

# Grammar Genius

2



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**HAMILTON HOUSE**  
English Language Teaching





# Contents

Unit	Page
<b>1</b> Present simple and present continuous, stative verbs	4
<b>2</b> Past simple	10
<b>3</b> <i>Used to</i>	16
<b>4</b> Past continuous	20
<b>Revision 1: Units 1–4</b>	26
<b>5</b> Present perfect (1)	28
<b>6</b> Present perfect (2)	32
<b>7</b> Past simple and present perfect	36
<b>8</b> Past perfect	40
<b>9</b> Review of past and perfect tenses	44
<b>10</b> The future	48
<b>Revision 2: Units 5–10</b>	54
<b>11</b> Adjectives, adverbs of manner	56
<b>12</b> Nouns, articles	62
<b>13</b> Determiners, quantifiers	68
<b>14</b> <i>Both, either, neither, one / ones</i>	74



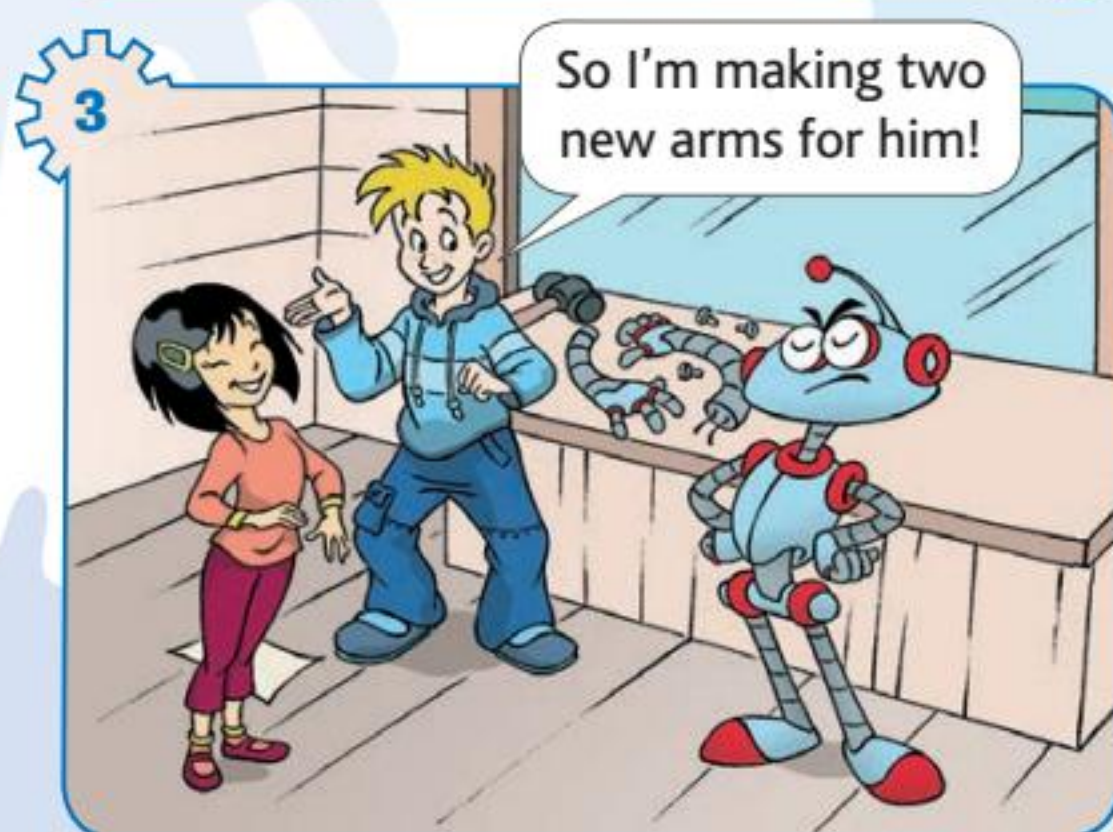
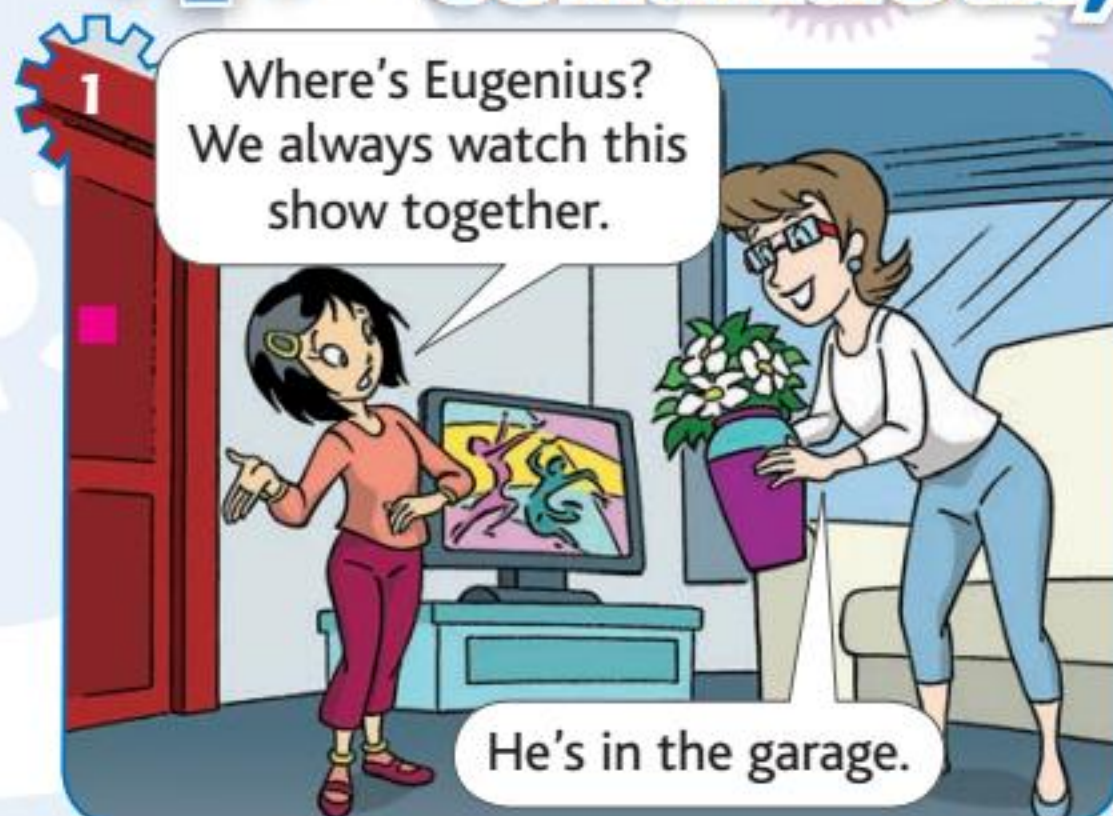
# Contents

Unit	Page
<b>Revision 3: Units 11–14</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>15</b> Modal verbs (1)	<b>80</b>
<b>16</b> Modal verbs (2)	<b>84</b>
<b>17</b> Offers, suggestions	<b>90</b>
<b>18</b> Gerunds and infinitives	<b>94</b>
<b>19</b> Conditionals	<b>98</b>
<b>Revision 4: Units 15–19</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>20</b> Relative clauses	<b>106</b>
<b>21</b> The passive	<b>110</b>
<b>22</b> Prepositions	<b>116</b>
<b>23</b> Reflexive pronouns	<b>122</b>
<b>24</b> Questions	<b>126</b>
<b>25</b> Question tags, short agreements	<b>130</b>
<b>Revision 5: Units 20–25</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Spelling rules</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Irregular verbs</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Wordlist</b>	<b>140</b>



1

# Present simple and present continuous, stative verbs



## Present simple and present continuous

### Present simple

Affirmative		Negative			Question		
I / you / we / they	eat	I / you / we / they	do not (don't)	eat	Do	I / you / we / they	eat?
he / she / it	eats	he / she / it	does not (doesn't)		Does	he / she / it	

### Present continuous

Affirmative			Negative			Question		
I	am ('m)	eating	I	am not ('m not)	eating	Am	I	eating?
you / we / they	are ('re)		you / we / they	are not (aren't)		Are	you / we / they	
he / she / it	is ('s)		he / she / it	is not (isn't)		Is	he / she / it	



## Present simple

### Form

- We form the present simple with the subject and the main verb. In the affirmative, the verb ends in -s in the third person (*he, she, it*). (See Spelling Rules on page 136.)

*I walk to school. He goes to school by bus.*

- In the negative, we add *do not (don't)* or *does not (doesn't)* before the main verb. The verb does not end in -s in the negative.

*I don't tidy my room every day. Sabine doesn't wash her hair every day.*

- In a question, we put *do* or *does* at the beginning of the sentence before the subject. The verb does not end in -s in a question.

*Do you get up early at the weekend? Does Archie play football every week?*

- In short answers, we use *do / don't* or *does / doesn't* on their own. We don't repeat the verb.

*A: Do they live here? B: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.*

### Use

We use the present simple to talk about:

- a habit.

*I always brush my teeth at night.*

- permanent situations.

*My grandparents live in a small house near the seaside.*

- general truths.

*Lions eat meat.*

### Time expressions

- We often use the following adverbs of frequency with the present simple: *always, usually, often, sometimes, never*. Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb. But if the main verb is *to be*, the adverb goes after it.

*I never walk to school. He is always late.*

- We often use the following time expressions with the present simple: *every day, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night, at the weekend, on Monday, on Fridays, in the winter, once / twice / three times a week*, etc. These time expressions usually go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

*On Saturdays we stay at home and watch TV. We visit them twice a year.*

## Present continuous

### Form

- We form the present continuous with the verb *to be (am / is / are)* and the main verb ending in -ing. (See Spelling Rules on page 136.)

*Diana is watching TV at the moment. Bob and Tim are playing in the garden.*

- In a negative sentence, we add *not* after *am / is / are*.

*They aren't having chicken for dinner. I'm not studying very hard these days.*

- In questions, we put *am / is / are* at the beginning of the sentence before the subject.

*Is the cat sleeping in front of the fire? Are the children doing their homework?*

- In short answers, we only use the verb *to be* and do not repeat the main verb.

*A: Is your dad working at the moment? B: Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.*



1

**Use**

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- something which is happening now, at the moment when we are speaking.  
*Be quiet! The baby's sleeping!*
- something which is happening for a short time or temporarily.  
*Amanda is staying with her friends in London these days.*

**Time expressions**

We often use the following time expressions with the present continuous: *now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight, these days, this week*, etc.

*Peter is tidying his room at the moment. She's working very hard these days.*

**1 Complete. Use the present simple.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Jim <u>doesn't live</u> here. (not live)                           | 4 Mr Fox <u>teaches</u> Maths. (teach)              |
| 2 The children always <u>play</u> in the park at the weekend. (play) | 5 I <u>don't tidy</u> my room every day. (not tidy) |
| 3 <u>Do you get up</u> early on Saturdays? (you / get up)            | 6 <u>Does Kate go</u> to school by bus? (Kate / go) |

**2 Read and complete. Use the present simple.**

**Sam:** What <sup>1</sup> do you usually have (you / usually / have) for breakfast?

**Joe:** I <sup>2</sup> have (have) cornflakes and my parents <sup>3</sup> drink (drink) coffee.

**Sam:** I <sup>4</sup> don't eat (not eat) cornflakes. My mum <sup>5</sup> doesn't buy (not buy) them. She <sup>6</sup> says (say) they have a lot of sugar and salt.

**Joe:** <sup>7</sup> Do you drink (you / drink) milk at breakfast time?

**Sam:** Yes. And my mum sometimes <sup>8</sup> makes (make) pancakes. <sup>9</sup> Does your mum cook (your mum / cook) in the mornings?

**Joe:** No. She doesn't have time. She <sup>10</sup> leaves (leave) the house at half past seven.

**Sam:** I see. Where <sup>11</sup> does she work (she / work)?

**Joe:** She <sup>12</sup> works (work) in an office in the centre of town.

**3 Write sentences. Use the present continuous.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Anna / learn / Spanish at school<br><u>Anna is learning Spanish at school.</u>       | 5 why / Ella / cry?<br><u>Why is Ella crying?</u>  |
| 2 you / do / your Maths homework?<br><u>Are you doing your Maths homework?</u>         | 6 you / not listen / to me<br><u>You aren't listening to me.</u>                               |
| 3 I / make / a cake for Jen's birthday<br><u>I'm making a cake for Jen's birthday.</u> | 7 they / study / for their Geography exam<br><u>They're studying for their Geography exam.</u> |
| 4 he / not stay / in a hotel<br><u>He isn't staying in a hotel.</u>                    | 8 where / we / go?<br><u>Where are we going?</u>   |

6



#### 4 Read and complete. Use the present continuous.



Ann: Hi, Liz! It's Ann.

Liz: Hi, Ann! How are you?

Ann: I'm fine. What's that terrible noise?  
 1 Are you listening (you / listen) to music?

Liz: No, my brother 2 is playing (play) his violin! What  
 3 are you doing (you / do)?

Ann: I 4 am working (work) on my History project.

Liz: 5 Is your dad helping (your dad / help) you with it? Or is he at work?

Ann: No, he 6 isn't working (not work) today. He and Mum  
 7 are cleaning up (clean up) the garage. What about you?

Liz: I 8 am making (make) a chocolate cake.

Ann: Yum!

#### 5 Circle the correct answer.

- I get up late *this week* / on Saturdays.
- Phoebe is washing her hair right now / every day.
- My mum is visiting her cousin this week / every week.
- Jessie and Natalie watch TV *tonight* / every evening.

- We're cleaning the house today / once a week.
- Andy does his homework *at the moment* / in the afternoon.
- We leave school early *today* / on Fridays.
- Jon is staying with his aunt these days / every summer.

#### 6 Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple or present continuous.

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To decide whether to use the present simple or present continuous, look at the time expression (e.g. *now*, *everyday*, etc).

- the cat / usually / sleep / on your bed? ✗  
 A: Does the cat usually sleep on your bed?  
 B: No, it doesn't.
- your mum / work / this week? ✓  
 A: Is your mum working this week?  
 B: Yes, she is.
- the boys / have / lunch at the moment? ✓  
 A: Are the boys having lunch at the moment?  
 B: Yes, they are.

- Fred / always / get up / early? ✗  
 A: Does Fred always get up early?  
 B: No, he doesn't.
- you / write / an essay right now? ✗  
 A: Are you writing an essay right now?  
 B: No, I'm not / we aren't.
- they / visit / you every weekend? ✓  
 A: Do they visit you every weekend?  
 B: Yes, they do.
- he / wear / jeans today? ✓  
 A: Is he wearing jeans today?  
 B: Yes, he is.
- your sister / play / tennis every week? ✗  
 A: Does your sister play tennis every week?  
 B: No, she doesn't.



1

## 7 Complete. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 A: *Are the boys tidying* their room right now? (the boys / tidy)  
B: Yes. They *always tidy* their room on Sundays. (always / tidy)
- 2 A: I *am looking after* Mr and Mrs Smith's dog this week. They're in Spain. (look after)  
B: *Do they go* to Spain every summer? (they / go)
- 3 A: Why *are you laughing*? (you / laugh)  
B: Because we *are watching* a really funny programme on TV! (watch)
- 4 A: *Does she usually have* a party on her birthday? (she / usually / have)  
B: Yes. And she *always invites* all her friends from school. (always / invite)
- 5 A: *Is your sister talking* on the phone at the moment? (your sister / talk)  
B: Yes, she *usually talks* for hours! (usually / talk)
- 6 A: I *am not listening* to the radio. You can turn it off. (not listen)  
B: Really? But you *always listen* to this programme. (always / listen)

## Stative verbs

Some verbs don't describe actions and are not used with the present continuous, even when they are referring to something which is happening at the moment of speaking. These verbs are called stative verbs. Common stative verbs are:

- verbs of feeling: *feel, hear, see, smell, taste*.  
*I feel terrible!*
- verbs which express emotion: *hate, like, love, prefer*.  
*Lucy hates spiders.*
- verbs of understanding: *know, remember, think, understand*.  
*I think that's a good idea.*
- verbs such as *believe, belong, cost, have (= own), look (= appear), need, sound, want*.  
*I'm hungry and I want something to eat right now!*

## 8 Complete. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 John *doesn't like* cats. He *prefers* dogs. (not like, prefer)
- 2 That *smells* delicious!  
*Are you making* a cake? (smell, you / make)
- 3 I *am looking* at my old photos. I *don't remember* the girl in this picture. (look, not remember)
- 4 You *look* happy today! Why *are you smiling*? (look, you / smile)
- 5 No! I *don't believe* you! You *are lying*! (not believe, lie)
- 6 That man *is looking* at you.  
*Do you know* him? (look, you / know)
- 7 Matt *is trying* to fix his computer and he *needs* our help. (try, need)
- 8 The girls *are watching* a comedy on TV right now. They *love* comedies. (watch, love)

8



**9** Read and complete. Use the present simple or present continuous.

New Message

Dear Mel,

How are you? I <sup>1</sup> ..... *am having* ..... (have) a wonderful time in Paris. We <sup>2</sup> ..... *are staying* ..... (stay) in a beautiful hotel in the city centre and we all really <sup>3</sup> ..... *like* ..... (like) it here. I <sup>4</sup> ..... *am sitting* ..... (sit) in an Internet café at the moment. I <sup>5</sup> ..... *check* ..... (check) my e-mails every day. I <sup>6</sup> ..... *don't want* ..... (not want) to miss any important news!

What about you? <sup>7</sup> *Are you enjoying* ..... (you / enjoy) your holidays? E-mail me soon!

Love,  
Stacy

**Let's write!**

**10** Imagine you are on holiday with your family. Look at Exercise 9 and write an e-mail to a friend. You can use these ideas.

Where are you?  
Where are you staying?  
Are you having a good time?  
What are you doing right now? What about the rest of your family?  
What do you do every morning / afternoon / evening during the holiday?

New Message

Dear *Students' own answers* .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Best wishes,

.....

**Let's talk!**

**11** Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 what / you / usually / do / in your free time? | 4 what / you / wear / today?                      |
| 2 what / you / do / at the moment?               | 5 how often / you / have / an English lesson?     |
| 3 you / often / wear / jeans?                    | 6 you / have / an English lesson / at the moment? |

What do you usually do in your free time?

I usually ...



2

## Past simple

1

I called you yesterday afternoon  
but you weren't at home.

No, I went to the  
shopping centre with Dax.



2

Really? What  
did you buy?

I didn't buy anything.



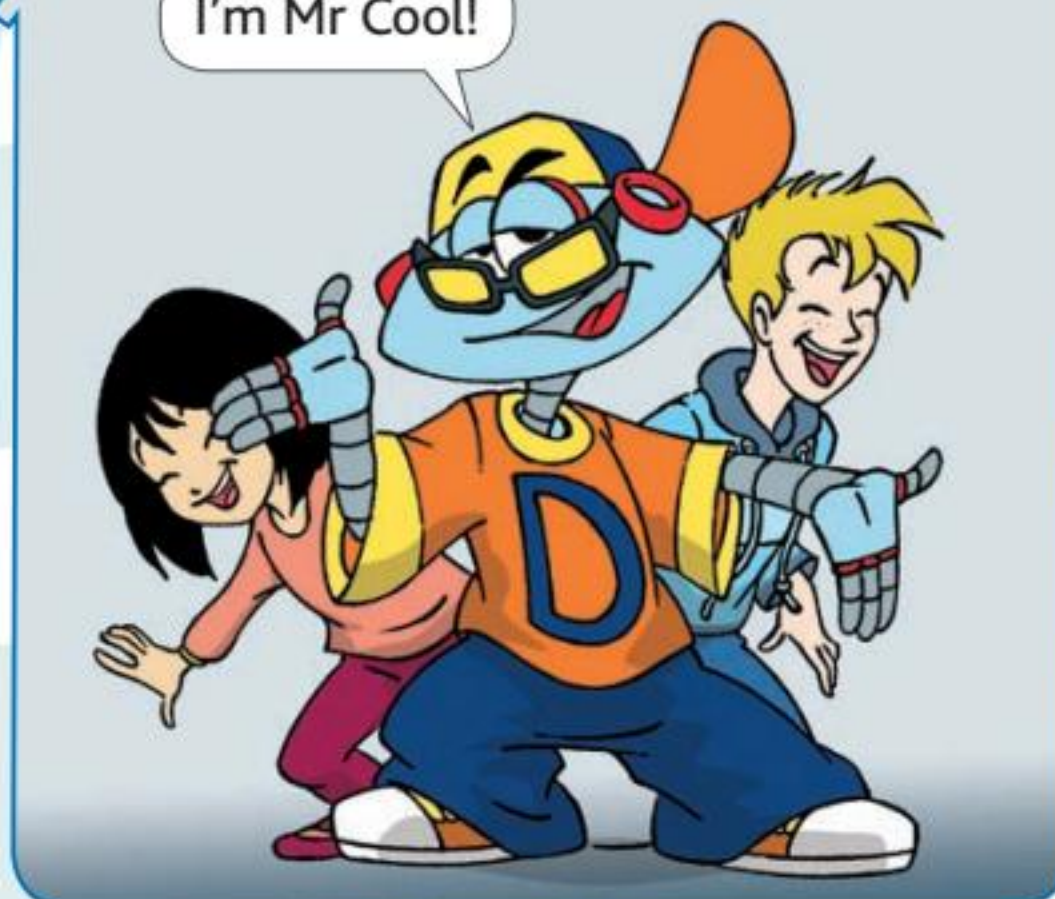
3

But Dax bought  
lots of things!



4

I'm Mr Cool!



## Regular verbs

## Affirmative

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

## Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	did not (didn't)	clean
--	---------------------	-------

## Question

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	clean?
-----	--	--------

## Irregular verbs

## Affirmative

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

## Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	did not (didn't)	go
--	---------------------	----

## Question

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go?
-----	--	-----





## Form

- We form the past simple with the subject and the main verb.
- In affirmative sentences, we form the past simple of regular verbs with the ending *-ed*. (See page 136 for Spelling Rules.)

*They **walked** to school yesterday. I **tidied** my room this morning.*

- We do not form the past simple of irregular verbs by adding *-ed*. Each irregular verb has its own form of the past simple. (See the Irregular Verbs list on pages 138-139.)

*I **saw** Monica at school today. Mike **gave** me a CD for my birthday.*

- In negative sentences, we put *did not (didn't)* in front of the bare infinitive of the main verb.

*They **didn't walk** to school yesterday. I **didn't see** Monica at school today.*

- The question form of the past simple is formed by putting *Did* at the beginning of the sentence before the subject and the bare infinitive.

***Did** they **walk** to school yesterday? **Did** you **see** Monica at school today?*

- In short answers, we use *did* or *didn't* and do not repeat the verb.

*A: Did you watch the film on TV last night? B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*

## Use

We use the past simple to talk about:

- something that happened at a particular time in the past.

*Nadia **bought** a computer last week.*

- situations that existed in the past.

*The Browns **lived** in London many years ago.*

- habits that we had in the past.

*My father **played** football twice a week when he was young.*

- things that happened one after the other in the past.

*We **had** breakfast, **washed** the dishes and then we **left** the house.*

## Time expressions

We often use the following time expressions with the past simple: *yesterday, yesterday afternoon, last night, ten years ago, in 2004, on 9th November*, etc.

*I had breakfast **an hour ago**. We visited them **yesterday**.*

## 1 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
study	<i>studied</i>	talk	<i>talked</i>
brush	<i>brushed</i>	like	<i>liked</i>
hurry	<i>hurried</i>	listen	<i>listened</i>
drop	<i>dropped</i>	cry	<i>cried</i>
watch	<i>watched</i>	clap	<i>clapped</i>
stay	<i>stayed</i>	finish	<i>finished</i>



2

## 2 Read and complete. Use the past simple.

It was my grandmother's birthday yesterday and we had a big party for her. First I <sup>1</sup> ..... **helped** ..... (help) Mum to tidy the house. She <sup>2</sup> ..... **washed** ..... (wash) the dishes and I <sup>3</sup> ..... **cleaned** ..... (clean) the living room. Then I <sup>4</sup> ..... **picked** ..... (pick) some flowers from the garden to put on the dinner table. Mum <sup>5</sup> ..... **cooked** ..... (cook) a fantastic dinner and at one o'clock the guests <sup>6</sup> ..... **arrived** ..... (arrive) – aunts, uncles, cousins and Grandma, of course! After lunch Grandma <sup>7</sup> ..... **opened** ..... (open) her presents. My present was a photo album with pictures of all the family. We all <sup>8</sup> ..... **looked** ..... (look) at the photos together. In the afternoon Dad <sup>9</sup> ..... **called** ..... (call) a taxi to take Grandma home and I <sup>10</sup> ..... **carried** ..... (carry) all her presents to the car.



## 3 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
eat	..... <b>ate</b> .....	break	..... <b>broke</b> .....
run	..... <b>ran</b> .....	drive	..... <b>drove</b> .....
write	..... <b>wrote</b> .....	say	..... <b>said</b> .....
make	..... <b>made</b> .....	put	..... <b>put</b> .....
come	..... <b>came</b> .....	know	..... <b>knew</b> .....
lend	..... <b>lent</b> .....	wear	..... <b>wore</b> .....
win	..... <b>won</b> .....	hear	..... <b>heard</b> .....

## 4 Read and complete. Use the past simple.

It <sup>1</sup> ..... **was** ..... (be) my birthday last week and my parents <sup>2</sup> ..... **gave** ..... (give) me a very unusual birthday present. They <sup>3</sup> ..... **took** ..... (take) me to London Zoo but not as a visitor; I worked there! They have a special project at the zoo called *Keeper for a day* and last Saturday I <sup>4</sup> ..... **became** ..... (become) a zoo keeper!

Four other children were in my team and we all <sup>5</sup> ..... **felt** ..... (feel) really excited. First we <sup>6</sup> ..... **met** ..... (meet) Gerry, the head keeper, and he <sup>7</sup> ..... **told** ..... (tell) us all about the zoo. Then we <sup>8</sup> ..... **went** ..... (go) to visit the penguins. We cleaned their pool and <sup>9</sup> ..... **fed** ..... (feed) them (they love fish). After that we <sup>10</sup> ..... **spent** ..... (spend) some time in the monkey park and a monkey <sup>11</sup> ..... **stole** ..... (steal) my camera! Luckily, Gerry <sup>12</sup> ..... **got** ..... (get) it back for me! At the end of the day I was exhausted but very happy. I hope I can go again next year!



## 5 Write sentences. Use the past simple.



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In negative sentences, use the bare infinitive of the verb, not the past simple.

*I didn't play tennis.* ✓ (~~*I didn't played tennis.*~~ X)

*They didn't go out.* ✓ (~~*They didn't went out.*~~ X)

- Amy and Patrick went to Paris last week.  
(Athens)  
*They didn't go to Paris.*  
*They went to Athens.*
- They visited their friends on Monday.  
(cousins)  
*They didn't visit their friends.*  
*They visited their cousins.*

- Joe bought a DVD yesterday. (CD)  
*He / Joe didn't buy a DVD.*  
*He / Joe bought a CD.*
- We painted the kitchen last month.  
(bathroom)  
*We didn't paint the kitchen.*  
*We painted the bathroom.*
- Anna moved to Australia ten years ago.  
(Canada)  
*She / Anna didn't move to Australia.*  
*She / Anna moved to Canada.*
- They came home late last night. (early)  
*They didn't come home late.*  
*They came home early.*

## 6 Write questions and short answers. Use the past simple.



### be a GENIUS

In questions, use the bare infinitive of the verb, not the past simple.

*Did you play tennis?* ✓ (~~*Did you played tennis?*~~ X)

*Did they go out?* ✓ (~~*Did they went out?*~~ X)

- Harry / tidy / his room this morning? X  
A: *Did Harry tidy his room this morning?*  
B: *No, he didn't.*
- they / come / with you on Saturday? ✓  
A: *Did they come with you on Saturday?*  
B: *Yes, they did.*

- you / finish / your book last night? ✓  
A: *Did you finish your book last night?*  
B: *Yes, I did.*
- he / remember / your name? X  
A: *Did he remember your name?*  
B: *No, he didn't.*
- Helen / bring / an umbrella? ✓  
A: *Did Helen bring an umbrella?*  
B: *Yes, she did.*
- I / leave / my keys here yesterday? X  
A: *Did I leave my keys here yesterday?*  
B: *No, you didn't.*

## 7 Write questions. Use the past simple.

Eugenius wants to write an article for his website. He is interviewing Larry Walters, a famous athlete.

- where / you / go / to school?  
E: *Where did you go to school?*  
L: I went to school in Baltimore.
- when / you / start / swimming lessons?  
E: *When did you start swimming lessons?*  
L: When I was seven years old.
- which swimming stroke / you / learn / first?  
E: *Which swimming stroke did you learn first?*  
L: The backstroke.
- how many medals / you / win / last year?  
E: *How many medals did you win last year?*  
L: Three; I won three silver medals.
- when / you / decide / to become a professional athlete?  
E: *When did you decide to become a professional athlete?*  
L: When I was thirteen years old.
- when / you / move / to the UK?  
E: *When did you move to the UK?*  
L: In 2004.



## 8 Read and complete. Use the past simple.

Kim: <sup>1</sup> ..... *Did you go* ..... (you / go) to the cinema last Saturday?

Jill: Yes, I <sup>2</sup> ..... *did* .....  
I <sup>3</sup> ..... *went* ..... (go) with Susie and Dan. We <sup>4</sup> ..... *didn't like* ..... (not like) the film very much. But guess what?

Kim: What?

Jill: I <sup>5</sup> ..... *saw* ..... (see) Zac Efron!

Kim: I don't believe it! <sup>6</sup> ..... *Did you speak* ..... (you / speak) to him?

Jill: I <sup>7</sup> ..... *didn't speak* ..... (not speak) to him but Susie <sup>8</sup> ..... *asked* ..... (ask) him for his autograph.

Kim: And <sup>9</sup> ..... *did she get* ..... (she / get) it?

Jill: Yes! And she <sup>10</sup> ..... *gave* ..... (give) it to me! Look!

## 9 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 They moved to this house *once a month* / *in 2007*.
- 2 Luke and Ben went to the new sports centre *before two days* / *yesterday*.
- 3 Jane arrived in London *the* / *on* 5<sup>th</sup> January.
- 4 Our cat killed a mouse *yesterday* / *last* afternoon.
- 5 Kim phoned me *yesterday* / *last* night.
- 6 The show finished *last weekend* / *the weekend ago*.
- 7 My parents got married *before ten years* / *ten years ago*.
- 8 We saw Sammy at school *today* / *last day*.



## 10 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 He didn't liked my present. <input type="checkbox"/>                               | 6 Was your father at home at half past eleven? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| He didn't like my present. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                       | Did your father be at home at half past eleven? <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| 2 We watched a great programme on TV last night. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7 Carl left five minutes ago. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                  |
| We watched a great programme on TV yesterday night. <input type="checkbox"/>         | Carl left before five minutes. <input type="checkbox"/>                            |
| 3 I hadn't a good time at the party. <input type="checkbox"/>                        | 8 What did your brother say? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                   |
| I didn't have a good time at the party. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>          | What did say your brother? <input type="checkbox"/>                                |
| 4 Where bought you that shirt? <input type="checkbox"/>                              | 9 They lived in Milan before many years ago. <input type="checkbox"/>              |
| Where did you buy that shirt? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                    | They lived in Milan many years ago. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 I didn't see Jo yesterday. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                     | 10 What time did they arrived? <input type="checkbox"/>                            |
| I didn't saw Jo yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/>                                  | What time did they arrive? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                     |



## 11 Read and circle the correct answer.

<sup>1</sup> ..... Pamela and her family went on holiday to Spain. Their hotel was next to the beach and Pamela and her brothers played on the beach and <sup>2</sup> ..... in the sea every day. One day they met a boy called Pedro. He <sup>3</sup> ..... English very well but the children became good friends and <sup>4</sup> ..... every afternoon together. On 20<sup>th</sup> July, at the end of their holiday, they <sup>5</sup> ..... home to England. Pamela and her brothers were very sad because they <sup>6</sup> ..... want to say goodbye to Pedro.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A Last summer | B Before a summer                        | C The summer ago                                |
| 2 <input type="radio"/> A swimmied               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B swam  | C swum  |
| 3 <input type="radio"/> A didn't spoke           | B wasn't spoke                           | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C didn't speak |
| 4 <input type="radio"/> A spend                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B spent | C spended                                       |
| 5 <input type="radio"/> A flyed                  | B flied                                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C flew         |
| 6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A didn't      | B wasn't                                 | C weren't                                       |

## Let's write!

- 12 Write a letter to a friend. Tell him / her about your summer holidays. You can use these ideas.

When did you go?  
Where did you go?  
Who went on the holiday with you?  
Where did you stay?  
What did you do?

Dear Students' own answers,

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

Best wishes,

.....

## Let's talk!

- 13 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: Look at the time expressions in A. Ask Student B questions about those times.

Student B: Answer Student A's questions.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

A

yesterday afternoon  
last week  
two hours ago

B

four years ago  
last Saturday  
yesterday evening

Did you watch TV yesterday afternoon?

No, I didn't.



3

**Used to**

1

When I was four years old,  
I didn't use to like apple pie  
very much. Now I love it!



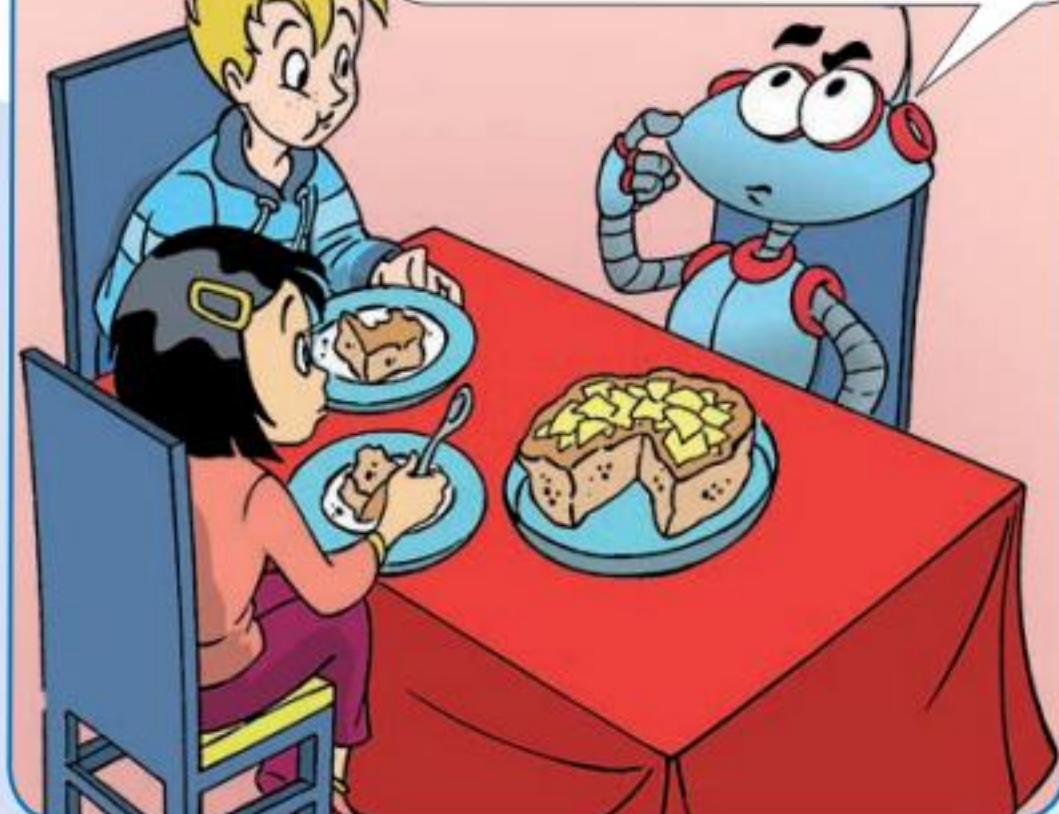
2

When I was four years old, my  
grandmother used to make  
apple pie for us every Sunday.



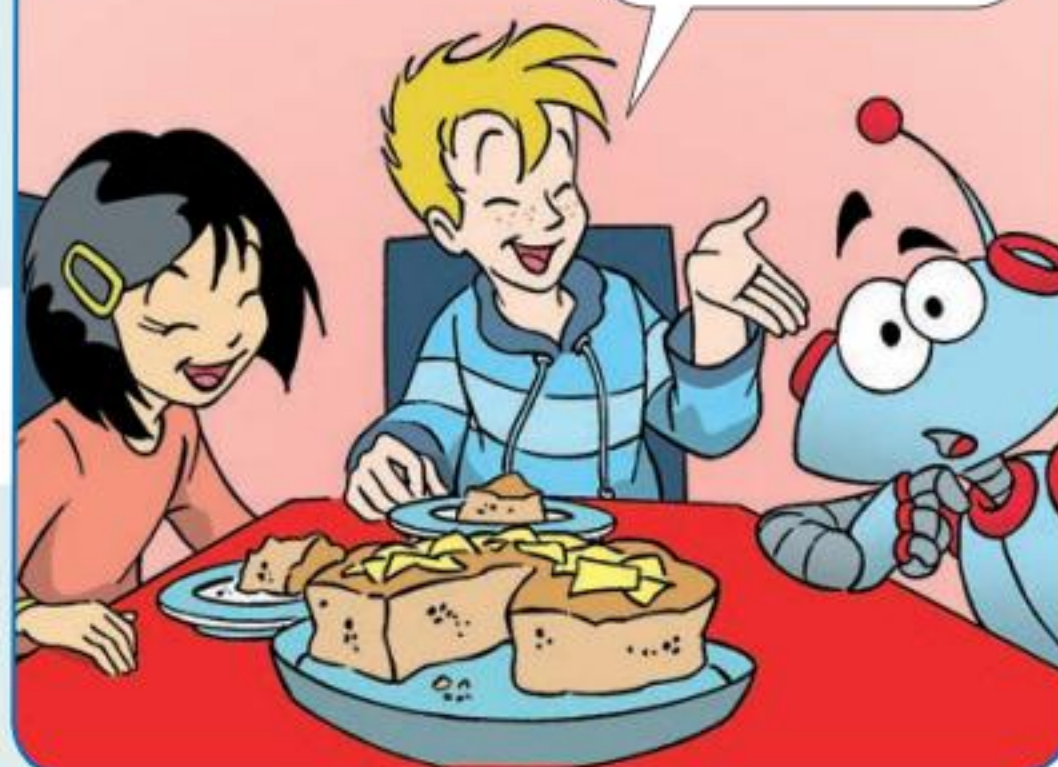
3

When I was four years old ...  
What did I use to do when  
I was four years old?



4

You're only one  
year old, Dax!

**Affirmative**

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

used to

play  
eat**Negative**

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

did not (didn't) use to

play  
eat**Question**

Did

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

use to

play?  
eat?



## Form

- In affirmative sentences, we use *used to* and the bare infinitive of the main verb.  
*I **used to play** football when I was at school. My brother **used to play** hockey.*
- In negative sentences, we add *did not (didn't)* in front of *use to*. Be careful – we use *use to*, not *used to*. *Use to* is followed by the main verb.  
*Max **didn't use to like** that kind of music but now he does. ✓*  
*(Max ~~didn't used to like~~ that kind of music but now he does. ✗)*
- In questions, we put *did* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject which is followed by *use to* and the main verb.  
***Did you use to have** fair hair when you were a child? ✓*  
*(~~Did you used to have~~ fair hair when you were a child? ✗)*
- In short answers, we use *did* or *didn't*. We don't repeat *used to* or the main verb.  
*A: Did they use to walk to school? B: Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.*

## Use

- We use *used to* to talk about:
  - habits or things that happened often in the past.  
*Janine **used to ride** her bike to school.*
  - situations that existed in the past but that don't exist now.  
*Trevor **used to be** fat but now he's thin.*
- We use *used to* to emphasise the contrast between the past and the present.  
*We **used to go** out every weekend but now we usually stay at home.*

## 1 Complete. Use *used to*.

- We *used to live* ..... in a village. (live)
- I *used to be* ..... crazy about Leonardo DiCaprio when I was little. (be)
- My sister *used to go* ..... to bed early when she was at school. (go)
- Emma and Fred *used to hate* ..... vegetables. (hate)
- He *used to work* ..... in an office. (work)
- They *used to watch* ..... a lot of TV when they were young. (watch)

## 2 Write negative sentences.

### be a GENIUS

In negative sentences, use *use to*, not *used to*.

*He didn't use to drink tea. ✓*  
*(He ~~didn't used to~~ drink tea. ✗)*

- He used to drink coffee (tea)  
*He didn't use to drink tea.*
- They used to live in London. (Brighton)  
*They didn't use to live in Brighton.*
- She used to listen to classical music. (rock music)  
*She didn't use to listen to rock music.*
- We used to play football. (basketball)  
*We didn't use to play basketball.*
- Mr Barnes used to teach English. (German)  
*He / Mr Barnes didn't use to teach German.*
- They used to have a cat. (dog)  
*They didn't use to have a dog.*



3

### 3 Write questions. Use *used to*.

#### be a GENIUS

In questions, use *use to*, not *used to*.

Did you *use to* like jazz? ✓

(Did you *used to* like jazz? ✗)

- 1 you / like / jazz when you were my age?  
*Did you use to like jazz when you were my age?*
- 2 what / your mum / wear / to school?  
*What did your mum use to wear to school?*
- 3 they / have / a dog?  
*Did they use to have a dog?*

- 4 you / fight / with your brothers and sisters?  
*Did you use to fight with your brothers and sisters?*
- 5 where / your dad / play / football?  
*Where did your dad use to play football?*
- 6 how / you / spend / your free time?  
*How did you use to spend your free time?*
- 7 Kim / study / Latin / when she was at school?  
*Did Kim use to study Latin when she was at school?*
- 8 what / you / do / in the evenings?  
*What did you use to do in the evenings?*

### 4 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (✗).



- 1 Michael's grandparents used to have a farm in Scotland. ☒
- 2 Penny didn't used to live near us. ☒
- 3 Did they used to come here often? ☒
- 4 I didn't use to like Danny when we were at school. ☒
- 5 What time used you to go to bed when you were younger? ☒
- 6 My cousin didn't use to wear glasses. ☒
- 7 Grandad use to run very fast when he was young. ☒
- 8 Did you use to read comics when you were a little boy? ☒
- 9 Simon never used to get to school on time. ☒
- 10 Helen didn't used to play with dolls when she was a child. ☒

### 5 Read and complete. Use *used to*.

A: Dad, where <sup>1</sup> *did you use to live* (you / live) when you were little?

B: In Australia.

A: Australia?

B: Yes, that's right. We <sup>2</sup> *used to have* (have) a beautiful house with a big garden.

A: <sup>3</sup> *Did you use to go* (you / go) to school there?

B: Yes, I <sup>4</sup> *did* Uncle Robert and I <sup>5</sup> *used to walk* (walk) to school every day. We <sup>6</sup> *didn't use to go* (not go) to school by bus like you.

A: <sup>7</sup> *Did you use to play* (you / play) computer games?

B: No, of course not! And we <sup>8</sup> *didn't use to watch* (not watch) TV either. My parents didn't have one!




## 6 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

*Kelly\_97 wrote:*

We moved to Littleton last month. We <sup>1</sup> ..... *used* ..... to live in a big city and it was horrible! Now we live in a beautiful house with a garden. Back in the city I didn't <sup>2</sup> ..... *use* ..... to have my own bedroom. I used <sup>3</sup> ..... *to* ..... share a room with my brother. Now I have a big bedroom with my own desk and computer!

We <sup>4</sup> ..... *did* ..... n't use to go out on Saturday or Sunday. We used <sup>5</sup> ..... *to* ..... stay at home and watch TV or play computer games. Our weekends <sup>6</sup> ..... *used* ..... to be really boring! Now every weekend I cycle around the village or meet my friends in the park. I love my new home and I love my new friends!

What about you? <sup>7</sup> ..... *Did* ..... you use to go out on your bike every Saturday? Where did you <sup>8</sup> ..... *use* ..... to go on Sunday mornings? To the river, the woods or the village square?



## 7 Let's write! Write about you.

Write three things that:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you used to do when you were a baby.<br/><i>I used to</i><br/>.....<br/><i>Students' own answers</i><br/>.....<br/>.....</li> <li>• you used to do when you were three.<br/>.....<br/>.....<br/>.....</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you didn't use to do when you were two.<br/>.....<br/>.....<br/>.....</li> <li>• you didn't use to like when you were four.<br/>.....<br/>.....<br/>.....</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## 8 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

When you were six ...

- 1 go / to bed early?
- 2 watch / cartoons on TV?
- 3 read / comics?
- 4 play / computer games?
- 5 have / a lot of friends?
- 6 be / shorter?

Did you use to go to bed early when you were six?

Yes, I did. I used to go to bed at ...



## 4

## Past continuous



## Affirmative

I / he / she / it	was	walking
you / we / they	were	

## Negative

I / he / she / it	was not (wasn't)	walking
you / we / they	were not (weren't)	

## Question

Was	I / he / she / it	walking?
Were	you / we / they	





## Form

- We form the past continuous with *was / were* and the main verb ending in *-ing*. We use *was* with *I, he, she, it* and *were* with *you, we, they*.

*I was having a shower at eight. The children were playing in the park.*

- In negative sentences, we add *not* after *was / were*. The short forms are *wasn't / weren't*.

*I was not doing my homework. They weren't working at half past six.*

- In questions, we put *was / were* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.

*Was he having breakfast at eight? Were you listening to music?*

- In short answers, we only use *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*. We don't repeat the main verb.

*A: Were they dancing? B: Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.*

## Use

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- an action which was happening at a particular time in the past.

*A: What were you doing at one o'clock? B: I was having lunch.*

- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we often use the word *while*.

*While Charlie was feeding the dog, Ingrid was watering the flowers.*

*Ingrid was watering the flowers while Charlie was feeding the dog.*

- an action which interrupted another action in the past. We use the past continuous for the action which had the longest duration, the action which was interrupted. We use the past simple for the action which had the shortest duration, the action which interrupted the first action. In this case, we often use the words *when* and *while*. *When* is followed by the past simple and *while* is followed by the past continuous.

*We were watching television when Peter and Thelma arrived.*

*Peter and Thelma arrived while we were watching television.*

## 1 Complete. Use the past continuous.



- They ..... *were playing* ..... computer games yesterday afternoon. (play)
- The children ..... *were making* ..... a lot of noise. (make)

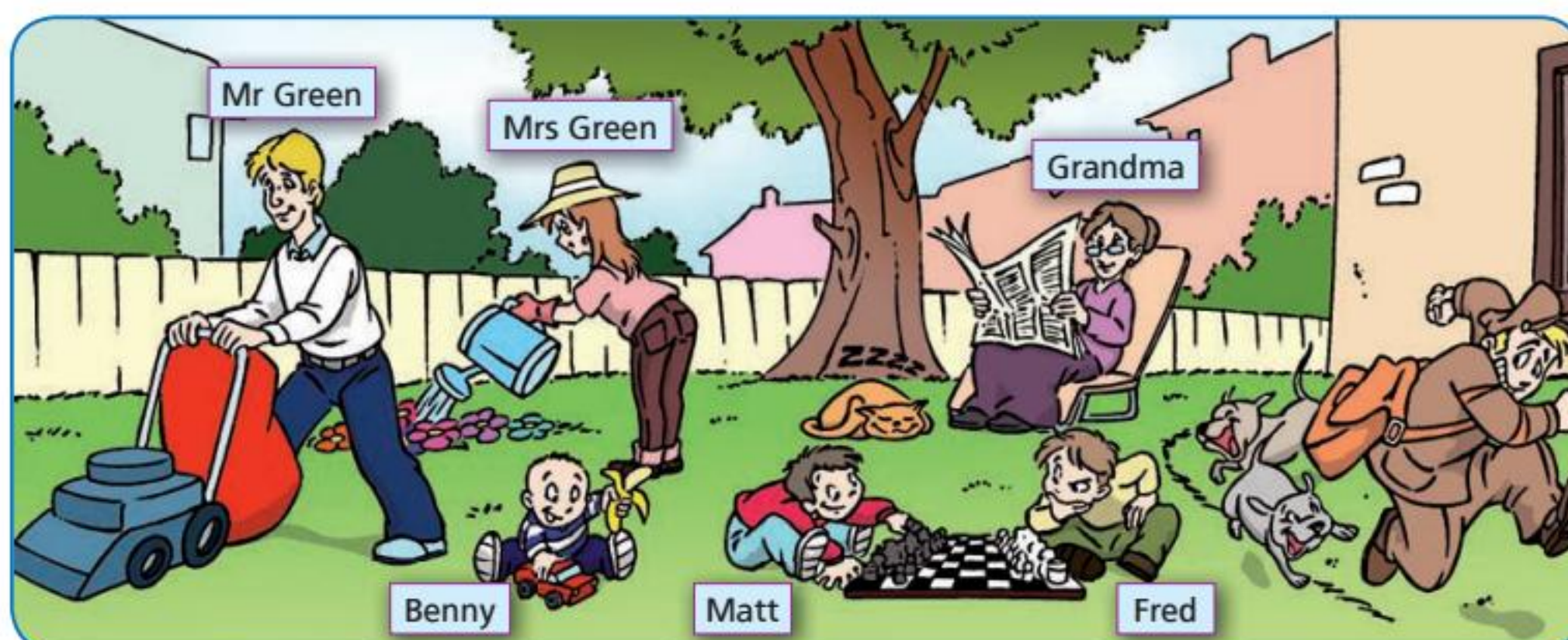
- You ..... *were talking* ..... in your sleep! (talk)
- The baby ..... *was crying* ..... because she was hungry. (cry)
- I ..... *was having* ..... breakfast at half past eight. (have)
- My brother and I ..... *were doing* ..... our homework at six o'clock. (do)
- Emma ..... *was tidying* ..... her room at noon. (tidy)
- Grandpa ..... *was sitting* ..... in the garden at eight o'clock. (sit)



4

- 2 What were they doing at ten o'clock yesterday morning? Look and write sentences. Use the verbs and phrases in the box and the past continuous.

chase the postman eat a banana ~~mow the lawn~~ play chess  
read a newspaper run sleep water the flowers



- 1 Mr Green was washing the car.  
He wasn't washing the car.  
He was mowing the lawn.
- 2 Matt and Fred were studying.  
They weren't studying.  
They were playing chess.
- 3 Mrs Green was having tea.  
She wasn't having tea.  
She was watering the flowers.
- 4 The dogs were sleeping.  
They weren't sleeping.  
They were chasing the postman.
- 5 Benny was eating a sandwich.  
He wasn't eating a sandwich.  
He was eating a banana.
- 6 The cat was chasing a mouse.  
It wasn't chasing a mouse.  
It was sleeping.
- 7 Grandma was feeding the dogs.  
She wasn't feeding the dogs.  
She was reading a newspaper.
- 8 The postman was talking to Mr Green.  
He wasn't talking to Mr Green.  
He was running.

- 3 Look at the picture in Exercise 2. Write questions and short answers. Use the past continuous.

- 1 Benny / eat / an apple?  
A: Was Benny eating an apple?  
B: No, he wasn't.
- 2 Matt and Fred / play / chess?  
A: Were Matt and Fred playing chess?  
B: Yes, they were.
- 3 Grandma / read / a book?  
A: Was Grandma reading a book?  
B: No, she wasn't.
- 4 the cat / sleep?  
A: Was the cat sleeping?  
B: Yes, it was.
- 5 the postman / run?  
A: Was the postman running?  
B: Yes, he was.
- 6 the dogs / eat?  
A: Were the dogs eating?  
B: No, they weren't.
- 7 Mrs Green / wear / a hat?  
A: Was Mrs Green wearing a hat?  
B: Yes, she was.
- 8 Mr Green / feed / the cat?  
A: Was Mr Green feeding the cat?  
B: No, he wasn't.



#### 4 Write questions. Use the past continuous.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 why / Joe / laugh?<br><u>Why was Joe laughing?</u>                    | 5 why / the dog / bark?<br><u>Why was the dog barking?</u> |
| 2 what / Tina and Rosie / do?<br><u>What were Tina and Rosie doing?</u> | 6 what / you / read?<br><u>What were you reading?</u>      |
| 3 what / Fiona / wear?<br><u>What was Fiona wearing?</u>                | 7 who / Brian / call?<br><u>Who was Brian calling?</u>     |
| 4 where / Eric and Greg / go?<br><u>Where were Eric and Greg going?</u> | 8 why / she / cry?<br><u>Why was she crying?</u>           |

#### 5 Read and complete. Use the past continuous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 A: Why <sup>1</sup> <u>were you shouting</u> (you / shout) at your sister?<br>B: Because she <sup>2</sup> <u>was using</u> (use) my computer!<br>A: She lets you borrow her MP3 player! You must share your things, too.   | 3 A: <sup>7</sup> <u>Was Lisa talking</u> (Lisa / talk) about her new computer again?<br>B: I don't know. I <sup>8</sup> <u>wasn't listening</u> (not listen).<br>A: Me neither. I <sup>9</sup> <u>was reading</u> (read) my book. |
| 2 A: What <sup>3</sup> <u>were you doing</u> (you / do) at ten? I called but you didn't answer.<br><sup>4</sup> <u>Were you sleeping</u> (you / sleep)?<br>B: No, we <sup>5</sup> <u>weren't sleeping</u> (not sleep). We <sup>6</sup> <u>were sitting</u> (sit) in the garden. It was a lovely evening. | 4 A: So, where <sup>10</sup> <u>was Sam going</u> (Sam / go)?<br>B: He <sup>11</sup> <u>was running</u> (run) to catch the train to London. His favourite band <sup>12</sup> <u>was playing</u> (play) at the Brixton Academy.     |

#### 6 Write sentences. Use the past continuous with *while*.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Rex / sleep / in front of the fire, Felix / eat / from his bowl<br><u>While Rex was sleeping in front of the fire, Felix was eating from his bowl.</u> | 2 Joanna / have / a bath, her sister / read / her diary<br><u>While Joanna was having a bath, her sister was reading her diary.</u> |
|  | 3 you / study / for your exam, I / do / a puzzle<br><u>While you were studying for your exam, I was doing a puzzle.</u>             |
|  | 4 Ian / relax / in the garden, Jason / wash / the car<br><u>While Ian was relaxing in the garden, Jason was washing the car.</u>    |
|  | 5 they / talk, I / listen / to my new CD<br><u>While they were talking, I was listening to my new CD.</u>                           |
|  | 6 we / have / breakfast, Dad / get / ready for work<br><u>While we were having breakfast, Dad was getting ready for work.</u>       |



## 7 Circle the correct answer.

### be a GENIUS

Remember: *While* is followed by the past continuous. *When* is followed by the past simple.

- 1 *When / While* he was surfing the Internet, his computer crashed.
- 2 I fell asleep *when / while* I was working.
- 3 I was waiting for Ben *when / while* I saw Kelly.
- 4 *When / While* we were having dinner, Dominic phoned.
- 5 Liz was reading a magazine *when / while* the lights went out.
- 6 I was looking for my keys *when / while* I found your pen.

## 8 Complete. Use the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 Josh and Luke were swimming when they ..... *saw* ..... a shark. (see)
- 2 While Ben was running for the bus, he ..... *dropped* ..... his MP3 player. (drop)
- 3 While I ..... *was walking* ..... the dog, I saw something strange. (walk)
- 4 Christine cut her finger while she ..... *was making* ..... a sandwich. (make)
- 5 While we ..... *were getting* ..... ready for school, the phone rang. (get)
- 6 Jenny ..... *broke* ..... the vase while she was washing it. (break)
- 7 While we were watching the game on TV, Natalie ..... *phoned* ..... (phone)
- 8 They ..... *were listening* ..... to music when I left the house. (leave)

## 9 Complete. Use the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 Sue ..... *hurt* ..... her leg while she ..... *was playing* ..... volleyball. (hurt, play)
- 2 While he ..... *was digging* ..... in the garden, he ..... *found* ..... a gold coin. (dig, find)
- 3 We ..... *were walking* ..... home from school when the rain ..... *started* ..... (walk, start)
- 4 While I ..... *was studying* ..... for my English test, your friend ..... *called* ..... (study, call)
- 5 They ..... *were sitting* ..... on the balcony when we ..... *arrived* ..... (sit, arrive)
- 6 When I ..... *got up* ....., my brothers ..... *were having* ..... breakfast. (get up, have)
- 7 Jon ..... *was doing* ..... his homework when he ..... *felt* ..... the earthquake. (do, feel)
- 8 While I ..... *was having* ..... a shower, the phone ..... *rang* ..... (have, hear)

## 10 Circle the correct answer.

Lee: I <sup>1</sup> *saw* / *was seeing* Jamie yesterday.

Kim: Really? Where <sup>2</sup> *did you see* / *were you seeing* him?

Lee: At the new shopping mall.

Kim: Was he shopping <sup>3</sup> *when* / *while* you saw him?

Lee: No. He <sup>4</sup> *had* / *was having* lunch with Archie in Burger World.

I <sup>5</sup> *walked* / *was walking* around the shops when someone shouted my name. I <sup>6</sup> *turned* / *was turning* around and I saw Jamie. And guess what?

Kim: What?

Lee: <sup>7</sup> *When* / *While* I was talking to him, he <sup>8</sup> *asked* / *was asking* me for your phone number!



# 11 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Jane ..... a book while her brother was watching TV.  
A read    **B** was reading    C were reading
- 2 ..... the girls were playing in the park, it started to rain.  
**A** While    B When    C Then
- 3 Andy ..... to work yesterday because it was cold.  
**A** drove    B was driving    C were driving
- 4 Was the phone ringing ..... you came in?  
A while    **B** when    C then
- 5 They ..... their homework when I phoned.  
A did    B was doing    **C** were doing
- 6 Mrs Crow was taking notes ..... Mr Adams was speaking.  
**A** while    B when    C then
- 7 I was tidying my room ..... my brother woke up.  
A while    **B** when    C then
- 8 When I knocked on the door, they ..... dinner.  
A had    B was having    **C** were having

## Let's write!

### 12 Write about you. Write full sentences.

Write:

- something that happened while you were getting ready for school today.  
*I was getting ready for school when*  
Students' own answers
- what the rest of the people in your family were doing when you went to bed last night.  
*When I*
- something that happened while you were having lunch yesterday.  
*While I*
- what the rest of the people in your family were doing while you were having dinner last night.  
*While I*

## Let's talk!

### 13 Work with a partner. Then play a game with the rest of the class.

Student A: Look at A and write the beginnings of five sentences. Use the past continuous (e.g. *She was going home ... / She was going to the cinema ...*). Don't look at B!

Student B: Look at B and write the endings of five sentences. Use the past simple with *when* (e.g. *... when she saw her friend / ... when she saw a shark*). Don't look at A!

Now read your sentences to the rest of the class. If they make sense, you get one point.

A

she / go  
I / have  
Mum / wash  
Dan / tidy  
they / play

B

she / see  
I / hear  
she / break  
he / find  
they / see

She was going home when she saw her friend.

1 point for you!

She was going to the cinema when she saw a shark.

This doesn't make sense!  
No points for you!





# Revision: Units 1–4

## 1 Complete. Use the present simple.

- 0 My sister ..... *watches* ..... TV in the evenings. (watch)
- 1 We ..... *don't live* ..... in a big city. (not live)
- 2 ..... *Does Mary visit* ..... her grandmother at the weekend? (Mary / visit)
- 3 I ..... *always brush* ..... my teeth after meals. (always / brush)
- 4 What time ..... *do you get up* ..... in the morning? (you / get up)
- 5 James ..... *tidies* ..... his room every day. (tidy)
- 6 We ..... *don't usually stay* ..... at home on Saturdays. (usually / not stay)

..... / 6

## 2 Write sentences. Use the present continuous.

- 0 they / have / a break right now  
*They're having a break right now.*
- 1 what / the girls / do / today?  
*What are the girls doing today?*
- 2 Mum / cook / lunch at the moment  
*Mum is cooking lunch at the moment.*
- 3 you / listen / to me?  
*Are you listening to me?*
- 4 my parents / not work / today  
*My parents aren't working today.*
- 5 Ben / wash / his hair right now  
*Ben is washing his hair right now.*
- 6 I / not wear / my new shoes today  
*I'm not wearing my new shoes today.*

..... / 6

## 3 Choose and complete.

- 0 (don't understand, am not understanding)  
I ..... *don't understand* ..... this exercise.
- 1 (has, is having)  
Lee ..... *is having* ..... lunch at the moment.
- 2 (smells, is smelling)  
That soup ..... *smells* ..... good. Can I have some?
- 3 (visit, are visiting)  
They ..... *visit* ..... us every week.
- 4 (does she cry, is she crying)  
What's the matter? Why ..... *is she crying* .....?
- 5 (don't need, am not needing)  
I ..... *don't need* ..... any help right now, thanks.
- 6 (does, is doing)  
Tessa ..... *is doing* ..... her homework at the moment.
- 7 (don't get up, aren't getting up)  
We ..... *don't get up* ..... early on Sundays.

..... / 7

## 4 Complete. Use the past simple.

- 0 We were late, so we ..... *ran* ..... to school. (run)
- 1 Emily ..... *drew* ..... a picture of a horse. (draw)
- 2 The test ..... *started* ..... at nine o'clock. (start)
- 3 Kelly and her brother ..... *were* ..... very busy on Saturday. (be)
- 4 My dad ..... *rode* ..... his bicycle to school every day. (ride)
- 5 Simon ..... *wrote* ..... a poem about his garden. (write)
- 6 I ..... *opened* ..... my presents after the party. (open)

..... / 6



# Revision

## 1

### 5 Write sentences. Use the past simple.

- 0 we / not have / a good time at the party  
We didn't have a good time at the party.
- 1 where / you / put / my keys?  
Where did you put my keys?
- 2 Luke / not phone / me last night  
Luke didn't phone me last night.
- 3 they / stay / at home on Sunday?  
Did they stay at home on Sunday?
- 4 I / finish / my project yesterday  
I finished my project yesterday.
- 5 the film / not be / very good  
The film wasn't very good.
- 6 Emma / buy / a new computer last week  
Emma bought a new computer last week.
- 7 why / he / sell / his car?  
Why did he sell his car?

..... / 7

### 6 Complete. Use *used to*.

- 0 We didn't use to like pop music but now we do. (not like)
- 1 My grandfather used to work on a farm when he was a boy. (work)
- 2 Where did Jamie use to go to school? (Jamie / go)
- 3 Sarah used to have a toy dog called Rover. (have)
- 4 They didn't use to live in this house. (not live)
- 5 Did you use to cycle to school every day? (you / cycle)
- 6 I didn't use to watch a lot of TV when I was your age. (not watch)

..... / 6

### 7 Write sentences. Use the past continuous.

- 0 the boys / play / in the park  
The boys were playing in the park.
- 1 you / do / your homework at six?  
Were you doing your homework at six?
- 2 Kate / watch / TV at noon  
Kate was watching TV at noon.
- 3 Carl / not sleep / at eight  
Carl wasn't sleeping at eight.
- 4 it / rain / at midnight  
It was raining at midnight.
- 5 I / not talk / to you  
I wasn't talking to you.
- 6 where / they / go?  
Where were they going?

..... / 6

### 8 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 They were sleeping when we arrived / was arriving.
- 1 While I washed / was washing the dishes, Martha was sweeping the floor.
- 2 Liz was having a shower when the phone rang / was ringing.
- 3 I saw Katie's sister while I waited / was waiting for the bus.
- 4 Dad was sleeping while we watched / were watching TV.
- 5 While she was making the lunch, she cut / was cutting her finger.
- 6 Tim was having breakfast when I got up / was getting up.

..... / 6

Total: ..... / 50



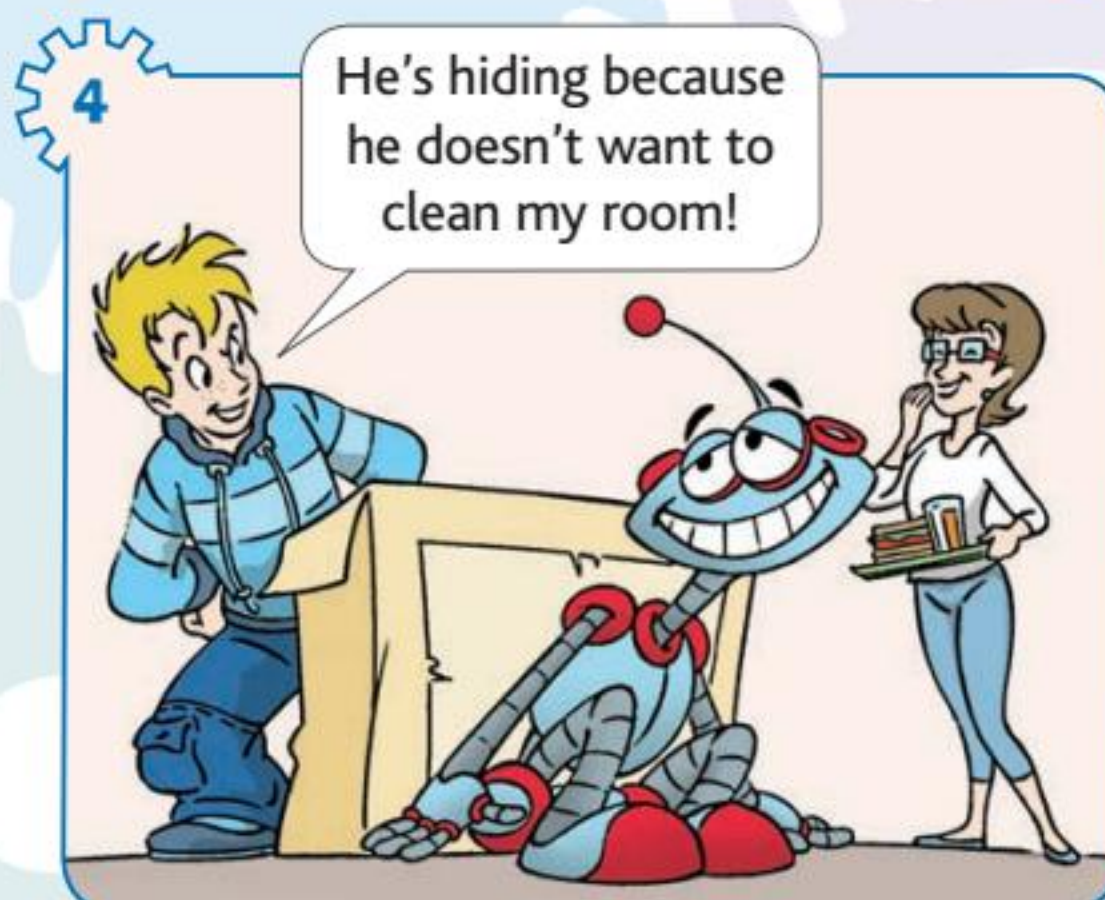
## 5

## Present perfect (1)

On Sunday morning ...



Later that day ...



## Regular verbs

## Affirmative

I / you / we / they	have ('ve)	finished
he / she / it	has ('s)	

## Negative

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

## Question

Have	I / you / we / they	finished?
Has	he / she / it	

## Irregular verbs

## Affirmative

I / you / we / they	have ('ve)	eaten
he / she / it	has ('s)	

## Negative

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

## Question

Have	I / you / we / they	eaten?
Has	he / she / it	



## Form

- We form the present perfect with *have / has* and the past participle of the main verb.  
*We **have washed** the dishes. She **has won** a prize.*
- Regular verbs form the past participle with the ending *-ed*. (See page 136 for Spelling Rules.)  
*wash ⇒ **washed** tidy ⇒ **tidied***
- Irregular verbs do not form the past participle using any particular rule. (See pages 138-139 for the Irregular Verbs list.)  
*win ⇒ **won** eat ⇒ **eaten***
- In negative sentences, we add *not* after *have / has*. The short forms are *haven't / hasn't*.  
*We **haven't seen** them. Brian **hasn't finished** his homework.*
- In questions, we put *have / has* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.  
***Have you lost** your keys? **Has** Charlotte **left**?*
- In short answers, we use *have / haven't* or *has / hasn't*. We do not repeat the main verb.  
*A: **Has he bought** a newspaper? B: Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.*

## Use

- We use the present perfect to talk about:
  - an action which happened in the past. We don't mention when it happened, either because we don't know or because it is not important.  
***I've spoken** to Wendy.*
  - an action which happened in the past but has an effect on the present.  
***He's broken** his arm and he **can't play** tennis.*
  - experiences, things which we have or haven't done in our lives.  
***We've visited** Paris but we **haven't visited** Rome.*
- When we want to ask if someone has done something in their life, we often use the present perfect with *ever*. *Ever* goes before the past participle.  
***Have you ever seen** a ghost?*
- When we want to say that someone has never done something in their life, we often use the present perfect with *never*. *Never* goes before the past participle.  
***They've never eaten** frogs' legs.*

## 1 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
begin	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>	give	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>
buy	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>	know	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
choose	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>	see	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
drive	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>	swim	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>



5

## 2 Complete. Use the present perfect.

- 1 You have eaten all the cake! (eat)
- 2 Mark has invited Jenny to his party. (invite)
- 3 Mum and Dad haven't read Kate's letter. (not read)
- 4 Debbie hasn't finished her homework. (not finish)
- 5 They have left. (leave)
- 6 I have forgotten that boy's name. (forget)
- 7 The rain hasn't stopped. (not stop)
- 8 We have hidden the children's presents in the cupboard. (hide)
- 9 You haven't tidied your room! (not tidy)
- 10 I haven't had lunch. (not have)

## 3 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect.

- 1 you / make / your bed? ✓  
A: Have you made your bed?  
B: Yes, I have.
- 2 your dad / fix / your bike? ✗  
A: Has your dad fixed your bike?  
B: No, he hasn't.
- 3 they / buy / a new house? ✓  
A: Have they bought a new house?  
B: Yes, they have.
- 4 Tessa / lose / her keys? ✓  
A: Has Tessa lost her keys?  
B: Yes, she has.
- 5 the game / finish? ✗  
A: Has the game finished?  
B: No, it hasn't.
- 6 you / lock / the door? ✗  
A: Have you locked the door?  
B: No, I / we haven't.
- 7 Michael / open / his presents? ✓  
A: Has Michael opened his presents?  
B: Yes, he has.
- 8 Anne and Ella / go / to bed? ✗  
A: Have Anne and Ella gone to bed?  
B: No, they haven't.

## 4 Write sentences. Use the present perfect.

- 1 Mrs Fox / never / leave / this town  
Mrs Fox has never left this town.
- 2 you / ever / eat / Chinese food?  
Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
- 3 I / never / see / an elephant  
I've never seen an elephant.
- 4 they / never / ride / a camel  
They've never ridden a camel.
- 5 your best friend / ever / lie / to you?  
Has your best friend ever lied to you?
- 6 you / ever / break / your arm?  
Have you ever broken your arm?
- 7 we / never / meet / Nick's sister  
We've never met Nick's sister.
- 8 I / never / play / tennis  
I've never played tennis.

### Have gone to, have been to

We use *have gone to* to say that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.  
We use *have been to* to say that someone has gone somewhere and has come back.

*He has gone to Italy.* (He has gone to Italy and he is still there.)

*He has been to Italy.* (He has gone to Italy and he has returned.)



## 5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 A: Where's Johnnie?  
B: He's gone / been to the shops to buy some milk.
- 2 A: Have you ever gone / been to the USA?  
B: No, but I really want to go.
- 3 A: We've gone / been to Prague lots of times.  
B: It's a beautiful city, isn't it?
- 4 A: Carl has gone / been to bed.  
B: What? Already? It's only nine o'clock.
- 5 A: Where has everybody gone / been?  
B: To the cinema. They'll be back at half past seven.
- 6 A: We haven't gone / been to the new sports centre.  
B: Let's go tomorrow, then.
- 7 A: Are the boys in the garden?  
B: No. They've gone / been to the park.
- 8 A: Have you gone / been to the opera?  
B: No, I haven't. What about you?

## Let's write!

## 6 Look and write sentences. Use the phrases in the box and the present perfect.

~~brush his teeth~~ comb his hair drink his milk eat his sandwich  
put on his socks put on his shoes feed the cat walk the dog

It's half past seven and Bobbie is getting ready for school.



- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>He's brushed his teeth.</u>       | 5 <u>He's put on his socks.</u>      |
| 2 <u>He hasn't combed his hair.</u>    | 6 <u>He hasn't put on his shoes.</u> |
| 3 <u>He's drunk his milk.</u>          | 7 <u>He's fed the cat.</u>           |
| 4 <u>He hasn't eaten his sandwich.</u> | 8 <u>He hasn't walked the dog.</u>   |

## 7 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ride / a horse?            | 4 write / a poem?         |
| 2 be / to a foreign country? | 5 meet / a famous person? |
| 3 fly / in a helicopter?     | 6 have / a nightmare?     |

Have you ever ridden a horse?

No, I haven't.



6

## Present perfect (2)

1

I've just bought a new computer game: *Roller Coaster Fun*!

Is it good?



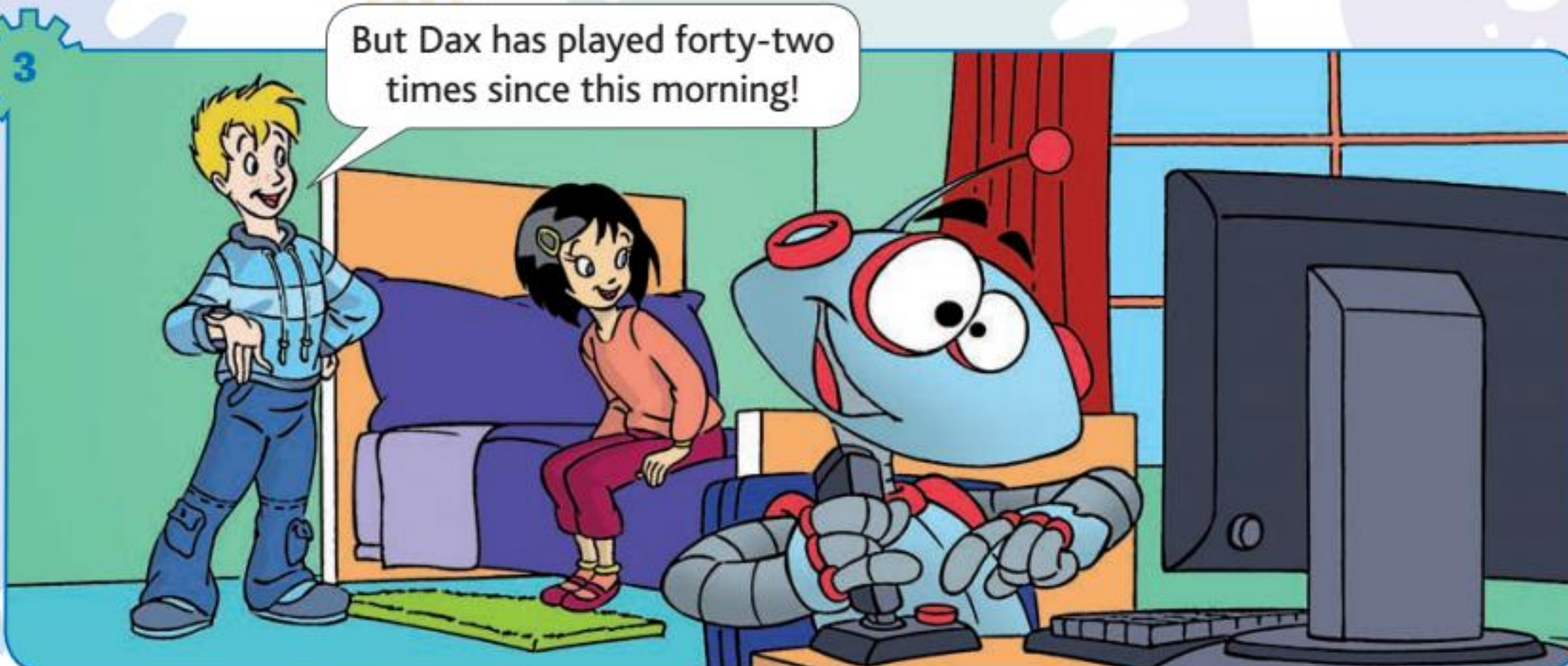
2

Well, I don't know. I haven't played it yet.



3

But Dax has played forty-two times since this morning!

**Just**

I've just finished my homework.

**Already**

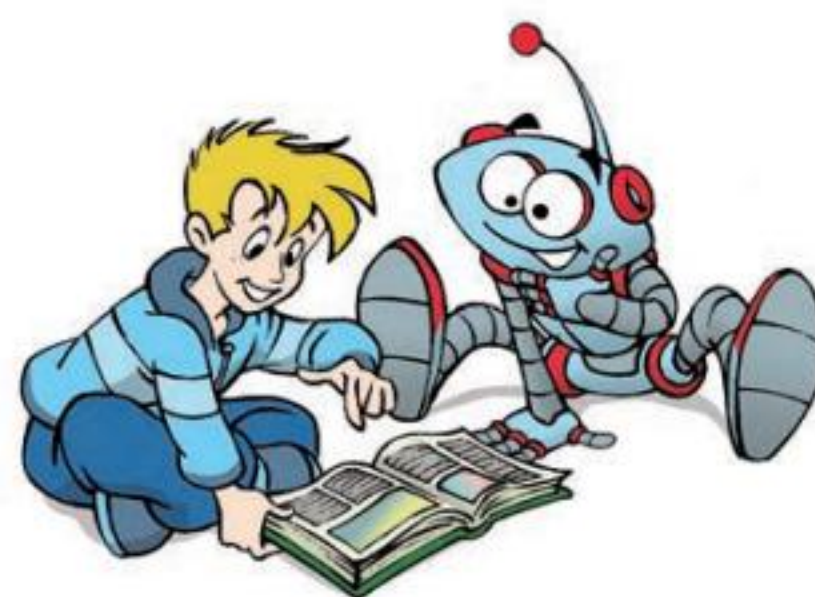
We've already had breakfast.

**Yet**Samantha hasn't phoned yet.  
Has Samantha phoned yet?**For**

My mum has been a teacher for sixteen years.

**Since**

They've lived in that house since 2007.





**Just, already, yet**

We use the present perfect:

- with the word *just* to talk about an action which has finished a very short time ago. *Just* goes before the past participle.  
*She isn't here. She's just left the office.*
- with the word *already* to talk about an action which started in the past and has finished now. *Already* goes before the past participle.  
*It's only six o'clock but they've already had dinner.*
- with the word *yet* in negative sentences to talk about an action that has not been completed, or in questions to ask if an action has finished. *Yet* goes at the end of the sentence.  
*I haven't done my homework yet. Have you had lunch yet?*

**For, since**

- We use the present perfect with the word *for* and *since* to talk about actions or situations which began in the past and are still continuing.  
*I've known my best friend for many years. We've lived here for six months.*  
*I've known my best friend since 2001. We've lived here since September.*
- We use *for* to talk about the duration of an action or situation.  
*Richard's had this computer for six months.*
- We use *since* to talk about when the action or situation began.  
*Richard's had this computer since May.*
- If we want to ask about the duration of an action or situation which started in the past and is still continuing, we use *how long ... ?*  
*A: How long have you been here? B: Since Monday.*

**1 Write sentences. Use the present perfect with *just*.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 your favourite programme / start<br><i>Your favourite programme has just started.</i> | 4 we / have / dinner<br><i>We have just had dinner.</i>                      |
| 2 Zoe and Ben / leave<br><i>Zoe and Ben have just left.</i>                             | 5 I / finish / my project<br><i>I have just finished my project.</i>         |
| 3 Jason / feed / the cat<br><i>Jason has just fed the cat.</i>                          | 6 my cousin / find / a new job<br><i>My cousin has just found a new job.</i> |

**2 Put the words in the correct order.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 to bed / gone / already / has / Tom<br><i>Tom has already gone to bed.</i>               | 4 yet / hasn't / Phoebe / me / phoned<br><i>Phoebe hasn't phoned me yet.</i>             |
| 2 come / home / the children / yet / have / ?<br><i>Have the children come home yet?</i>   | 5 already / they / this film / have / seen<br><i>They have already seen this film.</i>   |
| 3 visited / that museum / already / I / have<br><i>I have already visited that museum.</i> | 6 told / her / haven't / we / the news / yet<br><i>We haven't told her the news yet.</i> |



6

### 3 Look and write sentences. Use the present perfect with *already* or *yet*.

- 1 pack my suitcase ✓
- 2 buy my ticket ✓
- 3 give the keys to the neighbours ✗
- 4 water the plants ✓
- 5 call Becky ✗
- 6 phone for a taxi ✗

- 1 She has already packed her suitcase.
- 2 She has already bought her ticket.
- 3 She hasn't given the keys to the neighbours yet.
- 4 She has already watered the plants.
- 5 She hasn't called Becky yet.
- 6 She hasn't phoned for a taxi yet.

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Have you opened your birthday presents just / yet?
- 2 Uncle John has just / just has phoned. He's coming over for coffee later.
- 3 They haven't painted the kitchen yet / painted yet the kitchen.
- 4 She already has done / has already done the washing-up.
- 5 Katie has just made / made just some coffee.
- 6 The students have already / yet come out of the exam room.
- 7 Has Dave e-mailed you yet / yet e-mailed you?
- 8 My brother has just / yet bought a new MP3 player.

### 5 Complete. Use *for* or *since*.

- 1 My sister has worked in London since 2007.
- 2 Trevor has been in his room since half past six.
- 3 We haven't seen Richard for ten years.
- 4 The baby has been asleep for hours.
- 5 Mrs Green has lived here for many years.
- 6 Christine hasn't e-mailed me since last week.
- 7 I haven't spoken to Eddie or Zac since Monday.
- 8 Michael has been ill for a week.

### 6 Write questions. Use the present perfect with *how long*. Then complete the answers. Use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

- 1 (you / live / here?)  
A: How long have you lived here?  
B: I've lived here for four months.
- 2 (he / work / in this office?)  
A: How long has he worked in this office?  
B: He's worked in this office since 28<sup>th</sup> May.
- 3 (you / know / Ella?)  
A: How long have you known Ella?  
B: I've known her / Ella since 2004.
- 4 (Leo / have / that bike?)  
A: How long has Leo had that bike?  
B: He / Leo has had that bike for a week.
- 5 (she / be / a teacher?)  
A: How long has she been a teacher?  
B: She's been a teacher for twelve years.
- 6 (they / live / in that flat?)  
A: How long have they lived in that flat?  
B: They've lived in that flat since March.



## 7 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

Hi, everyone! Welcome to our new website! I'm Jake and I <sup>1</sup> ..... *have* ..... been at Hadfield School <sup>2</sup> ..... *for* ..... three years. Sarah Wilson, our new editor, has only been at our school <sup>3</sup> ..... *since* ..... last month and she <sup>4</sup> ..... *has* ..... just joined our computer club. Welcome, Sarah!

How <sup>5</sup> ..... *long* ..... have you been at Hadfield School? E-mail us and tell us about your class. Don't forget to send a photo!

We have <sup>6</sup> ..... *not* ..... finished the chat room yet but it will be ready next month. It will be fantastic! OK, I've got to stop now. I haven't finished my Geography homework <sup>7</sup> ..... *yet* .....! (Sorry, Mrs Davies!)

Bye for now!  
Jake

## 8 Let's write! Write about you.

- Write two things you've already done today.

*I've already*

*Students' own answers*

- Write two things you haven't done yet this week.

- Write two things that have just happened.

## 9 Let's talk! Work with a partner.

You and your partner are organising a party.

Student A: Look at A. Tell Student B what he / she must do.

Student B: Listen to Student A. Answer using *already* or *just*.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

**A**

e-mail all our friends  
buy food for the party  
print the invitations  
decorate the house

**B**

make some sandwiches  
buy some balloons  
clean the house  
find a DJ

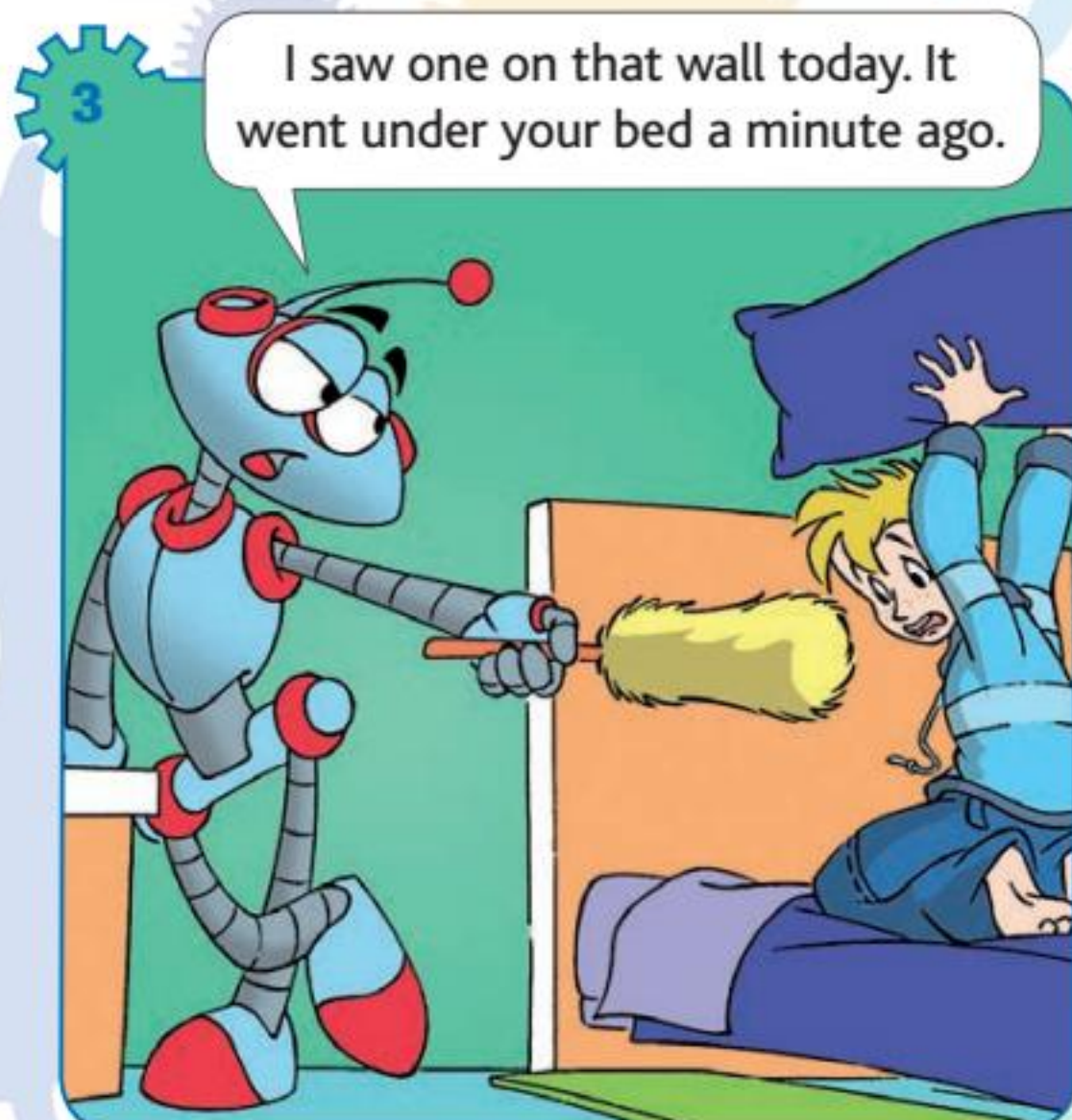
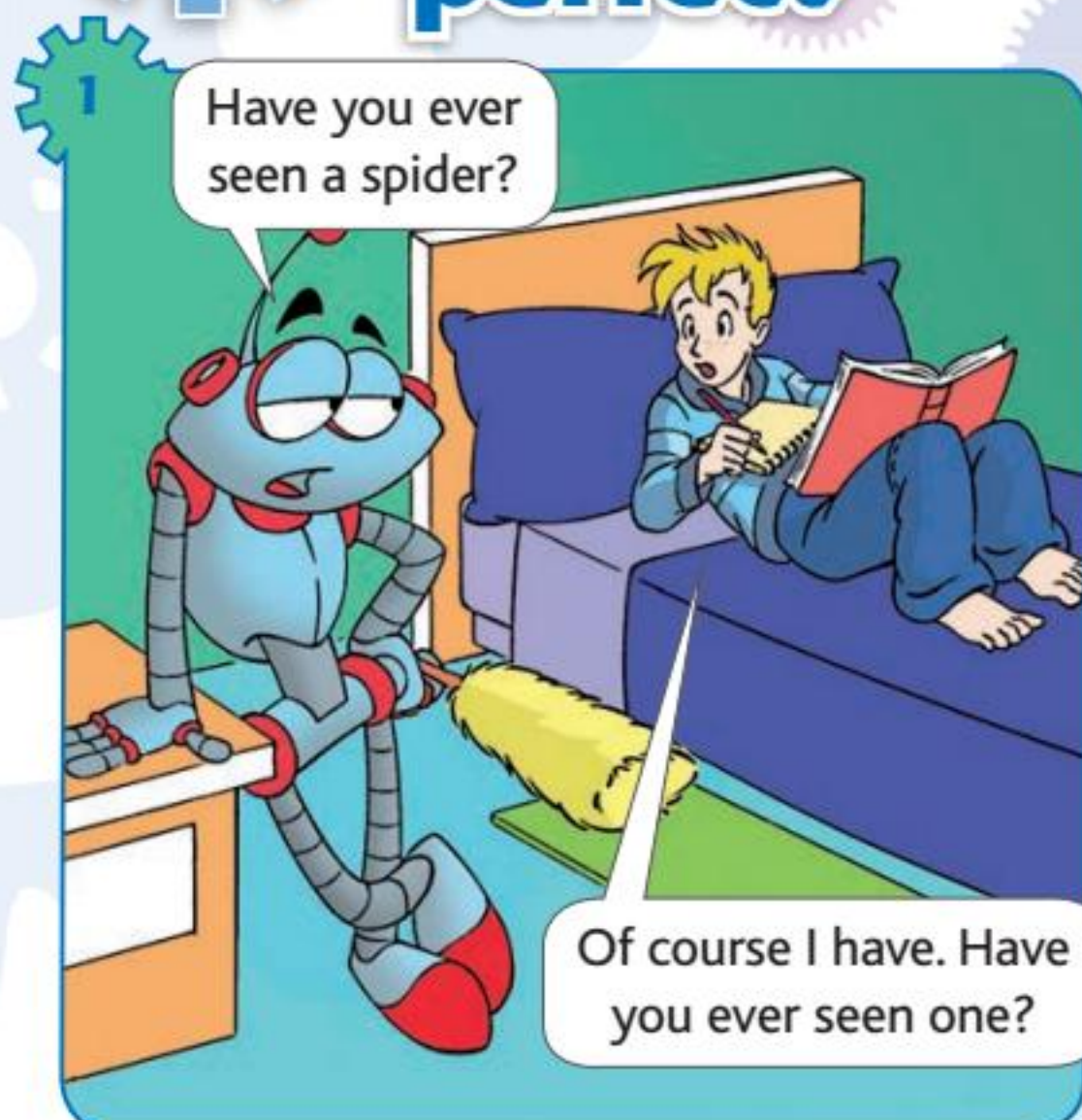
We must e-mail  
all our friends.

I've already  
e-mailed them.



7

# Past simple and present perfect



## Past simple

I bought a new computer last week.  
He came back four hours ago.  
We had dinner at eight o'clock.  
She didn't phone us last night.  
I didn't see him yesterday.  
They lived here many years ago.  
Did you play golf on Saturday?

## Present perfect

I've bought a new computer.  
He's just come back.  
We've already had dinner.  
She hasn't phoned us yet.  
I haven't seen him for days.  
They've lived here since 2004.  
Have you ever played golf?





## Past simple

- We use the past simple to talk about:
  - an action that happened at a specific time in the past. We mention when the action happened.  
*Nadia **bought** a computer last week.*
  - an action or situation that began and ended in the past.  
*My grandad **lived** here many years ago.*
- We often use the following time expressions with the past simple: *yesterday, yesterday morning, last month, a year ago, in 2007, on 25th May*, etc  
*I didn't see Bill **yesterday**.*

## Present perfect

- We use the present perfect to talk about:
  - an action that happened in the past. We don't mention when it happened, either because we don't know or because it is not important.  
*Nadia **has bought** a computer.*
  - an action or situation that began in the past and is still going on.  
*My grandad **has lived** here since 2003.*
  - an action that happened in the past and has an effect on the present.  
*He can't see. He's **broken** his glasses.*
- We often use the following time expressions with the present perfect: *ever, never, just, already, yet, for, since, how long*, etc  
*I haven't seen Bill **since** last Wednesday.*

### 1 Circle the correct answer.

- Mary borrowed some money from me last month / since last month.
- My parents have had their car ten years ago / for ten years.
- The baby hasn't woken up last night / yet.
- Theo phoned us an hour ago / already.
- We haven't seen Nikki and Ben last week / for a week.
- I didn't visit Dave yesterday / yet.
- They left three hours ago / since yesterday.
- Have you finished your Science project yesterday morning / yet?

### 2 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- They have come back from London. They came back last night. (come)
- I have done my Geography homework. I did it this morning. (do)
- Alex and I have seen this film. We saw it last week. (see)
- I have bought a present for my mother. I bought it yesterday. (buy)
- Michael has finished his project. He finished it last night. (finish)
- Natalie has visited that museum. She visited it in March. (visit)
- I have fed the cat. I fed it two hours ago. (feed)
- They have met Jack's brother. They met him last year. (meet)
- We have told Leo about the party. We told him last week. (tell)
- Fiona has been to New York. She was there four days ago. (be)



7

### 3 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- The train ..... arrived ..... at the station at half past six. (arrive)
- Caroline ..... has just come ..... home from school. (just / come)
- I ..... was ..... late for school yesterday. (be)
- Josh ..... has already chosen ..... the CD he wants. (already / choose)
- I ..... have never heard ..... this song before. (never / hear)
- Amy ..... slept ..... at her granny's house last night. (sleep)



### 4 Write questions and short answers. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 you / ever / fly / in a hot air balloon? <u>X</u><br>A: <u>Have you ever flown in a hot air balloon?</u><br>B: <u>No, I haven't.</u> | 4 he / ever / try / Mexican food? <u>X</u><br>A: <u>Has he ever tried Mexican food?</u><br>B: <u>No, he hasn't.</u>     |
| 2 Angie / phone / you last night? <u>✓</u><br>A: <u>Did Angie phone you last night?</u><br>B: <u>Yes, she did.</u>                     | 5 they / move / here last year? <u>✓</u><br>A: <u>Did they move here last year?</u><br>B: <u>Yes, they did.</u>         |
| 3 you / wash / the car yet? <u>✓</u><br>A: <u>Have you washed the car yet?</u><br>B: <u>Yes, I / we have.</u>                          | 6 you / stay / at home yesterday? <u>X</u><br>A: <u>Did you stay at home yesterday?</u><br>B: <u>No, I / we didn't.</u> |

### 5 Read and complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

New Message

Hi, Becky

Thanks for your e-mail. It was great to hear from you! Yes, I <sup>1</sup> ..... started ..... (start) at my new school a week ago. It's fantastic! I <sup>2</sup> ..... had ..... (have) my first singing lesson yesterday and it <sup>3</sup> ..... was ..... (be) great fun! We <sup>4</sup> ..... sang ..... (sing) songs from the musical *Grease* – my favourite! My teacher's name is Mrs Evans. She <sup>5</sup> ..... has been ..... (be) a music teacher for twelve years and she <sup>6</sup> ..... has taught ..... (teach) here since 2004. She's really nice.

I <sup>7</sup> ..... have made ..... (make) some new friends here but I really miss you and Harry. How is Harry? I <sup>8</sup> ..... haven't heard from ..... (not hear from) him since I left London. I <sup>9</sup> ..... phoned ..... (phone) him last night but he <sup>10</sup> ..... wasn't ..... (not be) at home. Tell him I said hello! And please e-mail me soon!

Love,  
Lily



## 6 Read and circle the correct answer.

New Message

Hi, Lily

How are you? I saw Becky <sup>1</sup> last week / *since last week* and she gave me your e-mail address, so here I am! Unfortunately, I <sup>2</sup> *didn't buy* / haven't bought my own computer yet, so I couldn't e-mail you sooner (I'm sitting in an Internet café at the moment). So, you like your new school and you <sup>3</sup> *already made* / have already made some new friends! I'm very happy for you, Lily!

Guess what? We're going to move, too. My dad <sup>4</sup> *just found* / has just found a new job in Manchester, so we're going to move there. We bought our new house <sup>5</sup> two weeks ago / *since two weeks*. I <sup>6</sup> *didn't see* / haven't seen it yet but Mum says it's beautiful. I'll send you photos, of course!

Bye for now,  
Harry

## Let's write!

### 7 Imagine you've just moved to a different town / city / country. Write a letter to a friend. You can use these ideas.

When did you move here?

Do you like your new neighbourhood?

How was your first day at your new school?

How did you feel?

Have you made any new friends?

What else have you done since you moved here? What haven't you done yet?

Dear Students' own answers,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Best wishes,

.....

## Let's talk!

### 8 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

- 1 you / ever / lie / to your best friend?
- 2 how long / you / know / your best friend?
- 3 you / see / your best friend on Saturday?
- 4 your best friend / have / a birthday party last year?
- 5 you / ever / sleep over / at your best friend's house?
- 6 your best friend / phone / you yesterday?

Have you ever lied to your best friend?

No, I haven't.



## 8

## Past perfect

1

How was your picnic?

Awful! What's for lunch? I'm starving!



2

**Mrs Smith:** Why? I had made lots of sandwiches for you.

**Eugenius:** I know. But when I opened my bag, there was no food in it. Dax had only packed his batteries! He had left all our sandwiches at home! And he hadn't packed my orange juice either.

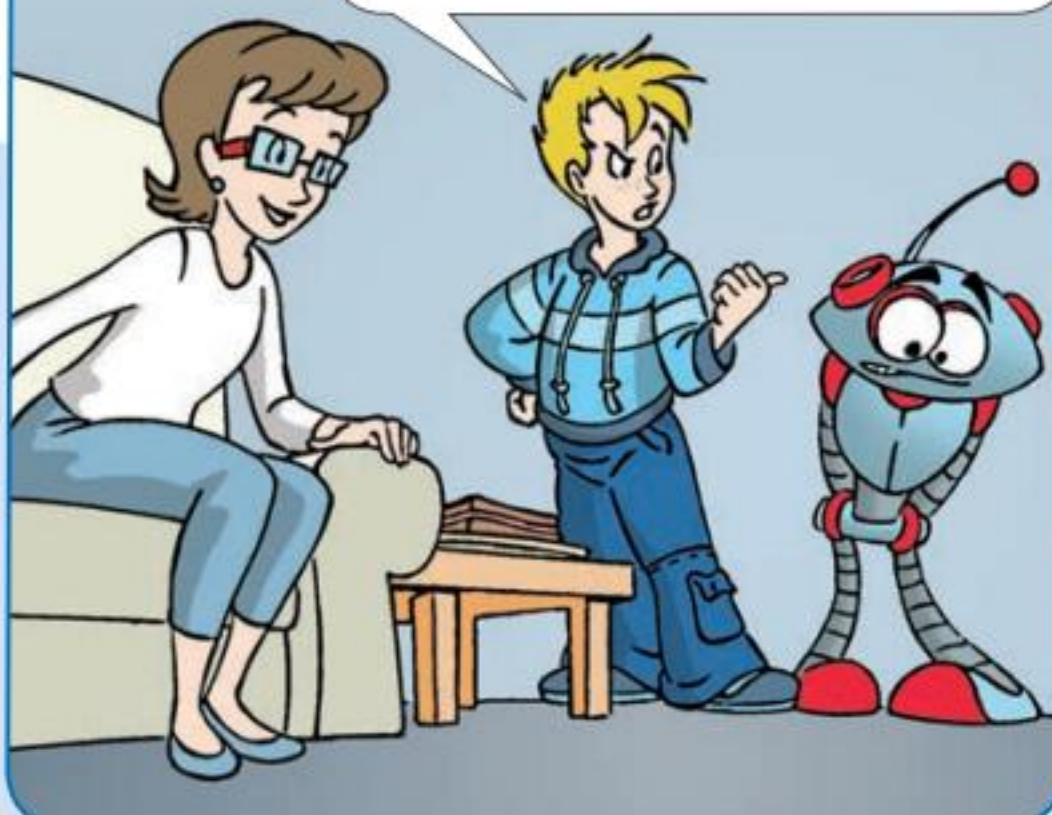
**Dax:** But ...

**Mrs Smith:** Didn't your friends have any extra food for you?

**Eugenius:** No, they didn't.

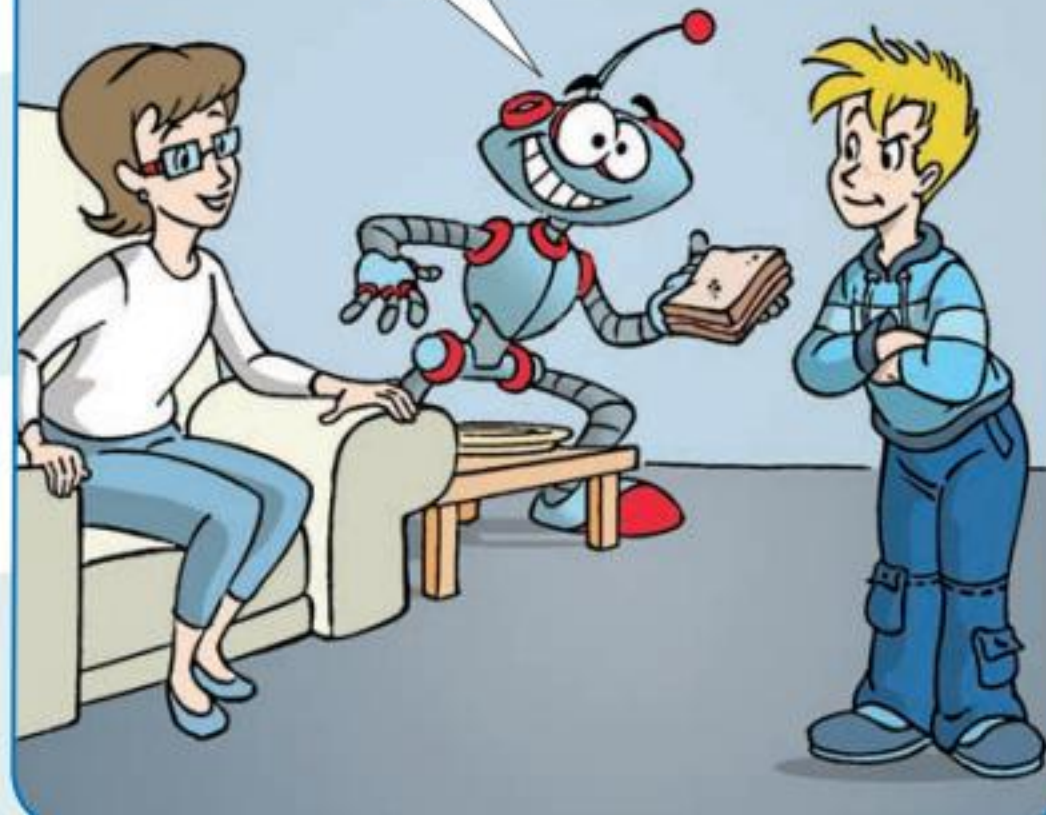
3

Dax was late and by the time we got to the park, they had eaten all their sandwiches!



4

Sorry! Here's a sandwich for you!



## Regular verbs

## Affirmative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	had ('d)	finished
-------------------------------------	----------	----------

## Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	had not (hadn't)	finished
-------------------------------------	------------------	----------

## Question

Had	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	finished?
-----	-------------------------------------	-----------

## Irregular verbs

## Affirmative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	had ('d)	seen
-------------------------------------	----------	------

## Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	had not (hadn't)	seen
-------------------------------------	------------------	------

## Question

Had	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	seen?
-----	-------------------------------------	-------



## Form

- We form the past perfect with *had* and the past participle of the main verb. The short form of *had* is 'd.  
*I had gone to bed by midnight. They'd left by noon.*
- In negative sentences, we add *not* after *had*. The short form is *hadn't*.  
*She had not locked the door. He hadn't come back.*
- In questions, we put *had* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.  
*Had they told him about the party? Had she read the letter?*
- In short answers, we use *had* or *hadn't* but we don't repeat the main verb.  
*A: Had Harold arrived? B: Yes, he had. / No, he hadn't.*

## Use

We use the past perfect to talk about:

- an action that happened before a specific time in the past.  
*It was half past six and my dad had left the office.*
- an action that happened before another action in the past. We use the past perfect for the action that happened first and the past simple for the action that happened after that.  
*We had tidied our rooms by the time Mum came home from work.*

## Time expressions

We often use the following time expressions with the past perfect: *before, after, already, when, by, by the time*.

*After I had brushed my teeth, I put on my school uniform.*

*By the time I began, they had finished.*

## 1 Complete. Use the past perfect.

- She ..... *hadn't seen* ..... a kangaroo before.  
(not see)
- By January, the builders ..... *had finished* .....  
the house. (finish)
- ..... *Had they met* ..... your parents before?  
(they / meet)
- Our neighbours ..... *hadn't left* ..... any  
food for the cat. (not leave)
- ..... *Had Gary travelled* ..... abroad before?  
(Gary / travel)
- Everyone ..... *had gone* ..... home by  
eleven o'clock. (go)
- Patrick ..... *hadn't tidied* ..... his room.  
(not tidy)
- She ..... *had forgotten* ..... my name. (forget)





8

## 2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 We did the washing-up *by the time* / after we had finished our lunch.
- 2 Cindy had learnt to speak Spanish before / *after* she moved to Spain.
- 3 Dad had made breakfast when / *after* he woke us.
- 4 By the time / *After* we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
- 5 He had already / *before* tidied his room when his friend phoned him.
- 6 I had gone to bed before / *after* they got home.
- 7 They had already left when / *after* we came back.
- 8 Someone had told Samantha the news by the time / *after* we got there.

## 3 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (x).

- 1 Had she learnt to read before she started school? ☒
- 2 My friends had left by the time I had got there. ☒
- 3 After we had finished our dinner, we went for a walk in the park. ☒
- 4 He had already gone to bed when I had phoned him. ☒
- 5 I hadn't heard of Zac Efron before I met him. ☒
- 6 I had opened my presents after all the guests left. ☒
- 7 When the film started, we had fallen asleep. ☒
- 8 I already finished my project when my computer had crashed. ☒

## 4 Circle the correct answer.



be a GENIUS

Use the past perfect for the action that happened first and the past simple for the action that happened second.

- 1 Did the train leave / Had the train left by the time you arrived / *had arrived* at the station?
- 2 I *didn't finish* / hadn't finished my soup when the waiter brought / *had brought* in the ice cream.
- 3 After she *washed* / had washed all the clothes, she hung / *had hung* them on the line.
- 4 Gracie brushed / *had brushed* her teeth after she *finished* / had finished her breakfast.
- 5 By the time the shops closed / *had closed*, I still *didn't find* / hadn't found a present for my mum.
- 6 We *already read* / had already read about the accident when we saw / *had seen* Jo.

## 5 Read and complete. Use the past simple or past perfect.

A: You're not English, are you, Pedro?

B: No, I'm not. I'm Spanish. I lived in Madrid until I was four years old. Then after my dad <sup>1</sup> had finished (finish) his training, he <sup>2</sup> got (get) a job in Liverpool. So, we moved to England.

A: <sup>3</sup> Had you learnt (you / learn) any English before you <sup>4</sup> came (come) here?

B: No, I <sup>5</sup> hadn't spoken (not speak) a word of English before we <sup>6</sup> moved (move) to England!

A: You speak fantastic English now!



## 6 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Amanda had done the shopping ..... she made lunch.  
 (A) before    B after    C by then
- 2 Michael had completed his test ..... ten o'clock.  
 A after    (B) by    C of
- 3 I ..... finished my homework when Dad got back.  
 A didn't    B haven't    (C) hadn't
- 4 She ..... Mr and Mrs Smith before she moved here.  
 A met    B did meet    (C) had met
- 5 Sarah called Eddie ..... she had cleaned her room.  
 A before    (B) after    C by then
- 6 By ..... time we got to the bus stop, our bus had left.  
 (A) the    B that    C a
- 7 Had the rain stopped before Nadia and Rob .....?  
 A arrive    (B) arrived    C had arrived
- 8 She ..... already left the office when the phone rang.  
 A was    B has    (C) had

## Let's write!

### 7 Write about you.

Write two things:

- you had already done by noon yesterday.

*I had already*

*Students' own answers*

- you had already done by the time you were six.

- you had done before you went to bed last night.

- you did after you had done your homework yesterday.

## Let's talk!

### 8 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Look at the list. Tick (✓) the things that you had done by the time you were seven. Cross (X) the things that you hadn't done. Then ask and answer with your partner.

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| learn to read              | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| learn to write             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| start your English lessons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| visit a museum             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| meet your best friend      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Had you learnt to read by the time you were seven?

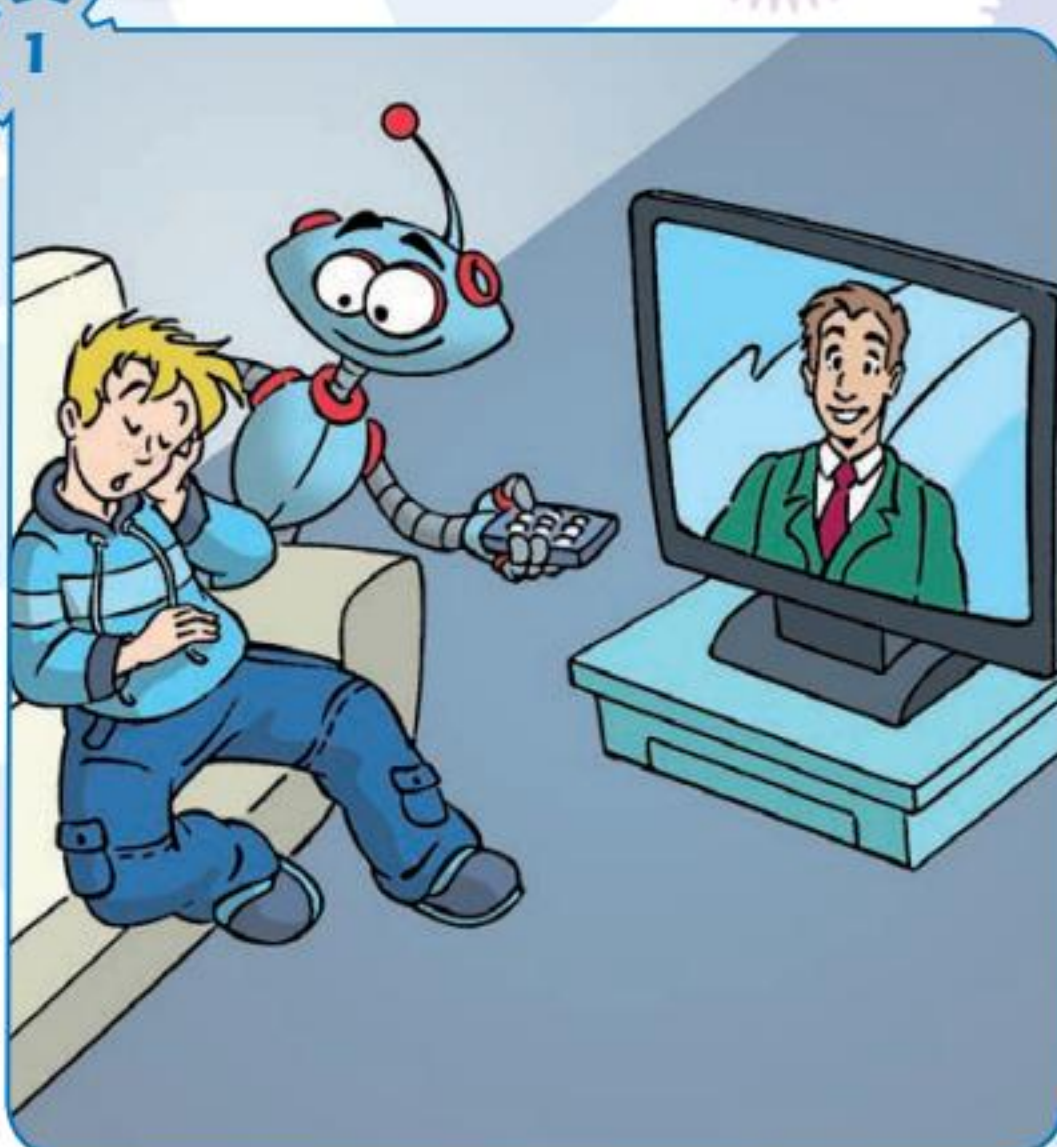
Yes, I had.



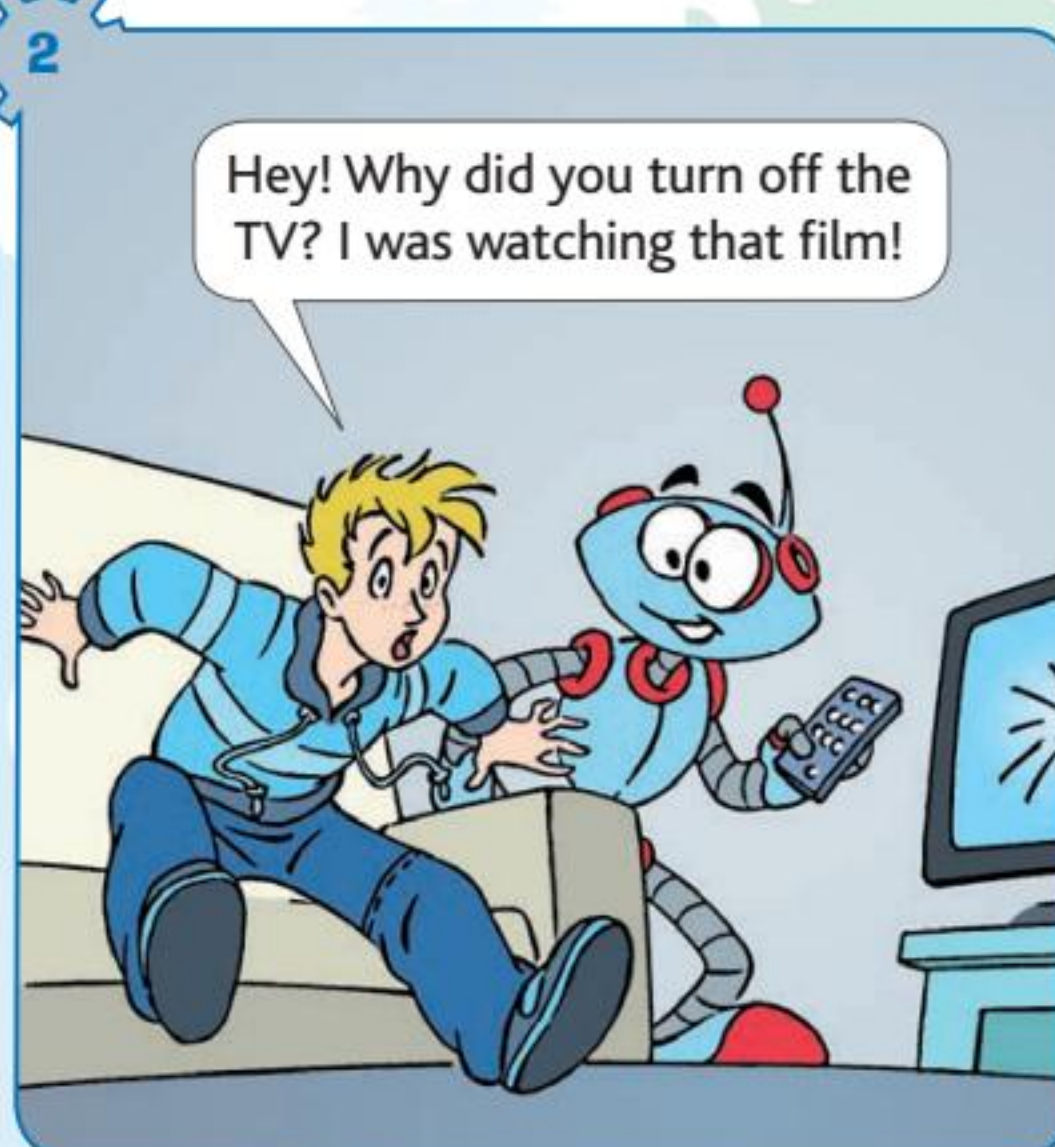
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# Review of past and perfect tenses

1



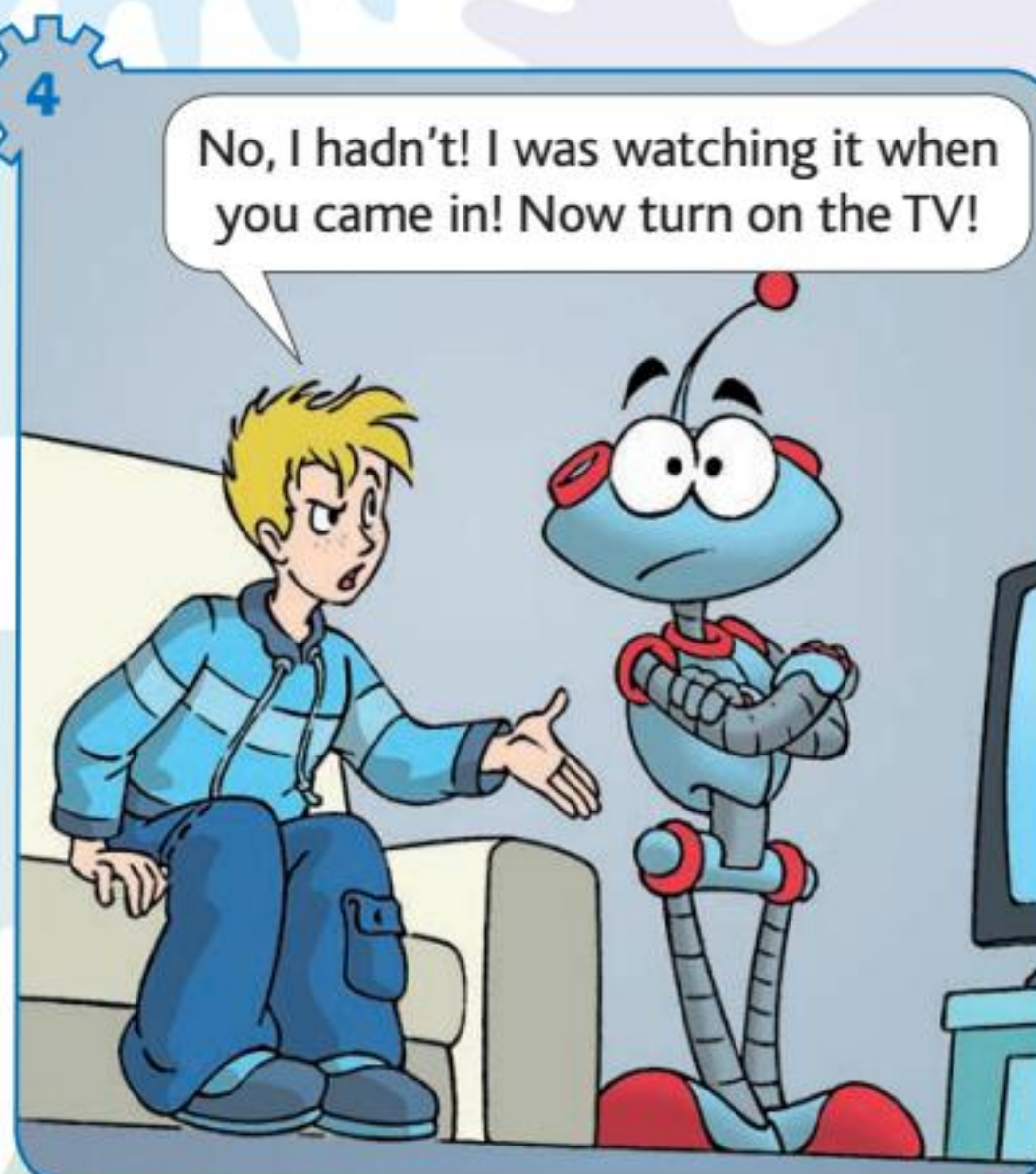
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3



4



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
<b>Past simple</b>	He went home.	He didn't go home.	Did he go home?
<b>Past continuous</b>	He was going home.	He wasn't going home.	Was he going home?
<b>Present perfect</b>	He has gone home.	He hasn't gone home.	Has he gone home?
<b>Past perfect</b>	He had gone home.	He hadn't gone home.	Had he gone home?



## Past simple

- We use the past simple to talk about:
  - something that happened at a specific time in the past.  
*Francesca **went** to the cinema yesterday.*
  - situations that existed in the past.  
*'I **was** a good student when I **was** your age,' said Mum.*
  - habits that we had or things that we often did in the past.  
*The children often **visited** their grandparents.*
  - actions that happened one after the other in the past.  
*Theo **said** goodbye and **left**.*
- We often use the following time expressions with the past simple: *yesterday, yesterday afternoon, last night, a year ago, etc.*  
*We **saw** Emma and Pete **yesterday**.*

## Past continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- an action which was happening at a particular time in the past.  
*At six o'clock this morning I **was sleeping**.*
- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past. In this case, we often use the word *while*.  
***While** he **was washing** the dishes, she **was tidying** the dining room.*
- an action which interrupted another action in the past. We use the past continuous for the action which had the longest duration. We use the past simple for the action which interrupted the first. In this case, we often use the words *when* and *while*.  
*Martina **was washing** her hair when the lights **went** out.*

## Present perfect

We use the present perfect:

- to talk about an action that happened in the past. We don't mention when it happened, either because we don't know or because it is not important.  
*I've **passed** all my exams!*
- to talk about an action that happened in the past and has an effect on the present.  
*She's **had** something to eat. She **isn't** hungry.*
- to talk about experiences that we have had or haven't had in our lives. We often use the words *ever* and *never*.  
***Have** you **ever slept** in a tent? They've **never been** to the USA.*
- with the word *just* to talk about an action which finished a very short time ago.  
*He's **just left**.*
- with the word *already* to talk about an action that started in past and is finished now.  
*They work very fast and they've **already completed** the project.*
- with the word *yet* to talk about an action that has not been completed or to ask if an action has been completed.  
*I **haven't spoken** to them yet. **Have** you **finished** your homework yet?*
- with the words *for* and *since* to talk about actions or situations that started in the past and are still continuing.  
*They've **been** friends **for** five years. We've **lived** in London **since** 1998.*



## Past perfect

- We use the past perfect to talk about:
  - an action that had already happened before a specific time in the past.  
*I **had read** all my e-mails by seven o'clock.*
  - an action that had already happened before another action in the past. We use the past perfect for the action that happened first and the past simple for the action that happened second.  
*By the time they **arrived** at the cinema, the film **had started**.*
- We often use the following time expressions with the past perfect: *before, after, already, when, by, by the time.*  
*By the time we **got** to the station, the train **had left**.*

### 1 Complete. Use the past simple or past continuous.

- Fiona ..... *switched off* ..... the light and went to bed. (switch off)
- The cat jumped onto the table while we ..... *were having* ..... lunch. (have)
- What were you and Ella doing when Tim ..... *arrived* .....? (arrive)
- While Andy ..... *was watering* ..... the plants, Carl was mowing the lawn. (water)
- The little girl sat down and ..... *cried* ..... (cry)
- Greg ..... *was playing* ..... football when he hurt his foot. (play)
- ..... *Were you working* ..... at ten o'clock last night? (you / work)
- I was brushing my teeth when the phone ..... *rang* ..... (ring)

### 2 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- Mr and Mrs Bower ..... *have lived* ..... here for fifteen years. (live)
- ..... *Did you watch* ..... *The Big Game* last night? (you / watch)
- Danny ..... *has already finished* ..... the test. (already / finish)
- ..... *Have they told* ..... Jackie about the party yet? (they / tell)
- Christine ..... *phoned* ..... me half an hour ago. (phone)
- We ..... *didn't go out* ..... last Saturday. (not go out)

### 3 Read and complete. Use the past simple or past perfect.

#### Strange events at Manor Farm

Mrs Adams <sup>1</sup> ..... *moved* ..... (move) into Manor Farm six months ago. 'I was very happy in my new home,' she told us. 'But something strange <sup>2</sup> ..... *happened* ..... (happen) last night. After I <sup>3</sup> ..... *had turned off* ..... (turn off) all the lights in the house, I <sup>4</sup> ..... *went* ..... (go) to bed. By midnight I <sup>5</sup> ..... *had fallen* ..... (fall) asleep but I <sup>6</sup> ..... *woke up* ..... (wake up) suddenly at half past twelve. I <sup>7</sup> ..... *saw* ..... (see) a white figure near the window. I called the police straight away but by the time the police officers reached the house, the 'figure' <sup>8</sup> ..... *had disappeared* ..... (disappear). I'm sure it was a ghost! Did Mrs Adams really see a ghost or was it just a dream?



#### 4 Complete. Use one word in each space.

- 1 A: When ..... *did* ..... your parents buy this house?  
B: Twelve years ..... *ago* .....
- 2 A: How ..... *long* ..... has Stephen worked here?  
B: He's worked here ..... *since* ..... 2004.
- 3 A: ..... *While* ..... my mum was working, I was doing my homework.  
B: What ..... *were* ..... Eric and Bill doing?
- 4 A: They came back after I ..... *had* ..... gone to bed.  
B: What time ..... *was* ..... it?
- 5 A: ..... *Have* ..... you already had lunch?  
B: Yes. We ..... *had* ..... lunch at half past one.
- 6 A: ..... *Had* ..... Becky finished her project before she went out?  
B: Yes, she ..... *had* .....

#### Let's write!

- 5 Write a short story about something strange that's happened to you. You can use these ideas.

Where were you?  
Were you alone? If not, who was with you?  
What were you doing?  
What happened?  
What did you do? What did the other people do?  
How did you feel?

Students' own answers

#### Let's talk!

- 6 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: You are a witness to a bank robbery. Answer Student B's questions. Give full answers.

Student B: You are a police officer. Look at A and question Student A.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

A

- 1 How long have you been here?
- 2 What were you doing when the robbery took place?
- 3 Did you call the police?
- 4 Had you seen the robber(s) before?

B

- 1 What were the two robbers wearing?
- 2 Had they already run away by the time you called the police?
- 3 What did they do when they saw you?
- 4 Look at this photo. Have you ever seen these men?

How long have you been here?

I've been here for ...



10

## The future

1

What are you going to do with these?

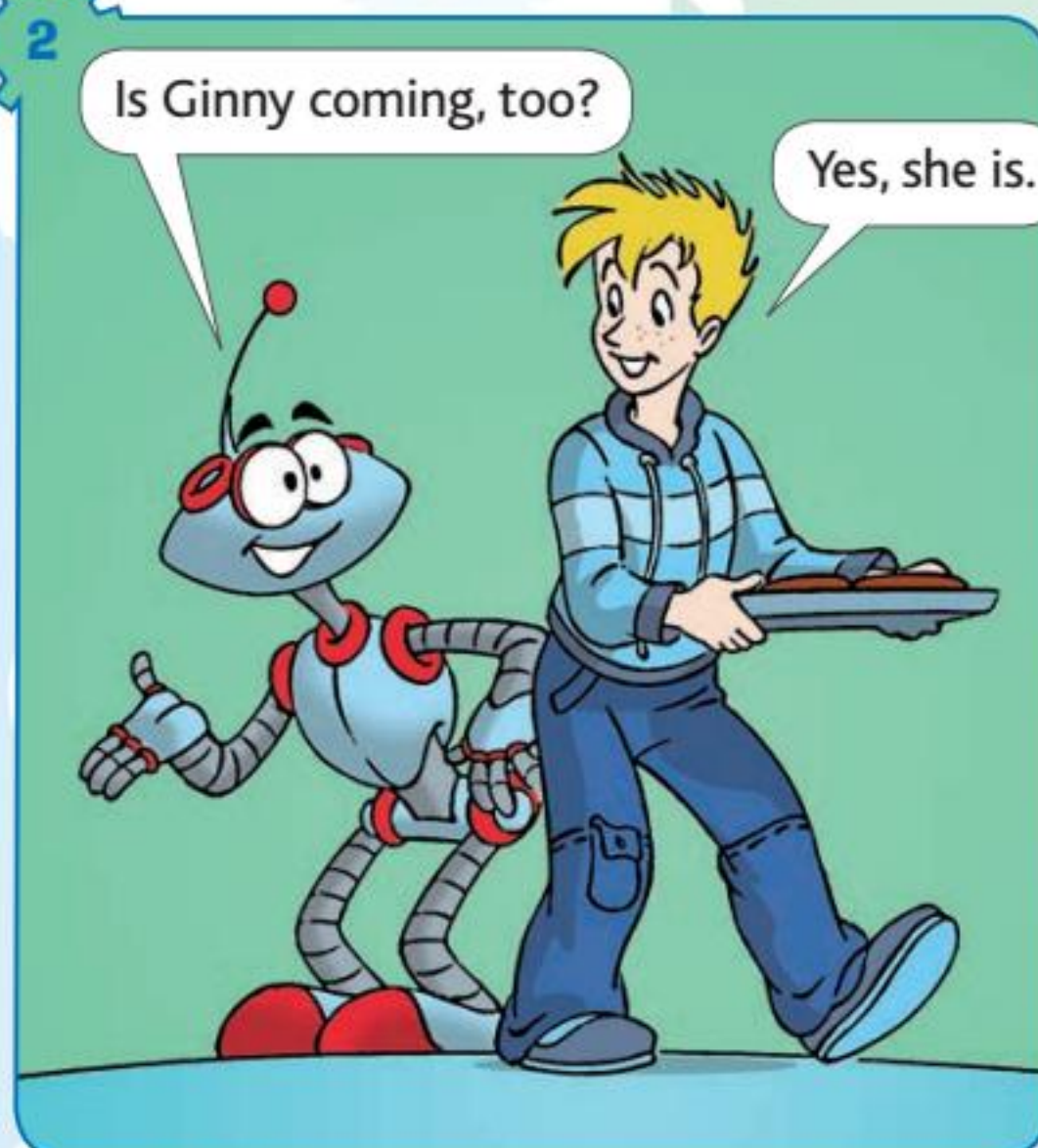
We're going to have a barbecue!



2

Is Ginny coming, too?

Yes, she is.



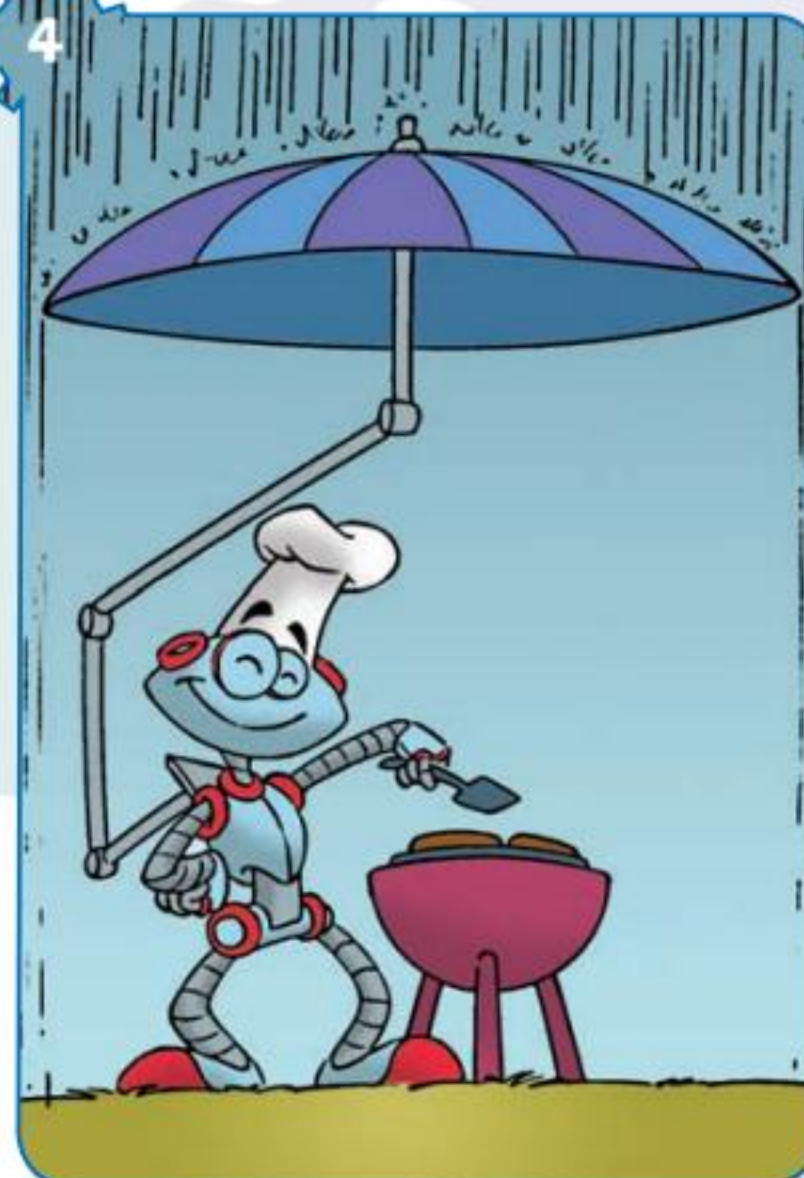
3

Oh no! Look at those clouds! Everything's going to get wet!

Don't worry! I'll take care of that!



4



## Future simple

Affirmative	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will ('ll)	come
Negative	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will not (won't)	come
Question	Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	come?



## Form

- In the affirmative, we use *will* with the bare infinitive of the main verb. *Will* doesn't change. The short form of *will* is *'ll*.  
*I think you **will** enjoy the film. I'm sure he'll invite you to his party.*
- In the negative, we add *not* after *will*. The short form is *won't*.  
*Walter **will not** find us here. They **won't** help you.*
- In questions, we put *will* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.  
***Will** Paulette **lend** me ten euros? **Will** he **let** us use his computer?*
- In short answers, we use *will* or *won't* but we do not repeat the main verb.  
*A: Will they like my idea? B: Yes, they will. / No, they won't.*

## Use

We use the future simple:

- to make a prediction, to say what we believe will happen in the future.  
In this situation, we often use phrases like *I think, I know, I believe, I'm sure, I bet, I'm afraid*.  
*I'm sure they'll have a good time at the party.*
- when we decide to do something at the time we are speaking.  
*A: I'm going to the shops. B: I'll come with you.*
- to offer to do something for someone.  
*I'll help you with your homework.*
- to promise that we will do something.  
*Be good, children, and I'll buy you a present!*

## Time expressions

We often use the following time expressions when we are talking about the future: *today, this afternoon, tomorrow, tomorrow night, next week, on Tuesday, in the future, soon, one day, etc.*

## 1 Complete. Use the future simple.



- She's very talented! I'm sure she ..... famous one day. (be)
- ..... me borrow his MP3 player? (Jason / let)
- She ..... the answer. She isn't very good at Maths. (not know)
- No, don't get up. I ..... the phone. (answer)
- Don't worry. Dad ..... your bike. (fix)
- ..... our present? (they / like)
- Ben ..... He never forgets things. (not forget)
- I think Karen ..... the race. (win)
- I ..... late, Dad, I promise. Can I go now? (not be)
- ..... the test? What do you think? (he / pass)



## Be going to

Affirmative			Negative			Question		
I	am ('m)	going to walk	I	am not ('m not)	going to walk	Am	I	going to walk?
you / we / they	are ('re)		you / we / they	are not (aren't)		Are	you / we / they	
he / she / it	is ('s)		he / she / it	is not (isn't)		Is	he / she / it	

## Form

- In affirmative sentences, we use *am / is / are going to* and the bare infinitive of the verb.  
*I'm going to call Margaret tonight. He is going to visit us next weekend.*
- In negative sentences, we put *not* after *am / is / are*.  
*He isn't going to watch the match tonight. They aren't going to come.*
- In questions, we put *am / is / are* at the beginning of the sentence, before the subject.  
*Are you going to tell him about the problem? Is he going to sell his car?*
- In short answers, we only use the verb *to be*. We don't repeat *going to* or the verb.  
*A: Is Natalie going to buy a computer? B: Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.*

## Use

We use *be going to*:

- to talk about something that we have planned or decided to do in the future.  
*I'm going to study until seven and then I'm going to have dinner.*
- to predict something in the future because we have evidence.  
*Your new clothes are dirty! Mum is going to be angry with you!*

2 Write sentences. Use *be going to*.

- she / phone / him tomorrow evening  
*She's going to phone him tomorrow evening.*
- I / not get up / early tomorrow  
*I'm not going to get up early tomorrow.*
- they / sell / their house?  
*Are they going to sell their house?*
- we / not have / lunch at home  
*We aren't going to have lunch at home.*
- my cousins / move / to Belgium  
*My cousins are going to move to Belgium.*
- what / you / tell / him?  
*What are you going to tell him?*
- she / stay / in a hotel?  
*Is she going to stay in a hotel?*
- you / miss / your bus  
*You're going to miss your bus.*
- he / not apologise / to her  
*He isn't going to apologise to her.*
- they / visit / us next week  
*They're going to visit us next week.*



### 3 Read and complete. Use *be going to*.

- 1 A: Jenny <sup>1</sup> ..... *is going to have* ..... (have) a party on her birthday.  
 B: Really?  
 A: Yes. She told me today. Jo and I <sup>2</sup> ..... *are going to help* ..... (help) her plan it.  
 B: <sup>3</sup> *Is she going to invite* (she / invite) Peter Bower, too?  
 A: No, she <sup>4</sup> ..... *isn't* ..... She hates him.

- 2 A: What time <sup>5</sup> ..... *are you going to call* ..... (you / call) her tonight?  
 B: I <sup>6</sup> ..... *am not going to call* ..... (not call) her. I <sup>7</sup> ..... *am going to e-mail* ..... (e-mail) her instead.  
 A: Oh. <sup>8</sup> *Are you going to write* (you / write) about what happened last night?  
 B: Yes, of course I am!

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I will / *am going to* help you with your homework.  
 2 Will they / Are they going to have a party next Saturday?  
 3 We're busy, so we will / are going to stay at home tonight.  
 4 Do you think Danny will / *is going to* win the contest?  
 5 I will / *am going to* pay you back next Monday, I promise!  
 6 Oh no! Ian and Kate are late! They will / are going to miss their bus.  
 7 Are those cheese sandwiches? I will / *am going to* have one too, please.  
 8 I don't feel very well. I will / am going to be sick.  
 9 Jenny will / is going to move to London next month.  
 10 I will / *am going to* write the report for you.

### 5 Complete. Use the future simple or *be going to*.



- 1 A: What do you need all this paint for?  
 B: Dad ..... *is going to paint* ..... my room. (paint)  
 2 A: Someone's at the door.  
 B: Oh, OK. I ..... *will open* ..... it. (open)

- 3 A: I haven't got any money.  
 B: Don't worry. I ..... *will pay* ..... for your ticket. (pay)  
 4 A: We ..... *are going to buy* ..... a new computer next month. (buy)  
 B: Really? That's great!  
 5 A: Oh, look. Emma's here.  
 B: Really? I ..... *will go* ..... and say hello. (go)  
 6 A: *Are you going to visit* Sarah on Sunday? (you / visit)  
 B: No. I must stay at home.  
 7 A: I bet Andy ..... *will forget* ..... Nadia's birthday. (forget)  
 B: Yes, he always forgets her birthday!  
 8 A: Oh no! Look at those clouds. It ..... *is going to rain* ..... (rain)  
 B: Don't worry. I've got an umbrella.



## Present continuous

<b>Affirmative</b>	I'm leaving the house at six.
<b>Negative</b>	They aren't having dinner at home tonight.
<b>Question</b>	Are you going to the dentist's this afternoon?

- We know that we use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening now, at the moment we are talking, or about something that is happening temporarily.  
*Be quiet! The baby **is sleeping**! Dan **isn't working** this week.*
- We can also use the present continuous to talk about the future. We use it to talk about things that we have planned to do in the future and we are sure that they will happen.  
*I'm sorry, I can't come with you. I'm **meeting** Fred after school.*

### 6 Write sentences. Use the present continuous.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 we / leave / tomorrow<br><i>We're leaving tomorrow</i>                              | 6 what / you / do / tomorrow?<br><i>What are you doing tomorrow?</i>           |
| 2 I / not go out / tonight<br><i>I'm not going out tonight.</i>                       | 7 Kelly / stay / at home today<br><i>Kelly's staying at home today.</i>        |
| 3 they / come / with us tomorrow?<br><i>Are they coming with us tomorrow?</i>         | 8 when / they / fly / to New York?<br><i>When are they flying to New York?</i> |
| 4 we / not take / the test on Monday<br><i>We aren't taking the test on Monday.</i>   | 9 my mum / not work / on Friday<br><i>My mum isn't working on Friday.</i>      |
| 5 Fred / meet / Greg at half past six<br><i>Fred's meeting Greg at half past six.</i> | 10 they / have / a party tonight<br><i>They're having a party tonight.</i>     |

### 7 Complete. Use the future simple or present continuous.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Mike's dad ..... <i>is taking</i> ..... us to the theatre tonight. (take)             | 7 My cousins ..... <i>are flying</i> ..... to Milan tomorrow. (fly)                                |
| 2 I'm sure she ..... <i>will pass</i> ..... her exam. (pass)                            | 8 I bet they ..... <i>will win</i> ..... the game next week. (win)                                 |
| 3 We ..... <i>are having</i> ..... lunch with Sam and Amy tomorrow. (have)              | 9 I ..... <i>am meeting</i> ..... Becky outside the cinema at eight. (meet)                        |
| 4 <i>Are you going out</i> ..... with Michael tonight? (you / go out)                   | 10 Don't worry. I ..... <i>will lend</i> ..... you some money for your trip. (lend)                |
| 5 No, I ..... <i>won't tell</i> ..... Katie about this! I promise! (not tell)           | 11 We ..... <i>are leaving</i> ..... at half past six. Here are our tickets. (leave)               |
| 6 Oh no! My computer's just crashed! I ..... <i>will ask</i> ..... Rob to fix it. (ask) | 12 I'm afraid she ..... <i>won't believe</i> ..... me when I tell her what happened. (not believe) |



**8** Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

New Message

Hi, John

What <sup>1</sup> .....are..... you doing tomorrow? I <sup>2</sup> .....am..... going to the new sports centre with Tom. Do you want to come? I'm sure you <sup>3</sup> .....will..... like it. Tom says he is going <sup>4</sup> .....to..... ask Ella to come, too. Anyway, I hope you can come! My parents <sup>5</sup> .....are..... visiting their friends this afternoon, so I am <sup>6</sup> .....going..... to stay at home and look after my baby sister. Ring me after your piano lesson. Don't forget!

Harry

**9** **Let's write!** Write an e-mail to a friend. Ask what his / her plans for the weekend are and then say what your own plans are. Also make a suggestion to do something together.

New Message

Dear Students' own answers,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Best wishes,

.....

**10** **Let's talk!** Work with a partner.

Student A: Look at A. Tell Student B about your plans. Use the present continuous.

Student B: Listen to Student A. Say what you think will happen. Use *I think / I know / I'm sure / I bet / I'm afraid + will*.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

**A**

I / fly / to London on Friday  
I / take / my test tomorrow  
I / go / to the cinema tonight  
I / have / lunch / with my best friend today

**B**

I / have / a party on Saturday  
we / move / into our new house next week  
I / go / to the theatre tomorrow  
I / stay / at home / tonight

I'm flying to London on Friday.

I'm sure you'll have an amazing time!





## Revision: Units 5–10

### 1 Complete. Use the present perfect.

- 0 I ..... *have been* ..... in the school choir for two years. (be)
- 1 Jenny ..... *has brushed* ..... her teeth and now she's going to bed. (brush)
- 2 ..... *Have you done* ..... your homework? (you / do)
- 3 We ..... *haven't seen* ..... his new film yet. (not see)
- 4 *Has Sam downloaded* ..... those photos from your website? (Sam / download)
- 5 You and your sister ..... *have helped* ..... us a lot. (help)
- 6 He ..... *hasn't phoned* ..... yet. (not phone)

..... / 6

### 2 Rewrite the sentences. Put the word in brackets in the correct place.

- 0 We've had dinner. (already)  
*We've already had dinner.*
- 1 Have you been to Canada? (ever)  
*Have you ever been to Canada?*
- 2 Have they come back? (yet)  
*Have they come back yet?*
- 3 We've tried Chinese food. (never)  
*We've never tried Chinese food.*
- 4 I've bought a new printer. (just)  
*I've just bought a new printer.*
- 5 She's met my father. (already)  
*She's already met my father.*
- 6 Have you ridden a camel? (ever)  
*Have you ever ridden a camel?*
- 7 He hasn't opened his presents. (yet)  
*He hasn't opened his presents yet.*

..... / 7

### 3 Choose and complete.

- 0 (for, since)  
We've known the Robinsons ..... *since* ..... 2005.
- 1 (already, yet)  
I haven't finished my book ..... *yet* .....
- 2 (gone, been)  
Sorry, Alan isn't here. He's ..... *gone* ..... to the supermarket.
- 3 (How long, How much time)  
..... *How long* ..... have you had this car?
- 4 (two weeks, last Monday)  
I haven't seen Mary since ..... *last Monday* .....
- 5 (for, since)  
She hasn't eaten ..... *for* ..... two days.
- 6 (gone, been)  
I've ..... *been* ..... to London lots of times.

..... / 6

### 4 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- 0 We ..... *have lived* ..... here since 2007. (live)
- 1 Jack Evans ..... *made* ..... his first film in 2001. (make)
- 2 Jenny ..... *got up* ..... at half past seven yesterday morning. (get up)
- 3 Ken is in bed. He ..... *has been* ..... ill for three days. (be)
- 4 So, what ..... *did you do* ..... last weekend? (you / do)
- 5 Ben can't play tennis. He ..... *has broken* ..... his arm. (break)
- 6 I ..... *haven't checked* ..... my e-mails yet. (not check)

..... / 6



# Revision

## 2

### 5 Complete. Use the past simple or past perfect.

- 0 By the time we ..... reached ..... home, we ..... had eaten ..... all the chocolate. (reach, eat)
- 1 I ..... had already taken ..... the washing in when the rain ..... started ..... (already / take, start)
- 2 After she ..... had tidied ..... her room, she ..... went ..... to bed. (tidy, go)
- 3 I ..... had turned off ..... the lights before I ..... left ..... the room. (turn off, leave)
- 4 My cousin ..... called ..... after I ..... had finished ..... my homework. (call, finish)
- 5 David ..... had already written ..... his first book when we ..... met ..... (already / write, meet)
- 6 By the time we ..... got ..... to the cinema, the film ..... had finished ..... (get, finish)

..... / 6

### 6 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 We waited / were waiting for the bus when we saw him.
- 1 I was never / have never been here before. This park is lovely.
- 2 Had you already moved to Brighton when you met / had met Jon?
- 3 While Nick was working on his project, Jo listened / was listening to her new CD.
- 4 Stephen left / had left by the time we got there.
- 5 They didn't have / haven't had eggs for breakfast yesterday.
- 6 We were having dinner when Chrissie arrived / was arriving.
- 7 Amy didn't visit / hasn't visited her grandparents since February.

..... / 7

### 7 Complete. Use the future simple or be going to.

- 0 A: These shopping bags are so heavy!  
B: I ..... will carry ..... them for you. (carry)
- 1 A: It's raining.  
B: Is it? I ..... will take ..... my umbrella with me. (take)
- 2 A: Do we need any eggs?  
B: Yes! A lot! Mum ..... is going to make ..... a cake this afternoon. (make)
- 3 A: She's got an amazing voice!  
B: Yes! I'm sure she ..... will be ..... famous one day. (be)
- 4 A: Are you going to buy ..... a new printer next week? (you / buy)  
B: Yes. This one's really old.
- 5 A: Remember: this is our secret!  
B: Yes. I ..... won't tell ..... anybody about this. I promise. (not tell)
- 6 A: Matt and Dave ..... are going to move ..... to Cambridge next month. (move)  
B: Yes, I know. Matt told me last night.

..... / 6

### 8 Complete. Use the future simple or present continuous.

- 0 We ..... are having ..... spaghetti for supper tonight. (have)
- 1 I'm sure he ..... won't forget ..... your birthday. (not forget)
- 2 I ..... will help ..... you, don't worry. (help)
- 3 Are you meeting ..... your friends after school? (you / meet)
- 4 I ..... am going out ..... with Trevor and Natalie tonight. (go out)
- 5 I ..... won't be ..... late, I promise. (not be)
- 6 He ..... is leaving ..... tomorrow. (leave)

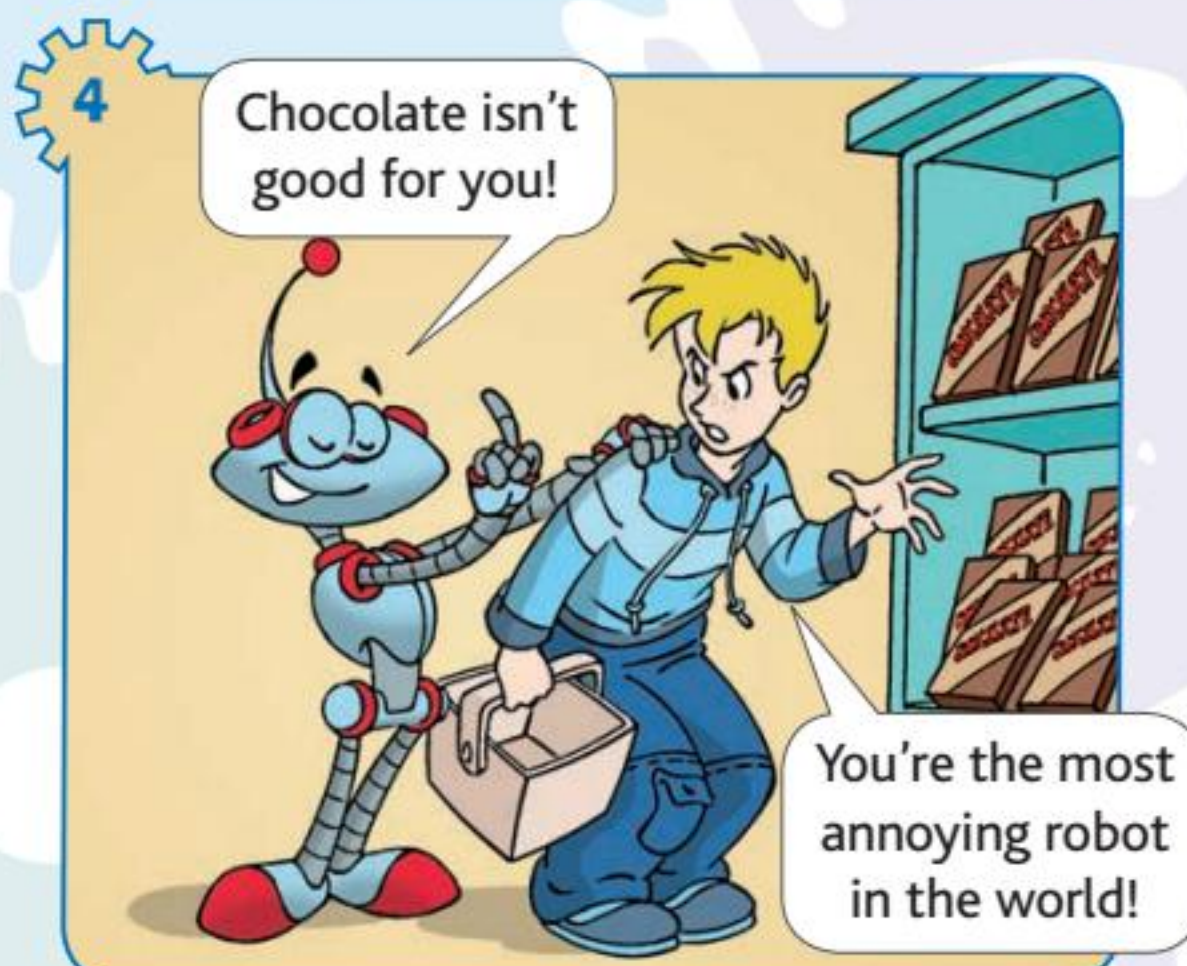
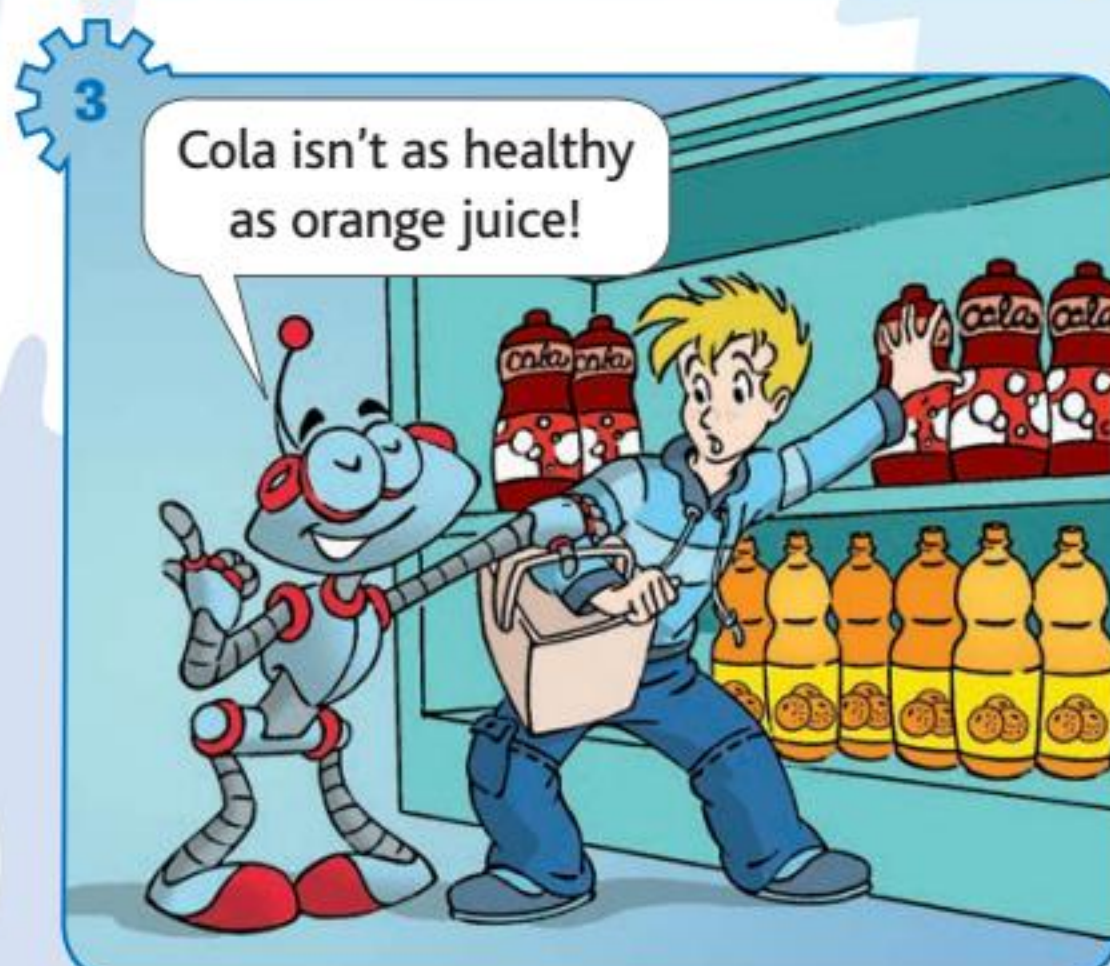
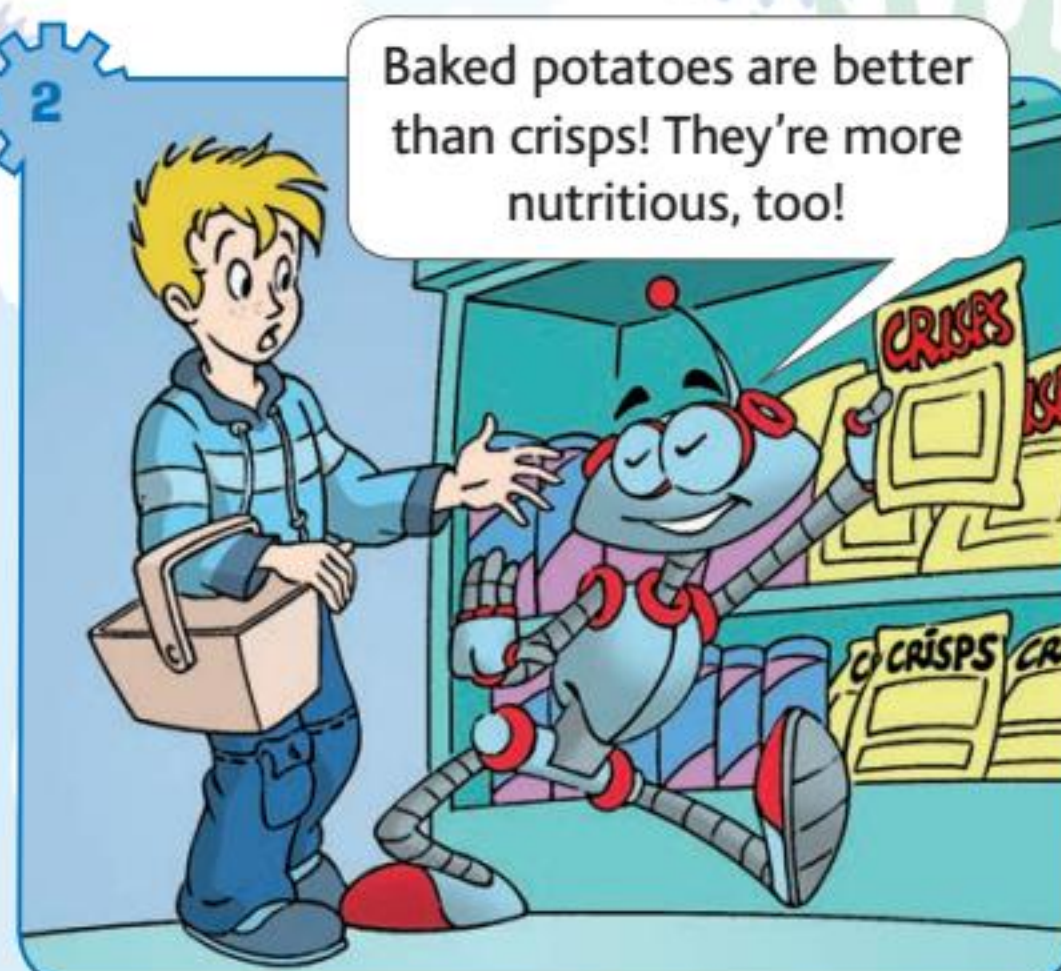
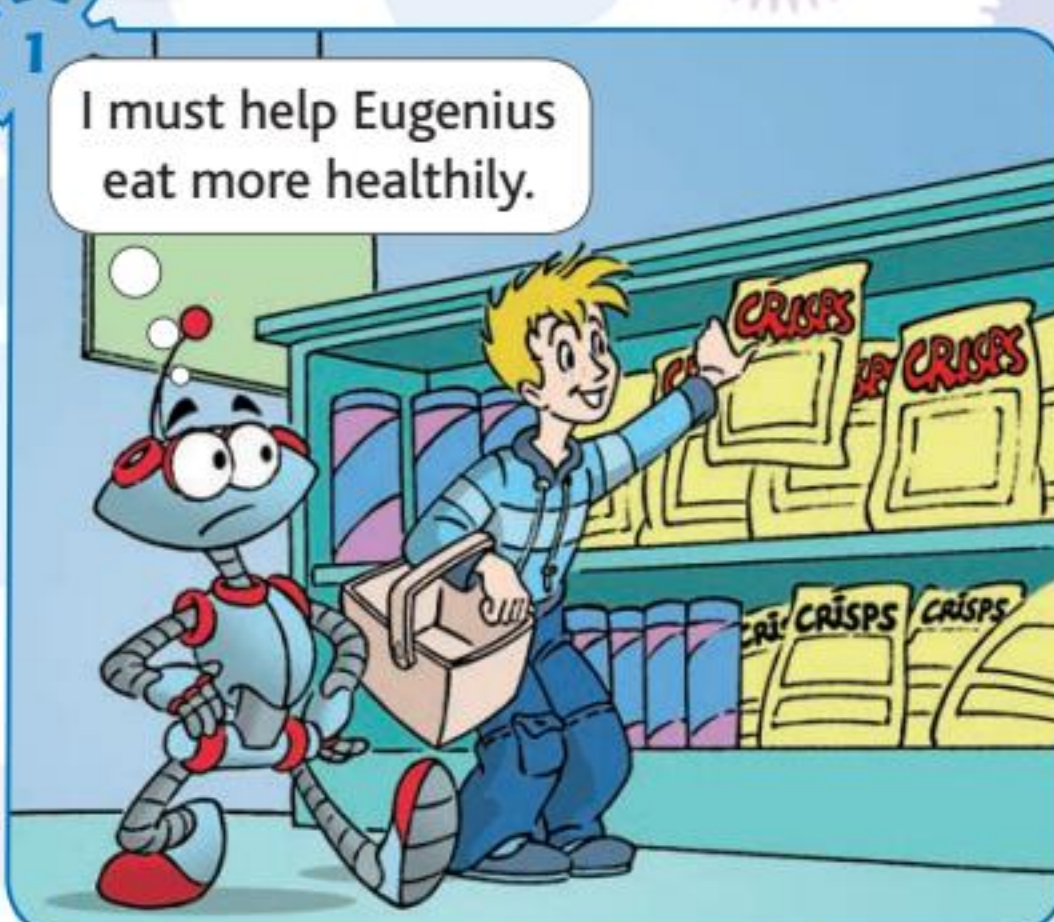
..... / 6

Total: ..... / 50



## 11

## Adjectives, adverbs of manner



### Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<b>Regular forms</b>		
tall	taller	the tallest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
nice	nicer	the nicest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
<b>Irregular forms</b>		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst





### Comparative form

- We use the comparative form to compare two or more people, animals or things.  
*Thomas is **taller than** Quentin.*
- When the adjective has one or two syllables, we form the comparative form by adding the ending *-er* to the adjective. We usually put the word *than* after the adjective. (See page 137 for Spelling Rules.)  
*My hair is **longer than** yours.*
- When the adjective has more than two syllables, we put the word *more* in front of the adjective and the word *than* after it.  
*The film was **more interesting than** the book.*

### Superlative form

- We use the superlative form to compare people, animals or things to show which is the 'most' of something.  
*Mount Everest is **the tallest** mountain in the world.*
- When the adjective has one or two syllables, we form the superlative form by adding the ending *-est*. We put *the* in front of the adjective. (See page 137 for Spelling Rules.)  
*The blue whale is **the biggest** animal in the world.*
- When the adjective has more than 2 syllables, we put the words *the most* in front of it.  
*This is **the most expensive** T-shirt in the shop.*

## 1 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	..... <i>smaller</i> .....	..... <i>the smallest</i> .....
noisy	..... <i>noisier</i> .....	..... <i>the noisiest</i> .....
beautiful	..... <i>more beautiful</i> .....	..... <i>the most beautiful</i> .....
large	..... <i>larger</i> .....	..... <i>the largest</i> .....
comfortable	..... <i>more comfortable</i> .....	..... <i>the most comfortable</i> .....
fat	..... <i>fatter</i> .....	..... <i>the fattest</i> .....

## 2 Complete. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective.

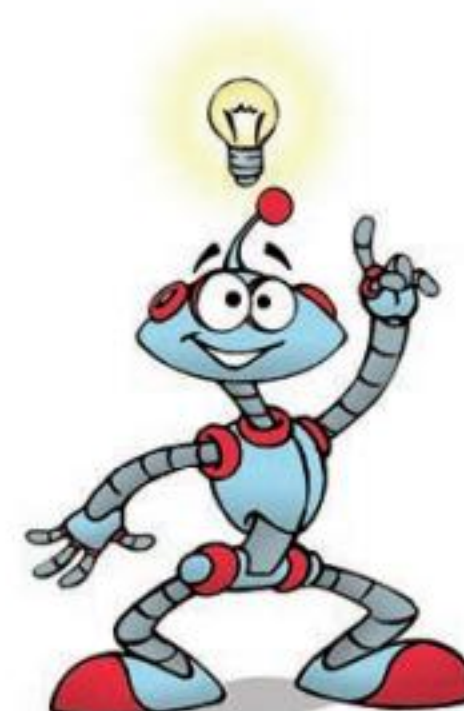
- The dog looks ..... *hungrier than* ..... the cat! (hungry)
- She's ..... *the most interesting* ..... person I've ever met. (interesting)
- I'm ..... *taller than* ..... Zoe. (tall)
- Who is ..... *the best* ..... student in your class? (good)
- The Nile is ..... *the longest* ..... river in the world. (long)
- The film was ..... *more exciting than* ..... the book. (exciting)
- Al was ..... *braver than* ..... Ted. (brave)
- That was ..... *the strangest* ..... story I've ever heard! (strange)



## Adverbs of manner

Regular forms	
Adjective	Adverb
quiet	quietly
noisy	noisily
comfortable	comfortably
beautiful	beautifully

Irregular forms	
Adjective	Adverb
hard	hard
fast	fast
good	well



- We use adverbs of manner to describe how something is done.  
*A: How did the team play? B: They played **well**.*
- We form adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the end of an adjective.  
(See page 137 for Spelling Rules.)  
*Matthew listened to her **carefully**.*
- Some adverbs of manner do not follow the above rule.  
*Georgia drives very **fast**.*
- Adverbs of manner usually go after the verb in a sentence. But if the sentence has an object, the adverb goes after that (and not immediately after the verb)  
*They walked **slowly** along the street. I speak English **badly**.*

### 3 Complete. Use adverbs.

- Liz always drives ..... *carefully* ..... (careful)
- They played ..... *terribly* ..... and lost the game. (terrible)
- Wow! You're learning very ..... *fast* .....! Well done! (fast)
- Anna waited ..... *patiently* ..... for her brother to finish. (patient)
- Mark held the bird ..... *gently* ..... in the palm of his hand. (gentle)
- I didn't work very ..... *hard* ..... (hard)
- 'I'm sorry, I'll come back later,' Peter said ..... *quietly* ..... (quiet)
- The boys didn't sleep very ..... *well* ..... last night. (good)

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 'You can do this! It's very easy / easily,' he said.
- 'What are you doing here?' she asked rude / rudely.
- This chair isn't very comfortable / comfortably.
- They were looking at me very strange / strangely.
- 'That man is dangerous / dangerously,' the police officer said.
- I met her a week ago, so I don't know her very good / well.
- Emily's sister sings beautiful / beautifully, doesn't she?
- What's the matter? You look very sad / sadly today.



## Comparative and superlative forms of adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<b>Regular forms</b>		
quickly	more quickly	the most quickly
safely	more safely	the most safely
easily	more easily	the most easily
beautifully	more beautifully	the most beautifully
<b>Irregular forms</b>		
well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst
hard	harder	the hardest
fast	faster	the fastest



### Comparative form

- When the adverb has an *-ly* ending, we form the comparative by adding *more* before the adverb. We usually put *than* after the adverb.

*Heather drives **more safely than** you.*

- When the adverb is spelt the same as the adjective, we form the comparative by adding *-er*.

*Otto can run **faster than** Paul.*

### Superlative form

- When the adverb has an *-ly* ending, we form the superlative by putting *the most* in front of it.

*Teresa writes **the most carefully** in the class.*

- When the adverb is spelt the same as the adjective, we form the superlative by putting *the* in front of the adverb and adding the ending *-est*.

*You work **the hardest** of all the students in the class.*

## 5 Write sentences. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adverb.

- Carl drives fast.  
 Greg drives faster than Carl  
 Ian drives the fastest
- Sarah sings well.  
 Helen sings better than Sarah  
 Karen sings the best
- Wendy works hard.  
 Mike works harder than Wendy  
 Jill works the hardest
- Dave speaks loudly.  
 Kate speaks more loudly than Dave  
 Ken speaks the most loudly
- Anne eats healthily.  
 Mary eats more healthily than Anne  
 Emma eats the most healthily
- Ben fought bravely.  
 George fought more bravely than Ben  
 Stephen fought the most bravely



## As ... as, not as ... as

As ... as	Not as ... as
I'm as tall as you. Keith runs as slowly as Mike.	I'm not as tall as you. Keith doesn't run as slowly as Mike.

- When we compare two people, things or animals and we want to say that they are the same, we use *as* + adjective / adverb + *as*.  
*You're as clever as your sister. I can ride a horse as well as Fiona.*
- To say that two people, things or animals are not the same, we use *not as* + adjective / adverb + *as*.  
*This box is not as heavy as that box. I can't run as fast as Carl.*

### 6 Complete. Use *as ... as*.



#### be a GENIUS

Remember: The adjective doesn't change form in (not) *as ... as*.

- Mike ..... *is as tall as* ..... his dad. (tall)
- My sister ..... *is as shy as* ..... I am. (shy)
- The film ..... *is as good as* ..... the book. (good)
- Their dog ..... *is as friendly as* ..... ours. (friendly)
- My computer ..... *is as fast as* ..... yours. (fast)
- George ..... *is as strong as* ..... his brother. (strong)
- This book ..... *is as boring as* ..... that one. (boring)
- Her hair ..... *is as long as* ..... mine. (long)

### 7 Rewrite the sentences. Use *not as ... as*.

- Juliet is prettier than Sally.  
Sally ..... *isn't as pretty as Juliet* .....
- Mrs Fox talks more loudly than Mr Fox.  
Mr Fox ..... *doesn't talk as loudly as Mrs Fox* .....
- Diane is more polite than Eve.  
Eve ..... *isn't as polite as Diane* .....
- Dad eats more slowly than Mum.  
Mum ..... *doesn't eat as slowly as Dad* .....
- James works harder than Tessa.  
Tessa ..... *doesn't work as hard as James* .....
- Tim's story was funnier than Ben's story.  
Ben's story ..... *wasn't as funny as Tim's (story)* .....

### 8 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (x).

- My new computer is better than my old one. ☒
- She's the better athlete in our school. ☒
- They can dance more well than us. ☒
- This is the worst holiday I've ever had! ☒
- My camera isn't as expensive as yours. ☒
- Don't drive so fastly, please! ☒
- Exercise 1 was the easiest exercise in the test. ☒
- The red car isn't as faster as the blue one. ☒
- I'm as tall as Nikki. ☒
- You must try more hardly. ☒



## 9 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

Jane lives on a farm in a quiet village. Her cousin Anna lives in a flat in a big city.

**Jane**

'Village life isn't <sup>1</sup> ..... exciting as life in the city. There's nothing to do here. In the city you can go shopping for clothes or CDs. You can go to the cinema or just chat with your friends in a cool café or a fast food restaurant. Our village is much more boring <sup>2</sup> ..... the city. In fact, I think it's the <sup>3</sup> ..... boring place in the world!'

**Anna**

'Jane thinks my life is <sup>4</sup> ..... exciting than hers but I don't agree. She lives in a lovely house with a huge garden to play in. Our flat in the city is <sup>5</sup> ..... as big as Jane's house and we don't have a garden. The city is also <sup>6</sup> ..... dangerous than the countryside. There are lots of cars, pollution and noise. I go everywhere by bus but Jane can walk or ride her bike. And <sup>7</sup> ..... best thing of all is that she has a beautiful pony! I'm sure that life in Jane's village is better <sup>8</sup> ..... life in a noisy, dirty city.'

## 10 Let's write! Write sentences about the people in your family. Use the comparative and the superlative. You can use these ideas.

tall / short  
old / young  
shy  
lazy  
competitive  
brave  
funny  
polite  
ambitious

..... is taller than .....  
..... is the tallest person in my family.  
..... isn't as ..... as .....  
**Students' own answers**  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## 11 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your partner and his / her best friend.

- 1 dance / well
- 2 write / neatly
- 3 run / fast
- 4 make friends / easily
- 5 eat / healthily
- 6 laugh / loudly

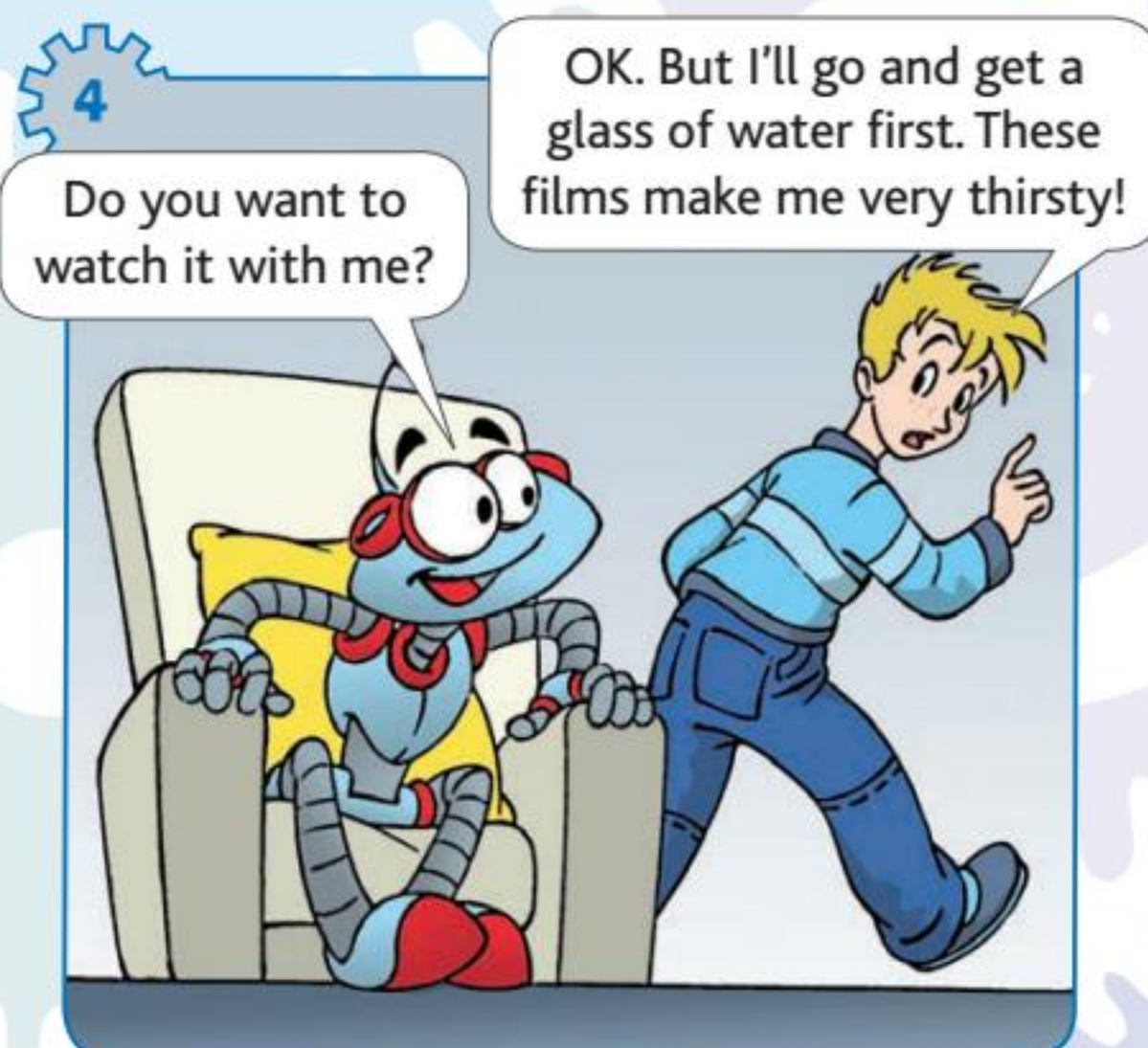
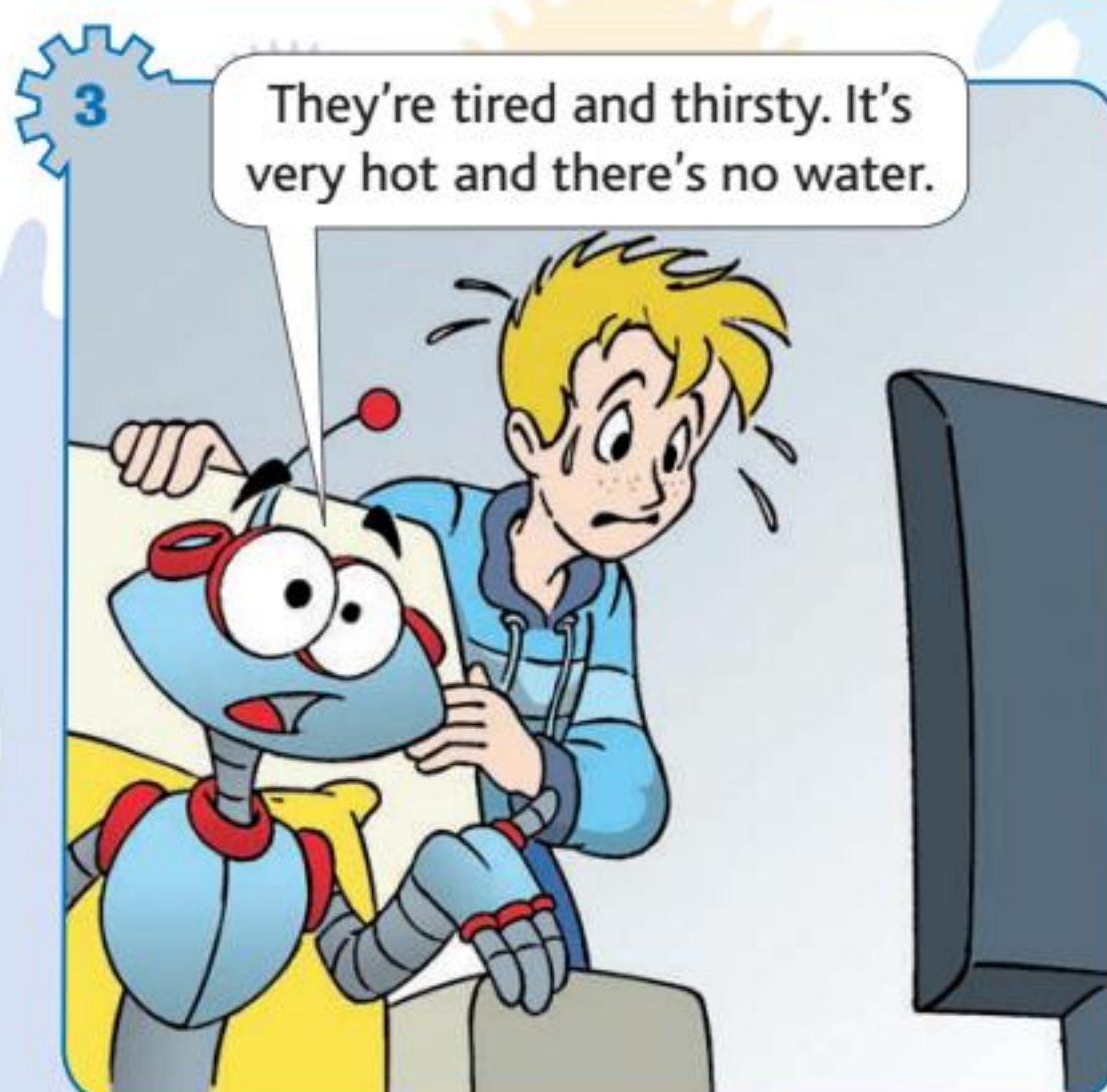
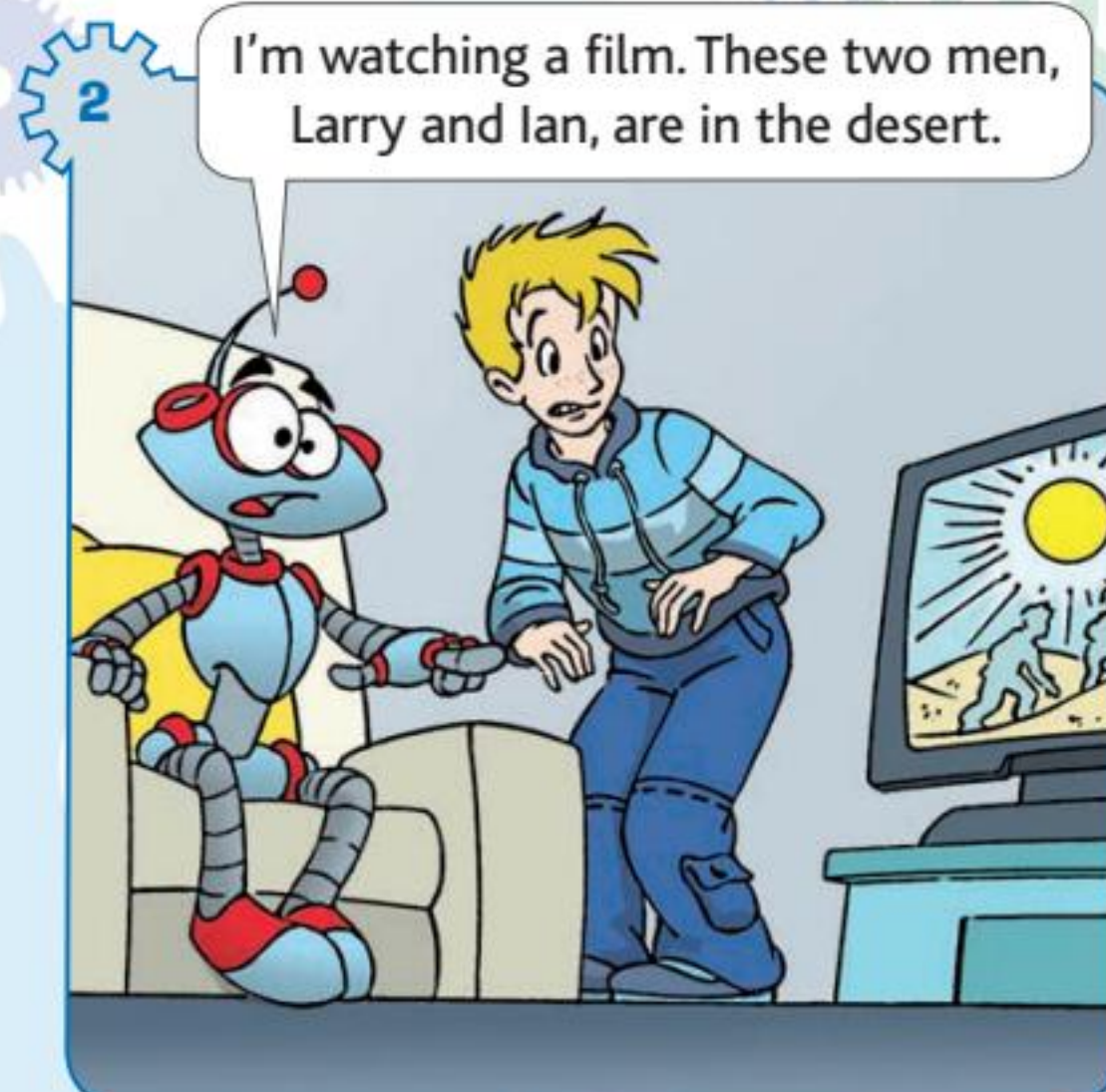
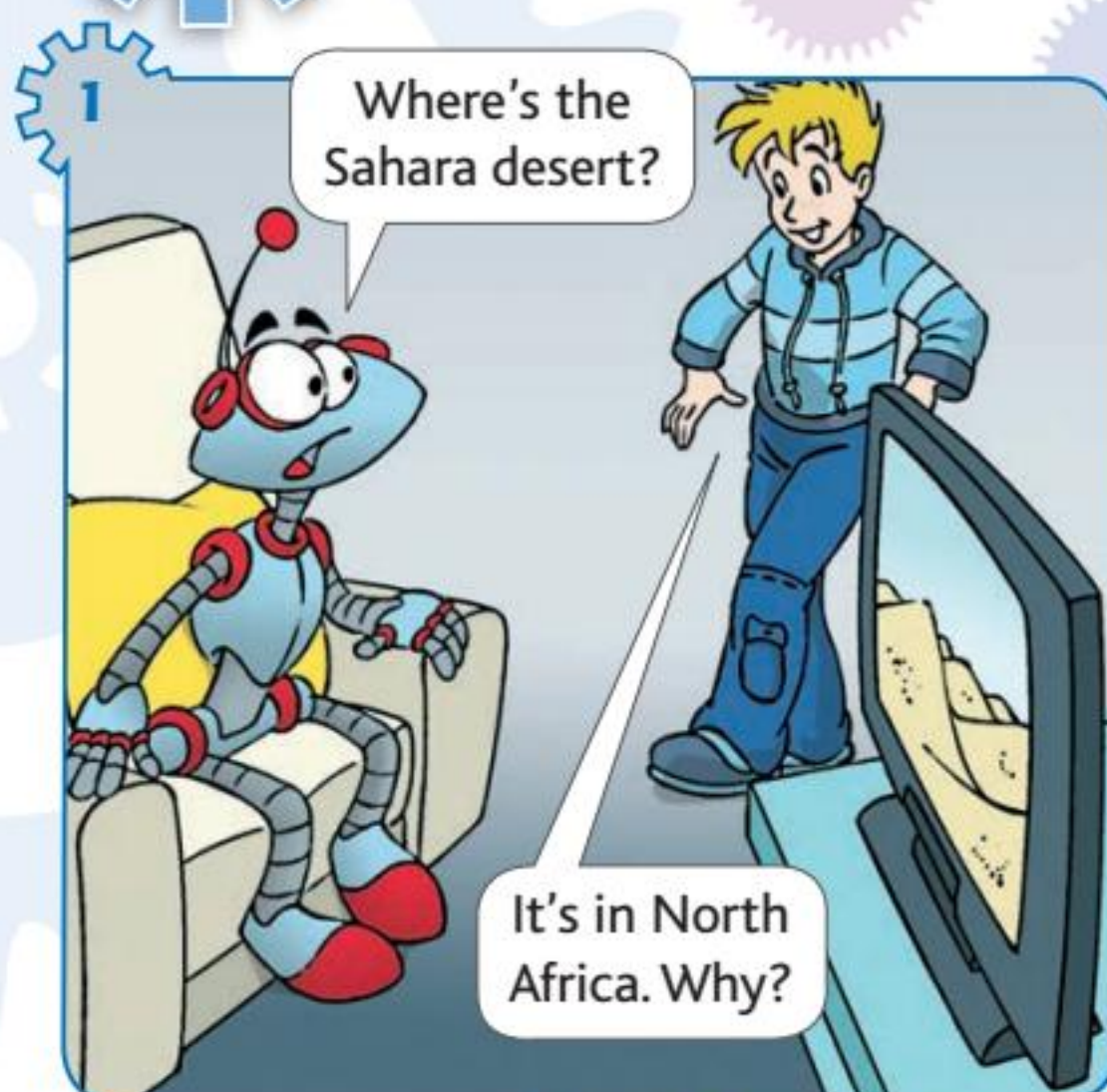
Do you dance as well as your friend?

No. I dance better than my friend!



12

## Nouns, articles



## Singular → plural

## Regular nouns

-s	-es
girl ⇒ girls	bus ⇒ buses
house ⇒ houses	watch ⇒ watches
-ies	-ves
baby ⇒ babies	wolf ⇒ wolves
party ⇒ parties	wife ⇒ wives

## Irregular nouns

man ⇒ men	mouse ⇒ mice
woman ⇒ women	sheep ⇒ sheep
child ⇒ children	fish ⇒ fish
person ⇒ people	deer ⇒ deer
tooth ⇒ teeth	goose ⇒ geese
foot ⇒ feet	ox ⇒ oxen



- We form the plural of regular nouns with the endings *-s*, *-es*, *-ies*, or *-ves*.  
(See page 137 for Spelling Rules.)  
*computer* ⇒ *computers*    *tomato* ⇒ *tomatoes*    *family* ⇒ *families*    *knife* ⇒ *knives*
- Irregular nouns do not follow any particular rule. Every irregular noun forms the plural differently.  
*child* ⇒ *children*    *foot* ⇒ *feet*    *mouse* ⇒ *mice*

## 1 Complete. Use the plural of the words in brackets.



- There were some beautiful .....*pictures*..... of .....*butterflies*..... in the book. (picture, butterfly)
- There are ten .....*boys*..... and twelve .....*girls*..... in my class. (boy, girl)
- There are only three .....*knives*..... and two .....*forks*..... on the table. (knife, fork)
- Did you put the .....*photos*..... in those .....*boxes*.....? (photo, box)
- The .....*potatoes*..... are in that bowl and the .....*cherries*..... are in the fridge. (potato, cherry)
- All the .....*children*..... at the beach were wearing .....*hats*..... (child, hat)
- How many .....*books*..... are there on those .....*shelves*.....? (book, shelf)
- Becky's just bought two .....*dresses*..... and three .....*sweaters*..... (dress, sweater)

## Plural nouns

### Plural nouns

trousers  
jeans  
shorts  
pyjamas  
clothes  
scissors

Some nouns are only plural. They are usually things with two parts (eg, *jeans*) or a group of things (eg, *clothes*).

Where *are* your *sunglasses*?

*These jeans aren't mine. They're my brother's.*

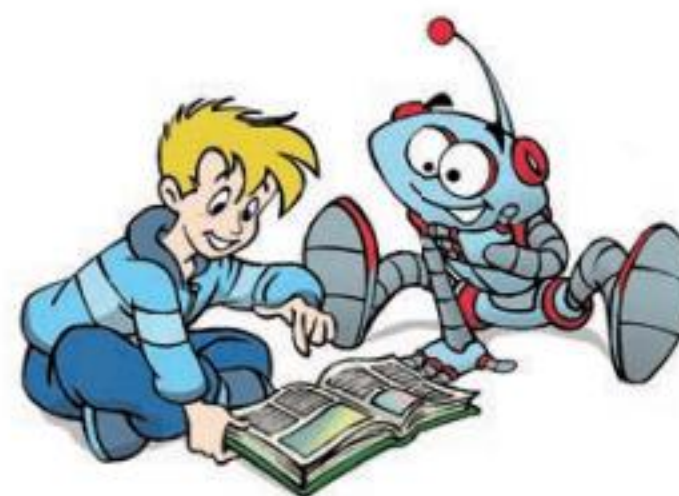
## 2 Complete. Use *is* or *are*.

- My trousers .....*are*..... too small for me.
- Oh no! There .....*are*..... mice in that room!
- .....*Are*..... those your new glasses?
- Who .....*is*..... that boy?
- That T-shirt .....*is*..... really nice.
- The scissors .....*are*..... on my desk.
- Your new computer .....*is*..... very fast.
- Where .....*are*..... my shorts?



## Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
sandwich	friend	food	money
bottle	river	milk	news
child	animal	meat	love



- Countable nouns can be counted. They can be singular and plural.  
*a butterfly* ⇒ *two butterflies*    *a person* ⇒ *ten people*
- Uncountable nouns cannot be counted. They do not have a plural form. We use a singular verb after an uncountable noun.  
*The food is delicious.*    *The news was terrible.*
- When we want to measure quantities of uncountable nouns, we can use units of measurement or the things in which they are contained.

*a bar of soap**a cup of coffee**a loaf of bread**a bottle of lemonade**a glass of orange juice**a packet of cocoa**a bowl of popcorn**a gram of sugar**a piece of cake**a can of cola**a jar of honey**a tin of soup**a carton of milk**a kilo of meat**a tube of toothpaste*

### 3 Write C for the countable nouns and U for the uncountable nouns.

- |          |             |             |             |          |             |          |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 friend | .....C..... | 4 person    | .....C..... | 7 cup    | .....C..... | 10 help  | .....U..... |
| 2 oil    | .....U..... | 5 coffee    | .....U..... | 8 water  | .....U..... | 11 juice | .....U..... |
| 3 euro   | .....C..... | 6 furniture | .....U..... | 9 banana | .....C..... | 12 shirt | .....C..... |

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Mandy's got beautiful <u>hair</u> / hairs.                | 4 There's a <u>loaf</u> / tube of bread on the table.      |
| 2 All my money <u>was</u> / were in that purse.             | 5 Fred's brother doesn't eat a meat / <u>meat</u> .        |
| 3 I would like some more <u>information</u> / informations. | 6 Her happiness <u>is</u> / are more important than money. |

## Articles

A / An	The	-
a tiger	the USA	Laura
a green apple	the French	Australia
an egg	the sun	Sunday
an hour	the Louvre	lunch





## A / an

- We use the indefinite article (*a / an*) with singular nouns. *A* goes before words which begin with a consonant and *an* goes before words which begin with a vowel.

*a film    an amazing film    an ant    a black ant*

- We must remember that we use *a* before some words which begin with *u-* or *eu-* (because the first letters of the word sound like a consonant). We use *an* with some words that begin with *h-* (because the first letters of the word sound like a vowel).

*a university    a euro    an hour*

- We use *a / an*:

- when we are not talking about something specific.

*There was a boy at the bus stop.*

- to talk about someone's job.

*Sandrine is a nurse.*

## The

We use the definite article (*the*) with singular and plural nouns.

We use *the*:

- to talk about something that we have already mentioned. The first time that we mention it, we use *a / an*. The second time we use *the*.

*There's a bookcase and a desk in my bedroom. The bookcase is opposite my bed.*

- when we talk about something specific or unique.

*The CD on the table is mine. Don't stay out in the sun for too long.*

- with the names of oceans (*the Indian Ocean*), rivers (*the Danube*), seas (*the Mediterranean*), deserts (*the Sahara*), mountain ranges (*the Andes*) and some countries like *the United Kingdom (the UK)*, *the United States (the US)*, *the Netherlands*.

- with the names of hotels (*the Norwich Hotel*), cinemas (*the Odeon*), theatres (*the National Theatre*) and museums (*the Louvre*).

- when we mention the people of a particular country (*the English*) or families (*the Smiths*).

- with musical instruments.

*She can play the violin.*

- with some time expressions like *in the morning*, *in the afternoon*, *in the evening*, *at the weekend*.

## Zero article

We don't use an article:

- with people's names (*Anna*), continents (*Europe*), countries (*Greece*), cities (*London*), languages (*English*), nationalities (*Russian*) or mountains (*Mount Kilimanjaro*).

- with street names (*Regent Street*), sports (*football*), games (*chess*), school subjects (*Geography*) or meals (*breakfast*).

- with nouns in the plural when we are talking about something in general.

*Butterflies are beautiful.*

- with adjectives which are not followed by a noun.

*This film is great! (but: It was a great film!)*

- with the words *bed*, *home*, *hospital*, *school* and *work*, when we are talking about where someone or something is located.

*I'm tired. I'm going to bed. Betty is at home.*



## 5 Read and complete. Use *a*, *an* or *the*.

I didn't know what <sup>1</sup> ..... liger was until I met Jennifer Flowers, <sup>2</sup> ..... twenty-year-old zoo keeper from <sup>3</sup> ..... US. 'A liger is <sup>4</sup> ..... animal,' she explained. 'It's a cross between a lion and <sup>5</sup> ..... tiger and it's bigger than <sup>6</sup> ..... ordinary lion. There are only a few ligers in <sup>7</sup> ..... world but we have two here at the Arizona Wildlife Park: <sup>8</sup> ..... male liger and <sup>9</sup> ..... female liger. <sup>10</sup> ..... male liger, Timmy, is two years old. <sup>11</sup> ..... female liger, Sidney, is only six months old,' she told me. I visited <sup>12</sup> ..... park last week and I met Timmy and Sidney. They're both amazing!



## 6 Complete. Use *the* or - .

- 1 ..... *The* Acropolis is in ..... Athens.
- 2 Vicky is at ..... home and Paul is at ..... school.
- 3 ..... *The* coat by the door is ..... Ian's.
- 4 Our neighbours went to ..... *the* Netherlands on holiday.
- 5 ..... *The* Smiths have invited us for ..... dinner tomorrow.
- 6 Can you phone me in ..... *the* evening?
- 7 ..... *The* Star Hotel is in ..... Old Street.
- 8 Mr Paganelli is ..... Italian. He grew up in ..... Milan.
- 9 Mrs Evans teaches ..... Geography at our school.
- 10 Have you ever been to ..... *the* National History Museum?

## 7 Complete. Use *a*, *the* or - .

- 1 A: Do you know ..... Mrs Cole?  
B: Yes, I met her at ..... *a* party last week.
- 2 A: Where's ..... *the* new girl?  
B: She is ill in ..... hospital.
- 3 A: Their new house has ..... *a* garden, ..... *a* garage and ..... *a* tennis court.  
B: Yes, I know. ..... *The* garden is ..... lovely, isn't it?
- 4 A: Do you speak ..... English?  
B: Of course ! I grew up in ..... *the* UK!
- 5 A: Remember to turn ..... *the* television off before you go to ..... bed.  
B: OK, goodnight. See you in ..... *the* morning.
- 6 A: I hate ..... chess!  
B: Me too. ..... Peter loves it though.
- 7 A: What does Marianne's father do?  
B: I think he's ..... *a* doctor.
- 8 A: Do you always stay at ..... home at ..... *the* weekend?  
B: No, not always.
- 9 A: What do you want for ..... lunch?  
B: Why don't we have ..... *the* fish you bought yesterday?
- 10 A: There's ..... *a* T-shirt on your bed. Is it yours?  
B: No, it isn't. It's ..... Ben's. It's ..... nice, isn't it?



### 8 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (x).

- 1 We saw lots of beautiful deers in Bushy Park.
- 2 I'm not very good at Geography.
- 3 Your new jeans is fantastic!
- 4 The news aren't very good.
- 5 The Browns are moving to France.
- 6 Beth loves dogs.
- 7 They live in the West Street.
- 8 The scissors aren't very sharp.
- 9 All my money were in that bag.
- 10 Nadia is still at the work.

x

✓

x

x

✓

✓

x

✓

x

x



### 9 Let's write! Write about your favourite animal. You can use these ideas.

Which animal is it?  
Is it a pet or a wild animal?  
Describe the animal's appearance.  
Is it dangerous / nice / gentle?  
What does it eat?  
Where does it live?  
Why do you like it?

Students' own answers

### 10 Let's talk! Play a game with a partner.

Write five Geography facts below. Three should be true and two should be false. Then read them to your partner. He / She must say if they are true or false. If your partner's answer is correct, he / she gets one point. If it's wrong, you get one point.

The Sahara desert is in the UK.

Students' own answers

The Sahara desert is in the UK.

False.



## 13

## Determiners, quantifiers

1

Hi, Dax. Is there anything for lunch?

Yes, I've just made some tomato soup.

2

What did you put in it?

A little bacon, a few potatoes, some onions and lots of water.

3

Did you put any tomatoes in it?

Oh no! I forgot! There are no tomatoes in my tomato soup!

4

That's OK. We like potato soup, too!

## Some, any, no

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<b>Affirmative</b>	There are some eggs.	There is some milk.
<b>Negative</b>	There aren't any eggs. There are no eggs.	There isn't any milk. There is no milk.
<b>Question</b>	Are there any eggs?	Is there any milk?





- We use *some* in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.  
*I've got **some** great new CDs. Gilda bought **some** cheese at the supermarket.*
- We use *any* in negative sentences and questions with countable and uncountable nouns.  
*We didn't visit **any** interesting places on holiday. I didn't have **any** money.*  
*Are there **any** magazines in that drawer? Have we got **any** cola?*
- We can use *no* instead of *not any*. If there is a negative meaning, *no* is used with a verb in its affirmative form.  
*There aren't **any** photos in this album. ⇨ There **are no** photos in this album.*

## 1 Complete. Use *some* or *any*.

- Helen's got ..... fantastic books about dinosaurs.
- Is there ..... juice in that carton?
- I need ..... more information about the history of this town.
- There aren't ..... biscuits left. The plate is empty.
- We need ..... butter for the cake.
- Have you made ..... new friends yet?
- There are ..... very interesting articles in that magazine.
- I can't buy the DVD because I haven't got ..... money.

## 2 Rewrite the sentences. Use *any* or *no*.

**be a GENIUS**

Remember: negative verb + *any*,  
affirmative verb + *no*

- There aren't any pictures in this book.  
*There are no pictures in this book.*
- I've got no money.  
*I haven't got any money.*
- There aren't any pancakes left.  
*There are no pancakes left.*
- There's no water in this bottle.  
*There isn't any water in this bottle.*
- We haven't got any biscuits.  
*We've got no biscuits.*
- There's no sugar in my coffee.  
*There isn't any sugar in my coffee.*
- She's got no friends.  
*She hasn't got any friends.*
- There isn't any popcorn in this bowl.  
*There's no popcorn in this bowl.*

## 3 Read and complete. Use *some*, *any* or *no*.

A: Let's buy <sup>1</sup> ..... ice cream for tonight.  
B: We can't. We've got <sup>2</sup> ..... money.  
A: Don't worry. I've got <sup>3</sup> ..... money.  
B: Great! Now, have we got <sup>4</sup> ..... cola?  
A: No. Mum bought <sup>5</sup> ..... orange juice yesterday but she didn't buy <sup>6</sup> ..... cola. Let's get two bottles.

B: OK. Do we need <sup>7</sup> ..... crisps?  
A: Yes. There are <sup>8</sup> ..... crisps left at home. Ben ate them all last night!  
B: I'll get <sup>9</sup> ..... popcorn, too.  
A: No, we don't need <sup>10</sup> ..... popcorn. I bought three bags yesterday.  
B: Oh, OK then.



## Something, anything, nothing

	People	Things	Places
<b>Affirmative</b>	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
<b>Negative</b>	anyone / anybody no one / nobody	anything nothing	anywhere nowhere
<b>Question</b>	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere

- *Someone / somebody, anyone / anybody and no one / nobody* refer to people.
- *Something, anything and nothing* refer to things.
- *Somewhere, anywhere and nowhere* refer to places.
- We use *someone / somebody, something and somewhere* in affirmative sentences.  
*There's **somebody** outside. Who is it? There's **something** in my eye.*
- We use *anyone / anybody, anything and anywhere* in negative sentences and questions.  
*I can't hear **anybody** inside the room. Is there **anything** in that box?*
- We can use *no one / nobody, nothing and nowhere* instead of *not anyone / anybody, not anything or not anywhere*. If there is a negative meaning, we use *no one / nobody* with the verb in an affirmative form.  
*They **didn't** ask **anybody** for help. ⇨ They **asked** **nobody** for help.*

### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- There's something / anything in that box. What is it?
- We're going *anywhere* / nowhere tonight. We're tired.
- Did *somebody* / anybody come to the meeting?
- This isn't fair! I haven't done anything / nothing wrong!
- Anyone / No one knew the answer to his question.
- Have you seen my glasses anywhere / nowhere?
- There was *anything* / nothing in her bag. It was empty.
- I think there's somebody / anybody outside.

### 5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- There's someone on the phone for you. ☒ There's anyone on the phone for you. ☐
- There isn't no salt in the soup. ☐ There isn't any salt in the soup. ☒
- There are no cinemas in this town. ☒ There aren't no cinemas in this town. ☐
- We can't go nowhere today. ☐ We can't go anywhere today. ☒
- Has he got some brothers or sisters? ☐ Has he got any brothers or sisters? ☒
- She doesn't want anything to drink. ☒ She doesn't want nothing to drink. ☐



## **(How) many, (how) much, a lot of / lots of, a few, a little, too many, too much, enough**

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<b>Affirmative</b>	There are a lot of / lots of eggs. There are a few eggs. There are too many eggs. There are enough eggs.	There's a lot of / lots of butter. There's a little butter. There's too much butter. There's enough butter.
<b>Negative</b>	There aren't many eggs. There aren't enough eggs.	There isn't much butter. There isn't enough butter.
<b>Question</b>	How many eggs are there? Are there many eggs? Are there enough eggs?	How much butter is there? Is there much butter? Is there enough butter?

### **(How) many, (how) much, a lot of / lots of**

- We use *many* with countable nouns in the plural and *much* with uncountable nouns. We usually use them in negative sentences and questions.

*She hasn't got many friends at school. There isn't much cola in the fridge.*

*Has she got many friends at school? Is there much cola in the fridge?*

- We use *how many* and *how much* in questions. We can answer these questions in different ways.

*A: How many CDs have you got? B: Lots. / A lot. / Not many.*

*B: How much money have you got? B: Lots. / A lot. / Not much.*

- We use *a lot of / lots of* with countable and uncountable nouns. We usually use them in affirmative sentences. *A lot of* and *lots of* have the same meaning and are used in the same way.

*There were a lot of / lots of animals at the zoo. He's got a lot of / lots of money.*

### **A few, a little, too many, too much, enough**

- We use *a few* with countable nouns in the plural and we use *a little* with uncountable nouns. We usually use them in affirmative sentences.

*There are a few bananas in the fridge. We've got a little cola.*

- We use *too many* and *too much* to say that there is too large a number or quantity of something.

*There's too much salt in the soup. There were too many people on the bus.*

- We use *enough* with countable and uncountable nouns to say that there is a sufficient number or quantity of something. We can use it in affirmative and negative sentences and in questions.

*There are enough eggs for the omelette. There's enough milk for the cake.*

*There aren't enough eggs for the omelette. There isn't enough milk for the cake.*

*Are there enough eggs for the omelette? Is there enough milk for the cake?*



## 6 Circle the correct answer.

### be a GENIUS

Remember: countable nouns: *many* or *a lot* / *lots of*;  
uncountable nouns: *much* or *a lot* / *lots of*.

- 1 She had a lot of / *much* problems.
- 2 I don't know many / *much* of his songs.
- 3 Hurry up! We don't have *many* / much time.
- 4 There was a lot of / *many* snow on the roads.
- 5 Is there *many* / much petrol in the car?
- 6 Has Phoebe got many / *much* friends?
- 7 Mr Dalton bought lots of / *much* presents for his grandson.
- 8 There isn't *lots* / much honey in the jar.
- 9 There weren't *a lot* / many students in the classroom.
- 10 She spends a lot of / *many* money on clothes.

## 7 Complete. Use *how many* or *how much*. Then circle the correct answer.

- 1 A: ..... How much ..... money did he spend?  
B: *Not many* / A lot!
- 2 A: ..... How many ..... eggs have we got?  
B: Not many / *Not much*.
- 3 A: ..... How many ..... CDs did she buy?  
B: *Not much* / Lots.
- 4 A: ..... How much ..... time have we got?  
B: *Not many* / Not much.
- 5 A: ..... How many ..... mistakes did he make?  
B: *Not much* / A lot!
- 6 A: ..... How much ..... flour do you need?  
B: *Not many* / Not much.
- 7 A: ..... How much ..... butter have we got?  
B: *Not many* / Not much.
- 8 A: ..... How many ..... sweets did you eat?  
B: *Not much* / A lot!

## 8 Complete. Use *a little* or *a few*.

- 1 I'm going to stay with my aunt for ..... a few ..... days.
- 2 There's ..... a little ..... ice cream for you in that bowl.
- 3 I saw Adam ..... a few ..... weeks ago.
- 4 Now add ..... a little ..... sugar and two glasses of water.
- 5 There are ..... a few ..... old magazines on that shelf.
- 6 We've got ..... a little ..... time. Let's do this now.
- 7 Can I have ..... a little ..... water, please?
- 8 I was only ..... a few ..... minutes late but he had already left.

## 9 Complete. Use *too many*, *too much* or *enough*.

- 1 He didn't pass the test because he made ..... too many ..... mistakes.
- 2 I want to go to the concert but I haven't got ..... enough ..... money to buy a ticket.
- 3 ..... Too much ..... sugar isn't good for you, you know!
- 4 Don't worry. We've got ..... enough ..... food for everyone.
- 5 She felt sick because she had eaten ..... too many ..... chocolates.
- 6 We haven't got ..... enough ..... chairs for the party. We need a few more.
- 7 I can't eat this omelette! There's ..... too much ..... salt in it!
- 8 There aren't ..... enough ..... sandwiches. Let's make some more.



# 10 Read and circle the correct answer.

## UNUSUAL HOMES

**Martha** ● ● ● ●

Hi! My name's Martha and I live on a houseboat. <sup>1</sup> Some / Any people think it's strange that we live on a boat but I love it! There isn't <sup>2</sup> many / much space but I've got my own cabin. I haven't got a computer or a TV in my cabin but I've got a small desk, my bed and <sup>3</sup> much / lots of toys and books. Unfortunately, there isn't <sup>4</sup> too much / enough space for my clothes in my cabin, so they're in my parents' cabin.

**Peter** ● ● ● ●

Hello. I'm Peter and I live in an eco-house. <sup>5</sup> Anything / Nothing in our house is bad for the environment. Everything's made of wood. For nine months of the year, we don't use <sup>6</sup> any / no heating. We use the heat of the sun, so we only spend <sup>7</sup> a few / a little money on gas in the winter. Not <sup>8</sup> many / much people have visited us yet but you are all welcome to come and see our eco-house!

## 11 Let's write!

Write sentences about your town, village or country. Use (too) much, (too) many, not enough, a little or a few. You can use these ideas.

people  
buildings  
traffic  
parks  
pollution  
fresh air

There are too many ..... in my .....

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 12 Let's talk!

You and your partner are organising a birthday party. Talk about the things you will need and make a shopping list.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

How much cola do we need?

Let's get four bottles. Let's get some lemonade, too.



14

# Both, either, neither, one / ones

1

There are three folders here. Which one do you want?



I don't know. Which one is the cheapest?

2

Both the red one and the green one are £1.50. The blue one is £2.50.



Either the red one or the green one will be fine. You decide.

3

OK, the red one. No, the green one. No, the red one. I can't decide!



4

Thanks! I don't have to decide now!



## Both, either, neither

### Both ... and

Both Richard and Elektra liked the film.  
We liked both the film and the book.

### Either ... or

Either Mum or Dad locked the door.  
I want either chocolate or strawberry ice cream.

### Neither ... nor

Neither Bettina nor Dennis went to the concert.  
They have neither English nor Maths for homework today.



- We use **both ... and** to talk about two people or things and to emphasise how something is the case for the two of them.

**Both** Tamara **and** Luke went to the cinema on Saturday.

He's going to sell **both** his car **and** his bike.

- We use **either ... or** to talk about two people or things and to emphasise that something is the case for one or the other of them.

**Either** Tessa **or** Adam will help you with your Maths homework.

I'll have **either** a hamburger **or** a cheeseburger.

- We use **neither ... nor** to talk about two people or things and to emphasise that something is not the case for the two of them.

**Neither** my sister **nor** I can sing very well.

Michael speaks **neither** French **nor** German.

### 1 Join the sentences. Use **both ... and**.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Jane likes tennis. Matt likes tennis, too.<br/>Both Jane and Matt like tennis.</p> <p>2 Paul is French. Anne is French, too.<br/>Both Paul and Anne are French.</p> <p>3 Kate has finished. I have finished, too.<br/>Both Kate and I have finished.</p> | <p>4 Dave lives here. Ray lives here, too.<br/>Both Dave and Ray live here.</p> <p>5 Mum is working. Dad is working, too.<br/>Both Mum and Dad are working.</p> <p>6 The film is good. The book is good, too.<br/>Both the film and the book are good.</p> |
|---|--|

### 2 Write sentences. Use **either ... or**.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A: What does she want for her birthday?<br/>(a necklace, a bracelet)<br/>B: I'm not sure. She wants either a necklace<br/>or a bracelet.</p> <p>2 A: Who won? (Helen, Jake)<br/>B: I'm not sure. Either Helen or Jake won.</p> <p>3 A: What did he buy? (a CD, a DVD)<br/>B: I'm not sure. He bought either a CD or<br/>a DVD.</p> | <p>4 A: Who made the cheese sandwiches?<br/>(Fiona, Sarah)<br/>B: I'm not sure. Either Fiona or Sarah made<br/>them / the cheese sandwiches.</p> <p>5 A: Who paid for her ticket? (Pete, Ian)<br/>B: I'm not sure. Either Pete or Ian paid for it /<br/>her ticket.</p> <p>6 A: Who took the money? (Bill, Carol)<br/>B: I'm not sure. Either Bill or Carol took it /<br/>the money.</p> |
|---|--|

### 3 Join the sentences. Use **neither ... nor**.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Terry didn't see him. Jane didn't see him.<br/>Neither Terry nor Jane saw him.</p> <p>2 Dan can't help us. Eve can't help us.<br/>Neither Dan nor Eve can help us.</p> <p>3 Jenny won't like the film. Adam won't<br/>like the film.<br/>Neither Jenny nor Adam will like the film.</p> | <p>4 You can't dance. Lisa can't dance.<br/>Neither you nor Lisa can dance.</p> <p>5 Fred didn't win. Diane didn't win.<br/>Neither Fred nor Diane won.</p> <p>6 Nikki didn't go to the party. Pat didn't go<br/>to the party.<br/>Neither Nikki nor Pat went to the party.</p> |
|--|---|



#### 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 ..... Ella and George have got dark hair.  
☐ A Both    ☐ B Either    ☐ C Neither
- 2 Neither Olivia ..... Sarah knew the answer.  
☐ A and    ☐ B or    ☒ C nor
- 3 He ate both the cake ..... the biscuits.  
☒ A and    ☐ B or    ☐ C nor
- 4 ..... my brother nor my sister can speak Spanish.  
☐ A Both    ☐ B Either    ☒ C Neither
- 5 ..... the manager or Mrs Fox will see you.  
☐ A Both    ☒ B Either    ☐ C Neither
- 6 Either Tim ..... Emma will help us.  
☐ A and    ☒ B or    ☐ C nor
- 7 I'm going to buy ..... the T-shirt and the sweater.  
☒ A both    ☐ B either    ☐ C nor
- 8 ..... Jo nor Tim had a good time last night.  
☐ A Both    ☐ B Either    ☒ C Neither

#### One / Ones

##### Singular

A: There are two jackets here. Which one is yours?  
 B: The red one.

##### Plural

A: There are five boys over there. Which ones are in your class?  
 B: The ones in grey jackets.

- We use *one / ones* instead of a noun which we have already mentioned, so that we do not repeat the noun.
- We use *one* instead of a noun in the singular and *ones* instead of a noun in the plural.  
*I don't like the green T-shirt. I like the red one.*  
*I don't like these trainers. I like the ones in the other shop.*
- We use *which one / ones* to ask which one of two things or which one(s) of many things.  
*There are three skateboards over there. Which one is yours?*

#### 5 Complete. Use *one* or *ones*.

- 1 A: Which bag is yours?  
 B: The blue *one*.
- 2 A: Here are the tickets.  
 B: But there are five tickets here. Which *ones* are ours?
- 3 A: There are three coats over there.  
 Which *one* is yours?  
 B: The long *one*.
- 4 A: Do you like these jeans?  
 B: No, not really. I'm going to buy the other *ones*.
- 5 A: Did you buy the red glasses?  
 B: No, I bought the purple *ones*.
- 6 A: I've got these two dresses. Which *one* should I wear?  
 B: Wear the black *one*.
- 7 A: I hate these shoes!  
 B: OK, how about the black *ones*, then?  
 They're nice.
- 8 A: This film isn't very good. Here, watch this *one*.  
 B: Thanks!



- 6** Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

## THE ROBOSHIP IS HERE!

The new Roboship, the amazing new toy that is <sup>1</sup> ..... *both* ..... a robot and a spaceship, is here at last! Choose from different colours and sizes. The large Roboships come in silver, black, gold and red. The small <sup>2</sup> ..... *ones* ..... come in silver or black. There's only one question: <sup>3</sup> ..... *which* ..... one will you choose?

Both the robot <sup>4</sup> ..... *and* ..... the spaceship have all kinds of amazing features. We're sure <sup>5</sup> ..... *both* ..... boys and girls will love them! So, what are you waiting for? Contact us, either by phone <sup>6</sup> ..... *or* ..... by e-mail, and order your own Roboship now!

### Let's write!

- 7** Look and write sentences about Mick and Samantha. Use *both ... and* and *neither ... nor*.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 have got / blue eyes | 4 wear / glasses         |
| 2 wear / jeans         | 5 have got / blonde hair |
| 3 smile                | 6 eat / popcorn          |

- 1 Both Mick and Samantha have got blue eyes.  
 2 Both Mick and Samantha are wearing jeans.  
 3 Both Mick and Samantha are smiling.  
 4 Neither Mick nor Samantha is / are wearing glasses.  
 5 Neither Mick nor Samantha has / have got blonde hair.  
 6 Neither Mick nor Samantha is / are eating popcorn.



### Let's talk!

- 8** Work with a partner.

Student A: Look around your classroom and choose a pair of objects or people (e.g. *my bag, your bag; Maria, George*).

Student B: Make a sentence with Student A's pair. Use *both ... and*, *either ... or* or *neither ... nor*.

Do this four times. Then swap roles and do the same.

Maria, George.

Both Maria and George have got dark hair.



## 3

## Revision: Units 11–14

## 1 Complete. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adjective.

- 0 My new computer is ..... faster than ..... my old one. (fast)
- 1 That was ..... the funniest ..... part of the film. (funny)
- 2 Their car is ..... bigger than ..... ours. (big)
- 3 My handwriting is ..... worse than ..... my brother's. (bad)
- 4 You're ..... the best ..... brother in the world! (good)
- 5 These shoes are ..... more expensive than ..... the boots. (expensive)
- 6 What's ..... the most popular ..... sport in your country? (popular)

..... / 6

## 2 Choose and complete.

- 0 (slow, slowly)  
My dad always drives ..... slowly ..... .
- 1 (quick, quickly)  
You must answer all the questions very ..... quickly ..... .
- 2 (wonderful, wonderfully)  
We all had a ..... wonderful ..... time last night.
- 3 (good, well)  
Did you sleep ..... well ..... ?
- 4 (safe, safely)  
Keep your passport in a ..... safe ..... place.
- 5 (noisy, noisily)  
Our new neighbours are very ..... noisy ..... .
- 6 (hard, hardly)  
Don't forget: you must work very ..... hard ..... !

..... / 6

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

- 0 Both Eddie and Harry can run fast.  
Eddie ..... can run as fast as Harry ..... .
- 1 Both Eve and Ian worked hard.  
Eve ..... worked as hard as Ian ..... .
- 2 Both Ella and her sister sing beautifully.  
Ella ..... sings as beautifully as her sister ..... .
- 3 Simon is taller than Ben.  
Ben ..... isn't as tall as Simon ..... .
- 4 Both Kim and Lucy are shy.  
Kim ..... is as shy as Lucy ..... .
- 5 Fred is stronger than Eric.  
Eric ..... isn't as strong as Fred ..... .
- 6 My mum drives faster than my dad.  
My dad ..... doesn't drive as fast as my mum ..... .
- 7 Your room is bigger than mine.  
My room ..... isn't as big as yours / your room ..... .

..... / 7

## 4 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Where is / are the scissors?
- 1 I'm sure you'll find all the information / informations you need on that website.
- 2 Can you get a bar / carton of milk from the supermarket?
- 3 Have you seen my jeans? I can't find it / them.
- 4 Well done, Chrissie! This is / These are very good news!
- 5 Michael's trousers was / were really funny!
- 6 There's a jar / loaf of honey in that cupboard.

..... / 6



# Revision

## 3

### 5 Read and complete. Use *a, the* or *-*.

Becky,

- <sup>0</sup> ..... Ian called at half past ten. He's leaving for <sup>1</sup> ..... London on Friday and he wants to see you. He'll call back in <sup>2</sup> ..... evening.
- There's <sup>3</sup> ..... cheese sandwich and <sup>4</sup> ..... piece of chocolate cake in <sup>5</sup> ..... fridge. They're for you.
- I'll be at <sup>6</sup> ..... work until half past six. Call me if you need anything.

xxx  
Mum

..... / 6

### 6 Complete. Use *some, any* or *no*.

- 0 A: What are you doing?  
B: I'm making ..... sandwiches.
- 1 A: Jim has ..... time to help. He's very busy.  
B: Well, then, we can ask Kim to help us.
- 2 A: Did you take ..... photos last night?  
B: Yes, I did. Here they are.
- 3 A: I've got ..... money. I can give you £20.  
B: Thanks!
- 4 A: There isn't ..... lemonade in this bottle.  
B: There's another bottle in the fridge.
- 5 A: I'm sorry, there are ..... tickets left.  
B: Oh no!
- 6 A: Do you speak ..... foreign languages?  
B: Yes, I speak Italian, German and French.

..... / 6

### 7 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 How many / How much flour do you need?
- 1 I don't know anyone / no one here.
- 2 You'll have to wait here for a few / a little minutes.
- 3 There's too many / much sugar in my coffee.
- 4 There were a lot of / too much people at the concert last night.
- 5 OK, now add a few / a little salt and some pepper.
- 6 Have we got too much / enough food for all the guests?
- 7 He had a stomach ache because he had eaten too many / enough sweets.

..... / 7

### 8 Choose and complete.

- 0 (Both, Either)  
Both ..... Matt and Pete are very good at drawing.
- 1 (or, nor)  
Neither Sue ..... Natalie liked the film.
- 2 (one, ones)  
This computer's very slow. I have to buy a new ..... .
- 3 (Either, Neither)  
Either ..... Pat or Judy told him about the accident.
- 4 (and, or)  
Both my brother ..... my sister hate rock music.
- 5 (one, ones)  
The black jeans are very expensive. I'll buy the blue ..... .
- 6 (Both, Neither)  
Neither ..... Dave nor Anna came to my party.

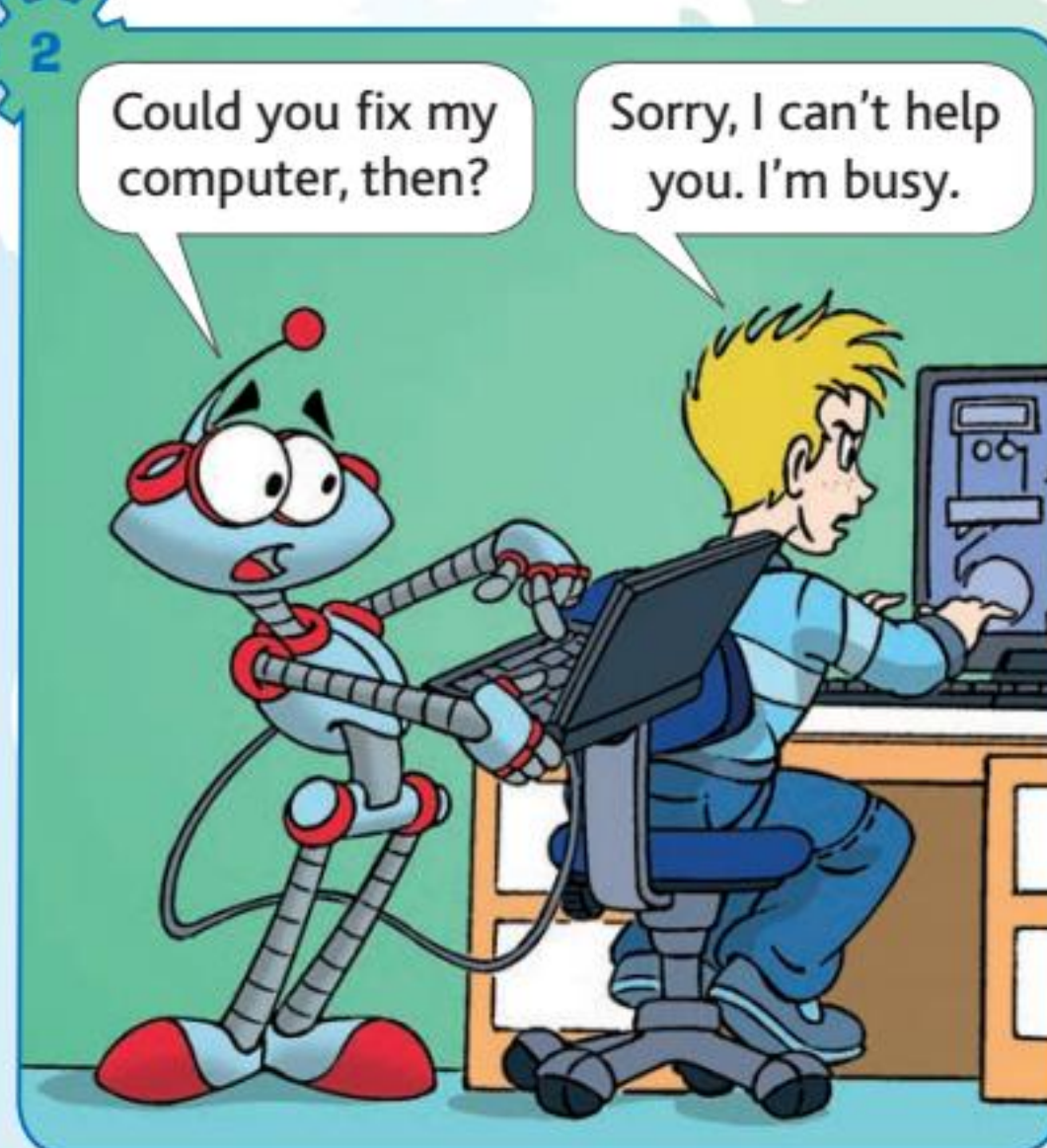
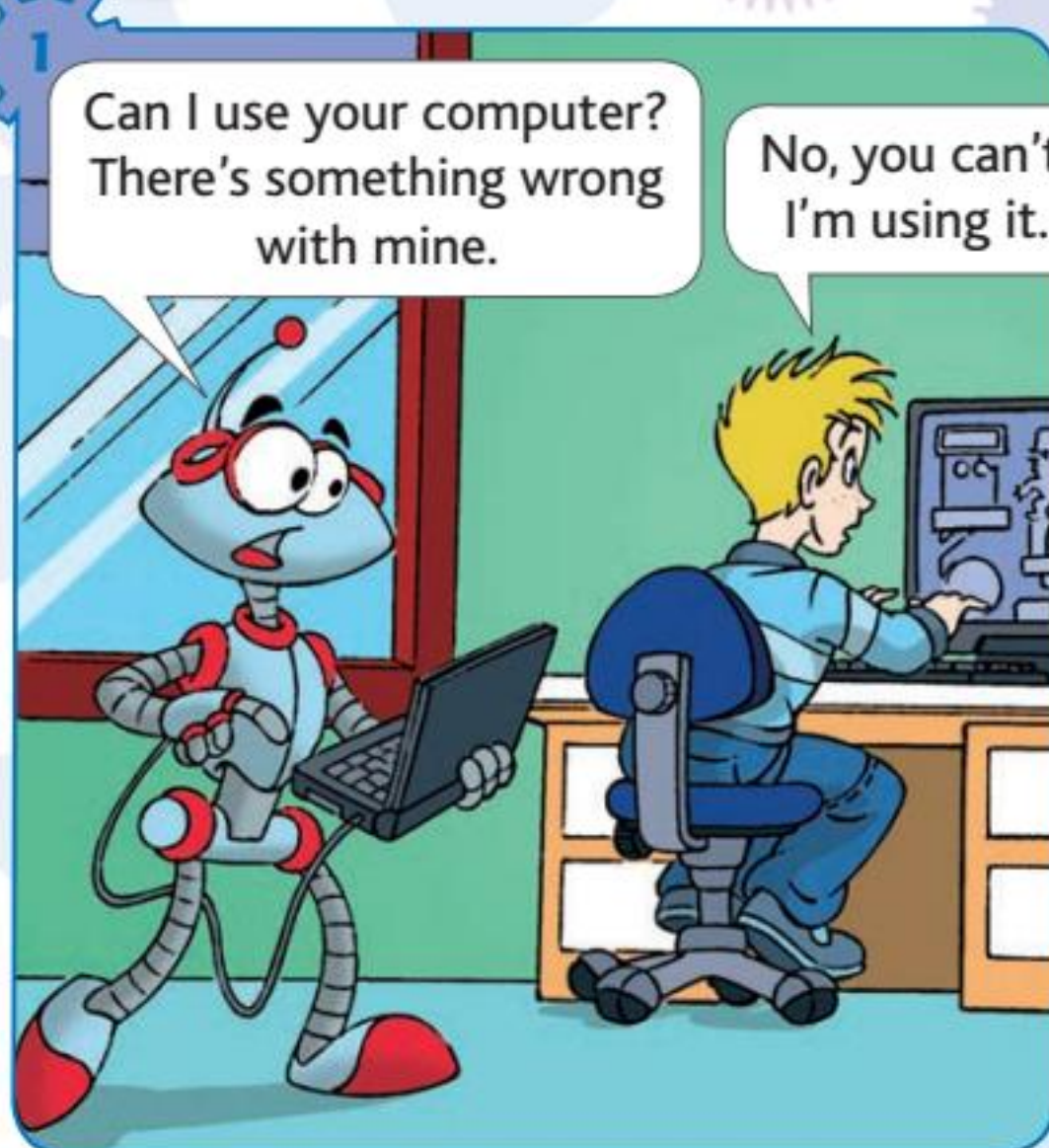
..... / 6

Total: ..... / 50



15

## Modal verbs (1)



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
<b>Can</b>	I can sing	I cannot (can't) sing	Can I sing?
<b>Could</b>	I could sing	I could not (couldn't) sing	Could I sing?
<b>Be able to</b>	I am ('m) able to sing I was able to sing I will ('ll) be able to sing	I am not ('m not) able to sing I was not (wasn't) able to sing I will not (won't) be able to sing	Am I able to sing? Was I able to sing? Will I be able to sing?



## Ability

- We use *can*, *could* and *be able to* to express ability, to say what someone can or can't do.
- With *can*, we express ability in the present.  
*Vanessa can speak three languages. Can your mum use a computer?*
- With *could*, we express ability in the past.  
*I could swim when I was five. The box was very heavy and they couldn't lift it.*
- With *be able to*, we can express ability in the present, the past or the future. We use *am / is / are able to* for the present, *was / were able to* for the past and *will be able to* for the future.  
*I am able to write an e-mail in English. Rodney wasn't able to fix my computer. Will you be able to help me with my homework tomorrow?*

## Permission

- We use *can* or *could* to ask permission to do something, or to give someone permission to do something.  
*Can I open the window? Could I borrow your pen?*  
*You can take my camera. You can borrow my MP3 player.*
- We use *could* instead of *can* when we want to be more polite or formal, or when we don't know someone well.  
*Could I use your phone, please, Mrs Harris?*
- Remember that even when someone asks our permission to do something with *could*, we answer with *can*.  
*A: Could I leave my coat here? B: Yes, you can.*
- To deny someone permission to do something, we use *can't* (not *couldn't*).  
*A: Can my brother come with me? B: No, he can't.*  
*A: Could I go outside for a minute? B: No, you can't.*

## Requests

- We use *can* or *could* to ask someone to do something for us.  
*Can you lend me your calculator? Could you tell me the way to the station?*
- We use *could* instead of *can* when we want to be more polite or formal, or when we don't know someone well.  
*Excuse me, but could you explain this to me?*

## 1 Write sentences. Use *could*.



- 1 She can skate. (when she was six)  
*She could skate when she was six.*

- 2 Can you ride a bike? (four years ago)  
*Could you ride a bike four years ago?*
- 3 I can't play the piano. (when I was five)  
*I couldn't play the piano when I was five.*
- 4 He can't help me. (last night)  
*He couldn't help me last night.*
- 5 I can speak English. (six months ago)  
*I could speak English six months ago.*
- 6 Can they swim? (when they were four)  
*Could they swim when they were four?*



## 2 Complete. Use *was / were able to* or *will be able to*.



- 1 Samantha can't drive now but she will be able to drive in two months. (drive)
- 2 He's amazing! He was able to speak three languages when he was six. (speak)
- 3 Luckily, we were able to see the manager yesterday. (see)
- 4 Emma will be able to use a computer when she finishes her course. (use)
- 5 Dan will be able to play the guitar next year. He's taking lessons. (play)
- 6 My brother and sister were able to read and write when they were five years old. (read)
- 7 I was able to ride a horse when I was seven. (ride)
- 8 Yes, we will be able to help you next week. Don't worry. (help)

## 3 Write questions and short answers. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1 I / use / the phone? (could) ✓  
A: Could I use the phone?  
B: Yes, you can.
- 2 we / leave / our bikes here? (can) ✗  
A: Can we leave our bikes here?  
B: No, you can't.
- 3 I / borrow / your pen? (could) ✓  
A: Could I borrow your pen?  
B: Yes, you can.
- 4 we / park / our car here? (can) ✓  
A: Can we park our car here?  
B: Yes, you can.
- 5 I / take / your laptop? (can) ✗  
A: Can I take your laptop?  
B: No, you can't.
- 6 I / shut / the window? (could) ✗  
A: Could I shut the window?  
B: No, you can't.
- 7 my brother / stay / with me? (could) ✓  
A: Could my brother stay with me?  
B: Yes, he can.
- 8 I / wear / your jacket tonight? (can) ✗  
A: Can I wear your jacket tonight?  
B: No, you can't.

## 4 Make requests. Use *can* or *could*.

- 1 Open the door, please.  
Can you open the door, please?
- 2 Say that again, please.  
Can / Could you say that again (, please)?
- 3 Please lend me £5.  
Can / Could you lend me £5 (, please)?
- 4 Phone for a taxi.  
Can / Could you phone for a taxi (, please)?
- 5 Please speak more slowly.  
Can / Could you speak more slowly (, please)?
- 6 Wait here, please.  
Can / Could you wait here (, please)?





## 5 Complete. Use one word in each space.



- 1 A: Could <sup>1</sup> ..... look at your Geography project, Tom?  
 B: Yes, of course you <sup>2</sup> **can** . But I haven't finished it yet. My computer had a virus, so I wasn't <sup>3</sup> **able** to finish it last night.

- 2 A: We won't <sup>4</sup> **be** able to go for a picnic this afternoon. It's raining.  
 B: You're right. But we <sup>5</sup> **can** go for a drive in your car instead.  
 A: Yes. Good idea.
- 3 A: I wasn't able <sup>6</sup> **to** get tickets for the play last night.  
 B: Don't worry. My aunt works at the theatre. I'm sure she <sup>7</sup> **will** be able to get two tickets for us. I'll ask her tomorrow.
- 4 A: Kim, could <sup>8</sup> **you** lend me your camera tomorrow?  
 B: I'm sorry, I <sup>9</sup> **can** 't. I need it. But you <sup>10</sup> **can** borrow my brother's camera. It's over there, on his desk.

## 6 Let's write! Write about you.

Write three things that:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • you can do.<br><i>Students' own answers</i><br>.....<br>.....<br>.....     | • you could do when you were six.<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....                           |
| • you think you will be able to do in the future.<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | • your mum or dad was able to do when he / she was a child.<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |

## 7 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: Make requests or ask for Student B's permission to do the things in A. Use *can I* or *could you*.

Student B: Say if you or Student A can do the things in A.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

**A**

take / your pencil?  
 help / me with this exercise?  
 borrow / your dictionary?  
 lend / me some money?

open / the door for me?  
 use / your pen?  
 give / me a piece of paper?  
 borrow / your grammar book?

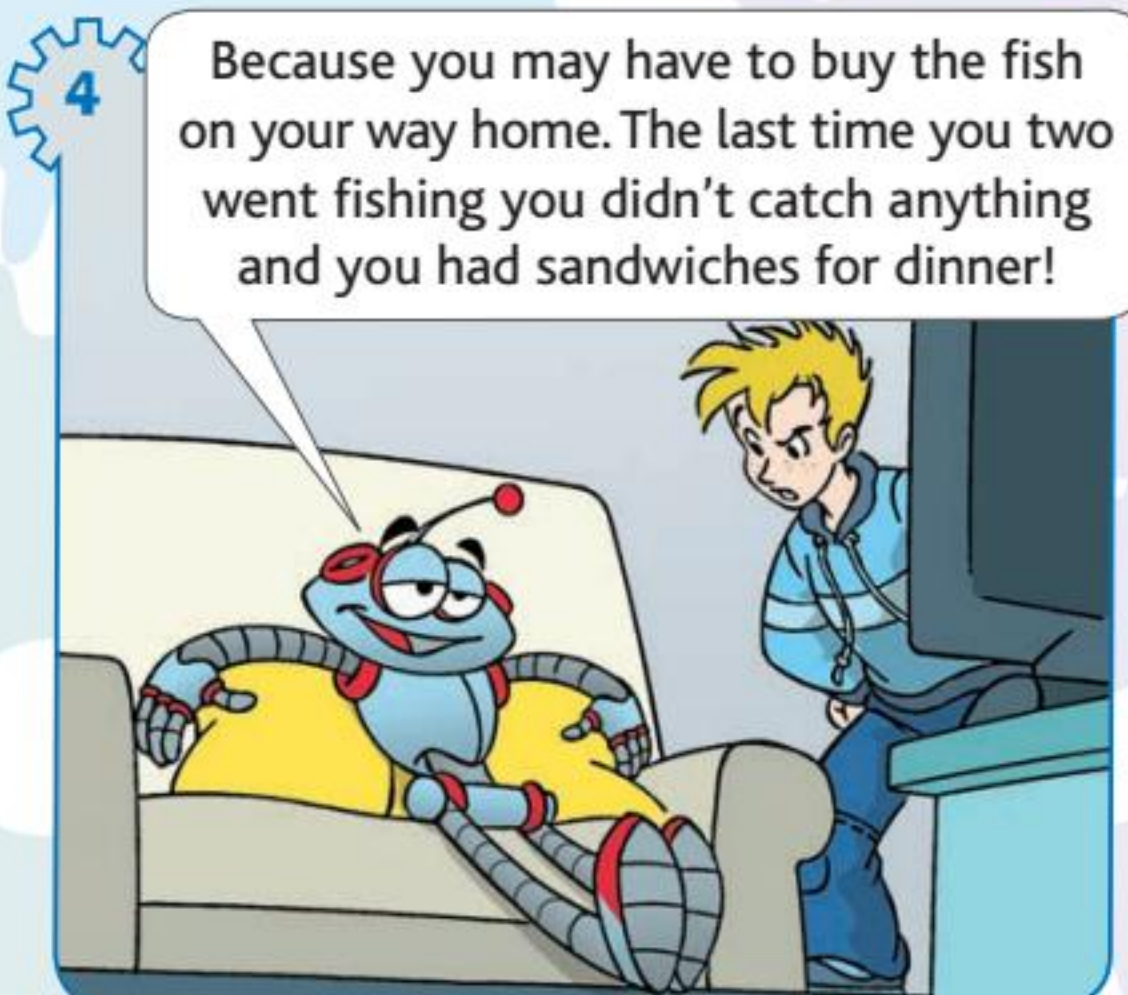
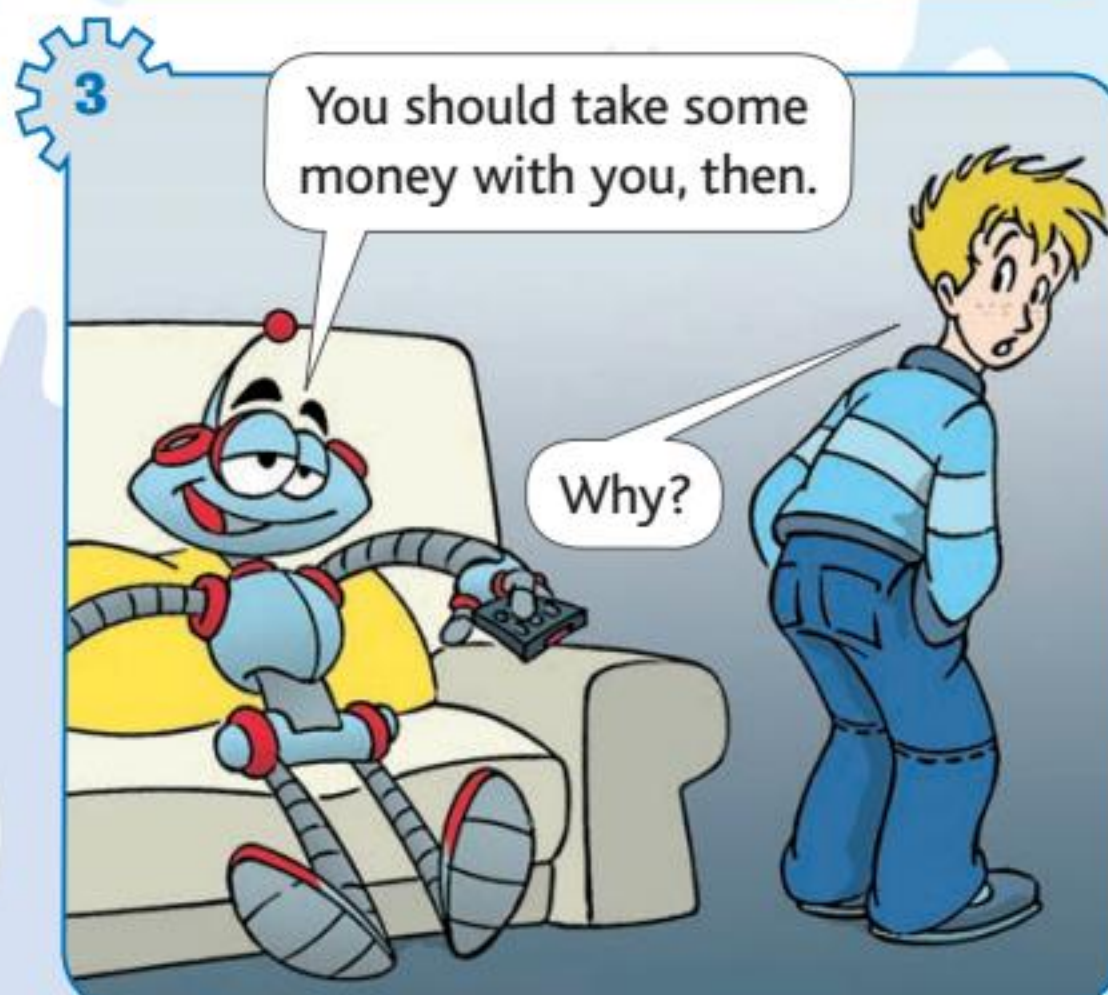
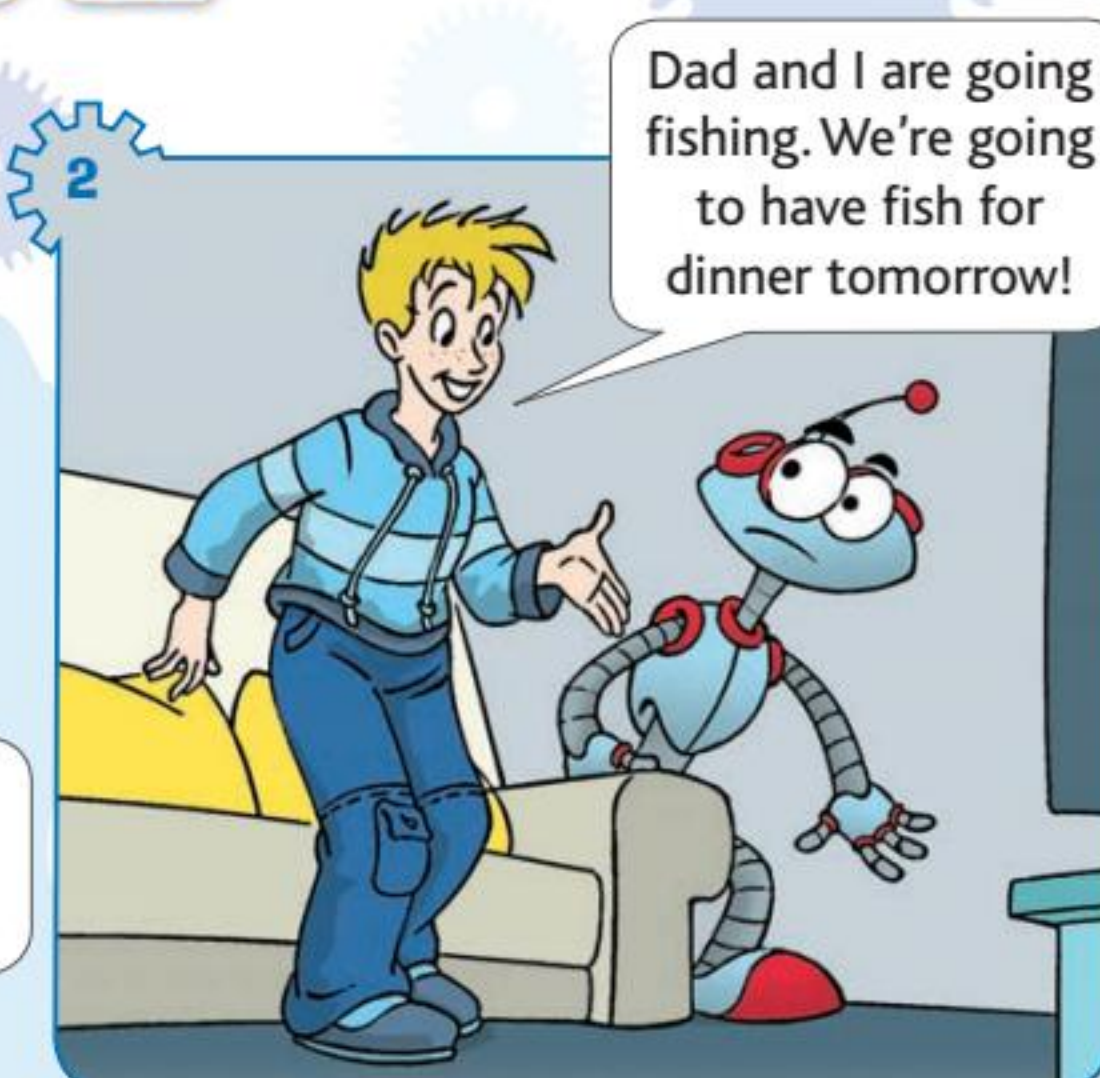
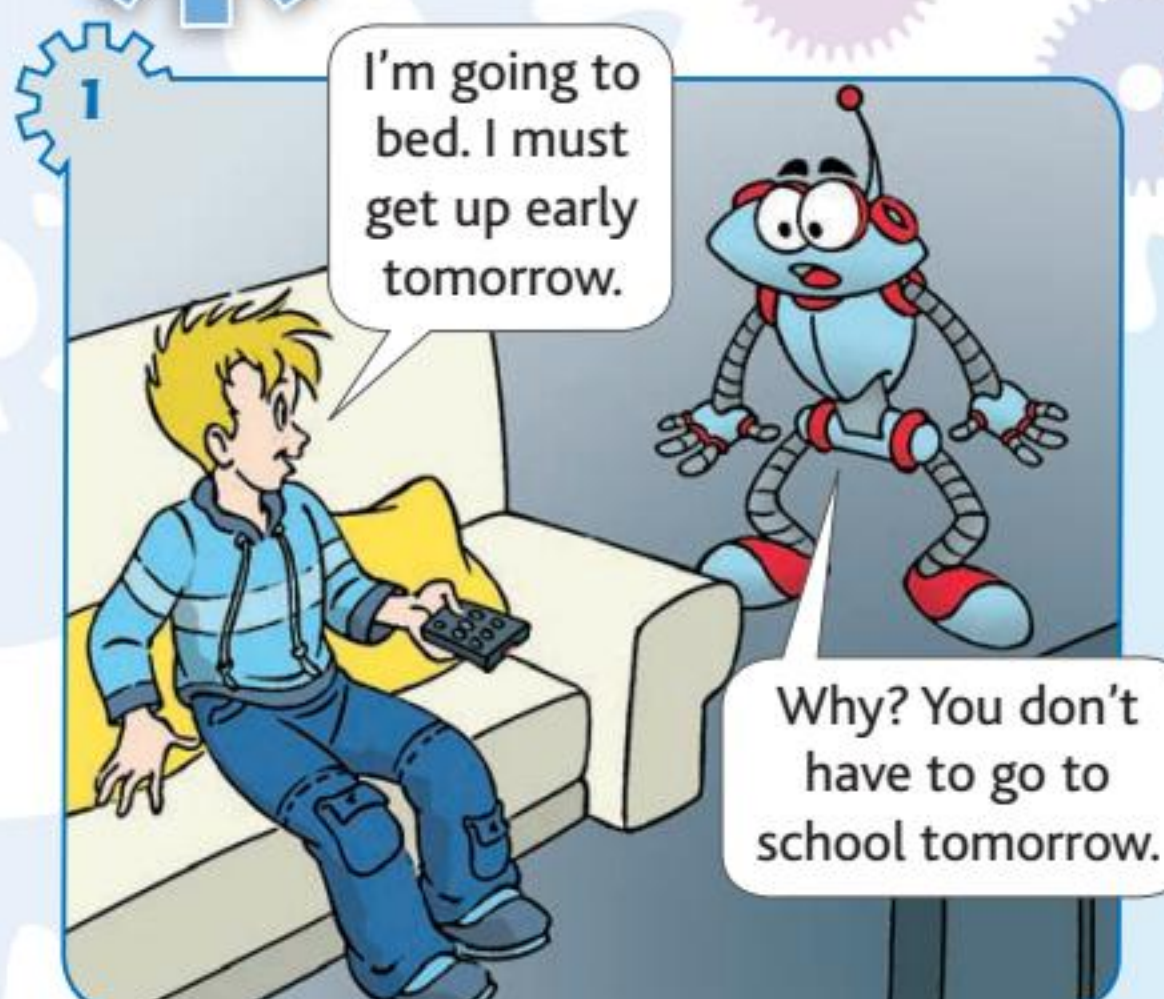
Can I take your pencil?

Yes, of course you can.



## 16

## Modal verbs (2)



### Obligation, lack of obligation, prohibition

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I must go	I must not (mustn't) go	Must I go?

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
<b>Present</b>	I have to go he has to go	I do not (don't) have to go he does not (doesn't) have to go	Do I have to go? Does he have to go?
<b>Past</b>	I had to go he had to go	I did not (didn't) have to go he did not (didn't) have to go	Did I have to go? Did he have to go?
<b>Future</b>	I will ('ll) have to go he will ('ll) have to go	I will not (won't) have to go he will not (won't) have to go	Will I have to go? Will he have to go?



### Must, have to

- We use *must* in the affirmative to express obligation, to say that it is necessary for someone to do something in the present or the future.

*I **must go** home now. My parents are waiting for me.*

*You **must do** your homework or you will get into trouble!*

- We use *have to* to express obligation in the present, the past or the future. We use *have / has to* for the present, *had to* for the past and *will have to* for the future.

*He **has to get up** at seven every day. We **had to walk** to school yesterday.*

*We **will have to buy** a new television next week. This one is broken.*

### Mustn't, don't have to

- In negative sentences, *mustn't* and *don't have to* are used in different ways. We use *mustn't* to say that something is not allowed. We use *don't have to* to say that something is not necessary.

*You **mustn't leave** now. (You are not allowed to leave now. It's not right if you leave now.)*

*You **don't have to leave** now. (It is not necessary for you to leave now, but you can if that is what you want.)*

## 1 Read and write sentences. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

### LIBRARY RULES

- be quiet ✓
- use your mobile phone in the library ✗
- eat or drink in the library ✗
- give your library card to the librarian ✓
- pay to borrow a book ✓
- bring pets to the library ✗

- 1 You must be quiet.
- 2 You mustn't use your mobile phone in the library.
- 3 You mustn't eat or drink in the library.
- 4 You must give your library card to the librarian.
- 5 You must pay to borrow a book.
- 6 You mustn't bring pets to the library.

## 2 Complete. Use *have / has to*, *had to* or *will have to*.

### be a GENIUS

Use *have / has to* for the present, *had to* for the past, and *will have to* for the future.

- 1 I ..... have to ..... tidy my room now or Mum will be angry.
- 2 Jane and Ian ..... had to ..... take a taxi home last night.
- 3 We can't do this now. We ..... will have to ..... meet again next week.
- 4 Nadia ..... had to ..... get up at half past seven yesterday.
- 5 He ..... has to ..... leave now. Jon is waiting for him at the station.
- 6 They ..... will have to ..... move to Belgium next year.
- 7 I ..... will have to ..... stay at home next Saturday.
- 8 Sally ..... has to ..... do this now. She can't do it tomorrow.
- 9 No, we can't go yet. We ..... have to ..... wait for Chris and Heather.
- 10 She had spent all her money, so she ..... had to ..... borrow some from Jo.



### 3 Write negative sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I had to phone Nick. (David)<br/><i>I didn't have to phone David.</i></p> <p>2 Katie has to wait for Luke. (Nikki)<br/><i>She doesn't have to wait for Nikki.</i></p> <p>3 I will have to talk to Ben. (Adam)<br/><i>I won't have to talk to Adam.</i></p> | <p>4 He had to leave at three. (two)<br/><i>He didn't have to leave at two.</i></p> <p>5 They will have to sell their car. (house)<br/><i>They won't have to sell their house.</i></p> <p>6 She has to get up at seven. (six)<br/><i>She doesn't have to get up at six.</i></p> |
|---|---|

### 4 Write questions and short answers. Use the correct form of *have to*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 you / get up / early every day? ✓<br/>A: <i>Do you have to get up early every day?</i><br/>B: <i>Yes, I do.</i></p> <p>2 she / study / for her test yesterday? ✗<br/>A: <i>Did she have to study for her test yesterday?</i><br/>B: <i>No, she didn't.</i></p> <p>3 you / see / him again next week? ✓<br/>A: <i>Will you have to see him again next week?</i><br/>B: <i>Yes, I / we will.</i></p> <p>4 he / finish / his project now? ✗<br/>A: <i>Does he have to finish his project now?</i><br/>B: <i>No, he doesn't.</i></p> | <p>5 they / leave / next month? ✗<br/>A: <i>Will they have to leave next month?</i><br/>B: <i>No, they won't.</i></p> <p>6 she / cook / dinner last night? ✓<br/>A: <i>Did she have to cook dinner last night?</i><br/>B: <i>Yes, she did.</i></p> <p>7 you / wash / the car now? ✓<br/>A: <i>Do you have to wash the car now?</i><br/>B: <i>Yes, I / we do.</i></p> <p>8 your dad / work / late yesterday? ✗<br/>A: <i>Did your dad have to work late yesterday?</i><br/>B: <i>No, he didn't.</i></p> |
|---|--|

### 5 Circle the correct answer.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 You <i>mustn't</i> / <u><i>don't have to</i></u> come with me. You can stay at home.</p> <p>2 Grandad <u><i>mustn't</i></u> / <i>doesn't have to</i> forget to take his pills.</p> <p>3 Hurry up! We <u><i>mustn't</i></u> / <i>don't have to</i> be late again!</p> | <p>4 You <i>mustn't</i> / <u><i>don't have to</i></u> stay here. You can go home if you're tired.</p> <p>5 Ben <i>mustn't</i> / <u><i>doesn't have to</i></u> go to bed early at the weekend.</p> <p>6 You <u><i>mustn't</i></u> / <i>don't have to</i> tell Eric about this. It's a secret.</p> |
|---|--|

### 6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Drivers must always stop at a red light. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br/>Drivers <i>mustn't</i> always stop at a red light. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 I <i>mustn't</i> go to school yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/><br/>I <i>didn't have to</i> go to school yesterday. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 Fiona <i>hasn't</i> always to work on Saturdays. <input type="checkbox"/><br/>Fiona <i>doesn't</i> always have to work on Saturdays. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>4 You <i>mustn't</i> take food or drinks into the museum. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br/>You <i>don't have to</i> take food or drinks into the museum. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 We must hurry or we'll be late. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br/>We <i>must to</i> hurry or we'll be late. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 I had left my umbrella at the café, so I must run back and get it. <input type="checkbox"/><br/>I had left my umbrella at the café, so I <i>had to</i> run back and get it. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> |
|--|--|



## Possibility

	Affirmative	Negative
<b>May</b>	I may go out tonight.	I may not go out tonight.
<b>Might</b>	He might visit us tomorrow.	He might not visit us tomorrow.
<b>Could</b>	They could be late.	–

- We can use *may*, *might* or *could* to talk about a possibility in the present or the future.

*Douglas didn't come to school this morning. He **may be** ill.*

*I **might not** see you tomorrow. It **could** rain at the weekend.*

- We don't use *could* to talk about possibility in the negative.

*I **may / might not** come with you. ✓ (I ~~could not~~ come with you. X)*

### 7 Complete. Use *may* or *may not*.



- He ..... *may not* ..... pass the test. He isn't very good at Maths.
- Here, take some money with you. You ..... *may* ..... need it.
- I ..... *may not* ..... invite him to my birthday party. I don't like him very much.
- I haven't finished yet, so I ..... *may* ..... be a bit late.
- We ..... *may not* ..... come with you tomorrow. We're busy.
- Mrs Ellis likes that house very much. She ..... *may* ..... buy it.
- Liz ..... *may not* ..... go to school tomorrow. She's ill.
- We ..... *may* ..... go to the park later. Do you want to come with us?

### 8 Write sentences. Use *may*, *might* or *could*. Use *could* where possible.

#### be a GENIUS

Remember: we cannot use *could* in the negative when we are talking about possibility.

- he / be / ill  
*He could be ill.*
- I / not come / to Harry's party  
*I may / might not come to Harry's party.*
- they / not know / our address  
*They may / might not know our address.*
- they / go out / for lunch  
*They could go out for lunch.*
- it / rain / later  
*It could rain later.*
- she / not lend / us the money  
*She may / might not lend us the money.*
- this / be / the correct answer  
*This could be the correct answer.*
- Ken / not let / you use his computer  
*Ken may / might not let you use his computer.*



## Advice

Affirmative	You should brush your teeth after every meal.
Negative	He shouldn't drive so fast. He'll have an accident one day.
Question	Should I call her and apologise?

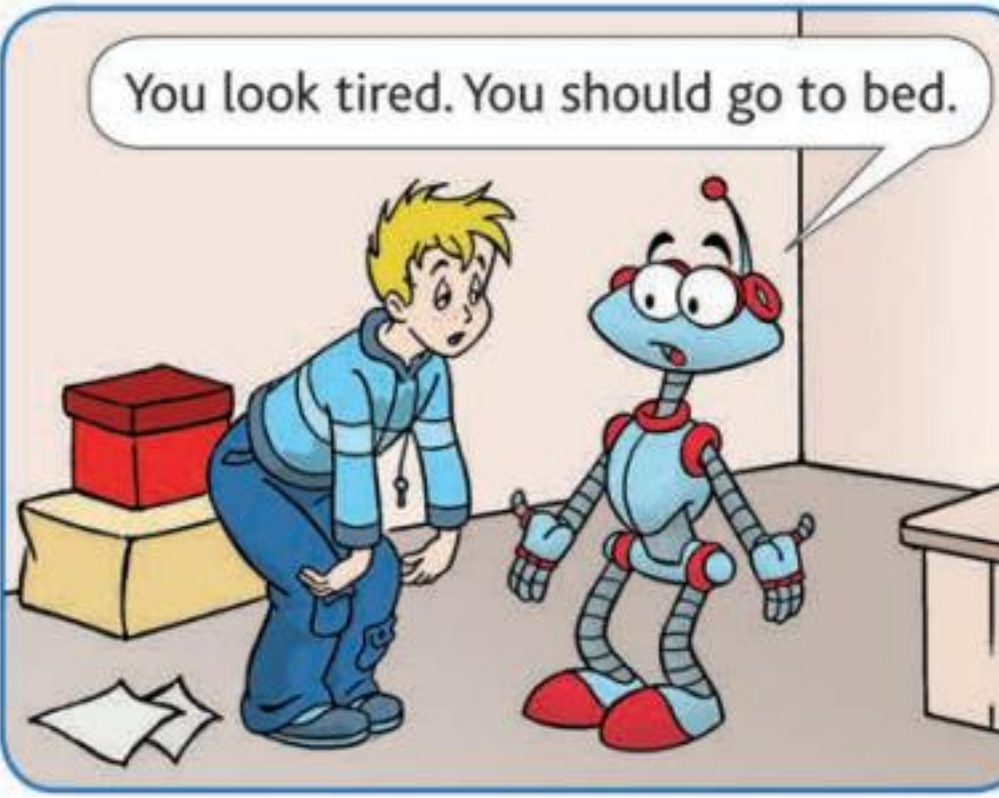
- We use *should* to give someone advice.  
*You should study harder. You shouldn't eat so many chocolates.*
- We use *should* in questions to ask someone to give us advice.  
*What should I do? Should I apologise to him?*

9 Write sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 you / have / five meals a day<br><i>You should have five meals a day.</i> | 5 you / speak / to her like that<br><i>You shouldn't speak to her like that.</i>                 |
| 2 he / drive / so fast<br><i>He shouldn't drive so fast.</i>                | 6 I / wear / my jeans to Megan's party ?<br><i>Should I wear my jeans to Megan's party?</i>      |
| 3 where / we / go ?<br><i>Where should we go?</i>                           | 7 she / work / harder<br><i>She should work harder.</i>  |
| 4 you / listen / to your father<br><i>You should listen to your father.</i> | 8 you / spend / so much money on clothes<br><i>You shouldn't spend so much money on clothes.</i> |

10 Complete. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

ask be feed go leave tell watch wear

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 You look tired. You ..... <i>should go</i> ..... to bed.                                 |  |
| 2 ..... <i>Should I ask</i> ..... Sarah to help me? (I)                                    |   |
| 3 You ..... <i>shouldn't tell</i> ..... him what happened. He'll be very upset.            |   |
| 4 You ..... <i>shouldn't watch</i> ..... so much TV. It isn't good for you.                |   |
| 5 What time ..... <i>should we feed</i> ..... the dog? (we)                                |   |
| 6 You made a lot of mistakes. You ..... <i>should be</i> ..... more careful in the future. |   |
| 7 You ..... <i>shouldn't leave</i> ..... your bag here. Someone might take it.             |   |



# 11 Read and circle the correct answer.

New Message

Hi, Marion

You asked me for help with your History project, so here's my advice:

First of all, you <sup>1</sup> *must* / *have* to look for information on the Internet. You <sup>2</sup> *can* / *were able to* visit the website I told you about last week. I'm sure you <sup>3</sup> *can* / *will* be able to find a lot of information there. But you <sup>4</sup> *mustn't* / *don't* *have to* just copy the articles from that site; you <sup>5</sup> *should* / *have* to use your own words. Don't forget to only use the information you need. Remember: you <sup>6</sup> *haven't* / *don't have* to write a book – just a project! You <sup>7</sup> *may* / *might to* also find some interesting books in the library. You <sup>8</sup> *should* / *mustn't* ask Mrs Phillips, the librarian, to help you. She's really nice.

Good luck!

James

## 12 Let's write! Write about you.

Write a few sentences about what you must and mustn't do at home.

*I must*

*Students' own answers*

Now write about what you had to and didn't have to do last week.

*On Monday I had to*

## 13 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: Say the sentences in A.

Student B: Give Student A advice.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

**A**

I've got a headache.

I'm tired.

I failed my Maths test last week.

My eyes hurt.

**B**

My room is in a mess.

I've got a stomachache.

I don't understand my homework.

My best friend is angry with me.

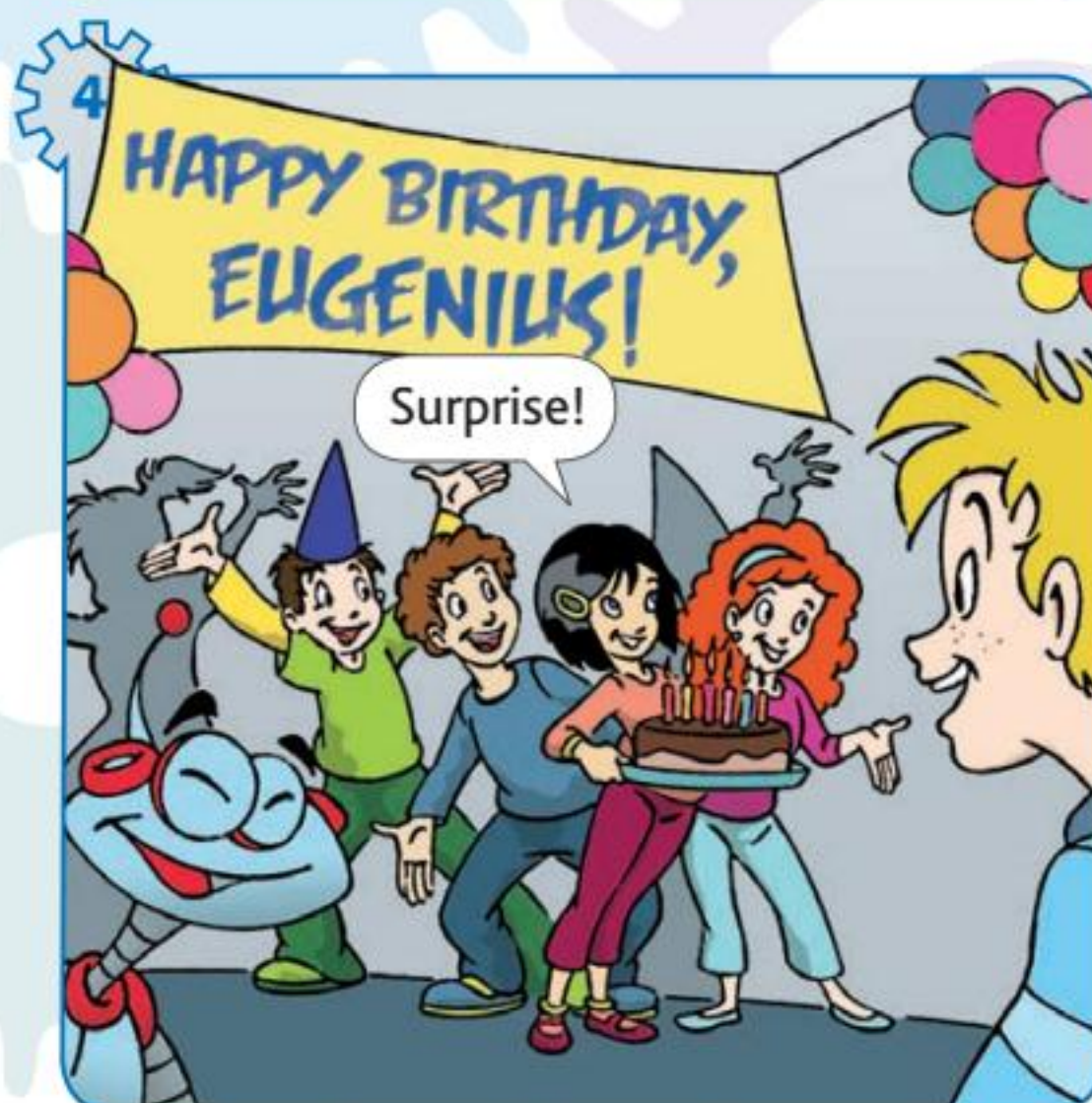
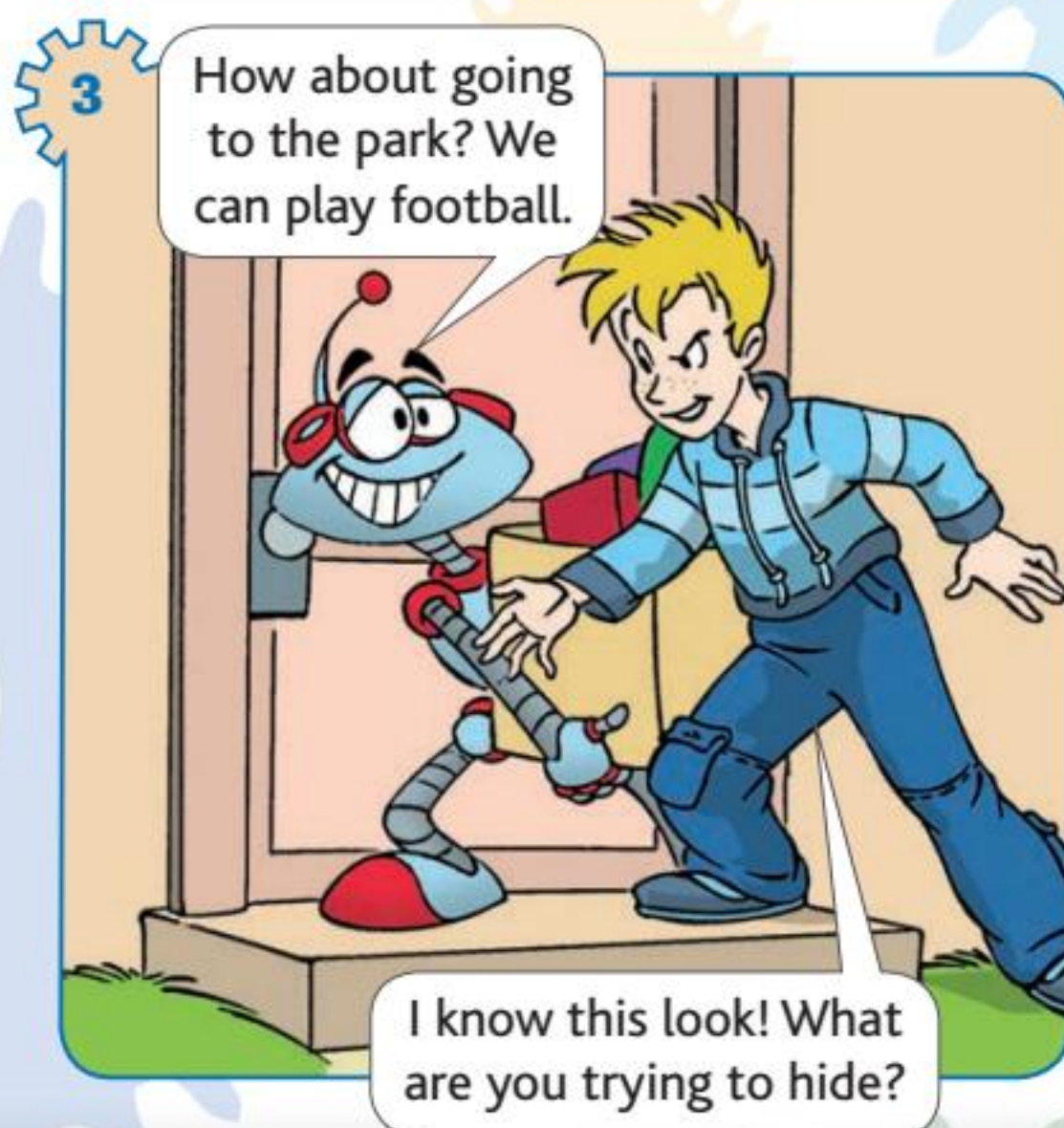
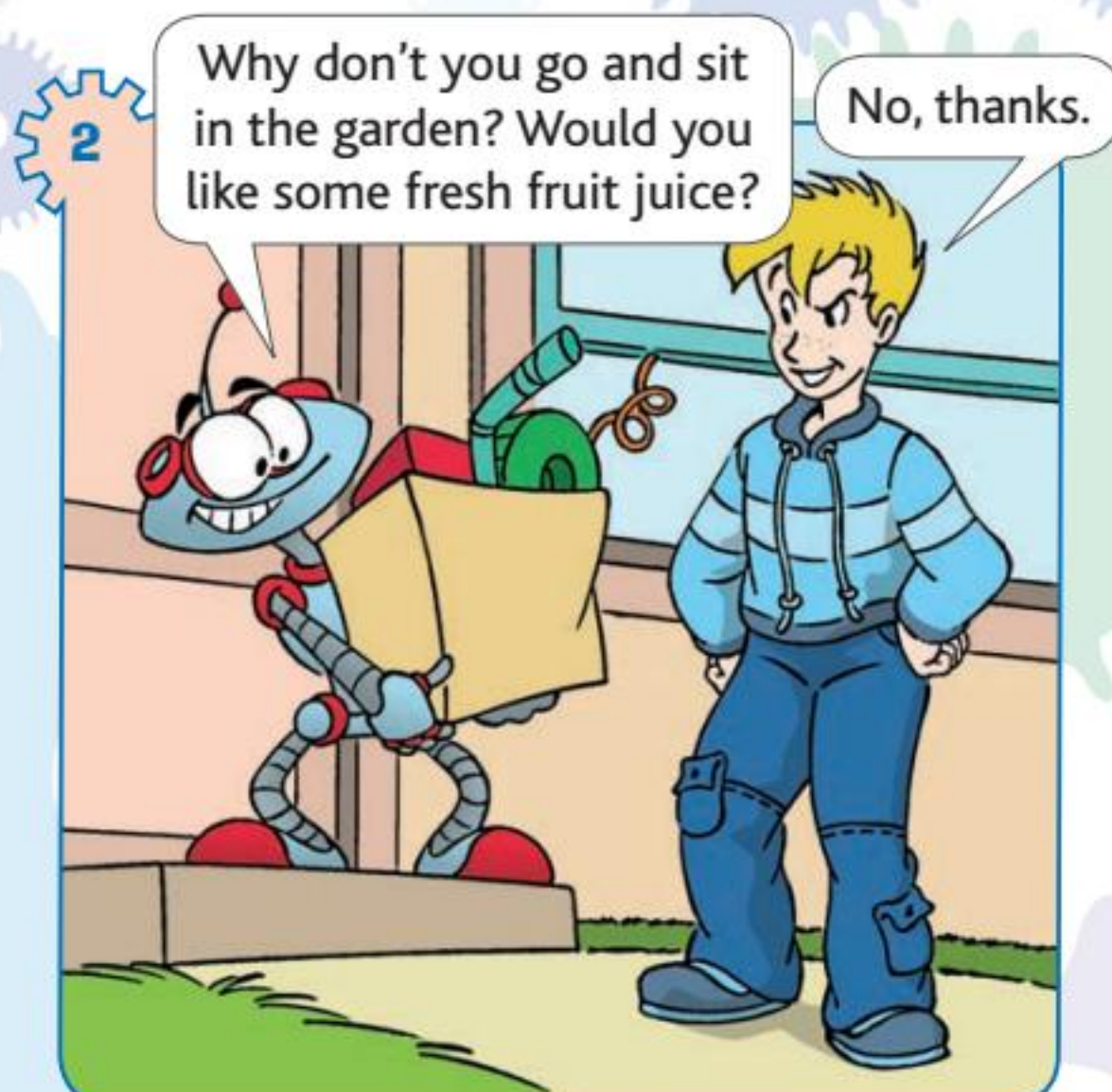
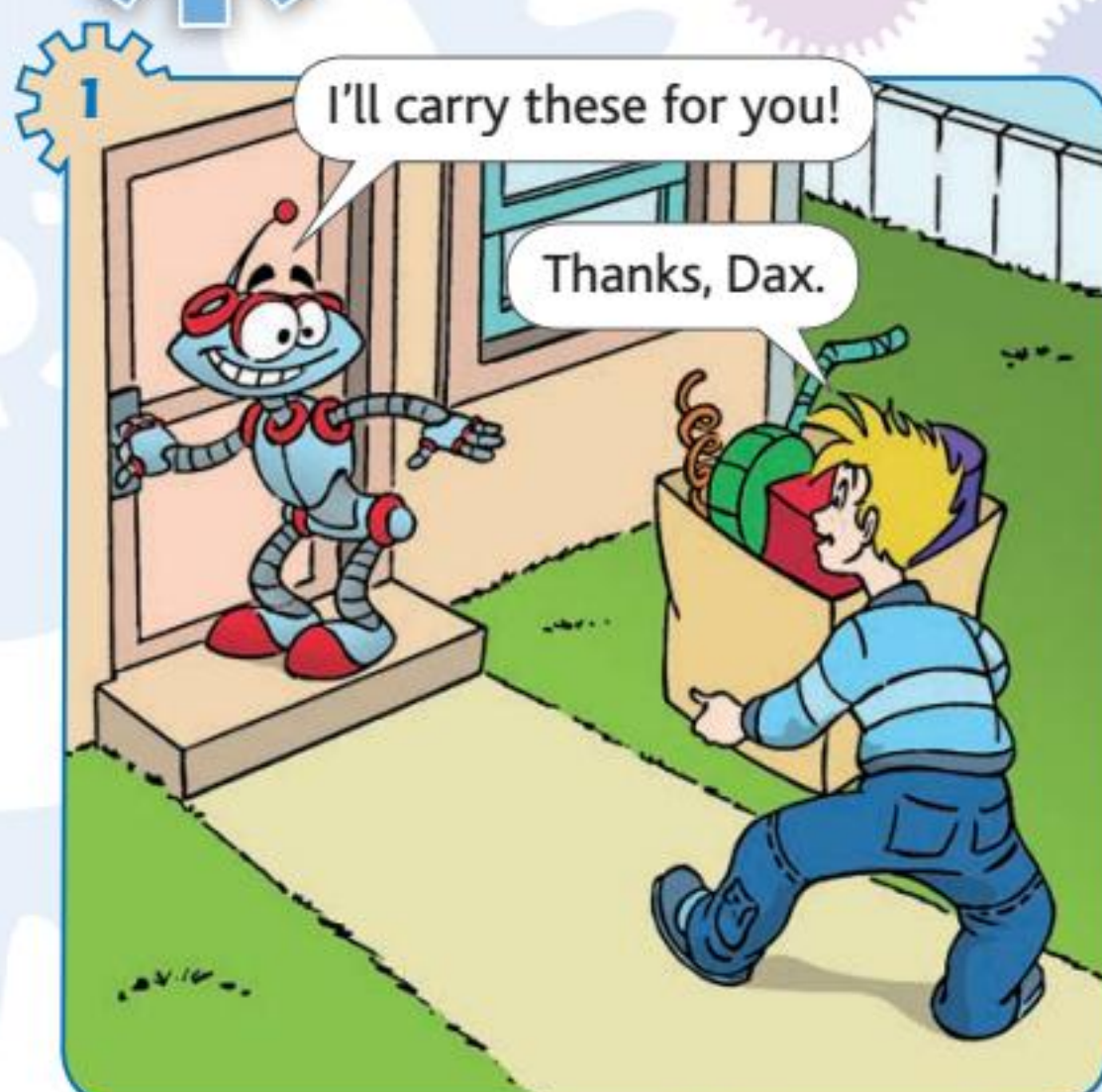
I've got a headache.

You should  
take an aspirin.



17

## Offers, suggestions



## Offers

<i>Shall I ...?</i>	Shall I help you?
<i>I'll ...</i>	I'll help you.
<i>Would you like ...?</i>	Would you like some water?

## Suggestions

<i>Let's ...</i>	Let's go home.
<i>Shall we ...?</i>	Shall we go home?
<i>We can / could ...</i>	We can / could go home.
<i>Why don't we / you ...?</i>	Why don't we / you go home?
<i>What / How about ...?</i>	What / How about going home?



## Offers

- When we offer something to someone, we often say *would you like ...?*  
**Would you like a drink?    Would you like another slice of cake?**
- When we offer to do something for someone, we often say *shall I ...? or I'll ...*  
**Shall I help you carry your suitcases?    I'll help you carry your suitcases.**

## Suggestions

When we suggest something, we often use the following expressions:

- Let's ...**  
*Let's ...* is followed by a verb in the bare infinitive.  
**Let's go to the cinema.**
- Shall we ...?**  
*Shall we ...?* is followed by a verb in the bare infinitive.  
**Shall we go to the cinema?**
- We can / could ...**  
*We can / could ...* is followed by a verb in the bare infinitive.  
**We can go to the cinema.    We could watch TV.**
- Why don't we ...?**  
*Why don't we ...?* is followed by a verb in the bare infinitive.  
**Why don't we go to the cinema?    Why don't you watch TV?**
- What / How about ...?**  
*What / How about ...?* is followed by a verb with an *-ing* ending.  
**What about going to the cinema?    How about watching TV?**

### 1 Write questions. Use *would you like* and the phrases in the box.

a burger   a glass of water   some help  
some more cake   some more tea   some salad

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 A: <u>Would you like a glass of water?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I'm not thirsty.           | 4 A: <u>Would you like some more tea?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I've already had two cups. |
| 2 A: <u>Would you like some more cake?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I've already had two pieces. | 5 A: <u>Would you like some help?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I can do this on my own.       |
| 3 A: <u>Would you like a burger?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I don't eat meat.                  | 6 A: <u>Would you like some salad?</u><br>B: No, thanks. I'm not hungry.               |

### 2 Complete. Use *shall I* or *I'll*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 A: I've left my umbrella at home.<br>B: <u>I'll give</u> you mine. (give) | 4 A: I can't do this exercise.<br>B: <u>I'll help</u> you. (help)      |
| 2 A: I'm cold.<br>B: <u>Shall I close</u> the window? (close)               | 5 A: I'm hungry.<br>B: <u>Shall I make</u> an omelette? (make)         |
| 3 A: We haven't got any coffee.<br>B: <u>Shall I buy</u> some? (buy)        | 6 A: I don't feel very well.<br>B: <u>I'll call</u> the doctor. (call) |



**3** Look and complete. Use *shall I*, *I'll* or *would you like*.



1 ..... *Shall I* ..... carry your bags?



2 ..... *Would you like* ..... a sweet?



3 ..... *I'll* ..... help you fix your bike.



..... *Would you like* ..... a cup of tea?



5 ..... *Shall I* ..... get you an aspirin?



..... *I'll* ..... wash the dishes.

**4** Complete. Use *let's* or *shall we* and the verbs in the box.

get light make play sit wait

- I'm starving! ..... *Let's make* ..... some sandwiches.
- ..... *Shall we get* ..... a taxi? We're late for our meeting.
- It's getting really cold. .... *Let's light* ..... the fire.

- It's a beautiful day. .... *Shall we sit* ..... in the garden?
- I think John will be here at half past six. .... *Shall we wait* ..... for him?
- I don't want to watch TV. .... *Let's play* ..... chess.

**5** Circle the correct answer.

### be a GENIUS

Remember: after *what / how about ...?*, the verb has an *-ing* ending. After *'why don't we / you ...?'*, the verb is in the bare infinitive.

- A: It's late.  
B: Why don't we / How about go to bed, then?
- A: *Why don't we* / How about going out for a walk?  
B: I'm really tired. I'll stay here.

- A: I have to tell Sarah about this.  
B: Why don't you / What about tell her now?
- A: *Why don't you* / How about having a picnic in the park tomorrow?  
B: I can't. I have to stay at home.
- A: *Why don't we* / How about getting Kim a CD for her birthday?  
B: Great idea!
- A: Why don't we / What about invite Beth, too?  
B: OK. I'll phone her.



## 6 Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in brackets.

- Shall we have eggs for breakfast? (could)  
We ..... *could have* ..... eggs for breakfast.
- How about playing a game? (we)  
Why ..... *don't we play* ..... a game?
- Let's walk to the cinema. (Shall)  
..... *Shall we walk* ..... to the cinema?
- We could make a chocolate cake. (Let's)  
..... *Let's make* ..... a chocolate cake.
- Shall we visit the museum? (about)  
What ..... *about visiting* ..... the museum?
- How about watching TV? (can)  
We ..... *can watch* ..... TV.

## 7 Complete. Use one word in each space.

- A: Would you ..... *like* ..... a cup of tea?  
B: Yes, please.
- A: I know! ..... *Why* ..... don't we organise a surprise party for Ian?  
B: What a great idea!
- A: Are you hungry? ..... *Shall* ..... I make you a sandwich?  
B: No, thanks. I've just had lunch.
- A: It's getting late. Shall ..... *we* ..... phone for a taxi?  
B: Yes, OK.
- A: ..... *Would* ..... you like a piece of cake?  
B: No, thanks. I'm full.
- A: How ..... *about* ..... going to the cinema tonight?  
B: Sure! Let's phone Alex, too.

### Let's write!

- 8 You are spending the weekend with a friend. Suggest things to do. Use *let's*, *how / what about*, *why don't we*, *shall we* or *we can / could*.

How about

Students' own answers

## 9 Let's talk! Work with a partner.

Student A: Say the sentences in A.

Student B: Make offers / suggestions.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

A

I'm hungry.  
I've got a headache.  
I can't carry this box.  
I'm tired.

B

I'm thirsty.  
I don't feel very well.  
I can't do this exercise.  
I'm bored.

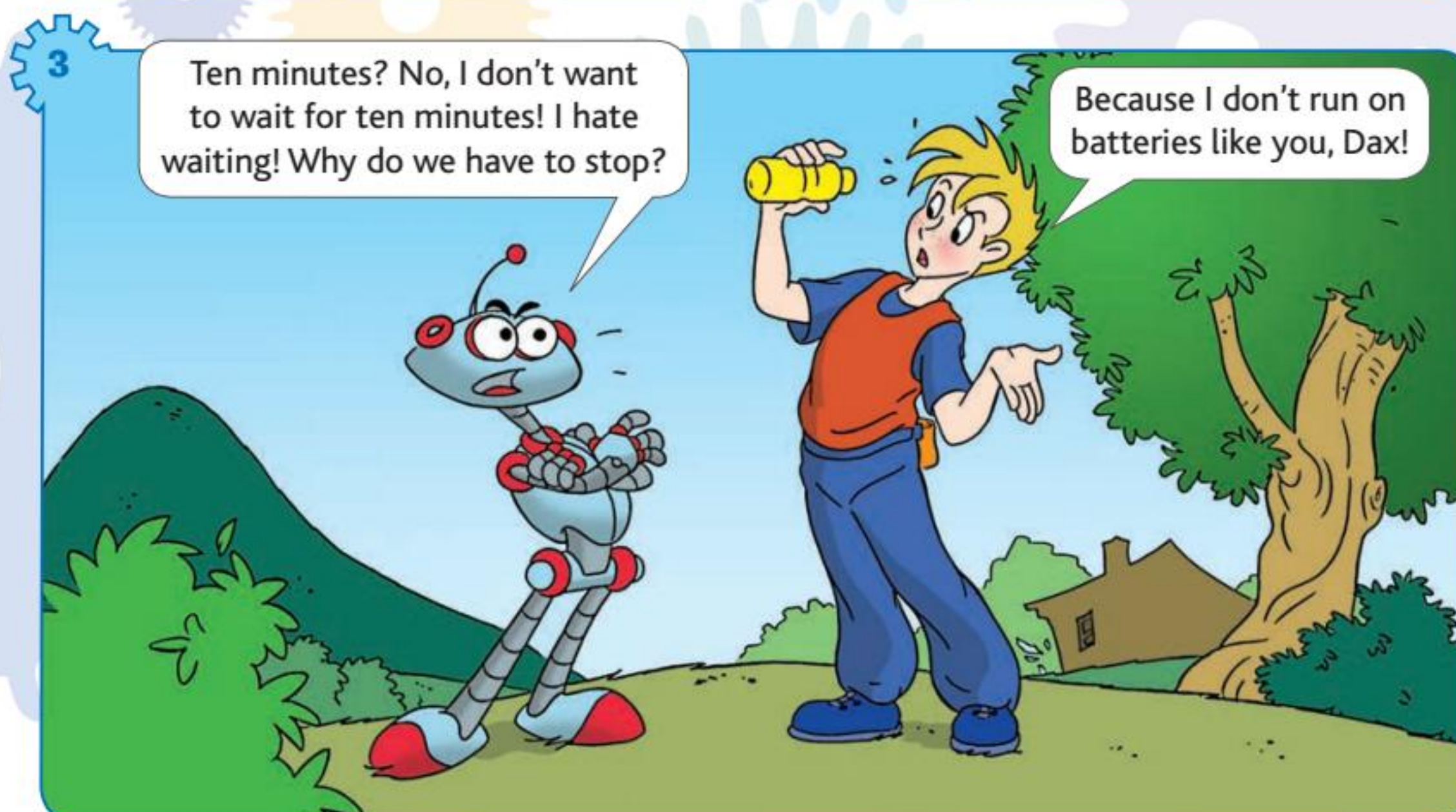
I'm hungry.

Shall I make some sandwiches?



## 18

## Gerunds and infinitives



## Gerund

Running is good exercise.  
Dario hates cooking.  
Are you good at dancing?  
Let's go shopping on Saturday.

## Infinitive

I want to be a scientist when I grow up.  
Jonas would like to ask you a question.  
I'd love to come with you on Sunday.  
We decided to stay at home and watch TV.





## Gerund

- We form the gerund by adding *-ing* to a verb. (See page 136 for Spelling Rules.)  
*work* ⇒ *working*    *come* ⇒ *coming*    *stop* ⇒ *stopping*
- We use the gerund:
  - as the subject of a sentence. In this case, the gerund acts like a noun and usually goes at the beginning of the sentence.  
*Working in an office is boring.*    *Watching too much TV is bad for you.*
  - after certain verbs, such as *can't stand*, *enjoy*, *finish*, *hate*, *like*, *love*, *miss*, *not mind*.  
*We enjoy going to the cinema.*    *I hate dancing.*
  - after adjectives that are followed by prepositions, such as *afraid of*, *bad at*, *fed up with*, *fond of*, *good at*, *interested in*, *keen on*, *tired of*.  
*Are you good at drawing?*    *They're not interested in buying the house.*
  - in certain phrases with the verb *go* which refer to activities, such as *go fishing*, *go sailing*, *go shopping*, *go skiing*, *go swimming*.  
*Dad went fishing last weekend.*    *We're going swimming tomorrow.*

## Infinitive

- The infinitive is the basic form of a verb. We often use the word *to* before the infinitive.
- We use the infinitive with *to* after certain verbs, like *agree*, *ask*, *decide*, *learn*, *promise*, *want*, *would like*, *would love*.  
*He learnt to drive when he was twenty.*    *I would love to travel around the world.*

### 1 Complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 ..... <i>Swimming</i> ..... is really good for you.<br>(swim)                            | 5 ..... <i>Organising</i> ..... a big party is not as easy<br>as you think. (organise) |
| 2 ..... <i>Working</i> ..... for Mr Hopper can be<br>difficult. (work)                     | 6 ..... <i>Shouting</i> ..... won't solve the problem!<br>(shout)                      |
| 3 ..... <i>Sitting</i> ..... in front of a computer all<br>day is bad for your eyes. (sit) | 7 ..... <i>Playing</i> ..... computer games is fun.<br>(play)                          |
| 4 ..... <i>Coming</i> ..... to class on time is very<br>important. (come)                  | 8 ..... <i>Lying</i> ..... in the sun for a long time<br>can be dangerous. (lie)       |

### 2 Complete. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

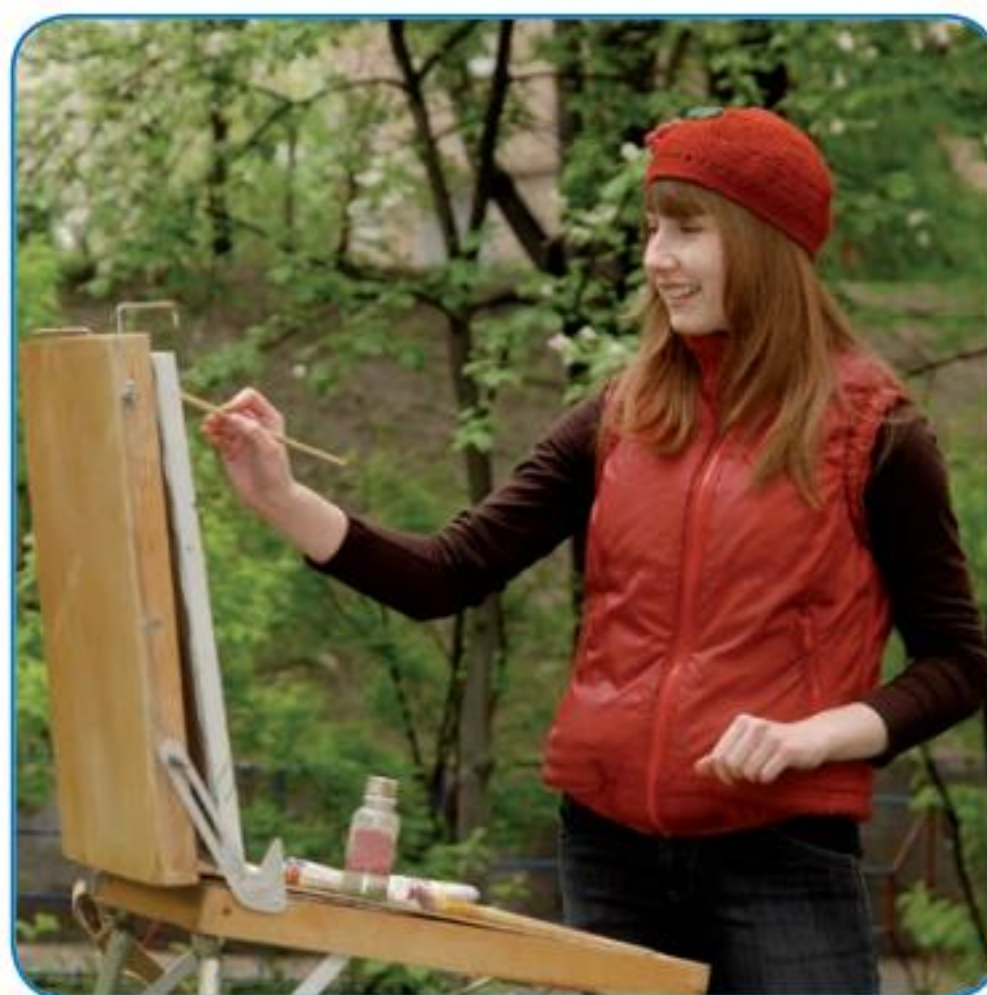
get-up   go   live   play   tidy   wait   watch   write

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I don't like ..... <i>getting up</i> ..... early in the<br>morning.                   | 5 I really hate ..... <i>tidying</i> ..... my room.                           |
| 2 Sarah loves ..... <i>watching</i> ..... DVDs.   | 6 Don't worry, I don't mind ..... <i>waiting</i> .....<br>I'm not in a hurry. |
| 3 My dad really enjoys ..... <i>playing</i> ..... golf.                                 | 7 I can't stand ..... <i>living</i> ..... in this town!                       |
| 4 Have you finished ..... <i>writing</i> ..... that article<br>for the school magazine? | 8 The boys miss ..... <i>going</i> ..... to the cinema<br>with their friends. |



### 3 Circle the correct answer. Then complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 She's very good *in* / at ..... (paint)
- 2 We're fed up with / *of* ..... this show! (watch)
- 3 Mr Edwards is interested in / *on* ..... that building. (buy)
- 4 I'm not very fond of / *in* ..... (cook)
- 5 I'm tired *at* / of ..... my holidays on this island! (spend)
- 6 George is really bad *in* / at ..... secrets! (keep)
- 7 They aren't very keen on / *to* ..... to the theatre. (go)
- 8 My sister is afraid *to* / of ..... (fly)



### 4 Complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 A: When did your friend learn ..... German? (speak)  
B: She lived in Munich for many years.
- 2 A: What would you like ..... Megan? (drink)  
B: I'll have some orange juice, thank you.
- 3 A: My brother agreed ..... us his camera. (lend)  
B: Really? That's great!
- 4 A: She's decided ..... her computer. (sell)  
B: Well, she never uses it anyway.
- 5 A: I have to leave now.  
B: But you promised ..... here with me! (stay)
- 6 A: Are you staying at home?  
B: Yes. I'd love ..... with you but I'm very busy. (come)

### 5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 To skate / Skating is very easy.
- 2 I want to go / going home now.
- 3 He asked me to help / helping him.
- 4 I don't mind to travel / travelling by train.
- 5 Let's go to fish / fishing tomorrow.
- 6 We'd love to visit / visiting France.
- 7 Did you go to shop / shopping yesterday?
- 8 Has he learnt to drive / driving yet?

### 6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |                                  |                                     |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 We would love to go sailing.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 I'm not good to spell.         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| We would love going sailing.     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | I'm not good at spelling.        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Mr Fox has agreed to see us.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 Becky hates to walking.        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Mr Fox has agreed seeing us.     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Becky hates walking.             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I would like to say something. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 He promised to be back at six. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| I would like saying something.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | He promised being back at six.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |



- 7** Read and complete. Use the correct form of the verbs.

## Putting on a school play

So, you've decided <sup>1</sup> ..... *to put on* ..... (put on) a school play. You want <sup>2</sup> ..... *to make* ..... (make) it interesting and special but you don't know what to do. Well, Mr Jon Evans, a drama teacher at Woodsbridge School, can help you. Here's his advice:

<sup>3</sup> ..... *Putting on* ..... (put on) a school play is lots of fun but it's hard work, too. First of all, you must find a play. <sup>4</sup> ..... *Choosing* ..... (choose) the right play is very important. Then you need actors. Lots of people would love <sup>5</sup> ..... *to be* ..... (be) in a play but only a few people are good at <sup>6</sup> ..... *acting* ..... (act). You also need the right costumes for your play. <sup>7</sup> ..... *Making* ..... (make) the costumes can be difficult, so ask your mums <sup>8</sup> ..... *to help* ..... (help) you! Next you must find a

- 8** **Let's write!** Write about you. Write full sentences.

Write two things that:

- you're really good at.  
*I'm good at*  
.....  
*Students' own answers*  
.....
- you're bad at.  
.....  
.....
- you're tired of.  
.....  
.....
- you've decided to do this year.  
.....  
.....
- you would like to do next year.  
.....  
.....
- don't want to do tomorrow.  
.....  
.....

- 9** **Let's talk!** Tick (✓) the correct boxes in the table. Then ask and answer with a partner.

	like	don't like
watch sports on TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tidy my room	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
read	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	want	don't want
learn Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
buy a new bike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go out tonight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you like watching sports on TV?

Yes, I do.



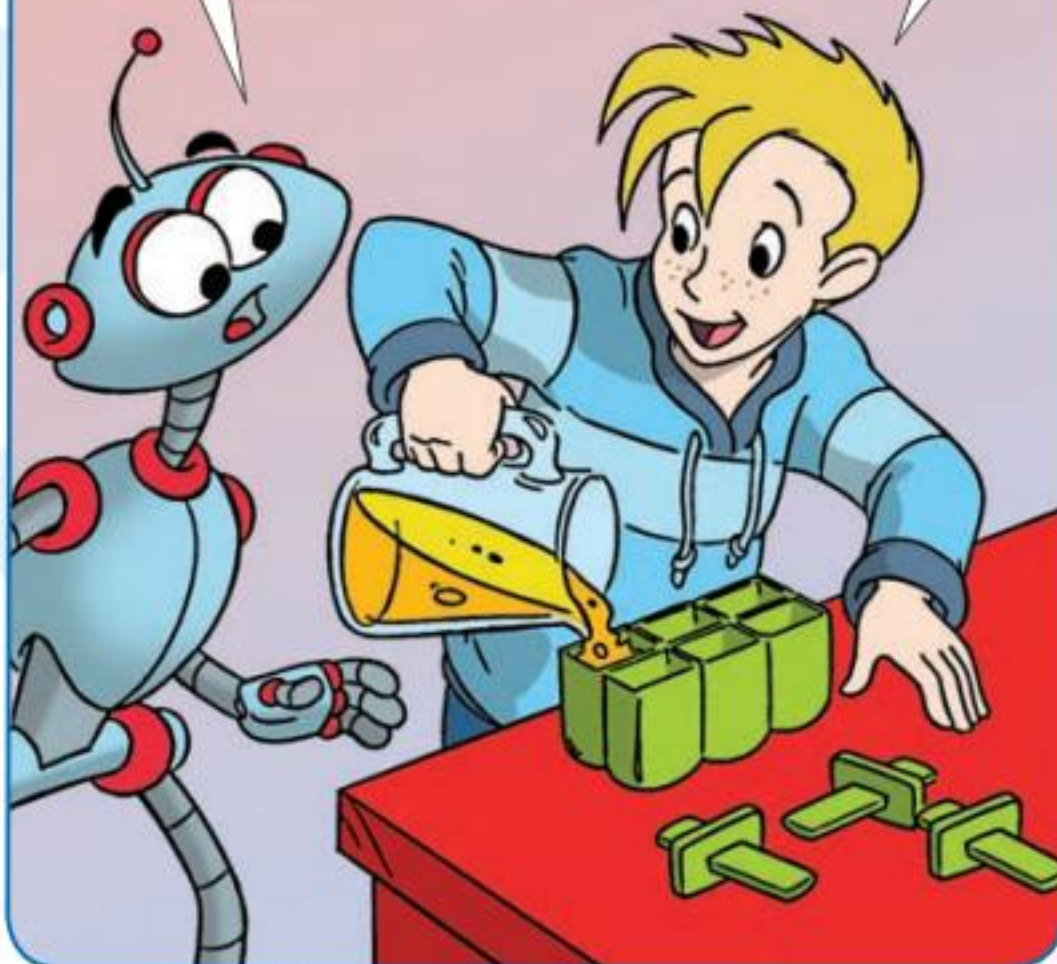
## 19

## Conditionals

1

What are you doing?

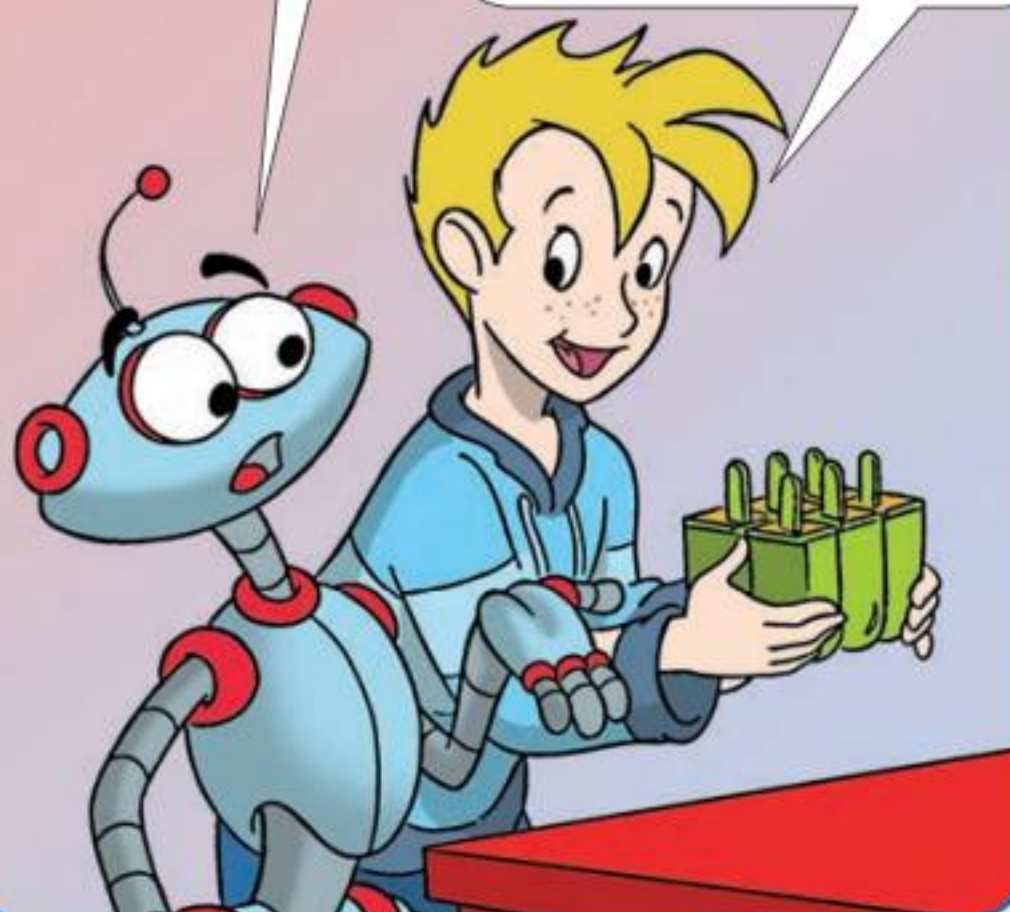
I'm making ice lollies.



2

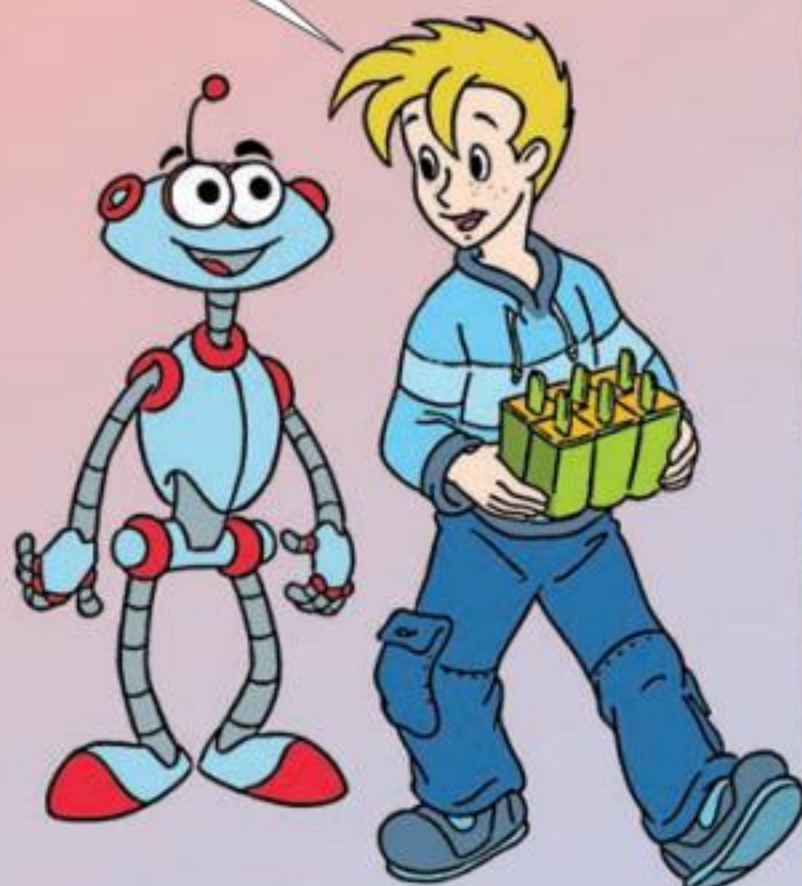
But this is fruit juice.

That's right. Fruit juice is like water. When you put it in the freezer, it turns into ice.



3

So, if I put this in the freezer now, we'll have some delicious ice lollies in a few hours!

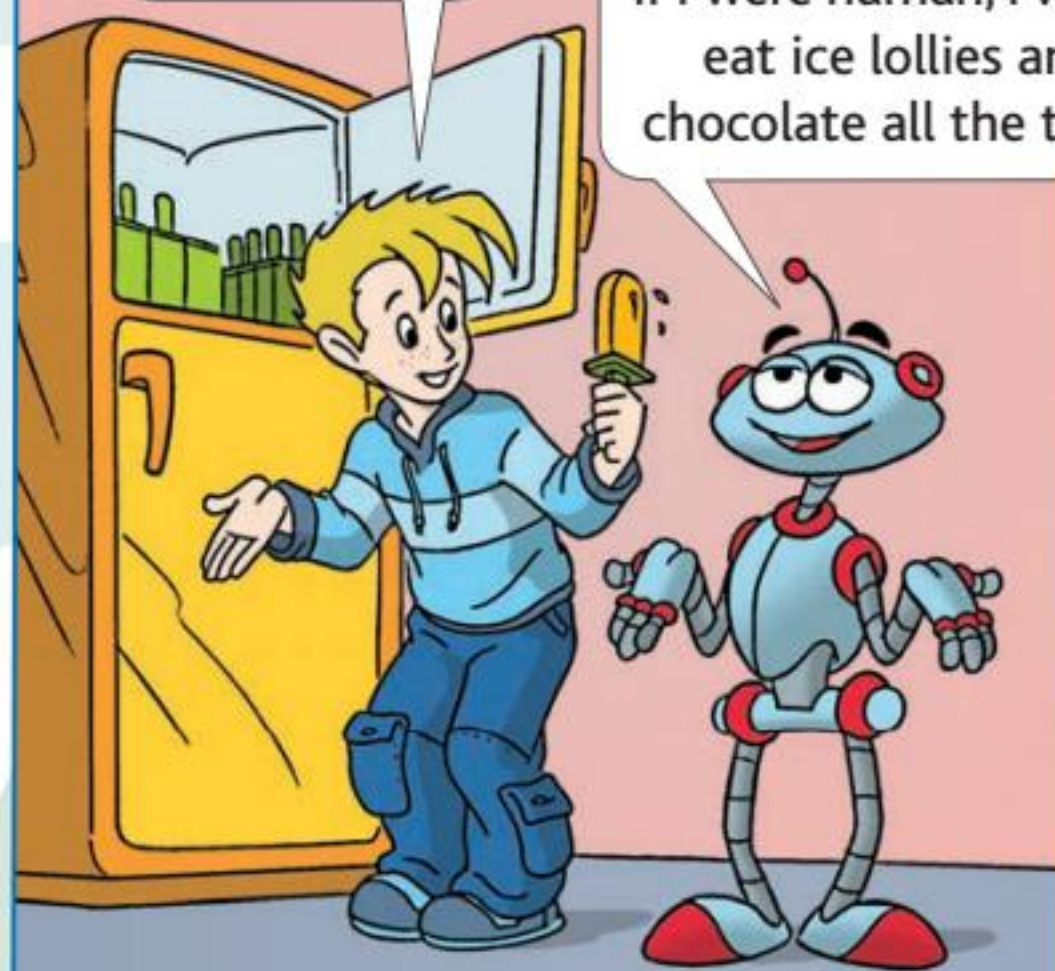


4

Two hours later ...

Here. This is an ice lolly. See?

Wow! It looks delicious! If I were human, I would eat ice lollies and chocolate all the time!



## Zero conditional

If / When + present simple ⇨ present simple

If you put butter in the sun, it melts.  
When I go to bed late, I feel tired the next day.



## Form

- Conditional sentences have two parts:
  - the *if* clause and
  - the main clause.
- In zero conditional sentences, we use the present simple in both the *if* clause and the main clause.  
*If Mum **drinks** coffee, she **doesn't sleep** well at night.*
- We can use *when* instead of *if* in the *if* clause.  
*If she sits in the sun, she goes red.    **When** she sits in the sun, she goes red.*
- The sentence can begin with the *if* clause or the main clause. When we begin with the *if* clause, we separate the two parts of the sentence with a comma. When we begin with the main clause, we don't need a comma.  
*If Brian leaves home at eight, he arrives at school at half past eight.*  
*Brian arrives at school at half past eight if he leaves home at eight.*

## Use

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are always or generally true.

*When he **finishes** work early, he **has** lunch at home.*

## 1 Match.

- |                                     |                            |                           |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 If you heat water to 100 degrees, | <input type="checkbox"/> c | a she cries.              |
| 2 When the baby is hungry,          | <input type="checkbox"/> a | b he buries it.           |
| 3 If you pour hot water on glass,   | <input type="checkbox"/> e | c it boils.               |
| 4 When I drink too much cola,       | <input type="checkbox"/> g | d people go to the beach. |
| 5 When it's hot and sunny,          | <input type="checkbox"/> d | e it breaks.              |
| 6 If anyone hurts his dog,          | <input type="checkbox"/> f | f he gets angry.          |
| 7 If people don't eat,              | <input type="checkbox"/> h | g I feel sick.            |
| 8 When I give my dog a bone,        | <input type="checkbox"/> b | h they get hungry.        |

## 2 Complete. Use the zero conditional.



In the zero conditional, use *if / when* + present simple ⇒ present simple.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Milk ..... <i>goes</i> ..... sour if you don't keep it in the fridge. (go) | 4 When Jane ..... <i>watches</i> ..... horror films, she has nightmares. (watch)                           |
| 2 When you press this button, the door ..... <i>opens</i> ..... (open)       | 5 Plants ..... <i>die</i> ..... if you don't water them. (die)   |
| 3 My dad gets angry if I ..... <i>don't do</i> ..... my homework. (not do)   | 6 Laura feels terrible if she ..... <i>doesn't get</i> ..... enough sleep. (not get)                       |
|  | 7 If you ..... <i>eat</i> ..... too much junk food, you get fat. (eat)                                     |
|  | 8 If Grandma doesn't write a shopping list, she ..... <i>forgets</i> ..... what she wants to buy. (forget) |



## First conditional

**If + present simple ⇒ will**

If I study, I'll pass my exams.

**If + present simple ⇒ can**

If you work hard, you can win.

**If + present simple ⇒ imperative**

If you need my help, phone me.

### Form

- In the first conditional, we use the present simple in the *if* clause and *will* in the main clause.

*If they **invite** me to the party, I'll go.*

- We can also use *can* or the imperative in the main clause.

*If the weather **is** good, we **can go** sailing.    If you're **not** sure, **ask** Adam.*

- Remember that when we begin with the *if* clause, we separate the two parts of the sentence with a comma. When we begin with the main clause, we don't use a comma.

*If Adele wins, she'll be very happy.    Adele will be very happy if she wins.*

### Use

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible, something that may happen in the future.

*If you **don't hurry** up, we'll miss the train!*

## 3 Complete. Use the first conditional.

### be a GENIUS

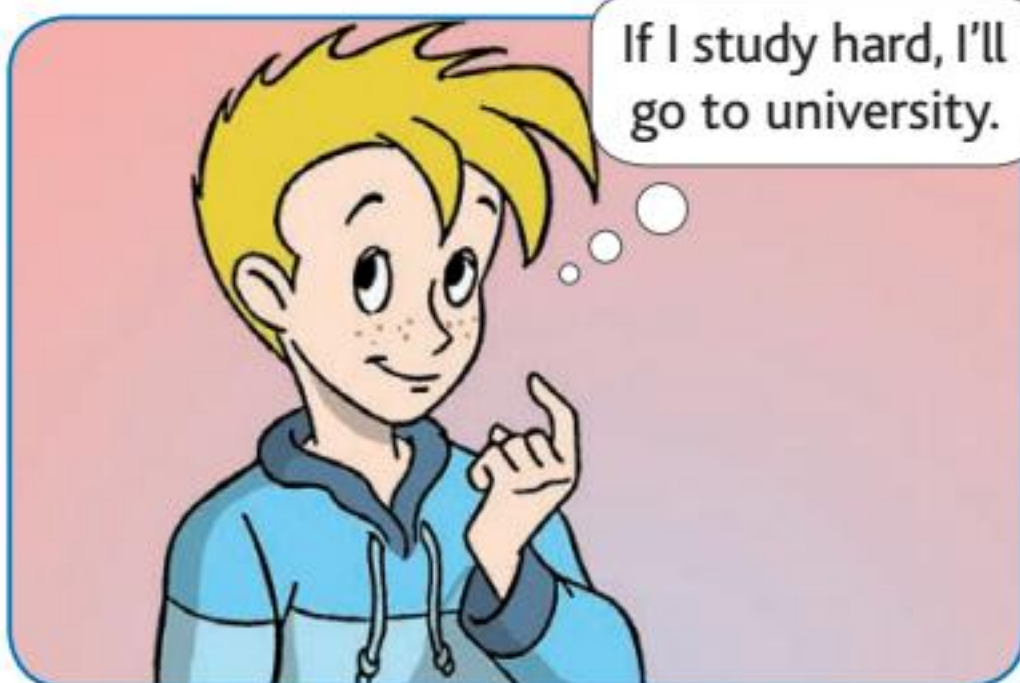
In the first conditional, use *if + present simple* ⇒ *will / can / imperative*.

- If we don't hurry, we ..... *will miss* ..... the beginning of the film. (miss)
- If you ..... *tell* ..... me the truth, I'll forgive you. (tell)
- I ..... *won't help* ..... her if she doesn't ask me politely. (not help)
- Jodie and Stephen ..... *will come* ..... if you invite them. (come)
- If it ..... *rains* ....., we'll stay at home and watch a DVD. (rain)
- We'll be late if you ..... *don't drive* ..... faster! (not drive)
- If Dad ..... *doesn't have to* ..... work late, he'll take us to the cinema. (not have to)
- I ..... *will buy* ..... that printer if I have enough money. (buy)
- Jessica will be very disappointed if she ..... *finds out* ..... about this. (find out)
- He ..... *won't lend* ..... you his camera if you don't ask him nicely. (not lend)





#### 4 Complete. Use the first conditional.



- 1 If I ..... study ..... hard, I ..... will go ..... to university. (study, go)
- 2 I ..... will study ..... Physics if I ..... go ..... to university. (study, go)
- 3 If I ..... make ..... a great discovery, I ..... will win ..... a prize. (make, win)
- 4 If I ..... win ..... a prize, I ..... will be ..... famous. (win, be)
- 5 If I ..... am ..... famous, someone ..... will write ..... a book about me. (be, write)
- 6 But if I ..... don't stop ..... daydreaming, I ..... won't pass ..... my Physics exam on Monday! (not stop, not pass)

#### 5 Write sentences. Use the first conditional.

- 1 if / the door / be / locked / ring / the bell  
If the door is locked, ring the bell.
- 2 if / Jerry / come / we / can / ask him  
If Jerry comes, we can ask him.
- 3 give / Jo my message / if / you / see / her  
Give Jo my message if you see her.
- 4 if / he / not arrive / soon / we / leave  
If he doesn't arrive soon, we'll leave.
- 5 I / not wait / for them / if / they / be / late  
I won't wait for them if they're late.
- 6 if / it / not rain / we / can / go / to the park  
If it doesn't rain, we can go to the park.

### Second conditional

**If + past simple ⇒ would**

If he knew the answer, he would tell us.

**If + past simple ⇒ could**

If you weren't busy, you could come with us.

#### Form

- In the second conditional, we use the past simple in the *if* clause and *would* in the main clause. The short form of *would* is 'd. *Would* is followed by a bare infinitive.  
*If she **knew** the truth, she **would be** angry.*
- We can also use *could* in the main clause.  
*If Veronica and Miles **had** a car, they **could drive** to work.*
- We can use *were* instead of *was* in the *if* clause.  
*If I **was** / **were** rich, I'd **buy** presents for all my friends.*
- Remember that when we begin with the *if* clause, we separate the two parts of the sentence with a comma. When we begin with the main clause, we don't use a comma.  
*If he went to bed earlier, he wouldn't feel so tired.*  
*He wouldn't feel so tired if he went to bed earlier.*



## Use

We use the second conditional:

- to talk about something that is not happening in the present and is unlikely to happen in the future.

*If Giles **saw** a ghost, he **would scream**.*

- to talk about something that is not happening in the present but is possible in the future.

*If you **listened** to your teacher, you **would understand** your homework.*

- to give advice to someone. In this case, we use the phrase *if I were you* in the *if* clause and *would* in the main clause.

*If I **were** you, I'd be careful!*

## 6 Circle the correct answer.

### be a GENIUS

In the second conditional, use *if* + past simple ⇒ *would* / *could*

- If my car wasn't / *wouldn't be* at the garage, I would drive you to work.
- You *felt* / would feel better if you ate less junk food.
- She would have more friends if she went out / *would go out* more.
- If you were / *would be* careful, you wouldn't make so many mistakes.
- If he knew / *would know* her phone number, he would phone her.
- They would come if we invited / *would invite* them.
- She would never forgive you if you lied / *would lie* to her.
- If I had the money, I *lent* / would lend it to you.

## 7 Complete. Use the second conditional.



- If we were ..... rich, we would buy ..... this house! (be, buy)
- If I ..... had ..... more free time, I ..... could visit ..... my grandparents more often. (have, could / visit)
- Rebecca ..... wouldn't believe ..... you if you ..... told ..... her what happened last night. (not believe, tell)
- He ..... would be ..... a better student if he ..... studied ..... harder. (be, study)
- If I ..... knew ..... more about computers, I ..... could help ..... you. (know, could / help)
- If Christine ..... didn't have to ..... look after her sister on Saturday, she ..... would join ..... us. (not have to, join)
- What ..... would you do ..... if you ..... saw ..... a ghost? (you / do, see)
- If we ..... moved ..... to another country, I ..... would miss ..... my friends. (move, miss)



## 8 Write sentences. Use *If I were you* and the phrases in the box.

~~go to bed~~ join a gym not drink any more cola  
not invite her to my party study harder talk to him

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 A: I'm tired.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I would go to bed.</u>                   | 4 A: I have a stomachache.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I wouldn't drink any more cola.</u>          |
| 2 A: I failed my English exam.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I would study harder.</u> | 5 A: My father is angry with me.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I would talk to him.</u>               |
| 3 A: I want to lose weight.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I would join a gym.</u>      | 6 A: I don't like her very much.<br>B: <u>If I were you, I wouldn't invite her to my party.</u> |

## 9 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 When you heat water, it boils. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>     | 4 When she is angry, she cries. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      |
| When you will heat water, it boils. <input type="checkbox"/>             | When she is angry, she will cry. <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| 2 What would you say if he'd ask you? <input type="checkbox"/>           | 5 I won't do that if I were you. <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| What would you say if he asked you? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  | I wouldn't do that if I were you. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    |
| 3 If he sees this, he'll be furious. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 If we leave now, we won't be late. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| If he'll see this, he'll be furious. <input type="checkbox"/>            | If we'd leave now, we won't be late. <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## Let's write!

### 10 Write about you.

- 1 If I have some free time tomorrow, ..... *Students' own answers*
- 2 I won't go out on Sunday if .....
- 3 I'll be very disappointed if .....
- 4 If I had a million euros, .....
- 5 I would be really scared if .....
- 6 If I could travel through time, .....

## Let's talk!

### 11 Work with a partner.

Student A: Say the sentences in A.

Student B: Give Student A advice.

Now swap roles and do the same with B.

**A**

I can't sleep at night.  
I'm worried about my schoolwork.  
I often feel tired.  
I don't have many friends.

**B**

I have a headache.  
My best friend won't speak to me.  
I don't feel very well.  
I need some money.

I can't sleep at night.

If I were you, I'd drink  
some hot milk before bed.



## 4

## Revision: Units 15–19

1 Complete. Use *can*, *could* or *will be able to*.

- 0 My dad ..... *can* ..... swim further than me. He's a really good swimmer.
- 1 Toby's five months old. He ..... *will be able to* ..... walk next year.
- 2 She's really clever. She ..... *could* ..... read when she was four.
- 3 I ..... *can* ..... see him. He's over there, behind the blue car.
- 4 My cousin ..... *could* ..... speak German and Italian when he was five.
- 5 In the future people ..... *will be able to* ..... travel to other planets.
- 6 I ..... *can* ..... wait. I'm not in a hurry.

..... / 6

2 Write questions. Use *can I* or *could you*.

- 0 help / me with my project?  
*Could you help me with my project?*
- 1 carry / this bag for me?  
*Could you carry this bag for me?*
- 2 borrow / your laptop tomorrow?  
*Can I borrow your laptop tomorrow?*
- 3 lend / me some money?  
*Could you lend me some money?*
- 4 ask / you a question?  
*Can I ask you a question?*
- 5 do / me a favour?  
*Could you do me a favour?*
- 6 use / your phone?  
*Can I use your phone?*

..... / 6

## 3 Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Simon *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* forget to take his medicine.
- 1 I *must* / *had to* go or I'll miss the bus!
- 2 The children *mustn't* / *don't have to* get up early because there's no school today.
- 3 We *must* / *had to* walk to school yesterday.
- 4 Shelley *must* / *has* to help out in her father's shop at the weekends.
- 5 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* cross the road on your own. It's dangerous.
- 6 I *mustn't* / *didn't have to* do any homework yesterday.

..... / 6

## 4 Read and circle the correct answer.

- A: What are you doing at the weekend?
- B: I don't know. I *may* / *must* go shopping with my dad for some new trainers.
- A: You *might* / *should* go to that new shopping centre; it's great. You *must* / *might* find some nice trainers there.
- B: Why don't you come with us? You *must* / *could* find a nice present for your sister. It's her birthday next week, isn't it?
- A: OK. Thanks. Tell your dad that he *might not* / *shouldn't* drive there though. There are always a lot of cars and he *may not* / *shouldn't* find a parking space. Oh, and bring your raincoats and umbrellas. They said on the TV that it *must* / *could* rain on Saturday.
- B: OK. See you on Saturday, then!



### 5 Complete. Use one word in each space.

- 0 A: .....<sup>What</sup> about buying Kim a book?  
B: Great idea!
- 1 A: .....<sup>Would</sup> you like a glass of juice?  
B: No, thanks.
- 2 A: .....<sup>Why</sup> don't we ask Jo to help us?  
B: OK. I'll phone her tomorrow.
- 3 A: .....<sup>Shall</sup> I get your umbrella for you?  
B: Yes, please. Thanks.
- 4 A: I'm hungry. ....<sup>Let</sup>.....'s have something to eat.  
B: OK. I'll make some sandwiches.
- 5 A: How .....<sup>about</sup> watching *Funny Joe*?  
B: No! I hate comedies!
- 6 A: I've got a terrible headache.  
B: .....<sup>I</sup>.....'ll get you an aspirin.

..... / 6

### 6 Read and complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- A: I would love <sup>0</sup> .....<sup>to come</sup> (come) and visit you in the summer.
- B: Well, <sup>1</sup> .....<sup>getting</sup> (get) here is very easy. You can get the bus or the train.
- A: I'll come by train. I can't stand <sup>2</sup> .....<sup>travelling</sup> (travel) by bus!
- B: I've decided <sup>3</sup> .....<sup>to learn</sup> (learn) Spanish over the summer. You could come with me to my lessons if you want.
- A: More lessons? No, thanks! Besides, I learnt <sup>4</sup> .....<sup>to speak</sup> (speak) Spanish when I lived in Spain, remember? What other activities can we do in your town?
- B: Well, my house is near an amazing new sports centre. We can play tennis there. I know you love <sup>5</sup> .....<sup>playing</sup> (play) tennis. And on Saturdays we can go <sup>6</sup> .....<sup>fishing</sup> (fish) with my dad.
- A: Fantastic! I'll go and book my ticket now!

..... / 6

### 7 Complete. Use the first conditional.

- If Gemma .....<sup>doesn't come</sup> with us, Matt .....<sup>will be</sup> very disappointed.  
(not come, be)
- He .....<sup>will buy</sup> some more milk if he .....<sup>goes</sup> to the supermarket. (buy, go)
- If you .....<sup>see</sup> him, please .....<sup>give</sup> him my message. (see, give)
- I .....<sup>won't invite</sup> her to my party if she .....<sup>doesn't apologise</sup>. (not invite, not apologise)
- If we .....<sup>are not</sup> busy, we .....<sup>will join</sup> you. (not be, join)
- If it .....<sup>doesn't rain</sup>, we .....<sup>can have</sup> a barbecue. (not rain, can / have)
- They .....<sup>will be</sup> back at six if they .....<sup>don't have to</sup> work late. (be, not have to)
- We .....<sup>will finish</sup> all the work tonight if they .....<sup>help</sup> us. (finish, help)

..... / 7

### 8 Complete. Use the second conditional.

- 0 If I .....<sup>knew</sup> his number, I .....<sup>would phone</sup> him. (know, phone)
- 1 If I .....<sup>had</sup> a dog, I .....<sup>would take</sup> it out for a walk every day. (have, take)
- 2 We .....<sup>could go</sup> for a swim if it .....<sup>was / were</sup> hot and sunny. (can / go, be)
- 3 If I .....<sup>were</sup> you, I .....<sup>would tell</sup> her the truth. (be, tell)
- 4 They .....<sup>wouldn't sell</sup> their house if they .....<sup>didn't need</sup> the money. (not sell, not need)
- 5 If I .....<sup>won</sup> £50,000, I .....<sup>would buy</sup> that car for my dad. (win, buy)
- 6 If she .....<sup>liked</sup> him, she .....<sup>would invite</sup> him to her party. (like, invite)
- 7 What .....<sup>would you say</sup> if he .....<sup>asked</sup> you? (you / say, ask)

..... / 6

Total: ..... / 50



20

## Relative clauses

1

Mum, we're going to the cinema with Simon.

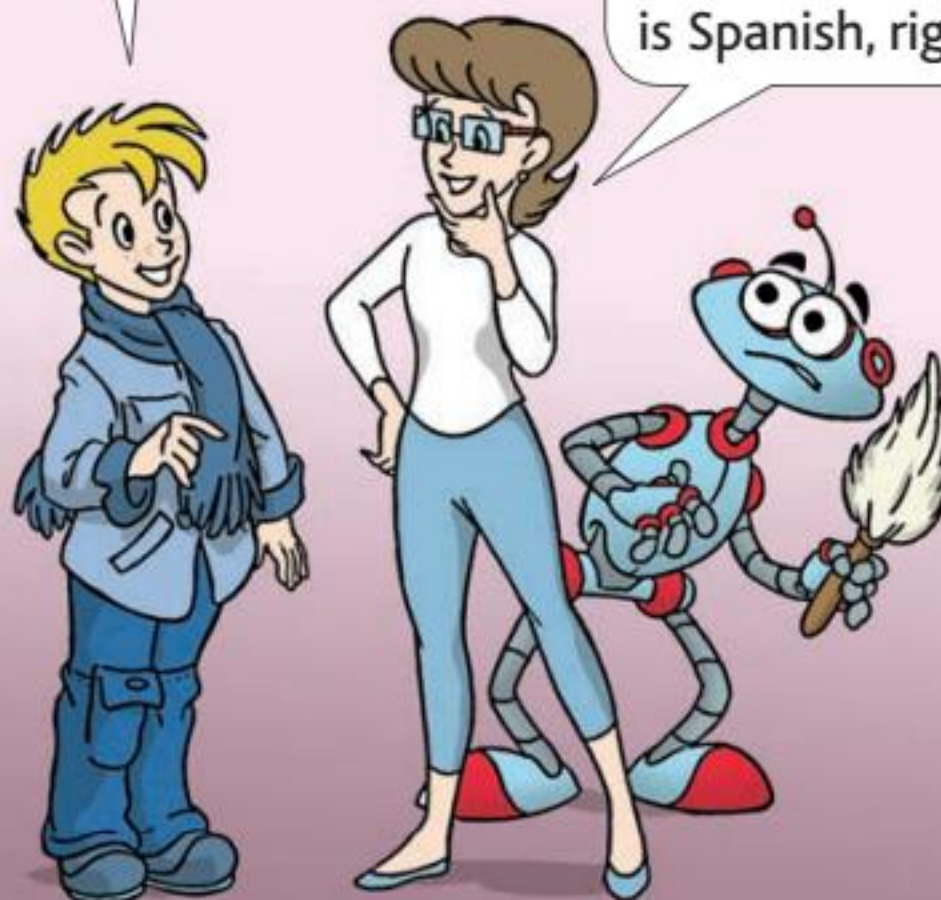
Is Simon the boy who speaks four languages?



2

Yes, that's right.

He's the one whose mother is Spanish, right?



3

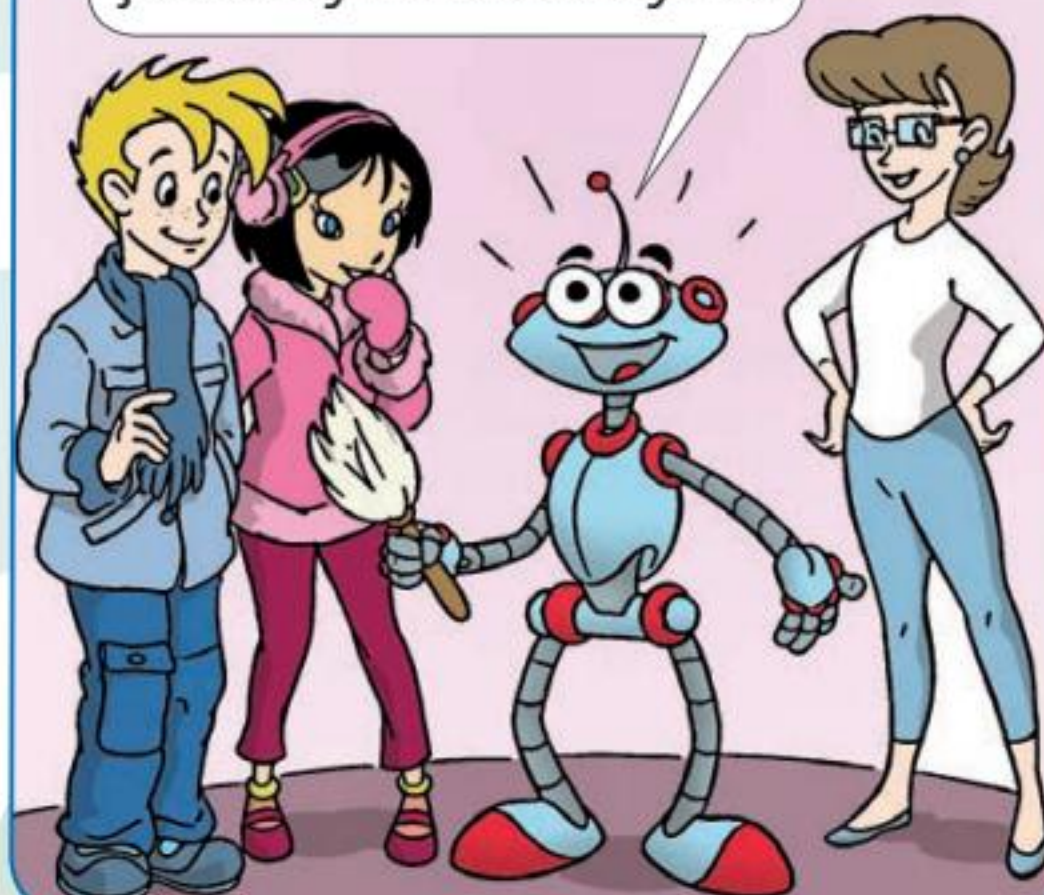
Yes. And his dad is Italian.

And he's got four cousins that live in Germany.

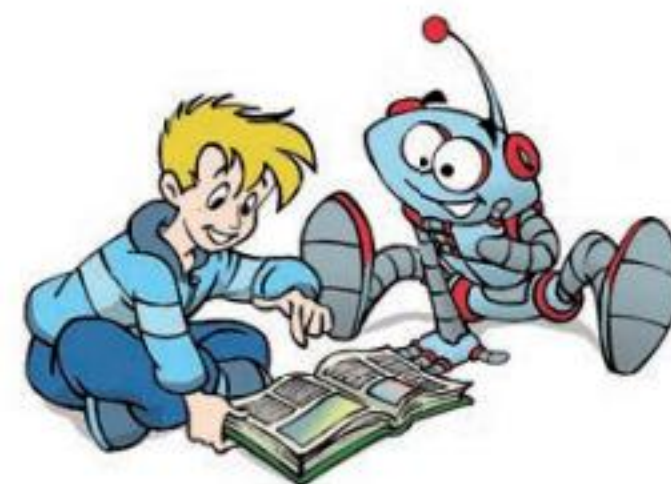


4

Wow! He needs all the languages that he knows just to say hello to everyone!



<b>Who</b>	She's the woman who lives next door.
<b>Which</b>	The book which is on the table is fantastic.
<b>That</b>	The boy that spoke to us is called Andrew. The bus that goes past my house is the number 15.
<b>Whose</b>	They're the boys whose dad teaches French at our school.





## Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns are words that refer to specific people, animals or things that we have mentioned before. We use them in relative clauses. Here are some examples of relative pronouns:

- **who:** We use *who* to refer to people.  
*I could hear the people **who** were waiting outside the room.*
- **which:** We use *which* to refer to things or animals.  
*Spiders and scorpions are animals **which** have eight legs.*
- **that:** We use *that* to refer to people, animals or things. We can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.  
*I could hear the people **that** were waiting outside the room.*  
*Spiders and scorpions are animals **that** have eight legs.*
- **whose:** We use *whose* for possession. We can use it for people, animals or things.  
*She's the girl **whose** mother works at the bank.*  
*I read a very interesting book **whose** title I can't remember.*

## Relative clauses

- Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun and go immediately after the noun they refer to.  
*I'm watching a programme **that shows how animals live in the desert.***
- A relative clause gives us essential information about the noun it refers to.  
*A nurse is a person **who looks after sick people in a hospital.***  
If we left out the relative clause (*who looks after sick people in a hospital*) in the example sentence above, the sentence (*a nurse is a person*) would not make sense. The information that we get from the relative clause is essential.

### 1 Complete. Use *who* or *which*.



- 1 A hawk is a big wild bird ..... *which* ..... eats small animals.
- 2 That's the girl ..... *who* ..... helped us.
- 3 Is this the program ..... *which* ..... plays the music files on your computer?
- 4 Have you met the people ..... *who* ..... live in that house?
- 5 Ben and Anna have got a cat ..... *which* ..... loves chocolate!
- 6 Where's the man ..... *who* ..... was standing over there a minute ago?
- 7 That's the boy ..... *who* ..... took my ball!
- 8 A lift is a machine ..... *which* ..... takes you up and down between floors in a building.
- 9 We've got a friend ..... *who* ..... loves windsurfing.
- 10 I don't like films ..... *which* ..... make me cry.



## 2 Circle the correct answer.

- I saw the man *which* / *that* took the lady's purse.
- The train *who* / *that* leaves at ten o'clock is for London.
- Are you the girl *who* / *which* paints the pictures?
- The plate *who* / *which* is broken is the red one.
- Who is the boy *which* / *that* is standing next to Megan?
- Where's the notebook *who* / *that* was on my desk?

## 3 Complete. Use *who*, *which* or *whose*.



- A hot air balloon is a very large balloon ..... *which* ..... can carry people in the air.
- That's the boy ..... *whose* ..... mum is an actress.
- The man ..... *who* ..... was standing at the door was wearing a long black coat.
- That's the woman ..... *whose* ..... house we bought.
- An author is a person ..... *who* ..... writes books.
- Can I borrow the CD ..... *which* ..... is on the table?
- The man ..... *whose* ..... wallet I had found thanked me.
- Where's the tall boy ..... *who* ..... was sitting over there a minute ago?

## 4 Join the sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

- I've just bought a mobile phone. It takes photos.  
*I've just bought a mobile phone which takes photos.*
- That's the boy. He broke our window.  
*That's the boy who broke our window.*
- Did you take the key? It was in that drawer.  
*Did you take the key which was in that drawer?*
- Did you see the tall man? He was talking to Rose.  
*Did you see the tall man who was talking to Rose?*
- I'm doing a project. It's really difficult.  
*I'm doing a project which is really difficult.*
- That's the woman. She lost her bag.  
*That's the woman who lost her bag.*

## 5 Join the sentences. Use *whose*.

- That's the boy. His parents drove me home.  
*That's the boy whose parents drove me home.*
- I met a girl. Her brother knows your sister.  
*I met a girl whose brother knows your sister.*
- Those are the people. Their dog barked all night.  
*Those are the people whose dog barked all night.*
- That's the man. His wife died last year.  
*That's the man whose wife died last year.*
- That's the girl. Her sister won the lottery.  
*That's the girl whose sister won the lottery.*
- Have you met the boy? His dad is an astronaut.  
*Have you met the boy whose dad is an astronaut?*



## 6 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (x).

- |  |                                     |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Is this the boy that hit you?                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 I know a girl whose her dad is a pilot.          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 That's the man whose his wife works in my office.        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 The game that we are playing is brilliant!       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Our neighbours have got a dog which it's afraid of cats. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7 Who was the woman that answered the phone?       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The jacket which is on the chair is my sister's.         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 8 Those are the two men that they robbed the bank. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## 7 Circle the correct answer.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I never eat food ..... has a lot of salt in it.<br>A who <b>B</b> which    C whose    | 5 I can't find the book ..... has the recipe.<br>A who <b>B</b> that    C which it                 |
| 2 Where are the people ..... son invited us here?<br>A who    B that <b>C</b> whose     | 6 She likes people ..... are funny.<br><b>A</b> who    B which    C whose                          |
| 3 Who's the man ..... talking to Ben?<br><b>A</b> who's    B whose    C who he's        | 7 The girl ..... brother is in my class is called Melanie.<br>A who's <b>B</b> whose    C that her |
| 4 We stayed in a hotel which ..... near the beach.<br>A it was    B was it <b>C</b> was | 8 The young man ..... has just entered the room is my cousin.<br>A which <b>B</b> that    C whose  |

### Let's write!

## 8 Write about you.

- Students' own answers
- 1 I like people who .....
  - 2 I don't like people who .....
  - 3 I like films which .....
  - 4 I don't like films which .....
  - 5 I know a boy / girl whose .....
  - 6 I have a friend whose .....

### Let's talk!

## 9 Play a game with a partner.

Student A: Think of an object, animal or person and describe it to Student B.

Student B: Guess what or who Student A is thinking of. Get one point for each correct guess.

Do this five times. Then swap roles and play again.

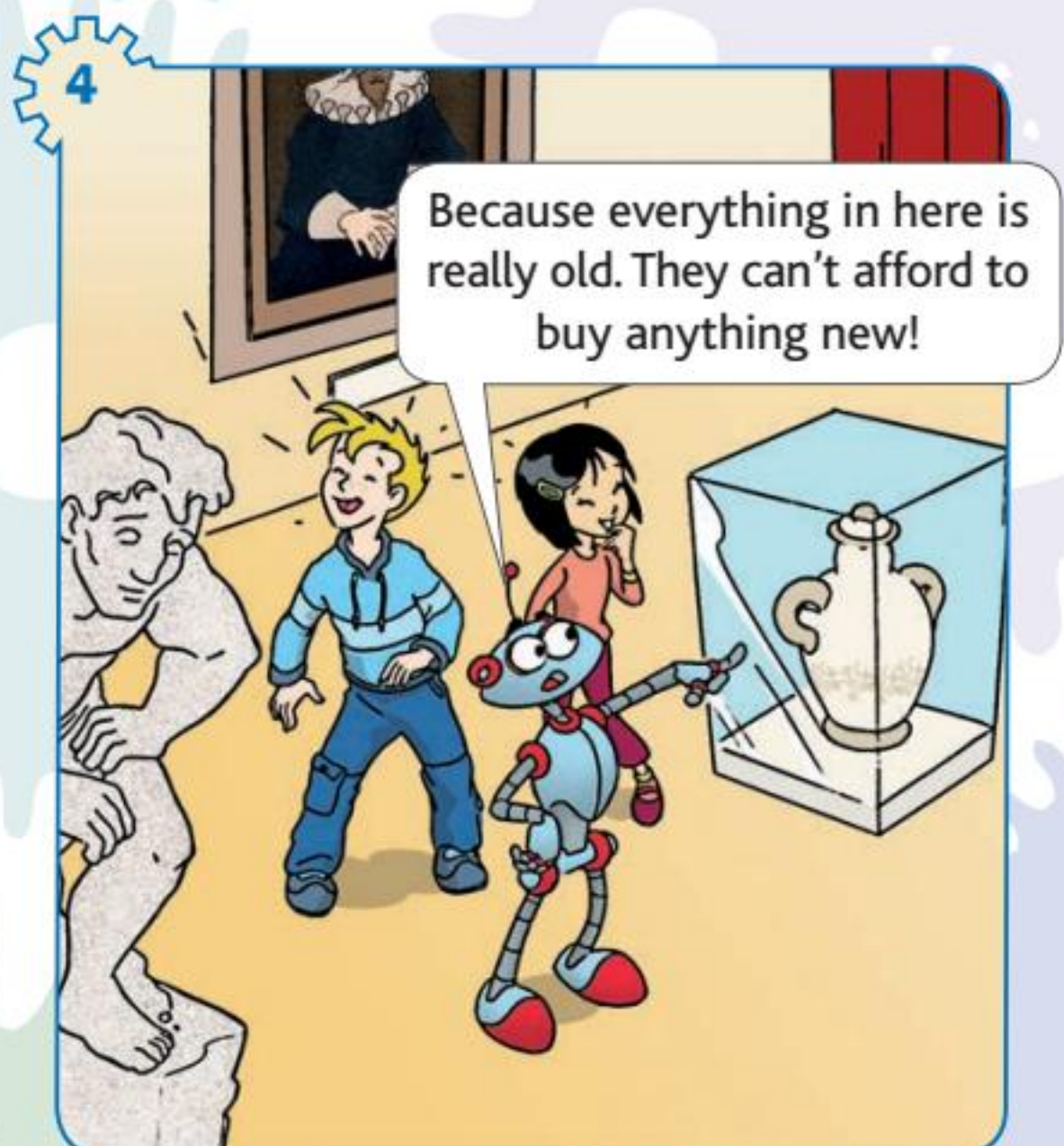
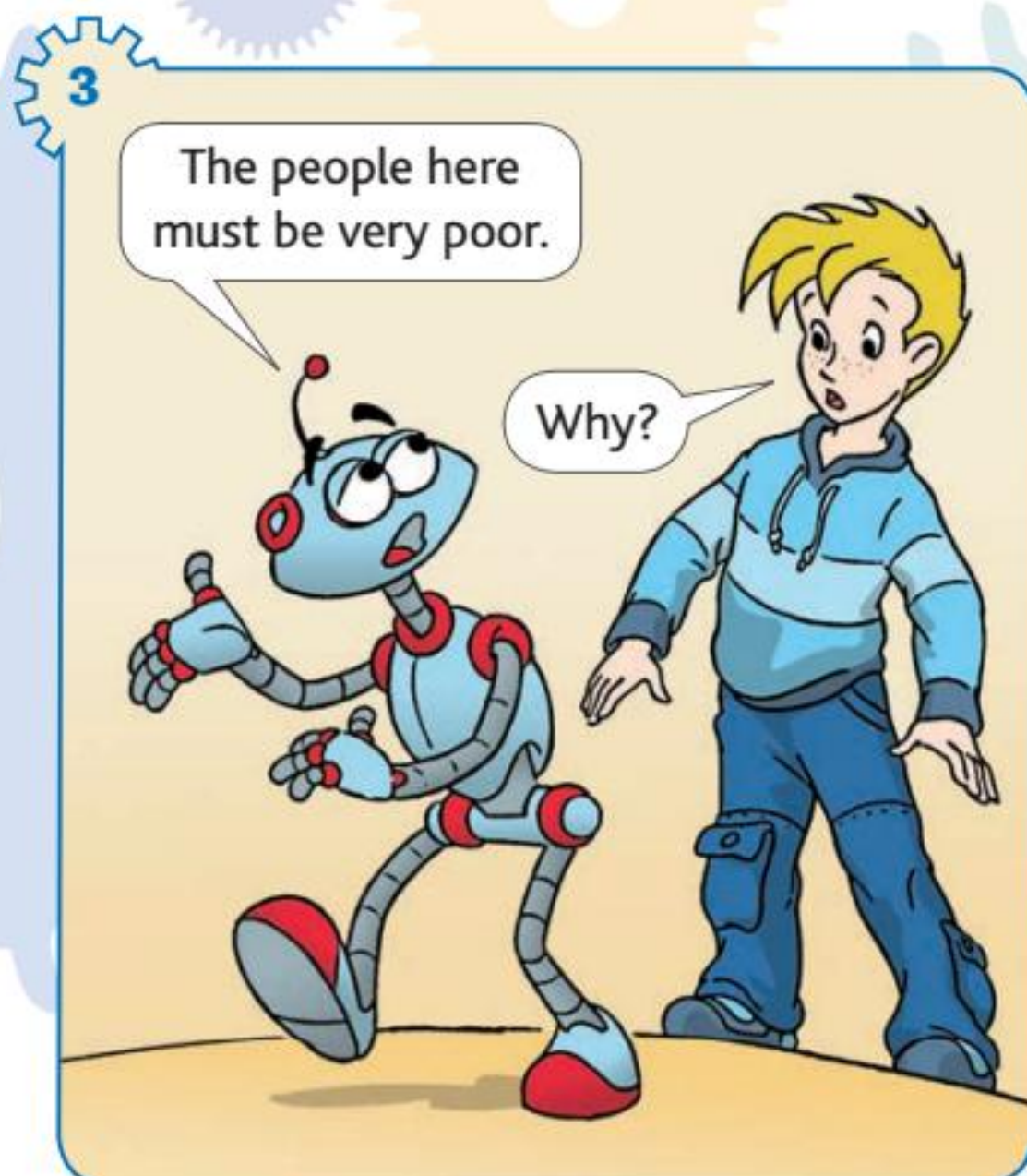
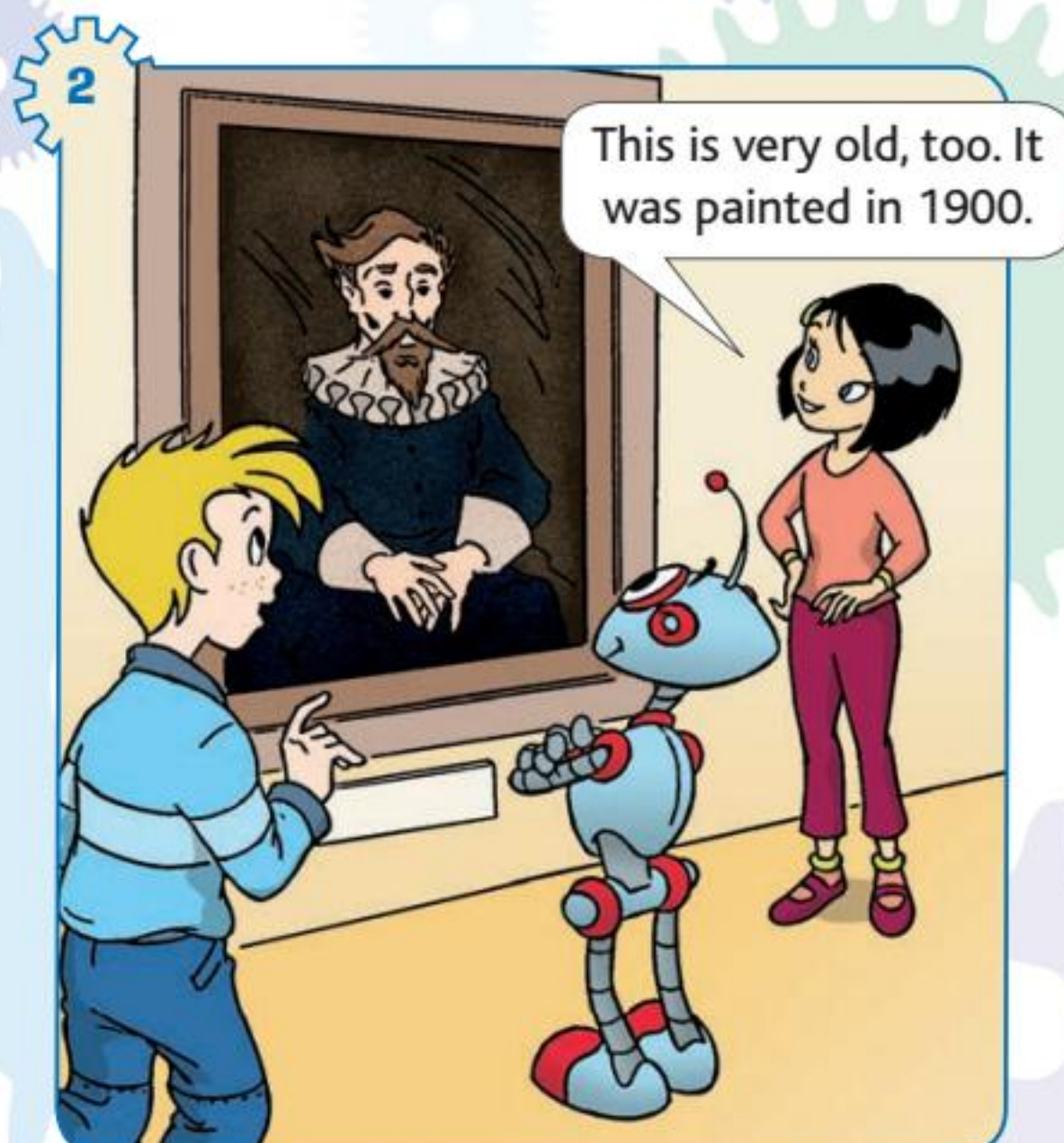
It's an animal that has a very long neck.

Is it a giraffe?



21

## The passive


**Present simple passive**
**Active**

They speak English in Australia.  
They make toys in this factory.

**Passive**

English is spoken in Australia.  
Toys are made in this factory.





## Form

- We form the passive voice of the present simple with the verb *to be* (*am / is / are*) and the past participle of the main verb.

*Cheese **is made** from milk.    The rooms **are cleaned** once a day.*

- In negative sentences, we add *not* after *am / is / are*.  
*The animals **are fed** twice a day. ⇨ The animals **aren't fed** twice a day.*
- In questions, we put *am / is / are* at the beginning of the sentence.  
*The animals **are fed** twice a day. ⇨ **Are** the animals **fed** twice a day?*

## Use

We use the passive voice when we are more interested in the action itself and not the person who does it. We usually do not know or are not interested in who does the action. The main focus is the action itself.

*Fruit trees **are grown** here.*

## Agent

- In a passive sentence, we sometimes mention the agent (the person who does the action). To do this, we use *by* + a name / a noun / a pronoun.

*All our meals are prepared **by Mrs Fox**.*

- We only mention the agent when we know who does the action we are talking about, and only when it adds new or important information. Compare the following examples:

*The animals are fed twice a day.* (We do not know who fed them and we are not interested. It is not important.)

*All our meals are prepared by Mrs Fox.* (The agent gives important information, so we mention it.)

## Active and passive sentences

We change a sentence from the active voice to the passive voice as follows:

- The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.  
*Mrs Fox prepares **all our meals**. ⇨ **All our meals** are prepared by Mrs Fox.*
- We use the verb *to be* (*am / is / are*) and the past participle of the verb in the active sentence.  
*Mrs Fox **prepares** all our meals. ⇨ All our meals **are prepared** by Mrs Fox.*
- If we want to mention the agent, we use *by* + the subject of the active sentence.  
*Mrs Fox prepares all our meals. ⇨ All our meals are prepared **by Mrs Fox**.*

## 1 Complete. Use the present simple passive.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Coffee ..... <i>is grown</i> ..... in more than fifty countries around the world. (grow) | 4 English ..... <i>is spoken</i> ..... in many parts of India. (speak) |
| 2 Class C ..... <i>is taught</i> ..... by Mrs Harrison. (teach)                            | 5 Computers ..... <i>are used</i> ..... by millions of people. (use)   |
| 3 These toys ..... <i>are made</i> ..... in China. (make)                                  | 6 I ..... <i>am taught</i> ..... music by Mr Davis. (teach)            |



## 2 Write sentences. Use the present simple passive.



- 1 That castle is owned by a teacher. (prince)  
No, that castle isn't owned by a teacher. It's owned by a prince.
- 2 Houses are designed by doctors. (architects)  
No, houses aren't designed by doctors. They're designed by architects.
- 3 Jennifer is paid £1,000. (£1,500)  
No, Jennifer isn't paid £1,000. She's paid £1,500.
- 4 Their house is built on a hill. (in a valley)  
No, their house isn't built on a hill. It's built in a valley.
- 5 CDs are made of metal. (plastic)  
No, CDs aren't made of metal. They're made of plastic.
- 6 Aeroplanes are flown by teachers. (pilots)  
No, aeroplanes aren't flown by teachers. They're flown by pilots.
- 7 The birds are fed at midnight. (at noon)  
No, the birds aren't fed at midnight. They're fed at noon.
- 8 This painting is called *Life*. (*Nature*)  
No, this painting isn't called *Life*. It's called *Nature*.

## 3 Write questions. Use the present simple passive.

- 1 the rooms / clean / every day?  
Are the rooms cleaned every day?
- 2 bananas / grow / in Greece?  
Are bananas grown in Greece?
- 3 this pudding / make / by the chef?  
Is this pudding made by the chef?
- 4 the students / teach / Spanish?  
Are the students taught Spanish?
- 5 wine / produce / in France?  
Is wine produced in France?
- 6 English / speak / by the hotel staff?  
Is English spoken by the hotel staff?
- 7 Bob / invite / to the party?  
Is Bob invited to the party?
- 8 these products / sell / in Germany?  
Are these products sold in Germany?

## 4 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They water the plants every day.  
The plants are watered every day.
- 2 They paint the office every year.  
The office is painted every year.
- 3 They sell tickets here.  
Tickets are sold here.
- 4 They make these cars in Japan.  
These cars are made in Japan.
- 5 They keep the money in a safe.  
The money is kept in a safe.
- 6 They lock the door at night.  
The door is locked at night.
- 7 They serve dinner at seven.  
Dinner is served at seven.
- 8 They keep the animals in cages.  
The animals are kept in cages.



## 5 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Mr Newton marks our tests.<br/><i>Our tests are marked by Mr Newton.</i></p> <p>2 A fence protects the garden.<br/><i>The garden is protected by a fence.</i></p> <p>3 The students write all the articles.<br/><i>All the articles are written by the students.</i></p> | <p>4 David Willis designs the posters.<br/><i>The posters are designed by David Willis.</i></p> <p>5 Millions of people use the Internet.<br/><i>The Internet is used by millions of people.</i></p> <p>6 Mrs Stephens teaches the English class.<br/><i>The English class is taught by Mrs Stephens.</i></p> |
|---|---|

## Past simple passive

Active	Passive
They built the castle in 1320.	The castle was built in 1320.
They washed the dirty dishes.	The dirty dishes were washed.



- We form the passive voice of the past simple with the verb *to be* (*was / were*) and the past participle of the main verb.  
*Television **was invented** by John Logie Baird.*  
*The Harry Potter books **were written** by J.K. Rowling.*
- In negative sentences, we add *not* after *was / were*.  
*The window **was broken** by a ball. ⇨ The window **wasn't broken** by a ball.*
- In questions, we put *was / were* at the beginning of the sentence.  
*The window **was broken** by a ball. ⇨ **Was** the window **broken** by a ball?*

## 6 Complete. Use the past simple passive.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Our house ..... <i>was built</i> ..... in 2001.<br/>(build)</p> <p>2 These pictures ..... <i>were painted</i> ..... by Rembrandt. (paint)</p> <p>3 The arts centre ..... <i>was designed</i> ..... by Sir Norman Foster. (design)</p> | <p>4 The paintings ..... <i>were stolen</i> ..... last night.<br/>(steal)</p> <p>5 This book ..... <i>was printed</i> ..... in Germany.<br/>(print)</p> <p>6 The new computers ..... <i>were delivered</i> ..... on Monday. (deliver)</p> |
|--|---|

## 7 Write negative sentences.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Kelly was stung by a bee. (a scorpion)<br/><i>She <b>wasn't stung</b> by a scorpion.</i></p> <p>2 They were attacked by a bear. (a dog)<br/><i>They <b>weren't attacked</b> by a dog.</i></p> <p>3 The frog was kissed by a princess. (a fairy)<br/><i>It <b>wasn't kissed</b> by a fairy.</i></p> | <p>4 These films were made in 1999. (1998)<br/><i>They <b>weren't made</b> in 1998.</i></p> <p>5 These photos were taken in March. (May)<br/><i>They <b>weren't taken</b> in May.</i></p> <p>6 The money was stolen today. (yesterday)<br/><i>It <b>wasn't stolen</b> yesterday.</i></p> |
|---|--|



## 8 Write questions. Use the past simple passive.

Tom Hicks, a journalist, wants to write an article about a robbery. These are his notes.

- 1 the thief / arrest / this morning?
- 2 the diamond / return / to the jeweller's?
- 3 it / find / in the thief's pocket?
- 4 the window of the jeweller's / break?
- 5 any police officers / injure?
- 6 the witnesses / question / yesterday?

- 1 Was the thief arrested this morning?
- 2 Was the diamond returned to the jeweller's?
- 3 Was it found in the thief's pocket?
- 4 Was the window of the jeweller's broken?
- 5 Were any police officers injured?
- 6 Were the witnesses questioned yesterday?

## 9 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They invented mobile phones in the 1950s.  
Mobile phones were invented in the 1950s.
- 2 They sent the letter to the wrong address.  
The letter was sent to the wrong address.
- 3 They published this book in 2008.  
This book was published in 2008.
- 4 They took them to hospital.  
They were taken to hospital.
- 5 They invited us to the wedding.  
We were invited to the wedding.
- 6 They painted our classroom last year.  
Our classroom was painted last year.
- 7 They answered some of our questions.  
Some of our questions were answered.
- 8 They sold the painting for £5,000.  
The painting was sold for £5,000.



## 10 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

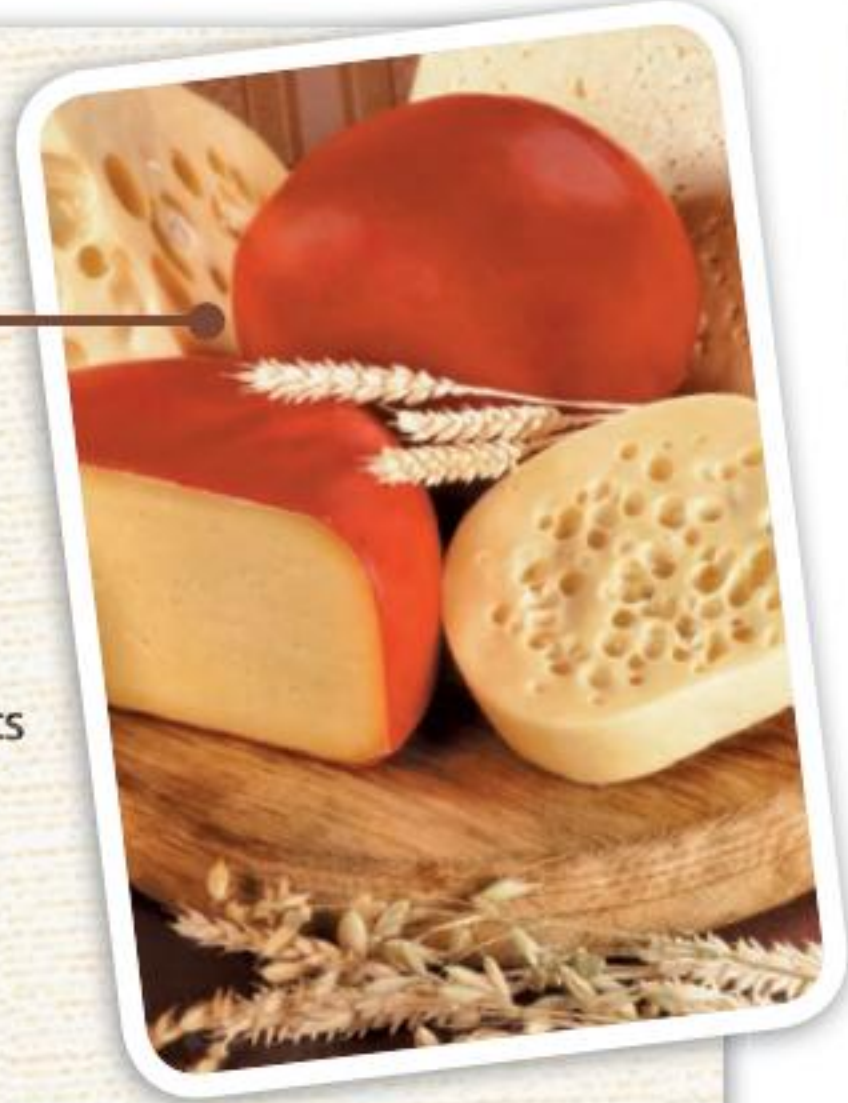
- 1 The earthquake destroyed the building.  
The building was destroyed by the earthquake.
- 2 Peter Elliot directed this film.  
This film was directed by Peter Elliot.
- 3 A French chef prepared all the meals.  
All the meals were prepared by a French chef.
- 4 A six-year-old child started the fire.  
The fire was started by a six-year-old child.
- 5 Ella Bower wrote these articles.  
These articles were written by Ella Bower.
- 6 Detective Jones arrested the thieves.  
The thieves were arrested by Detective Jones.
- 7 The hotel manager signed the forms.  
The forms were signed by the hotel manager.
- 8 A car hit her.  
She was hit by a car.
- 9 Mrs Norton organised the party.  
The party was organised by Mrs Norton.
- 10 Eddie Wilson took these photographs.  
These photographs were taken by Eddie Wilson.



## 11 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

### Some things you may not know about cheese

- ◆ Cheese <sup>1</sup> ..... *was* ..... probably first made in the Middle East. One story says that it was discovered <sup>2</sup> ..... *by* ..... an Arab shepherd.
- ◆ Cheese <sup>3</sup> ..... *is* ..... made from milk but other ingredients <sup>4</sup> ..... *are* ..... often added to create different tastes.
- ◆ Carrot juice <sup>5</sup> ..... *is* ..... often used to colour different kinds of cheese.
- ◆ The holes in Swiss cheese <sup>6</sup> ..... *are* ..... also called 'eyes'.
- ◆ The first cheese factories <sup>7</sup> ..... *were* ..... built in the 1800s.
- ◆ In 1840, a giant wheel of Cheddar cheese <sup>8</sup> ..... *was* ..... given to Queen Victoria as a wedding gift. It weighed over 450 kg!



## 12 Let's write! Write sentences about famous discoveries and inventions. Use the past simple passive. Then add three more sentences of your own.

America / discover / Christopher Columbus  
the world's first DVD players / produce / in Japan  
the first printing press / create / Gutenberg  
fireworks / invent / the Chinese

- *America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.*
- *The world's first DVD players were produced in Japan.*
- *The first printing press was created by Gutenberg.*
- *Fireworks were invented by the Chinese.*
- *Students' own answers*
- .....
- .....

## 13 Let's talk! Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Use the present simple passive.

- 1 how often / our classroom / clean?
- 2 where / pineapples / grow?
- 3 how / ice cream / make?
- 4 where / kangaroos / find?
- 5 how often / the Olympic Games / hold?
- 6 where / Dutch / speak?

How often is our classroom cleaned?

I think it's cleaned every ...

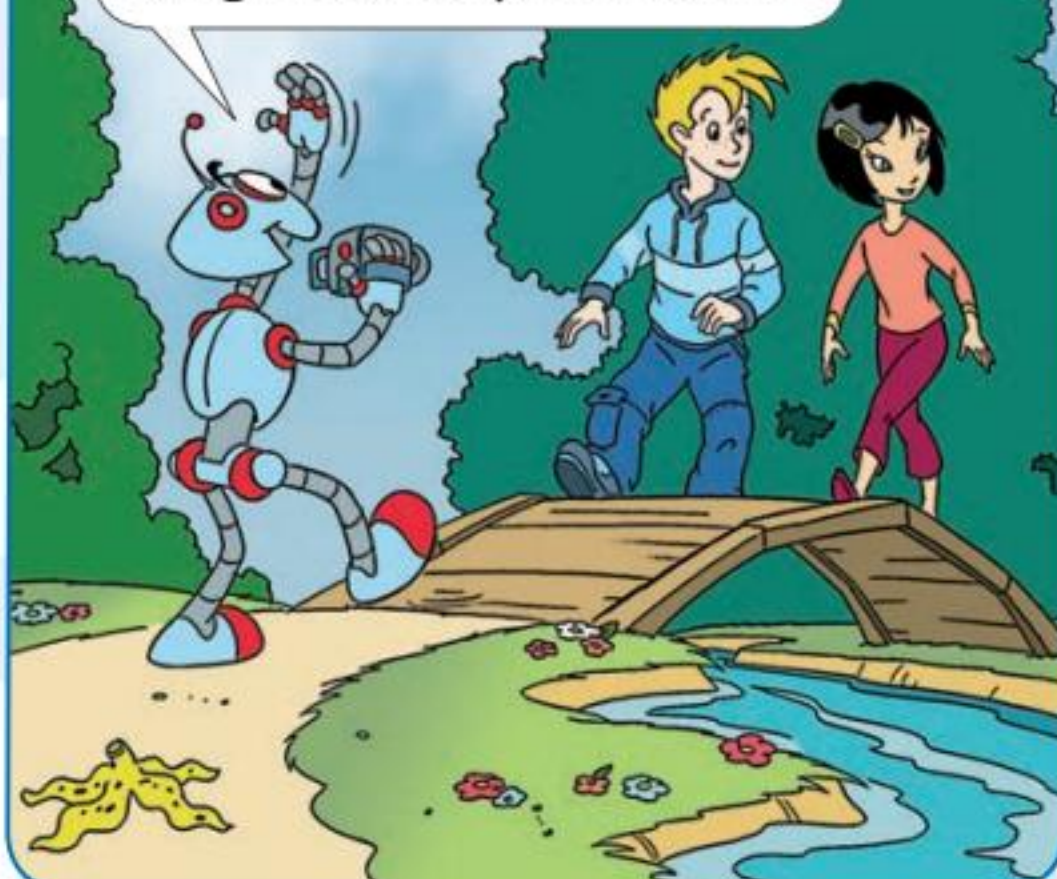


## 22

## Prepositions

1

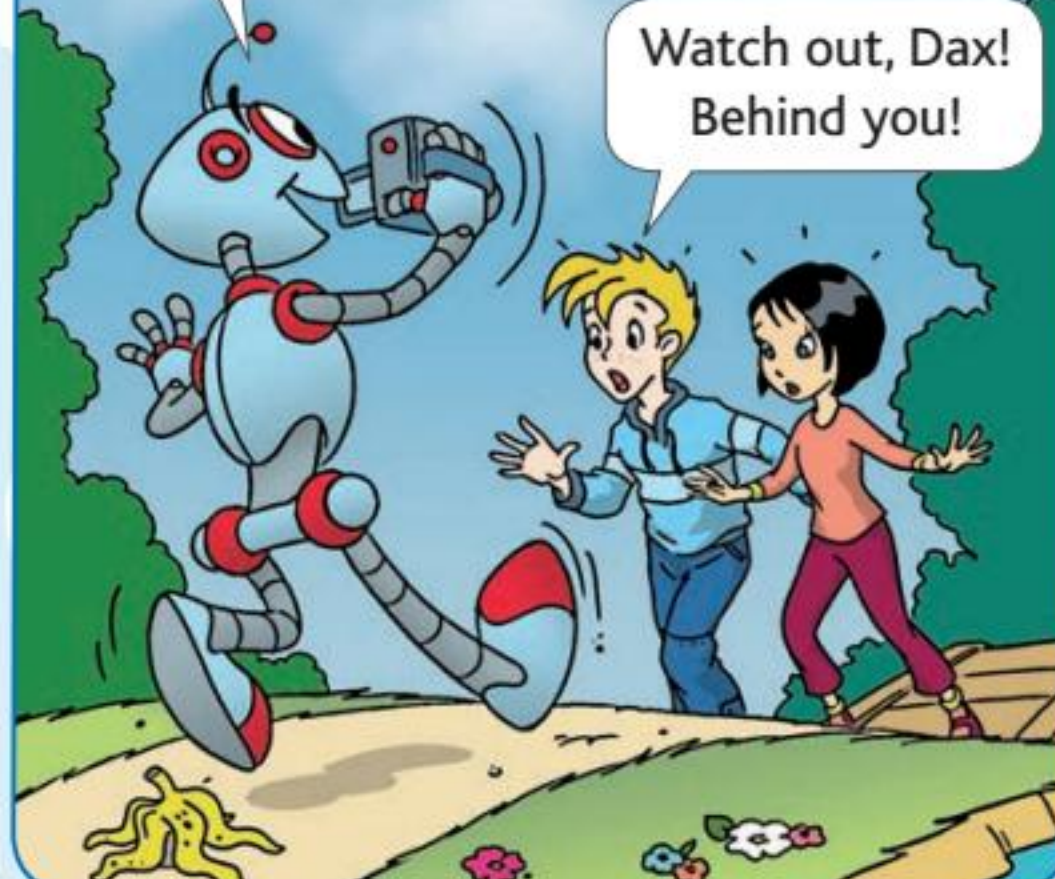
OK, walk slowly along the bridge. Now stop. Look at me.



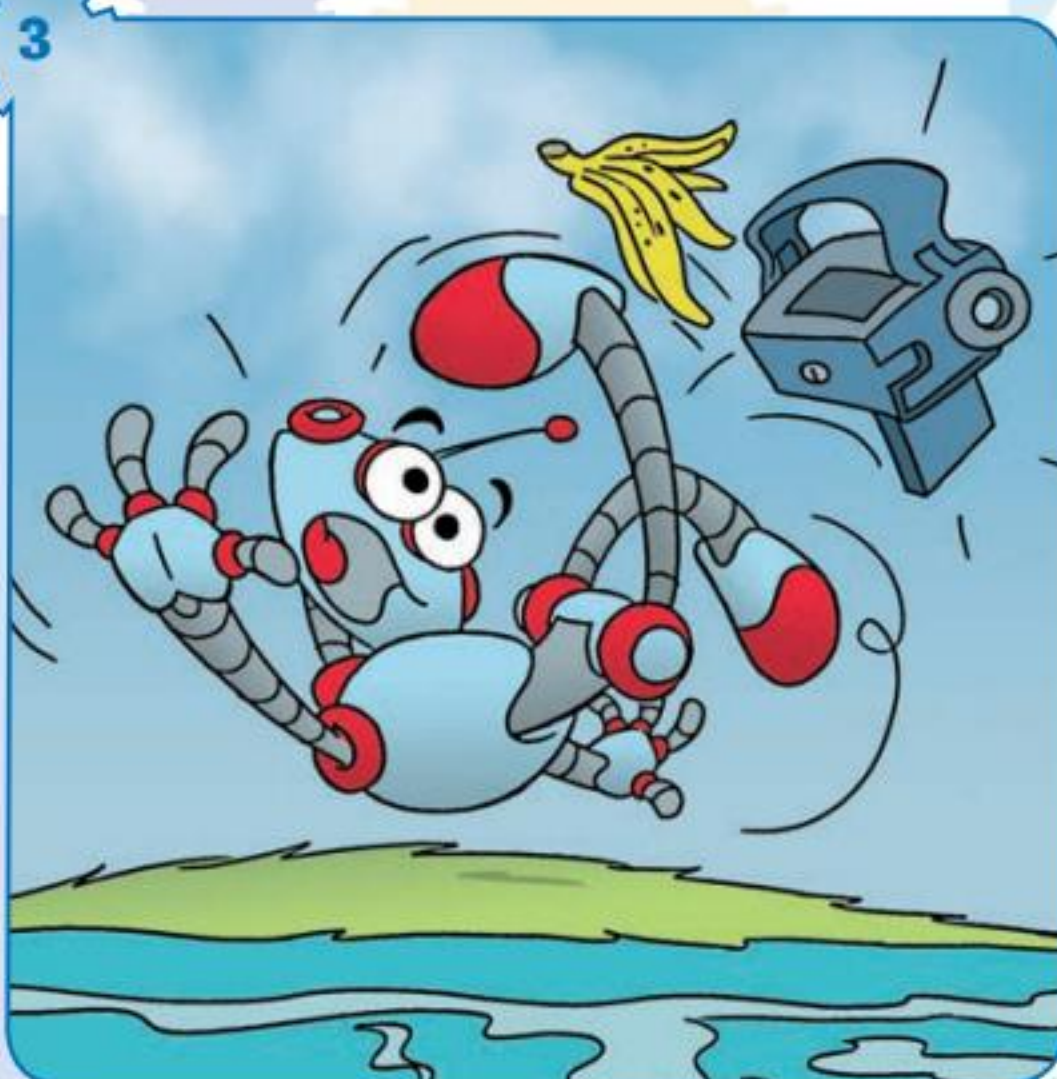
2

Good. Now walk towards me.

Watch out, Dax!  
Behind you!



3



4

Oh, no! The  
camera fell right  
into the water!  
Sorry, Eugenius!



Don't worry about the  
camera, Dax. Are you OK?

## Prepositions of time

In	On	At
in 2007	on Wednesday	at one o'clock
in (the) summer	on Wednesdays	at night
in October	on Wednesday afternoon	at noon
in the morning	on 14 <sup>th</sup> July	at the weekend
in the afternoon	on Christmas Day	at Christmas
in the evening	on New Year's Eve	at Easter





- We use prepositions of time to talk about when something happens.
- We use *in*:
  - with years, seasons and months.  
*in 2004 in (the) summer in March*
  - with parts of the day.  
*in the morning in the afternoon in the evening*
- We use *on*:
  - with days of the week and dates.  
*on Thursday on 11<sup>th</sup> November on New Year's Day*
  - to refer to part of a specific day.  
*on Thursday evening on Monday morning*
- We use *at*:
  - for the time.  
*at three o'clock at twenty-five past seven*
  - with the following expressions:  
*at night at midday / noon at midnight*  
*at the weekend at Christmas at Easter*

## 1 Complete. Use *in, on* or *at*.

- 1 We're going to a party at my aunt's house ..... *on* ..... New Year's Eve.
- 2 The boys are at the sports centre. They'll be back ..... *at* ..... noon.
- 3 Beautiful flowers start growing ..... *in* ..... the spring.
- 4 Does he always go out with his friends ..... *on* ..... Saturdays?
- 5 I started windsurfing ..... *in* ..... 2006.
- 6 David has a piano lesson ..... *on* ..... Thursday afternoons.
- 7 I always get lots of presents ..... *at* ..... Christmas.
- 8 My dad usually gets up early ..... *in* ..... the morning.
- 9 What are you and Josie doing ..... *at* ..... the weekend?
- 10 Mike's birthday is ..... *on* ..... 13<sup>th</sup> August.

## 2 Read and complete. Use *in, on* or *at*.

### Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> July

The school holidays are here! We had our last exam <sup>1</sup> ..... *on* ..... Wednesday morning and now we're free! <sup>2</sup> ..... *On* ..... Friday Ben, Gemma and I went out to celebrate. We went to the cinema <sup>3</sup> ..... *in* ..... the afternoon (the film was brilliant!) and then, <sup>4</sup> ..... *in* ..... the evening, we went to Burger Palace. Ben and I got the bus home <sup>5</sup> ..... *at* ..... ten o'clock. I had a great time!

I've been really lazy today; I got up <sup>6</sup> ..... *at* ..... midday! Gemma rang at two. She wants to go camping <sup>7</sup> ..... *in* ..... August (I'll ask Mum if I can go). She's coming round later – we're going to play computer games. And <sup>8</sup> ..... *at* ..... the weekend I'm staying the night at her house. It will be great fun!



## Prepositions of place

- We use prepositions of place to talk about where someone or something is located. Here are some prepositions of place:
  - in*                The children are **in** the classroom.
  - on*                The notebook is **on** the desk.
  - under*            There's a spider **under** my bed!
  - in front of*      I'm standing **in front of** the window.
  - behind*           The umbrella is **behind** the door.
  - between*        Kim is standing **between** Tom and Liz.
  - among*           The boy hid **among** the bushes.
  - next to*          Sheila sits **next to** me at school.
  - near*             Our house is **near** the school.
  - opposite*        There's a shoe shop **opposite** the bank.
  - at*                I'll wait for you **at** the station.
- We use specific prepositions of place in the following expressions:
  - at home, at school, at work, at college / university*
  - on the left / right, on the first / second floor*
  - in bed, in hospital, in prison, in an armchair (but on a chair), in Burleigh Street (but at 2 Burleigh Street)*

They weren't **at home**.      The post office is **in West Street**.

### 3 Look and complete.



- The CDs are ..... **on** ..... the desk.
- The shoes are ..... **under** ..... the bed.
- The ball is ..... **in front of** ..... the CD player.
- The skateboard is ..... **behind** ..... the door.
- The umbrella is ..... **in** ..... the bin.
- The jacket is ..... **next to** ..... the T-shirt.
- The T-shirt is ..... **between** ..... the socks and the jacket.
- The CD player is ..... **on** ..... the floor.



#### 4 Complete. Use *in, on* or *at*.

- Sammy's house is ..... *in* ..... Church Street.
- Is Mike still ..... *at* ..... work?
- The post office is ..... *on* ..... your right.
- Grandma is asleep ..... *in* ..... the armchair.
- Dan's office is ..... *on* ..... the sixth floor.
- I live ..... *at* ..... 18 Kew Garden Road.
- Why are you still ..... *in* ..... bed?
- I don't want to stay ..... *at* ..... home tonight.

#### Prepositions of movement

We use prepositions of movement to express motion and to talk about which direction someone or something is moving towards. Here are some prepositions of movement:

- *into*      The girl ran **into** the room.
- *out of*    They came **out of** the cinema when the film finished.
- *up*        He climbed **up** the stairs.
- *down*      The child ran **down** the stairs.
- *along*     The car drove slowly **along** the street.
- *across*    We walked **across** the road.
- *from*      They came here **from** the north of the country.
- *to*        How do you go **to** school?
- *over*      Can you jump **over** the fence?

#### 5 Circle the correct answer.

- Let's go for a walk *into* / **along** the river.
- How are you going to get *at* / **to** work tomorrow?
- The police officer hurried **into** / *over* the room.
- I can't climb **up** / *across* that ladder!
- The children ran **down** / *over* the stairs.
- Mr Evans got *down* / **out of** his car and looked at his watch.
- We walked slowly **across** / *over* the field.
- Did they really drive all the way **from** / *over* London?

#### 6 Complete. Use the words in the box.

down   from   into   ~~out of~~   over   up

- She came ..... *out of* ..... the supermarket carrying two heavy bags.
- They began walking ..... *up* ..... the hill at two and reached the top at three.
- The dog jumped ..... *over* ..... the wall.
- He came ..... *into* ..... my room and sat down on my bed.
- What time did you come home ..... *from* ..... school yesterday?
- Kelly slipped and fell ..... *down* ..... the stairs.



## Prepositions after verbs

Some verbs are followed by specific prepositions:

ask (somebody) for / about (something)

belong to

come from

go to

know about

laugh at

listen to

look at

pay for

send (something) to (somebody)

succeed in

talk about (something)

talk to (somebody)

tell (somebody) about (something)

thank (somebody) for (something)

think about

wait for

worry about

write about (somebody / something)

write to (somebody)

Please **listen to** me! I **wrote to** my friend yesterday.

### 7 Match.

- |                                |          |                                     |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 That big house belongs       | <b>f</b> | a in his new job.                   |
| 2 I'm afraid I don't know much | <b>d</b> | b to all his friends.               |
| 3 I'll pay                     | <b>c</b> | c for the meal.                     |
| 4 Holly comes                  | <b>e</b> | d about computers.                  |
| 5 He sent that e-mail          | <b>b</b> | e from a small village in Scotland. |
| 6 I know he will succeed       | <b>a</b> | f to a famous footballer.           |

### 8 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

A: You're not listening <sup>1</sup> ..... **to** me!

B: What? Oh, I'm sorry. I was thinking  
<sup>2</sup> ..... **about** something.

A: What's the matter? Are you OK?

B: Well, no, I'm not. You see, I don't want  
to go <sup>3</sup> ..... **to** my new school. I  
won't have any friends. I'll be all alone  
and everyone will laugh <sup>4</sup> ..... **at** me.

A: No, they won't. Don't worry <sup>5</sup> ..... **about** .....

that. You'll make new friends. Have  
you talked <sup>6</sup> ..... **to** your mum?

B: No. I haven't told anyone <sup>7</sup> ..... **about** .....  
this.

A: I know! Your neighbours have got two  
children. And they go to your new  
school. Let's go and see them. They'll  
be your first friends! Come on, let's go!

B: OK. Wait <sup>8</sup> ..... **for** me!

### 9 Circle the correct answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Kate lives <u>near</u> / among / next the school,<br>so she doesn't take the bus. | 4 My brother is in / on / <u>at</u> university in<br>Glasgow.           |
| 2 Their plane leaves in / on / <u>at</u> midnight.                                  | 5 The woman ran out / <u>out of</u> / over the<br>shop into the street. |
| 3 What time do you get up <u>in</u> / on / at the<br>mornings?                      | 6 Think <u>about</u> / for / over the things I said.                    |



# 10 Read and circle the correct answer.

<sup>1</sup> ..... Christmas Day Chrissie got up early. It was seven o'clock <sup>2</sup> ..... the morning. It was cold, so she put on her thick socks and a sweater. She walked <sup>3</sup> ..... the stairs and went quietly <sup>4</sup> ..... the living room. And there it was: a beautiful Christmas tree, covered in silver decorations and lights. Chrissie looked <sup>5</sup> ..... the tree for a few minutes. <sup>6</sup> ..... the tree was a big pile of presents. She knew that one of them was for her. 'I love Christmas!' she thought and smiled.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 A In                                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B On   | C At                                     |
| 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A in | B on                                    | C at                                     |
| 3 A from                                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B down | C along                                  |
| 4 A from                                | B over                                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C into  |
| 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A at | B in                                    | C to                                     |
| 6 A Among                               | B Between                               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C Under |

## Let's write!

# 11 Write a diary entry. Use these ideas. You can also look at Exercise 2 for help.

Start with today's date.

Write about your activities in the last few days.

Write about today.

Write about your plans for the next few days.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Let's talk!

# 12 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

- What do you usually talk about with your friends?
- What kind of music do you listen to when you're alone?
- What do you sometimes worry about?
- When do you usually go out with your friends?
- What do you usually do at the weekend?
- When do you usually go on holiday?

What do you usually talk about with your friends?

We talk about ...



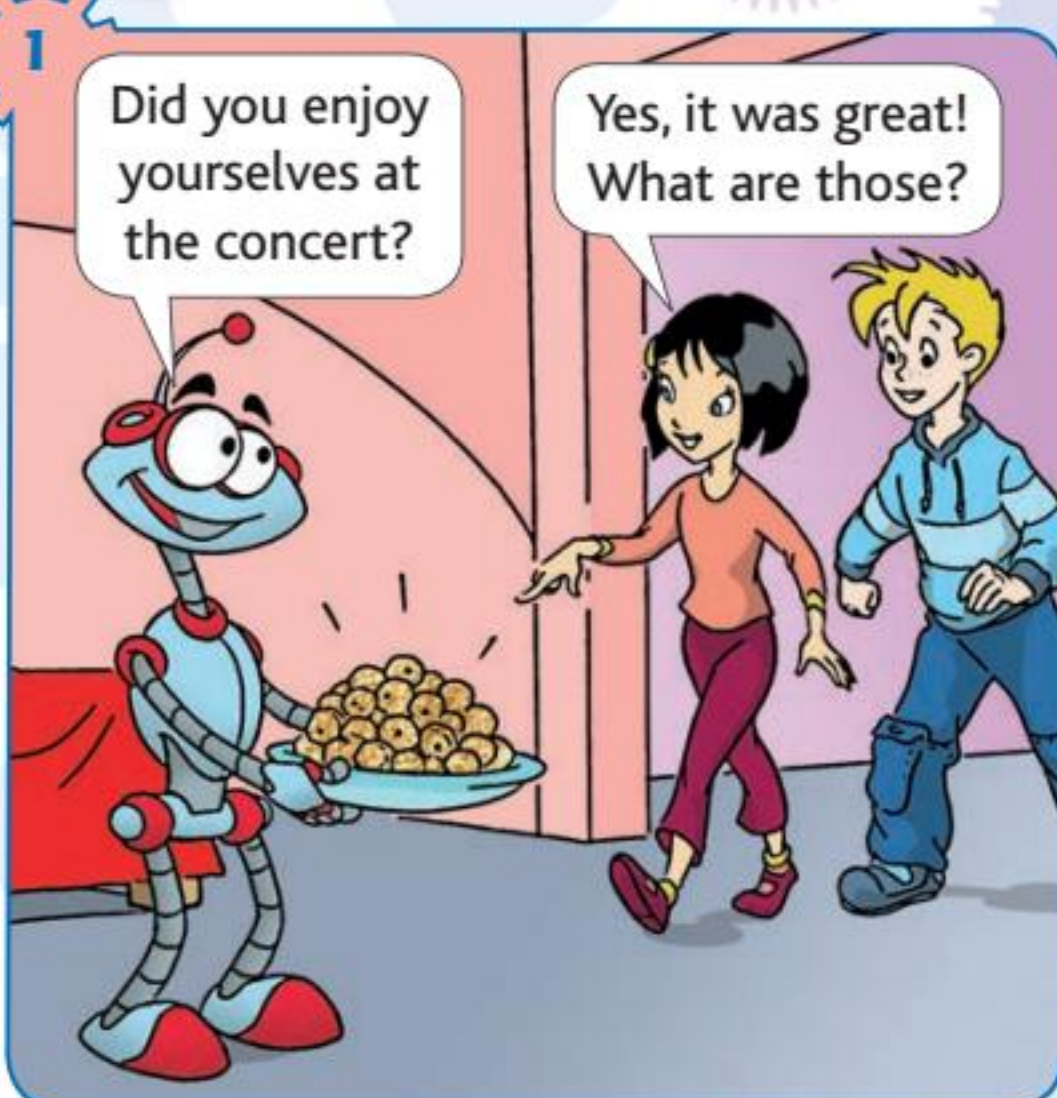
23

# Reflexive pronouns

1

Did you enjoy yourselves at the concert?

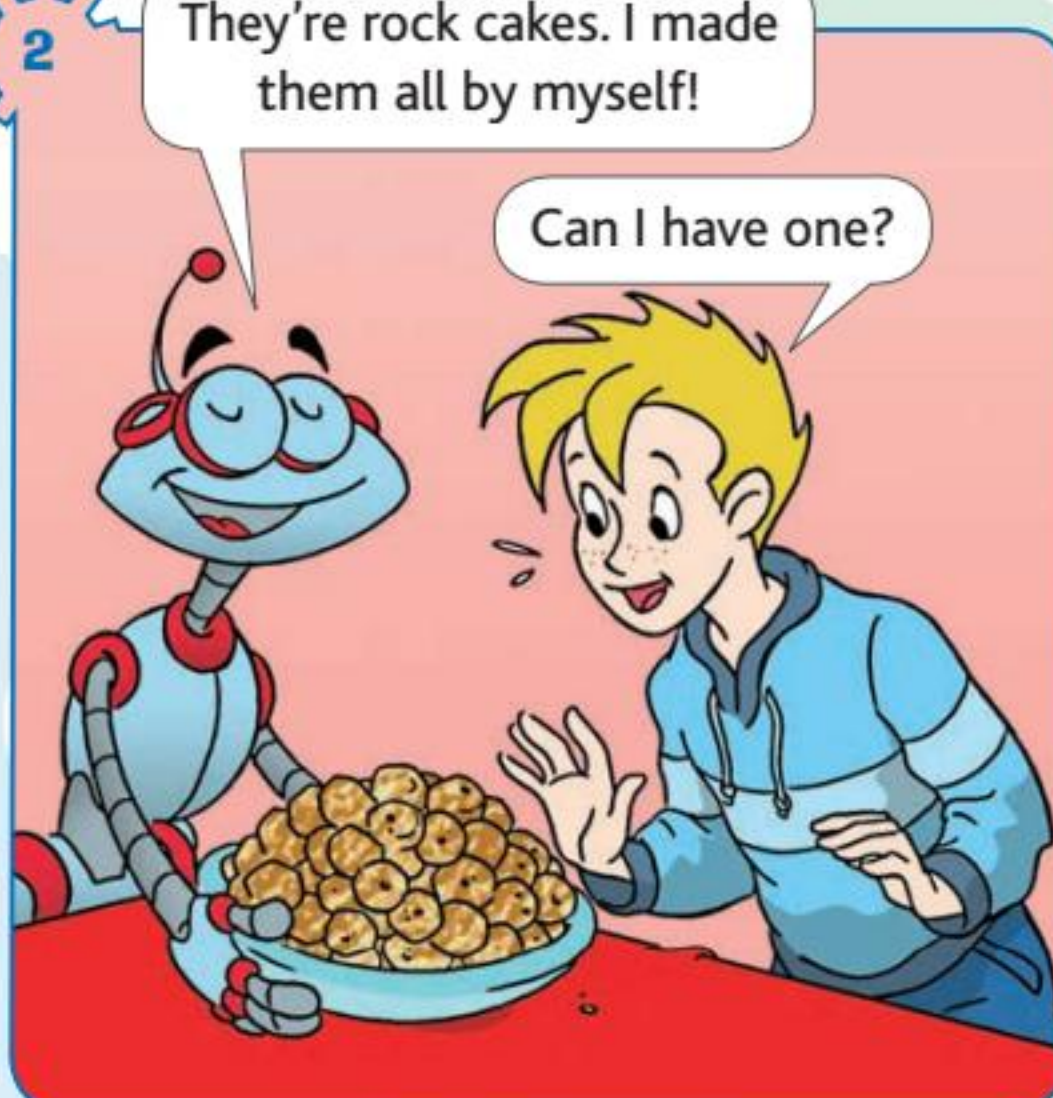
Yes, it was great! What are those?



2

They're rock cakes. I made them all by myself!

Can I have one?



3

Of course. Help yourself. Would you like one too, Ginny?

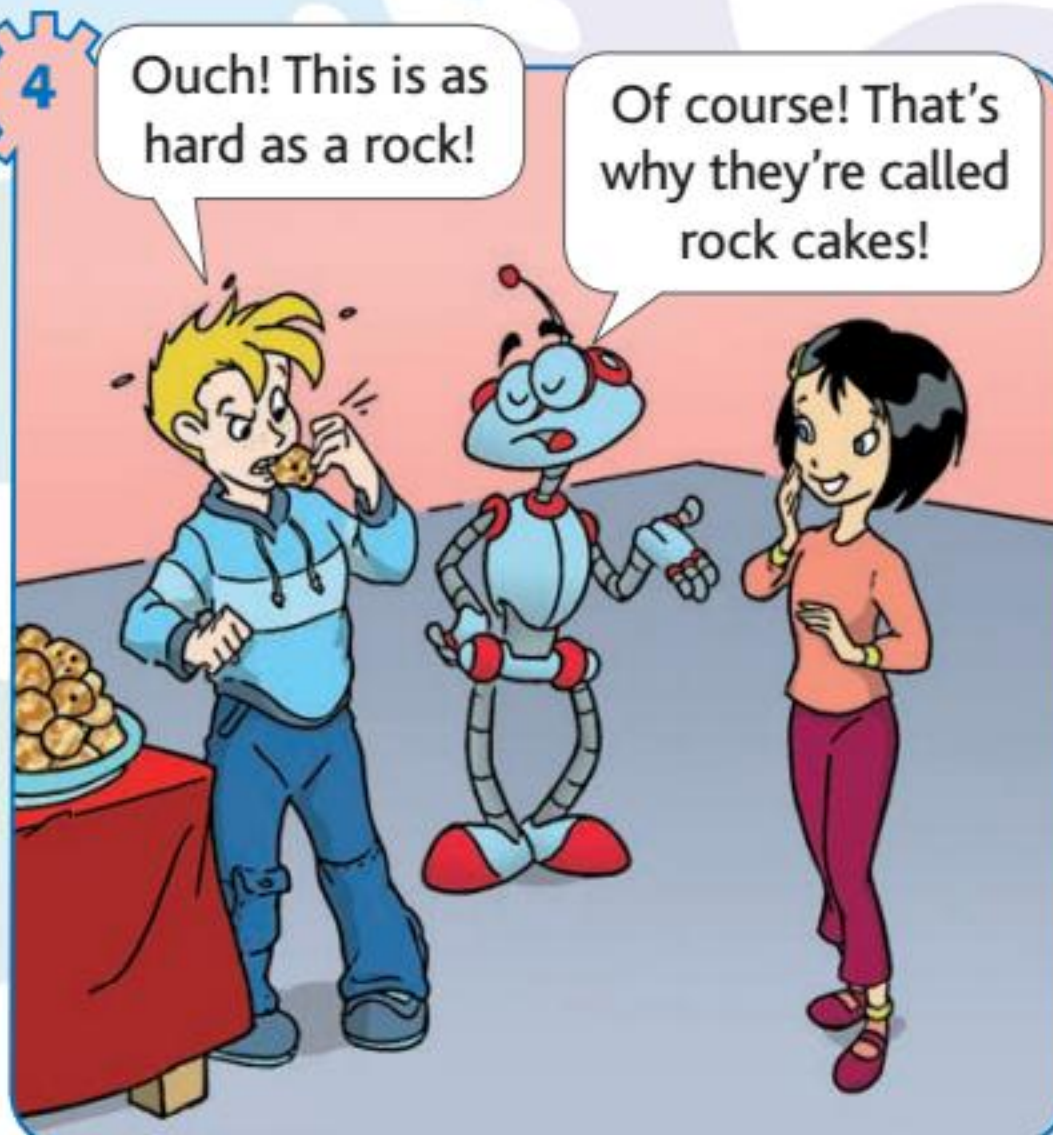
No, thanks.



4

Ouch! This is as hard as a rock!

Of course! That's why they're called rock cakes!

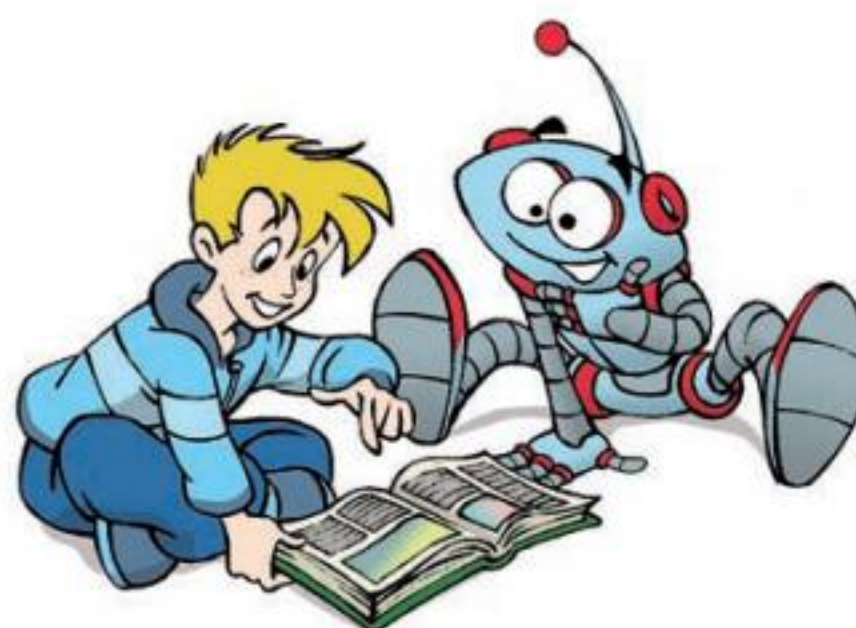


## Subject pronouns

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
you  
they

## Reflexive pronouns

myself  
yourself  
himself  
herself  
itself  
ourselves  
yourselves  
themselves





We use reflexive pronouns:

- when the subject and object of a sentence are the same person, animal or thing. We often use them with verbs like *burn, cut, hurt*, etc.  
*Be careful! You'll hurt **yourself** with that knife! I sometimes talk to **myself**.*
- to talk about how someone or something does something alone or without help. In this case, we use the word *by* before the reflexive pronoun.  
*Dan built the tree house **by himself**. (No one helped him.)*  
*Sarah stayed at home **by herself**. (She was alone.)*
- in the following idiomatic expressions:
  - *enjoy myself*  
*We **enjoyed ourselves** on our holiday.*
  - *behave myself*  
*Children! Stop making a noise and **behave yourselves**!*
  - *help myself*  
*Please **help yourself** to some more food.*

## 1 Match.

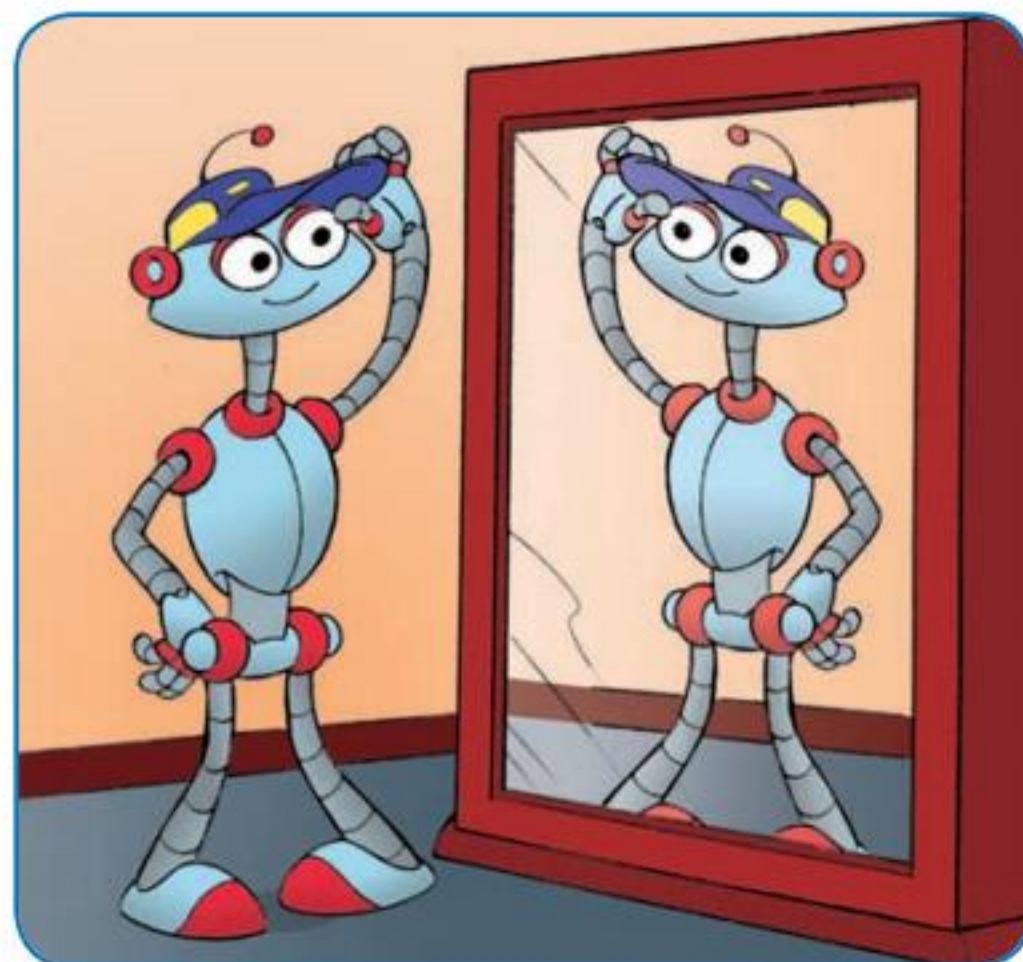
- |                       |          |              |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 you                 | <b>b</b> | a myself     |
| 2 my family and I     | <b>f</b> | b yourself   |
| 3 the cat             | <b>e</b> | c himself    |
| 4 I                   | <b>a</b> | d herself    |
| 5 David               | <b>c</b> | e itself     |
| 6 the children        | <b>h</b> | f ourselves  |
| 7 Mrs Evans           | <b>d</b> | g yourselves |
| 8 you and your sister | <b>g</b> | h themselves |

## 2 Complete. Use reflexive pronouns.

### be a GENIUS

Remember: In the singular, reflexive pronouns end in *-self*. In the plural, they end in *-selves*.

- Dax looked at .....**himself**..... in the mirror.
- I sometimes talk to .....**myself**..... when I'm alone.
- Be careful, Tom! You'll hurt .....**yourself**.....!
- We've locked .....**ourselves**..... out of the house! What are we going to do?
- Please help .....**yourselves**..... to more drinks. Alan, Joe, Polly, come on.
- Don't worry. The DVD player switches .....**itself**..... off automatically.
- Lisa cut .....**herself**..... on that sharp knife.
- The children didn't make a noise. They behaved .....**themselves**.....





### 3 Complete. Use *by* and reflexive pronouns.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Nobody helped me. I painted the room all<br>..... <i>by myself</i> .....                    | 5 How long were you ..... <i>by yourself</i> ..... in<br>the house, Mrs Fox? |
| 2 OK, boys. Now you must try to do this<br>..... <i>by yourselves</i> ..... I won't help you. | 6 Did Rachel really go to the concert<br>..... <i>by herself</i> .....?      |
| 3 So, does your brother like living<br>..... <i>by himself</i> .....?                         | 7 Mike and Sarah did all the work<br>..... <i>by themselves</i> .....        |
| 4 We found our way back to the hotel all<br>..... <i>by ourselves</i> .....                   | 8 There isn't anybody here now. I'm<br>..... <i>by myself</i> .....          |

### 4 Are the sentences right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (x).

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Samantha learnt to read and write by<br>herself. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>              | 5 Please help by yourself to some more<br>pie, Adam. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>               |
| 2 Hello. Let me introduce by myself. My<br>name is Helen Grant. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 I don't want to go to the cinema by<br>myself. Come with me. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>     |
| 3 Did the boys behave by themselves<br>while we were out? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>       | 7 Hi, Karen. Where are the other<br>children? Are you by yourself? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Adam has lived by himself since 2006. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                         | 8 Try to relax and enjoy by yourself. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                              |

### 5 Circle the correct answer.

#### be a GENIUS

Watch out: *He hurt himself.* (He did it to himself.)  
*He hurt him.* (He did it to someone else.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 That boy is in the football team. I saw<br><u>him</u> / himself yesterday. | 4 Did your grandparents build this house<br>by <i>them</i> / <u>themselves</u> ? |
| 2 The party was great! I really enjoyed <u>it</u> /<br>itself.               | 5 Listen to <u>me</u> / myself very carefully.                                   |
| 3 No! Please don't hurt <u>us</u> / ourselves!                               | 6 You must behave you / <u>yourself</u> at<br>Granny's house.                    |
|  | 7 Lisa really enjoyed <i>her</i> / <u>herself</u> at the<br>concert.             |
|  | 8 Will you help me? I can't do this by <i>me</i> /<br><u>myself</u> .            |

### 6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 We helped us to some pizza. <input type="checkbox"/><br>We helped ourselves to some pizza. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>          | 5 Behave you while I'm away. <input type="checkbox"/><br>Behave yourselves while I'm away. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>        |
| 2 She told us a story. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>She told ourselves a story. <input type="checkbox"/>                        | 6 I said hello and introduced me. <input type="checkbox"/><br>I said hello and introduced myself. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 He really enjoyed him at the zoo. <input type="checkbox"/><br>He really enjoyed himself at the zoo. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7 He's really funny! Look at him! <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>He's really funny! Look at himself! <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 She's nice. I like her. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>She's nice. I like herself. <input type="checkbox"/>                     | 8 We must help them. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>We must help themselves. <input type="checkbox"/>                         |



### 7 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Brian fixed his bike .....  
A by him    B of himself    **C by himself**
- 2 Can you please help .....?  
**A me**    B myself    C by myself
- 3 Did you make this castle by .....? Well done, children!  
A yourself    B yourselves    **C yourselves**
- 4 I introduced ..... to the other guests.  
**A her**    B herself    C by herself
- 5 Tom put on his hat and looked at ..... in the mirror.  
A him    **B himself**    C by himself
- 6 There's more cake in the fridge. Help .....  
A you    **B yourself**    C by yourself

### Let's write!

- 8 What would you say in these situations? Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box and reflexive pronouns.

cut    enjoy    help    introduce    write

- 1 You and your friend are at a concert. You want to know if he / she is having a good time. You ask him / her:  
Are you enjoying yourself.....?
- 2 There's blood on your friend's finger. You want to know what happened. You ask:  
How did you cut yourself.....?
- 3 Your friend has written a poem. You want to know if anybody helped him / her. You ask:  
Did you write it / this / the poem (by) yourself.....?
- 4 The boy sitting next to you at a party doesn't know your name. You tell him: Hello. Let me introduce myself. I'm / My name is ........
- 5 There's some cake on the table. Your friend is hungry. You want to offer him / her some cake. You tell him / her:  
Please, help yourself (to some cake).....

### Let's talk!

- 9 Play a game with a partner.

Student A: Say two numbers from 1 to 7.

Student B: Listen to Student A's numbers, look at the table and make a sentence using these words and *by*. Get one point for each correct sentence.

Do this four times. Then swap roles and do the same.

A	B
1 live	1 myself
2 play	2 yourself
3 make	3 himself
4 write	4 herself
5 fix	5 ourselves
6 go	6 yourselves
7 stay	7 themselves

Six, one.

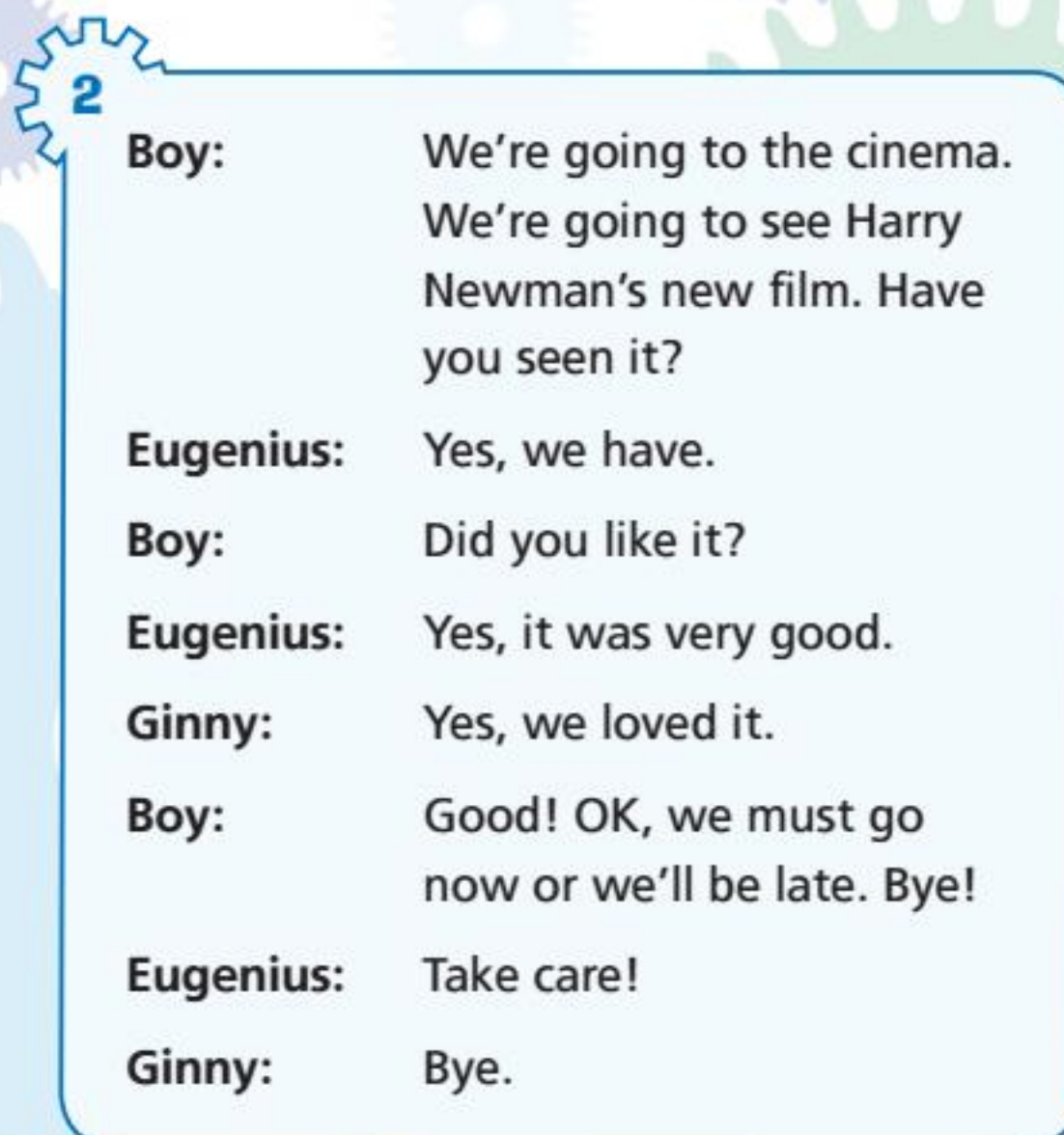
I went to the cinema by myself.

Correct. One point for you.



## 24

## Questions



**Yes / No and wh- questions**

Yes / No questions	Wh- questions
Are you Jennie Smith?	Who are you?
Do they live here?	Where do they live?
Is he doing his homework?	What is he doing?
Did they call you last night?	When did they call you?
Was she crying?	Why was she crying?





### Yes / No questions

- Questions that can be answered with a *yes* or a *no* are called *Yes / No* questions. They start with an auxiliary (helping) verb or a modal verb followed by the subject.

*Do you live here? Can your sister play the guitar?*

- Remember that in short answers, we only use the auxiliary or modal verb and we don't repeat the main verb.

*A: Does he like science fiction films? B: No, he doesn't.*

### Wh- questions

*Wh-* questions begin with a question word or phrase like *what, why, how old, how many*, etc. We use these questions to ask for specific information. They cannot be answered with *yes* or *no*. The question word or phrase goes at the beginning of the sentence. It is followed by the question form of the verb.

*Where did they hide the treasure? When is he leaving?*

## 1 Write questions and short answers.

- A: Lucy is watching TV. (Amy) ✓  
Is Amy watching TV?  
B: Yes, she is.
- A: Ann can stay here. (the children) ✓  
Can the children stay here?  
B: Yes, they can.
- A: I have finished. (David) ✗  
Has David finished?  
B: No, he hasn't.
- A: We like cats. (they) ✗  
Do they like cats?  
B: No, they don't.

- A: Mike was sleeping. (Sarah) ✓  
Was Sarah sleeping?  
B: Yes, she was.
- A: Lisa knew about this. (you) ✗  
Did you know about this?  
B: No, I / we didn't.
- A: Matt had left by noon. (Eric) ✓  
Had Eric left by noon?  
B: Yes, he had.
- A: We're going to the party. (you) ✗  
Are you going to the party?  
B: No, I'm not / we aren't.

## 2 Complete the questions.

- A: Who are you .....?  
B: I'm your new neighbour.
- A: Where are you going .....?  
B: I'm going out.
- A: How old is she .....?  
B: She's sixteen years old.
- A: When are they leaving .....?  
B: They're leaving in the morning.
- A: How much money have you / we got .....?  
B: We've got £50.
- A: What did he say .....?  
B: He didn't say anything.
- A: How long has he been a teacher .....?  
B: He's been a teacher since 2005.
- A: What time does she finish work .....?  
B: She finishes work at six.
- A: Why did they leave .....?  
B: They left because they were tired.
- A: How often do you see them .....?  
B: I see them twice a week.



## Subject and object questions

Subject questions	Object questions
Who told you the news? What happened?	Who did you tell? What are you going to do?



- We use subject questions when we want to find out the subject of a sentence (eg, who did something, who saw something, etc). Subject questions begin with a question word or phrase, but the verb that follows is in the affirmative form and not the question form.

A: **Somebody** called him last night. B: **Who** called him?

A: **Something** fell on the floor. B: **What** fell on the floor?

- We use object questions to find out the object of a sentence (eg, what someone did, who someone saw, etc). Object questions begin with a question word or phrase, and the verb that follows is in the question form.

A: She saw **somebody** in the street. B: **Who** did she see?

A: I want to tell him **something**. B: **What** do you want to tell him?

### 3 Complete the questions.

#### be a GENIUS

Remember: when we ask about the subject, the verb is in the affirmative.

- A: Who took the money?  
B: Ben Newton took the money.
- A: Who paid for the tickets?  
B: I paid for the tickets.
- A: Who can help us?  
B: Nikki can help us.

- A: Who is coming?  
B: Dave and Lee are coming.
- A: Who lives here?  
B: Mrs Ellis lives here.
- A: Who is using the computer?  
B: I'm using the computer.
- A: Who called?  
B: Daniel called.
- A: Who is going to give her the money?  
B: I'm going to give her the money.

### 4 Complete the questions.

- A: I bought something.  
B: What did you buy?
- A: Someone closed the door.  
B: Who closed the door?
- A: Something happened.  
B: What happened?
- A: She wants to do something.  
B: What does she want to do?

- A: Someone was having a party.  
B: Who was having a party?
- A: He's reading something.  
B: What is he reading?
- A: Someone had left the window open.  
B: Who had left the window open?
- A: They did something.  
B: What did they do?



### 5 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

Jane: Hi, Brian. <sup>1</sup> ..... *Are* you coming out to the café with us?

Brian: No, I'm not.

Jane: <sup>2</sup> ..... *What* 's the matter? Are you OK? <sup>3</sup> ..... *Have* you had some bad news?

Brian: No, that's not it. I saw somebody stealing a purse!

Jane: <sup>4</sup> ..... *Whose* purse was it?

Brian: Mrs Warner's. This boy took the purse out of her bag. I saw him!

Jane: When <sup>5</sup> ..... *did* this happen?

Brian: Yesterday afternoon, at break time.

Jane: But <sup>6</sup> ..... *who* stole the purse?

Brian: A boy in Year 8. He's really nice. I just can't believe it! What <sup>7</sup> ..... *am* I going to do?

Jane: Well, I could talk to this boy first. <sup>8</sup> ..... *Do* you know his name?

Brian: His name is Andrew.

Jane: Andrew? <sup>9</sup> ..... *Is* he tall with short curly hair?

Brian: Yes, that's him. <sup>10</sup> ..... *Why* are you laughing?

Jane: Because he wasn't stealing the purse! Andrew is Mrs Warner's son!

### Let's write!

### 6 Who is your favourite star? What questions would you ask him / her if you could interview him / her? Write them down below.

Students' own answers	
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....

### Let's talk!

### 7 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: You are a famous athlete. Student B is interviewing you. Answer his / her questions.

Student B: You are a reporter. Think of ten questions to ask Student A, write them down below and interview him / her.

Now swap roles and do the same.

Where were you born?

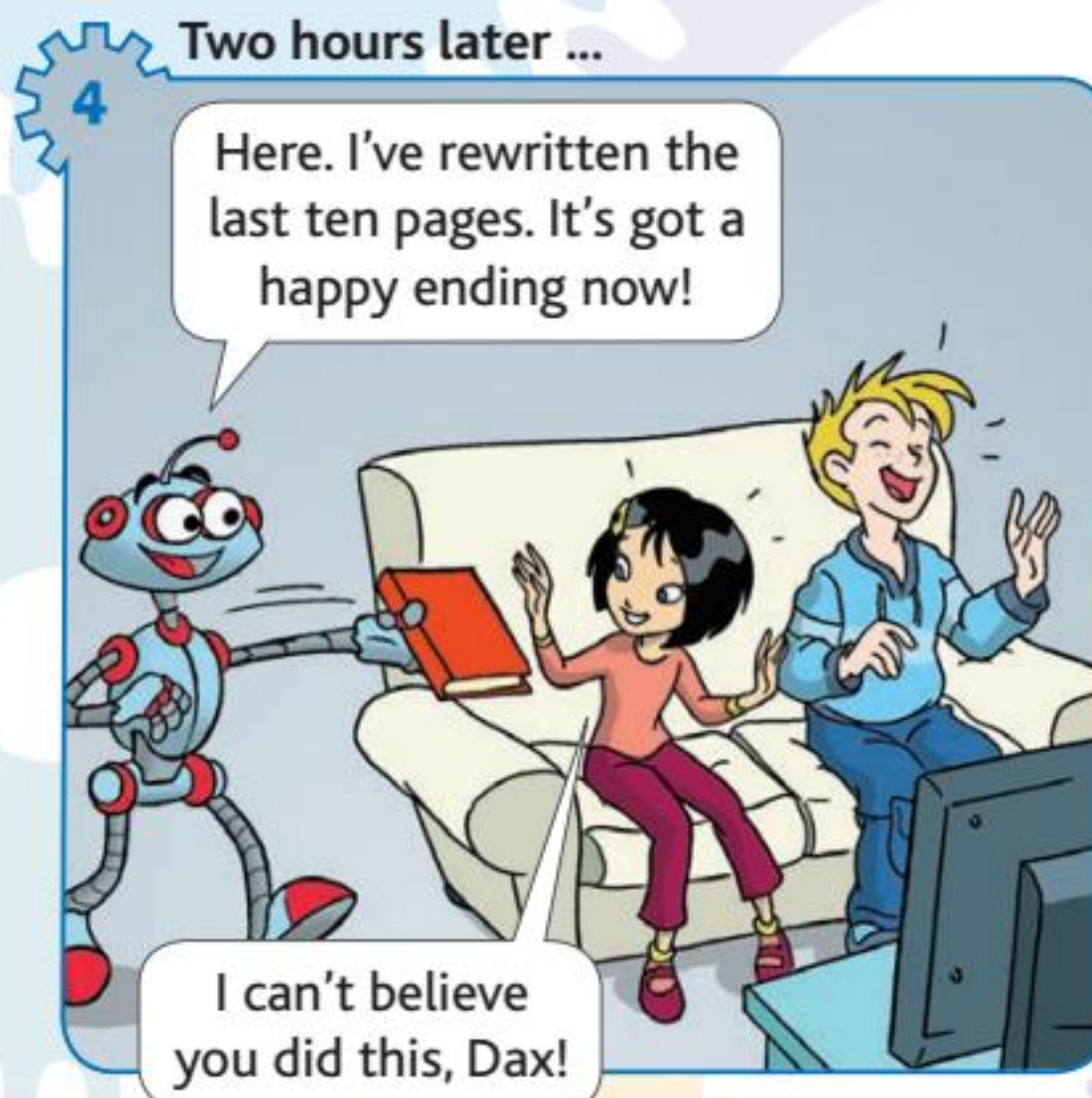
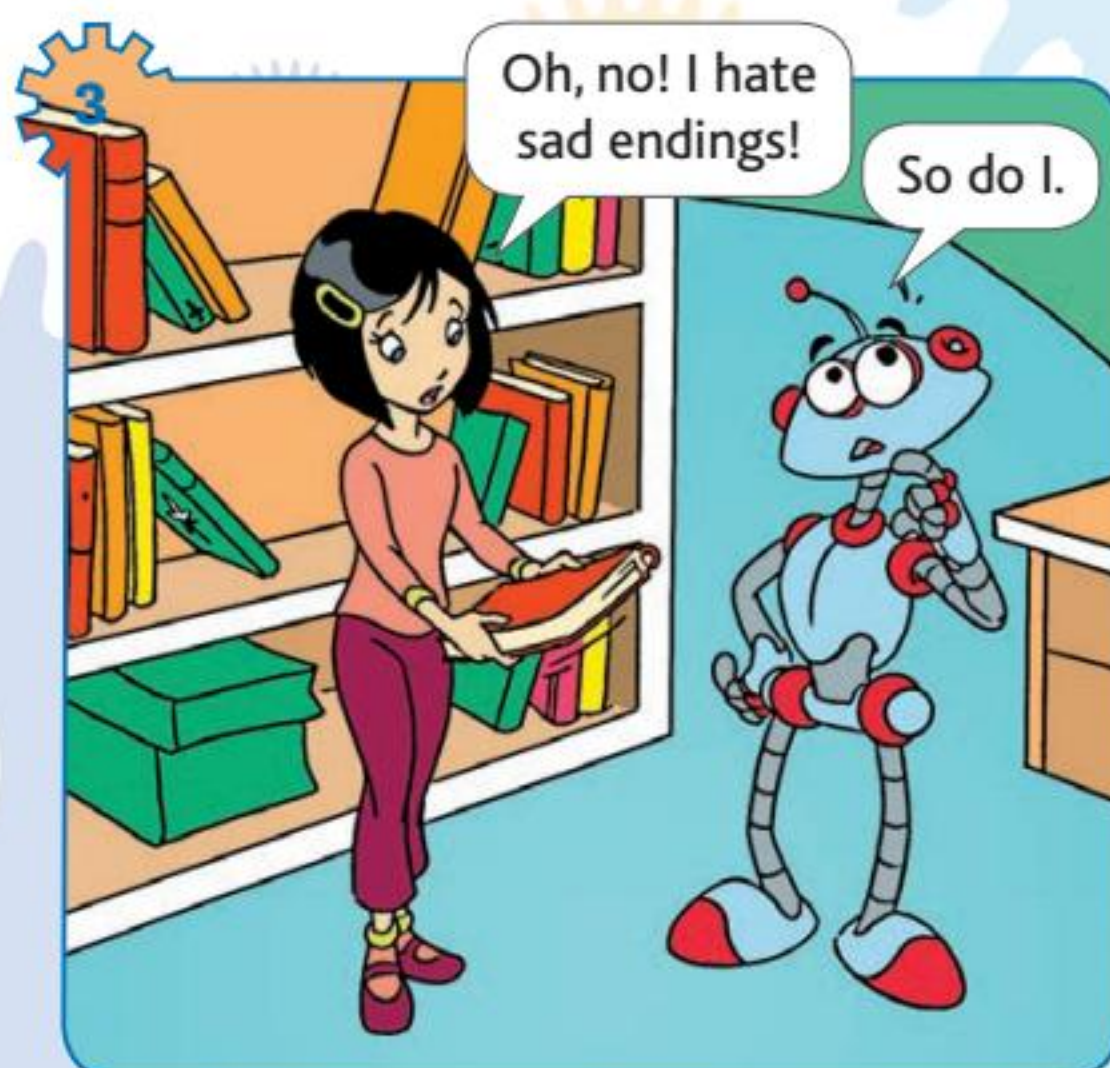
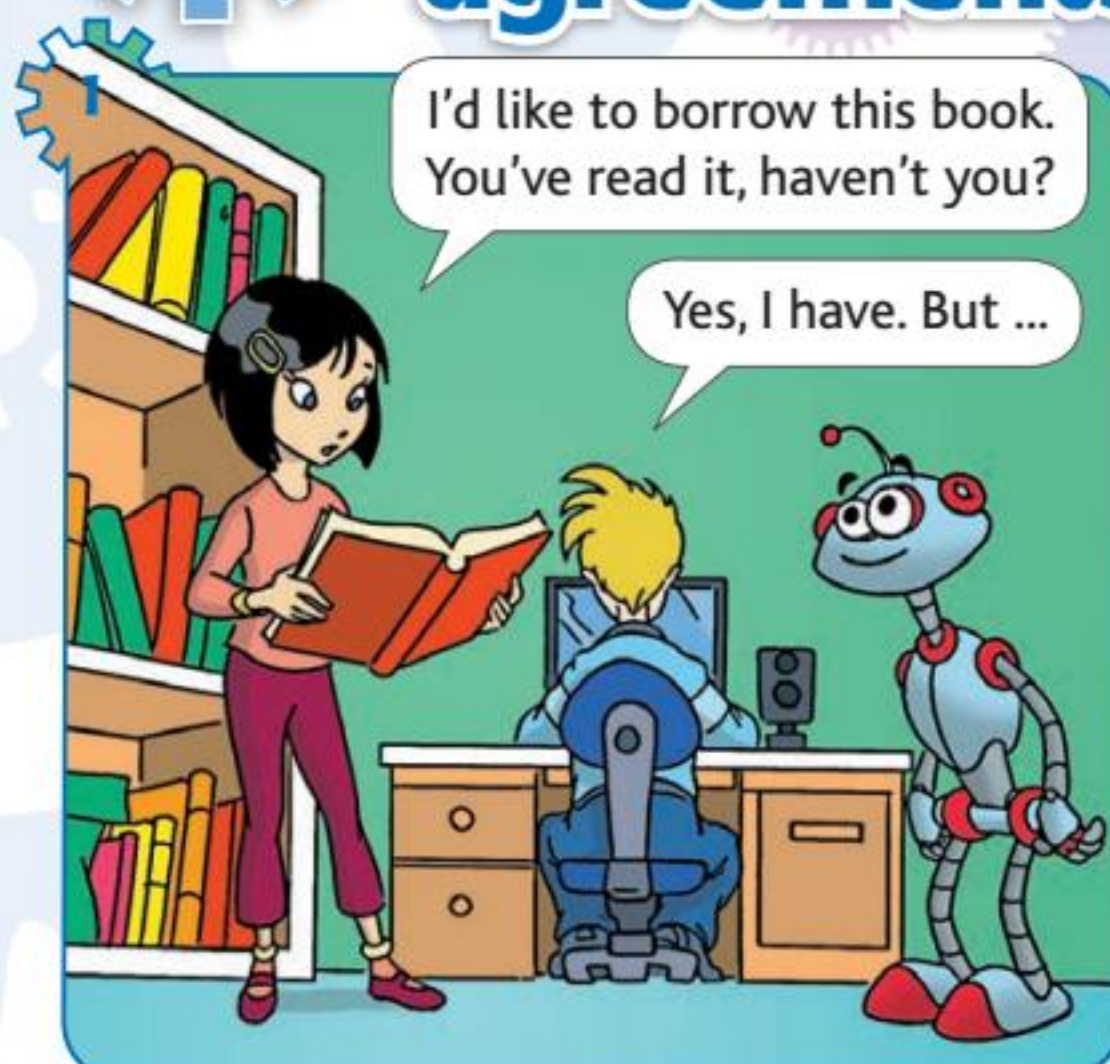
I was born in ...

• Where were you born?	• .....
• Students' own answers	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....
• .....	• .....



25

# Question tags, short agreements



## Question tags

### Affirmative sentence + negative tag

Greg's late, isn't he?  
 Kathryn goes to college, doesn't she?  
 They ate all the ice cream, didn't they?  
 You were sleeping, weren't you?  
 He's seen the film, hasn't he?  
 She'd forgotten about it, hadn't she?  
 We'll be happy, won't we?  
 They can play the piano, can't they?

### Negative sentence + affirmative tag

Greg isn't late, is he?  
 Kathryn doesn't go to college, does she?  
 They didn't eat all the ice cream, did they?  
 You weren't sleeping, were you?  
 He hasn't seen the film, has he?  
 She hadn't forgotten about it, had she?  
 We won't be happy, will we?  
 They can't play the piano, can they?



## Form

- We form question tags with the auxiliary verb of the sentence + the pronoun which refers to the subject. A question tag goes at the end of a sentence. We use a comma before a question tag.

*They're having dinner at the moment, **aren't they**?*

- We use a negative question tag when the sentence is affirmative.  
*You **enjoyed** yourselves, **didn't you**?*
- We use an affirmative question tag when the sentence is negative.  
*The children **don't** usually **go** to bed before nine, **do they**?*
- The question tag for *I am* is *aren't I*?  
*I'm late, **aren't I**?*

## Use

We use question tags:

- when we are sure about something and expect the listener to agree with us.  
*A: Polly's **done** an excellent job, **hasn't she**? B: Yes, she has.*
- when we are not sure if something is true and want to check.  
*A: Bruce and Max **aren't** brothers, **are they**? B: No, they're cousins.*

## 1 Complete. Use question tags.

### be a GENIUS

Use a negative question tag when the sentence is affirmative.

- We'll be OK, .....?
- He's read the book, .....?
- Alice and Samantha live here, .....?
- You're going to buy that computer, .....?
- That girl is looking at us, .....?
- You hadn't locked the door before you left the house, .....?
- I was right, .....?
- We can't go to the beach today, .....?
- They gave her £1,000, .....?
- Your friend Francesca has got a brother, .....?

## 2 Complete. Use question tags.

### be a GENIUS

Use an affirmative question tag when the sentence is negative.

- Al and Jon aren't Spanish, .....?
- She couldn't play the piano when she was four, .....?
- You weren't doing your homework, .....?
- He didn't lie to her, .....?
- They don't like me, .....?
- We won't miss our bus, .....?
- We aren't going to move to London, .....?
- I'm not early, .....?
- You haven't finished yet, .....?
- It hadn't stopped raining when you left, .....?



### 3 Complete. Use question tags.

- 1 You're not leaving, .....*are you*..?
- 2 We have to do this now, .....*don't we*..?
- 3 I'm clever, .....*aren't I*..?
- 4 They didn't like the film, .....*did they*..?
- 5 She's going to sell her house, .....*isn't she*..?
- 6 You haven't had lunch, .....*have you*..?
- 7 He wasn't very pleased, .....*was he*..?
- 8 They were talking about us, .....*weren't they*..?

### Short agreements

Affirmative		Negative	
A: I'm sad.	B: So am I.	A: I haven't finished.	B: Neither have I.
A: We live here.	B: So does Alex.	A: They didn't go out.	B: Neither did we.
A: Michael was late.	B: So were we.	A: Tim won't help us.	B: Neither will Lisa.

- We can agree with something that someone says to us without repeating their words.
- We use *so* to agree with an affirmative sentence. *So* is followed by an auxiliary verb and the subject.  
*A: I love horror films. B: So do I.*
- We use *neither* to agree with a negative sentence. *Neither* is followed by an auxiliary verb and the subject.  
*A: I couldn't hear him. B: Neither could I.*

### 4 Reply to the statements. Use *so*.

- 1 A: I'm ready.  
B: .....*So am*..... I.
- 2 A: Michael had arrived at the airport by ten.  
B: .....*So had*..... Kim.
- 3 A: I've finished my lunch.  
B: .....*So have*..... I.
- 4 A: They were waiting for Ben.  
B: .....*So were*..... we.
- 5 A: Lee and Sarah had a great time.  
B: .....*So did*..... Fred and David.
- 6 A: Nadia loves Chinese food.  
B: .....*So does*..... her sister.

### 5 Reply to the statements. Use *neither*.

- 1 A: My mum doesn't have a lot of free time.  
B: .....*Neither does*..... mine.
- 2 A: We couldn't hear them.  
B: .....*Neither could*..... we.
- 3 A: I haven't seen them for years.  
B: .....*Neither have*..... I.
- 4 A: Mike hasn't opened his presents yet.  
B: .....*Neither has*..... Heather.
- 5 A: They didn't like the film.  
B: .....*Neither did*..... I.
- 6 A: Becky wasn't listening to the teacher.  
B: .....*Neither were*..... Ian and Harry.



## 6 Reply to the statements. Use *so* or *neither*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 A: I can't do this Maths homework! (I)<br>B: <u>Neither can I.</u> | 4 A: We've already seen this film. (I)<br>B: <u>So have I.</u>      |
| 2 A: Julie wants to go home. (Ray)<br>B: <u>So does Ray.</u>         | 5 A: I'm not having a good time. (Jon)<br>B: <u>Neither is Jon.</u> |
| 3 A: They didn't go out yesterday. (we)<br>B: <u>Neither did we.</u> | 6 A: My parents are watching TV. (mine)<br>B: <u>So are mine.</u>   |

## 7 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A: You haven't seen my glasses,<br>1 <u>have</u> you?  | B: Helen? I didn't know she liked horror films.                                    |
| B: No, why?  | A: 5 <u>Neither</u> did I. She does. And she likes Sam Davis, too.                 |
| A: I need them. I'm going to the cinema.   | B: 6 <u>So</u> do I. He's brilliant,   |
| B: 2 <u>So</u> am I. I'm going to see <i>The Lake</i> , Sam Davis' new film. What about you? | 7 <u>is</u> n't he? Anyway, have you found your glasses yet?                       |
| A: <i>Discovering Carter</i> . You saw it last week, 3 <u>did</u> n't you?                   | A: Oh, here they are. OK, I must go now. I'm late.                                 |
| B: Yes, It was really good. You're going with Amanda, aren't 4 <u>you</u> ?                  | B: So 8 <u>am</u> I. Dave's waiting for me outside the cinema. I'll see you later. |
| A: No, I'm not. I'm going with Helen.  | A: Bye!  |

### Let's write!

## 8 Reply to the statements. Write answers that are true for you or someone you know. Use *so* or *neither*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 'I can speak English.'<br><u>So can I.</u>             | 4 'I'm going to stay at home tonight.' |
| 2 'I haven't got a pet.'<br><u>Students' own answers</u> | 5 'I didn't go out last night.'        |
| 3 'I love comedies.'                                     | 6 'I've never been to Japan.'          |

### Let's talk!

## 9 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

Student A: Ask Student B about five things that you think are true about him / her. Use question tags.

Student B: Answer Student A's questions.

Now swap roles and do the same.

You don't like pop music, do you?

No, I don't.





## Revision: Units 20–25

### 1 Join the sentences. Use *who*, *which* or *whose*.

- 0 Those are the boys. They took my bike.  
*Those are the boys who took my bike.*
- 1 Colin drives a car. It's very old.  
*Colin drives a car which is very old.*
- 2 That's the woman. Her son had an accident.  
*That's the woman whose son had an accident.*
- 3 Did you meet the girl? She won the race.  
*Did you meet the girl who won the race?*
- 4 She told us a story. It was really funny.  
*She told us a story which was really funny.*
- 5 Those are the people. Their car was stolen.  
*Those are the people whose car was stolen.*
- 6 That's the man. He lives next door.  
*That's the man who lives next door.*

..... / 6

### 3 Write sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 0 Picasso painted this picture.  
*This picture was painted by Picasso.*
- 1 They fed the dog last night.  
*The dog was fed last night.*
- 2 They delivered our new carpet this morning.  
*Our new carpet was delivered this morning.*
- 3 They sent the letters to the wrong address.  
*The letters were sent to the wrong address.*
- 4 Samantha Richards wrote these stories.  
*These stories were written by Samantha Richards.*
- 5 Mr Norton organised the party.  
*The party was organised by Mr Norton.*
- 6 They sold the house last week.  
*The house was sold last week.*

..... / 6

### 2 Complete. Use the present simple passive.

- 0 Olive oil ..... *is produced* ..... in Greece.  
 (produce)
- 1 *Is Spanish spoken* ..... in Mexico? (Spanish / speak)
- 2 That house ..... *is owned* ..... by a famous footballer. (own)
- 3 The vegetables ..... *are kept* ..... in the fridge. (keep)
- 4 *Are the tests written* ..... by your teacher?  
 (the tests / write)
- 5 He ..... *is invited* ..... to the party. (invite)
- 6 These picture frames ..... *aren't made* ..... of silver. (not make)

..... / 6

### 4 Complete. Use the words in the box.

about at for in into ~~next to~~ on to

- 0 Angie lives ..... *next to* ..... a big park.
- 1 Don't worry ..... *about* ..... me. I'll be fine.
- 2 My cousin lives ..... *in* ..... Church Street.
- 3 Mrs Evans walked slowly ..... *into* ..... the classroom.
- 4 The children always get up early ..... *on* ..... Christmas Day.
- 5 Does this car belong ..... *to* ..... you, sir?
- 6 Let's have a picnic ..... *at* ..... the weekend.
- 7 Are you waiting ..... *for* ..... your mum?

..... / 7



# Revision

## 5

### 5 Complete. Use reflexive pronouns.

- 0 We introduced ..... ourselves ..... to the other visitors.
- 1 Hello boys and girls. Please help ..... yourselves ..... to juice and cake.
- 2 Helen cut ..... herself ..... on a piece of broken glass.
- 3 Johnnie behaved ..... himself ..... in class today.
- 4 I don't like living by ..... myself .....
- 5 You shouldn't go there by ..... yourself ..... Mark. I'll come with you.
- 6 The children really enjoyed ..... themselves ..... at the beach yesterday.

..... / 6

### 6 Complete. Use one word in each space.

- 0 A: ..... What ..... did she do last night?  
B: She watched a film on TV.
- 1 A: ..... Have ..... you ever written a poem?  
B: No. What about you?
- 2 A: ..... Is ..... he going to sell his car?  
B: Yes. He needs the money.
- 3 A: ..... Did ..... your mum buy you a new T-shirt yesterday?  
B: Yes, and some trainers.
- 4 A: ..... Why ..... are you laughing?  
B: Because I'm reading a funny story.
- 5 A: How ..... much ..... bread have we got?  
B: Not much.
- 6 A: ..... Were ..... you at home at six o'clock?  
B: No. I was at the sports centre.
- 7 A: ..... Does ..... she live in London?  
B: No. She lives in Manchester.

..... / 7

### 7 Complete. Use question tags.

- 0 They didn't like our present very much, ..... did they .....?
- 1 You haven't finished your homework yet, ..... have you .....?
- 2 You two were talking about me, ..... weren't you .....?
- 3 I'm not late, ..... am I .....?
- 4 Mary sings in the school choir, ..... doesn't she .....?
- 5 Jim and Martha aren't going to come with us, ..... are they .....?
- 6 He had already left when you got back, ..... hadn't he .....?

..... / 6

### 8 Reply to the statements. Use so or neither.

- 0 A: I don't like him very much. (I)  
B: ..... Neither do I. .....
- 1 A: I didn't know that it was Christine's birthday. (we)  
B: ..... Neither did we. .....
- 2 A: I'm having a wonderful time. (I)  
B: ..... So am I. .....
- 3 A: My mum usually gets up at seven on Sundays. (my dad)  
B: ..... So does my dad. .....
- 4 A: I couldn't answer the first question. (Tim)  
B: ..... Neither could Tim. .....
- 5 A: I wasn't listening to him. (I)  
B: ..... Neither was I. .....
- 6 A: We have finished. (Eric and Nadia)  
B: ..... So have Eric and Nadia. .....

..... / 6

Total: ..... / 50



# Spelling rules

## Present simple

In the third person singular affirmative (*he, she, it*):

- we add **-es** to verbs which end in **-ch, -ss, -sh, -x, and -o**.  
*watch* ⇒ *watches*    *wash* ⇒ *washes*    *fix* ⇒ *fixes*
- when a verb ends in a consonant and **-y**, we delete the **-y** and add **-ies**.  
*cry* ⇒ *cries*    *study* ⇒ *studies*    *fly* ⇒ *flies*
- when a verb ends in a vowel and **-y**, we leave the **-y** and just add **-s**.  
*stay* ⇒ *stays*    *play* ⇒ *plays*    *buy* ⇒ *buys*

## Verb + **-ing**

We form the **-ing** form of verbs in the following ways:

- When the verb ends in **-e**, we take off the **-e** and add **-ing**.  
*live* ⇒ *living*    *write* ⇒ *writing*    *smile* ⇒ *smiling*
- If a verb only has one syllable, ends in a consonant and before that consonant there is one vowel, we double the final consonant before adding **-ing**.  
*sit* ⇒ *sitting*    *run* ⇒ *running*    *stop* ⇒ *stopping*  
If, however, there are two vowels before the final consonant, we don't double the consonant.  
*eat* ⇒ *eating*    *read* ⇒ *reading*    *rain* ⇒ *raining*
- If a verb has two or more syllables, ends in a consonant and before that consonant there is a single vowel which is stressed, we double the final consonant before adding **-ing**.  
*begin* ⇒ *beginning*  
If, however, the final syllable is not stressed, we don't double the final consonant before adding **-ing**.  
*open* ⇒ *opening*
- When verbs end in **-l**, we double the **-l** before adding **-ing**.  
*travel* ⇒ *travelling*

## Verb + **-ed**

We form the past simple or the past participle of regular verbs as follows:

- When the verb ends in **-e**, we add **-d**.  
*smile* ⇒ *smiled*    *dance* ⇒ *danced*    *close* ⇒ *closed*
- When a verb ends in **-y** and before that there is a vowel, we take off the **-y** and add **-ied**.  
*study* ⇒ *studied*    *cry* ⇒ *cried*    *carry* ⇒ *carried*  
But if there is a vowel before the **-y**, we just add **-ed**.  
*play* ⇒ *played*    *enjoy* ⇒ *enjoyed*    *stay* ⇒ *stayed*
- If a verb has only one syllable, ends in a consonant and before that consonant there is a single vowel, we double the final consonant before adding **-ed**.  
*stop* ⇒ *stopped*    *slip* ⇒ *slipped*    *clap* ⇒ *clapped*  
But if the verb ends in **-w** or **-x**, the final consonant is not doubled.  
*snow* ⇒ *snowed*    *fix* ⇒ *fixed*    *mix* ⇒ *mixed*
- When verbs end in **-l**, we double the **-l** before adding **-ed**.  
*travel* ⇒ *travelled*



# Spelling rules

## Comparison of adjectives

We form the comparative and superlative form of adjectives as follows:

- For adjectives that end in *-e*, we add *-r* to make the comparative, or *-st* to make the superlative.  
*large* ⇒ *larger* ⇒ *largest*    *nice* ⇒ *nicer* ⇒ *nicest*
- If an adjective has one syllable and ends in a single vowel followed by a consonant, then we double the consonant and add *-er* or *-est*.  
*hot* ⇒ *hotter* ⇒ *hottest*    *big* ⇒ *bigger* ⇒ *biggest*
- If an adjective ends in *-y*, we delete the *-y* and add *-ier* or *-iest*.  
*pretty* ⇒ *prettier* ⇒ *prettiest*    *heavy* ⇒ *heavier* ⇒ *heaviest*

## Adverbs of manner

We usually make adverbs by adding *-ly* to an adjective. But there are some different ways to form them:

- If an adjective ends in *-y*, we delete the *-y* and add *-ily* to make the adverb.  
*easy* ⇒ *easily*    *angry* ⇒ *angrily*
- Remember that when an adjective ends in *-l*, we still add *-ly* to make the adverb.  
*wonderful* ⇒ *wonderfully* ✓ (*wonderfuly* ✗)  
*beautiful* ⇒ *beautifully* ✓ (*beautifuly* ✗)

## Singular → plural

We form plural nouns as follows:

- When nouns end in *-ch*, *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh* and *-x*, we add *-es* at the end.  
*bus* ⇒ *buses*    *dish* ⇒ *dishes*    *fox* ⇒ *foxes*
- When nouns end in *-o*, we add *-s* or *-es* at the end.  
*photo* ⇒ *photos*    *radio* ⇒ *radios*    *potato* ⇒ *potatoes*
- When nouns end in *-f* or *-fe*, we remove the *-f* or the *-fe* and add *-ves* at the end.  
*wolf* ⇒ *wolves*    *knife* ⇒ *knives*    *wife* ⇒ *wives*
- If a noun ends in *-y* and there is a consonant before it, we remove the *-y* and add *-ies* at the end.  
*baby* ⇒ *babies*    *cherry* ⇒ *cherries*    *lady* ⇒ *ladies*  
If, however, there is a vowel before the *-y*, we just add *-s* at the end.  
*day* ⇒ *days*    *toy* ⇒ *toys*    *way* ⇒ *ways*



# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
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



# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled / spelt	spelled / spelt
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



# Wordlist

## Unit 1

cornflake  
essay  
exam  
fix  
invite  
lie  
look after  
miss  
pancake  
prefer  
terrible  
turn off

## Unit 2

article  
autograph  
backstroke  
become  
clap  
drop  
exhausted  
feed  
get married  
Guess what?  
guest  
interview  
keeper  
kill  
lend  
medal  
move  
pick  
shopping centre

silver  
steal  
stroke  
unusual  
visitor  
website

## Unit 3

classical music  
either  
farm  
fight  
on time  
share  
square  
vegetable  
woods

## Unit 4

balcony  
bark  
borrow  
catch  
chase  
coin  
diary  
dig  
earthquake  
fall asleep  
go off  
go out  
hurt  
knock  
lawn

lovely  
mow  
neither  
postman  
shark  
shopping mall  
shout  
surf the Internet  
take notes  
water

## Unit 5

comb  
cupboard  
foreign  
hide  
lock  
lose  
make my bed  
nightmare  
poem  
put on

## Unit 6

come over  
decorate  
do the washing-up  
editor  
join  
neighbour  
pack  
plant  
print  
roller coaster  
suitcase



# Wordlist

## Unit 7

granny  
hot air balloon  
miss  
neighbourhood  
sleep over  
try  
unfortunately

## Unit 8

abroad  
accident  
awful  
battery  
builder  
complete  
crash  
hang  
hear of  
I'm starving  
line  
training  
travel  
waiter  
walk

## Unit 9

disappear  
event  
figure  
ghost  
midnight  
question  
reach  
robber  
robbery

run away  
straight away  
strange  
suddenly  
switch off  
take care of  
take place  
turn on  
witness

## Unit 10

apologise  
bet  
cloud  
contest  
outside  
paint  
pass  
pay back  
plan  
promise  
race  
report  
ring  
talented  
trip

## Unit 11

agree  
ambitious  
annoying  
baked  
brave  
chat  
comfortable  
competitive  
countryside

crisps  
dangerous  
exciting  
flat  
friendly  
gentle  
healthily  
huge  
in fact  
lazy  
loudly  
neatly  
noisy  
nutritious  
palm  
patient  
polite  
pollution  
rude  
safely  
shy

## Unit 12

amazing  
appearance  
bar  
can  
carton  
coat  
court  
cross  
desert  
explain  
female  
furniture  
gentle  
gram  
grow up



# Wordlist

jar  
liger  
loaf  
male  
meat  
oil  
ordinary  
ox  
purse  
scissors  
shelf  
sweater  
tin  
tube

## Unit 13

add  
cabin  
concert  
eco-  
environment  
fair  
fresh  
gas  
grandson  
heat  
heating  
houseboat  
meeting  
petrol  
traffic  
welcome

## Unit 14

bracelet  
contact  
decide  
feature

folder  
kind  
manager  
necklace  
object  
order  
spaceship  
toy

## Unit 15

course  
instead  
laptop  
luckily  
permission  
request  
virus

## Unit 16

advice  
catch  
copy  
fail  
hurry  
librarian  
meal  
mess  
mobile phone  
on my way  
pill  
rule  
secret  
sell

## Unit 17

full  
offer

organise  
suggestion

## Unit 18

actor  
costume  
drama  
exercise  
fed up  
fond (of)  
hill  
important  
keen  
lie  
not mind  
put on  
run  
solve  
tired (of)

## Unit 19

beginning  
boil  
bury  
button  
daydream  
disappointed  
discovery  
find out  
forgive  
freezer  
furious  
go sour  
gym  
heat  
horror film  
human  
ice lolly



# Wordlist

junk food  
keep  
message  
pay attention  
Physics  
pour  
prize  
scared  
weight

## Unit 20

actress  
author  
brilliant  
die  
enter  
file  
guess  
guess  
hawk  
hit  
lift  
lottery  
machine  
recipe  
rob  
wallet

## Unit 21

arrest  
arts centre  
attack  
castle  
colour  
create  
deliver  
design

destroy  
direct  
discover  
factory  
fairy  
fence  
firework  
form  
giant  
gift  
grow  
hold  
hole  
ingredient  
injure  
invent  
jeweller  
pineapple  
pocket  
prepare  
press  
prince  
princess  
probably  
produce  
product  
protect  
publish  
return  
safe  
shepherd  
sign  
staff  
sting  
taste  
thief  
valley  
wedding  
weigh

## Unit 22

activity  
belong  
celebrate  
cover  
decoration  
field  
ladder  
midday  
pile  
slip  
stairs  
succeed  
thick  
Watch out!

## Unit 23

blood  
hard  
introduce  
mirror  
rock  
sharp

## Unit 24

break  
curly

## Unit 25

ending  
pleased  
rewrite



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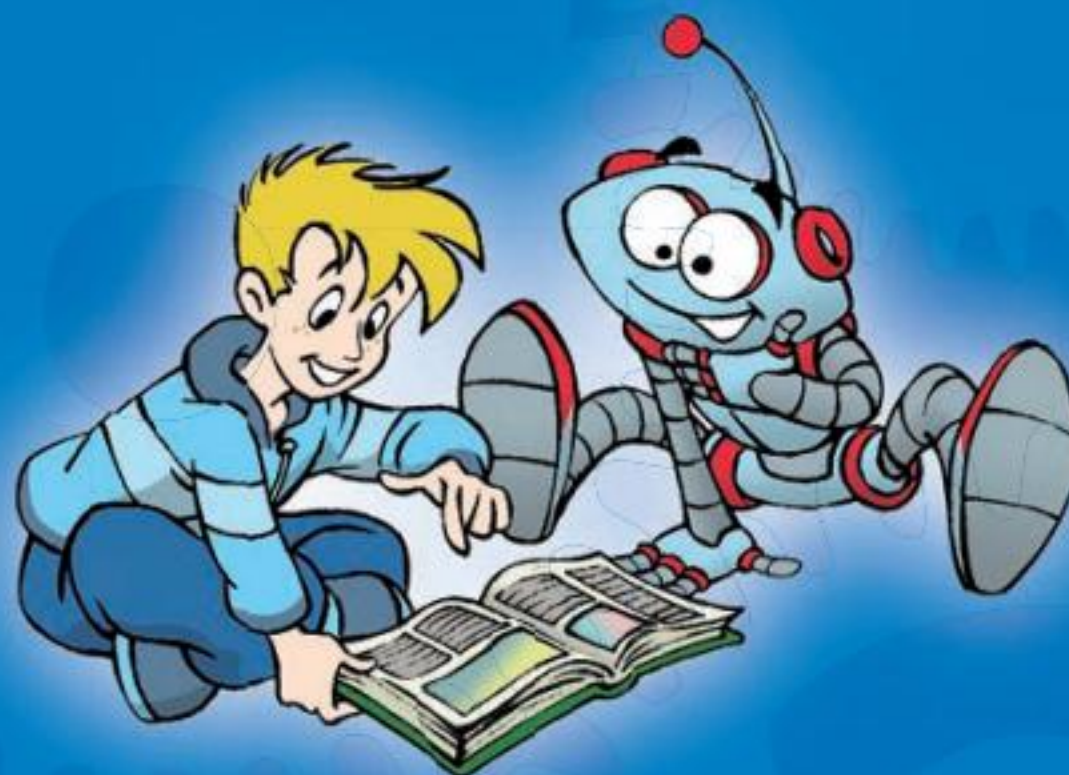
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