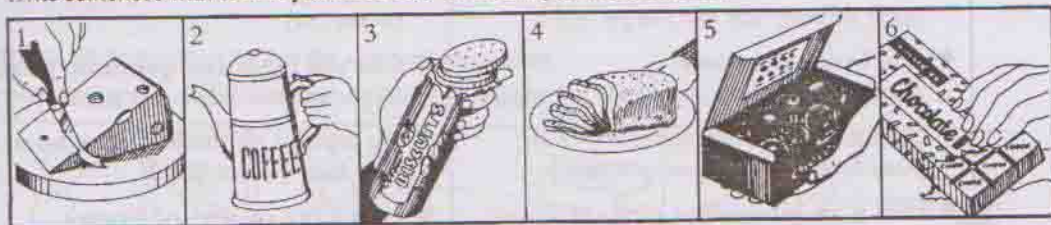
what did you buy

67.1 What did you buy? Use the pictures to make sentences (I bought ...).



- 1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.
- 2 I bought
- 3
- 4

67.2 Write sentences with Would you like a ... ? or Would you like some ... ?



- 1 Would you like some cheese? 4
- 2 Would you like? 5
- 3 Would? 6

67.3 Put in a/an or some.

- 1 I read a book and listened to some music.
- 2 I need money. I want to buy food.
- 3 We met interesting people at the party.
- 4 I'm going to open window to get fresh air.
- 5 She didn't eat much for lunch - only apple and bread.
- 6 We live in big house. There's nice garden with beautiful trees.
- 7 I'm going to make a table. First I need wood.
- 8 Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
- 9 I want to write a letter. I need paper and pen.

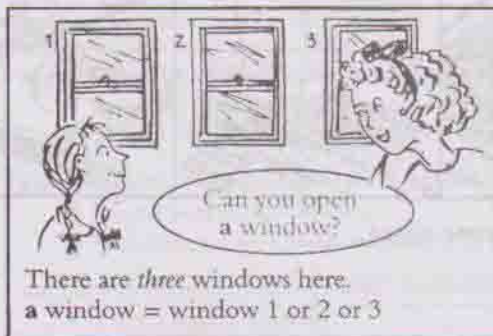
67.4 Which is right?

- 1 I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes. shoes is right
- 2 Martin has got brown eye/eyes.
- 3 Paula has got short black hair/hairs.
- 4 The tourist guide gave us some information/informations about the town.
- 5 We're going to buy some new chair/chairs.
- 6 We're going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.
- 7 It's difficult to get a work/job at the moment.
- 8 We had lovely weather / a lovely weather when we were on holiday.

a/an and the

A

a/an



- I've got **a car**.
(there are many cars and I've got one)
- Can I ask **a question**?
(there are many questions – can I ask one?)
- Is there **a hotel** near here? *(there are many hotels – is there one near here?)*
- Paris is **an interesting city**. *(there are many interesting cities and Paris is one)*
- Lisa is **a student**.
(there are many students and Lisa is one)

the



- I'm going to clean **the car** tomorrow.
(= my car)
- Can you repeat **the question**, please?
(= the question that you asked)
- We enjoyed our holiday. **The hotel** was very nice. (= our hotel)
- Paris is **the capital of France**.
(there is only one capital of France)
- Lisa is **the youngest student** in her class.
(there is only one youngest student in her class)

Compare a and the:

- I bought **a jacket** and **a shirt**. **The jacket** was cheap but **the shirt** was expensive.
(= **the jacket** and **the shirt** that I bought)

B

We say **the** ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example:

the door / **the ceiling** / **the floor** / **the carpet** / **the light** etc. (of a room)

the roof / **the garden** / **the kitchen** / **the bathroom** etc. (of a house)

the centre / **the station** / **the airport** / **the town hall** etc. (of a town)

- 'Where's Tom?' 'In **the kitchen**.'
(= the kitchen in this house or flat)
- Turn off **the light** and close **the door**.
(= the light and the door of the room)
- Do you live far from **the centre**?
(= the centre of your town)
- I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please.
(= the manager of this shop etc.)



EXERCISES

8.1 Put in a/an or the.

- We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice.
- 'Can I ask a question?' 'Of course. What do you want to ask?'
- You look very tired. You need a holiday.
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in the bathroom.'
- Jane is a interesting person. You must meet her.
- A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take the next turning left.
- A: Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
B: Yes, that's a good idea.
- It's a nice morning. Let's go for a walk.
- Amanda is a student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be a journalist. She lives with two friends in a flat near a college where she is studying. A flat is small but she likes it.
- Peter and Mary have got two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old and a girl is three. Peter works in a factory. Mary hasn't got a job at the moment.

8.2 Complete the sentences. Use a or the + one of these words:

airport cup door floor picture radio

<p>1</p>  <p>Can you open <u>the</u> door please?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>How far is it to <u>the</u> airport?</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Can I have <u>a</u> cup of coffee, please?</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>That's <u>a</u> nice picture. I like it.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Can you turn off <u>the</u> radio please?</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Why are you sitting <u>on</u> the floor?</p>

8.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- Don't forget to turn off the light when you go out. turn off the light
- Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me postcard. _____
- What is name of this village? _____
- Canada is very big country. _____
- What is largest city in Canada? _____
- I like this room but I don't like colour of carpet. _____
- 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got headache.' _____
- We live in old house near station. _____
- What is name of director of film we saw last night? _____

the ...

A

We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- What is **the name** of this street? (this street has only one name)
- Who is **the best player** in your team?
- Can you tell me **the time**, please? (= the time *now*)
- My office is on **the first floor**. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget **the**:

- Do you live near **the city centre**? (*not* 'near city centre')
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest bank**? (*not* 'where is nearest ...')

B

the same ...

- We live in **the same street**. (*not* 'in same street')
- 'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're **the same**.' (*not* 'they're same')

C

We say:

the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country:

- **The sky** is blue and **the sun** is shining.
- Do you live in a town or in **the country**?



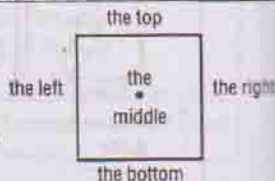
the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.):

- My brother is a soldier. He's in **the army**.



the top / the end / the middle / the left etc.:

- Write your name at **the top** of the page.
- My house is at **the end** of this street.
- The table is in **the middle** of the room.
- Do you drive on **the right** or on **the left** in your country?



(play) **the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments):

- Paula is learning to play **the piano**.



the radio:

- I listen to **the radio** a lot.



D

We do *not* use **the** with:

television:

- I watch **television** a lot.
- What's on **television** tonight?
- but* • Can you turn off **the television**? (= the TV set)



breakfast / lunch / dinner:

- What did you have for **breakfast**? (*not* 'the breakfast')
- **Dinner** is ready!



next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.:

- I'm not working **next week**. (*not* 'the next week')
- Did you have a holiday **last summer**? (*not* 'the last summer')



69.1 Put in **the** where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is already correct.

- 1 What is name of this street? the name
- 2 What's on television tonight? OK
- 3 Our apartment is on second floor.
- 4 Would you like to go to moon?
- 5 Which is best hotel in this town?
- 6 What time is lunch?
- 7 How far is it to city centre?
- 8 We're going away at end of May.
- 9 What are you doing next weekend?
- 10 I didn't like her first time I met her.
- 11 I'm going out after dinner.
- 12 What's biggest city in world?
- 13 My sister got married last month.
- 14 My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
- 15 We live in country about five miles from nearest village.

69.2 Complete the sentences. Use: **the same + age colour problem street time.**

- 1 I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in the same street.
- 2 I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at
- 3 Jim is 25 and Sue is 25. Jim and Sue are
- 4 My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are
- 5 I've got no money and you've got no money. We've got

69.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **the** if necessary.



- 1 The sun is shining.
- 2 She's playing
- 3 They're having
- 4 He's listening to
- 5 They're watching
- 6 They're swimming in

69.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use **the** if necessary.

capital dinner police lunch middle name sky television

- 1 We had dinner at a restaurant last night.
- 2 We stayed at a very nice hotel but I don't remember
- 3 is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
- 4 Did you see the film on last night?
- 5 Somebody was trying to break into the shop so I called
- 6 Tokyo is of Japan.
- 7 'What did you have for?' 'A salad.'
- 8 I woke up in of the night.

A



She's at work.



They're going to school.



He's in bed.

We say:

(go) to work, (be) at work, start work, finish work:

- Goodbye! I'm **going to work** now. (*not* 'to the work')
- I **finish work** at 5 o'clock every day.

~~THE~~

(go) to school, (be) at school, start school, leave school etc.:

- What did you learn **at school** today? (*not* 'at the school')
- Some children don't like **school**.

(go) to university/college, (be) at university/college:

- Helen wants to **go to university** when she leaves school.
- What did you study **at college**?

(go) to hospital, (be) in hospital:

- Jack was in an accident. He had to **go to hospital**.

(go) to prison, (be) in prison:

- Why is he **in prison**? What did he do?

(go) to church, (be) in/at church:

- David usually **goes to church** on Sundays.

(go) to bed, (be) in bed:

- I'm tired. I'm **going to bed**. (*not* 'to the bed')
- 'Where's Jill?' 'She's **in bed**.'

(go) home, (be) at home etc.:

- I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (*not* 'to home')
- Are you going out tonight or are you **staying at home**?

B

We say:

(go to) the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office:

- I never go to **the theatre** but I often go to **the cinema**.
- 'Are you going to **the bank**?' 'No, **the post office**.'

THE

(go to) the doctor, the dentist:

- You're not well. Why don't you go to **the doctor**?
- I'm going to **the dentist** tomorrow.

also the station / the airport / the city centre (⇒ Unit 68)

EXERCISES

amaze and I like music

70.1 Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need **the**.



- 1 He's in bed.....
 2 They're at
 3 She's in
 4 She's at
 5 They're at
 6 He's in

70.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list. Use **the** if necessary.

bank bed church home post office school station

- 1 I need some money. I must go to the bank.
 2 David usually goes to church on Sundays.
 3 In Britain, children go to from the age of five.
 4 There were a lot of people at waiting for the train.
 5 I phoned you last night but you weren't at
 6 I'm going to now. Goodnight!
 7 I'm going to to get some stamps.

70.3 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need **the**.

- 1 If you want to catch a plane, you go to the airport.
 2 If you want to see a film, you go to
 3 If you are tired and you want to sleep, you
 4 If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you
 5 If you have a problem with your teeth, you
 6 If you want to study after you leave school, you
 7 If you are injured in an accident, you

70.4 Put in **the** where necessary. Write **OK** if the sentence is complete.

- 1 We went (to cinema) last night. to the cinema.
 2 I finish work at 5 o'clock every day. OK.
 3 Mary wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to doctor.
 4 I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed.
 5 Why is Angela always late for work?
 6 'Where are the children?' 'They're at school.'
 7 We've got no money in bank.
 8 When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
 9 What time do you usually get home from work?
 10 Do you live far from city centre?
 11 'Where shall we meet?' 'At station.'
 12 Jim is ill. He's in hospital.
 13 Margaret takes her children to school every day.
 14 Would you like to go to university?
 15 Would you like to go to theatre this evening?

I like music

I hate exams

I don't like cold weather



Do not use **the** for general ideas:

- I like **music**, especially **classical music**.
(not 'the music ... the classical music')
- We don't eat **meat** very often. (not 'the meat')
- **Life** is not possible without **water**. (not 'The life ... the water')
- I hate **exams**. (not 'the exams')
- Do you know a shop that sells **foreign newspapers**?
- I'm not very good at writing **letters**.

~~THE~~

Do not use **the** for games and sports:

- My favourite sports are **tennis** and **skiing**. (not 'the tennis ... the skiing')

Do not use **the** for languages or academic subjects (**history/geography/physics/biology** etc.):

- Do you think **English** is difficult? (not 'the English')
- Tom's brother is studying **physics** and **chemistry**.

B

flowers or the flowers?

Compare:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowers are beautiful.
(= flowers <i>in general</i>) • I don't like cold weather.
(= cold weather <i>in general</i>) • We don't eat fish very often.
(= fish <i>in general</i>) • Are you interested in history?
(= history <i>in general</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a lovely garden.
The flowers are beautiful.
(= the flowers <i>in this garden</i>) • The weather isn't very good today.
(= the weather <i>today</i>) • We had a very nice meal last night. The fish was very good.
(= the fish <i>we ate last night</i>) • Are you interested in the history of your country? |
|---|---|



EXERCISES

71.1 What do you think about these things?

dogs	big cities	motor racing	TV quiz shows	exams	parties
museums	tea	basketball	computer games	loud music	hard work

Choose seven of these things and write sentences beginning:

I like ... I don't like ... I love ... I hate ... I don't mind ... (= it's OK)

1 I hate exams.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

71.2 Are you interested in these things? Write sentences with:

I'm (very) interested in ...	I know a lot about ...	I don't know much about ...
I'm not interested in ...	I know a little about ...	I don't know anything about ...

1 (history) I'm very interested in history.

2 (politics) I

3 (sport)

4 (art)

5 (astronomy)

6 (economics)

71.3 Which is right?

- My favourite sport is tennis / ~~the tennis~~. tennis is right
- I like this hotel. ~~Rooms~~ / The rooms are very nice. The rooms is right
- Everybody needs friends / the friends.
- Jane doesn't go to parties / the parties very often.
- I went shopping this morning. Shops / The shops were very busy.
- 'Where's milk / the milk?' 'It's in the fridge.'
- I don't like milk / the milk. I never drink it.
- 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play football / the football.'
- These days a lot of people use computers / the computers.
- We went for a swim in the river. Water / The water was very cold.
- I don't like swimming in cold water / the cold water.
- Excuse me, can you pass salt / the salt, please?
- I like this town. I like people / the people here.
- Vegetables / The vegetables are good for you.
- 'Where are children / the children?' 'They're in the garden.'
- I can't sing this song. I don't know words / the words.
- I enjoy taking photographs / the photographs. It's my hobby.
- I must show you photographs / the photographs that I took when I was on holiday.
- English / The English is used a lot in international business / the international business.
- Money / The money doesn't always bring happiness / the happiness.

the ... (names of places)

A Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of places:

- **France** is a very large country. (*not* 'the France')
- ~~THE~~ ● **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- **Peru** is in **South America**.

But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

THE **the Republic of Ireland** (*or the Irish Republic*)
the United States of America (**the USA**) **the United Kingdom** (**the UK**)

B the -s (plural names)

We use **the** + *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

THE **the Netherlands** **the Canary Islands** **the Philippines** **the Andes**

C Seas, rivers etc.

We use **the** + names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

THE **the Atlantic** (Ocean) **the Mediterranean** (Sea) **the Amazon**
the (River) Nile **the Suez Canal** **the Black Sea**

D Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of streets, squares etc.:

- Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- ~~THE~~ ● Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- **Times Square** is in New York.

We do *not* use **the** + name of place (or person) + airport/station/university/castle etc.:

~~THE~~ **Kennedy Airport** **Victoria Station** **Cambridge University**
Westminster Abbey **Edinburgh Castle** **London Zoo**

But usually we use **the** + names of hotels, restaurants, pubs, cinemas, theatres, museums:

THE **the Hilton** (Hotel) **the Star of India** (restaurant)
the Science Museum **the Odeon** (cinema)
the National Theatre **the Tate Gallery** (art gallery)

E the ... of ...

We use **the** + names with ... **of** ... :

THE **the Republic of Ireland** **the Bank of England**
the Great Wall of China **the Tower of London**

We say: **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** / **the middle** (of ...):

- I've been to **the north of Italy** but not to **the south**.

EXERCISES

72.1 These are geography questions. Choose your answer from the box. Sometimes you need **The**.



- 1 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- 2 The Atlantic is between Africa and America.
- 3 is a country in northern Europe.
- 4 is a river in South America.
- 5 is the largest continent in the world.
- 6 is the largest ocean.
- 7 is a river in Europe.
- 8 is a country in East Africa.
- 9 is between Canada and Mexico.
- 10 are mountains in South America.
- 11 is the capital of Japan.
- 12 are mountains in central Europe.
- 13 is between Saudi Arabia and Africa.
- 14 is an island in the Mediterranean.
- 15 are a group of islands near Florida.

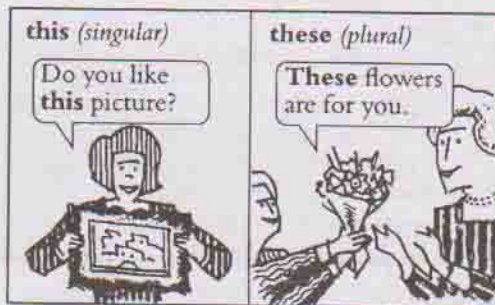
Alps
Amazon
Andes
Asia
Atlantic
Bahamas
Cairo
Kenya
Malta
Pacific
Red Sea
Rhine
Sweden
Tokyo
United States

72.2 Put in **the** where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, write **OK**.

- 1 Kevin lives in Newton Street. OK
- 2 We went to see a play at National Theatre at the National Theatre
- 3 Have you ever been to China?
- 4 Have you ever been to Philippines?
- 5 Have you ever been to south of France?
- 6 Can you tell me where Regal Cinema is?
- 7 Can you tell me where Merrion Street is?
- 8 Can you tell me where Museum of Modern Art is?
- 9 Europe is bigger than Australia.
- 10 Belgium is smaller than Netherlands.
- 11 Which river is longer – Mississippi or Nile?
- 12 Did you go to National Gallery when you were in London?
- 13 'Where did you stay?' 'At Park Hotel in Hudson Road.'
- 14 How far is it from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Station (*in London*)?
- 15 Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
- 17 Panama Canal joins Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
- 18 I hope to go to United States next year.
- 19 Mary comes from a small town in west of Ireland.
- 20 Alan studied physics at Manchester University.

this/that/these/those

A



this
these



this picture
(= this picture *here*)
these flowers
(= these flowers *here*)

that
those



that picture
(= that picture *there*)
those people
(= those people *there*)

B

We use **this/that/these/those** with a noun (**this picture / that girl** etc.) or without a noun:

- **This** hotel is expensive but it's very nice.
- Who's **that** girl? 'I don't know.'
- Do you like **these** shoes? I bought them last week.
- **Those** apples look nice. Can I have one?
- **This** is a nice hotel but it's very expensive.
- 'Excuse me, is **this** your bag?' 'Oh yes, thank you.'
- Who's **that**? (= Who is that person?)
- Which shoes do you like most? **These** or **those**?

with a noun

without a noun

C

that = something that *has happened*:

- 'I'm sorry I forgot to phone you.' '**That's** all right.'
- **That** was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

that = what somebody *has just said*:

- 'You're a teacher, aren't you?' 'Yes, **that's** right.'
- 'Martin has got a new job.' 'Has he? I didn't know **that**.'
- 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, **that's** nice.'

DAVID



D

We use **this is ...** and **is that ...** ? on the telephone:

- Hello, **this** is David. (**this** = the speaker)
- Is **that** Sarah? (**that** = the other person)

We use **this is ...** to *introduce* people:

- A: Brian, **this is** Chris.
- B: Hello, Chris – pleased to meet you.
- C: Hello.



LINDA

BRIAN

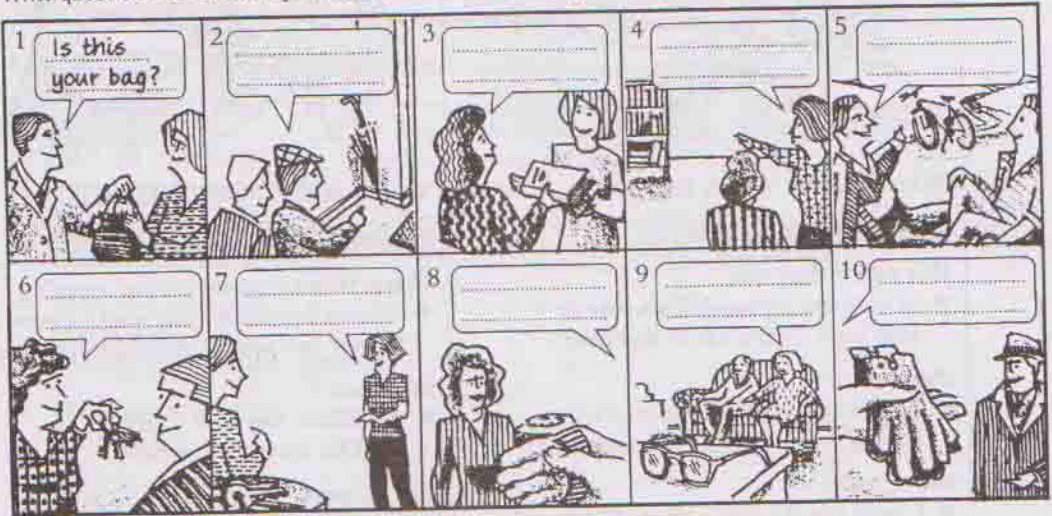
CHRIS

EXERCISES

73.1 Complete the sentences. Use **this/that/these/those** + these words:
birds house plates postcards seat shoes



73.2 Write questions: **Is this/that your ... ?** or **Are these/those your ... ?**

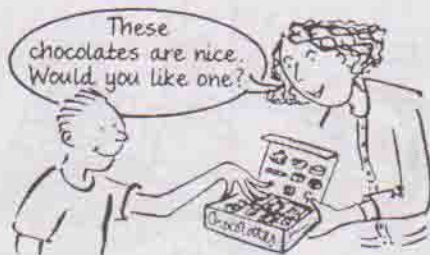


73.3 Complete the sentences with **this is** or **that's** or **that**.

- 1 A: I'm sorry I'm late.
B: That's all right.
- 2 A: I can't come to the party tomorrow.
B: Oh, a pity. Why not?
- 3 (on the telephone)
Sue: Hello, Ann. Sue.
Ann: Oh, hello, Sue. How are you?
- 4 A: You're lazy.
B: not true!
- 5 A: Jill plays the piano very well.
B: Really? I didn't know
- 6 Mark meets Paul's sister (Ann):
Paul: Mark, my sister, Ann.
Mark: Hello, Ann.
- 7 A: I'm sorry I was angry yesterday.
B: OK. Forget it!
- 8 A: You're a friend of John's, aren't you?
B: Yes, right.

one/ones

A one (= a ...)



Would you like **one** ?
= Would you like **a chocolate** ?

one = a/an ... (a chocolate / an apple etc.)

- I need **a pen**. Have you got **one**? (**one** = a pen)
- A: Is there **a bank** near here?
- B: Yes, there's **one** at the end of this street. (**one** = a bank)

B one and ones

one (singular)



Which **one**? = Which **hat**?

one = hat/car/girl etc.

this one / that one

- Which **car** is yours? **This one** or **that one**? (= this car or that car)

the one ...

- A: Which **hotel** did you stay at?
- B: **The one** opposite the station.

the ... one

- I don't like the black **coat** but I like **the brown one**.
- Don't buy that **camera**. Buy **the other one**.

a/an ... one

- This **cup** is dirty. Can I have **a clean one**?
- That biscuit was nice. I'm going to have **another one**.

ones (plural)



Which **ones**? = Which **flowers**?

ones = flowers/cars/girls etc.

these/those (usually without 'ones');

- Which flowers do you want? **These** or **those**? (*not usually 'these ones/those ones'*)

the ones ...

- A: Which **keys** are yours?
- B: **The ones** on the table.

the ... ones

- I don't like the red **shoes** but I like **the green ones**.
- Don't buy those **apples**. Buy **the other ones**.

some ... ones

- These **cups** are dirty. Can we have **some clean ones**?
- My **shoes** are very old. I'm going to buy **some new ones**.

EXERCISES

74.1 A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use **one** (not 'a/an ...') in the answers.

B doesn't need a car	B has just had a cup of coffee
there's a chemist in Mill Road	B is going to buy a bicycle
B hasn't got a pen	B hasn't got an umbrella

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 A: Can you lend me a pen? | B: I'm sorry. <u>I haven't got one.</u> |
| 2 A: Would you like to have a car? | B: No, I don't |
| 3 A: Have you got a bicycle? | B: No, but |
| 4 A: Can you lend me an umbrella? | B: I'm sorry but |
| 5 A: Would you like a cup of coffee? | B: No, thank you. |
| 6 A: Is there a chemist near here? | B: Yes, |

74.2 Complete the sentences. Use **a/an ... one**. Use the words in the list.

better big clean different new old

- This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one ?
- I'm going to sell my car and buy
- That's not a very good photograph but this is
- I want today's newspaper. This is
- This box is too small, I need
- Why do we always go to the same restaurant? Let's go to

74.3 Use the information in the box to complete these conversations. Use **one/ones**.

the coat is black	I took the photographs on the beach last week
the girl is tall with long hair	the shoes are green
the hotel is opposite the station	the pictures are on the wall
the house has got a red door	the books are on the top shelf
the flowers are yellow	the man has got a moustache and glasses

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: We stayed at a hotel.
B: <u>Which one</u> ?
A: <u>The one opposite the station.</u> | 6 A: Are those your books?
B: ?
A: |
| 2 A: Those shoes are nice.
B: ?
A: | 7 A: Do you know that girl?
B: ?
A: |
| 3 A: That's a nice house.
B: ?
A: with | 8 A: Those flowers are beautiful.
B: ?
A: |
| 4 A: I like that coat.
B: ?
A: | 9 A: Who's that man?
B: ?
A: |
| 5 A: I like those pictures.
B: ?
A: | 10 A: Have you seen my photographs?
B: ?
A: |

some and any

A

some



Use **some** in *positive* sentences:

- I'm going to buy **some** clothes.
- There's **some** ice in the fridge.
- We did **some** exercises.

any



Use **any** in *negative* sentences:

- I'm **not** going to buy **any** clothes.
- There **isn't** **any** orange juice in the fridge.
- We **didn't** do **any** exercises.

B

any and **some** in questions

In most questions (but not all) we use **any**:

- Is there **any** ice in the fridge?
- Has he got **any** friends?
- Do you need **any** help?



We normally use **some** (*not any*) when we *offer* things (**Would you like ... ?**):

- A: Would you like **some** coffee?
- B: Yes, please.

or when we *ask* for things (**Can I have ... ?** etc.):

- A: Can I have **some** soup, please?
- B: Yes. Help yourself.
- A: Can you lend me **some** money?
- B: Sure. How much do you need?



C

some and **any** *without a noun*

- I didn't take any photographs but Ann took **some**. (= some photographs)
- You can have some coffee but I don't want **any**. (= any coffee)
- I've just made some coffee. Would you like **some**? (= some coffee)
- 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got **any**.' (= any luggage)
- 'Are there any biscuits?' 'Yes, there are **some** in the kitchen.' (= some biscuits)

D

something / **somebody** (*or someone*)

- She said **something**.
- I saw **somebody** (*or someone*).
- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Quick! **Somebody's** coming.

anything / **anybody** (*or anyone*)

- She **didn't** say **anything**.
- I **didn't** see **anybody** (*or anyone*).
- Are you doing **anything** this evening?
- Where's Ann? Has **anybody** seen her?

EXERCISES

75.1 Put in **some** or **any**.

- I bought some cheese but I didn't buy any bread.
- I'm going to the post office. I need stamps.
- There aren't shops in this part of town.
- George and Alice haven't got children.
- Have you got brothers or sisters?
- There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
- Do you know good hotels in London?
- 'Would you like tea?' 'Yes, please.'
- When we were on holiday, we visited very interesting places.
- Don't buy rice. We don't need
- I went out to buy milk but they didn't have in the shop.
- I'm thirsty. Can I have water, please?

75.2 Complete the sentences. Use **some** or **any** + one of these words:

air cheese help letters photographs
batteries friends languages milk shampoo

- I want to wash my hair. Is there any shampoo ?
- This evening I'm going to write
- I haven't got my camera, so I can't take
- Do you speak foreign ..?
- Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with of mine.
- Can I have in my coffee, please?
- The radio isn't working. There aren't in it.
- It's hot in this office. I'm going out for fresh
- 'Would you like?' 'No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.'
- I can do this job alone. I don't need

75.3 Complete the sentences. Use **some** or **any**.

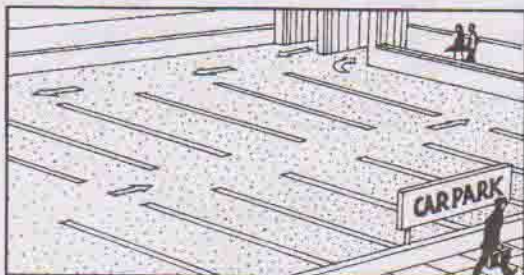
- Ann didn't take any photographs but I took some. (I/take)
- 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got any.' (I/not/have)
- 'Do you need any money?' 'No, thank you.' (I/have)
- 'Can you lend me some money?' 'I'm sorry but' (I/not/have)
- The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so' (I/not/buy)
- There were some nice oranges in the shop, so' (I/buy)

75.4 Put in **something/somebody/anything/anybody**.

- She said something to me but I didn't understand it.
- 'What's wrong?' 'There's in my eye.'
- Do you know about politics?
- I went to the shop but I didn't buy
- has broken the window. I don't know who.
- There isn't in the bag. It's empty.
- I'm looking for my keys. Has seen them?
- Would you like to drink?
- I didn't eat because I wasn't hungry.
- This is a secret. Please don't tell

not + any no none

A



The car park is empty.

There aren't any cars } in the car park.
There are no cars }

How many cars are there in the car park?
None.

not (n't) + any

- There aren't any cars in the car park.
- Sally and Steve haven't got any children.
- You can have some coffee but I don't want any.

no + noun (no cars / no garden etc.)

no ... = not + any or not + a:

- There are no cars in the car park. (= there aren't any cars)
- We've got no coffee. (= we haven't got any coffee)
- It's a nice house but there's no garden. (= there isn't a garden)

We use no ... especially after have (got) and there is/are.

negative verb + any = positive verb + no:

- They haven't got any children. or They've got no children.
(not 'They haven't got no children')
- There isn't any sugar in your coffee. or There's no sugar in your coffee.

B

no and none

Use no + noun (no money / no children etc.):

- We've got no money.
- Everything was OK. There were no problems.

Use none alone (without a noun):

- 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- 'Were there any problems?' 'No, none.' (= no problems)

C

none and no-one

none = 0 (zero)

None is an answer for How much? / How many? (things or people):

- 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- 'How many people did you meet?' 'None.' (= no people)

no-one = nobody (⇒ Unit 77)

No-one is an answer for Who?:

- 'Who did you meet?' 'No-one.' (or Nobody.)

EXERCISES

76.1 Write these sentences again with **no**.

- We haven't got any money.
- There aren't any shops near here.
- Carol hasn't got any free time.
- There isn't a light in this room.

We've got no money.

There are

Write these sentences again with **any**.

- We've got no money.
- There's no tea in the pot.
- There are no buses today.
- Tom has got no brothers or sisters.

We haven't got any money.76.2 Put in **no** or **any**.

- There's no sugar in your coffee.
- My brother is married but he hasn't got children.
- Sue doesn't speak foreign languages.
- I'm afraid there's coffee. Would you like some tea?
- 'Look at those birds!' 'Birds? Where? I can't see birds.'
- 'Do you know where Jane is?' 'No, I've got idea.'

Put in **no**, **any** or **none**.

- There aren't pictures on the wall.
- The weather was cold but there was wind.
- I wanted to buy some oranges but they didn't have in the shop.
- Everything was correct. There were mistakes.
- 'How much luggage have you got?' '.....'
- 'How much luggage have you got?' 'I haven't got

76.3 Complete the sentences. Use **any** or **no** + one of these words:

answer difference film friends furniture heating money
 photographs problems questions

- Everything was OK. There were no problems.
- They want to go on holiday but they've got
- I'm not going to answer
- He's always alone. He's got
- There is between these two machines. They're exactly the same.
- There wasn't in the room. It was completely empty.
- I tried to phone you yesterday but there was
- The house is cold because there isn't
- I can't take There's in the camera.

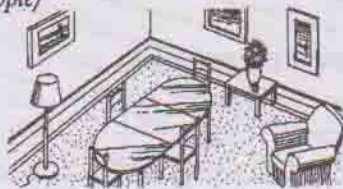
76.4 Write short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use **none** where necessary.

- How many letters did you write yesterday? Two. OR A lot. OR None.
- How many sisters have you got?
- How much coffee did you drink yesterday?
- How many photographs have you taken today?
- How many legs has a snake got?

not + anybody/anyone/anything nobody/no-one/nothing

A

not + anybody/anyone
nobody/no-one
(for people)



- There isn't **anybody** / **anyone** in the room.
- There is **nobody** / **no-one** in the room.
- A: Who is in the room?
B: Nobody. / No-one.

anybody = anyone nobody = no-one
(-body and -one are the same)

not + anything
nothing
(for things)



- There isn't **anything** in the bag.
- There is **nothing** in the bag.
- A: What's in the bag?
B: Nothing.

B

not + anybody/anyone

- I don't know **anybody** (or anyone) here.

nobody = not + anybody

no-one = not + anyone

- I'm lonely. I've got **nobody** to talk to.
(= I haven't got anybody)
- The house is empty. There is **no-one** in it.
(= There isn't anyone in it.)

not + anything

- I can't remember **anything**.

nothing = not + anything

- She said **nothing**.
(= She didn't say anything.)
- There's **nothing** to eat.
(= There isn't anything to eat.)

C

You can use **nobody/no-one/nothing** at the beginning of a sentence or alone (to answer a question):

- The house is empty. **Nobody** lives there.
(not 'Anybody lives there')
- "Who did you speak to?" **No-one.**
- **Nothing** happened.
(not 'Anything happened')
- "What did you say?" **Nothing.**

D

Remember: *negative verb* + anybody/anyone/anything
positive verb + nobody/no-one/nothing

- He **doesn't** know **anything**. (not 'He doesn't know nothing')
- **Don't** tell **anybody**. (not 'Don't tell nobody')
- There **is** **nothing** to do in this town. (not 'There isn't nothing')

77.1 Write these sentences again with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 There isn't anything in the bag. | <u>There's nothing in the bag.</u> |
| 2 There isn't anybody in the office. | There's |
| 3 I haven't got anything to do. | I |
| 4 There isn't anything on TV. | ..... |
| 5 There wasn't anyone at home. | ..... |
| 6 We didn't find anything. | ..... |

77.2 Write these sentences again with **anybody/anyone** or **anything**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 There's nothing in the bag. | <u>There isn't anything in the bag.</u> |
| 2 There was nobody on the bus. | There wasn't |
| 3 I've got nothing to read. | ..... |
| 4 I've got no-one to help me. | ..... |
| 5 She heard nothing. | ..... |
| 6 We've got nothing for dinner. | ..... |

77.3 Answer these questions with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1a What did you say? <u>Nothing.</u> | 5a Who knows the answer? |
| 2a Who saw you? <u>Nobody.</u> | 6a What did you buy? |
| 3a What do you want? | 7a What happened? |
| 4a Who did you meet? | 8a Who was late? |

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.
Use **nobody/no-one/nothing** or **anybody/anyone/anything**.

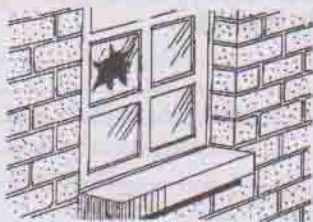
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1b <u>I didn't say anything.</u> | 5b the answer. |
| 2b <u>Nobody saw me.</u> | 6b |
| 3b I don't | 7b |
| 4b I | 8b |

77.4 Complete the sentences. Use **nobody/no-one/nothing/anybody/anyone/anything**.

- That house is empty. Nobody lives there.
- Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember anything.
- Be quiet! Don't say
- I didn't know about the meeting. told me.
- 'What did you have to eat?' '..... I wasn't hungry.'
- I didn't eat, I wasn't hungry.
- Jenny was sitting alone. She wasn't with
- I'm afraid I can't help you. There's I can do.
- I don't know about car engines.
- The museum is free. It doesn't cost to go in.
- I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was there.
- She spoke very fast. I didn't understand
- 'What are you doing this evening?' '..... Why?'
- Helen has gone away. knows where she is. She didn't tell where she was going.

somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

A



Somebody (or someone) has broken the window.

somebody/someone = a person but we don't know who



She has got something in her mouth.

something = a thing but we don't know what



Tom lives somewhere near London.

somewhere = in/to a place but we don't know where

B

people (-body or -one)

somebody or someone

anybody or anyone

nobody or no-one

- There is **somebody** (or **someone**) in the garden.
- Is there **anybody** (or **anyone**) in the garden?
- There isn't **anybody** (or **anyone**) in the garden.
- There is **nobody** (or **no-one**) in the garden.

-body and -one are the same: **somebody** = **someone**, **nobody** = **no-one** etc.

things (-thing)

something

anything

nothing

- She said **something** but I didn't understand her.
- Are you doing **anything** at the weekend?
- I was angry but I didn't say **anything**.
- 'What did you say?' '**Nothing**.'

places (-where)

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

- They live **somewhere** in the south of England.
- Did you go **anywhere** interesting for your holidays?
- I'm staying here. I'm **not** going **anywhere**.
- I don't like this town. There is **nowhere** to go.

C

something/anybody etc. + adjective (**big/cheap/interesting** etc.)

- Did you meet **anybody interesting** at the party?
- We always go to the same place. Let's go **somewhere different**.
- 'What's that letter?' 'It's **nothing important**.'

D

something/anybody etc. + to ...

- I'm hungry. I want **something to eat**. (= something that I can eat)
- He hasn't got **anybody to talk to**. (= anybody that he can talk to)
- There is **nowhere to go** in this town. (= nowhere where people can go)

EXERCISES

78.1 Put in **somebody** (or **someone**) / **something** / **somewhere**.

- 1 She said something.....
 2 I've lost
 3 They went
 4 I'm going to phone

What did she say?
 What have you lost?
 Where did they go?
 Who are you going to phone?

78.2 Put in **nobody** (or **no-one**) / **nothing** / **nowhere**.

- 1a What did you say?
 2a Where are you going?
 3a What do you want?
 4a Who are you looking for?

Nothing.....

Now answer the same questions with full sentences. Use **not + anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 1b I didn't say anything..... 3b
 2b I'm not 4b

78.3 Put in **somebody/anything/nowhere** etc.

- 1 It's dark. I can't see anything.....
 2 Tom lives somewhere near London.
 3 Do you know about computers?
 4 'Listen!' 'What? I can't hear'
 5 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for'
 6 Please listen carefully. There's I want to tell you.
 7 'Did see the accident?' 'No,'
 8 We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat
 9 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't know. knows.'
 10 'Do you know in London?' 'Yes, a few people.'
 11 'What's in that cupboard?' '..... It's empty.'
 12 I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them
 13 I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm.
 14 Is there interesting on television tonight?
 15 Have you ever met famous?

78.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A

something	anything	nothing
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

You can use these words more than once.

B

do	drink	eat	go
play	read	sit	stay

- 1 We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go.....
 2 There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got
 3 I'm bored. I've got
 4 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't'
 5 'Would you like?' 'Yes, please - a glass of orange juice.'
 6 All the hotels were full. There was
 7 I want I'm going to buy a magazine.
 8 Children need

every and all

A every



Every house in the street is the same.
every house in the street = all the houses
 in the street

We use **every** + *singular noun* (every house / every country etc.):

- Alice has been to **every country** in Europe.
- **Every summer** we have a holiday by the sea.
- She looks different **every time** I see her.

Use a *singular verb* after **every** ... :

- **Every house** in the street **is** the same. (not 'are the same')
- **Every country** **has** a national flag. (not 'have')

Compare **every** and **all**:

- **Every student** in the class passed the exam.
- **Every country** has a national flag.

- **All the students** in the class passed the exam.
- **All countries** have a national flag.

B every day and all day

every day = on all days:



- A: How often do you read a newspaper?
B: **Every day.**
- Bill watches TV for about two hours **every evening.** (= on all evenings)

also **every morning/night/summer etc.**

all day = the complete day:



- The weather was bad yesterday. It rained **all day.**
- I was tired after work yesterday, so I watched TV **all evening.** (= the complete evening)

also **all morning/night/summer etc.**

C everybody (or everyone) / everything / everywhere

everybody or **everyone**
 (people)
everything
 (things)
everywhere
 (places)

- **Everybody (or Everyone)** needs friends. (= all people need friends)
- Have you got **everything** you need? (= all the things you need)
- I've lost my watch. I've looked **everywhere** for it. (= I've looked in all places)

Use a *singular verb* after **everybody/everyone/everything**:

- **Everybody** has problems. (not 'Everybody have')

EXERCISES

79.1 Complete the sentences. Use **every** + one of these words:

day room student time word

- 1 Every student in the class passed the exam.
- 2 My job is very boring. is the same.
- 3 Kate is a very good tennis player. When we play, she wins
- 4 in the hotel has a private bathroom.
- 5 'Did you understand what she said?' 'Most of it but not

79.2 Complete the sentences with **every day** or **all day**.

- 1 Yesterday it rained all day.
- 2 I buy a newspaper but sometimes I don't read it.
- 3 I'm not going out tomorrow. I'll be at home
- 4 I usually drink about four cups of coffee
- 5 Paula was ill yesterday, so she stayed in bed
- 6 Last year we went to the seaside for a week and it rained
- 7 I'm tired now because I've been working hard

79.3 Put in **every** or **all**.

- 1 Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening.
- 2 Barbara gets up at 6.30 morning.
- 3 The weather was nice yesterday, so we sat in the garden afternoon.
- 4 I'm going away on Monday. I'll be away week.
- 5 'How often do you go skiing?' '..... year. Usually in March.'
- 6 A: Were you at home at 10 o'clock yesterday?
B: Yes, I was at home morning. I went out after lunch.
- 7 My sister likes cars. She buys a new one year.
- 8 I saw Jack at the party. He wasn't very friendly. He didn't speak to me evening.
- 9 We go away on holiday for two or three weeks summer.

79.4 Put in **everybody/everything/everywhere**.

- 1 Everybody needs friends.
- 2 Chris knows about computers.
- 3 I like the people here. is very friendly.
- 4 This is a nice hotel. It's comfortable and is very clean.
- 5 Kevin never uses his car. He goes by motor-bike.
- 6 Let's have dinner. is hungry.
- 7 Sue's house is full of books. There are books
- 8 You are right. you say is true.

79.5 Put in a verb (one word).






- 1 Everybody has problems.
- 2 Are you ready yet? Everybody waiting for you.
- 3 The house is empty. Everyone gone out.
- 4 George is very popular. Everybody him.
- 5 This town is completely different. Everything changed.
- 6 I arrived home very late. I came in quietly because everyone asleep.
- 7 Everybody mistakes!

all most some any no/none

A Compare:

<p>children/money/books etc. (in general):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children like playing. (= children in general) ● Money isn't everything. (= money in general) ● I enjoy reading books. ● Everybody needs friends. 	<p>the children / the money / these books etc.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where are the children? (= our children) ● I want to buy a car but I haven't got the money. (= the money for a car) ● Have you read these books? ● I often go out with my friends.
--	--

B most/most of ..., some/some of ... etc.

<p>most/some etc. + noun:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr><td>all</td><td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">of</td><td>cities</td></tr> <tr><td>most</td><td>children</td></tr> <tr><td>some</td><td>books</td></tr> <tr><td>any</td><td>money</td></tr> <tr><td>no</td><td></td></tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  all </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  most </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  some </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most children like playing. (= children in general) ● I don't want any money. ● Some books are better than others. ● He's got no friends. ● All cities have the same problems. (= cities in general) <p>Do not use of in these sentences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most people drive too fast. (not 'Most of people') ● Some birds can't fly. (not 'Some of birds') 	all	of	cities	most	children	some	books	any	money	no		<p>most of/some of etc. + the/this/my ... etc.</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr><td>all</td><td>(of)</td><td>the ...</td></tr> <tr><td>most</td><td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">of</td><td>this/that ...</td></tr> <tr><td>some</td><td>these/those ...</td></tr> <tr><td>any</td><td>my/your ... etc.</td></tr> <tr><td>none</td><td></td></tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  any </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  no / none / not + any </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most of the children at this school are under 11 years old. ● I don't want any of this money. ● Some of these books are very old. ● None of my friends live near me. <p>We say all the ... / all my ... etc. (usually without of):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All the students in our class passed the exam. ● Silvia has lived in London all her life. 	all	(of)	the ...	most	of	this/that ...	some	these/those ...	any	my/your ... etc.	none	
all	of		cities																					
most			children																					
some			books																					
any			money																					
no																								
all	(of)	the ...																						
most	of	this/that ...																						
some		these/those ...																						
any		my/your ... etc.																						
none																								

C all of it / most of them / none of us etc.

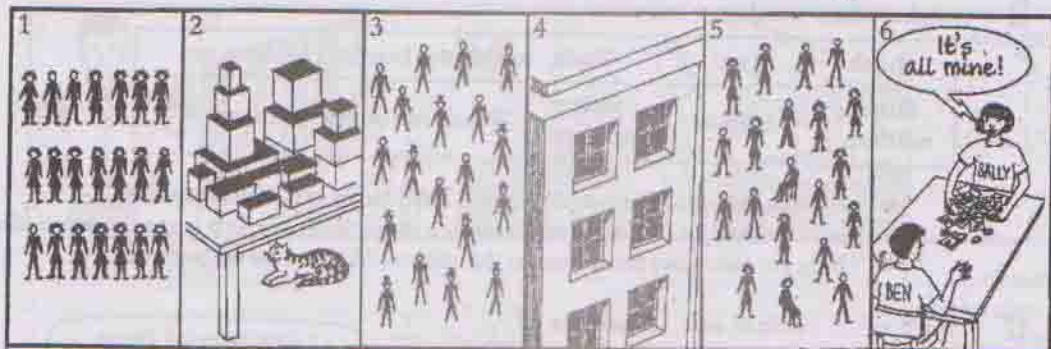
<table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr><td>all</td><td rowspan="5" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">of</td><td>it</td></tr> <tr><td>most</td><td>them</td></tr> <tr><td>some</td><td>us</td></tr> <tr><td>any</td><td>you</td></tr> <tr><td>none</td><td></td></tr> </table>	all	of	it	most	them	some	us	any	you	none		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● You can have some of this cake but not all of it. ● A: Do you know those people? B: Most of them, but not all of them. ● Some of us are going out tonight. Why don't you come with us? ● I've got a lot of books but I haven't read any of them. ● 'How many of these books have you read?' 'None of them.'
all	of		it									
most			them									
some			us									
any			you									
none												

EXERCISES

80.1 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets (some/most etc.). Sometimes you need of (some of / most of etc.).

- 1 Most children like playing. (most)
- 2 Some of this money is yours. (some)
- 3 people never stop talking. (some)
- 4 the shops in the city centre close at 6.30. (most)
- 5 You can change your money in banks. (most)
- 6 I don't like the pictures in the living room. (any)
- 7 He's lost his money. (all)
- 8 my friends are married. (none)
- 9 Do you know the people in this photograph? (any)
- 10 birds can fly. (most)
- 11 I enjoyed the film but I didn't like the ending. (most)
- 12 sports are very dangerous. (some)
- 13 We can't find anywhere to stay. the hotels are full. (all)
- 14 You must have this cheese. It's delicious. (some)
- 15 The weather was bad when we were on holiday. It rained the time. (most)

80.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use all/most/some/none + of them / of it.



- 1 How many of the people are women? Most of them.
- 2 How many of the boxes are on the table?
- 3 How many of the men are wearing hats?
- 4 How many of the windows are open?
- 5 How many of the people are standing?
- 6 How much of the money is Ben's?

80.3 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

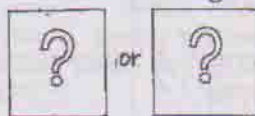
- 1 Most of children like playing. Most children
- 2 All the students failed the exam. OK
- 3 Some of people work too hard.
- 4 Some of questions in the exam were very easy.
- 5 I haven't seen any of those people before.
- 6 All of insects have six legs.
- 7 Have you read all these books?
- 8 Most of students in our class are very nice.
- 9 Most of my friends are going to the party.
- 10 I'm very tired this morning - I was awake most of night.

both either neither

A We use **both/either/neither** to talk about *two* things or people:



both



either



neither (not + either)

- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (**Both** = the two children)
- Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (= tea or coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**Neither** = not the cinema or the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- 'Would you like tea or coffee?' { 'Either, I don't mind.' (= tea or coffee)
'I don't want either.' (not 'I don't want neither')
'Neither.' (= not tea or coffee)

B **both/either/neither + noun**

both	+ plural:	both windows/books/children etc.
either neither	+ singular:	either neither } window/book/child etc.

- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both** cities very much.
- First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither** job was very interesting.
- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go **either** way.

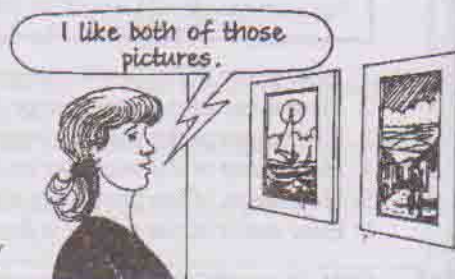
C **both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...**

both	of	the ...
either		these / those ...
neither		my / your / Ann's ... etc.

- **Neither** of my parents is English.
- I haven't read **either** of these books.

You can say **both (of) the ... / both (of) those ... / both (of) my ... etc.** (with or without of):

- I like **both** of those pictures. or I like **both** those pictures.
- **Both** of Ann's sisters are married. or **Both** Ann's sisters are married.



D **both of them / neither of us etc.**

both	of	them
either		us
neither		you

- Ann has got two sisters. **Both** of them are married.
- Tom and I didn't eat anything. **Neither** of us was hungry.
- Who are those two people? I don't know **either** of them.

EXERCISES

81.1 Put in **both/either/neither**. Use of where necessary.



- 1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked both cities very much.
- 2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like either of them.
- 3 It was a good football match. _____ teams played well.
- 4 It wasn't a good football match. _____ team played well.
- 5 'Is your friend English or American?' '_____. She's Australian.'
- 6 We went away for two days but the weather wasn't good. It rained on _____ days.
- 7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
B: _____ . It doesn't matter which one.
- 8 I invited Diana and Mike to the party but _____ them came.
- 9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' '_____. I always walk.'
- 10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' 'I don't like _____ them.'
- 11 'Do you work or are you a student?' '_____. I've got a job and I study too.'
- 12 Paula and I didn't know the time because _____ us had a watch.
- 13 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. _____ sisters are married.
- 14 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother but I haven't met _____ her sisters.

81.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use **Both ...** and **Neither ...**



- 1 Both cups are empty.
- 2 _____ are open.
- 3 _____ wearing a hat.
- 4 _____ cameras.
- 5 _____ to the airport.
- 6 _____ right.

81.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with **Both/Neither of them ...**

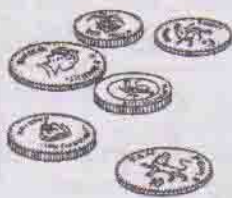
			
1 Are you married?	No	No	1 <u>Neither of them is married.</u>
2 How old are you?	21	21	2 <u>Both of them are 21.</u>
3 Are you a student?	Yes	Yes	3 _____ students.
4 Have you got a car?	No	No	4 _____ a car
5 Where do you live?	London	London	5 _____
6 Do you like cooking?	Yes	Yes	6 _____
7 Can you play the piano?	No	No	7 _____
8 Do you read newspapers?	Yes	Yes	8 _____
9 Are you interested in sport?	No	No	9 _____

a lot much many

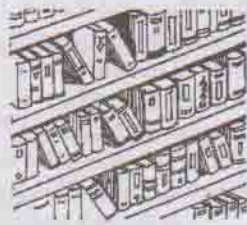
A



a lot of money



not much money



a lot of books



not many books

We use **much** + *uncountable noun*:
much food / much money etc.:

- Did you buy **much** food?
- We haven't got **much** luggage.
- How **much** money do you want?
- A: Have you got any money?
B: I've got some but **not much**.

We use **many** + *plural noun*:
many books / many people etc.:

- Did you buy **many** books?
- We don't know **many** people.
- How **many** photographs did you take?
- A: Did you take any photographs?
B: I took some but **not many**.

We use **a lot of** + *all types of noun*:

- We bought **a lot of** food.
- Paula hasn't got **a lot of** free time.

Note that we say:

- There **is** a lot of **food/money/water ...**
(*singular verb*)

- We bought **a lot of** books.
- Did they ask you **a lot of** questions?

- There **are** a lot of **trees/shops/people ...**
(*plural verb*)
- A lot of **people** speak English. (*not 'speaks'*)

B

We use **much** in questions and negative sentences, but *not usually* in positive sentences:

- Do you drink **much** coffee / **a lot of** coffee?
 - I don't drink **much** coffee / **a lot of** coffee.
- but
- I drink **a lot of** coffee. (*not 'I drink much coffee.'*)
 - 'Do you drink **much** coffee?' 'Yes, **a lot!**' (*not 'much'*)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all types of sentences:

- Have you got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends?
- We haven't got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends.
- We've got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends.

C

much and **a lot** *without a noun*

- Diane spoke to me but she didn't say **much**.
- 'Do you watch TV **much**?' 'No, **not much**.' (= not often)
- We like films, so we go to the cinema **a lot**. (*not 'much'* - See section B)
- I don't like him very **much**.

82.1 Put in **much** or **many**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Did you buy <u>much</u> food? | 5 Did students fail the examination? |
| 2 There aren't hotels in this town. | 6 Paula hasn't got money. |
| 3 We haven't got petrol. | 7 I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat |
| 4 Were there people on the train? | 8 I haven't seen George for years. |

Put in **How much** or **How many**.

- 9 people are coming to the party?
 10 milk do you want in your coffee?
 11 bread did you buy?
 12 players are there in a football team?

82.2 Complete the sentences. Use **much** or **many** with one of these words:

books countries luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books
- 2 Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got
- 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ?
- 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know
- 5 'Have you got ?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6 I know Paris very well. I've been there

82.3 Complete the sentences with **a lot of** + one of these:

accidents books fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books
- 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw
- 3 This road is very dangerous. There are
- 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had
- 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was

82.4 In some of these sentences **much** is not natural. Change the sentences or write **OK**.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Do you drink <u>much</u> coffee? | OK |
| 2 I drink <u>much</u> tea. | <u>a lot of tea</u> |
| 3 It was a cold winter. We had <u>much</u> snow. | ..... |
| 4 There wasn't <u>much</u> snow last winter. | ..... |
| 5 It costs <u>much</u> money to travel around the world. | ..... |
| 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost <u>much</u>. | ..... |
| 7 Do you know <u>much</u> about computers? | ..... |
| 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, <u>much</u>.' | ..... |

82.5 Write sentences about these people. Use **much** and **a lot**.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) | He goes to the cinema a lot. |
| 2 Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) | She doesn't watch TV much. |
| 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) | She |
| 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) | He |
| 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out) | ..... |
| 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel) | ..... |

(a) little (a) few

A



a little water

(a) little + uncountable noun:

- (a) little water (a) little money
- (a) little time (a) little soup



a few books

(a) few + plural noun:

- (a) few books (a) few questions
- (a) few people (a) few days

B

a little = some but not much:

- She didn't eat anything but she drank a little water.
- I speak a little Spanish. (= some Spanish but not much)
- A: Can you speak Spanish?
B: A little.

a few = some but not many:

- Last night I wrote a few letters.
- We're going away for a few days.
- I speak a few words of Spanish.
- A: Are there any shops in the village?
B: Yes, a few.

C

✗ little (without a) = nearly no ... or nearly nothing:

- There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

You can say very little:

- Dan is very thin because he eats very little. (= nearly nothing)

✗ few (without a) = nearly no ... :

- There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty.

You can say very few:

- Your English is very correct. You make very few mistakes.

D

little and a little:

a little is a positive idea:

- They have a little money, so they're not poor. (= they have some money)

✗ little is a negative idea:

- They have little money. They are very poor. (= nearly no money)



few and a few:

a few is a positive idea:

- I've got a few friends, so I'm not lonely. (= I've got some friends)

✗ few is a negative idea:

- I'm sad and I'm lonely. I've got few friends. (= nearly no friends)



EXERCISES

83.1 Answer the questions with a little or a few.

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 2 'Have you got any envelopes?' 'Yes,
- 3 'Do you want sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 4 'Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?' 'Yes,
- 5 'Does your friend speak English?' 'Yes,
- 6 'Are there any factories in this town?' 'Yes,

83.2 Put in a little or a few + one of these words:

air chairs days friends letters milk Russian times

- 1 Last night I wrote a few letters to my family and friends.
- 2 Can I have in my coffee, please?
- 3 'When did Julia go away?' '..... ago.'
- 4 'Do you speak any foreign languages?' 'I can speak
- 5 'Are you going out alone?' 'No, I'm going with
- 6 'Have you ever been to Rome?' 'Yes,
- 7 There wasn't much furniture in the room - just a table and
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need fresh

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + one of these words:

coffee hotels mistakes people rain time work

- 1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
- 2 I drink, I don't like it.
- 3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is
- 4 It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are
- 5 We must hurry. We've got
- 6 The town is very quiet at night. go out.
- 7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do

83.4 Put in little / a little / few / a few.

- 1 There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
- 2 'When did Sarah go out?' '..... minutes ago.'
- 3 I can't decide now. I need time to think about it.
- 4 There was traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
- 5 The bus service isn't very good at night - there are buses after 9 o'clock.
- 6 'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 7 I'd like to practise my English more but I have opportunity.

83.5 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We're going away (for few days) next week. for a few days
- 2 Everybody needs little luck.
- 3 I can't talk to you now - I've got few things to do.
- 4 I eat very little meat - I don't like it very much.
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions?
- 6 There were little people on the bus - it was nearly empty.

old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

	<i>adjective + noun</i>
	It's a nice day today.
Laura has got brown	eyes.
There's a very old	bridge in this village.
Do you like Italian	food?
I don't speak any foreign	languages.
There are some beautiful yellow	flowers in the garden.

The adjective is *before* the noun:

- They live in a **modern house**. (not 'a house modern')
- Have you met any **famous people**? (not 'people famous')

The ending of an adjective is always the same:

a **different place** **different places** (not 'differents')

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are very beautiful**.
- **Are you cold**? Shall I close the window?
- I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- The film **wasn't very good**. It **was boring**.
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



- 'You look tired.' 'Yes, I feel tired.'
- George told me about his new job. It **sounds very interesting**.
- Don't cook that meat. It doesn't **smell good**.

Compare:

He	is	tired.
	feels	
	looks	

They	are	American.
	look	
	sound	

It	is	good.
	smells	
	tastes	

EXERCISES

84.1 Put the words in the right order.

- (new / live in / house / they / a) They live in a new house.
- (like / jacket / I / that / green) I
- (music / like / do / classical / you?) Do
- (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
- (went to / restaurant / a / Chinese / we)

84.2 The words in the box are adjectives (**black/foreign** etc.) or nouns (**air/job** etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.


air	clouds	foreign	holiday	job	languages	sharp
black	dangerous	fresh	hot	knife	long	water

- Do you speak any foreign languages ?
- Look at those It's going to rain.
- Sue works very hard and she's very tired. She needs a
- I want to have a bath but there's no
- Can you open the window? We need some
- I need a to cut these onions.
- Fire-fighting is a


84.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A			+	B		
feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)		happy	ill	nice
look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)		horrible	new	surprised


1 You sound happy...




2 It




3 I




4 You



5 They



6 It



84.4 A and B don't agree. Complete B's sentences. Use the word in brackets (...).

<p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You look tired. This is a new coat. I'm American. You look cold. These bags are heavy. That soup looks good. 	<p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do I? I <u>don't feel tired.</u> (feel) Is it? It (look) Are you? You (sound) Do I? I (feel) Are they? They (look) Does it? It (taste)
--	--

quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)

A



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



Suddenly the shelf fell down.

Quickly and **suddenly** are adverbs:

adjective + -ly → adverb:

adjective	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
adverb	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): easy → easily heavy → heavily

B

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's raining **heavily**.

Compare:

<p>adjective (⇒ Unit 84)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue is very quiet. ● Be careful! ● It was a bad game. ● I feel nervous. (= I am nervous) 	<p>adverb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue speaks very quietly. (not 'speaks very quiet') ● Listen carefully! (not 'listen careful') ● Our team played badly. (not 'played bad') ● I waited nervously.
--	---

C

hard fast late early These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue's job is very hard. ● Ben is a fast runner. ● The bus was late/early. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue works very hard. (not 'hardly') ● Ben can run fast. ● I went to bed late/early.
--	--

D

good (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Your English is very good. ● It was a good game. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● You speak English very well. (not 'very good') ● Our team played well.
---	--

But **well** is also an *adjective* (= not ill, in good health):

- 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

85.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

angrily badly dangerously fast heavily quietly



- 1 It's raining heavily.
 2 He sings very
 3 They came in
 4 She shouted at me
 5 She can run very
 6 He was driving

85.2 Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

A	come	know	sleep	win	+ B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	explain	listen	think	work		carefully	easily	quickly	well

- 1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully ..
 2 Ann! I need your help.
 3 They At the end of the day they're always tired.
 4 I'm tired this morning. I didn't last night.
 5 You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always
 6 before you answer the question.
 7 I've met Alice a few times but I don't her very
 8 Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't things very

85.3 Which is right?

- 1 Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. quickly is right
 2 Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
 3 Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
 4 Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
 5 Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
 6 Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
 7 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here but she left sudden/suddenly.'
 8 Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
 9 Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
 10 Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

85.4 Put in good or well.

- 1 Your English is very good. You speak English very well.
 2 Jackie did very in her exams.
 3 The party was very I enjoyed it very much.
 4 Martin has a difficult job but he does it
 5 How are your parents? Are they ?
 6 Did you have a holiday? Was the weather ?

old/older expensive/more expensive

A



old

older



heavy

heavier



expensive

more expensive

Older / heavier / more expensive are comparative forms.

The comparative is **-er** (older) or **more ...** (more expensive).

B

-er (older/heavier etc.)Short words (1 syllable) → **-er**:

old → older

slow → slower

cheap → cheaper

nice → nicer

late → later

big → bigger

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → bigger hot → hotter thin → thinner

Words ending in **-y** → **-ier**:

easy → easier

heavy → heavier

early → earlier

- Rome is **old** but Athens is **older**. (not 'more old')
- Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (not 'more cheap')
- Helen wants a **bigger** car.
- This coat is OK but I think the other one is **nicer**.
- Don't write a letter. It's **easier** to phone. (not 'more easy')

far → further:

- 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

C

more ...Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...**:careful → **more** carefulpolite → **more** politeexpensive → **more** expensiveinteresting → **more** interesting

- You must be **more** careful.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something **more** interesting.
- Is it **more** expensive to go by car or by train?

D

good/well → better bad → worse

- The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday but it's **better** today.
- 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'
- Which is **worse** – a headache or a toothache?

older than ... more expensive than ...



She's taller than him.

Hotel Prices (per person, per night)	
Europa Hotel	£90
Grand Hotel	£85.50
Royal Hotel	£85
tel	£70

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

We use **than** after comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ... etc.**):

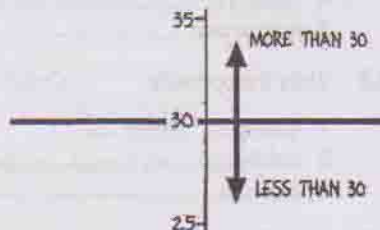
- Athens is **older than** Rome.
- Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas?
- It's **easier than** to write a letter.
- 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
- The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.

B We say: **than me / than him / than her / than us / than them.** You can say:

- I can run faster **than him.** or I can run faster **than he can.**
- You are a better singer **than me.** or You are a better singer **than I am.**
- I got up earlier **than her.** or I got up earlier **than she did.**

C more/less than ...

- A: How much did your shoes cost? £30?
- B: No, **more than that.** (= **more than** £30)
- The film was very short - **less than** an hour.
- They've got **more money than** they need.
- You go out **more than** me.



D a bit older / much older etc.



Box A is a **bit bigger** than Box B.




Box C is **much bigger** than Box D.


a bit much	bigger older better more difficult more expensive	than ...
----------------------	---	----------

- Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- Jill is a **bit older** than Gary - she's 25 and he's 24%.
- The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- You go out **much more** than me.

EXERCISES

87.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use **than**.

- 
- 1 I'm 26.
 - 2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
 - 5 I don't work very hard.
 - 6 I haven't got much money.
 - 7 I'm a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm not very patient.
 - 9 I'm not a very good dancer.
 - 10 I'm very intelligent.
 - 11 I speak French very well.
 - 12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

- 
- 1 I'm 24.
 - 2 I'm a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 63 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8.30.
 - 5 I work very hard.
 - 6 I've got a lot of money.
 - 7 I'm not a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm very patient.
 - 9 I'm a good dancer.
 - 10 I'm not very intelligent.
 - 11 I don't speak French very well.
 - 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 <u>Liz is older than Ben.</u> | 7 Liz is a |
| 2 <u>Ben is a better swimmer than Liz.</u> | 8 Ben |
| 3 Liz is | 9 Ben |
| 4 Liz starts Ben. | 10 Liz |
| 5 Ben | 11 Liz |
| 6 Ben has got | 12 Ben |

87.2 Complete the sentences. Use **than**.

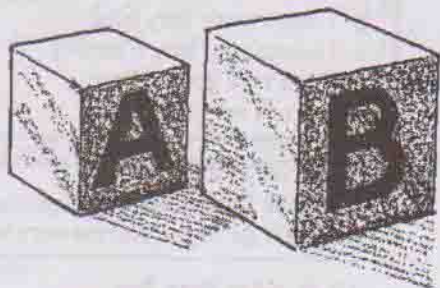
- 1 He isn't very tall. You 're taller than him. (OR ... than he is.)
- 2 She isn't very old. You're
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You
- 6 We don't know many people. You
- 7 They haven't got much money. You
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You

87.3 Complete the sentences with **a bit** or **much** + a comparative (**older/better** etc.).

- 1 Jill is 25. Gary is 24½.
Jill is a bit older than Gary.
- 2 Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69.
Jack's mother
- 3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
My camera
- 4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
I feel
- 5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees.
It's
- 6 Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
Ann

A

not as ... as

She's old but she's **not as old** as he is.Box A isn't **as big** as Box B.

- Rome is **not as old** as Athens. (= Athens is **older**)
- The Grand Hotel **isn't as expensive** as the Europa. (= the Europa is **more expensive**)
- I **don't** play tennis **as often** as you. (= you play **more often**)
- The weather is better than it was yesterday. It **isn't as cold**. (= as cold as it was yesterday)

B

not as much as ... / not as many as ...

- I haven't got **as much money** as you. (= you've got **more money**)
- I don't know **as many people** as you. (= you know **more people**)
- I don't go out **as much** as you. (= you go out **more**)

C

Compare not as ... as and than:

- Rome is **not as old** as Athens.
Athens is **older than** Rome. (*not 'older as Rome'*)
- Tennis **isn't as popular** as football.
Football is **more popular than** tennis.
- I **don't** go out **as much** as you.
You go out **more than** me.

D

We say: as **me** / as **him** / as **her** etc. You can say:

- She's not as old as **him**. or She's not as old as **he** is.
- You don't work as hard as **me**. or You don't work as hard as **I** do.

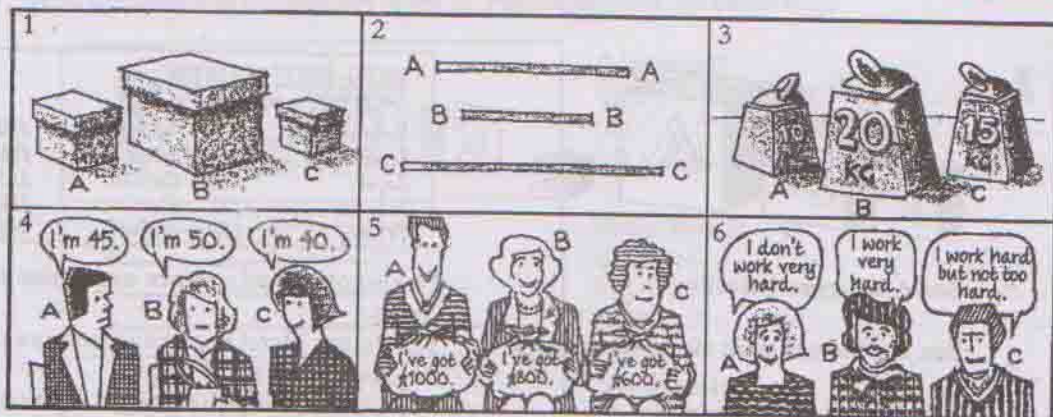
E

We say **the same** as ... :

- The weather today is **the same** as yesterday.
- My hair is **the same colour** as yours.
- I arrived at **the same time** as Tim.

EXERCISES

88.1 Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.



- 1 A is bigger than C but not as big as B.
- 2 A is B but not C.
- 3 C is A but
- 4 A is but
- 5 B has got
- 6 C works

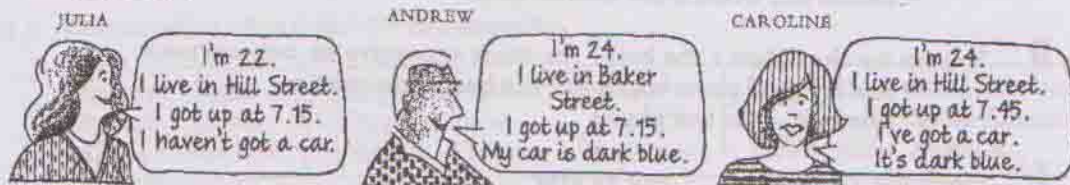
88.2 Write sentences with **as ... as ...**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Athens is older than Rome. | Rome <u>isn't as old as Athens.</u> |
| 2 My room is bigger than yours. | Your room isn't |
| 3 You got up earlier than me. | I didn't |
| 4 We played better than them. | They |
| 5 I've been here longer than you. | You |
| 6 She's more nervous than him. | He |

88.3 Put in **as** or **than**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Athens is older <u>than</u> Rome. | 5 Jim isn't as clever he thinks. |
| 2 I don't watch TV as much you. | 6 Belgium is smaller Switzerland. |
| 3 You eat more me. | 7 Brazil isn't as big Canada. |
| 4 I feel better I felt yesterday. | 8 I can't wait longer an hour. |

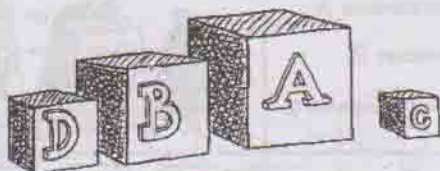
88.4 Use the information to complete the sentences about Julia, Andrew and Caroline. Use **the same age / the same street etc.**



- 1 (age) Andrew is the same age as Caroline.
- 2 (street) Julia lives
- 3 (time) Julia got up
- 4 (colour) Andrew's

the oldest the most expensive

A



- Box A is **bigger** than Box B.
- Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.
- Box A is **the biggest** box.

Europa Hotel	£95	Gravenor	£60
Grand Hotel	£85-50	Bennetts	£58
Royal	£85	Carlton	£55
Astoria	£70	Star	£50
Palace	£65	Station	£45

- The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.
- The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the town.
- The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the town.

Bigger / older / more expensive etc. are *comparative* forms (⇒ Unit 86).
 Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc. are *superlative* forms.

B

The superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive)**:

<i>Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.) → the -est:</i>		
old → the oldest	cheap → the cheapest	nice → the nicest
but good → the best	bad → the worst	
Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → the biggest hot → the hottest		
<i>Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:</i>		
easy → the easiest	heavy → the heaviest	pretty → the prettiest
<i>Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ... :</i>		
careful → the most careful	interesting → the most interesting	

C

We say: **the oldest ... / the most expensive ... etc.** (with **the**):

- The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town.
(= it is older than all the other buildings)
- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

D

You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive etc.** *without* a noun:

- Ken is a good player but he isn't **the best** in the team.
(**the best** = the best player)

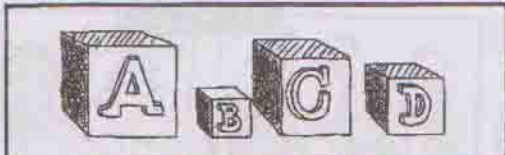
E


superlative + **I've ever ... / you've ever ... etc.**


- The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film I've ever seen.
- What is **the most unusual** thing you've ever done?


EXERCISES

89.1 Write sentences with comparatives (**older** etc.) and superlatives (**the oldest** etc.).

1 

2 

3 

4 

5

RESTAURANT A	excellent
RESTAURANT B	not bad
RESTAURANT C	good but not wonderful
RESTAURANT D	awful

(big/small)

(A/D) A is bigger than D.

(A) A is the biggest.

(B) B is the smallest.

(long/short)

(C/A) C is A.

(D) D is

(B) B

(young/old)

(D/C) D

(B)

(C)

(expensive/cheap)

(D/A)

(C)

(A)

(good/bad)

(A/C)

(A)

(D)

89.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (**the oldest** etc.).

- This building is very old. It's the oldest building in the town.
- It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
- It's a very good film. It's I've ever seen.
- She's a very popular singer. She's in the country.
- It was a very bad mistake. It was I've ever made.
- It's a very pretty village. It's I've ever seen.
- It was a very cold day. It was of the year.
- He's a very boring person. He's I've ever met.

89.3 Write sentences with a superlative (**the longest** etc.).

Sydney	Brazil	large	country	planet	the USA	the solar system
Everest	Jupiter	long	city	state	Africa	South America
Alaska	the Nile	high	river	mountain	the world	Australia

- Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
- Everest
-
-
-
-

enough

A



She can't buy a sandwich.
She hasn't got **enough money**.



He can't reach the shelf.
He isn't **tall enough**.

B

enough + noun (enough money / enough people etc.)

- 'Is there **enough sugar** in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- We wanted to play football but we didn't have **enough players**.
- Why don't you buy a car? You've got **enough money**. (not 'money enough')

enough without a noun:

- I've got some money but not **enough** to buy a car.
(= I need more money to buy a car)
- 'Would you like some more to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've had **enough**.'
- You're always at home. You don't go out **enough**.

C

adjective + enough (good enough / tall enough etc.)

- 'Shall we sit outside?' 'No, it isn't **warm enough**.' (not 'enough warm')
- Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?
- Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't **long enough**. (= it's too short)

Remember:

enough + noun	but	adjective + enough
enough money		tall enough
enough time		good enough
enough people		old enough

D

We say:

enough for (somebody/something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This pullover isn't big enough for me. ● I haven't got enough money for a car.
enough to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I haven't got enough money to buy a car. (not 'for buy a car') ● Is your English good enough to have a conversation? (not 'for have')
enough for (somebody/something) to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There aren't enough chairs for everybody to sit down.

EXERCISES

30.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **enough** + one of these words:

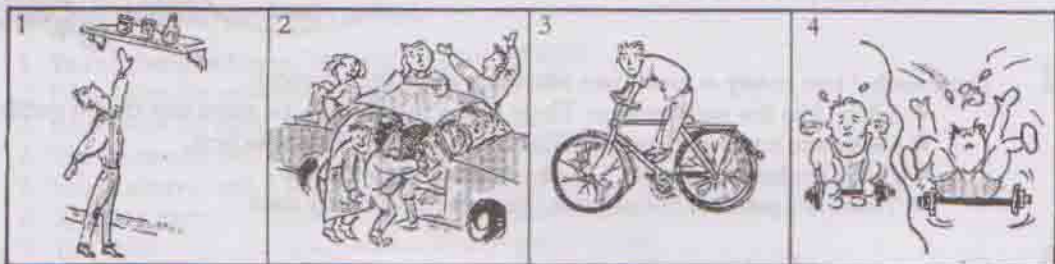
chairs money paint wind



- 1 She hasn't got enough money. 3 She hasn't got _____
 2 There aren't _____ 4 There isn't _____

30.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives + **enough**:

big long strong tall



- 1 He isn't tall enough. 3 His legs aren't _____
 2 The car _____ 4 He _____

30.3 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with one of these words:

big eat fruit loud old practise sugar time tired

- 1 'Is there enough sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
 2 Can you hear the radio? Is it loud enough for you?
 3 He can leave school if he wants - he's _____
 4 Did you have _____ to answer all the questions in the exam?
 5 This house isn't _____ for a large family.
 6 Tina is very thin. She doesn't _____
 7 You don't eat _____. You should eat more - it's good for you.
 8 It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not _____
 9 Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't _____

30.4 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 We haven't got enough money to buy a car. (money / buy)
 2 This knife isn't _____ tomatoes. (sharp / cut)
 3 The water wasn't _____ a bath. (warm / have)
 4 Have we got _____ sandwiches? (bread / make)
 5 We played well but not _____ the game. (well / win)
 6 I don't have _____ newspapers. (time / read)

A



His shoes are **too big** for him.



There is **too much** sugar in it.

B

too + adjective / adverb (**too big** / **too hard** etc.)

- Can you turn the radio down? It's **too loud**. (= louder than I want)
- I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- I think you work **too hard**.



C

too much / **too many** = more than you want, more than is good:

- I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

D

Compare **too** and **not enough**:

- The hat is **too big** for him.



too big

- The radio is **too loud**. Can you turn it down, please?

- There's **too much sugar** in my coffee. (= more sugar than I want)

- I don't feel very well. I ate **too much**.

- The hat isn't **big enough** for him. (= it's **too small**)

- The radio isn't **loud enough**. Can you turn it up, please?

- There's **not enough sugar** in my coffee. (= I need more sugar)

- You're very thin. You don't eat **enough**.



not big enough

E

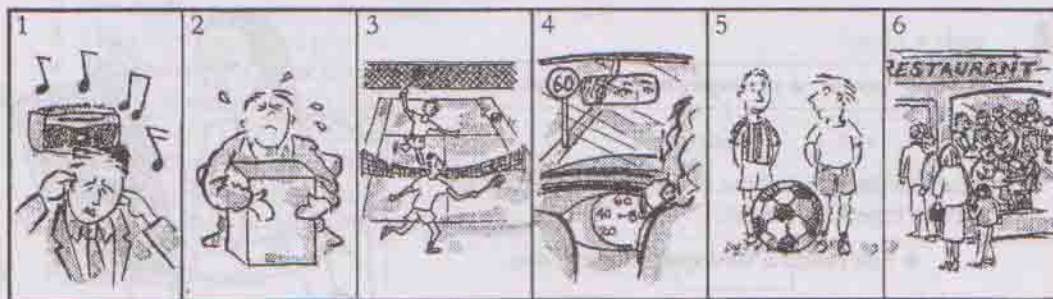
We say:

too ... for (somebody/something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These shoes are too big for me. ● It's a small house – too small for a large family.
too ... to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I'm too tired to go out. (<i>not</i> 'for go out') ● It's too cold to sit outside.
too ... for (somebody/something) to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● She speaks too fast for me to understand.

EXERCISES

11.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + one of these words:

big crowded fast heavy loud low



- 1 The radio is too loud.
 2 The box is
 3 The net is
 4 She's driving
 5 The ball is
 6 The restaurant is

11.2 Put in **too** / **too much** / **too many** / **enough**.

- 1 You're always at home. You don't go out enough.
 2 I don't like the weather here. There's too much rain.
 3 I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
 4 There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were people.
 5 You're always tired. I think you work hard.
 6 'Did you have to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
 7 You drink coffee. It's not good for you.
 8 You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
 9 I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
 10 Our team didn't play well. We made mistakes.
 11 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not

11.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 I couldn't work. I was too tired. (tired)
 2 Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't loud enough. (loud)
 3 I don't want to walk home. It's (far)
 4 Don't buy anything in that shop. It (expensive)
 5 You can't put all your things in this bag. It (big)
 6 I couldn't do the exercise. It (difficult)
 7 Your work needs to be better. It (good)
 8 I can't talk to you now. I (busy)
 9 I thought the film was boring. It (long)

11.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too** (+ adjective) + **to** (do something).

- 1 (I'm not going out / cold) It's too cold to go out.
 2 (I'm not going to bed / early) It's
 3 (they're not getting married / young) They're
 4 (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) It's
 5 (don't phone Ann now / late) It's
 6 (I didn't say anything / surprised) I was

He speaks English very well. (word order 1)

A verb + object

Sue reads a newspaper every day.

subject verb object

The *verb* (reads) and the *object* (a newspaper) are usually together. We say:

- Sue reads a newspaper every day.

(not 'Sue reads every day a newspaper.')



SUE (SUBJECT)

A NEWSPAPER (OBJECT)

verb + object

He speaks English very well. (not 'He speaks very well English.')

I like Italian food very much. (not 'I like very much ...')

Did you watch television all evening? (not 'Did you watch all evening ...?')

We invited a lot of people to the party. (not 'We invited to the party ...')

Paul often wears a black hat. (not 'Paul wears often ...')

I opened the door quietly.

Why do you always make the same mistake?

I'm going to borrow some money from the bank.

B place and time

We went to a party last night.

place time

Place (to a party) is usually before time (last night). We say:

- We went to a party last night. (not 'We went last night to a party.')

place

(where?)

time

(when? how long? how often?)

Liz walks to work every day. (not '... every day to work')

Will you be at home this evening? (not '... this evening at home?')

I usually go to bed early. (not '... early to bed')

We arrived at the airport at 7 o'clock.

They've lived in the same house for 20 years.

Jim's father has been in hospital since June.

EXERCISES (to know) etc. nallyllsuzulzyswls

92.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1 Did you watch all evening television?

Did you watch television all evening?

2 Sue reads a newspaper every day.

OK

3 I like very much this picture.

4 Tom started last week his new job.

5 I want to speak English fluently.

6 Jane bought for her friend a present.

7 I drink every day three cups of coffee.

8 Don't eat your dinner too quickly!

9 I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

92.2 Put the words in order.

1 (the door / opened / I / quietly)

I opened the door quietly.

2 (two letters / I / this morning / wrote)

I

3 (passed / Paul / easily / the exam)

4 (Ann / very well / French / doesn't speak)

5 (a lot of work / did / I / yesterday)

6 (London / do you know / well?)

7 (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)

8 (the problem / carefully / I / explained)

9 (we / at the airport / some friends / met)

10 (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)

11 (every day / do / the same thing / we)

12 (football / don't like / very much / I)

92.3 Put the words in order.

1 (to work / every day / walks / Liz)

Liz walks to work every day.

2 (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)

I

3 (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)

Julia

4 (we / since 1988 / here / have lived)

We

5 (in London / Sue / in 1960 / was born)

Sue

6 (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)

Paul

7 (to the bank / yesterday afternoon / went / Ann)

Ann

8 (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)

I

9 (in October / Barbara / to university / is going)

Barbara

10 (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)

I

11 (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)

My

12 (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)

I

13 (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)

Are

14 (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)

I

always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

always	often	ever	rarely	also	already	all
usually	sometimes	never	seldom	just	still	both

These words (*always/never etc.*) are often with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- My brother **never** speaks to me.
- She's **always** late.
- Do you **often** go to restaurants?
- I **sometimes** eat too much. (or **Sometimes** I eat too much.)
- I don't want to go to the cinema. I've **already** seen the film.
- I've got three sisters. They're **all** married.

B

always/never etc. go *before* the verb:

	<i>verb</i>
always	go
often	+ play
never	feel
<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>

- I **always** go to work by car. (*not* 'I go always')
- Ann **often** plays tennis. (*not* 'Ann plays often tennis')
- You **sometimes** look unhappy.
- They **usually** have dinner at 7 o'clock.
- We **rarely** (or **seldom**) watch television.
- Richard is a good footballer. He **also** plays tennis and volleyball. (*not* 'He plays also tennis')
- I've got three sisters. They **all** live in London.

but *always/never etc.* go *after* am/is/are/was/were:

am	
is	always
are	+ often
was	never
were	<i>etc.</i>

- I **am** never ill. (*not* 'I never am ill')
- They **are** usually at home in the evenings.
- It **is** often very cold here in winter.
- When I was a child, I **was** always late for school.
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **still** in bed.'
- I've got two brothers. They're **both** doctors.

C

always/never etc. go *between* two verbs (*have ... been / can ... find etc.*):

<i>verb 1</i>		<i>verb 2</i>
will		go
can		find
do	always	remember
<i>etc.</i>	often	<i>etc.</i>
	never	
have	<i>etc.</i>	gone
has		been
		<i>etc.</i>

- I **will** always remember you.
- It **doesn't** often rain here.
- Do you **usually** go to work by car?
- I **can** never find my keys.
- **Have** you ever been to Rome?
- A: Where's Linda?
B: She's **just** gone out. (she's = she has)
- A: Where are your friends?
B: They've **all** gone to the cinema.

93.1 Look at Paul's answers to the questions and write sentences with **often/never** etc.



PAUL

- 1 Do you ever play tennis?
- 2 Do you get up early?
- 3 Are you ever late for work?
- 4 Do you ever get angry?
- 5 Do you ever go swimming?
- 6 Are you at home in the evenings?

- Yes, often.
Yes, always.
No, never.
Sometimes.
Yes, often.
Yes, usually.

Paul often plays tennis.

- He
He
.....
.....
.....

93.2 Write these sentences with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 My brother speaks to me. (never) My brother never speaks to me.
- 2 Susan is polite. (always) Susan
- 3 I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I
- 4 Jill has started a new job. (just) Jill
- 5 I go to bed before midnight. (rarely)
- 6 The bus isn't late. (usually)
- 7 I don't eat fish. (often)
- 8 I will forget what you said. (never)
- 9 Have you lost your passport? (ever)
- 10 Do you work in the same place? (still)
- 11 They stay in the same hotel. (always)
- 12 Diane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 13 Is Tina here? (already)
- 14 What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
- 15 I can remember his name. (never)

93.3 Write sentences with **also**. Use the words in brackets (...).

- 1 Do you play football? (tennis) Yes, and I also play tennis.
- 2 Do you speak Italian? (French) Yes, and I
- 3 Are you tired? (hungry) Yes, and
- 4 Have you been to England? (Ireland) Yes,
- 5 Did you buy any clothes? (some books)

93.4 Write sentences with **both** and **all**.



I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.

I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.

I'm married. I was born in England.
I live in New York.



- 1 They both live in London.
They football.
..... students.
..... cars.
- 2 They married.
They England.
.....

A still



An hour ago it was raining.

THE RAIN HASN'T STOPPED



It is **still** raining now.

still = something is the same as before:

- I had a lot to eat but I'm **still** hungry. (= I was hungry before and I'm hungry now)
- 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've **still** got it.'
- 'Do you **still** live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

B yet



Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.



They are **still** waiting for Bill. Bill **hasn't** come yet.

yet = until now:

We use **yet** in *negative* sentences (He **hasn't** come yet.) and in *questions* (Has he come yet?).

Yet is usually at the end of a sentence:

- A: Where's Diane?
B: She **isn't** here yet. (= she will be here but until now she hasn't come)
- A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I **don't** know yet. (= I will know later but I don't know at the moment)
- A: Are you ready to go yet?
B: **Not** yet. Wait a moment. (= I will be ready but I'm not ready at the moment)
- A: Have you finished with the newspaper yet?
B: No, I'm **still** reading it.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- She **hasn't** gone yet. = She's **still** here. (*not* 'She is yet here')
- I **haven't** finished eating yet. = I'm **still** eating.

C already = earlier than expected:

- 'What time is John arriving?' 'He's **already** here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- 'I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I **already** know.'
- Ann doesn't want to go to the cinema. She has **already** seen the film.

EXERCISES

94.1 You meet Lisa. The last time you saw her was two years ago. You ask her some questions with **still**.

LISA - TWO YEARS AGO

1 I play the piano.

2 I live in Clare Street.

3 I'm a student.

4 I've got a motor-bike.

5 I go to the cinema a lot.

6 I want to be a teacher.

- 1 Do you still play the piano?
- 2 Do you?
- 3 Are?
- 4?
- 5?
- 6?

94.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.

	before	→	now		
1				(before) (still) (yet)	They were waiting for the bus. They are still waiting. The bus hasn't come yet.
2				(before) (still) (yet)	He was He yet.
3				(before) (still) (yet)	She
4				(before) (still) (yet)	They

94.3 Write questions with **yet**.

- 1 You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now. You ask her: Are you ready yet?
- 2 You are waiting for Ann to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now. You ask somebody: Ann
- 3 Mary did an exam and is waiting for the results. Perhaps she has her results now. You ask her: you
- 4 A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now. You ask him:

94.4 Complete the sentences. Use **already**.

- 1 What time is John arriving?
- 2 Does Ann want to see the film?
- 3 I must see Julia before she goes.
- 4 Do you need a pen?
- 5 Shall I pay the bill?
- 6 Shall I tell Paul about the meeting?

He's already here.
No, she has already seen it.
It's too late. She
No thanks. I one.
No, it's OK. I
No, he I told him.

Give me that book! Give it to me!

A

give lend pass send show

After these verbs (*give/lend etc.*), there are two possible structures:

(give) something to somebody:

- I gave the keys to Liz.

(give) somebody something:

- I gave Liz the keys.

I ——— the keys ——— Liz



B

(give) something to somebody

	something	to somebody
That's my book. Give	it	to me.
These are Sue's keys. Can you give	them	to her?
Can you give	these flowers	to your mother?
I lent	my car	to a friend of mine.
Did you send?	a postcard	to Kate?
We've seen these photos. You showed	them	to us.

C

(give) somebody something

	somebody	something
Give	me	that book. It's mine.
Tom gave	his mother	some flowers.
I lent	John	some money.
How much money did you lend	him?	
I sent	you	a postcard. Did you receive it?
Linda showed	us	her holiday photos.
Can you pass	me	the salt, please?

You can also say 'buy/get somebody something':

- I bought my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers for my mother.)
- Can you get me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper for me)

D

Compare:

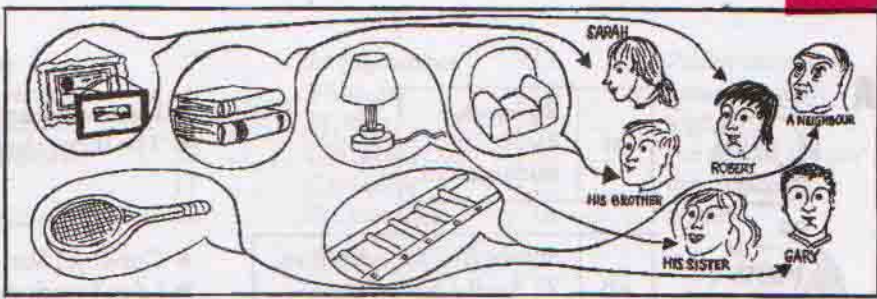
- I gave the keys to Liz.
- I gave Liz the keys. (*but not* 'I gave to Liz the keys.')
- That's my book. Can you give it to me?
- Can you give me that book? (*but not* 'give to me that book')

We prefer the first structure (give something to somebody) when the *thing* is **it** or **them**:

- I gave **it** to her. (*not* 'I gave her it')
- Here are the keys. Give **them** to your father. (*not* 'Give your father them')

EXERCISES

95.1 Mark had some things that he didn't want. He gave them to different people.



Write sentences beginning **He gave ...**

- 1 What did Mark do with the armchair? He gave it to his brother.
- 2 What did he do with the tennis racket? He gave
- 3 What happened to the books? He
- 4 What about the lamp?
- 5 What did he do with the pictures?
- 6 And the ladder?

95.2 You wanted to give presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures. Write a sentence for each person.



- 1 I gave Paul a book.
- 2 I gave
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6

95.3 Write questions beginning **Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ?** etc.

- 1 (you want the salt) (pass) Can you pass me the salt?
- 2 (you need an umbrella) (lend) Can you
- 3 (you want my address) (give) Can your
- 4 (you need ten pounds) (lend)
- 5 (you want some information) (send)
- 6 (you want to see the letter) (show)
- 7 (you want some stamps) (get)

95.4 Which is right?

- 1 I gave to Liz the keys. / I gave Liz the keys. I gave Liz the keys is right
- 2 I'll lend to you some money if you want. / I'll lend you some money if you want.
- 3 Did you send the letter me? / Did you send the letter to me?
- 4 I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.
- 5 Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- 6 This is Ann's bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?
- 7 I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.

at 8 o'clock on Monday in April

A

at



at	8 o'clock 10.30 midnight etc.
----	-------------------------------------

- I start work at 8 o'clock.
- The shops close at 5.30.

on



on	Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc. 25 April / 6 June etc. New Year's Day etc.
----	---

- Goodbye! See you on Friday.
- I don't work on Sundays.
- The concert is on 22 November.

in



in	April/June etc. 1985/1750 etc. summer/spring etc.
----	---

- I'm going on holiday in October.
- Emma left school in 1993.
- The garden is lovely in spring.

B

We say:

at the weekend
at night
at Christmas / at Easter
at the end of ...
at the moment

- Are you going away at the weekend?
- I can't sleep at night.
- Where will you be at Christmas? (*but on Christmas Day*)
- I'm going on holiday at the end of October.
- Are you busy at the moment?

C

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- I always feel good in the morning.
- Do you often go out in the evening?

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night etc.:

- I'm meeting Jill on Monday morning.
- Are you doing anything on Saturday evening?

D

We do not use at/on/in before:

this ... (this morning / this week etc.)
last ... (last August / last week etc.)
next ... (next Monday / next week etc.)
every ... (every day / every week etc.)

- Are you going out this evening?
- The garden was lovely last summer.
- I'm going on holiday next Monday.
(*not 'on next Monday'*)

E

in five minutes / in a few days / in six weeks / in two years etc.



now



in five minutes

- Hurry! The train leaves in five minutes.
(= it leaves five minutes from now)
- Goodbye! I'll see you in a few days.
(= a few days from now)

EXERCISES

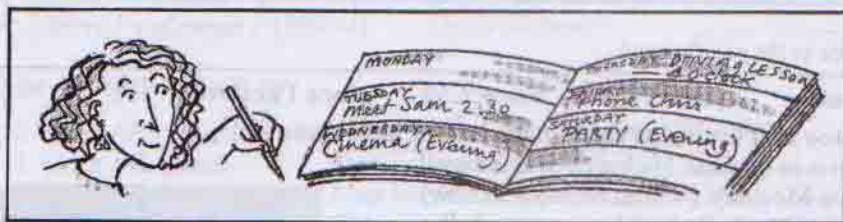
96.1 Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 24 September | 13 Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 Thursday | 14 Saturday night |
| 3 half past two | 9 11.45 | 15 night |
| 4 Wednesday | 10 Christmas Day | 16 the end of the day |
| 5 1987 | 11 Christmas | 17 the weekend |
| 6 September | 12 the morning | 18 winter |

96.2 Write at/on/in.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Goodbye! See you <u>on</u> Friday. | 11 I often go away <u>the weekend</u> . |
| 2 Where were you <u>on</u> 28 February? | 12 I'm starting my new job <u>on</u> 3 July. |
| 3 I got up <u>at</u> 8 o'clock this morning. | 13 We often go to the beach <u>in</u> summer. |
| 4 I like getting up early <u>in</u> the morning. | 14 George isn't here <u>at</u> the moment. |
| 5 My sister got married <u>in</u> May. | 15 Julia's birthday is <u>in</u> January. |
| 6 Diane and I first met <u>in</u> 1979. | 16 Do you work <u>on</u> Saturdays? |
| 7 Did you go out <u>on</u> Tuesday? | 17 The company started <u>in</u> 1969. |
| 8 Did you go out <u>on</u> Tuesday evening? | 18 I like to look at the stars <u>at</u> night. |
| 9 Do you often go out <u>in</u> the evening? | 19 I'll send you the money <u>at</u> the end of the month. |
| 10 Let's meet <u>at</u> 7.30 tomorrow evening. | |

96.3 Look at Lisa's diary for next week and complete the sentences.



- Lisa is going to the cinema on Wednesday evening.
- She has to phone Chris on Friday.
- She isn't doing anything special on Saturday.
- She's got a driving lesson on Thursday.
- She's going to a party on Saturday evening.
- She's meeting Sam on Tuesday.

96.4 Write sentences with in ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 It's 17.25 now. The train leaves at 17.30. | <u>The train leaves in five minutes.</u> |
| 2 It's Monday today. I'll phone you on Thursday. | I'll <u>be in London</u> days. |
| 3 Today is 14 June. My exam is on 28 June. | My <u>exam is in June</u> . |
| 4 It's 3 o'clock now. Tom will be here at 3.30. | Tom <u>will be in London</u> . |

96.5 Write at/on/in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm leaving <u>on</u> Friday. | 7 What are you doing <u>at</u> the weekend? |
| 2 I'm leaving <u>on</u> next Friday. (no preposition) | 8 I phone Robert <u>on</u> every Sunday. |
| 3 I always feel tired <u>in</u> the evening. | 9 Shall we play tennis <u>on</u> next Sunday? |
| 4 Will you be at home <u>at</u> this evening? | 10 I can't go to the party <u>on</u> Sunday. |
| 5 We went to France <u>in</u> last summer. | 11 I'm going out. I'll be back <u>in</u> an hour. |
| 6 Laura was born <u>in</u> 1975. | 12 I don't often go out <u>at</u> night. |

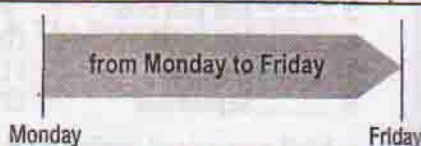
from ... to until since for

A from ... to ...

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **to** 1990.
- I work **from** Monday **to** Friday.

You can also say **from ... until ...**:

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **until** 1990.



B until + the end of a period

until Friday until December until 3 o'clock until I come back

- They're going away tomorrow. They'll be away **until** Friday.
- I went to bed early but I wasn't tired. I read a book **until** 3 o'clock.
- Wait here **until** I come back.

You can also say **till** (= **until**):

- Wait here **till** I come back.

Compare:

- 'How long will you be away?' 'Until Monday.'
- 'When are you coming back?' 'On Monday.'



C since + a time in the past (to now)

since Monday since 1968 since 2.30 since I arrived

We use **since** after the *present perfect* (**have been / have done** etc.):

- John is in hospital. He has been in hospital **since** Monday. (= from Monday to now)
- Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married **since** 1968. (from 1968 to now)
- It has been raining **since** I arrived.



Compare:

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **to** 1990.
We lived in Canada **until** 1990.
- Now we live in France. We came to France **in** 1990.
We have lived in France **since** 1990. (= from 1990 until now)

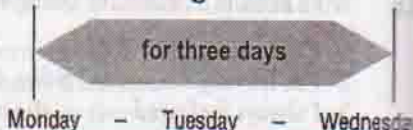
We use **for** (*not since*) + a *period of time* (**three days / ten years** etc.):

- John has been in hospital **for** three days. (*not* 'since three days')

D for + a period of time

for three days for ten years for ten minutes for a long time

- George stayed with us **for** three days.
- I'm going away **for** a few weeks.
- I'm going away **for** the weekend.
- They've been married **for** ten years.



EXERCISES

97.1 Read the information about these people and complete the sentences. Use from ... to / until / since.

ALEX



I live in England now.
I lived in Canada before.
I came to England in 1990.

ALICE



I live in Switzerland now.
I lived in France before.
I came to Switzerland in 1991.

CAROL



I work in a restaurant now.
I worked in a hotel before.
I started work in the restaurant in 1993.

GERRY



I'm a salesman now.
I was a teacher before.
I started work as a salesman in 1989.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 (Alex / Canada / 1982-1990) | Alex lived <u>in Canada from 1982 to 1990.</u> |
| 2 (Alex / Canada / → 1990) | Alex lived in Canada 1990. |
| 3 (Alex / England / 1990 →) | Alex has lived in England |
| 4 (Alice / France / → 1991) | Alice lived in |
| 5 (Alice / Switzerland / 1991 →) | Alice has lived in |
| 6 (Carol / a hotel / 1990-1993) | Carol worked 1990 |
| 7 (Carol / a restaurant / 1993 →) | Carol has worked |
| 8 (Gerry / a teacher / 1983-1989) | Gerry was a |
| 9 (Gerry / a salesman / 1989 →) | Gerry has been |

Now write sentences with for.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 10 (Alex / Canada) | <u>Alex lived in Canada for eight years.</u> |
| 11 (Alex / England) | Alex has lived in England |
| 12 (Alice / Switzerland) | Alice has |
| 13 (Carol / a hotel) | Carol worked |
| 14 (Carol / restaurant) | Carol |
| 15 (Gerry / a teacher) | Gerry |
| 16 (Gerry / a salesman) | Gerry |




97.2 Put in until/since/for.

- Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married since 1968.
- I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed 10 o'clock.
- We waited for Sue half an hour but she didn't come.
- 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here half past seven.'
- 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' '..... midnight.'
- David and I are good friends. We have known each other ten years.
- I'm tired. I'm going to lie down a few minutes.
- Don't open the door of the train the train stops.
- This is my house. I've lived here I was seven years old.
- Jack has gone away. He'll be away Wednesday.
- Next week I'm going to Paris three days.
- I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work six.
- 'How long have you known Ann?' '..... we were at school together.'
- Where have you been? I've been waiting for you twenty minutes.

before after during while

EXERCISES

A

before	during	after
		
before the film	during the film	after the film
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Everybody is nervous before exams. ● I went to sleep during the film. ● We were tired after our visit to the museum. 		

B

before	while	after
		
before we played	while we were playing	after we played
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't forget to close the window before you go out. ● I often go to sleep while I'm watching television. ● They went home after they did the shopping. 		

C

during, while and for

We use **during** + noun (during the film). We use **while** + verb (while I'm watching):

- We didn't speak **during** the meal.
- but ● We didn't speak **while** we were eating. (not 'during we were eating')

Use **for** (not 'during') + a period of time (three days / two hours / a year etc.):

- We played tennis **for** two hours. (not 'during two hours')
- I lived in London **for** a year. (not 'during a year')

D

You can use **before/after** + -ing (before going / after eating etc.):

- I always have breakfast **before** going to work. (= before I go to work)
- **After** doing the shopping, they went home. (= after they did)

Do *not* say 'before to go', 'after to do' etc.:

- **Before** eating the apple, I washed it carefully. (not 'before to eat')
- I started work **after** reading the newspaper. (not 'after to read')

EXERCISES

98.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

before	during	+	the concert	the exam	they went to Australia
after	while		the course	lunch	you are waiting
			the end	the night	

- Everybody was nervous before the exam.
- I usually work four hours in the morning, and another two hours
- The film was very boring. We left
- Ann went to evening classes to learn German. She learnt a lot
- My aunt and uncle lived in London
- A: Somebody broke a window Did you hear anything?
B: No, I was asleep all the time.
- Would you like to sit down
- 'Are you going home?' 'No, we're going to a restaurant.'

98.2 Put in **during/while/for**.

- We didn't speak while we were eating.
- We didn't speak during the meal.
- George phoned you were out.
- I stayed in Rome five days.
- Sally wrote a lot of letters she was on holiday.
- The students looked very bored the lesson.
- I fell out of bed I was asleep.
- Yesterday evening I watched TV three hours.
- I don't usually watch TV the day.
- Do you ever watch TV you are having dinner?

98.3 Complete the sentences. Use **-ing (doing etc.)**.

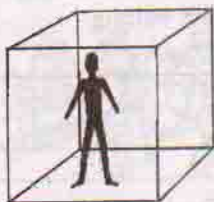
- After doing the shopping, they went home.
- I felt sick after too much chocolate.
- I'm going to ask you a question. Think carefully before it.
- I felt awful when I got up this morning. I felt better after a shower.
- After my work, I left the office and went home.
- Before to a foreign country, it's a good idea to learn a few words of the language.

98.4 Write sentences with **before + -ing** and **after + -ing**.

- They did the shopping. Then they went home.
After doing the shopping, they went home.
- John left school. Then he worked in a bookshop for two years.
John worked
- I read a few pages of my book. Then I went to sleep.
Before
- We walked for three hours. We were very tired.
After
- Let's have a cup of coffee. Then we'll go out.
Let's

before after during while
in at on (places 1)

A in



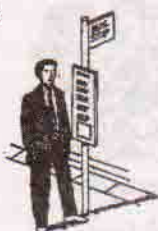
in a room
 in a shop
 in a car
 in the water



in a garden
 in a town
 in the city centre
 in France

- 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'
- What's **in** that box / in that bag / in that cupboard?
- Angela works **in** a shop / in a bank / in a factory.
- I had a swim **in** the river / in the sea.
- Milan is **in** the north of Italy.
- I live **in** a town but I want to live **in** the country.

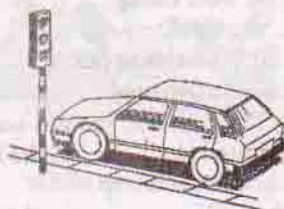
B at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the traffic lights



at her desk

- There's somebody **at** the bus stop / at the door.
- The car is waiting **at** the traffic lights.
- Julia is working **at** her desk.

at the top / at the bottom / at the end (of ...):

- Write your name **at** the top of the page.
- My house is **at** the end of the street.



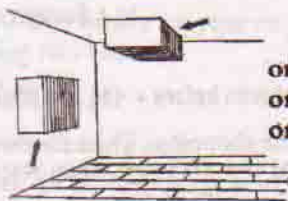
at the top (of the page)

at the bottom (of the page)

C on



on a shelf
 on a plate
 on a balcony
 on the floor etc.



on a wall
 on a door
 on the ceiling etc.

- There are some books **on** the shelf and some pictures **on** the wall.
- There are a lot of apples **on** those trees.
- Don't sit **on** the grass. It's wet.
- There is a stamp **on** the envelope.

also **on** a horse / **on** a bicycle / **on** a motor-bike:

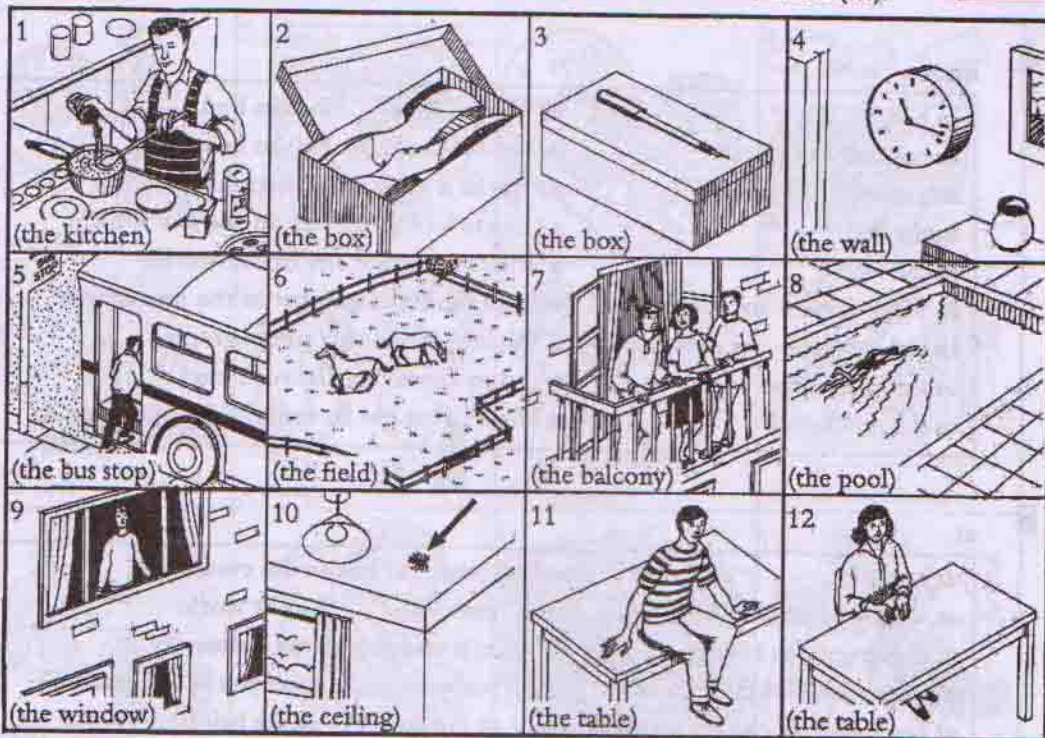
- Who is that man **on** the motor-bike?



envelope

EXERCISES

99.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use *In/at/on* + the words in brackets (...).



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <i>In the kitchen.</i> | 7 Where are they standing? |
| 2 Where are the shoes? | 8 Where is she swimming? |
| 3 Where is the pen? | 9 Where is he standing? |
| 4 Where is the clock? | 10 Where is the spider? |
| 5 Where is the bus? | 11 Where is he sitting? |
| 6 Where are the horses? | 12 Where is she sitting? |

99.2 Put in *in/at/on*.

- 1 Don't sit *on* the grass. It's wet.
- 2 What have you got your bag?
- 3 Look! There's a man the roof. What's he doing?
- 4 There are a lot of fish this river.
- 5 Our house is number 45 – the number is the door.
- 6 'Is the cinema near here?' 'Yes, turn left the traffic lights.'
- 7 I usually do my shopping the city centre.
- 8 My sister lives Brussels.
- 9 There's a small park the top of the hill.
- 10 I think I heard the doorbell. There's somebody the door.
- 11 Munich is a large city the south of Germany.
- 12 There are a few shops the end of the street.
- 13 It's difficult to carry a lot of things a bicycle.
- 14 I looked at the list of names. My name was the bottom of the list.
- 15 There is a mirror the wall the living room.

in at on (places 2)

A in

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| in bed | ● 'Where's Kate?' 'She's in bed .' |
| in hospital / in prison | ● David's father is ill. He's in hospital . |
| in a street | ● I live in a small street near the station. |
| in the sky | ● I like to look at the stars in the sky at night. |
| in the world | ● What's the largest city in the world ? |
| in a newspaper / in a book | ● I read about the accident in the newspaper . |
| in a photograph / in a picture | ● You look sad in this photograph . |
| in a car / in a taxi | ● Did you come here in your car ? |
| in the middle (of ...) | ● There's a big tree in the middle of the garden. |

B at

- | | |
|--|---|
| at home | ● Will you be at home this evening? |
| at work / at school | ● 'Where's Kate?' 'She's at work .' |
| at university / at college | ● Helen is studying law at university . |
| at the station / at the airport | ● Do you want me to meet you at the station ? |
| at Jane's (house) / at my sister's (house) / at the doctor's / at the hairdresser's etc. | ● 'Where were you yesterday?' 'At my sister's .' |
| | ● I saw Tom at the doctor's . |
| at a concert / at a party / at a football match etc. | ● There weren't many people at the party . |

Often it is possible to use **in** or **at** for buildings (hotels, restaurants etc.):

- We stayed **at** a nice hotel. or We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

C on



on a bus



on the first floor

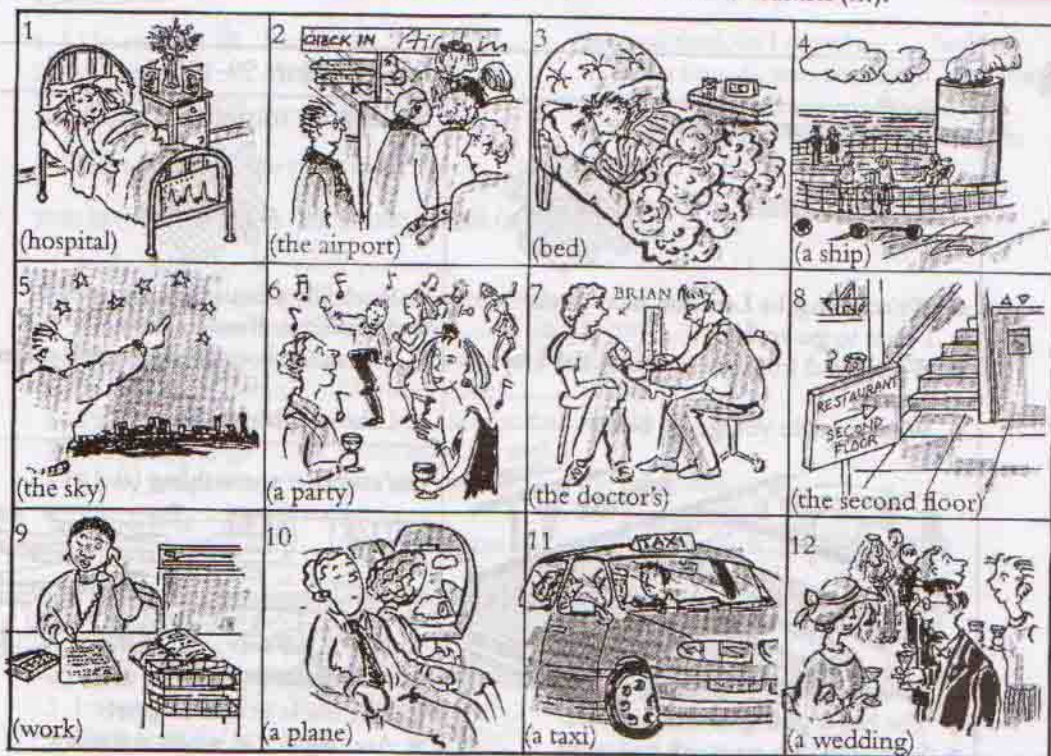


on the way from A to B

- | | |
|--|--|
| on a bus / on a train / on a plane / on a ship | ● Did you come here on the bus ? |
| on the ground floor / on the first floor etc. | ● The office is on the first floor . (not 'in the first floor') |
| on the way (to ...) / on the way home | ● I met Ann on the way to work / on the way home . |

EXERCISES

100.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use *in/at/on* + the words in brackets (...).




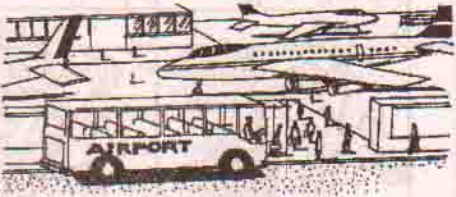


- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is she? <u>In hospital.</u> | 7 Where is Brian? |
| 2 Where are they? | 8 Where is the restaurant? |
| 3 Where is he? | 9 Where is she? |
| 4 Where are they? | 10 Where are they? |
| 5 Where are the stars? | 11 Where are they? |
| 6 Where are they? | 12 Where are they? |

100.2 Put in *in/at/on*.

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 There was a big table the middle of the room.
- 3 What is the longest river the world?
- 4 Were there many people the concert last night?
- 5 Will you be home tomorrow afternoon?
- 6 Who is that man this photograph? Do you know him?
- 7 Where are your children? Are they school?
- 8 George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him the station.
- 9 Charlie is hospital. He's going to have an operation tomorrow.
- 10 How many pages are there this book?
- 11 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had a meal the train.'
- 12 I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down the way here.
- 13 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's his brother's.'
- 14 Don't believe everything you see the newspaper!
- 15 I walked to work but I came home the bus.

to in at (places 3)

<p>to</p>	<p>in/at (⇒ Units 99–100)</p>
<p>go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...</p> <p>————— To London → </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We're going to London next week. ● I want to go to Italy. ● We walked from my house to the city centre. ● What time do you go to bed? 	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...</p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Piccadilly Circus is in London. ● My brother lives in Italy. ● The main shops are in the city centre. ● I like reading in bed.
<p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The bus is going to the airport. ● Sally didn't go to work yesterday. ● I went to a party last night. ● You must come to our house. 	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) at ...</p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The bus is at the airport. ● Ann wasn't at work yesterday. ● I met her at a party. ● Ann stayed at her brother's house.

<p>home</p> <p>go/come/walk (etc.) home (without 'to'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I'm tired. I'm going home. (not 'to home') ● Did you walk home? 	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I'm staying at home this evening. ● 'Where's Ann?' 'At home.'
---	--

<p>arrive and get</p> <p>arrive in a country or town (arrive in Italy / arrive in Paris etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They arrived in England last week. (not 'arrived to England') <p>arrive at other places (arrive at the station / arrive at work etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What time did you arrive at the hotel? (not 'arrive to the hotel') <p>get to (a place):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What time did you get to the hotel? ● What time did you get to Paris? <p>get home / arrive home (no preposition):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I was tired when I got home. or, I was tired when I arrived home.

EXERCISES

101.1 Write to or in.

- I like reading in bed.
- We're going Italy next month.
- Sue is on holiday Italy at the moment.
- I must go the bank today.
- I was tired, so I stayed bed late.
- What time do you usually go bed?
- Does this bus go the centre?
- Would you like to live another country?

101.2 Write to or at if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- Paula didn't go to work yesterday.
- I'm tired. I'm going home. (no preposition)
- Ann is not very well. She has gone the doctor.
- Would you like to come a party on Saturday?
- 'Is Liz home?' 'No, she's gone work.'
- There were 20,000 people the football match.
- Why did you go home early last night?
- A boy jumped into the river and swam the other side.
- There were a lot of people waiting the bus stop.
- We had a good meal a restaurant and then we went back the hotel.

101.3 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying at home.
- We're going a concert tomorrow evening.
- I went New York last year.
- How long did you stay New York?
- Next year we hope to go Canada to visit some friends.
- Shall we go the cinema this evening?
- Is there a restaurant the station?
- After the accident three people were taken hospital.
- How often do you go the dentist?
- 'Is Diane here?' 'No, she's Ann's.'
- My house is the end of the street on the left.
- I went Mary's house but she wasn't home.
- There were no taxis, so we had to walk home.
- 'What did you study university?' 'I didn't go university.'

101.4 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- What time do you usually get work?
- What time do you usually get home?
- What time did you arrive the party?
- When did you arrive London?
- What time does the train get Paris?
- We arrived home very late.

101.5 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use to/in/at.

- At three o'clock this morning I was in bed.
- Yesterday I went
- At 11 o'clock yesterday morning I was
- One day I'd like to go
- I don't like going
- At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was

under behind opposite etc. (prepositions)

A next to (or beside) / between / in front of / behind



A is **next to** B. or A is **beside** B.
B is **between** A and C.
D is **in front of** B.
E is **behind** B.

also

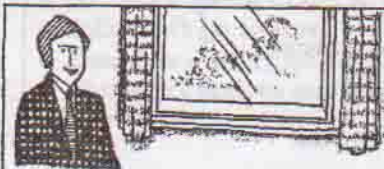
A is **on the left**.
C is **on the right**.
B is **in the middle** (of the group).

B opposite / in front of



A is sitting **in front of** B.
A is sitting **opposite** C.
C is sitting **opposite** A.

C by (= next to / beside)



by the window

- Our house is **by the sea**. (= beside the sea)
- Who is that man **by the window**?
- 'Is there a public phone here?' 'Yes, **by the door**.'

D under



under the table

under a tree

- The cat is **under** the table.
- The girl is standing **under** a tree.
- I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

E above and below



A is **above** the line.
(= higher than the line)



B is **below** the line.
(= lower than the line)



The pictures are **above** the shelves.

The shelves are **below** the pictures.

EXERCISES

102.1 Where are the people in the picture? Complete the sentences.



- 1 Colin is standing behind Frank.
- 2 Frank is sitting Emma.
- 3 Emma is sitting Barbara.
- 4 Emma is sitting Donna and Frank.
- 5 Donna is sitting Emma.
- 6 Frank is sitting Colin.
- 7 Alan is standing Donna.
- 8 Alan is standing left.
- 9 Barbara is standing middle.

A = Alan B = Barbara C = Colin
D = Donna E = Emma F = Frank

102.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



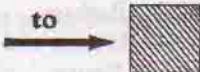




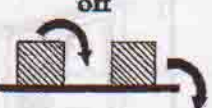












- 1 The cat is under the table.
- 2 There is a big tree the house.
- 3 The plane is flying the clouds.
- 4 She is standing the piano.
- 5 The cinema is the right.
- 6 She's sitting the phone.
- 7 The switch is the window.
- 8 The cupboard is the sink.
- 9 There are some shoes the bed.
- 10 The plant is the piano.
- 11 Paul is sitting Fiona.
- 12 In Britain we drive the left.

102.3 Write sentences about the picture. Use the words in brackets (...).



- 1 (next to) The bank is next to the bookshop.
- 2 (in front of) The
- 3 (opposite)
- 4 (next to)
- 5 (above)
- 6 (between)

up over through etc. (prepositions)

 <p>to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jane is going to France next week. ● We walked from the hotel to the station. ● A lot of English words come from Latin. 	 <p>from</p>
 <p>into (in)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We jumped into the water. ● A man came out of the house and got into a car. ● Why are you looking out of the window? ● I took the old batteries out of the radio. <p>We say put something in ... (not usually 'into'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I put the new batteries in the radio. 	 <p>out of</p>
 <p>on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't put your feet on the table. ● Please take your feet off the table. ● I'm going to hang some pictures on the wall. ● Be careful! Don't fall off your bicycle. ● We got on the bus in Princes Street. 	 <p>off</p>
 <p>up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We walked up the hill to the house. ● Be careful! Don't fall down the stairs. 	 <p>down</p>
 <p>over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The plane flew over the mountains. ● I jumped over the wall into the garden. ● Some people say it is unlucky to walk under a ladder. 	 <p>under</p>
 <p>through</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A bird flew into the room through a window. ● The old road goes through the village. ● The new road goes round the village. ● The bus stop is just round the corner. ● I walked round the town and took some photographs. <p>You can also use around (= round):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We walked around the town. 	 <p>round</p>  <p>around the town</p>
 <p>along</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I was walking along the road with my dog. ● Let's go for a walk along the river. ● The dog swam across the river. 	 <p>across</p>
 <p>past</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They walked past me without speaking. ● A: Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital? ● B: Go along this road, past the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left. 	 <p>past</p>

EXERCISES

103.1 Somebody asks you the way to a place. You say which way to go. Look at the pictures and write sentences beginning Go ...



1 Go past the church.	2 Go the bridge.	3 the hill.	4 the steps.	5 this street.
6 	7 	8 	9 	10

103.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5
6 	7 	8 	9 	10

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The dog swam <u>across</u> the river. | 6 Suddenly a car came the corner. |
| 2 A book fell the shelf. | 7 They drove the village. |
| 3 A plane flew the village. | 8 They got the train. |
| 4 A woman got the car. | 9 The Moon travels the Earth. |
| 5 A girl ran the road. | 10 They got the house a window. |

103.3 Put in a preposition (over/from/into etc.).

- I looked the window and watched the people in the street.
- My house is very near here. It's just the corner.
- Do you know how to put a film this camera?
- How far is it here the airport?
- We walked the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things.
- You can put your coat the back of the chair.
- In tennis, you have to hit the ball the net.
- Silvia took a key her bag and opened the door.

on at by with about (prepositions)

A

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ● on holiday | ● Jane isn't at work this week. She's on holiday . |
| ● on television | ● We watched the news on television . |
| ● on the radio | ● We listened to the news on the radio . |
| ● on the phone | ● I spoke to Carol on the phone last night. |
| ● on fire | ● The house is on fire ! Call the fire brigade. |
| ● on time (= not late) | ● 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was on time .' |

B

- at (the age of) 21 / at 50 kilometres an hour / at 100 degrees etc.:
- Lisa got married **at 21**. (or ... **at the age of 21**.)
 - The car was travelling **at 50 kilometres an hour** when the accident happened.
 - Water boils **at 100 degrees celsius**.

C

by car / by bus / by plane (or by air) / by bike etc.:

- Do you like travelling **by train**?
- Jane usually goes to work **by bike**.

by bus



but on foot:

- She goes to work **on foot**. (= she walks)

on foot

a book by ... / a painting by ... / a piece of music by ... etc.:

- Have you read any books **by Charles Dickens**?
- **Who is that painting by?** Picasso?



(the title)

by

(the writer)

by after the passive (⇒ Unit 21):

- I was bitten **by a dog**.

D

with/without:

- Did you stay at a hotel or **with friends**?
- Wait for me. Please don't go **without me**.
- Do you like your coffee **with or without milk**?
- I cut the paper **with a pair of scissors**.

a man with a beard / a woman with glasses etc.:

- Do you know that man **with the beard**?
- I'd like to have a house **with a big garden**.



a man with a beard



a woman with glasses

E

talk/speak/think/hear/know about ... :

- Some people **talk about their work** all the time.
- I don't **know much about cars**.

a book / a question / a programme (etc.) about ... :

Did you see **the programme about computers** on TV last night?

EXERCISES

104.1 Complete the sentences. Use **on** + one of these:

holiday the phone the radio television time

- 1 We listened to the news on the radio.
- 2 Please don't be late. Try to be here
- 3 I won't be here next week. I'm going
- 4 'Did you see Linda?' 'No, but I talked to her
- 5 'What's this evening?' 'There's a film at 9 o'clock.'

104.2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at/by** etc.).



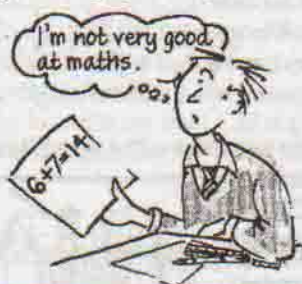
- 1 I cut the paper with a pair of scissors.
- 2 She usually goes to work car.
- 3 Who is the woman short hair?
- 4 They are talking the weather.
- 5 The car is fire.
- 6 She's listening to some music Mozart.
- 7 The plane is flying 600 miles an hour.
- 8 They're holiday.
- 9 Do you know the man sunglasses?
- 10 He's reading a book grammar Vera P. Bull.

104.3 Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at/by/with** etc.).

- 1 In tennis, you hit the ball a racket.
- 2 It's cold today. Don't go out a coat.
- 3 *Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth* are plays William Shakespeare.
- 4 Do you know anything computers?
- 5 My grandmother died the age of 98.
- 6 How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles plane?
- 7 I didn't go to the football match, but I watched it television.
- 8 My house is the one the red door on the right.
- 9 These trains are very fast. They can travel very high speeds.
- 10 I don't use my car very often. I prefer to go bike.
- 11 Can you give me some information hotels in this town?
- 12 I was arrested two policemen and taken to the police station.
- 13 The buses here are very good. They're nearly always time.
- 14 What would you like to drink your meal?
- 15 We travelled from Paris to Moscow train.
- 16 One of the most famous paintings in the world is the *Mona Lisa* Leonardo da Vinci.

afraid of ... good at ... etc. preposition + -ing (good at -ing etc.)

A afraid of ... / good at ... etc. (adjective + preposition)



afraid of ...

angry with somebody
angry about something

different from ...

fed up with ...

full of ...

good at ... / bad at ...

interested in ...

married to ...

nice/kind of somebody to ...
(be) **nice/kind to** (somebody)

sorry about (something)
sorry for (doing something)

• Are you **afraid of** dogs?

• Why are you **angry with** me? What have I done?
• Are you **angry about** last night? (= something that happened last night)

• Ann is very **different from** her sister.

• I'm **fed up with** my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job)

• The room was **full of** people.

• Are you **good at** maths?
• Tina is very **bad at** writing letters.

• I'm not **interested in** sport.

• Sue is **married to** a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist)

• It was **kind of** you to help us. Thank you very much.
• David is very friendly. He's always very **nice to** me.

• I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm **sorry about** that.
• I'm **sorry for** not phoning you yesterday. (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you)

B preposition + -ing

After a preposition (at/with/for etc.), a verb ends in **-ing**:

I'm not very good at	telling	stories.
Are you fed up with	doing	the same thing every day?
I'm sorry for	not phoning	you yesterday.
Mark is thinking of	buying	a new car.
Tom left without	saying	goodbye. (= he didn't say goodbye)
After	doing	the shopping, they went home.

EXERCISES

105.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (of/in etc.).



- 1 He's afraid of dogs. 4 She's very good at languages.
 2 She's interested in science. 5 He's fed up with the weather.
 3 She's married to a footballer. 6 'Can I help you?' 'Oh, that's very kind of you.'

105.2 Put in the right preposition (of/in/with etc.).

- 1 I'm not interested in sport.
 2 I'm not very good at sport.
 3 I like Sarah. She's always very kind to me.
 4 I'm sorry about your broken window. It was an accident.
 5 He's very brave. He isn't afraid of anything.
 6 It was very nice of Julia to let us stay in her flat.
 7 Life today is very different from life 50 years ago.
 8 Are you interested in politics?
 9 Some people are afraid of spiders.
 10 Chris is angry about what happened.
 11 These boxes are very heavy. They are full of books.
 12 I'm sorry about getting angry with you yesterday.

105.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm not very good at telling stories. (good / tell)
 2 I wanted to go to the cinema but Paula wasn't interested. (interested / go)
 3 Sue isn't very good up in the morning. (good / get)
 4 Let's go! I'm fed up. (fed up / wait)
 5 I'm sorry you up in the middle of the night. (sorry / wake)

105.4 Complete the sentences. Use **without -ing**.

- 1 (Tom left / he didn't say goodbye) Tom left without saying goodbye.
 2 (Sue walked past me / she didn't speak) Sue walked without speaking.
 3 (Don't do anything / ask me first) Don't ask me first.
 4 (I went out / I didn't lock the door) I went out without locking the door.

105.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use the words in brackets (...).

- 1 (interested) I'm interested in sport.
 2 (afraid) I'm afraid of spiders.
 3 (not very good) I'm not very good at sport.
 4 (not interested) I'm not interested in science.
 5 (fed up) I'm fed up with my job.

listen to ... look at ... etc. (verb + preposition)

A ask (somebody) for ...

belong to ...

happen to ...

listen to ...

speak/talk to somebody about something

thank somebody for ...

think about ... or think of ...

wait for ...

write to somebody

but (tele)phone somebody (no preposition)

- A man stopped me and **asked me for** money.
- Does this book **belong to** you? (= Is this your book?)
- I can't find my pen. What's **happened to** it?
- **Listen to** this music. It's beautiful.
- Did you **talk to** Paul **about** the problem?
- (on the phone) Can I **speak to** Chris, please?
- **Thank you** very much **for** your help.
- He never **thinks about** (or of) other people.
- Mark is **thinking of** (or about) buying a new car.
- Don't go yet. **Wait for** me.
- I never get letters. Nobody **writes to** me.
- I must **phone** my parents. (not 'phone to my parents')

B look at / look for / look after

look at ...



- She's **looking at** her watch.
- **Look at** these flowers! They're beautiful.
- Why are you **looking at** me like that?

look for ...
(= try to find)



- He's lost his key. He's **looking for** it.
- I'm **looking for** Sarah. Have you seen her?

look after ...
(= take care of, keep safe)

- When Barbara is at work, a friend of hers **looks after** her children.
- Don't lose this book. **Look after** it. (= Keep it safe.)

C depend

We say **depend on** ... :

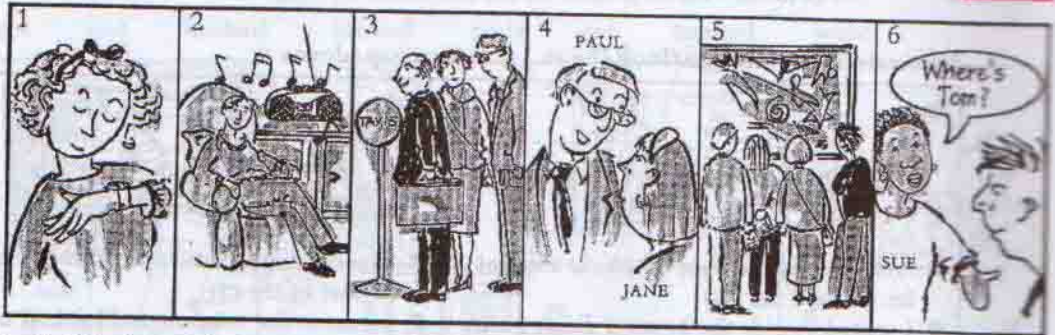
- A: Do you like eating in restaurants?
- B: Sometimes, It **depends on** the restaurant. (not 'it depends of')

You can say **it depends what/where/how** (etc.) *with or without on*:

- A: Do you want to come out with us?
- B: It **depends where** you're going, or It **depends on where** ...

For word order (It depends where **you're** going.), see Unit 48.

106.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for etc.).



- 1 She's looking at her watch.
- 2 He's listening to the radio.
- 3 They're waiting for a taxi.
- 4 Paul is talking to Jane.
- 5 They're looking at a picture.
- 6 Sue is looking for Tom.

106.2 Complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for/about etc.) if necessary.

- 1 Thank you very much for your help.
- 2 This is not my umbrella. It belongs to a friend of mine.
- 3 (on the phone) Can I speak to Mr Davis, please?
- 4 (on the phone) Thank you for phoning. Goodbye.
- 5 What happened to Mary last night? Why didn't she come to the party?
- 6 We're thinking of going to Australia next year.
- 7 We asked the waiter for coffee but he brought us tea.
- 8 'Do you like reading books?' 'It depends on the book.'
- 9 John was talking but nobody was listening to what he was saying.
- 10 We waited for Karen until 2 o'clock but she didn't come.
- 11 'Are you writing a letter?' 'Yes, I'm writing to Diane.'
- 12 Don't forget to phone home your mother this evening.
- 13 He's alone all day. He never talks to anybody.
- 14 'How much does it cost to stay at this hotel?' 'It depends on the type of room.'
- 15 Catherine is thinking of changing her job.

106.3 Complete these sentences. Use at/for/after.

- 1 I looked at the newspaper but I didn't read it carefully.
- 2 When you are ill, you need somebody to look after you.
- 3 Excuse me, I'm looking for Hill Street. Can you tell me where it is?
- 4 Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after yourself.
- 5 I'm going to take a photograph of you. Please look at the camera and smile.
- 6 Barry is looking for a job. He wants to work in a hotel.






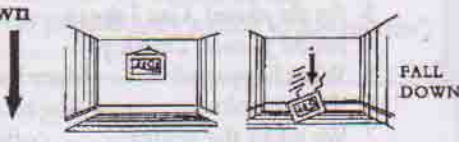



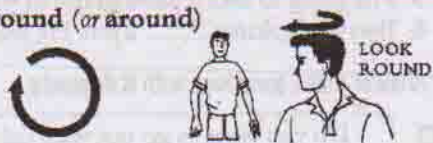
106.4 Answer these questions with It depends ...

- 1 Do you want to go out with us?
- 2 Do you like eating in restaurants?
- 3 Do you enjoy watching TV?
- 4 Can you do something for me?
- 5 Are you going away this weekend?
- 6 Can you lend me some money?

It depends where you're going.
 It depends on the restaurant.
 It depends
 It

go in fall off run away etc. (phrasal verbs 1)

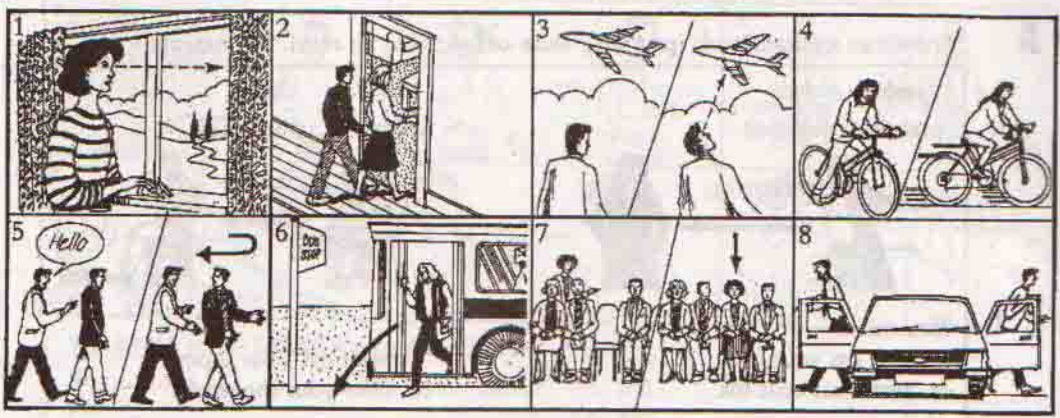
A phrasal verb is a verb (go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

<p>in</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ann opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car) ● I waited outside the house. I didn't go in. 	<p>out</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The car stopped and a woman got out. (= out of the car) ● I went to the window and looked out.
<p>on</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The bus arrived and I got on. 	<p>off</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be careful! Don't fall off.
<p>up</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He stood up and left the room. ● I usually get up early. (= get out of bed) ● We looked up at the stars. 	<p>down</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would you like to sit down? ● The picture fell down. ● Lie down on the floor.
<p>away or off</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The thief ran away. (or ... ran off) ● Ann got into the car and drove away. (or ... drove off) <p>be/go away (= in/to another place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ann has gone away for a few days. 	<p>back</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel. ● Go away and don't come back! <p>be back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ann is away. She'll be back on Monday.
<p>over</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The wall wasn't very high, so we climbed over. ● Turn over and look at the next page. 	<p>round (or around)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around). ● We went for a long walk. After six miles we turned round (or around) and went back.

EXERCISES

107.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list + in/out/up etc.

got got looked looked rode sat turned went



- 1 I went to the window and looked out.
- 2 The door was open, so we
- 3 He heard a plane, so he
- 4 She got on her bike and
- 5 I said hello and he
- 6 The bus stopped and she
- 7 There was a free seat, so she
- 8 A car stopped and two men

107.2 Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

- 1 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell down.'
- 2 Please don't go! Stay here with me.
- 3 She heard a noise behind her, so she looked
- 4 I'm going now to do some shopping. I'll be at 5 o'clock.
- 5 I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie on the sofa.
- 6 When you have read this page, turn and read the other side.
- 7 Jim is from Canada. He lives in London now but he wants to go to Canada.
- 8 We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get
- 9 I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get
- 10 Ann is going on holiday next month. She's going on the 5th and coming on the 24th.

107.3 Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form. All these phrasal verbs (wake up etc.) are in Appendix 6.

break	fall	give	slow	take
carry	get	hold	speak	wake

+ on/off/up/down/over

- 1 I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and woke up at eight o'clock the next morning.
- 2 'It's time to go.' '..... a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- 3 The train and finally stopped.
- 4 I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane
- 5 How was your exam? How did you?
- 6 It's difficult to hear you. Can you a little?
- 7 This car isn't very good. It has many times.
- 8 When babies try to walk, they sometimes
- 9 I told him to stop but he Perhaps he didn't hear me.
- 10 I tried to find a job but I It was impossible.

put on your shoes
(phrasal verbs 2)

put your shoes on

A Sometimes a phrasal verb (**put on / take off** etc.) has an *object*. For example:

verb object
put on your coat



You can say:

put on your coat
or **put** your coat **on**

but *it/ them* (pronouns) always go before *on/off* etc.:

put it on (not 'put on it')

- It was cold, so I **put on** my coat.
(or I **put** my coat **on**)
- Here's your coat. **Put it on**.

verb object
take off your shoes



take off your shoes
or **take** your shoes **off**

take them off (not 'take off them')

- I'm going to **take off** my shoes.
(or **take** my shoes **off**)
- Your shoes are dirty. **Take them off**.

B Some more phrasal verbs + *object*:

turn on / turn off (lights, machines, taps etc.):

- It was dark, so I **turned on** the light.
(or I **turned** the light **on**)
- I don't want to watch this programme.
You can **turn it off**.



also **switch on / switch off** (lights, machines etc.):

- I **switched on** the light and **switched off** the television.



pick up / put down:

- Those are my keys on the floor. Can you **pick them up** for me?
- I stopped reading and **put** my book **down**.
(or **put down** my book)



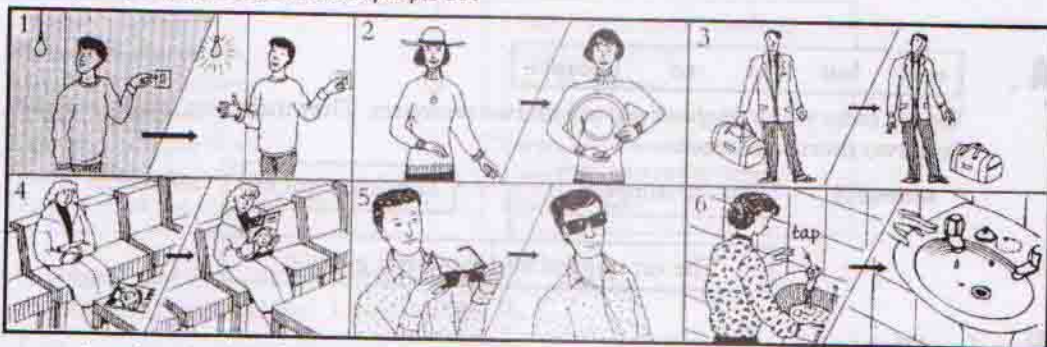
bring back / take back / give back / put back:

- You can take my umbrella but please **bring it back**.
- I **took** my new sweater **back** to the shop. It was too small for me.
- I've got Diane's keys. I must **give them back** to her.
- I read the letter and then **put it back** in the envelope.



EXERCISES

108.1 Look at the pictures. What did these people do?



- 1 He turned on the light. (OR turned the light on.)
 2 She
 3 He
 4 She
 5 He
 6 She

108.2 You can write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

1	I turned on the radio.	I <u>turned the radio on.</u>	I <u>turned it on.</u>
2	He put on his jacket.	He	He
3	She	She <u>took her glasses off.</u>	.....
4	Put down your pens.	.....	.....
5	They gave back the money.	.....	.....
6	.....	I <u>turned the lights off.</u>	.....

108.3 Complete the sentences. Use one of the verbs in the list + It/them.

bring pick switch take ~~turn~~ (+ on/off/up/back)

- 1 I wanted to watch something on television, so I turned it on.
 2 I bought a lamp but it doesn't work. I'm going to to the shop.
 3 There were some gloves on the floor, so I and put them on the table.
 4 When I finished working on the computer, I
 5 Thank you for lending me these books. I won't forget to

108.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes. All these verbs are in Appendix 7.

your cigarette a glass or me / it / them
 a pair of shoes ten houses

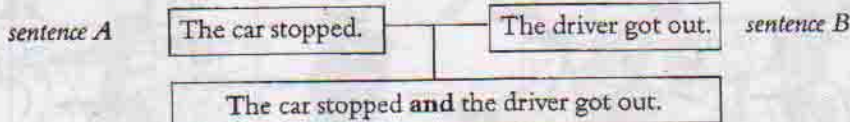
in up on away
 out down over round

- 1 They knocked ten houses down (OR down ten houses) when they built the new road.
 2 That music is very loud. Can you turn it down ?
 3 I knocked and broke it.
 4 If you want to know what a word means, you can look in a dictionary.
 5 I want to keep these magazines. Please don't throw
 6 Somebody gave me a form and told me to fill
 7 I tried in the shop but I didn't buy them.
 8 I visited the school. One of the teachers showed
 9 'Do you play the piano?' 'No, I started to learn but I gave after a month.'
 10 You're not allowed to smoke here. Please put

and but or so because

A and but or so because

We use these words (*conjunctions*) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentence from two shorter sentences:



B and/but/or

sentence A		sentence B
We stayed at home	and	(we)* watched television.
My sister is married	and	(she)* lives in London.
He doesn't like her	and	she doesn't like him.
I bought a newspaper	but	I didn't read it.
It's a nice house	but	it hasn't got a garden.
Do you want to go out	or	are you too tired?

* It is not necessary to repeat 'we' and 'she'.

Study these sentences. We use **and** between the last two things:

- I got home, had something to eat, sat down in an armchair **and** fell asleep.
- Ann is at work, Sue has gone shopping **and** Chris is playing football.

C so (the result of something)

sentence A		sentence B
It was very hot,	so	I opened the window.
The water wasn't clean,	so	we didn't go swimming.
They like films,	so	they often go to the cinema.

D because (the reason for something)

sentence A		sentence B
I opened the window	because	it was very hot.
We didn't go swimming	because	the water wasn't clean.
Lisa is hungry	because	she didn't have breakfast.

Because is also possible at the beginning:

- **Because the water wasn't clean,** we didn't go swimming.

E In these examples there is more than one conjunction:

- It was late **and** I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
- I always enjoy visiting London, **but** I wouldn't like to live there **because** it's too big.

EXERCISES

109.1 Write sentences. Choose from the boxes and use *and*/*but*/*or*.

I stayed at home.
I bought a newspaper.
I went to the window.
I wanted to phone you.
I jumped into the river.
I usually drive to work.
Do you want me to come with you?

I didn't have your number.
Shall I wait here?
I didn't read it.
I went by bus this morning.
I watched television.
I swam to the other side.
I looked out.

- 1 I stayed at home and watched television.
- 2 I bought a newspaper but I didn't read it.
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

109.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use *and*/*but*/*so*/*because*.



- 1 It was very hot, so he opened the window.
- 2 They didn't play tennis
- 3 They went to the museum
- 4 Bill wasn't hungry,
- 5 Ann was late
- 6 Sue said

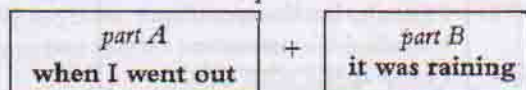
109.3 Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use *and*/*but* etc.

- 1 (and) In the evening I stayed at home and studied.
- 2 (because) I went to bed very early because I was tired.
- 3 (but)
- 4 (and)
- 5 (so)
- 6 (because)

When ...

A When I went out, it was raining.

This sentence has two parts:



You can begin with part A or part B:

- { When I went out, it was raining.
- { It was raining when I went out.

We write a comma (,) if part A (When ...) is before part B:

- { When you're tired, don't drive.
- { Don't drive when you're tired.
- { Ann was very happy when she passed her exam.
- { When Ann passed her exam, she was very happy.

We do the same in sentences with before/while/after:

- { Always look both ways before you cross the road.
- { Before you cross the road, always look both ways.
- { While I was waiting for the bus, it began to rain.
- { It began to rain while I was waiting for the bus.
- { He never played football again after he broke his leg.
- { After he broke his leg, he never played football again.



B When I am ... / When I go ... etc.

Next week Jill is going to New York. She has a friend, Barbara, who lives in New York but Barbara is also going away – to Mexico. So they won't meet in New York.

Barbara will be in Mexico when Jill is in New York.

The time is *future* (next week) but we say:
... when Jill is in New York. (not 'when Jill will be')



We use the *present* (I am / I go etc.) with a *future meaning* after **when**:

- When I get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower. (not 'When I will get home')
- I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later when I have more time.

We do the same after **before/while/after/until**:

- Please close the window before you go out. (not 'before you will go')
- Julia is going to live in our flat while we are away. (not 'while we will be')
- I'll stay here until you come back. (not 'until you will come back')

110.1 Make sentences beginning with **when**. Choose from the boxes.

When +

I went out
I'm tired
I phoned her
I go on holiday
the programme ended
I arrived at the hotel

+

I switched off the TV
I always go to the same place
there were no rooms
~~it was raining~~
there was no answer
I like to watch TV

1 When I went out, it was raining.

2

3

4

5

6

110.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

somebody broke into the house before they came here when they heard the news
~~before they crossed the road~~ while they were away they didn't believe me
they went to live in New Zealand

1 They looked both ways before they crossed the road.

2 They were very surprised

3 After they got married,

4 The letter arrived

5 Where did they live

6 While they were asleep,

7 When I told them the news,

110.3 Which is right? Choose the correct form.

1 ~~I stay~~ / I'll stay here until you come / ~~you'll come~~ back. I'll stay and you come are right.

2 I'm going to bed when I finish / I'll finish my work.

3 We must do something before ~~it's~~ / it will be too late.

4 Julia is going away soon. I'm / I'll be very sad when she leaves / she'll leave.

5 Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain ~~stops~~ / will stop.

6 We come / We'll come and visit you when ~~we're~~ / we'll be in England again.

7 When I come / I'll come to see you tomorrow, I bring / I'll bring the photographs.

8 I'm going to Paris next week. I hope to see some friends of mine while I'm / I'll be there.

9 'Don't forget to give me your address.' 'OK, I give / I'll give it to you before I go / I'll go.'

110.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1 Can you close the window before you go out ?

2 What are you going to do when

3 When I have more time,

4 I'll wait for you while

5 When I start my new job,

6 Will you be here when

If we go ... If you see ... etc.

A



If can be *at the beginning* of a sentence or *in the middle*:

If (if at the beginning)

- If we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
- If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
- If you're hungry, have something to eat.
- If the phone rings, can you answer it, please?

... **if ...** (if in the middle)

- It will be cheaper if we go by bus.
- You'll miss the train if you don't hurry.
- I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
- Do you mind if I use your phone? (= Is it OK if I use it?)

In conversation, we often use the *if*-part of the sentence alone:

- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, **if I can get a ticket**.'

B

If you see Ann tomorrow ... etc.

After *if*, we use the present (*not* 'will'). We say: **if you see ...** (*not* 'if you will see'):

- If you see Ann tomorrow, can you ask her to phone me?
- If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not* 'if I will be')
- What shall we do if it rains? (*not* 'if it will rain')
- If I don't feel well tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

C

if and when

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Perhaps, **if I go out**, I'll close the window.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the window.



- **When I get home** this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
- If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not* 'When I'm late')
- We're going to play tennis if it doesn't rain. (*not* 'when it doesn't rain')

111.1 Make sentences beginning with **If**. Choose from the boxes.

If +

you don't hurry
you pass the exam
you fail the exam
you don't want this magazine
you want those pictures
you're busy now
you're hungry
you need money

+

we can have lunch now
you can have them
I can lend you some
you'll get a certificate
you'll be late
I'll throw it away
we can talk later
you can do it again

- 1 If you don't hurry, you'll be late.
- 2 If you pass
- 3 If
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

111.2 Which is right?

- 1 If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. I'm is right
- 2 Will you write to me if I give / I'll give you my address?
- 3 If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
- 4 If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I phone / I'll phone you in the evening.
- 5 I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Julia get / will get married.
- 6 Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?

111.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
- 2 If you don't hurry you'll miss the train.
- 3 I don't want to go swimming if
- 4 If you go to bed early tonight,
- 5 Turn the television off if
- 6 Tina won't pass her exams if
- 7 If I have time tomorrow,
- 8 We can go to the beach tomorrow if

111.4 Put in **if** or **when**.

- 1 If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.
- 2 I'm going to do some shopping now. I come back, we can have lunch.
- 3 I'm thinking of going to see Tim. I go, will you come with me?
- 4 you don't want to go out tonight, we can stay at home.
- 5 Do you mind I close the window?
- 6 John is still at school. he leaves school, he wants to go to university.
- 7 Shall we have a picnic tomorrow the weather is good?
- 8 We're going to Madrid next week. We haven't got anywhere to stay - we hope to find a hotel we arrive. I don't know what we'll do we don't find anywhere.

If I had ... If we went ... etc.

A

Dan likes fast cars but he doesn't have one.
He doesn't have enough money.

If he **had** the money, he **would** buy a fast car.

Usually **had** is *past*, but in this sentence **had** is *not past*. If he **had** the money = if he had the money *now* (but he *doesn't* have it).

If I
had the
money...



IF	I	had/knew/lived/went (etc.) ... ,	I	would(n't)	buy ...
	you	didn't have/know/go (etc.) ... ,		you	be ...
	it	was/were ... ,	it	could(n't)	have ...
	they etc.	could ... ,	they etc.		go ... etc.

You can say:

- If he **had** the money, he **would** buy a car. (If ... *at the beginning*)
or He **would** buy a car **if** he **had** the money. (... *if ... in the middle*)

I'd / she'd / they'd etc. = I would / she would / they would etc.:

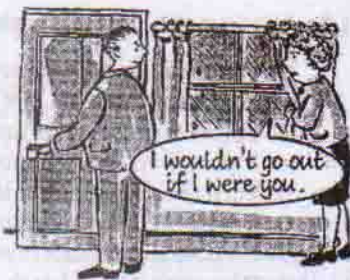
- I don't know the answer, **if** I **knew** the answer, I'd **tell** you.
- It's raining, so we're not going out. We'd **get** wet **if** we **went** out.
- Jane lives in a city. She likes cities. She **wouldn't be** happy **if** she **lived** in the country.
- If you **didn't have** a job, what **would** you **do**? (but you *have* a job)
- I'm sorry I can't help you. I'd **help** you **if** I **could**. (but I *can't*)
- If we **had** a car, we **could** travel more. (but we *haven't* got a car, so we *can't* travel much)

B

If (I) **was** / **were** ...

You can say: if (I/he/she/it) **was** or **were** ... :

- It's cold. **If** I **were** you, I'd **put** your coat on.
(or *If I was you ...*)
- It's not a very nice place. I **wouldn't go** there **if** I **was** you. (or ... *if I were you*)
- It **would be** nice if the weather **were** (or *was*) better.



C

Compare:

if I **have** / if it is etc.

- I must go and see Ann.
If I **have** time, I **will go** today.
(= perhaps I'll have time, so perhaps I'll go)
- I like that jacket.
I'll **buy** it if it **isn't** too expensive.
(= perhaps it will not be too expensive)
- I'll **help** you if I **can**. (= perhaps I can help)

if I **had** / if it **was** etc.

- I must go and see Ann.
If I **had** time, I **would go** today.
(= I *don't* have time today so I *will not go*)
- I like that jacket but it's very expensive.
I'd **buy** it if it **wasn't** so expensive.
(= it *is* expensive, so I'm *not* going to buy it)
- I'd **help** you if I **could** but I can't.

EXERCISES

112.1 Complete the sentences.

- I don't know the answer. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.
- I have a car. I couldn't travel very much if I didn't have a car.
- I don't want to go out. If I to go out, I'd go.
- We haven't got a key. If we a key, we could get into the house.
- I'm not hungry. I would have something to eat if I hungry.
- Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do it if she it.
- You can't drive. If you drive, I would lend you my car.
- He speaks too fast. I could understand him better if he more slowly.
- I have a lot to do today. If I so much to do, we could go out.

112.2 Put the verb in the correct form.

- If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)
- Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)
- If I wanted to learn Italian, to Italy. (I/go)
- I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if (she/know)
- If a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)
- What would you do if a lot of money? (you/win)
- It's not a very good hotel. there if I were you. (I/not/stay)
- If nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)
- It's a pity you have to go now. nice if you had more time. (it/be)
- I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it if better. (the salary/be)
- I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down, what to do. (I/not/know)
- If you could change one thing in the world, what ? (you/change)

112.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

we (have) a bigger house	I (watch) it	it (be) a bit cheaper
we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	

- I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit cheaper.
- If there was a good film on TV tonight,
- This room would be nicer if
- If there wasn't so much traffic,
- Life would be boring if
- If I had nothing to do,
- We could invite all our friends to stay if
- If we had more money,

112.4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- I'd go to the dentist if I had a toothache.
- If I could go anywhere in the world,
- I wouldn't be very happy if
- I'd buy a house if
- If I saw an accident in the street,
- The world would be a better place if*

a person who ... a thing that/which ... (relative clauses 1)

A



I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
----- 2 sentences -----

she → who

----- 1 sentence -----
I met a woman who can speak six languages.



Jim was wearing a hat. It was too big for him.
----- 2 sentences -----

it → that or which

----- 1 sentence -----
Jim was wearing a hat that was too big for him.
or
Jim was wearing a hat which was too big for him.

B who is for people (not things):

A thief is a person Do you know anybody The man The people	who steals things. who can play the piano? who phoned who work in the office	didn't give his name. are very friendly.
---	---	---

C that is for things or people:

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house The people	that flies. that is 500 years old. that work in the office	are very friendly.
--	--	--------------------

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

D which is for things (not people):

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house	which flies. (not 'a machine who ...') which is 500 years old.
--	---

Do not use **which** for people:

- Do you remember the woman who was playing the piano at the party?
(not 'the woman which ...')

EXERCISES

113.1 Choose from the boxes and write sentences: A ... is a person who ... Use a dictionary if necessary.

a thief	a dentist
a butcher	a fool
a musician	a genius
a patient	a liar

doesn't tell the truth	is ill in hospital
looks after your teeth	steals things
is very intelligent	is very stupid
plays a musical instrument	sells meat

- A thief is a person who steals things.
- A butcher is a person
- A musician
-
-
-
-
-

113.2 Make one sentence from two.

- (A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)
The man who phoned didn't give his name.
- (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)
The woman a yellow dress.
- (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)
Most of the students
- (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)
The

113.3 Put in who or which.

- I met a woman who can speak six languages.
- What's the name of the woman lives next door?
- What's the name of the river flows through the town?
- Where is the picture was hanging on the wall?
- Do you know anybody wants to buy a car?
- You always ask questions are difficult to answer.
- I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.
- I think everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?

113.4 Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

- A thief is a person which steals things. a person who steals ...
- An aeroplane is a machine that flies. OK
- A coffee maker is a machine who makes coffee.
- Have you seen the money that was on the table?
- I don't like people which never stop talking.
- I know somebody that can help you.
- I know somebody who works in that shop.
- Correct the sentences who are wrong.

the people we met the hotel you stayed at (relative clauses 2)

A



The man is carrying a bag. }
It's very heavy. } 2 sentences

The bag (that) he is carrying is very heavy.
1 sentence



Ann took some photographs. }
Have you seen them? } 2 sentences

Have you seen the photographs (that) Ann took?
1 sentence

You can say:

- The bag **that** he is carrying ... or The bag he is carrying ... (with or without that)
- ... the photographs **that** Ann took? or ... the photographs Ann took?

You do not need **that/who/which** when it is the *object*:

subject	verb	object	
The man	was carrying	a bag	→ the bag (that) the man was carrying
Ann	took	some photographs	→ the photographs (that) Ann took
You	wanted	the book	→ the book (that) you wanted
We	met	some people	→ the people (who) we met

- Did you find **the book you wanted**? (or ... the book **that** you wanted?)
- **The people we met** were very nice. (or The people **who** we met ...)
- **Everything I said** was true. (or Everything **that** I said ...)

Note that we say:

- The film **we saw** was very good. (not "The film we saw *it* was ...")

B

Sometimes there is a *preposition* (to/in/at etc.) after the verb:

Jill is **talking to** a man. → Do you know **the man Jill is talking to**?

We **stayed at** a hotel. → **The hotel we stayed at** was near the station.

I **told you about** some books. → These are **the books I told you about**.

Note that we say:

- ... the books I **told you about** (not "the books I told you about *them*")

You can say: (a place) **where** ... :

- **The hotel where** we stayed was near the station. (= The hotel we stayed **at** ...)

C

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* (⇒ Unit 113):

- I met a woman **who can speak** six languages. (**who** is the *subject*)
- Jim was wearing a hat **that was** too big for him. (**that** is the *subject*)

114.1 Make one sentence from two.

1 (Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?)

Have you seen the photographs Ann took?

2 (You gave me a pen. I've lost it.)

I've lost the

3 (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)

I like the

4 (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)

Where are the

5 (He told us a story. I didn't believe it.)

I

6 (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)

How

114.2 Make one sentence from two.

1 (I was carrying a bag. It was very heavy.)

The bag I was carrying was very heavy.

2 (You cooked a meal. It was excellent.)

The

3 (I'm wearing shoes. They aren't very comfortable.)

The shoes

4 (We invited some people to dinner. They didn't come.)

The

114.3 Complete the sentences. Use the information in the box.

I looked at a map

they live in a house

you were looking for some keys

I was sitting on a chair

we were waiting for a bus

you spoke to some people

~~you stayed at a hotel~~

Linda is dancing with a man

1 What's the name of the hotel you stayed at ?

2 Who are the people

3 Did you find the

4 The

5 The

6 I fell off

7

8 Who is

114.4 Read the situations and complete the questions. Use ... where ...

1 John stayed at a hotel. You ask him:

Did you like the hotel where you stayed?

2 Sue had dinner in a restaurant. You ask her:

What's the name of the restaurant

3 Sarah lives in a village. You ask her:

Do you like

4 Richard works in a factory. You ask him:

How big

Appendix 1 Active and passive

1.1 Present and past:

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present simple</i>	We make butter from milk. Somebody cleans these rooms every day. People never invite me to parties. How do they make butter?	Butter is made from milk. These rooms are cleaned every day. I am never invited to parties. How is butter made ?
<i>past simple</i>	Somebody stole my car last week. Somebody stole my keys yesterday. They didn't invite me to the party. When did they build these houses?	My car was stolen last week. My keys were stolen yesterday. I wasn't invited to the party. When were these houses built ?
<i>present continuous</i>	They are building a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished) They are building some new houses near the river.	A new airport is being built at the moment. Some new houses are being built near the river.
<i>past continuous</i>	When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time)	When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built .
<i>present perfect</i>	Look! They have painted the door. These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them. Somebody has stolen my car.	Look! The door has been painted . These shirts are clean. They have been washed . My car has been stolen .
<i>past perfect</i>	Ann said that somebody had stolen her car.	Ann said that her car had been stolen .

1.2 Will / can / must / have to etc.

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
	Somebody will clean the office tomorrow. Somebody must clean the office. I think they'll invite you to the party. They can't repair my watch. You should wash this sweater by hand. They are going to build a new airport. Somebody has to wash these clothes. They had to take the injured man to hospital.	The office will be cleaned tomorrow. The office must be cleaned . I think you'll be invited to the party. My watch can't be repaired . This sweater should be washed by hand. A new airport is going to be built . These clothes have to be washed . The injured man had to be taken to hospital.

Appendix 2 List of irregular verbs (⇒ Unit 24)

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	/ri:d/*	read /red/*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

* pronunciation

The following verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t):

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
burn	burned or burnt
dream	dreamed or dreamt

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
learn	learned or learnt
smell	smelled or smelt

Appendix 3

Irregular verbs in groups

past simple / past participle are different:

break	→	broke	→	broke
choose	→	chose	→	chosen
break	→	spoke	→	spoken
steal	→	stole	→	stolen
wake	→	woke	→	woken

drive	→	drove	→	driven
ride	→	rode	→	ridden
rise	→	rose	→	risen
write	→	wrote	→	written
beat	→	beat	→	beaten
bite	→	bite	→	bitten
hide	→	hid	→	hidden

eat	→	ate	→	eaten
fall	→	fell	→	fallen
forget	→	forgot	→	forgotten
give	→	gave	→	given
see	→	saw	→	seen
take	→	took	→	taken

blow	→	blew	→	blown
grow	→	grew	→	grown
know	→	knew	→	known
throw	→	threw	→	thrown
fly	→	flew	→	flown
draw	→	drew	→	drawn
show	→	showed	→	shown

begin	→	began	→	began
drink	→	drank	→	drunk
swim	→	swam	→	swam
ring	→	rang	→	rung
sing	→	sang	→	sung
run	→	ran	→	run

come	→	came	→	come
become	→	became	→	become

past simple / past participle are the same:

cost	→	cost
cut	→	cut
hit	→	hit
hurt	→	hurt
let	→	let
put	→	put
shut	→	shut

lend	→	lent
send	→	sent
spend	→	spent
build	→	built
burn	→	burnt
learn	→	learnt
smell	→	smelt
lose	→	lost
shoot	→	shot
get	→	got
light	→	lit
sit	→	sat
keep	→	kept
sleep	→	slept

feel	→	felt
leave	→	left
meet	→	met
dream	→	dreamt / dreamt*
mean	→	meant / meant*

bring	→	brought / brɔ:t/*
buy	→	bought / bɔ:t/*
fight	→	fought / fɔ:t/*
think	→	thought / θɔ:t/*
catch	→	caught / kɔ:t/*
teach	→	taught / tɔ:t/*

sell	→	sold
tell	→	told
find	→	found
have	→	had
hear	→	heard
hold	→	held
read	→	read / red/*
say	→	said / seɪd/*
pay	→	paid
make	→	made
stand	→	stood
understand	→	understood

* pronunciation

Appendix 4 Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

- 4.1** In spoken English we usually pronounce 'I am' as one word. The short form (I'm) is a way of writing this:

I am	→	I'm	● I'm feeling tired this morning.
it is	→	it's	● 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's very nice.'
they have	→	they've	● 'Where are your friends?' 'They've gone home.'

etc.

When we write short forms, we use ' (an *apostrophe*):

I ~~am~~ → I'm he ~~is~~ → he's you ~~have~~ → you've she ~~will~~ → she'll

- 4.2** We use these forms with I/he/she etc.:

am → 'm	I'm							
is → 's		he's	she's	it's				
are → 're					we're	you're	they're	
have → 've	I've				we've	you've	they've	
has → 's		he's	she's	it's				
had → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd	
will → 'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll	
would → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd	

- I've got some new shoes.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- It's 10 o'clock. You're late again.

's = is or has:

- She's going out this evening. (she's going = she is going)
- She's gone out. (she's gone = she has gone)

'd = would or had:

- A: What would you like to eat?
B: I'd like a salad, please. (I'd like = I would like)
- I told the police that I'd lost my passport. (I'd lost = I had lost)

Do *not* use 'm/'s/'d etc. at the end of a sentence (⇒ Unit 39):

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.' (not 'Yes, I'm.')

- 4.3** We use short forms with I/you/he/she etc. but you can use short forms (especially 's) with other words too:

- Who's your favourite singer? (= who is)
- What's the time? (= what is)
- There's a big tree in the garden. (= there is)
- My sister's working in London. (= my sister is working)
- Paul's gone out. (= Paul has gone out)
- What colour's your car? (= What colour is your car?)

4.4 Negative short forms (⇒ Unit 42):

isn't (= is not)	don't (= do not)	can't (= cannot)
aren't (= are not)	doesn't (= does not)	couldn't (= could not)
wasn't (= was not)	didn't (= did not)	won't (= will not)
weren't (= were not)		wouldn't (= would not)
hasn't (= has not)		shouldn't (= should not)
haven't (= have not)		mustn't (= must not)
hadn't (= had not)		needn't (= need not)

- We went to her house but she **wasn't** at home.
- 'Where's David?' 'I **don't** know. I **haven't** seen him.'
- You work all the time. You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- I **won't** be here tomorrow. (= I will not)

4.5 's (*apostrophe + s*)

's can mean different things:

- (1) 's = **is** or **has** (⇒ section 4.2 of this appendix)
- (2) **let's** = let us (⇒ Unit 52)
 - The weather is nice. **Let's** go out. (= Let us go out.)
- (3) **Ann's** camera (= her camera) / **my brother's** car (= his car) / **the manager's** office (= his/her office) *etc.* (⇒ Unit 63)

Compare:

- **Ann's** camera was very expensive. (**Ann's** camera = **her** camera)
- **Ann's** a very good photographer. (**Ann's** = **Ann is**)
- **Ann's** got a new camera. (**Ann's** got = **Ann has** got)

Appendix 5 Spelling

5.1 Words + -s and -es (birds/watches etc.)

noun + s (plural) (⇒ Unit 65)

bird → birds mistake → mistakes hotel → hotels

verb + s (he/she/it -s) (⇒ Unit 5)

think → thinks live → lives remember → remembers

but

+ es after -s / -sh / -ch / -x:

bus → buses pass → passes address → addresses
 dish → dishes wash → washes finish → finishes
 watch → watches teach → teaches sandwich → sandwiches
 box → boxes

also

potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes
 do → does go → goes

-f / -fe → -ves:

shelf → shelves knife → knives *but* roof → roofs

5.2 Words ending in -y (baby → babies / study → studied etc.)

-y → -ies:

study → studies (*not* 'studys') family → families (*not* 'family's')
 story → stories city → cities baby → babies
 try → tries marry → marries fly → flies

-y → -ied (⇒ Unit 11):

study → studied (*not* 'studied')
 try → tried marry → married copy → copied

-y → -ier / -iest (⇒ Units 86 and 89):

easy → easier/easiest (*not* 'easier/easiest')
 happy → happier/happiest lucky → luckier/luckiest
 heavy → heavier/heaviest funny → funnier/funniest

-y → -ily (⇒ Unit 85):

easy → easily (*not* 'easily')
 happy → happily lucky → luckily heavy → heavily

y does not change to i if the ending is -ay/-ey/-oy/-uy:

holiday → holidays (*not* 'holidays')
 enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed stay → stays/stayed buy → buys key → keys

but

say → said pay → paid (*irregular verbs*)

5.3 -ing

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive etc.) → **-ing**:

make → making write → writing come → coming dance → dancing

Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

5.4 stop → stopped, big → bigger etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u

Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a *vowel* + a *consonant*. For example: **stop, big, get.**

Before **-ing/-ed/-er/-est**, the consonant at the end (**-p/-g/-t** etc.) is 'doubled' (**-pp/-gg/-tt** etc.)

For example:

	V+C			
stop	ST O P	p → pp	stopping	stopped
run	R U N	n → nn	running	
get	G E T	t → tt	getting	
swim	SW I M	m → mm	swimming	
big	B I G	g → gg	bigger	biggest
hot	H O T	t → tt	hotter	hottest
thin	TH I N	n → nn	thinner	thinnest

V = vowel

C = consonant

This does *not* happen.

(1) if the word ends in *two* consonant letters (C + C):

	C+C		
help	HE L P	helping	helped
work	WO R K	working	worked
fast	FA S T	faster	fastest

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C		
need	NE E D	needing	needed
wait	WA I T	waiting	waited
cheap	CH E A P	cheaper	cheapest









(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:

	stress		
happen	HAP-pen	→	happening/happened (not 'happenned')
visit	VIS-it	→	visiting/visited
remember	re-MEM-ber	→	remembering/remembered
but prefer	pre-FER	(stress at the end)	→ preferring/preferred
begin	be-GIN	(stress at the end)	→ beginning

(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed snow/snowing/snowed few/fewer/fewest






This is a list of some important phrasal verbs (⇒ Unit 107).

out	<p>look out / watch out = be careful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Look out! There's a car coming! 	
on	<p>come on = be quick / hurry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Come on! Everybody is waiting for you. 	
	<p>hold on = wait:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can you hold on a minute? (= can you wait?) 	
	<p>carry on = continue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't stop working. Carry on. (= continue working) ● A: Excuse me, where is the station, please? ● B: Carry on along this road and turn right at the lights. (= Continue along ...) 	
	<p>also go on / walk on / drive on etc. = continue going etc.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't stop here. Drive on. 	
	<p>get on = manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How are you getting on in your new job? (= are you doing OK?) 	
off	<p>take off = leave the ground (for planes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The plane took off 20 minutes late but landed on time. 	
up	<p>wake up = stop sleeping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I often wake up in the middle of the night. 	
	<p>speak up = speak more loudly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can't hear you. Can you speak up a bit? 	
	<p>hurry up = do something more quickly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hurry up! We haven't got much time. 	
	<p>wash up = wash the plates etc. after a meal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do you want me to wash up? (or ... to do the washing-up?) 	
	<p>grow up = become an adult:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What does your son want to do when he grows up? 	
	<p>give up = stop trying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I know it's difficult but don't give up. (= don't stop trying) 	
down	<p>slow down = go more slowly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● You're driving too fast. Slow down. 	
	<p>break down = stop working (for cars/machines etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue was very late because her car broke down. 	
over	<p>fall over = lose your balance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I fell over because my shoes were too big for me. 	

Appendix 7

Phrasal verbs + object (fill in a form / put out a fire etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs + object (⇒ Unit 108).

<p>in</p>	<p>fill in (a form) = complete (a form):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can you fill in this form, please? 	 <p>FILL IN</p>
<p>out</p>	<p>put out (a fire / a cigarette):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The fire brigade arrived and put the fire out. <p>cross out (a mistake / a word etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If you make a mistake, cross it out. 	 <p>PUT OUT</p> <p>CROSS OUT</p>
<p>on</p>	<p>try on (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (in a shop) This is a nice jacket. Shall I try it on? 	
<p>up</p>	<p>give up = stop something that you do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tom gave up smoking five years ago. (= he stopped smoking) ● 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I gave it up.' <p>ring up = (tele)phone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sue rang me up last night. (also 'Sue rang me last night.' without 'up') <p>look up (a word in a dictionary etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I looked it up in a dictionary. <p>turn up = make louder (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can you turn the radio up? I can't hear it. 	
<p>down</p>	<p>knock down (a building) = demolish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They are going to knock down the school and build a new one. <p>turn down = make more quiet (TV, radio, music etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The music is too loud. Can you turn it down? 	 <p>KNOCK DOWN</p>
<p>away</p>	<p>throw away (rubbish, things you don't want):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These apples are bad. Shall I throw them away? ● Don't throw away that picture. I want it. <p>put away = put something in the place where you usually keep it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After they finished playing, the children put their toys away. 	 <p>THROW AWAY</p>
<p>back</p>	<p>pay somebody back (money that you borrowed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back next week. 	
<p>over</p>	<p>knock over (a cup / a glass / a person etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be careful, Don't knock your cup over. ● There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was knocked over by a car. (or A man was knocked down by a car.) 	 <p>KNOCK OVER</p> <p>KNOCK OVER or KNOCK DOWN</p>
<p>round/around</p>	<p>show (somebody) round/around = take somebody on a tour of a place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We visited a factory last week. The manager showed us round. 	

Additional exercises

List of exercises:

1-2	am/is/are	UNITS 1-2
3	present continuous	UNITS 3-4
4	present simple	UNITS 5-7
5-7	present simple, am/is/are and have (got)	UNITS 1-2, 5-7, 9
8-9	present continuous and present simple	UNITS 3-8
10-13	was/were and past simple	UNITS 10-12
14	past simple and past continuous	UNITS 11-14
15	present and past	UNITS 3-14
16-18	present perfect	UNITS 15-19
19-22	present perfect and past simple	UNITS 18-20
23	present, past and present perfect	UNITS 3-20
24-27	passive	UNITS 21-22
28	future	UNITS 26-29
29	past, present and future	UNITS 3-20, 26-29
30	-ing and infinitive	UNITS 50-54, 98, 105
31-32	a and the	UNITS 64, 68-72
33	prepositions	UNITS 96-101, 104

am/is/are

UNITS 1-2

1 Write sentences for the pictures. Use the words in the boxes + is/ isn't/ are/ aren't.



The windows
Ann
Kate
The children
Bill
The books
The hotel
The bus

on the table
hungry
asleep
open
full
near the station
a doctor
happy

- 1 The windows are open.....
- 2 Ann isn't happy.....
- 3 Kate
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but I'm thirsty.'
- 2 'How are your parents?' 'They're very well.'
- 3 'Is Linda at home?' 'No, at work.'
- 4 '..... my keys?' 'In the kitchen.'
- 5 Where is Pete from? American or British?
- 6 hot today. The temperature is 35 degrees.
- 7 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, a student.'
- 8 '..... your umbrella?' 'Green.'
- 9 Where's your car? in the car park?
- 10 '..... tired?' 'No, I'm fine.'
- 11 '..... these oranges?' 'Thirty pence each.'

present continuous (I'm working / are you working? etc.)

UNITS 3-4

3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences.

- 1 A: Where are your parents?
B: They're watching TV. (they/watch/TV)
- 2 A: Paula is going out.
B: Where's she going? (where/she/go?)
- 3 A: Where's David?
B: (he/have/a bath)
- 4 A: ? (the children/play?)
B: No, they're asleep.
- 5 A: ? (it/rain?)
B: No, not at the moment.
- 6 A: Where are Sue and Steve?
B: (they/come/now)
- 7 A: ? (why/you/stand/here?)
B: (I/wait/for somebody)

present simple (I work / she doesn't work / do you work? etc.)

UNITS 5-7

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1 Sue always arrives at work early. (Sue/always/arrive)
- 2 We don't watch TV very often. (we/not/watch)
- 3 How often do you wash your hair? (you/wash)
- 4 I want to go to the cinema but to go. (Chris/not/want)
- 5 to go out this evening? (you/want)
- 6 near here? (Ann/live)
- 7 a lot of people. (Sarah/know)
- 8 I enjoy travelling but very much. (I/not/travel)
- 9 What time in the morning? (you/usually/get up)
- 10 My parents are usually at home in the evening.
very often. (they/not/go out)
- 11 work at five o'clock. (Tim/always/finish)
- 12 A: What ? (Jill/do)
B: in a hotel. (she/work)

present simple, **am/is/are** and **have (got)**

5 Read the questions and Claire's answers. Then write sentences about Claire.

- 1 Are you married?
- 2 Do you live in London?
- 3 Are you a student?
- 4 Have you got a car?
- 5 Do you go out a lot?
- 6 Have you got a lot of friends?
- 7 Do you like London?
- 8 Do you like dancing?
- 9 Are you interested in sport?

- No.
- Yes.
- Yes.
- No.
- Yes.
- Yes.
- No.
- Yes.
- No.



- 1 She isn't married.
- 2 She lives in London.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

6 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's your name ?
 married?
 Where ?
 any children?
 How ?

Brian.
 Yes, I am.
 In Barton Road.
 Yes, a daughter.
 She's three.



- 2 ?
 ?
 your job?
 a car?
 to work by car?

I'm 29.
 I work in a supermarket.
 No, I hate it.
 Yes, I have.
 No, I usually go by bus.



- 3 Who is this man?
 ?
 ?
 in London?



That's my brother,
 Michael.
 He's a travel agent.
 No, in Manchester.

7 Make sentences from these words.

- 1 Sarah often / tennis
- 2 I / a new car
- 3 my shoes / dirty
- 4 Sonia / 32 years old
- 5 I / two sisters
- 6 we often / TV in the evening
- 7 Ann never / a hat
- 8 a bicycle / two wheels
- 9 these flowers / beautiful
- 10 Mary / German very well

Sarah often plays tennis.
I've got a new car.
My shoes are dirty.

- Sonia
-
-
-
-

8

Complete the sentences.

<p>1 Please be quiet. I'm working. (I/work)</p> 	<p>2 Do you often go (you/often/go) to the cinema?</p> 	<p>3 What (you/cook)?</p> 
<p>4 Jack (play) the piano very well.</p> 	<p>5 (I/go) now. Goodbye!</p> 	<p>6 (it/rain) Can I take this umbrella?</p> 
<p>7 (I/not/watch) TV very much.</p> 	<p>8 Excuse me, (we/look) for the museum.</p> 	<p>9 What's this word? How (you/pronounce) it?</p> 

9

Which is right?

- 1 Are you speaking / Do you speak English? 'Yes, a little.' Do you speak is right
- 2 Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
- 3 It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
- 4 (You meet Ann in the street.) Hello, Ann. Where are you going / do you go?
- 5 How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
- 6 Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.
- 7 I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
- 8 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
- 9 Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
- 10 What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
- 11 John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
- 12 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'

was/were and past simple (I worked / did you work? etc.)

10 Complete the sentences. Use one word only.

- I got up early and had a shower.
- Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
- I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
- Kate got married when she 23.
- Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.
- 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David me.'
- 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Ann it to me.'
- We hungry, so we had something to eat.
- 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- 'Did Mary come to your party?' 'No, we her, but she didn't come.'

11 Look at the questions and Kevin's answers. Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.



When you were a child ...

- Were you tall?
- Did you like school?
- Were you good at sport?
- Did you play football?
- Did you work hard at school?
- Did you have a lot of friends?
- Did you have a bicycle?
- Were you a quiet child?

- No.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
No.
No.

- 1 He wasn't tall.
- 2 He liked school.
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

12 Complete the questions.



- 1 Did you have a nice holiday?
- 2 Where did you go?
- 3 there?
- 4 Amsterdam?
- 5 ?
- 6 good?
- 7 back?

- Yes, it was great, thanks.
To Amsterdam.
Five days.
Yes, very much.
I have friends in Amsterdam, so I stayed with them.
Yes, it was warm and sunny.
Yesterday.

13 Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

- 1 It was a good party. I enjoyed it. (I/enjoy)
- 2 'Did you do the shopping?' (you/do) 'No, I didn't have time.' (I/have)
- 3 'Did you phone Alan?' 'No, I'm afraid'. (I/forget)
- 4 I like your new watch. Where it? (you/get)
- 5 I saw Lucy at the party but to her. (I/speak)
- 6 A: a nice weekend? (you/have)
B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
- 7 Paul wasn't well yesterday, so to work. (he/go)
- 8 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes, five minutes ago.' (she/arrive)
- 9 Where before he came here? (Robert/live)
- 10 The restaurant wasn't expensive. very much. (the meal/cost)

14 past simple (I worked) and past continuous (I was working)

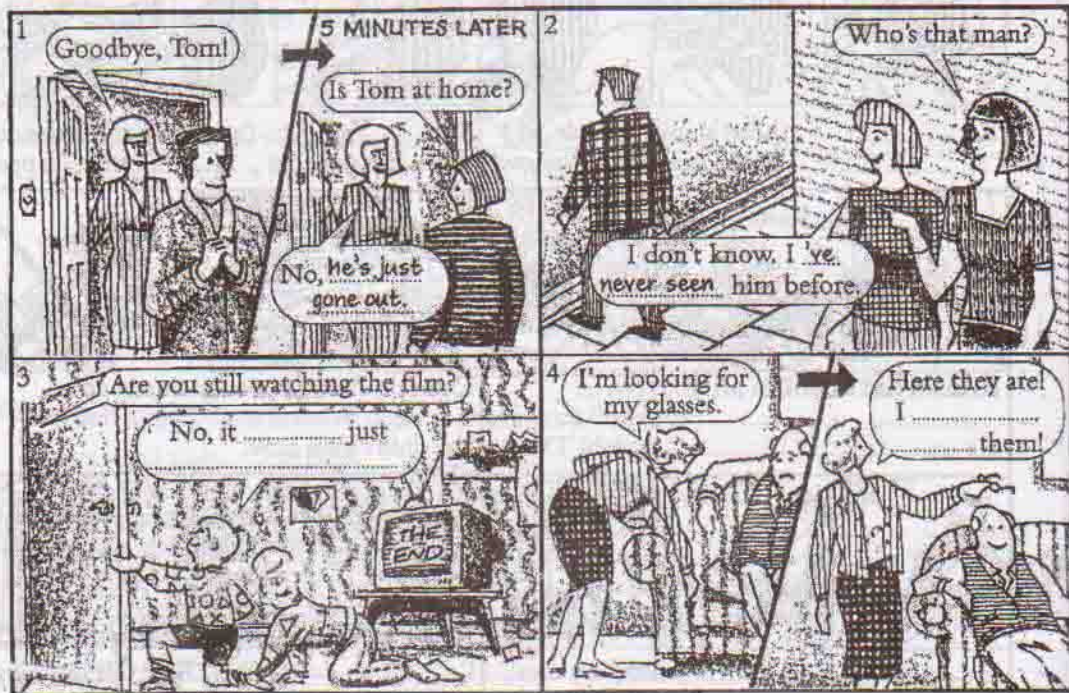
Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

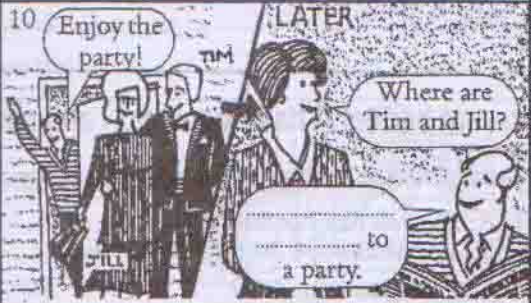
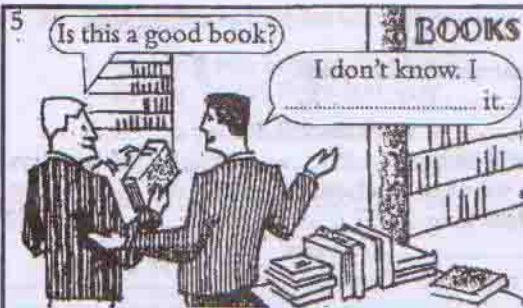
<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>It was raining (rain) when we went (go) out.</p>	<p>When I arrived at the office, Jane and Paul (work) at their desks.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>I (open) the window because it was hot.</p>	<p>The phone (ring) while Sue (cook) the dinner.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>I (hear) a noise outside, so I (look) out of the window.</p>	<p>Tom (look) out of the window when the accident (happen).</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>Richard had a book in his hand but he (not/read) it. He (watch) TV.</p>	<p>Catherine bought a magazine but she (not/read) it. She didn't have time.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>I (finish) my meal, (pay) the bill and (leave) the restaurant.</p>	<p>I (see) Kate this morning. I (walk) along the street and she (wait) for the bus.</p>

- 15** Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:
 the present simple (I work etc.) the present continuous (I am working etc.)
 the past simple (I worked etc.) the past continuous (I was working etc.)
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching (not/watch) it.
 - Last night Jenny fell (fall) asleep while she was reading (read).
 - Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
 - 'Have you got my key?' 'No, I (give) it back to you.'
 - David is very lazy. He (not/like) hard work.
 - Where (your parents/go) for their holidays last year?
 - I (see) Diane yesterday. She (drive) her new car.
 - A: (you/watch) television very often?
 B: No, I haven't got a television set.
 - A: What (you/do) at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning?
 B: I was in bed asleep.
 - Andy isn't at home very much. He (go) away a lot.
 - I (try) to find a job at the moment. It's very difficult.
 - I'm tired this morning. I (not/sleep) very well last night.

present perfect (I have done / she has been etc.)

- 16** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.





17 Complete the sentences (1, 2 or 3 words).

- 1 Mark and Liz are married. They have been married for five years.
- 2 David has been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- 3 Martin is at work. He at work since 8.30.
- 4 'Have you just arrived in London?' 'No, I've been here five days.'
- 5 I've known Ann we were at school together.
- 6 'My brother lives in Los Angeles.' 'Really? How long there?'
- 7 George has had the same job 20 years.
- 8 Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They here since Monday.

18 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.

- 1 I've never ridden a horse.
- 2 I've been to London many times.
- 3 I've just
- 4 I've
(once / twice / a few times / many times)
- 5 I haven't yet.
- 6 I've never
- 7 I've since
- 8 I've for

present perfect (I have done etc.) and past simple (I did etc.)

UNITS 18-20

19 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

- 1 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I haven't been there.
- 2 A: Have you seen Ann?
B: Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
- 3 A: That's a nice sweater. Is it new?
B: Yes, I it last week.
- 4 A: Are you tired this morning?
B: Yes, I to bed late last night.
- 5 A: Do you want the newspaper or can I have it?
B: You can have it. I it.
- 6 A: Are you enjoying your new job?
B: I yet. My first day is next Monday.
- 7 A: The weather isn't very nice today, is it?
B: No, but it very nice yesterday.
- 8 A: Was Linda at the party on Saturday?
B: I don't think so. I her there.
- 9 A: Is your son still at school?
B: No, he school two years ago.
- 10 A: Is Sylvia married?
B: Yes, she married for five years.
- 11 A: Have you heard of George Washington?
B: Of course. He the first President of the United States.

20 Make sentences from the words in brackets (...). Use the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A: Have you been to Scotland?
B: Yes, I went there last year. (I / go / there / last year)
- 2 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I've never been there. (I / never / there)
- 3 A: What time is Paul going out?
B: (he / already / go)
- 4 A: Has Catherine gone home?
B: Yes, (she / go / at 4 o'clock)
- 5 A: New York is my favourite city.
B: Is it? ? (how many times / you / there?)
- 6 A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: I don't know. (I / not / decide / yet)
- 7 A: I can't find my address book. Have you seen it?
B: (it / on the table / last night)
- 8 A: Are you hungry?
B: No, (I / just / eat)
- 9 A: Paula and Sue are here.
B: Are they? ? (what time / they / arrive?)

21 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Have you been ... to France?
B: Yes, many times.
A: When the last time?
B: Two years ago.



- 2 A: Is this your car?
B: Yes, it is.
A: How long it?
B: It's new. I it yesterday.



- 3 A: Where do you live?
B: In Harold Street.
A: How long there?
B: Five years. Before that in Mill Road.
A: How long in Mill Road?
B: About three years.



- 4 A: What do you do?
B: I work in a shop.
A: How long there?
B: Nearly two years.
A: What before that?
B: I a taxi driver.



22 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (yesterday morning) I was late for work yesterday morning.
2 (last night)
3 (yesterday afternoon)
4 (... days ago)
5 (last week)
6 (last year)

present, past and present perfect

UNITS 3-20

23 Which is right?

- 1 'Is Sue working...?' 'No, she's on holiday.'
A Does Sue work B Is working Sue C Is Sue working D Does work Sue
- 2 'Where.....?' 'In a village near London.'
A lives your uncle B does your uncle live C your uncle lives
D does live your uncle
- 3 I speak Italian but..... French.
A I speak not B I'm not speaking C I doesn't speak D I don't speak
- 4 'Where's Tom?' '..... a shower at the moment.'
A He's having B He have C He has D He has had
- 5 Why..... angry with me yesterday?
A were you B was you C you were D have you been
- 6 My favourite film is *Cleo's Dream*. it four times.
A I'm seeing B I see C I saw D I've seen
- 7 I..... out last night. I was too tired.
A don't go B didn't went C didn't go D haven't gone
- 8 Liz is from Edinburgh. She..... there all her life.
A is living B has lived C lives D lived
- 9 My friend..... for me when I arrived.
A waited B has waited C was waiting D has been waiting
- 10 'How long..... English?' 'Six months.'
A do you learn B are you learning C you are learning
D have you been learning
- 11 Martin is English but he lives in France. He has been there.....
A for three years B since three years C three years ago D during three years
- 12 'What time.....?' 'About an hour ago.'
A has Ann phoned B Ann has phoned C did Ann phone D is Ann phoning
- 13 What..... when you saw her?
A did Sue wear B was Sue wearing C has Sue worn D was wearing Sue
- 14 'Can you drive?' 'No,..... a car but I want to learn.'
A I never drove B I'm never driving C I've never driven
D I was never driving
- 15 I saw Lisa at the station when I was going to work this morning but she..... me.
A didn't see B don't see C hasn't seen D didn't saw

24 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 These houses <u>were built</u> 20 years ago. Before that there was a cinema here but the building (damage) in a fire and had to (knock down).</p>	<p>2 This bridge (build) in 1925. It (use) by hundreds of people every day. At the moment the bridge (paint).</p>
<p>3 This street (call) Wilton Street. It used to (call) James Street but the name (change) a few years ago.</p>	<p>4 This is a bicycle factory. Bicycles (make) here since 1931. It's the largest bicycle factory in the country - hundreds of bicycles (produce) here every year.</p>

25 Complete the sentences.

- 1 We were invited (invite) to the party but we didn't go.
- 2 The museum is very popular. Every year it (visit) by thousands of people.
- 3 Many buildings (damage) in the storm last week.
- 4 A new road is going to (build) next year.
- 5 'Where's your jacket?' 'It (clean). It will be ready tomorrow.'
- 6 She's famous now, but in a few years her name will (forget).
- 7 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it (already/do).'
- 8 Milk should (keep) in a fridge.
- 9 (you/ever/bite) by a snake?
- 10 My bag (steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

26 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Somebody has stolen my keys. | <u>My keys have been stolen.</u> |
| 2 Somebody stole my car last week. | My car |
| 3 Somebody wants you on the phone. | You |
| 4 Somebody has eaten the bananas. | The |
| 5 Somebody will repair the machine. | The |
| 6 Somebody is watching us. | We |
| 7 Somebody has to buy the food. | The |

27 Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

- 1 They **are building** (build) a new airport at the moment.
- 2 These shirts are clean now. They **have been washed** (wash).
- 3 'How did you fall?' 'Somebody (push) me.'
- 4 'How did you fall?' 'I (push).'
- 5 I can't find my bag. Somebody (take) it!
- 6 My watch is broken. It (repair) at the moment.
- 7 Who (invent) the camera?
- 8 When (the camera/invent)?
- 9 The letter was for me, so why (they/send) it to you?
- 10 The information will (send) to you as soon as possible.

future

UNITS 26-29

28 Which is the best alternative?

- 1 **We're having** a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
A We have B We're having C We'll have
- 2 Do you know about Sally? her job. She told me last week.
A She leaves B She's going to leave C She'll leave
- 3 There's a programme on television that I want to watch. in five minutes.
A It starts B It's starting C It will start
- 4 The weather is nice now but I think later.
A it rains B it's raining C it will rain
- 5 'What next weekend?' 'Nothing special. Why?'
A do you do B are you doing C will you do
- 6 'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, her.'
A I ask B I'm going to ask C I'll ask
- 7 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' '..... tea, please.'
A I have B I'm going to have C I'll have
- 8 Don't take that newspaper away. it.
A I read B I'm going to read C I'll read
- 9 Rachel is ill, so to the party tomorrow night.
A she doesn't come B she isn't coming C she won't come
- 10 I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time ?
A does her train arrive B is her train going to arrive C is her train arriving
- 11 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No,'
A I go out B I'm going out C I'll go out
- 12 '..... you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
A Do I phone B Am I going to phone C Shall I phone

29 Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Did you go (you/go) out last night?
 B: No, (I/stay) at home.
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: (I/watch) television.
 A: (you/go) out tomorrow night?
 B: Yes, (I/go) to the cinema.
 A: Which film (you/see)?
 B: (I/not/know). (I/not/decide) yet.

- 2 A: Are you on holiday here?
 B: Yes, we are.
 A: How long (you/be) here?
 B: (we/arrive) yesterday.
 A: And how long (you/stay)?
 B: Until the end of next week.
 A: And (you/like) it here?
 B: Yes, (we/have)
 a wonderful time.



- 3 A: Oh, (I/just/remember) -
 (Jill/phone) while you were out.
 B: (she/always/phone) when I'm not here.
 (she/leave) a message?
 A: No, but (she/want) you to phone her back as soon as possible.
 B: OK, (I/phone) her now.
 (you/know) her number?
 A: It's in my address book. (I/get) it for you.

- 4 A: (I/go) out with Chris and Steve this evening.
 (you/want) to come with us?
 B: Yes, where (you/go)?
 A: To the Italian restaurant in North Street. (you/ever/eat) there?
 B: Yes, (I/be) there two or three times. In fact I (go)
 there last night but I'd love to go again!

- 5 A: (I/lose) my glasses again.
 (you/see) them?
 B: (you/wear) them when
 (I/come) in.
 A: Well, (I/not/wear) them now,
 so where are they?
 B: (you/look) in the kitchen?
 A: No, (I/go) and look now



-ing and infinitive

UNITS 50-54, 98, 105

30 Which is correct?

- 1 Don't forget to switch off the light before you go out.
A switch B to switch C switching
- 2 It's late. I must go now.
A go B to go C going
- 3 I'm sorry but I haven't got time to talk to you now.
A for talking B to talk C talking
- 4 Bill is always in the kitchen. He enjoys cooking.
A cook B to cook C cooking
- 5 We've decided to go away for a few days.
A go B to go C going
- 6 You're making too much noise. Can you please stop shouting?
A shout B to shout C shouting
- 7 Would you like to come to dinner on Sunday?
A come B to come C coming
- 8 That bag is too heavy for you. Let me help you.
A help B to help C helping
- 9 There's a swimming pool near my house. I go swimming every day.
A to swim B to swimming C swimming
- 10 Did you use a dictionary to translate the letter?
A to translate B for translating C for translate
- 11 I'd love to have a car like yours.
A have B to have C having
- 12 Could you help me with this bag, please?
A help B to help C helping
- 13 I don't mind sitting here but I'd prefer to sit by the window.
A sit B to sit C sitting
- 14 Do you want me to help you?
A that I help B me to help C me helping
- 15 I always read the newspaper before starting work.
A start B to start C starting
- 16 I wasn't feeling very well but the medicine made me feel better.
A feel B to feel C feeling
- 17 Shall I phone the restaurant to reserve a table?
A for reserve B for reserving C to reserve
- 18 Tom looked at me without saying anything.
A say B saying C to say

31 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 Can you pass <u>the sugar</u> , please?</p>	<p>2 Have you got ?</p> <p>No, I can't drive.</p>
<p>3 Have you got any milk?</p> <p>Yes, there's some in</p>	<p>4 What do you do?</p> <p>I'm</p>
<p>5 I don't feel very well. I don't want to go to</p>	<p>6 What did you do last night?</p> <p>I went to</p>
<p>7 Shall we walk home?</p> <p>No, let's get</p>	<p>8 Can you play ?</p> <p>Yes, but not very well.</p>
<p>9 I'm interested in</p>	<p>10 What's the difference between those cars?</p> <p>Nothing, they're</p>

32 Put in a/an or the where necessary. If a/an/the are not necessary, leave an empty space (-).

- 1 Who is the best player in your team?
- 2 I don't watch any television very often.
- 3 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of this street.'
- 4 I can't ride a horse.
- 5 The sky is very clear tonight.
- 6 Do you live here or are you a tourist?
- 7 What did you have for a lunch?
- 8 Who was the first President of the United States?
- 9 'What time is it?' 'I don't know. I haven't got a watch.'
- 10 I'm sorry but I've forgotten your name. I can never remember any names.
- 11 What time is the next train to London?
- 12 Kate never writes any letters. She prefers to phone people.
- 13 'Where's Sue?' 'She's in a garden.'
- 14 Excuse me, I'm looking for the Majestic Hotel. Is it near here?
- 15 Gary was ill last week, so he didn't go to his work.
- 16 Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 17 I usually listen to a radio while I'm having a breakfast.
- 18 I like any sport. My favourite sport is any basketball.
- 19 Julia is a doctor. Her husband is a art teacher.
- 20 My apartment is on a second floor. Turn left at the top of the stairs, and it's on the right.
- 21 After a dinner, we watched any television.
- 22 Last year we had a wonderful holiday in a south of a France.

prepositions

UNITS 96-101, 104

33 Put in a preposition (in/on/by etc.).

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 What is the longest river in Europe?
- 3 Is there anything on television this evening?
- 4 We arrived at the hotel after midnight.
- 5 'Where's Mike?' 'He's on holiday.'
- 6 Tom hasn't got up yet. He's still in bed.
- 7 Linda is away. She's been away since Monday.
- 8 The next meeting is on 15 April.
- 9 I usually go to work in a car.
- 10 There's too much sugar in my coffee.
- 11 Kevin lived in London for six months. He didn't like it very much.
- 12 Were there a lot of people at the party?
- 13 What are you doing at the moment? Are you working?
- 14 I don't know any of the people in this photograph.
- 15 The train was very slow. It stopped at every station.
- 16 I like this room. I like the pictures on the walls.
- 17 'Did you buy that picture?' 'No, it was given to me by a friend of mine.'
- 18 I'm going away for a few days. I'll be back on Thursday.
- 19 Silvia has gone to Italy. She's in Milan at the moment.
- 20 Ann left school at fifteen and got a job in a shop.

Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

1.1

- 2 they're
- 3 it's not / it isn't
- 4 that's
- 5 I'm not
- 6 you're not / you aren't

1.2

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 2 'm/am | 6 are |
| 3 is | 7 is ... are |
| 4 are | 8 'm/am ... is |
| 5 's/is | |

1.3

- 2 My brother **is** a teacher.
- 3 This house **isn't / is not** very big.
- 4 The shops **aren't / are not** open today.
- 5 My keys **are** in my bag.
- 6 Jenny **is** 18 years old.
- 7 You **aren't / are not** very tall.

1.4

Example answers:

- 1 My name is Robert.
- 2 I'm from Australia.
- 3 I'm 25.
- 4 I'm a computer programmer.
- 5 I'm married.
- 6 My favourite colours are black and white.
- 7 I'm interested in machines.

1.5

- 2 They're/They are cold.
- 3 He's/He is hot.
- 4 He's/He is afraid.
- 5 They're/They are hungry.
- 6 She's/She is angry

1.6

- 2 I'm / I am hungry. *or*
I'm not. / I am not hungry.
- 3 It's / It is warm today. *or*
It isn't / It's not warm today.
- 4 I'm / I am afraid of dogs. *or*
I'm not / I am not afraid of dogs.

- 5 My hands **are** cold. *or*
My hands **aren't / are not** cold.
- 6 Canada **is** a very big country.
- 7 Diamonds **aren't / are not** cheap.
- 8 I'm / I am interested in football. *or*
I'm not / I am not interested in football.
- 9 Rome **isn't / is not** in Spain.

UNIT 2

2.1

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 2 F | 6 E |
| 3 H | 7 B |
| 4 C | 8 I |
| 5 A | 9 D |

2.2

- 3 Is your job interesting?
- 4 Are the shops open today?
- 5 Are you interested in sport?
- 6 Is the post office near here?
- 7 Are your children at school?
- 8 Why are you late?

2.3

- 2 Where is
- 3 How old are
- 4 How much are
- 5 What is
- 6 Who is
- 7 What colour are

2.4

- 2 Are you married or single?
- 3 Are you American?
- 4 How old are you?
- 5 Are you a teacher?
- 6 Is your wife a lawyer?
- 7 Where's/Where is she from?
- 8 What's/What is her name?
- 9 How old is she?

2.5

- 2 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 3 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.

- 4 Yes, they are. *or*
No, they aren't. / No, they're not.
- 5 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 6 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

UNIT 3

3.1

- 2 's/is waiting
- 3 're/are playing
- 4 He's/He is lying
- 5 They're/They are having
- 6 She's/She is sitting

3.2

- 2 's/is cooking
- 3 're/are standing
- 4 is swimming
- 5 're/are staying
- 6 's/is having
- 7 're/are building
- 8 'm/am going

3.3

- 3 She's/She is sitting on the floor.
- 4 She's not/She isn't reading a book.
- 5 She's not/She isn't playing the piano.
- 6 She's/She is laughing.
- 7 She's/She is wearing a hat.
- 8 She's not/She isn't writing a letter.

3.4

- 3 I'm sitting on a chair, *or*
I'm not sitting on a chair.
- 4 I'm eating. *or* I'm not eating.
- 5 It's raining. *or*
It isn't raining. / It's not raining.
- 6 I'm learning English.
- 7 I'm listening to music. *or*
I'm not listening to music.
- 8 The sun is shining. *or*
The sun isn't shining.
- 9 I'm wearing shoes. *or*
I'm not wearing shoes.
- 10 I'm not reading a newspaper.

KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 4

4.1

- Are you going now?
- Is it raining?
- Are you enjoying the film?
- Is that clock working?
- Are you writing a letter?

4.2

- Where is she going?
- What are you eating?
- Why are you crying?
- What are they looking at?
- Why is he laughing?

4.3

- Are you listening to me?
- Where are your friends going?
- Are your parents watching television?
- What is Ann cooking?
- Why are you looking at me?
- Is the bus coming?

4.4

- Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- Yes, it is. *or* No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

UNIT 5

5.1

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 2 thinks | 5 has |
| 3 flies | 6 finishes |
| 4 dances | |

5.2

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2 live | 5 They go |
| 3 She eats | 6 He sleeps |
| 4 They play | |

5.3

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 2 open | 7 costs |
| 3 closes | 8 cost |
| 4 teaches | 9 boils |
| 5 meet | 10 like ... likes |
| 6 washes | |

5.4

- I often play basketball.
- Margaret usually works hard.
- Jenny always wears nice clothes.

- We always have dinner at 7.30.
- Tim never watches television.
- Children usually like chocolate.
- Julia always enjoys parties.

5.5

Example answers:

- I usually read in bed.
- I often get up before 7 o'clock.
- I never go to work by bus.
- I usually drink two cups of coffee in the morning.

UNIT 6

6.1

- Jane doesn't play the piano very well.
- They don't know my phone number.
- We don't work very hard.
- He doesn't have a bath every day.
- You don't do the same thing every day.

6.2

- Carol doesn't like classical music.
I like (*or* I don't like) classical music.
- Bill and Rose don't like boxing.
Carol likes boxing.
I like (*or* I don't like) boxing.
- Bill and Rose like horror films.
Carol doesn't like horror films.
I like (*or* I don't like) horror films.

6.3

- 2-5 *You can use:*
I never... (*go/ride etc.*) *or*
I often... *or*
I don't...very often.

6.4

- doesn't use
- don't go
- doesn't wear
- don't know
- doesn't cost
- don't see

6.5

- don't know
- doesn't talk
- drinks

- don't believe
- like
- doesn't eat

UNIT 7

7.1

- Do you play tennis?
- Does Ann play tennis?
- Do your friends live near here?
- Does your brother speak English?
- Do you do exercises every morning?
- Does Paul often go away?
- Do you want to be famous?
- Does Linda work hard?

7.2

- How often do you watch TV?
- What do you want for dinner?
- Do you like football?
- Does your brother like football?
- What do you do in the evenings?
- Where does your sister work?
- Do you often go to the cinema?
- What does this word mean?
- Does it often snow here?
- What time do you usually go to bed?
- How much does it cost to phone New York?
- What do you usually have for breakfast?

7.3

- Do you enjoy / Do you like
- do you start
- Do you work
- do you go
- does he do
- does he teach
- Does he enjoy / Does he like

7.4

- Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- Yes, it does. *or* No, it doesn't.
- Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

UNIT 8

8.1

- 2 No, she isn't.
Yes, she does.
She's playing the piano.
- 3 Yes, he does.
Yes, he is.
He's cleaning a window.
- 4 No, they aren't.
Yes, they do.
They teach.

8.2

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 2 don't | 6 do |
| 3 are | 7 does |
| 4 does | 8 doesn't |
| 5 's/is ... don't | |

8.3

- 4 is singing
- 5 She wants
- 6 do you read
- 7 you're/you are sitting
- 8 I don't understand
- 9 I'm going ... Are you coming?
- 10 does your father
- 11 I'm not listening
- 12 He's / He is cooking
- 13 doesn't usually drive ... usually walks
- 14 doesn't like ... She prefers

UNIT 9

9.1

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 2 he's got | 5 it's got |
| 3 they've got | 6 I haven't got |
| 4 she hasn't got | |

9.2

- 2 Have you got a passport? or Do you have ...?
- 3 Has your father got a car? or Does your father have ...?
- 4 Has Carol got many friends? or Does Carol have ...?
- 5 Have you got any brothers or sisters? or Do you have ...?
- 6 How much money have we got? or ... do we have?
- 7 What kind of car has Julia got? or ... does Julia have?

9.3

- 2 Tina hasn't got a bicycle. / Tina doesn't have a bicycle.
I've got a bicycle. / I have a bicycle. or I haven't got a bicycle. / I don't have a bicycle.
- 3 Tina has got long hair. / Tina has long hair.
I've got long hair. / I have long hair. or I haven't got long hair. / I don't have long hair.
- 4 Tina has got two sisters and two brothers. / Tina has two....
(example answer) I've got two brothers and one sister.

9.4

- 3 's got / has got
- 4 haven't got
- 5 've got / have got
- 6 haven't got
- 7 hasn't got

9.5

- 3 have got four wheels (or have four wheels)
- 4 's got / has got a lot of friends (or has a lot of friends)
- 5 've got / have got a toothache. (or have a toothache)
- 6 hasn't got a key (or doesn't have a key)
- 7 has got six legs (or has six legs)
- 8 haven't got much time (or don't have much time)

UNIT 10

10.1

- 2 Carol and Jack were at/in the cinema.
- 3 Sue was at the station.
- 4 Mr and Mrs Hall were in/at a restaurant.
- 5 Ben was on the beach / on a beach / at the seaside.
- 6 (example answer) I was at work.

10.2

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 2 is ... was | 6 are |
| 3 am | 7 Was |
| 4 was | 8 was |
| 5 were | 9 are ... were |

10.3

- 2 wasn't ... was
- 3 was ... were
- 4 Were ... was ... wasn't
- 5 were
- 6 weren't ... were

10.4

- 2 Was your exam difficult?
- 3 Where were Ann and Chris last week?
- 4 How much was your new camera?
- 5 Why were you angry yesterday?
- 6 Was the weather nice last week?

UNIT 11

11.1

- 2 opened
- 3 started ... finished
- 4 wanted
- 5 happened
- 6 rained
- 7 enjoyed ... stayed
- 8 died

11.2

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2 saw | 8 thought |
| 3 played | 9 copied |
| 4 paid | 10 knew |
| 5 visited | 11 put |
| 6 bought | 12 spoke |
| 7 went | |

11.3

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 2 got | 9 had |
| 3 had | 10 went |
| 4 left | 11 waited |
| 5 drove | 12 departed |
| 6 arrived | 13 arrived |
| 7 parked | 14 took |
| 8 went | |

11.4

- 2 lost her keys
- 3 met her friends
- 4 bought two newspapers
- 5 went to the cinema
- 6 ate an orange
- 7 had a shower
- 8 came (to see us)

KEY TO EXERCISES

11.5

Example answers:

- 2 I got up late yesterday.
- 3 I met some friends at lunchtime.
- 4 I played tennis.
- 5 I wrote a letter.
- 6 I lost my keys.

UNIT 12

12.1

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2 didn't work | 4 didn't have |
| 3 didn't go | 5 didn't do |

12.2

- 2 Did you enjoy the party?
- 3 Did you have a good holiday?
- 4 Did you finish work early?
- 5 Did you sleep well last night?

12.3

- 2 I got up before 7 o'clock. *or*
I didn't get up before 7 o'clock.
- 3 I had a shower. *or*
I didn't have a shower.
- 4 I bought a magazine. *or*
I didn't buy a magazine.
- 5 I ate meat. *or*
I didn't eat meat.
- 6 I went to bed before 10.30. *or*
I didn't go to bed before 10.30.

12.4

- 2 did you arrive
- 3 Did you win
- 4 did you go
- 5 did it cost
- 6 Did you go to bed late
- 7 Did you have a nice time
- 8 did it happen / did that happen

12.5

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2 bought | 5 opened |
| 3 Did it rain | 6 didn't have |
| 4 didn't stay | 7 did you do |

UNIT 13

13.1

- 2 Carol and Jack were at/in the cinema. They were watching a film.
- 3 Tom was in his car. He was driving.

- 4 Catherine was at the station. She was waiting for a train.
- 5 Mr and Mrs Hall were in the park. They were walking.
- 6 I was in a café. I was having a drink with some friends.

13.2

- 2 she was swimming /she was having a swim.
- 3 she was reading a/the newspaper.
- 4 she was cooking (lunch).
- 5 she was having breakfast.
- 6 she was listening to music/... listening to the radio.

13.3

- 2 What were you doing
- 3 Was it raining
- 4 Why was Ann driving so fast
- 5 Was Tim wearing a suit

13.4

- 2 He was carrying a bag.
- 3 He wasn't going to the dentist.
- 4 He was eating an ice-cream.
- 5 He wasn't carrying an umbrella.
- 6 He wasn't going home.
- 7 He was wearing a hat.
- 8 He wasn't riding a bicycle.

UNIT 14

14.1

- 1 happened ... was painting ... fell
- 2 arrived ... got ... were waiting
- 3 was walking ... met ... was going ... was carrying ... stopped

14.2

- 2 was studying
- 3 did the post arrive ... came ... was having
- 4 didn't go
- 5 were you driving ... stopped ... wasn't driving
- 6 Did your team win ... didn't play
- 7 did you break the window ... were playing ... kicked ... hit
- 8 Did you see ... was wearing
- 9 were you doing
- 10 lost ... did you get ... climbed

UNIT 15

15.1

- 2 She has closed the door.
- 3 They have gone to bed.
- 4 It has stopped raining.
- 5 He has had a bath.
- 6 The picture has fallen down.

15.2

- 2 've bought / have bought
- 3 's gone / has gone
- 4 Have you seen
- 5 has broken
- 6 've told / have told
- 7 has taken
- 8 has she gone
- 9 've forgotten / have forgotten
- 10 's invited / has invited
- 11 Have you decided
- 12 haven't seen

UNIT 16

16.1

- 2 He's/He has just got up.
- 3 They've/They have just bought a car.
- 4 The race has just started.

16.2

- 2 they've/they have already seen it.
- 3 I've/I have already phoned him.
- 4 He's/He has already gone (away).
- 5 I've/I have already read it.
- 6 She's/She has already started (it).

16.3

- 2 The bus has just gone.
- 3 The bus hasn't gone yet.
- 4 He hasn't opened it yet.
- 5 They've/They have just finished their dinner.
- 6 It hasn't stopped raining yet.

16.4

- 2 Have you met your new neighbours yet?
- 3 Have you written the letter yet?
- 4 Has he/Tom sold his car yet?

UNIT 17

17.1

- Have you ever been to Australia?
- Have you ever lost your passport?
- Have you ever flown in a helicopter?
- Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
- Have you ever been to New York?
- Have you ever driven a bus?
- Have you ever broken your leg?

17.2

Helen:

- Helen has never been to Australia.
- Helen/She has eaten Chinese food a few times.
- Helen/She has never driven a bus.

You (example answers):

- I've / I have never been to New York.
- I've / I have played tennis many times.
- I've / I have never flown in a helicopter.
- I've / I have been late for work a few times.

17.3

- 2-6
She has done a lot of interesting things.
She has travelled all over the world. or She has been all over the world.
She has been married three times.
She has written ten books.
She has met a lot of interesting people.

17.4

- gone
- been ... been
- been
- gone
- been
- been
- gone

UNIT 18

18.1

- have been
- has been
- have lived / have been living
- has worked / has been working
- has had
- have been learning

18.2

- How long have they been there / in Brazil?
- How long have you known her?
- How long has she been learning Italian?
- How long has he lived in Canada? / How long has he been living ...?
- How long have you been a teacher?
- How long has it been raining?

18.3

- She has lived in Wales all her life.
- They have been on holiday since Sunday.
- The sun has been shining all day.
- She has been waiting for ten minutes.
- He has had a beard since he was 20.

18.4

- know
- have known
- have you been
- works
- has been
- have you lived
- I've had
- is ... has been

UNIT 19

19.1

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 3 for | 6 for |
| 4 since | 7 for |
| 5 since | 8 for ... since |

19.2

Example answers:

- A year ago.
- A few days ago.
- Two hours ago.
- Six months ago.

19.3

- for 20 years
- 20 years ago
- ten minutes ago
- an hour ago
- for six months
- for a long time
- a few days ago

19.4

- been here since Tuesday.
- raining for an hour.
- known Sue for two years.
- had my/a camera since 1989.
- been married for six months.
- been studying medicine (at university) for three years.
- played / been playing the piano since he was seven years old.

19.5

Example answers:

- I've lived in ... all my life.
- I've been in the same job for ten years.
- I've been learning English for six months.
- I've known Chris for a long time.
- I've had a headache since I got up this morning.

UNIT 20

20.1

- I started (it) last week.
- they arrived at 5 o'clock.
- she went (away) on Friday.
- I wore them yesterday.

20.2

- WRONG - I finished
- RIGHT
- WRONG - did you finish
- RIGHT
- WRONG - Jim's grandmother died
- WRONG - Where were you

20.3

- played
- did you go
- Have you ever met
- wasn't
- 've/have just washed

KEY TO EXERCISES

- 8 washed
9 's/has visited
10 hasn't come

20.4

- 1 Did you have was
2 Have you seen went
haven't seen
3 has worked / has been working was
worked
didn't enjoy
4 've/have seen
've/have never spoken
Have you ever spoken
met

UNIT 21

21.1

- 3 Glass is made from sand.
4 Stamps are sold in a post office.
5 This room isn't used very often.
6 Are we allowed to park here?
7 How is this word pronounced?
9 The house was painted last month.
10 Three people were injured in the accident.
11 My bicycle was stolen a few days ago.
12 When was this bridge built?
13 Were you invited to the party last week?
14 How were these windows broken?
15 I wasn't woken up by the noise.

21.2

- 2 Football is played in most ...
3 Why was the letter sent to ...?
4 ... where cars are repaired.
5 Where were you born?
6 How many languages are spoken ...
7 ... but nothing was stolen.
8 When was the bicycle invented?

21.3

- 3 is made
4 were damaged

- 5 was given
6 are shown
7 were invited
8 was made
9 was stolen ... was found

21.4

- 2 Sally was born in Birmingham.
3 Her parents were born in Ireland.
4 I was born in ...
5 My mother was born in ...

UNIT 22

22.1

- 2 A bridge is being built.
3 The windows are being cleaned.
4 The grass is being cut.

22.2

- 3 The window has been broken.
4 The roof is being repaired.
5 The car has been damaged.
6 The houses are being knocked down.
7 The trees have been cut down.
8 They have been invited to a party.

22.3

- 3 has been repaired
4 was repaired
5 are made
6 were they built
7 Is the computer being used (or Is anybody using the computer)
8 are they called
9 were blown
10 was damaged ... hasn't been repaired

UNIT 23

23.1

- 3 are 7 do
4 Does 8 Is
5 Do 9 does
6 Is 10 Are

23.2

- 2 don't 6 doesn't
3 'm/am not 7 'm/am not
4 isn't 8 aren't
5 don't

23.3

- 2 Did 7 were
3 were 8 Has
4 was 9 did
5 Has 10 have
6 did

23.4

- 2 was 6 've/have
3 Have 7 is
4 are 8 was
5 were 9 has

23.5

- 3 eaten 8 understand
4 enjoying 9 listening
5 damaged 10 pronounced
6 use 11 open
7 gone away

UNIT 24

24.1

- 3 got 10 happened
4 brought 11 heard
5 paid 12 put
6 enjoyed 13 caught
7 bought 14 watched
8 sat 15 understood
9 left

24.2

- 2 began begun
3 ate eaten
4 drank drunk
5 drove driven
6 ran run
7 spoke spoken
8 wrote written
9 came come
10 knew known
11 took taken
12 went gone
13 gave given
14 threw thrown
15 forgot forgotten

24.3

- 3 slept
4 saw
5 rained
6 lost ... seen
7 stolen
8 went
9 finished
10 built

- 11 learnt/learned
12 ridden
13 known
14 fell ... hurt

24.4

- 2 told 8 spoken
3 won 9 cost
4 met 10 driven
5 woken up 11 sold
6 swam 12 flew
7 thought

UNIT 25**25.1**

- 2 He used to play football.
3 She used to be a taxi driver.
4 They used to live in the country.
5 He used to wear glasses.
6 This building used to be a hotel.

25.2

- 2-6
She used to play volleyball.
She used to go out most evenings. / She used to go out in the evenings.
She used to play the guitar.
She used to read a lot. / She used to like reading.
She used to go away two or three times a year. / She used to travel a lot.

25.3

- 3 used to have
4 used to be
5 go
6 used to eat
7 watches
8 used to live
9 get
10 did you use to play

UNIT 26**26.1**

- 2 Richard is going to the cinema.
3 Barbara is meeting Dave.
4 Denise is having lunch with Ken.
5 Tom and Sue are going to a party.

26.2

- 2 Are you working next week?
3 What are you doing tomorrow evening?
4 What time are your friends arriving?
5 When is Liz going on holiday?

26.3

- Example answers:*
3 I'm going away at the weekend.
4 I'm playing basketball tomorrow.
5 I'm meeting a friend this evening.
6 I'm going to the cinema on Thursday evening.

26.4

- 3 She's getting
4 are going ... are they going
5 finishes
6 I'm not going
7 I'm going ... We're meeting
8 are you getting ... leaves
9 does the film begin
10 are you doing ... I'm working

UNIT 27**27.1**

- 2 I'm going to buy a newspaper.
3 We're going to play football.
4 I'm going to have a bath.

27.2

- 3 'm/am going to walk
4 's/is going to stay
5 'm/am going to eat
6 're/are going to give
7 's/is going to lie down
8 Are you going to watch
9 is Rachel going to do

27.3

- 2 The shelf is going to fall (down).
3 The car is going to turn (left).
4 He's/He is going to kick the ball.

27.4

- Example answers:*
1 I'm going to phone Ann this evening.
2 I'm going to get up early tomorrow.
3 I'm going to buy some new clothes tomorrow.

UNIT 28**28.1**

- 2 she'll be 5 she's
3 she was 6 she was
4 she'll be 7 she'll be

28.2

- Example answers:*
2 I'll be at home.
3 I'll probably be in bed.
4 I'll be at work.
5 I don't know where I'll be.

28.3

- 2 'll/will 5 'll/will
3 won't 6 'll/will
4 won't 7 won't

28.4

- 3 I think we'll win the game.
4 I don't think I'll be here tomorrow.
5 I think Sue will like her present.
6 I don't think they'll get married.
7 I don't think you'll enjoy the film.

28.5

- 2 are you doing
3 They're going
4 she'll lend
5 I'm going
6 will phone
7 He's working
8 Will

UNIT 29**29.1**

- 2 I'll send 5 I'll do
3 I'll eat 6 I'll stay
4 I'll sit 7 I'll show

29.2

- 2 I think I'll have
3 I don't think I'll play
4 I don't think I'll buy

29.3

- 2 I'll do
3 I watch
4 I'll go
5 is going to buy
6 I'll give
7 Are you doing ... I'm going

KEY TO EXERCISES

29.4

- 2 Shall I turn off the television?
- 3 Shall I make some sandwiches?
- 4 Shall I turn on the light?

29.5

- 2 where shall we go?
- 3 what shall we buy?
- 4 who shall we invite?

UNIT 30

30.1

- 2 I might see you tomorrow.
- 3 Ann might forget to phone.
- 4 It might snow today.
- 5 I might be late tonight.
- 6 Mary might not be here.
- 7 I might not have time to meet you.

30.2

- 2 I might go away.
- 3 I might see her on Monday.
- 4 I might have fish.
- 5 I might get/take a taxi. or ... go by taxi.
- 6 I might buy a new car.

30.3

- 3 He might get up early.
- 4 He isn't / He's not working tomorrow.
- 5 He might be at home tomorrow morning.
- 6 He might watch television.
- 7 He's going out in the afternoon.
- 8 He might go shopping.

30.4

Example answers:

- 1 I might read a newspaper.
- 2 I might go for a drink with some friends.
- 3 I might have an egg for breakfast.

UNIT 31

31.1

- 2 Can you ski?
- 3 Can you play chess?
- 4 Can you run ten kilometres?
- 5 Can you drive?
- 6 Can you ride a horse?

- 7 I can/can't swim.
- 8 I can/can't ski.
- 9 I can/can't play chess.
- 10 I can/can't run ten kilometres.
- 11 I can/can't drive.
- 12 I can/can't ride a horse.

31.2

- 2 can see
- 3 can't hear
- 4 can't find
- 5 can speak

31.3

- 2 couldn't eat
- 3 can't decide
- 4 couldn't find
- 5 can't go
- 6 couldn't go

31.4

- 2 Can/Could you pass the salt, (please)?
- 3 Can/Could you turn off the radio, (please)?
- 4 Can/Could I have tomato soup, (please)?
- 5 Can/Could you give me your phone number, (please)?
- 6 Can/Could I borrow your pen, (please)? or Can/Could you lend me...?

UNIT 32

32.1

- 2 must meet
- 3 must wash
- 4 must learn
- 5 must go
- 6 must win
- 7 must be

32.2

- 2 I must
- 3 I had to
- 4 I must
- 5 I had to
- 6 I had to
- 7 I must

32.3

- 2 needn't hurry
- 3 mustn't lose
- 4 needn't wait
- 5 mustn't forget
- 6 needn't write

32.4

- 2 C
- 3 A
- 4 E
- 5 B

32.5

- 3 needn't
- 4 had to
- 5 must
- 6 mustn't
- 7 must
- 8 had to
- 9 needn't

UNIT 33

33.1

- 2 You should go
- 3 You should clean
- 4 you should visit
- 5 you should wear
- 6 You should take

33.2

- 2 He shouldn't eat so much.
- 3 She shouldn't work so hard.
- 4 He shouldn't drive so fast.

33.3

- 2 Do you think I should learn to drive?
- 3 Do you think I should get another job?
- 4 Do you think I should invite Gary (to the party)?

33.4

- 3 I think you should sell it.
- 4 I think she should have a holiday.
- 5 I don't think they should get married.
- 6 I don't think you should go to work.
- 7 I think he should go to the doctor.
- 8 I don't think we should stay there.

33.5

Example answers:

- 2 I think everybody should have enough food.
- 3 I think people should drive carefully.
- 4 I don't think the police should carry guns.
- 5 I think I should do more exercise.

UNIT 34

34.1

- 2 have to do 4 have to speak
3 has to read 5 has to travel

34.2

- 2 have to go
3 had to buy
4 have to change
5 had to answer

34.3

- 2 did he have to wait
3 does she have to go
4 did you have to pay
5 do you have to do

34.4

- 2 doesn't have to wait.
3 didn't have to get up early.
4 doesn't have to work (so) hard.
5 don't have to leave now.

34.5

- 3 have to pay
4 had to borrow
5 must stop or have to stop
6 has to meet
7 must tell or have to tell

34.6

- 2 I have to go to work every day.
3 I have to write a letter tomorrow.
4 I had to go to the dentist yesterday.

UNIT 35

35.1

- 2 Would you like an apple?
3 Would you like some coffee? / ... a cup of coffee?
4 Would you like some cheese? / ... a piece of cheese?
5 Would you like a sandwich?
6 Would you like some cake? / ... a piece of cake?

35.2

- 2 Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?
3 Would you like to see my holiday photographs?

- 4 Would you like to go to a concert next week?
5 Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

35.2

- 2 Do you like
3 Would you like
4 would you like
5 Would you like
6 I like
7 would you like
8 Would you like
9 Do you like
10 I'd like

UNIT 36

36.1

- 3 There's / There is a hospital.
4 There isn't a swimming pool.
5 There are two cinemas.
6 There isn't a university.
7 There aren't any big hotels.

36.2

Example answers:

- 3 There is a university in ...
4 There are a lot of big shops.
5 There isn't an airport.
6 There aren't many factories.

36.3

- 2 There's / There is
3 is there
4 There are
5 are there
6 there isn't
7 Is there
8 Are there
9 There's / There is ... There aren't

36.4

- 2-6
There are nine planets in the solar system.
There are fifteen players in a rugby team.
There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.
There are thirty days in September.
There are fifty states in the USA.

36.5

- 2 It's
3 There's
4 There's ... Is it
5 Is there ... there's
6 It's
7 Is there

UNIT 37

37.1

- 2 There was a carpet
3 There were three pictures
4 There was a small table
5 There were some flowers
6 There were some books
7 There was an armchair
8 There was a sofa

37.2

- 3 There was
4 Was there
5 there weren't
6 There wasn't
7 Were there
8 There wasn't
9 There was
10 there weren't

37.3

- 2 There are
3 There was
4 There's / There is
5 There's been / There has been
6 there was
7 there will be
8 there were ... there are
9 There have been
10 there will be (or there are)

UNIT 38

38.1

- 2 It's cold. 5 It's snowing.
3 It's windy. 6 It's cloudy.
4 It's sunny/fine.
 or It's a nice day.

38.2

- 2 It's / It is 6 Is it
3 Is it 7 is it
4 is it ... it's / it is 8 It's / It is
5 It's / It is 9 It's / It is

KEY TO EXERCISES

38.3

- How far is it from the hotel to the beach?
- How far is it from New York to Washington?
- How far is it from your house to the airport?

38.4

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 3 It | 6 it |
| 4 There | 7 There |
| 5 It | 8 It |

38.5

- It's nice to see you again.
- It's impossible to work in this office.
- It's easy to make friends.
- It's interesting to visit different places.
- It's dangerous to go out alone

UNIT 39

39.1

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 2 is | 5 will |
| 3 can | 6 was |
| 4 has | |

39.2

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 2 'm not | 5 isn't |
| 3 weren't | 6 hasn't |
| 4 haven't | |

39.3

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 3 doesn't | 6 does |
| 4 do | 7 don't |
| 5 did | 8 didn't |

39.4

Example answers:

- I like sport but my sister doesn't.
- I don't eat meat but Jenny does.
- I'm American but my husband isn't.
- I haven't been to Japan but Jenny has.

39.5

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 2 wasn't | 7 has |
| 3 are | 8 do |
| 4 has | 9 hasn't |
| 5 can't | 10 will |
| 6 did | 11 might |

39.6

- Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
- Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- Yes, it is. or No, it isn't.
- Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
- Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- Yes, I will. or No, I won't.
- Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
- Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.
- Yes, I was. or No, I wasn't.

UNIT 40

40.1

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 2 Do you? | 5 Do I? |
| 3 Didn't you? | 6 Did she? |
| 4 Doesn't she? | |

40.2

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 3 Have you? | 8 Aren't you? |
| 4 Can't she? | 9 Did you? |
| 5 Were you? | 10 Does she? |
| 6 Didn't you? | 11 Won't you? |
| 7 Is there? | 12 Isn't it? |

40.3

- aren't they
- wasn't she
- haven't you
- don't you
- doesn't he
- won't you

40.4

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2 are you | 6 didn't she |
| 3 isn't she | 7 was it |
| 4 can't you | 8 doesn't she |
| 5 do you | 9 will you |

UNIT 41

41.1

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 2 either | 5 either |
| 3 too | 6 either |
| 4 too | 7 too |

41.2

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 2 So am I. | 9 Neither have I. |
| 3 So have I. | 10 Neither am I. |
| 4 So do I. | 11 Neither do I. |
| 5 So will I. | |
| 6 So was I. | |
| 7 Neither can I. | |
| 8 Neither did I. | |

41.3

- So am I.
- So can I. or I can't.
- Neither am I. or I am.
- So do I. or I don't.
- Neither do I. or I do.
- So did I. or I didn't.
- Neither have I. or I have.
- Neither do I. or I do.
- So am I. or I'm not.
- Neither have I. or I have.
- Neither did I. or I did.
- So do I. or I don't.

UNIT 42

42.1

- They aren't / They're not married.
- I haven't had dinner.
- It isn't cold today.
- We won't be late.
- You shouldn't go.

42.2

- I don't like cheese.
- They didn't understand.
- He doesn't live here.
- Don't go away!
- I didn't do the shopping.

42.3

- They haven't arrived.
- I didn't go to the bank.
- He doesn't speak German.
- We weren't angry.
- He won't be pleased.
- Don't phone me tonight.
- It didn't rain yesterday.
- I couldn't hear them.
- I don't believe you.

42.4

- 'm not / am not
- can't
- doesn't
- isn't / 's not
- don't ... haven't
- Don't
- didn't
- haven't
- won't
- didn't
- weren't

42.5

- 3 He wasn't born in London.
- 4 He doesn't like London.
- 5 He'd like to live in the country.
- 6 He can drive.
- 7 He hasn't got a car.
- 8 He doesn't read newspapers.
- 9 He isn't interested in politics.
- 10 He watches TV most evenings.
- 11 He didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 He went out last night.

UNIT 43

43.1

- 3 Were you late this morning?
- 4 Has Ann got a key?
- 5 Will you be here tomorrow?
- 6 Is Paul going out this evening?
- 7 Do you like your job?
- 8 Does Linda live near here?
- 9 Did you enjoy your holiday?
- 10 Did you have a shower this morning?

43.2

- 2 Do you use it a lot?
- 3 Did you use it yesterday?
- 4 Do you enjoy driving?
- 5 Are you a good driver?
- 6 Have you ever had an accident?

43.3

- 3 What are the children doing?
- 4 How is cheese made?
- 5 Is your sister coming to the party?
- 6 Why don't you tell the truth?
- 7 Have your guests arrived yet?
- 8 What time does your train leave?
- 9 Was your car damaged in the accident?
- 10 Why didn't Ann go to work?

43.4

- 3 What are you reading?
- 4 What time did she go (to bed)?
- 5 When are they going?
- 6 Where did you meet him?
- 7 Where has she gone?
- 8 Why can't you come (to the party)?
- 9 How much do you need?
- 10 Why doesn't she like you?

- 11 How often does it rain?
- 12 When did you do the shopping?

UNIT 44

44.1

- 2 What fell off the shelf?
- 3 Who wants to see me?
- 4 Who took your umbrella?
- 5 What made you ill?
- 6 Who is/Who's coming?

44.2

- 3 Who did you phone?
- 4 What happened last night?
- 5 Who knows the answer?
- 6 Who did the washing-up?
- 7 What did Jill do?
- 8 What woke you up?
- 9 Who saw the accident?
- 10 Who did you see?
- 11 Who has got / Who's got your pen?
- 12 What does this word mean?

44.3

- 2 Who phoned you?
What did she want?
- 3 Who did you ask?
What did he say?
- 4 Who got married?
Who told you?
- 5 Who did you meet?
What did she tell you?
- 6 Who won?
What did you do (after the game)?
- 7 Who gave you a book?
What did Catherine give you?

UNIT 45

45.1

- 2 What are you looking for?
- 3 Who did you go to the cinema with?
- 4 What/Who was the film about?
- 5 Who did you give the money to?
- 6 Who was the book written by?

45.2

- 2 What are they looking at?
- 3 Who is he writing to?

- 4 What are they talking about?
- 5 What is she listening to?
- 6 Which bus are they waiting for?

45.3

- 2 Which hotel did you stay at?
- 3 Which (football) team does he play for?
- 4 Which school did you go to?

45.4

- 2 What is the food like?
- 3 What are the people like?
- 4 What is the weather like?

45.5

- 2 What was the film like?
- 3 What were the lessons like?
- 4 What was the hotel like?

UNIT 46

46.1

- 3 What colour is it?
- 4 What time did you get up?
- 5 What type of music do you like?
- 6 What kind of car do you want (to buy)?

46.2

- 2 Which coat
- 3 Which film
- 4 Which bus

46.3

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 3 Which | 8 Who |
| 4 What | 9 What |
| 5 Which | 10 Which |
| 6 What | 11 What |
| 7 Which | |

46.4

- 2 How far
- 3 How old
- 4 How often
- 5 How deep
- 6 How long

46.5

- 2 How heavy is this box?
- 3 How old are you?
- 4 How much did you spend?
- 5 How often do you watch TV?
- 6 How far is it from Paris to Moscow?

KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 47

47.1

- How long does it take by car from Rome to Milan?
- How long does it take by train from Paris to Geneva?
- How long does it take by bus from the city centre to the airport?

47.2

Example answers:

- It takes ... hours to fly from ... to New York.
- It takes ... years to study to be a doctor in ...
- It takes ... to walk from my home to the nearest shop.
- It takes ... to get from my home to the nearest airport.

47.3

- How long did it take you to walk to the station?
- How long did it take him to clean the windows?
- How long did it take you to learn to ski?
- How long did it take them to repair the car?

47.4

- It took us 20 minutes to walk home. / ... to get home.
- It took me six months to learn to drive.
- It took Mark/him two hours to drive to London. / ... to get to London.
- It took Linda a long time to find a job. / ... to get a job.
- It took me ... to ...

UNIT 48

48.1

- I don't know where she is.
- I don't know how old it is.
- I don't know when he'll be here.
- I don't know why he was angry.
- I don't know how long she has lived here.

48.2

- where Susan works
- what Peter said
- why he went home early
- what time the film begins
- how the accident happened

48.3

- are you
- they are
- the museum is
- do you want
- elephants eat

48.4

- Do you know if/whether they are married?
- Do you know if/whether Sue knows Bill?
- Do you know if/whether George will be here tomorrow?
- Do you know if/whether he passed his exam?

48.5

- Do you know where Paula is?
- Do you know if/whether she is working today? / ... she's working today?
- Do you know what time she starts work?
- Do you know if/whether the shops are open tomorrow?
- Do you know where Sarah and Tim live?
- Do you know if/whether they went to Ann's party?

48.6

Example answers:

- Do you know what time the bus leaves?
- Excuse me, can you tell me where the station is?
- I don't know what I'm going to do this evening.
- Do you know if Tom is working today?

UNIT 49

49.1

- She said (that) she was very busy.
- She said (that) she couldn't go to the party.
- He said (that) he had to go out.
- He said (that) he was learning Russian.
- She said (that) she didn't feel very well.
- They said (that) they would be home late. / ... they'd be ...
- She said (that) she had just come back from holiday. / ... she'd just come back ...
- She said (that) she was going to buy a computer.
- They said (that) they hadn't got a key. / They said (that) they didn't have a key.

49.2

- She said (that) she wasn't hungry.
- he said (that) he needed it.
- she said (that) she didn't want to go.
- She said (that) I could have it.
- He said (that) he would send me a postcard. / ... he'd send ...
- Linda said (that) he had gone home. / ... he'd gone home.
- He said (that) he wanted to watch TV.
- She said (that) she was going to the cinema.

49.3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3 said | 7 said |
| 4 told | 8 told |
| 5 tell | 9 tell |
| 6 say | 10 say |

UNIT 50

50.1

- phone
- phone Paul
- to phone Paul
- phone Paul
- to phone Paul
- phone Paul
- to phone Paul
- phone Paul
- to phone Paul

50.2

- 3 get
- 4 going
- 5 watch
- 6 flying
- 7 listening
- 8 eat
- 9 waiting
- 10 wear
- 11 doing ... staying

50.3

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 4 to go | 13 having |
| 5 rain | 14 to have |
| 6 to leave | 15 hear |
| 7 help | 16 go |
| 8 studying | 17 listening |
| 9 to go | 18 to make |
| 10 wearing | 19 to know ... |
| 11 to stay | tell |
| 12 have | 20 use |

UNIT 51

51.1

- 3 to see
- 4 to swim
- 5 cleaning
- 6 to go
- 7 visiting
- 8 going
- 9 to be
- 10 waiting
- 11 to do
- 12 to speak
- 13 to ask
- 14 crying / to cry
- 15 to work ... talking

51.2

- 3 reading
- 4 to see
- 5 to send
- 6 walking
- 7 to lose
- 8 to help
- 9 to go
- 10 watching / to watch
- 11 to wait
- 12 raining

51.3

- 2 going/to go to museums.
- 3 writing/to write letters.
- 4 to go (there)

- 5 travelling by train
- 6 going to ... to eat at

51.4

Example answers:

- 1 I enjoy cooking.
- 2 I don't like driving.
- 3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like to have a picnic by the lake.
- 4 When I'm on holiday, I like to do very little.
- 5 I don't mind travelling alone but I prefer to travel with somebody.
- 6 I wouldn't like to live in a big city.

UNIT 52

52.1

- 2 I want you to listen carefully.
- 3 I don't want you to be angry.
- 4 Do you want me to wait for you?
- 5 I don't want you to phone me tonight.
- 6 I want you to meet Sarah.

52.2

- 2 A woman told me to turn left after the bridge.
- 3 I advised him to go to the doctor.
- 4 She asked me to help her.
- 5 I told Tom to come back in ten minutes.
- 6 Paul let me use his phone.
- 7 I told her not to phone before 8 o'clock.
- 8 Ann's mother taught her to play the piano.

52.3

- 2 to repeat
- 3 wait
- 4 to arrive
- 5 to get
- 6 go
- 7 borrow
- 8 to tell
- 9 to make (or to get)
- 10 think

UNIT 53

53.1

2-4

- I went to the café to meet a friend.
I went to the post office to get some stamps.
I went to the supermarket to buy some food.

53.2

- 2 to read the newspaper.
- 3 to open this door
- 4 to get some fresh air
- 5 to wake him up
- 6 to see who it was

53.3

Example answers:

- 2 to talk to you now.
- 3 to tell her about the party.
- 4 to do some shopping.
- 5 to buy a car.

53.4

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| 2 to | 7 to |
| 3 to | 8 to |
| 4 for | 9 for |
| 5 to | 10 to ... for |
| 6 for | |

53.5

- 2 for the film to begin.
- 3 for it to arrive.
- 4 for you to tell me.

UNIT 54

54.1

- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 - (no preposition)
- 6 for
- 7 to
- 8 on ... to
- 9 for
- 10 on
- 11 to
- 12 - (no preposition)
- 13 on
- 14 for
- 15 on

KEY TO EXERCISES

54.2

- 2 went fishing.
- 3 goes swimming.
- 4 going skiing.
- 5 go shopping.
- 6 went jogging.

54.3

- 2 to the bank
- 3 shopping
- 4 to sleep
- 5 home
- 6 skiing
- 7 riding
- 8 for a walk
- 9 on holiday ... to Portugal

UNIT 55

55.1

- 2 get your jacket
- 3 get a doctor
- 4 get a taxi
- 5 get the job
- 6 get some milk
- 7 get a ticket
- 8 gets a good salary

55.2

- 2 getting dark
- 3 getting married
- 4 getting ready
- 5 getting late

55.3

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2 get wet | 6 get old |
| 3 got married | 7 got better |
| 4 get angry | 8 get nervous |
| 5 got lost | |

55.4

- 2 got to Bristol at 11.45.
- 3 I left the party at 11.15 and got home at midnight.
- 4 (Example answer) I left home at 8.30 and got to the airport at 10 o'clock.

55.5

- 2 got off
- 3 got out of
- 4 got on

UNIT 56

56.1

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 2 do | 7 done |
| 3 make | 8 make |
| 4 made | 9 making |
| 5 did | 10 do |
| 6 do | 11 doing |

56.2

- 2 They're/They are doing (their) homework.
- 3 He's/He is doing the shopping. or He is shopping.
- 4 She's/She is making a jacket.
- 5 They're/They are doing an exam/examination. (or ... taking an exam.)
- 6 She's/She is doing exercises.
- 7 She's/She is making a phone-call. or She's/She is phoning somebody.
- 8 He's/He is making the/his bed.
- 9 She's/She is doing the washing-up. or She is washing up. / She is doing the dishes. / She is washing the dishes.
- 10 He's/He is making a (shopping) list.
- 11 They're/They are making a film.
- 12 He's/He is taking a photograph.

56.3

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 2 make | 7 did |
| 3 do | 8 do |
| 4 done | 9 making |
| 5 made | 10 made |
| 6 doing | 11 make ... do |

UNIT 57

57.1

- 3 He hasn't got / He doesn't have
- 4 George had
- 5 Have you got / Do you have
- 6 we didn't have
- 7 She hasn't got / She doesn't have
- 8 Did you have

57.2

- 2 She's/She is having a cup of tea.

- 3 He's/He is having a rest.
- 4 They're/They are having a nice time.
- 5 They're/They are having dinner.
- 6 He's/He is having a bath.

57.3

- 2 Have a nice/good journey!
- 3 Did you have a nice/good weekend?
- 4 Did you have a nice/good game (of tennis)?
- 5 Have a nice/good meal!

57.4

- 2 have something to eat
- 3 had a glass of water
- 4 have a walk
- 5 had an accident
- 6 have a look

UNIT 58

58.1

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 2 him | 5 him |
| 3 them | 6 them |
| 4 her | 7 her |

58.2

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2 I ... them | 6 she ... them |
| 3 he ... her | 7 they ... me |
| 4 they ... us | 8 she ... you |
| 5 we ... him | |

58.3

- 2 I like him.
- 3 I don't like it.
- 4 Do you like it?
- 5 I don't like her.
- 6 Do you like them?

58.4

- | | |
|--------|--------------|
| 2 him | 7 them |
| 3 them | 8 me |
| 4 they | 9 her |
| 5 us | 10 He ... it |
| 6 She | |

58.5

- 2 Can you give it to him?
- 3 Can you give them to her?
- 4 Can you give it to me?
- 5 Can you give it to them?
- 6 Can you give them to us?

UNIT 59

59.1

- 2 her hands
- 3 our hands
- 4 his hands
- 5 their hands
- 6 your hands

59.2

- 2 They live with their parents.
- 3 We live with our parents.
- 4 Julia lives with her parents.
- 5 I live with my parents.
- 6 John lives with his parents.
- 7 Do you live with your parents?
- 8 Most children live with their parents.

59.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 their | 6 their |
| 3 his | 7 her |
| 4 his | 8 their |
| 5 her | |

59.4

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 2 his | 8 her |
| 3 Their | 9 their |
| 4 our | 10 my |
| 5 her | 11 Its |
| 6 my | 12 His ... his |
| 7 your | |

59.5

- 2 my key
- 3 Her husband
- 4 your coat
- 5 their homework
- 6 his name
- 7 Our house

UNIT 60

60.1

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 2 mine | 6 yours |
| 3 ours | 7 mine |
| 4 hers | 8 his |
| 5 theirs | |

60.2

- 2 yours
- 3 my ... Mine
- 4 Yours ... mine
- 5 her
- 6 My ... hers

- 7 their
- 8 Ours

60.2

- 3 of hers
- 4 friends of ours
- 5 friend of mine
- 6 friend of his
- 7 friends of yours

60.4

- 2 Whose camera is this?
It's hers.
- 3 Whose gloves are these?
They're mine.
- 4 Whose hat is this?
It's his.
- 5 Whose money is this?
It's yours.
- 6 Whose books are these?
They're ours.

UNIT 61

61.1

- 2 Yes, I know her but I can't remember her name.
- 3 Yes, I know them but I can't remember their names.
- 4 Yes, I know you but I can't remember your name.

61.2

- 2 to stay with him at his house
- 3 to stay with them at their house
- 4 to stay with me at my house
- 5 to stay with her at her house
- 6 to stay with you at your house?

61.3

- 2 I gave her my address and she gave me hers.
- 3 He gave me his address and I gave him mine.
- 4 We gave them our address and they gave us theirs.
- 5 She gave him her address and he gave her his.
- 6 You gave us your address and we gave you ours.
- 7 They gave you their address and you gave them yours.

61.4

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 2 them | 4 our |
| 3 him | 5 yours |

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 6 us | 8 their |
| 7 her | 9 mine |

UNIT 62

62.1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2 myself | 6 himself |
| 3 herself | 7 yourself |
| 4 themselves | 8 yourselves |
| 5 myself | |

62.2

- 2 When I saw him, he was by himself.
- 3 Don't go out by yourself.
- 4 I went to the cinema by myself.
- 5 My sister lives by herself.
- 6 Many people live by themselves.

62.3

- 2 They can't see each other.
- 3 They often write to each other.
- 4 They don't know each other.
- 5 They're / They are sitting next to each other.
- 6 They gave each other presents/a present.

62.4

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 3 each other | 7 each other |
| 4 yourselves | 8 each other |
| 5 us | 9 them |
| 6 ourselves | 10 themselves |

UNIT 63

63.1

- 3 Mary is Brian's wife.
- 4 James is Julia's brother.
- 5 James is Daniel's uncle.
- 6 Julia is Paul's wife.
- 7 Mary is Daniel's grandmother.
- 8 Julia is James's sister.
- 9 Paul is Julia's husband.
- 10 Paul is Daniel's father.
- 11 Daniel is James's nephew.

63.2

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2 Andy's | 5 Diane's |
| 3 David's | 6 Alice's |
| 4 Jane's | |

63.3

- 3 OK
- 4 Bill's phone number

KEY TO EXERCISES

- 5 My brother's job
- 6 OK
- 7 OK
- 8 Paula's favourite colour
- 9 your mother's birthday
- 10 My parents' house
- 11 OK
- 12 OK
- 13 Silvia's party
- 14 OK

UNIT 64

64.1

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 2 a | 5 a | 8 an |
| 3 a | 6 an | 9 an |
| 4 an | 7 a | |

64.2

- 2 a vegetable
- 3 a game
- 4 a tool
- 5 a mountain
- 6 a planet
- 7 a fruit
- 8 a river
- 9 a flower
- 10 a musical instrument

64.3

- 2 He's a shop assistant.
- 3 She's a photographer.
- 4 She's a taxi driver.
- 5 He's an electrician.
- 6 She's a nurse.
- 7 He's a private detective.
- 8 I'm a/an ...

64.4

- 2-8
Tom never wears a hat.
I can't ride a bicycle.
My brother is an artist.
Barbara works in a bookshop.
Ann wants to learn a foreign language.
Jim lives in an old house.
This evening I'm going to a party.

UNIT 65

65.1

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 2 boats | 4 cities |
| 3 women | 5 umbrellas |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 6 addresses | 10 feet |
| 7 knives | 11 holidays |
| 8 sandwiches | 12 potatoes |
| 9 families | |

65.2

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 2 teeth | 5 fish |
| 3 people | 6 leaves |
| 4 children | |

65.3

- 3 ... with a lot of beautiful trees.
- 4 ... with two men.
- 5 OK
- 6 ... three children.
- 7 Most of my friends are students.
- 8 He put on his pyjamas ...
- 9 OK
- 10 Do you know many people ...
- 11 I like your trousers. Where did you get them?
- 12 ... full of tourists.
- 13 OK
- 14 These scissors aren't ...

65.4

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 are | 7 Do |
| 3 don't | 8 are |
| 4 watch | 9 them |
| 5 were | 10 some |
| 6 live | |

UNIT 66

66.1

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 3 a jug | 8 money |
| 4 milk | 9 a wallet |
| 5 toothpaste | 10 sand |
| 6 a toothbrush | 11 a bucket |
| 7 an egg | 12 an envelope |

66.2

- 3 ... a hat.
- 4 ... a job?
- 5 OK
- 6 ... an apple ...
- 7 ... a party ...
- 8 ... a wonderful thing.
- 9 ... an island.
- 10 ... a key.
- 11 OK
- 12 ... a good idea.
- 13 ... a car?
- 14 ... a cup of coffee?

- 15 OK
- 16 ... an umbrella.

66.2

- 2 a piece of wood
- 3 a glass of water
- 4 a bar of chocolate
- 5 a cup of tea
- 6 a piece of paper
- 7 a bowl of soup
- 8 a loaf of bread
- 9 a jar of honey

UNIT 67

67.1

- 2 I bought a newspaper (or a paper), some flowers (or a bunch of flowers) and a pen.
- 3 I bought some stamps, some postcards and some bread (or a loaf of bread).
- 4 I bought some toothpaste, some soap (or a bar of soap) and a comb.

67.2

- 2 Would you like some coffee? (or ... a cup of coffee?)
- 3 Would you like a biscuit?
- 4 Would you like some bread? (or ... a piece of bread? / a slice of bread?)
- 5 Would you like a chocolate?
- 6 Would you like some chocolate? (or ... a piece of chocolate?)

67.3

- 2 some ... some
- 3 some
- 4 a ... some
- 5 an ... some
- 6 a ... a ... some
- 7 some
- 8 some
- 9 some ... a

67.4

- 2 eyes
- 3 hair
- 4 information
- 5 chairs
- 6 furniture
- 7 job
- 8 lovely weather

UNIT 68

68.1

- 3 a
- 4 the
- 5 an
- 6 the ... the
- 7 a ... a
- 8 a ... a
- 9 ... a student ... a journalist ...
a flat near the college ... The
flat is ...
- 10 ... two children, a boy and a
girl. The boy is seven years old
and the girl is three ... in a
factory ... hasn't got a job ...

68.2

- 2 the airport
- 3 a cup
- 4 a nice picture
- 5 the radio
- 6 the floor

68.3

- 2 ... send me a postcard.
- 3 What is the name of ...
- 4 ... a very big country.
- 5 What is the largest ...
- 6 ... the colour of the carpet.
- 7 ... a headache.
- 8 ... an old house near the station.
- 9 ... the name of the director of
the film ...

UNIT 69

69.1

- 3 ... the second floor.
- 4 ... the moon?
- 5 ... the best hotel in this town?
- 6 OK
- 7 ... the city centre.
- 8 ... the end of May.
- 9 OK
- 10 ... the first time I met her.
- 11 OK
- 12 What's the biggest city in the
world?
- 13 OK
- 14 My dictionary is on the top
shelf on the right.
- 15 We live in the country about
five miles from the nearest
village.

69.2

- 2 the same time
- 3 the same age
- 4 the same colour
- 5 the same problem

69.3

- 2 the guitar
- 3 breakfast
- 4 the radio
- 5 television/TV
- 6 the sea

69.4

- 2 the name
- 3 The sky
- 4 television
- 5 the police
- 6 the capital
- 7 lunch
- 8 the middle

UNIT 70

70.1

- 2 the cinema
- 3 hospital
- 4 the airport
- 5 home
- 6 prison

70.2

- 3 school
- 4 the station
- 5 home
- 6 bed
- 7 the post office

70.3

- 2 the cinema
- 3 go to bed
- 4 go to prison
- 5 go to the dentist
- 6 go to university/college
- 7 go to hospital / are taken to
hospital

70.4

- 3 the doctor
- 4 OK
- 5 OK
- 6 OK
- 7 the bank
- 8 OK
- 9 OK
- 10 the city centre

- 11 the station
- 12 OK
- 13 OK
- 14 OK
- 15 the theatre

UNIT 71

71.1

Example answers:

- 2 I don't like dogs.
- 3 I don't mind museums.
- 4 I love big cities.
- 5 I like basketball.
- 6 I love TV quiz shows.
- 7 I don't like loud music.
- 8 I hate computer games.

71.2

Example answers:

- 2 I'm not interested in politics.
- 3 I'm interested in sport.
- 4 I don't know much about art.
- 5 I don't know anything about
astronomy.
- 6 I know a little about economics.

71.3

- 3 friends
- 4 parties
- 5 The shops
- 6 the milk
- 7 milk
- 8 football
- 9 computers
- 10 The water
- 11 cold water
- 12 the salt
- 13 the people
- 14 Vegetables
- 15 the children
- 16 the words
- 17 photographs
- 18 the photographs
- 19 English ... international
business
- 20 Money ... happiness

UNIT 72

72.1

- 3 Sweden
- 4 The Amazon
- 5 Asia
- 6 The Pacific

KEY TO EXERCISES

- 7 The Rhine
- 8 Kenya
- 9 The United States
- 10 The Andes
- 11 Tokyo
- 12 The Alps
- 13 The Red Sea
- 14 Malta
- 15 The Bahamas

72.2

- 3 OK
- 4 the Philippines
- 5 the south of France
- 6 the Regal Cinema
- 7 OK
- 8 the Museum of Modern Art
- 9 OK
- 10 Belgium is smaller than the Netherlands.
- 11 the Mississippi ... the Nile
- 12 the National Gallery
- 13 the Park Hotel in Hudson Road
- 14 OK
- 15 The Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 OK
- 17 The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
- 18 the United States
- 19 the west of Ireland
- 20 OK

UNIT 73

73.1

- 2 that house
- 3 these postcards
- 4 those birds
- 5 this seat
- 6 These plates

73.2

- 2 Is that your umbrella?
- 3 Is this your book?
- 4 Are those your books?
- 5 Is that your bicycle?
- 6 Are these your keys?
- 7 Are those your keys?
- 8 Is this your watch?
- 9 Are those your glasses?
- 10 Are these your gloves?

73.3

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2 that's | 6 this is |
| 3 This is | 7 That's |
| 4 That's | 8 that's |
| 5 that | |

UNIT 74

74.1

- 2 I don't need one.
- 3 I'm going to buy one.
- 4 I haven't got one.
- 5 I've just had one.
- 6 there's one in Mill Road.

74.2

- 2 a new one
- 3 a better one
- 4 an old one
- 5 a big one
- 6 a different one

74.3

- 2 Which ones?
The green ones.
- 3 Which one?
The one with a/the red door.
- 4 Which one?
The black one.
- 5 Which ones?
The ones on the wall.
- 6 Which ones?
The ones on the top shelf.
- 7 Which one?
The tall one with long hair.
- 8 Which ones?
The yellow ones.
- 9 Which one?
The one with a moustache and glasses.
- 10 Which ones?
The ones you took on the beach last week.

UNIT 75

75.1

- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 2 some | 8 some |
| 3 any | 9 some |
| 4 any | 10 any ... any |
| 5 any | 11 some ... any |
| 6 some | 12 some |
| 7 any | |

75.2

- 2 some letters
- 3 any photographs
- 4 any foreign languages
- 5 some friends
- 6 some milk
- 7 any batteries
- 8 some fresh air
- 9 some cheese
- 10 any help

75.3

- 3 I've got some / I have some
- 4 I haven't got any / I haven't any / I don't have any
- 5 I didn't buy any
- 6 I bought some

75.4

- 2 something
- 3 anything
- 4 anything
- 5 Somebody/Someone
- 6 anything
- 7 anybody/anyone
- 8 something
- 9 anything
- 10 anybody/anyone

UNIT 76

76.1

- 2 There are no shops near here.
- 3 Carol has got no free time.
- 4 There is no light in this room.
- 6 There isn't any tea in the pot.
- 7 There aren't any buses today.
- 8 Tom hasn't got any brothers or sisters.

76.2

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 2 any | 8 no |
| 3 any | 9 any |
| 4 no | 10 no |
| 5 any | 11 None |
| 6 no | 12 any |
| 7 any | |

76.3

- 2 no money
- 3 any questions
- 4 no friends
- 5 no difference
- 6 any furniture
- 7 no answer

- 8 any heating
9 any photographs ... no film

76.4

Example answers:

- 2 Three.
3 Two cups.
4 None.
5 None.

UNIT 77**77.1**

- 2 There's nobody in the office.
3 I've got nothing to do.
4 There's nothing on TV.
5 There was no-one at home.
6 We found nothing.

77.2

- 2 There wasn't anybody on the bus.
3 I haven't got anything to read.
4 I haven't got anyone to help me.
5 She didn't hear anything.
6 We haven't got anything for dinner.

77.3

- 3a Nothing.
4a Nobody./No-one.
5a Nobody./No-one.
6a Nothing.
7a Nothing.
8a Nobody./No-one.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I didn't meet anybody/anyone.
5b Nobody/No-one knows the answer.
6b I didn't buy anything.
7b Nothing happened.
8b Nobody/No-one was late.

77.4

- 3 anything.
4 Nobody/No-one
5 Nothing
6 anything
7 anybody/anyone
8 nothing
9 anything
10 anything
11 nobody/no-one
12 anything
13 Nothing

- 14 Nobody/No-one ...
anybody/anyone

UNIT 78**78.1**

- 2 something
3 somewhere
4 somebody/someone

78.2

- 2a Nowhere.
3a Nothing.
4a Nobody./No-one.
2b I'm not going anywhere.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I'm not looking for anybody/anyone.

78.3

- 3 anything
4 anything
5 somebody/someone
6 something
7 anybody/anyone ... nobody/
no-one
8 anything
9 Nobody/No-one
10 anybody/anyone
11 Nothing
12 anywhere
13 somewhere
14 anything
15 anybody/anyone

78.4

- 2 anything to eat
3 nothing to do
4 anywhere to sit
5 something to drink
6 nowhere to stay
7 something to read
8 somewhere to play

UNIT 79**79.1**

- 2 Every day
3 every time
4 Every room
5 every word

79.2

- 2 every day
3 all day

- 4 every day
5 all day
6 every day
7 all day

79.3

- 2 every 6 all
3 all 7 every
4 all 8 all
5 Every 9 every

79.4

- 2 everything
3 Everybody/Everyone
4 everything
5 everywhere
6 Everybody/Everyone
7 everywhere
8 Everything

79.5

- 2 is 5 has
3 has 6 was
4 likes 7 makes

UNIT 80**80.1**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 3 Some | 10 Most |
| 4 Most of | 11 most of |
| 5 most | 12 Some |
| 6 any of | 13 All or All of |
| 7 all or all of | 14 some of |
| 8 None of | 15 most of |
| 9 any of | |

80.2

- 2 All of them.
3 Some of them.
4 None of them.
5 Most of them.
6 None of it.

80.3

- 3 Some people ...
4 Some of the questions ... or
Some questions ...
5 OK
6 All insects ...
7 OK (or ... all of these books)
8 Most of the students ... or Most
students ...
9 OK
10 ... most of the night

KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 81

81.1

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 3 Both | 9 Neither |
| 4 Neither | 10 either of |
| 5 Neither | 11 Both |
| 6 both | 12 neither of |
| 7 Either | 13 Both |
| 8 neither of | 14 either of |

81.2

- Both windows are open.
- Neither man is wearing a hat.
- Both men have (got) cameras. *or* ... are carrying cameras.
- Both buses go to the airport. *or* ... are going to the airport.
- Neither answer is right.

81.3

- Both of them are students.
- Neither of them has (got) a car.
- Both of them live in London.
- Both of them like cooking.
- Neither of them can play the piano.
- Both of them read newspapers.
- Neither of them is interested in sport.

UNIT 82

82.1

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 2 many | 8 many |
| 3 much | 9 How many |
| 4 many | 10 How much |
| 5 many | 11 How much |
| 6 much | 12 How many |
| 7 much | |

82.2

- much time
- many countries
- many people
- much luggage
- many times

82.3

- a lot of interesting things
- a lot of accidents
- a lot of fun
- a lot of traffic

82.4

- a lot of snow
- OK

- a lot of money
- OK
- OK
- a lot

82.5

- She plays tennis a lot.
- He doesn't use his car much. (*or* ... a lot.)
- He doesn't go out much. (*or* ... a lot.)
- She travels a lot.

UNIT 83

83.1

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2 a few | 5 a little |
| 3 a little | 6 a few |
| 4 a few | |

83.2

- a little milk
- A few days
- a little Russian
- a few friends
- a few times
- a few chairs
- a little fresh air

83.3

- very little coffee
- very little rain
- very few hotels
- very little time
- Very few people
- very little work

83.4

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2 A few | 5 few |
| 3 a little | 6 a little |
| 4 little | 7 little |

83.5

- ... a little luck
- ... a few things
- OK
- ... a few questions
- ... few people

UNIT 84

84.1

- I like that green jacket.
- Do you like classical music?

- I had a wonderful holiday.
- We went to a Chinese restaurant.

84.2

- black clouds
- long holiday
- hot water
- fresh air
- sharp knife
- dangerous job

84.3

- It looks new.
- I feel ill.
- You look surprised.
- They smell nice.
- It tastes horrible.

84.4

- It doesn't look new.
- You don't sound American.
- I don't feel cold.
- They don't look heavy.
- It doesn't taste good.

UNIT 85

85.1

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 2 badly | 5 fast |
| 3 quietly | 6 dangerously |
| 4 angrily | |

85.2

- Come quickly
- work hard
- sleep well
- win easily
- Think carefully
- know her very well
- explain things very clearly/well

85.3

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 2 angry | 7 suddenly |
| 3 slowly | 8 quiet |
| 4 slow | 9 badly |
| 5 careful | 10 nice (See Unit 84.) |
| 6 hard | |

85.4

- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 2 well | 5 well |
| 3 good | 6 good ... good |
| 4 well | |

UNIT 86

86.1

- 2 bigger
- 3 slower
- 4 more expensive
- 5 higher
- 6 more dangerous

86.2

- 2 stronger
- 3 happier
- 4 more modern
- 5 more important
- 6 better
- 7 larger
- 8 more serious
- 9 prettier
- 10 more crowded

86.3

- 2 hotter/warmer
- 3 more expensive
- 4 worse
- 5 further
- 6 more difficult or harder

86.4

- 3 taller
- 4 harder
- 5 more comfortable
- 6 better
- 7 nicer
- 8 heavier
- 9 more interested
- 10 warmer
- 11 better
- 12 bigger
- 13 more beautiful
- 14 sharper
- 15 more polite

UNIT 87

87.1

- 3 Liz is taller than Ben.
- 4 Liz starts work earlier than Ben.
- 5 Ben works harder than Liz.
- 6 Ben has got more money than Liz.
- 7 Liz is a better driver than Ben.
- 8 Ben is more patient than Liz.
- 9 Ben is a better dancer than Liz.
/ Ben dances better than Liz.
- 10 Liz is more intelligent than Ben.

- 11 Liz speaks French better than Ben. / Liz speaks better French than Ben. / Liz's French is better than Ben's.
- 12 Ben goes to the cinema more than Liz. / ... more often than Liz.

87.2

- 2 You're older than her. / ... than she is.
- 3 You work harder than me. / ... than I do.
- 4 You watch TV more than him. / ... than he does.
- 5 You're a better cook than me. / ... than I am. or
You cook better than me. / ... than I do.
- 6 You know more people than us. / ... than we do.
- 7 You've got more money than them. / ... than they have.
- 8 You can run faster than me. / ... than I can.
- 9 You've been here longer than her. / ... than she has.
- 10 You got up earlier than them. / ... than they did.
- 11 You were more surprised than him. / ... than he was.

87.3

- 2 Jack's mother is much younger than his father.
- 3 My camera cost a bit more than yours. / ... than your camera. or
My camera was a bit more expensive than ...
- 4 I feel much better today than yesterday. / ... than I did yesterday. / ... than I felt yesterday.
- 5 It's a bit warmer today than yesterday. / ... than it was yesterday.
- 6 Ann is a much better tennis player than me / than I am. or
Ann is much better at tennis than me / than I am. or
Ann plays tennis much better than me / than I do.

UNIT 88

88.1

- 2 A is longer than B but not as long as C.
- 3 C is heavier than A but not as heavy as B.
- 4 A is older than C but not as old as B.
- 5 B has got more money than C but not as much as A.
or ... but less (money) than A.
- 6 C works harder than A but not as hard as B.

88.2

- 2 Your room isn't as big as mine. / ... as my room.
- 3 I didn't get up as early as you. / ... as you did.
- 4 They didn't play as well as us. / ... as we did.
- 5 You haven't been here as long as me. / ... as I have.
- 6 He isn't as nervous as her. / ... as she is.

88.3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 2 as | 6 than |
| 3 than | 7 as |
| 4 than | 8 than |
| 5 as | |

88.4

- 2 Julia lives in the same street as Caroline.
- 3 Julia got up at the same time as Andrew.
- 4 Andrew's car is the same colour as Caroline's.

UNIT 89

89.1

- 2 C is longer than A.
D is the longest.
B is the shortest.
- 3 D is younger than C.
B is the youngest.
C is the oldest.
- 4 D is more expensive than A.
C is the most expensive.
A is the cheapest.
- 5 A is better than C.
A is the best.
D is the worst.

KEY TO EXERCISES

89.2

- 2 the happiest day
- 3 the best film
- 4 the most popular singer
- 5 the worst mistake
- 6 the prettiest village
- 7 the coldest day
- 8 the most boring person

89.3

- 2 Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 3-6
Alaska is the largest state in the USA.
Brazil is the largest country in South America.
Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
The Nile is the longest river in Africa. / ... in the world.

UNIT 90

90.1

- 2 enough chairs
- 3 enough paint
- 4 enough wind

90.2

- 2 The car isn't big enough.
- 3 His legs aren't big enough.
- 4 He isn't strong enough.

90.3

- 3 old enough
- 4 enough time
- 5 big enough
- 6 eat enough
- 7 enough fruit
- 8 tired enough
- 9 practise enough

90.4

- 2 sharp enough to cut
- 3 warm enough to have
- 4 enough bread to make
- 5 well enough to win
- 6 enough time to read

UNIT 91

91.1

- 2 too heavy
- 3 too low

- 4 too fast
- 5 too big
- 6 too crowded

91.2

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 3 enough | 8 enough |
| 4 too many | 9 too |
| 5 too | 10 too many |
| 6 enough | 11 too much |
| 7 too much | |

91.3

- 3 It's too far.
- 4 It's too expensive.
- 5 It isn't / It's not big enough.
- 6 It was too difficult.
- 7 It isn't good enough.
- 8 I'm too busy.
- 9 It was too long.

91.4

- 2 too early to go to bed.
- 3 too young to get married.
- 4 too dangerous to go out at night.
- 5 too late to phone Ann (now).
- 6 too surprised to say anything.

UNIT 92

92.1

- 3 I like this picture very much.
- 4 Tom started his new job last week.
- 5 OK
- 6 Jane bought a present for her friend. or Jane bought her friend a present.
- 7 I drink three cups of coffee every day.
- 8 OK
- 9 I borrowed fifty pounds from my brother.

92.2

- 2 I wrote two letters this morning.
- 3 Paul passed the exam easily.
- 4 Ann doesn't speak French very well.
- 5 I did a lot of work yesterday.
- 6 Do you know London well?
- 7 We enjoyed the party very much.
- 8 I explained the problem carefully.
- 9 We met some friends at the airport.

- 10 Did you buy that jacket in England?
- 11 We do the same thing every day.
- 12 I don't like football very much.

92.3

- 2 I arrived at the hotel early.
- 3 Julia goes to Italy every year.
- 4 We have lived here since 1988.
- 5 Sue was born in London in 1960.
- 6 Paul didn't go to work yesterday.
- 7 Ann went to the bank yesterday afternoon.
- 8 I had my breakfast in bed this morning.
- 9 Barbara is going to university in October.
- 10 I saw a beautiful bird in the garden this morning.
- 11 My parents have been to the United States many times.
- 12 I left my umbrella in the restaurant last night.
- 13 Are you going to the cinema tomorrow evening?
- 14 I took the children to school this morning.

UNIT 93

93.1

- 2 He always gets up early.
- 3 He's / He is never late for work.
- 4 He sometimes gets angry.
- 5 He often goes swimming.
- 6 He's / He is usually at home in the evenings.

93.2

- 2 Susan is always polite.
- 3 I usually finish work at 5 o'clock.
- 4 Jill has just started a new job.
- 5 I rarely go to bed before midnight.
- 6 The bus isn't usually late.
- 7 I don't often eat fish.
- 8 I will never forget what you said.
- 9 Have you ever lost your passport?
- 10 Do you still work in the same place?

- 11 They always stay in the same hotel.
- 12 Diane doesn't usually work on Saturdays.
- 13 Is Tina already here?
- 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 15 I can never remember his name.

93.3

- 2 Yes, and I also speak French.
- 3 Yes, and I'm also hungry.
- 4 Yes, and I've also been to Ireland.
- 5 Yes, and I also bought some books.

93.4

- 1 They both play football.
They're/They are both students.
They've both got cars./They both have cars.
- 2 They are/They're all married.
They were all born in England.
They all live in New York.

UNIT 94

94.1

- 2 Do you still live in Clare Street?
- 3 Are you still a student?
- 4 Have you still got a motor-bike?
/ Do you still have ...
- 5 Do you still go to the cinema a lot?
- 6 Do you still want to be a teacher?

94.2

- 2 He was looking for a job.
He's/He is still looking (for a job).
He hasn't found a job yet.
- 3 She was asleep/sleeping.
or She was in bed.
She's/She is still asleep/sleeping.
or ... still in bed.
She hasn't woken up yet. / She hasn't got up yet. / She isn't awake yet. / She isn't up yet.
- 4 They were having dinner. / They were eating.
They're / They are still having dinner. / ... still eating.

They haven't finished (dinner) yet. / They haven't finished eating yet.

94.3

- 2 Is Ann here yet? or Has Ann arrived/come yet?
- 3 Have you got your (exam) results yet? / Have you had your... / Have you received your...
- 4 Have you decided where to go yet? / Do you know where you're going yet?

94.4

- 3 She's/She has already gone/left.
- 4 I've already got one. / I already have one.
- 5 I've/I have already paid (it).
- 6 he already knows.

UNIT 95

95.1

- 2 He gave it to Gary.
- 3 He gave them to Sarah.
- 4 He gave it to his sister.
- 5 He gave them to Robert.
- 6 He gave it to a neighbour.

95.2

- 2 I gave Joanna a plant.
- 3 I gave Richard some gloves / a pair of gloves.
- 4 I gave Diane some chocolates / a box of chocolates.
- 5 I gave Rachel some flowers / a bunch of flowers.
- 6 I gave Kevin a pen.

95.3

- 2 Can you lend me an umbrella?
- 3 Can you give me your address?
- 4 Can you lend me ten pounds?
- 5 Can you send me some information?
- 6 Can you show me the letter?
- 7 Can you get me some stamps?

95.4

- 2 lend you some money
- 3 send the letter to me
- 4 buy you a present
- 5 pass me the sugar

- 6 give it to her
- 7 the policeman my identity card

UNIT 96

96.1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 3 at | 11 at |
| 4 on | 12 in |
| 5 in | 13 on |
| 6 in | 14 on |
| 7 on | 15 at |
| 8 on | 16 at |
| 9 at | 17 at |
| 10 on | 18 in |

96.2

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 2 on | 11 at |
| 3 at | 12 on |
| 4 in | 13 in |
| 5 in | 14 at |
| 6 in | 15 in |
| 7 on | 16 on |
| 8 on | 17 in |
| 9 in | 18 at |
| 10 at | 19 at |

96.3

- 2 on Friday
- 3 on Monday
- 4 at 4 o'clock on Thursday / on Thursday at 4 o'clock
- 5 on Saturday evening
- 6 at 2.30 on Tuesday (afternoon) / on Tuesday (afternoon) at 2.30

96.4

- 2 I'll phone you in three days.
- 3 My exam is in two weeks.
- 4 Tom will be here in half an hour. / ... in 30 minutes.

96.5

- 3 in
- 4 - (no preposition)
- 5 - (no preposition)
- 6 in
- 7 at
- 8 - (no preposition)
- 9 - (no preposition)
- 10 on
- 11 in
- 12 at

KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 97

97.1

- 2 Alex lived in Canada **until** 1990.
- 3 Alex has lived in England **since** 1990.
- 4 Alice lived in France **until** 1991.
- 5 Alice has lived in Switzerland **since** 1991.
- 6 Carol worked in a hotel **from** 1990 **to** 1993.
- 7 Carol has worked in a restaurant **since** 1993.
- 8 Gerry was a teacher **from** 1983 **to** 1989.
- 9 Gerry has been a salesman **since** 1989.
- 11 Alex has lived in England for years.
- 12 Alice has lived in Switzerland for years.
- 13 Carol worked in a hotel for three years.
- 14 Carol has worked in a restaurant for years.
- 15 Gerry was a teacher for six years.
- 16 Gerry has been a salesman for years.

97.2

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 2 until | 9 since |
| 3 for | 10 until |
| 4 since | 11 for |
| 5 Until | 12 until |
| 6 for | 13 Since |
| 7 for | 14 for |
| 8 until | |

UNIT 98

98.1

- 2 after lunch
- 3 before the end
- 4 during the course
- 5 before they went to Australia
- 6 during the night
- 7 while you are waiting
- 8 after the concert

98.2

- 3 while
- 4 for

- 5 while
- 6 during
- 7 while
- 8 for
- 9 during
- 10 while

98.3

- 2 eating
- 3 answering
- 4 having/taking
- 5 finishing/doing
- 6 going/travelling

98.4

- 2 John worked in a bookshop for two years after leaving school.
- 3 Before going to sleep, I read a few pages of my book.
- 4 After walking for three hours, we were very tired.
- 5 Let's have a cup of coffee before going out.

UNIT 99

99.1

- 2 In the box.
- 3 On the box.
- 4 On the wall.
- 5 At the bus stop.
- 6 In the field.
- 7 On the balcony.
- 8 In the pool.
- 9 At the window.
- 10 On the ceiling.
- 11 On the table.
- 12 At the table.

99.2

- 2 in
- 3 on
- 4 in
- 5 on
- 6 at
- 7 in
- 8 in
- 9 at
- 10 at
- 11 in
- 12 at
- 13 on
- 14 at
- 15 on the wall in the living room.

UNIT 100

100.1

- 2 At the airport.
- 3 In bed.
- 4 On a ship.
- 5 In the sky.
- 6 At a party.
- 7 At the doctor's.
- 8 On the second floor.
- 9 At work.
- 10 On a plane.
- 11 In a taxi.
- 12 At a wedding.

100.2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2 in | 9 in |
| 3 in | 10 in |
| 4 at | 11 on |
| 5 at | 12 on |
| 6 in | 13 at |
| 7 at | 14 in |
| 8 at | 15 on |

UNIT 101

101.1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 2 to | 6 to |
| 3 in | 7 to |
| 4 to | 8 in |
| 5 in | |

101.2

- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 at home ... to work
- 6 at
- 7 - (no preposition)
- 8 to
- 9 at
- 10 at a restaurant ... to the hotel

101.3

- | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 2 to | 9 to |
| 3 to | 10 at |
| 4 in | 11 at |
| 5 to | 12 to Mary's house |
| 6 to | ... at home |
| 7 at | 13 - (no preposition) |
| 8 to | 14 study at ... go to |

101.4

- 1 to
- 2 - (no preposition)
- 3 at
- 4 in
- 5 to
- 6 - (no preposition)

101.5

Example answers:

- 2 to work.
- 3 at work.
- 4 to Canada.
- 5 to parties.
- 6 at a friend's house.

UNIT 102

102.1

- 2 next to / beside / by
- 3 in front of
- 4 between
- 5 next to / beside / by
- 6 in front of
- 7 behind
- 8 on the left
- 9 in the middle

102.2

- 2 behind
- 3 above
- 4 in front of
- 5 on
- 6 by / next to / beside
- 7 below / under
- 8 above
- 9 under
- 10 by / next to / beside
- 11 opposite
- 12 on

102.3

- 2 The fountain is in front of the theatre.
- 3 The bank/bookshop is opposite the theatre. *or* Paul's office is opposite the theatre. *or* The theatre is opposite ...
- 4 The bank/bookshop/supermarket is next to ...
- 5 Paul's office is above the bookshop.
- 6 The bookshop is between the bank and the supermarket.

UNIT 103

103.1

- 2 Go under the bridge.
- 3 Go up the hill.
- 4 Go down the steps.
- 5 Go along this street.
- 6 Go into the hotel.
- 7 Go past the hotel.
- 8 Go out of the hotel.
- 9 Go over the bridge.
- 10 Go through the park.

103.2

- 2 off
- 3 over
- 4 out of
- 5 across
- 6 round/around
- 7 through
- 8 on
- 9 round/around
- 10 into the house through a window

103.3

- 1 out of
- 2 round/around
- 3 in
- 4 from here to the airport
- 5 round/around
- 6 on/over
- 7 over
- 8 out of

UNIT 104

104.1

- 2 on time
- 3 on holiday
- 4 on the phone
- 5 on television

104.2

- 2 by
- 3 with
- 4 about
- 5 on
- 6 by
- 7 at
- 8 on
- 9 with
- 10 about grammar by Vera P. Bull

104.3

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 with | 9 at |
| 2 without | 10 by |
| 3 by | 11 about |
| 4 about | 12 by |
| 5 at | 13 on |
| 6 by | 14 with |
| 7 on | 15 by |
| 8 with | 16 by |

UNIT 105

105.1

- 2 in
- 3 to
- 4 at
- 5 with
- 6 of

105.2

- 2 at
- 3 to
- 4 about
- 5 of
- 6 of
- 7 from
- 8 in
- 9 of
- 10 about
- 11 of
- 12 for getting angry with you

105.3

- 2 interested in going
- 3 good at getting
- 4 fed up with waiting
- 5 sorry for waking

105.4

- 2 Sue walked past me without speaking.
- 3 Don't do anything without asking me first.
- 4 I went out without locking the door.

105.5

Example answers:

- 2 I'm afraid of the dark.
- 3 I'm not very good at drawing.
- 4 I'm not interested in cars.
- 5 I'm fed up with living in London.

UNIT 106

106.1

- 2 to 5 at
3 for 6 for
4 to

106.2

- 2 to
3 to
4 for
5 to
6 of/about
7 for
8 on
9 to
10 for
11 to
12 - (no preposition)
13 to
14 on
15 of/about

106.3

- 1 at 4 after,
2 after 5 at
3 for 6 for

106.4

Example answers:

- 3 It depends on the programme.
4 It depends (on) what it is.
5 It depends on the weather.
6 It depends (on) how much you want.

UNIT 107

107.1

- 2 went in
3 looked up
4 rode off
5 turned round/around or
looked round/around
6 got off
7 sat down
8 got out

107.2

- 2 away/out
3 round/around
4 going out ... be back
5 down
6 over
7 back
8 in

- 9 up
10 going away ... coming back

107.3

- 2 Hold on
3 slowed down
4 takes off
5 get on
6 speak up
7 broken down
8 fall over / fall down
9 carried on
10 gave up

UNIT 108

108.1

- 2 She took off her hat. or
She took her hat off.
3 He put down his bag. or
He put his bag down.
4 She picked up the magazine. or
She picked the magazine up.
5 He put on his sunglasses. or
He put his sunglasses on.
6 She turned off the tap. or
She turned the tap off.

108.2

- 2 He put his jacket on.
He put it on.
3 She took off her glasses.
She took them off.
4 Put your pens down.
Put them down.
5 They gave the money back.
They gave it back.
6 I turned off the lights.
I turned them off.

108.3

- 2 take it back
3 picked them up
4 switched it off
5 bring them back

108.4

- 3 I knocked over a glass /
I knocked a glass over
4 look it up
5 throw them away
6 fill it in
7 tried on a pair of shoes / tried a
pair of shoes on
8 showed me round (or around)

- 9 gave it up or gave up (without it)
10 put out your cigarette /
put your cigarette out

UNIT 109

109.1

- 3 I went to the window and (I)
looked out.
4 I wanted to phone you but I
didn't have your number.
5 I jumped into the river and (I)
swam to the other side.
6 I usually drive to work but I
went by bus this morning.
7 Do you want me to come with
you or shall I wait here?

109.2

Example answers:

- 2 because it was raining. / because
the weather was bad.
3 but it was closed.
4 so he didn't eat anything. / so he
didn't want anything to eat.
5 because there was a lot of traffic.
/ because the traffic was bad.
6 Sue said goodbye, got into her
car and drove off/away.

109.3

Example answers:

- 3 I went to the cinema **but** the
film wasn't very good.
4 I went to a café **and** met some
friends of mine.
5 There was a film on television,
so I watched it.
6 I got up in the middle of the
night **because** I couldn't sleep.

UNIT 110

110.1

- 2 When I'm tired, I like to watch
TV.
3 When I phoned her, there was
no answer.
4 When I go on holiday, I always
go to the same place.
5 When the programme ended, I
switched off the TV.
6 When I arrived at the hotel,
there were no rooms.

110.2

- 2 when they heard the news
- 3 they went to live in New Zealand
- 4 while they were away
- 5 before they came here
- 6 somebody broke into the house
- 7 they didn't believe me

110.3

- 2 I finish
- 3 it's
- 4 I'll be ... she leaves
- 5 stops
- 6 We'll come ... we're
- 7 I come ... I'll bring
- 8 I'm
- 9 I'll give ... I go

110.4

Example answers:

- 2 you finish your work?
- 3 I'll write some letters.
- 4 you get ready.
- 5 I won't have much free time.
- 6 I come back?

UNIT 111

111.1

- 2 If you pass the exam, you'll get a certificate.
- 3 If you fail the exam, you can do it again.
- 4 If you don't want this magazine, I'll throw it away.
- 5 If you want those pictures, you can have them.
- 6 If you're busy now, we can talk later.
- 7 If you're hungry, we can have lunch now.
- 8 If you need money, I can lend you some.

111.2

- 2 I give
- 3 is
- 4 I'll phone
- 5 I'll be ... get
- 6 Will you go ... they invite

111.3

Example answers:

- 3 ... the water is dirty.
- 4 ... you'll feel better in the morning.

- 5 ... you're not watching it.
- 6 ... she doesn't study.
- 7 ... I'll go and see Chris.
- 8 ... the weather is good.

111.4

- 2 When
- 3 If
- 4 If
- 5 if
- 6 When
- 7 if
- 8 when ... if

UNIT 112

112.1

- 3 wanted
- 4 had
- 5 was/were
- 6 didn't enjoy
- 7 could
- 8 spoke
- 9 didn't have

112.2

- 3 I'd go / I would go
- 4 she knew
- 5 we had
- 6 you won
- 7 I wouldn't stay
- 8 we lived
- 9 It would be
- 10 the salary was/were
- 11 I wouldn't know
- 12 would you change

112.3

- 2 I'd watch it / I would watch it
- 3 we had some pictures on the wall
- 4 the air would be cleaner
- 5 every day was/were the same
- 6 I'd be bored / I would be bored
- 7 we had a bigger house / we bought a bigger house
- 8 we would/could buy a bigger house

112.4

Example answers:

- 2 I'd go to Antarctica
- 3 I didn't have any friends
- 4 I had enough money
- 5 I'd call the police
- 6 there were no guns

UNIT 113

113.1

- 2 A butcher is a person who sells meat.
- 3 A musician is a person who plays a musical instrument.
- 4 A patient is a person who is ill in hospital.
- 5 A dentist is a person who looks after your teeth.
- 6 A fool is a person who is very stupid.
- 7 A genius is a person who is very intelligent.
- 8 A liar is a person who doesn't tell the truth.

113.2

- 2 The woman who opened the door was wearing a yellow dress.
- 3 Most of the students who took the exam passed (it).
- 4 The policeman who stopped our car wasn't very friendly.

113.3

- 2 who
- 3 which
- 4 which
- 5 who
- 6 which
- 7 who
- 8 who
- 9 which

that is also correct in all these sentences.

113.4

- 3 ... a machine **that/which** makes coffee.
- 4 OK (**which** is also correct)
- 5 ... people **who/that** never stop talking.
- 6 OK (**who** is also correct)
- 7 OK (**that** is also correct)
- 8 ... the sentences **that/which** are wrong.

UNIT 114

114.1

- 2 I've lost the pen you gave me.
- 3 I like the jacket Sue is wearing.
- 4 Where are the flowers I gave you?
- 5 I didn't believe the story he told us.
- 6 How much were the oranges you bought?

114.2

- 2 The meal you cooked was excellent.

- 3 The shoes I'm wearing aren't very comfortable.
- 4 The people we invited to dinner didn't come.

114.3

- 2 Who are the people you spoke to?
- 3 Did you find the keys you were looking for?
- 4 The house they live in is too small for them.
- 5 The map I looked at wasn't very clear.
- 6 I fell off the chair I was sitting on.

- 7 The bus we were waiting for was very late.
- 8 Who is the man Linda is dancing with?

114.4

- 2 What's the name of the restaurant where you had dinner?
- 3 Do you like the village where you live?
- 4 How big is the factory where you work?

Key to Additional exercises

1

- 3 Kate is a doctor.
- 4 The children are asleep.
- 5 Bill isn't hungry.
- 6 The books aren't on the table.
- 7 The hotel is near the station.
- 8 The bus isn't full.

2

- 3 she's/she is
- 4 Where are
- 5 Is he
- 6 It's/It is
- 7 I'm/I am *or*
No, I'm not. I'm a student.
- 8 What colour is
- 9 Is it
- 10 Are you
- 11 How much are

3

- 3 He's/He is having a bath.
- 4 Are the children playing?
- 5 Is it raining?
- 6 They're/They are coming now.
- 7 Why are you standing here?
I'm/I am waiting for somebody.

4

- 4 Chris doesn't want
- 5 Do you want
- 6 Does Ann live
- 7 Sarah knows
- 8 I don't travel
- 9 do you usually get up
- 10 They don't go out
- 11 Tim always finishes
- 12 does Jill do ... She works

5

- 3 She's/She is a student.
- 4 She hasn't got a car.
- 5 She goes out a lot.
- 6 She's got / She has got a lot of friends.
- 7 She doesn't like London.
- 8 She likes dancing.
- 9 She isn't / She's not interested in sport.

6

- 1 Are you married?
Where do you live?
Have you got / Do you have any children?
How old is she?
- 2 How old are you?
What do you do? / Where do you work? / What's your job?
Do you like/enjoy your job?
Have you got / Do you have a car?
Do you (usually) go to work by car?
- 3 What's his name? / What's he called?
What does he do? / What's his job?
Does he live/work in London?

7

- 4 Sonia is 32 years old.
- 5 I've got / I have two sisters.
- 6 We often watch TV in the evening.
- 7 Ann never wears a hat.
- 8 A bicycle has got two wheels.
- 9 These flowers are beautiful.
- 10 Mary speaks German very well.

8

- 3 are you cooking?
- 4 plays
- 5 I'm going
- 6 It's raining
- 7 I don't watch
- 8 we're looking
- 9 do you pronounce

9

- 2 we go
- 3 is shining
- 4 are you going
- 5 do you go
- 6 She writes
- 7 I never read
- 8 They're watching
- 9 She's talking
- 10 do you usually have
- 11 He's visiting
- 12 I don't drink

10

- 2 went
- 3 found
- 4 was
- 5 had
- 6 told
- 7 gave
- 8 were
- 9 thought
- 10 invited

11

- 3 He was good at sport.
- 4 He played football.
- 5 He didn't work hard at school.
- 6 He had a lot of friends.
- 7 He didn't have a bicycle.
- 8 He wasn't a quiet child.

12

- 3 How long were you there? /
How long did you stay there?
- 4 Did you like/enjoy Amsterdam?
- 5 Where did you stay?
- 6 Was the weather good?
- 7 When did you get/come back?

13

- 3 I forgot
- 4 did you get
- 5 I didn't speak
- 6 Did you have
- 7 he didn't go
- 8 she arrived
- 9 did Robert live
- 10 The meal didn't cost

14

- 2 were working
- 3 opened
- 4 rang ... was cooking
- 5 heard ... looked
- 6 was looking ... happened
- 7 wasn't reading ... was watching
- 8 didn't read
- 9 finished ... paid ... left
- 10 saw ... was walking ... was waiting

KEY TO ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

15

- 3 is playing
- 4 gave
- 5 doesn't like
- 6 did your parents go
- 7 saw ... was driving
- 8 Do you watch
- 9 were you doing
- 10 goes
- 11 'm/am trying
- 12 didn't sleep

16

- 3 it's/it has just finished/ended.
- 4 I've/I have found them.
- 5 I haven't read it.
- 6 Have you seen her?
- 7 I've/I have had enough.
- 8 Have you (ever) been to Sweden?
- 9 We've/We have (just) been to the cinema.
- 10 They've/They have gone to a party.
- 11 He's/He has just woken up.
- 12 How long have you lived here? or ... have you been living here?
- 13 We've/We have known each other for a long time.
- 14 It's/It has been raining all day, or It has rained all day, or It has been horrible/bad all day.

17

- 3 has been
- 4 for
- 5 since
- 6 has he lived / has he been / has he been living
- 7 for
- 8 have been

18

Example answers:

- 3 I've just started this exercise.
- 4 I've met Julia a few times.
- 5 I haven't had dinner yet.
- 6 I've never been to Australia.
- 7 I've lived here since I was born.
- 8 I've lived here for three years.

19

- 3 bought
- 4 went
- 5 've/have read or 've/have finished with
- 6 haven't started (it) or haven't begun
- 7 was
- 8 didn't see
- 9 left
- 10 's/has been
- 11 was

20

- 3 He's/He has already gone.
- 4 she went at 4 o'clock.
- 5 How many times have you been there?
- 6 I haven't decided yet.
- 7 It was on the table last night.
- 8 I've just eaten.
- 9 What time did they arrive?

21

- 1 When was the last time? or When did you go the last time?
- 2 How long have you had it? I bought it yesterday.
- 3 How long have you lived / have you been / have you been living there?
Before that we lived in Mill Road.
How long did you live in Mill Road?
- 4 How long have you worked / have you been working there?
What did you do before that?
I was a taxi driver. or I worked as a taxi driver.

22

Example answers:

- 2 I didn't go out last night.
- 3 I was at work yesterday afternoon.
- 4 I went to a party a few days ago.
- 5 It was my birthday last week.
- 6 I went to America last year.

23

- 2 B 5 A
- 3 D 6 D
- 4 A 7 C

- 8 B 12 C
- 9 C 13 B
- 10 D 14 C
- 11 A 15 A

24

- 1 was damaged ... be knocked down
- 2 was built ... is used ... is being painted
- 3 is called ... be called ... was changed
- 4 have been made ... are produced

25

- 2 is visited
- 3 were damaged
- 4 be built
- 5 is being cleaned
- 6 be forgotten
- 7 has already been done
- 8 be kept
- 9 Have you ever been bitten
- 10 was stolen

26

- 2 My car was stolen last week.
- 3 You're/You are wanted on the phone.
- 4 The bananas have been eaten.
- 5 The machine will be repaired.
- 6 We're/We are being watched.
- 7 The food has to be bought.

27

- 3 pushed
- 4 was pushed
- 5 has taken
- 6 is being repaired
- 7 invented
- 8 was the camera invented
- 9 did they send / have they sent
- 10 be sent

28

- 2 B 8 B
- 3 A 9 B
- 4 C 10 A
- 5 B 11 B
- 6 C 12 C
- 7 C

29

- 1 I stayed
did you do
I watched
Are you going
I'm going
are you going to see
I don't know. I haven't decided
- 2 have you been
We arrived
are you staying / are you going
to stay
do you like
we're having
- 3 I've just remembered - Jill
phoned
She always phones ... Did she
leave
she wants
I'll phone ... Do you know
I'll get
- 4 I'm going ... Do you want
are you going
Have you ever eaten
I've been ... I went
- 5 I've lost ... Have you seen
You were wearing ... I came
I'm not wearing
Have you looked / Did you
look
I'll go

30

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 2 A | 11 B |
| 3 B | 12 A |
| 4 C | 13 C |
| 5 B | 14 B |
| 6 C | 15 C |
| 7 B | 16 A |
| 8 A | 17 C |
| 9 C | 18 B |
- 10 A

31

- 2 a car
- 3 the fridge
- 4 a teacher
- 5 school
- 6 the cinema
- 7 a taxi
- 8 the piano
- 9 computers
- 10 the same

32

- 4 a horse
- 5 **The** sky
- 6 a tourist
- 7 for lunch (-)
- 8 **the** first President of the
United States
- 9 a watch
- 10 remember names (-)

- 11 **the** next train
- 12 writes letters (-)
- 13 **the** garden
- 14 **the** Majestic Hotel
- 15 ill last week (-) ... to work (-)
- 16 **the** highest mountain in **the**
world
- 17 to **the** radio ... having breakfast
(-)
- 18 like sport (-) ... is basketball (-)
- 19 a doctor ... an art teacher
- 20 **the** second floor ... **the** top of
the stairs ... **on the** right
- 21 After dinner (-) ... watched
television (-)
- 22 a wonderful holiday in **the**
south of France (-)

33

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 2 in | 12 at |
| 3 on | 13 at |
| 4 at | 14 in |
| 5 on | 15 at |
| 6 in | 16 on |
| 7 since | 17 by |
| 8 on | 18 for ... on |
| 9 by | 19 to ... in |
| 10 in | 20 at ... in |
- 11 for

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- afraid (of)** 105A
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all and every etc. 79
all (of) 80
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- along** 103
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already + present perfect 16B
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- also** (word order) 93
- always**
always + present simple 5C
 word order 93
- am/is/are** 1–2
am/is/are -ing (present continuous) 3–4, 23A, 26, 50C
there is / there are 36
- an** see **a**
- and** 109
- angry (with/about)** 105A
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- any**
any and some 75
not + any 76
any and ... 76
any (of) 80
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a/an and the 68
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- begin** (*begin to ... or begin -ing*) 51C
- behind** 102A
- belong (to)** 106A
- below** 102E
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- best** 89B
- better** 86D
- between** 102A
- bit** (*a bit older/bigger* etc.) 87D
- born** 21C
- both** 81
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- end** (*at the end of*) 96B, 99B
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enjoy -ing 51B
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Have you ever ...? 17
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- know** (*Do you know where ...?*) 48
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