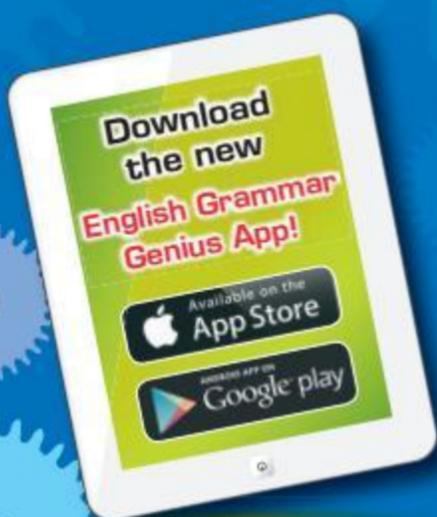


Grammar Genius

2



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HAMILTON HOUSE
English Language Teaching



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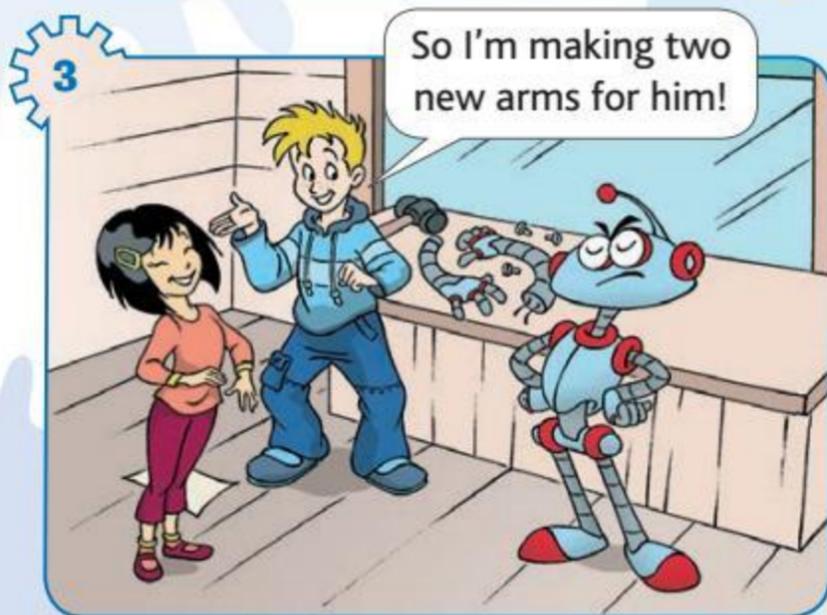
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1

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

2 Read and complete. Use the present simple.

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

Joe: I ² (have) cornflakes and my parents ³ (drink) coffee.

Sam: I ⁴ (not eat) cornflakes. My mum ⁵ (not buy) them. She ⁶ (say) they have a lot of sugar and salt.

Joe: ⁷ (you / drink) milk at breakfast time?

Sam: Yes. And my mum sometimes ⁸ (make) pancakes. ⁹ (your mum / cook) in the mornings?

Joe: No. She doesn't have time. She ¹⁰ (leave) the house at half past seven.

Sam: I see. Where ¹¹ (she / work)?

Joe: She ¹² (work) in an office in the centre of town.

3 Write sentences. Use the present continuous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Anna / learn / Spanish at school
<i>Anna is learning Spanish at school.</i> | 5 why / Ella / cry?
..... |
| 2 you / do / your Maths homework?
..... | 6 you / not listen / to me
..... |
| 3 I / make / a cake for Jen's birthday
..... | 7 they / study / for their Geography exam
..... |
| 4 he / not stay / in a hotel
..... | 8 where / we / go?
..... |

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
 (play) his violin! What
³ (you / do)?

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

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

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

Liz: I ⁸ (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.

be a GENIUS

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:
 B:
- the boys / have / lunch at the moment? ✓
 A:
 B:
- Fred / always / get up / early? ✗
 A:
 B:
- you / write / an essay right now? ✗
 A:
 B:
- they / visit / you every weekend? ✓
 A:
 B:
- he / wear / jeans today? ✓
 A:
 B:
- your sister / play / tennis every week? ✗
 A:
 B:

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 Mr and Mrs Smith's dog this week. They're in Spain. (look after)
B: to Spain every summer? (they / go)
- 3 A: Why? (you / laugh)
B: Because we a really funny programme on TV! (watch)
- 4 A: a party on her birthday? (she / usually / have)
B: Yes. And she all her friends from school. (always / invite)
- 5 A: on the phone at the moment? (your sister / talk)
B: Yes, she for hours! (usually / talk)
- 6 A: I to the radio. You can turn it off. (not listen)
B: Really? But you 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 delicious! a cake? (smell, you / make)
- 3 I at my old photos. I the girl in this picture. (look, not remember)
- 4 You happy today! Why? (look, you / smile)
- 5 No! I you! You! (not believe, lie)
- 6 That man at you. him? (look, you / know)
- 7 Matt to fix his computer and he our help. (try, need)
- 8 The girls a comedy on TV right now. They comedies. (watch, love)

8

2

Past simple



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	.....
brush	like	.....
hurry	listen	.....
drop	cry	.....
watch	clap	.....
stay	finish	.....

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 ¹ *helped* (help) Mum to tidy the house. She ² (wash) the dishes and I ³ (clean) the living room. Then I ⁴ (pick) some flowers from the garden to put on the dinner table. Mum ⁵ (cook) a fantastic dinner and at one o'clock the guests ⁶ (arrive) – aunts, uncles, cousins and Grandma, of course! After lunch Grandma ⁷ (open) her presents. My present was a photo album with pictures of all the family. We all ⁸ (look) at the photos together. In the afternoon Dad ⁹ (call) a taxi to take Grandma home and I ¹⁰ (carry) all her presents to the car.



3 Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Infinitive	Past simple
eat	..... <i>ate</i>	break	.....
run	drive	.....
write	say	.....
make	put	.....
come	know	.....
lend	wear	.....
win	hear	.....

4 Read and complete. Use the past simple.

It ¹ *was* (be) my birthday last week and my parents ² (give) me a very unusual birthday present. They ³ (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 ⁴ (become) a zoo keeper!

Four other children were in my team and we all ⁵ (feel) really excited. First we ⁶ (meet) Gerry, the head keeper, and he ⁷ (tell) us all about the zoo. Then we ⁸ (go) to visit the penguins. We cleaned their pool and ⁹ (feed) them (they love fish). After that we ¹⁰ (spend) some time in the monkey park and a monkey ¹¹ (steal) my camera! Luckily, Gerry ¹² (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.

be a GENIUS

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

I didn't play tennis. ✓ (I didn't played tennis. ✗)
They didn't go out. ✓ (They didn't went out. ✗)

- 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)

- Joe bought a DVD yesterday. (CD)
- We painted the kitchen last month. (bathroom)
- Anna moved to Australia ten years ago. (Canada)
- They came home late last night. (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? ✗)
Did they go out? ✓ (Did they went out? ✗)

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

- you / finish / your book last night? ✓
A:
B:
- he / remember / your name? ✗
A:
B:
- Helen / bring / an umbrella? ✓
A:
B:
- I / leave / my keys here yesterday? ✗
A:
B:

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:
L: When I was seven years old.
- which swimming stroke / you / learn / first?
E:
L: The backstroke.

- how many medals / you / win / last year?
E:
L: Three; I won three silver medals.
- when / you / decide / to become a professional athlete?
E:
L: When I was thirteen years old.
- when / you / move / to the UK?
E:
L: In 2004.

8 Read and complete. Use the past simple.

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

Jill: Yes, I 2
I 3 (go) with Susie and Dan. We 4 (not like) the film very much. But guess what?

Kim: What?

Jill: I 5 (see) Zac Efron!

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

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

Kim: And 9 *did she get* (she / get) it?

Jill: Yes! And she 10 *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* 5th 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*.

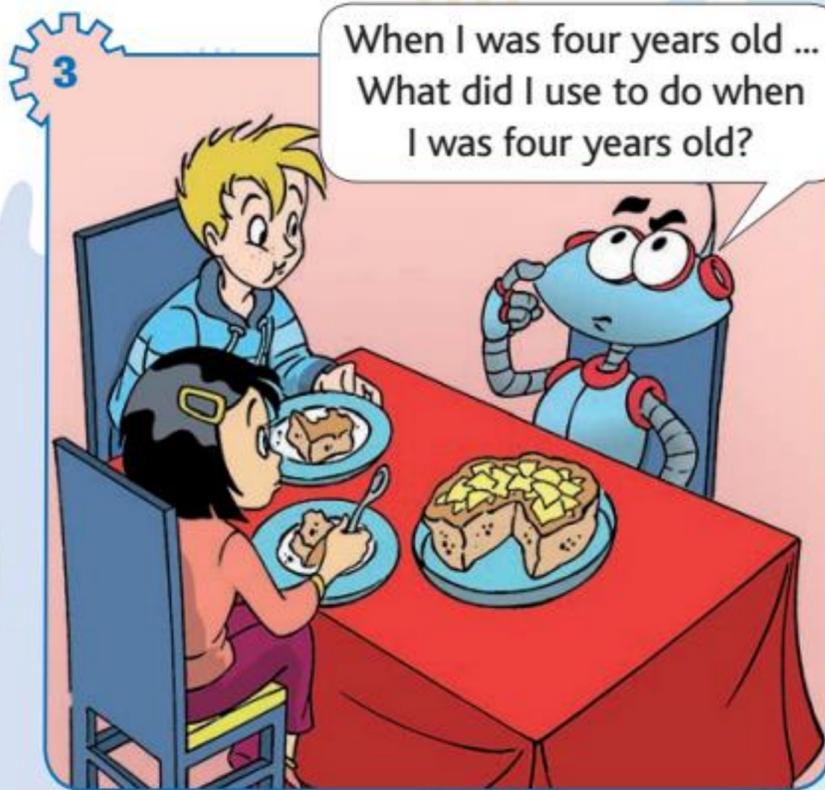
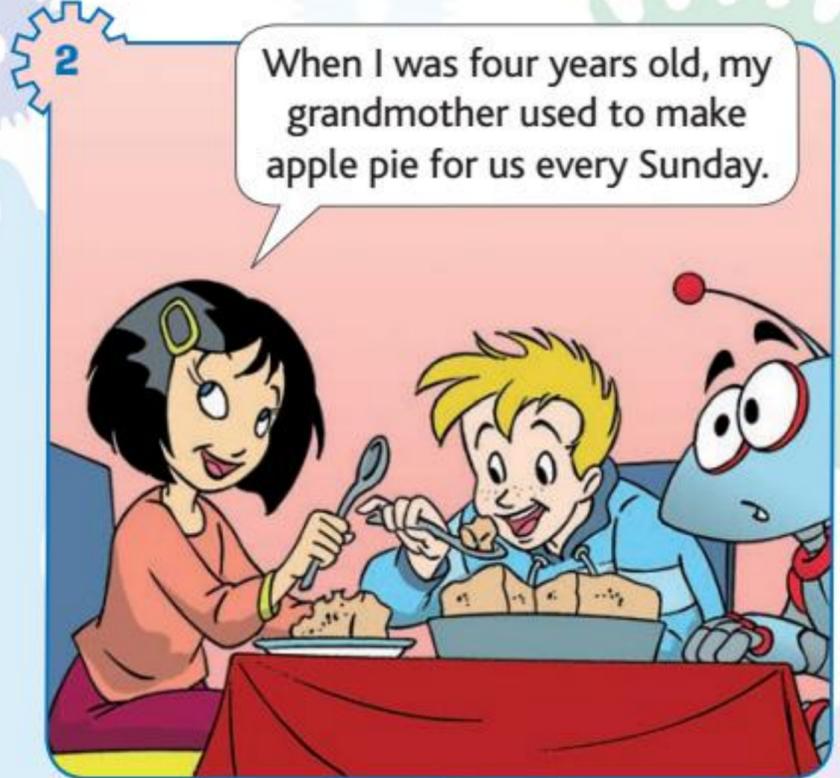
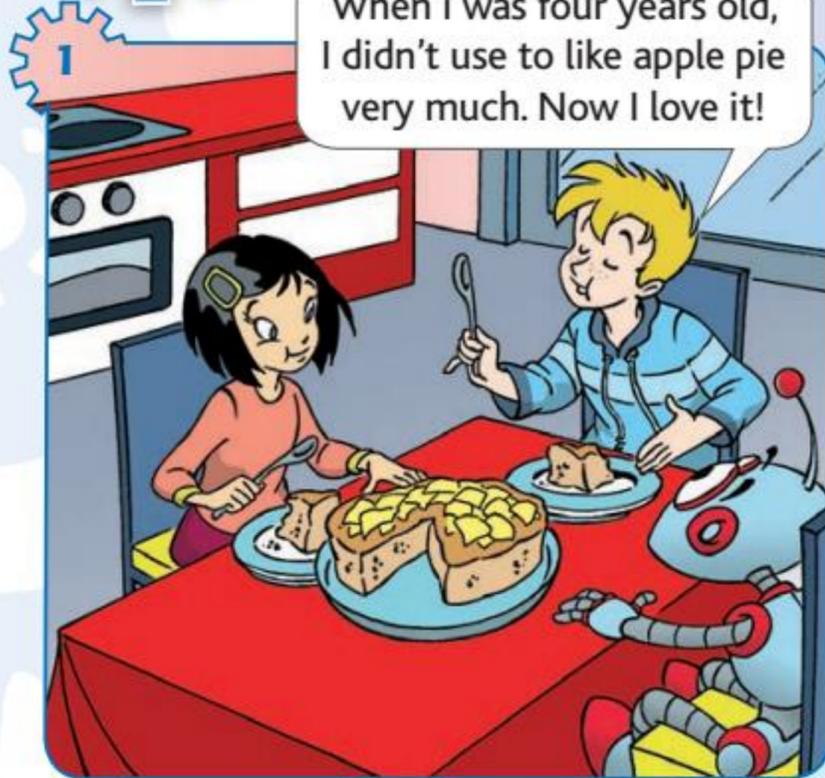


10 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 He didn't liked my present. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 Was your father at home at half past eleven? <input 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 type="checkbox"/> | 7 Carl left five minutes ago. <input 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| I didn't have a good time at the party. <input 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 type="checkbox"/> | They lived in Milan many years ago. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 I didn't see Jo yesterday. <input 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 type="checkbox"/> |

3

Used to



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*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 We <i>used to live</i> in a village. (live) | 4 Emma and Fred
vegetables. (hate) |
| 2 I crazy about Leonardo DiCaprio when I was little. (be) | 5 He in an office. (work) |
| 3 My sister to bed early when she was at school. (go) | 6 They 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. ✗)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 He used to drink coffee (tea)
<i>He didn't use to drink tea.</i> | 3 She used to listen to classical music.
(rock music)
..... |
| 2 They used to live in London. (Brighton)
..... | 4 We used to play football. (basketball)
..... |
| | 5 Mr Barnes used to teach English.
(German)
..... |
| | 6 They used to have a cat. (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?

3 they / have / a dog?

4 you / fight / with your brothers and sisters?

5 where / your dad / play / football?

6 how / you / spend / your free time?

7 Kim / study / Latin / when she was at school?

8 what / you / 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 ¹ *did you use to live* (you / live) when you were little?

B: In Australia.

A: Australia?

B: Yes, that's right. We ² (have) a beautiful house with a big garden.

A: ³ (you / go) to school there?

B: Yes, I ⁴ Uncle Robert and I ⁵ (walk) to school every day. We ⁶ (not go) to school by bus like you.

A: ⁷ (you / play) computer games?

B: No, of course not! And we ⁸ (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 ¹ *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 ² to have my own bedroom. I used ³ share a room with my brother. Now I have a big bedroom with my own desk and computer!

We ⁴n't use to go out on Saturday or Sunday. We used ⁵ stay at home and watch TV or play computer games. Our weekends ⁶ 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? ⁷ you use to go out on your bike every Saturday? Where did you ⁸ 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:

- you used to do when you were a baby.
I used to
- you used to do when you were three.
.....
- you didn't use to do when you were two.
.....
- you didn't use to like when you were four.
.....

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

When you were six ...

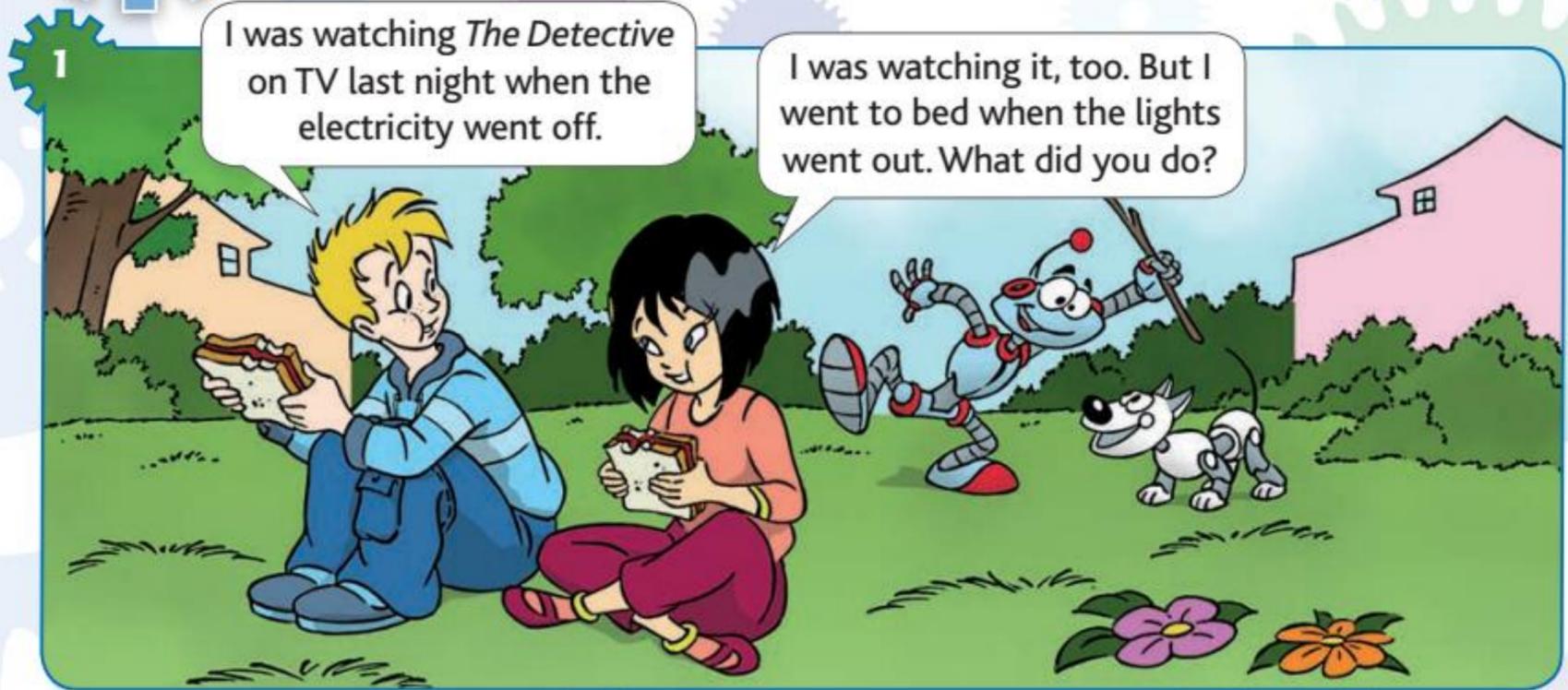
- 1 go / to bed early?
- 2 watch / cartoons on TV?
- 3 read / comics?
- 4 play / computer games?
- 5 have / a lot of friends?
- 6 be / shorter?

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.

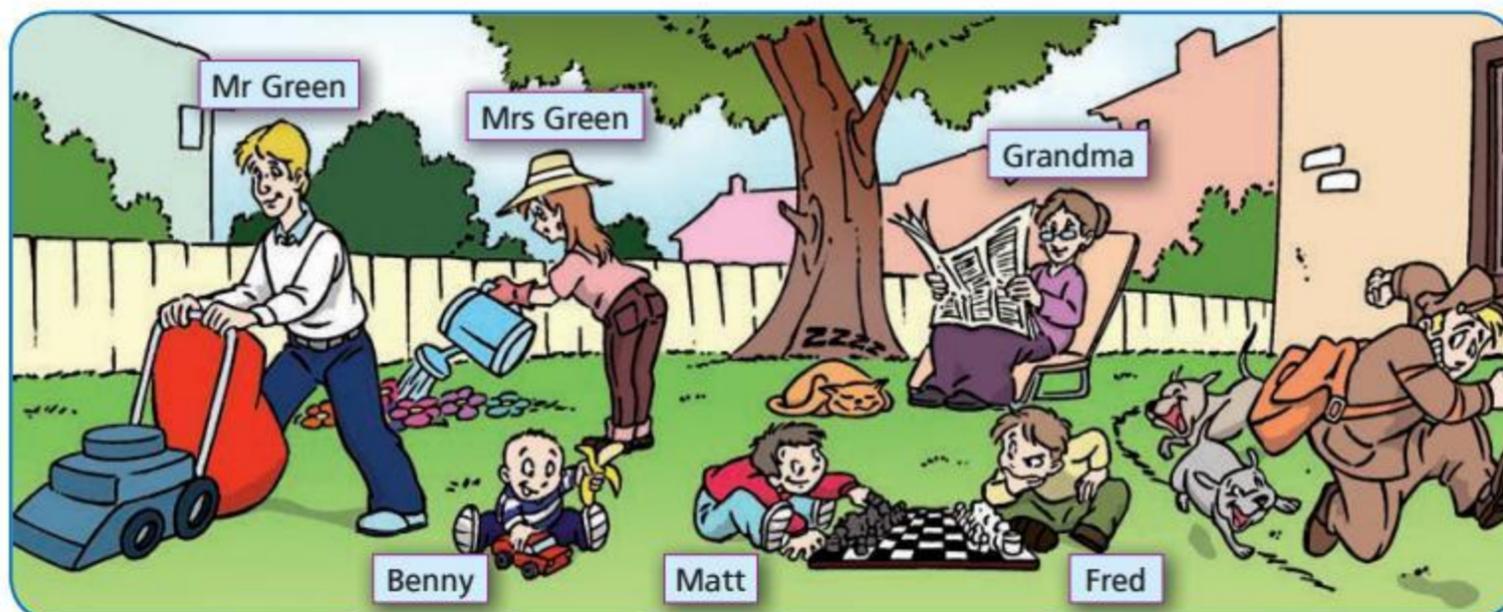


- They *were playing* computer games yesterday afternoon. (play)
- The children a lot of noise. (make)
- You in your sleep! (talk)
- The baby because she was hungry. (cry)
- I breakfast at half past eight. (have)
- My brother and I our homework at six o'clock. (do)
- Emma her room at noon. (tidy)
- Grandpa 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



- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Mr Green was washing the car.
<i>He wasn't washing the car.</i>
.....
<i>He was mowing the lawn.</i>
.....</p> <p>2 Matt and Fred were studying.
.....
.....</p> <p>3 Mrs Green was having tea.
.....
.....</p> <p>4 The dogs were sleeping.
.....
.....</p> | <p>5 Benny was eating a sandwich.
.....
.....</p> <p>6 The cat was chasing a mouse.
.....
.....</p> <p>7 Grandma was feeding the dogs.
.....
.....</p> <p>8 The postman was talking to Mr Green.
.....
.....</p> |
|---|--|

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Benny / eat / an apple?
A: <i>Was Benny eating an apple?</i>
B: <i>No, he wasn't.</i>
.....</p> <p>2 Matt and Fred / play / chess?
A:
B:</p> <p>3 Grandma / read / a book?
A:
B:</p> <p>4 the cat / sleep?
A:
B:</p> | <p>5 the postman / run?
A:
B:</p> <p>6 the dogs / eat?
A:
B:</p> <p>7 Mrs Green / wear / a hat?
A:
B:</p> <p>8 Mr Green / feed / the cat?
A:
B:</p> |
|---|---|

4 Write questions. Use the past continuous.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 why / Joe / laugh?
<i>Why was Joe laughing?</i> | 5 why / the dog / bark? |
| 2 what / Tina and Rosie / do? | 6 what / you / read? |
| 3 what / Fiona / wear? | 7 who / Brian / call? |
| 4 where / Eric and Greg / go? | 8 why / she / cry? |

5 Read and complete. Use the past continuous.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: Why ¹ <i>were you shouting</i> (you / shout) at your sister?
B: Because she ² (use) my computer!
A: She lets you borrow her MP3 player! You must share your things, too. | 3 A: ⁷ (Lisa / talk) about her new computer again?
B: I don't know. I ⁸ (not listen).
A: Me neither. I ⁹ (read) my book. |
| 2 A: What ³ (you / do) at ten? I called but you didn't answer.
⁴ (you / sleep)?
B: No, we ⁵ (not sleep). We ⁶ (sit) in the garden. It was a lovely evening. | 4 A: So, where ¹⁰ (Sam / go)?
B: He ¹¹ (run) to catch the train to London. His favourite band ¹² (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
<i>While Rex was sleeping in front of the fire, Felix was eating from his bowl.</i> | 2 Joanna / have / a bath, her sister / read / her diary |
| | 3 you / study / for your exam, I / do / a puzzle |
| | 4 Ian / relax / in the garden, Jason / wash / the car |
| | 5 they / talk, I / listen / to my new CD |
| | 6 we / have / breakfast, Dad / get / ready for work |

4

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 his MP3 player. (drop)
- 3 While I the dog, I saw something strange. (walk)
- 4 Christine cut her finger while she a sandwich. (make)
- 5 While we ready for school, the phone rang. (get)
- 6 Jenny the vase while she was washing it. (break)
- 7 While we were watching the game on TV, Natalie (phone)
- 8 They 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 in the garden, he a gold coin. (dig, find)
- 3 We home from school when the rain (walk, start)
- 4 While I for my English test, your friend (study, call)
- 5 They on the balcony when we (sit, arrive)
- 6 When I my brothers breakfast. (get up, have)
- 7 Jon his homework when he the earthquake. (do, feel)
- 8 While I a shower, the phone (have, hear)

10 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

Lee: At the new shopping mall.

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

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

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

Kim: What?

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

11 Circle the correct answer.

- Jane a book while her brother was watching TV.
A read **B** was reading C were reading
- the girls were playing in the park, it started to rain.
A While B When C Then
- Andy to work yesterday because it was cold.
A drove B was driving C were driving
- Was the phone ringing you came in?
A while B when C then
- They their homework when I phoned.
A did B was doing C were doing
- Mrs Crow was taking notes Mr Adams was speaking.
A while B when C then
- I was tidying my room my brother woke up.
A while B when C then
- 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
- something that happened while you were having lunch yesterday.
While I
- what the rest of the people in your family were doing when you went to bed last night.
When 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!

1

Revision: Units 1-4

1 Complete. Use the present simple.

- 0 My sister *watches* TV in the evenings. (watch)
- 1 We in a big city. (not live)
- 2 her grandmother at the weekend? (Mary / visit)
- 3 I my teeth after meals. (always / brush)
- 4 What time in the morning? (you / get up)
- 5 James his room every day. (tidy)
- 6 We 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?
.....
- 2 Mum / cook / lunch at the moment
..... *t.*
- 3 you / listen / to me?
.....
- 4 my parents / not work / today
.....
- 5 Ben / wash / his hair right now
.....
- 6 I / not wear / 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 lunch at the moment.
- 2 (smells, is smelling)
That soup good. Can I have some?
- 3 (visit, are visiting)
They us every week.
- 4 (does she cry, is she crying)
What's the matter? Why?
- 5 (don't need, am not needing)
I any help right now, thanks.
- 6 (does, is doing)
Tessa her homework at the moment.
- 7 (don't get up, aren't getting up)
We early on Sundays.

..... / 7

4 Complete. Use the past simple.

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

..... / 6

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?
.....
- 2 Luke / not phone / me last night
.....
- 3 they / stay / at home on Sunday?
.....
- 4 I / finish / my project yesterday
.....
- 5 the film / not be / very good
.....
- 6 Emma / buy / a new computer last week
.....
- 7 why / he / sell / his car?
.....

..... / 7

6 Complete. Use *used to*.

- 0 We pop music but now we do. (not like)
We didn't use to like
- 1 My grandfather on a farm when he was a boy. (work)
- 2 Where to school? (Jamie / go)
- 3 Sarah a toy dog called Rover. (have)
- 4 They in this house. (not live)
- 5 to school every day? (you / cycle)
- 6 I 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?
.....
- 2 Kate / watch / TV at noon
.....
- 3 Carl / not sleep / at eight
.....
- 4 it / rain / at midnight
.....
- 5 I / not talk / to you
.....
- 6 where / they / go?
.....

..... / 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

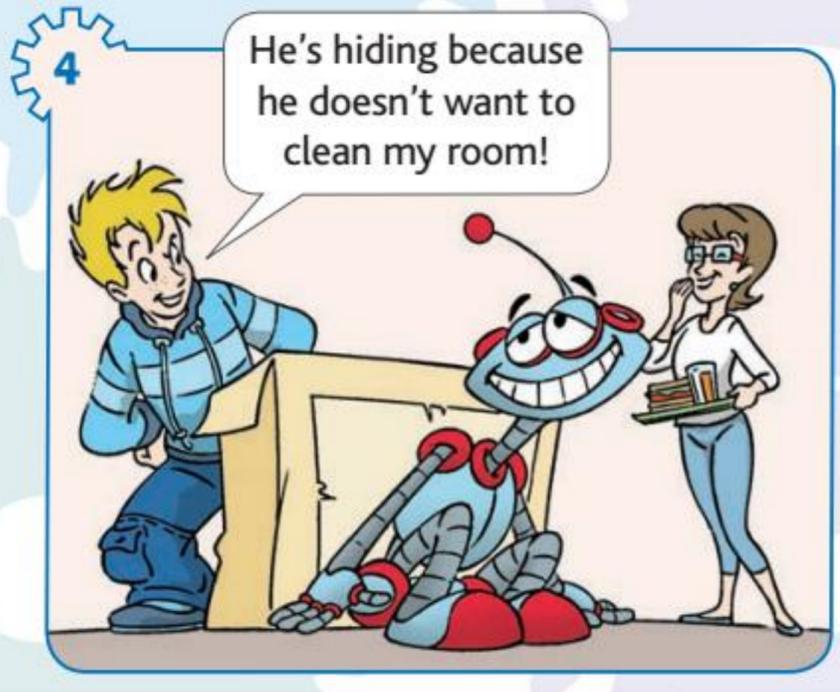
5

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	.....	.....
buy	.....	.....	know	.....	.....
choose	.....	.....	see	.....	.....
drive	.....	.....	swim	.....	.....

5

2 Complete. Use the present perfect.

- 1 You *have eaten* all the cake! (eat)
- 2 Mark Jenny to his party. (invite)
- 3 Mum and Dad Kate's letter. (not read)
- 4 Debbie her homework. (not finish)
- 5 They (leave)
- 6 I that boy's name. (forget)
- 7 The rain (not stop)
- 8 We the children's presents in the cupboard. (hide)
- 9 You your room! (not tidy)
- 10 I 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:
B:
- 3 they / buy / a new house? ✓
A:
B:
- 4 Tessa / lose / her keys? ✓
A:
B:
- 5 the game / finish? ✗
A:
B:
- 6 you / lock / the door? ✗
A:
B:
- 7 Michael / open / his presents? ✓
A:
B:
- 8 Anne and Ella / go / to bed? ✗
A:
B:

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?
.....
- 3 I / never / see / an elephant
.....
- 4 they / never / ride / a camel
.....
- 5 your best friend / ever / lie / to you?
.....
- 6 you / ever / break / your arm?
.....
- 7 we / never / meet / Nick's sister
.....
- 8 I / never / play / 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 | ..... |
| 2 | <u>He</u> | 6 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 8 | ..... |

Let's talk!

7 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

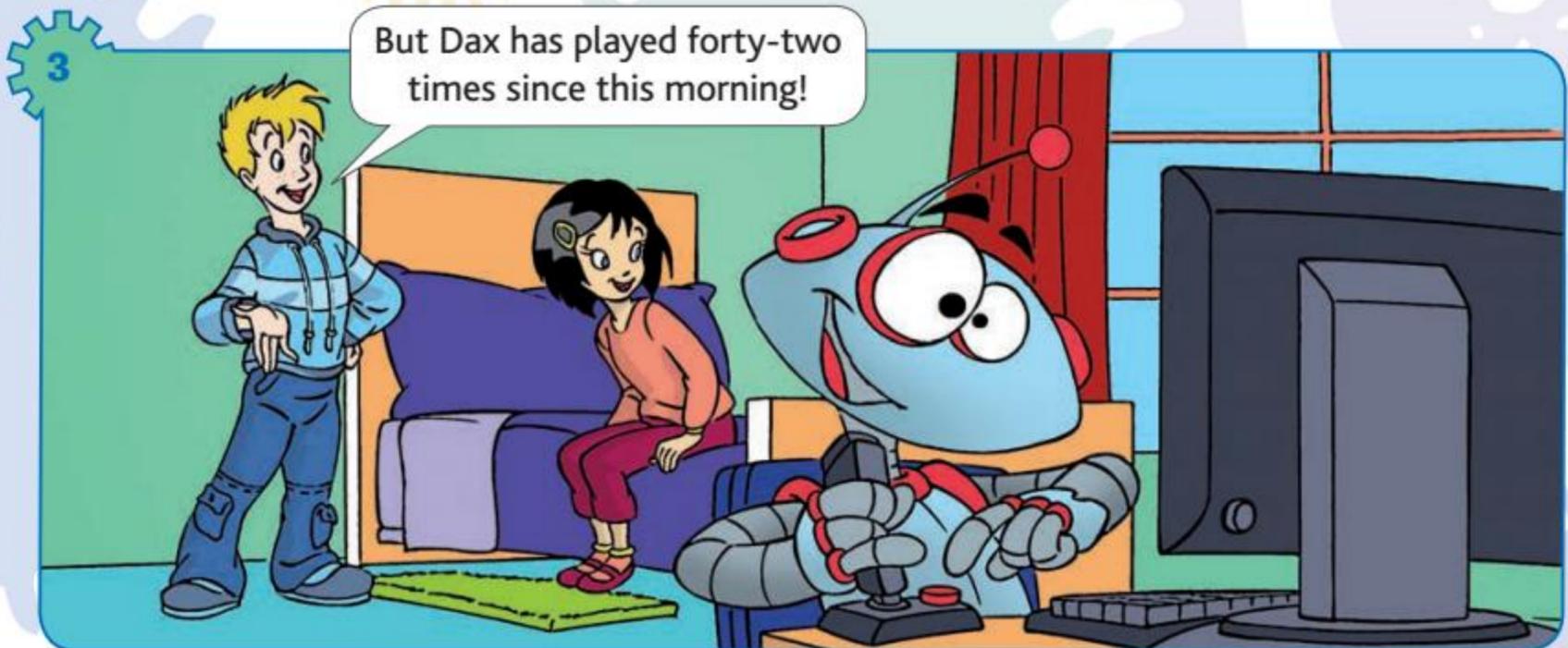
- 1 ride / a horse?
- 2 be / to a foreign country?
- 3 fly / in a helicopter?
- 4 write / a poem?
- 5 meet / a famous person?
- 6 have / a nightmare?

Have you ever ridden a horse?

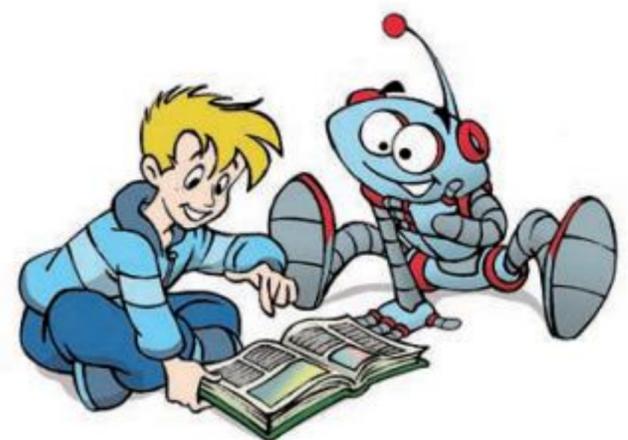
No, I haven't.

6

Present perfect (2)



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
<i>Your favourite programme has just started.</i>
..... | 4 we / have / dinner
..... |
| 2 Zoe and Ben / leave
..... | 5 I / finish / my project
..... |
| 3 Jason / feed / the cat
..... | 6 my cousin / find / a new job
..... |

2 Put the words in the correct order.

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

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 X |
| 4 | water the plants ✓ |
| 5 | call Becky X |
| 6 | phone for a taxi X |

- 1 *She has already packed her suitcase.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

4 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 My sister has worked in London <i>since</i> 2007. | 5 Mrs Green has lived here many years. |
| 2 Trevor has been in his room half past six. | 6 Christine hasn't e-mailed me last week. |
| 3 We haven't seen Richard ten years. | 7 I haven't spoken to Eddie or Zac Monday. |
| 4 The baby has been asleep hours. | 8 Michael has been ill 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: <i>How long have you lived here?</i>
B: <i>I've lived here for</i> four months. | 4 (Leo / have / that bike?)
A:
B: a week. |
| 2 (he / work / in this office?)
A:
B: 28 th May. | 5 (she / be / a teacher?)
A:
B: twelve years. |
| 3 (you / know / Ella?)
A:
B: 2004. | 6 (they / live / in that flat?)
A:
B: March. |

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

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

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

We have ⁶ 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 ⁷! (Sorry, Mrs Davies!)

Bye for now!
Jake

Let's write!
8 Write about you.

- Write two things you've already done today.
I've already
- Write two things you haven't done yet this week.
.....
- Write two things that have just happened.
.....

Let's talk!
9 Work with a partner.

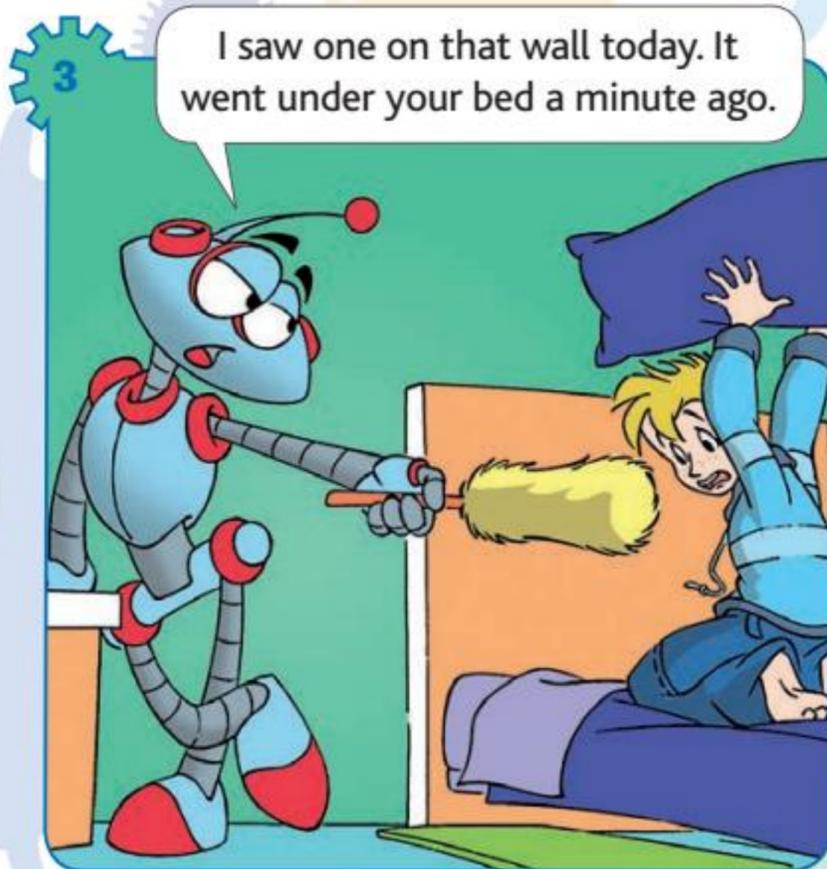
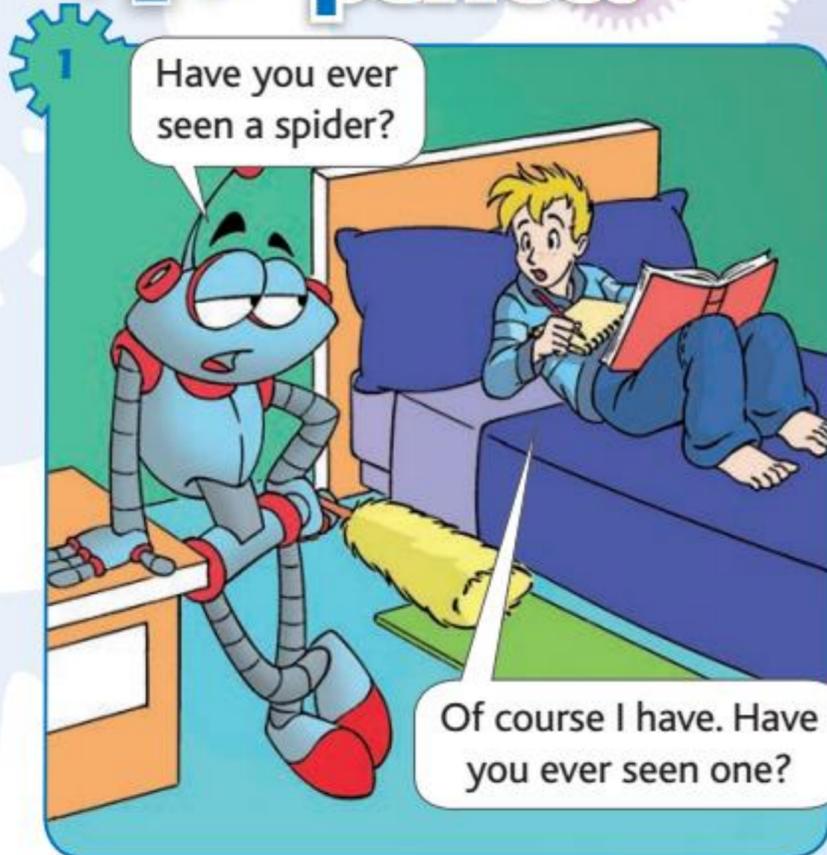
You and your partner are organising a party.
Student A: Look at A. Tell Student B what he / she must do.
Student B: Listen to Student A. Answer using *already* or *just*.
Now swap roles and do the same with B.

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

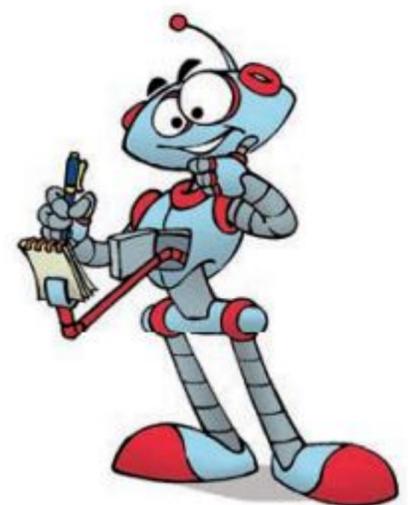
- B**
- make some sandwiches
 - buy some balloons
 - clean the house
 - find a DJ



7 Past simple and present perfect



Past simple	Present perfect
I bought a new computer last week.	I've bought a new computer.
He came back four hours ago.	He's just come back.
We had dinner at eight o'clock.	We've already had dinner.
She didn't phone us last night.	She hasn't phoned us yet.
I didn't see him yesterday.	I haven't seen him for days.
They lived here many years ago.	They've lived here since 2004.
Did you play golf on Saturday?	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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Mary borrowed some money from me <u>last month</u> / since last month. | 5 We haven't seen Nikki and Ben <i>last week</i> / for a week. |
| 2 My parents have had their car <i>ten years ago</i> / for ten years. | 6 I didn't visit Dave <i>yesterday</i> / yet. |
| 3 The baby hasn't woken up <i>last night</i> / yet. | 7 They left <i>three hours ago</i> / since yesterday. |
| 4 Theo phoned us <i>an hour ago</i> / already. | 8 Have you finished your Science project <i>yesterday morning</i> / yet? |

2 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 They <u>have come</u> back from London. They <u>came</u> back last night. (come) | 6 Natalie that museum. She it in March. (visit) |
| 2 I my Geography homework. I it this morning. (do) | 7 I the cat. I it two hours ago. (feed) |
| 3 Alex and I this film. We it last week. (see) | 8 They Jack's brother. They him last year. (meet) |
| 4 I a present for my mother. I it yesterday. (buy) | 9 We Leo about the party. We him last week. (tell) |
| 5 Michael his project. He it last night. (finish) | 10 Fiona to New York. She there four days ago. (be) |

7

3 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- 1 The train *arrived* at the station at half past six. (arrive)
- 2 Caroline home from school. (just / come)
- 3 I late for school yesterday. (be)
- 4 Josh the CD he wants. (already / choose)
- 5 I this song before. (never / hear)
- 6 Amy at her granny's house last night. (sleep)



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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 you / ever / fly / in a hot air balloon? ✗
A: <i>Have you ever flown in a hot air balloon?</i>
B: <i>No, I haven't.</i> 2 Angie / phone / you last night? ✓
A:
B: 3 you / wash / the car yet? ✓
A:
B: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 he / ever / try / Mexican food? ✗
A:
B: 5 they / move / here last year? ✓
A:
B: 6 you / stay / at home yesterday? ✗
A:
B: |
|---|---|

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

New Message

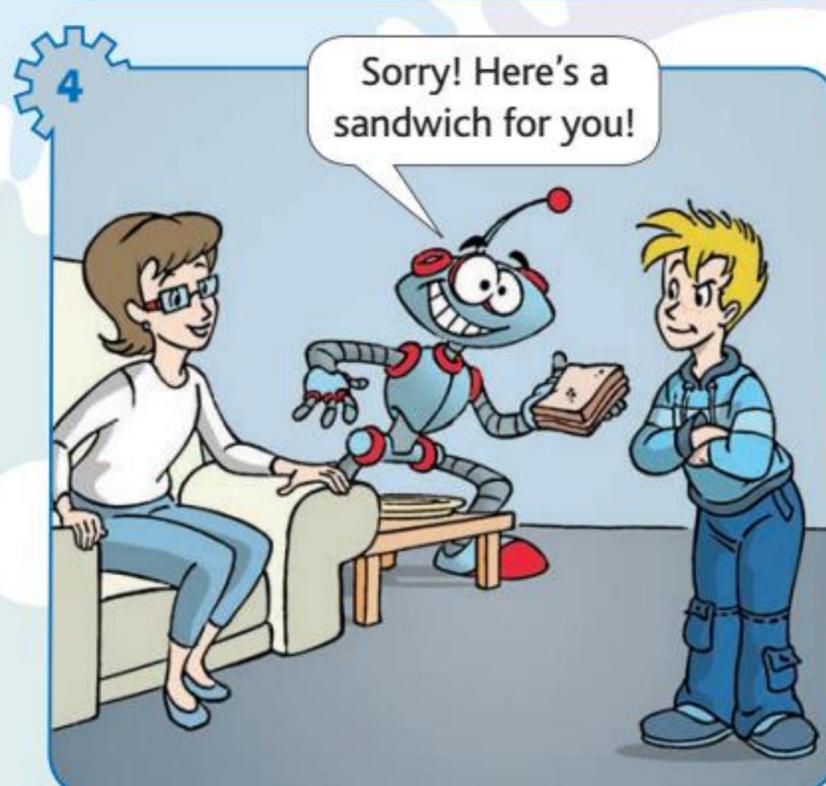
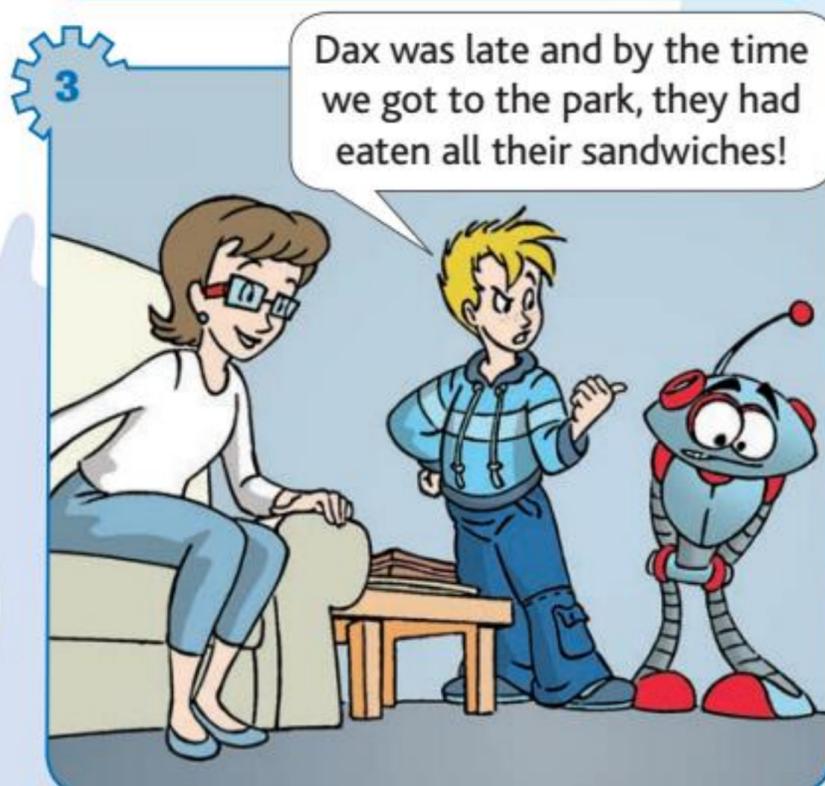
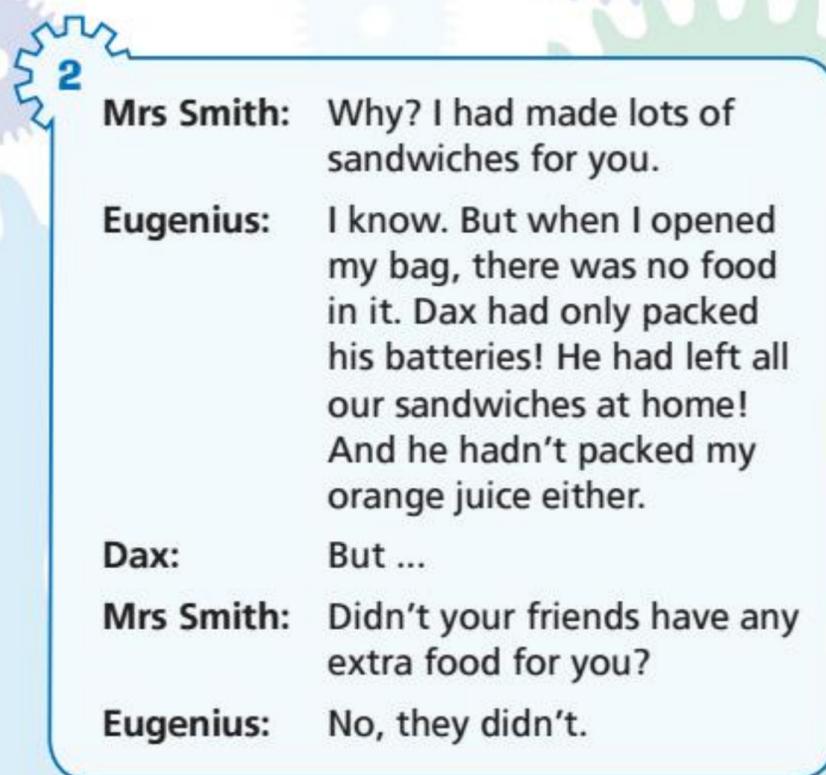
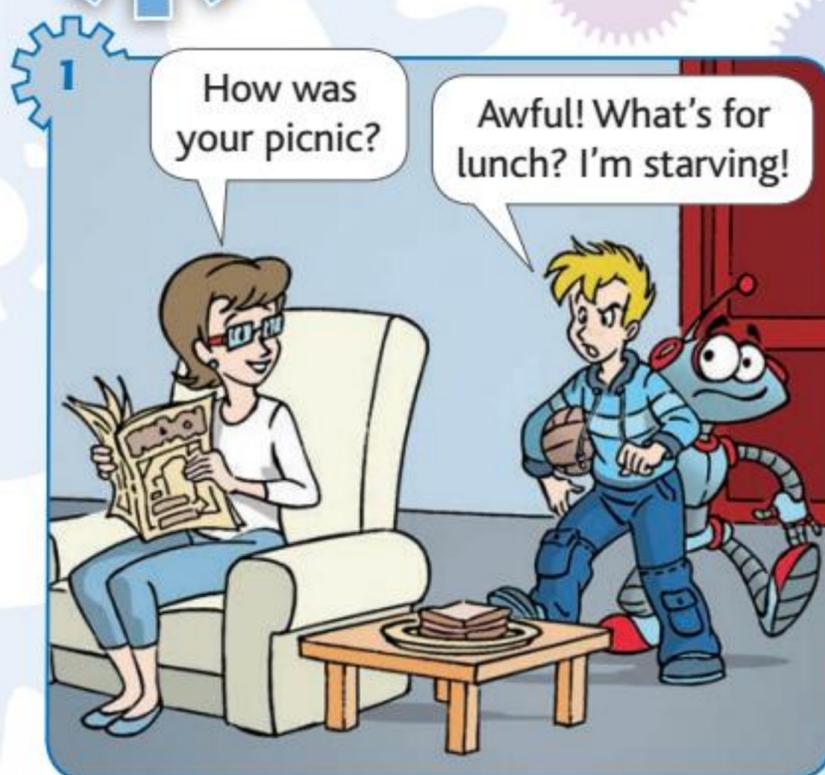
Hi, Becky

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

I ⁷ (make) some new friends here but I really miss you and Harry. How is Harry? I ⁸ (not hear from) him since I left London. I ⁹ (phone) him last night but he ¹⁰ (not be) at home. Tell him I said hello! And please e-mail me soon!

Love,
Lily

8 Past perfect



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.

- 1 She *hadn't seen* a kangaroo before.
(not see)
- 2 By January, the builders
the house. (finish)
- 3 your parents before?
(they / meet)
- 4 Our neighbours any
food for the cat. (not leave)
- 5 abroad before?
(Gary / travel)
- 6 Everyone home by
eleven o'clock. (go)
- 7 Patrick his room.
(not tidy)
- 8 She my name. (forget)



8

2 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

- Did the train leave* / *Had the train left* by the time you *arrived* / *had arrived* at the station?
- I *didn't finish* / *hadn't finished* my soup when the waiter *brought* / *had brought* in the ice cream.
- After she *washed* / *had washed* all the clothes, she *hung* / *had hung* them on the line.
- Gracie *brushed* / *had brushed* her teeth after she *finished* / *had finished* her breakfast.
- By the time the shops *closed* / *had closed*, I still *didn't find* / *hadn't found* a present for my mum.
- 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 ¹ (finish) his training, he ² (get) a job in Liverpool. So, we moved to England.

A: ³ (you / learn) any English before you ⁴ (come) here?

B: No, I ⁵ (not speak) a word of English before we ⁶ (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
- 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.

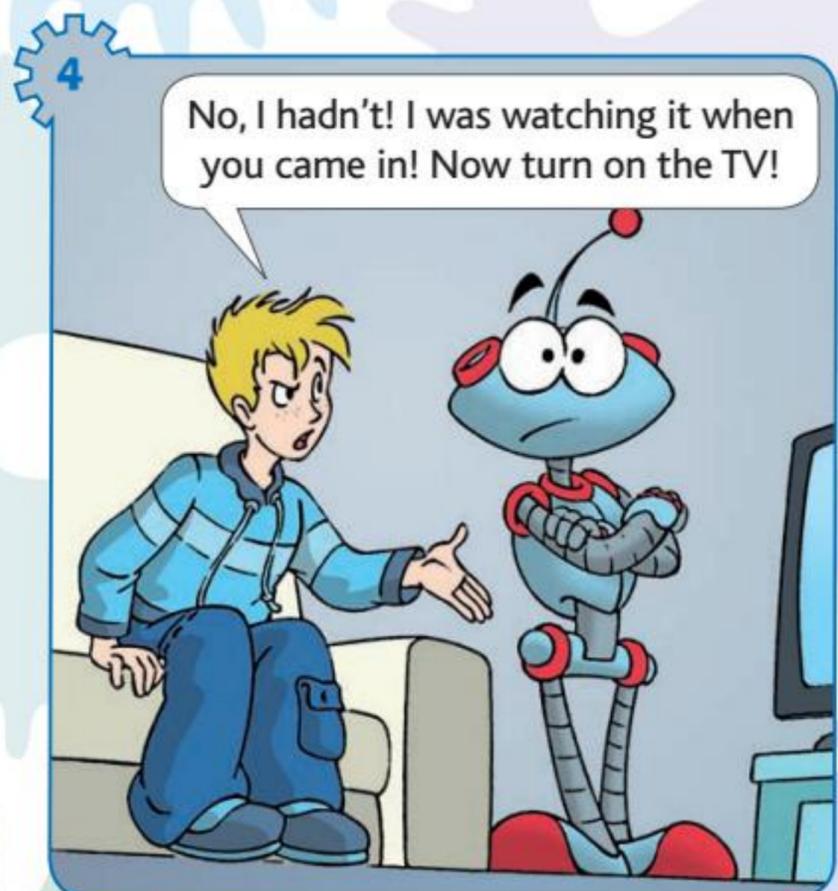
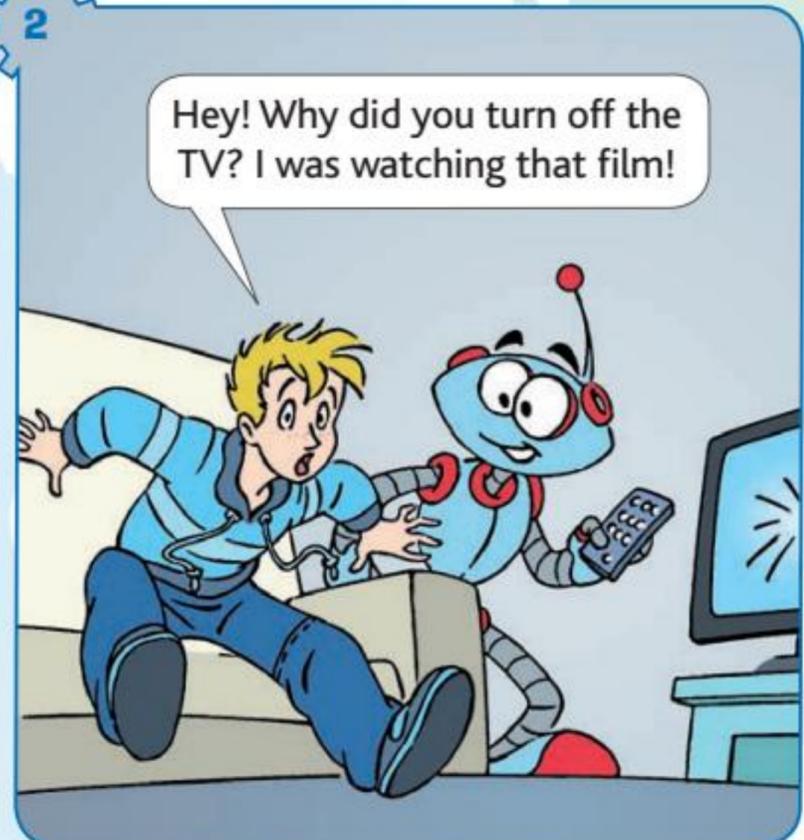
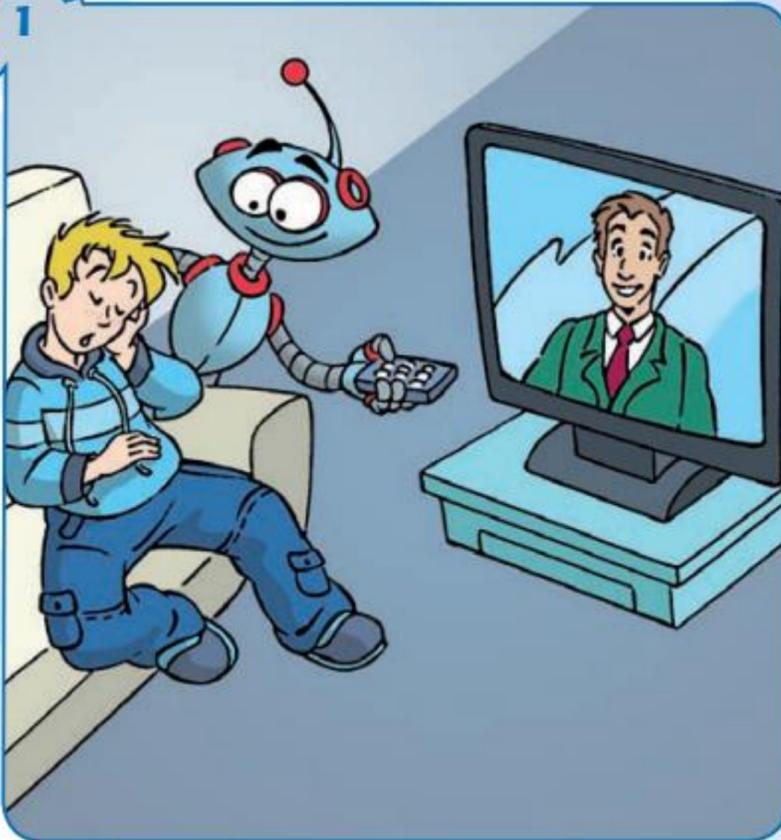
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| learn to read | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| learn to write | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| start your English lessons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| visit a museum | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| meet your best friend | <input type="checkbox"/>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

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

Yes, I had.

9

Review of past and perfect tenses



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Past simple	He went home.	He didn't go home.	Did he go home?
Past continuous	He was going home.	He wasn't going home.	Was he going home?
Present perfect	He has gone home.	He hasn't gone home.	Has he gone home?
Past perfect	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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Fiona <i>switched off</i> the light and went to bed. (switch off) | 5 The little girl sat down and (cry) |
| 2 The cat jumped onto the table while we lunch. (have) | 6 Greg football when he hurt his foot. (play) |
| 3 What were you and Ella doing when Tim? (arrive) | 7 at ten o'clock last night? (you / work) |
| 4 While Andy the plants, Carl was mowing the lawn. (water) | 8 I was brushing my teeth when the phone (ring) |

2 Complete. Use the past simple or present perfect.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr and Mrs Bower <i>have lived</i> here for fifteen years. (live) | 4 Jackie about the party yet? (they / tell) |
| 2 <i>The Big Game</i> last night? (you / watch) | 5 Christine me half an hour ago. (phone) |
| 3 Danny the test. (already / finish) | 6 We last Saturday. (not go out) |

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

Strange events at Manor Farm

Mrs Adams ¹ *moved* (move) into Manor Farm six months ago. 'I was very happy in my new home,' she told us. 'But something strange ² (happen) last night. After I ³ (turn off) all the lights in the house, I ⁴ (go) to bed. By midnight I ⁵ (fall) asleep but I ⁶ (wake up) suddenly at half past twelve. I ⁷ (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' ⁸ (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
- 2 A: How has Stephen worked here?
B: He's worked here 2004.
- 3 A: my mum was working, I was doing my homework.
B: What Eric and Bill doing?
- 4 A: They came back after I gone to bed.
B: What time it?
- 5 A: you already had lunch?
B: Yes. We lunch at half past one.
- 6 A: Becky finished her project before she went out?
B: Yes, she

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?

.....

.....

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Let's talk!

6 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

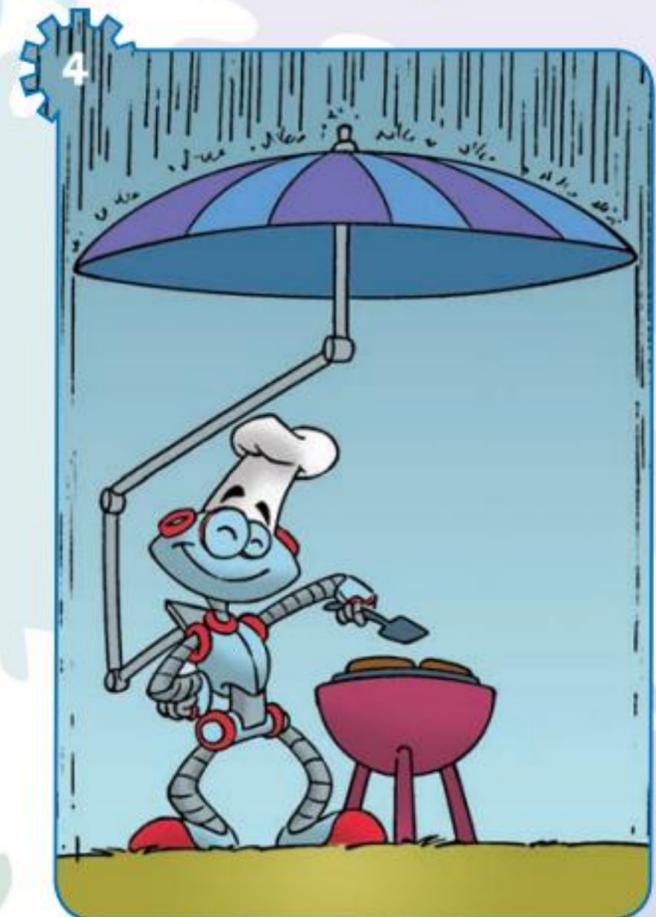
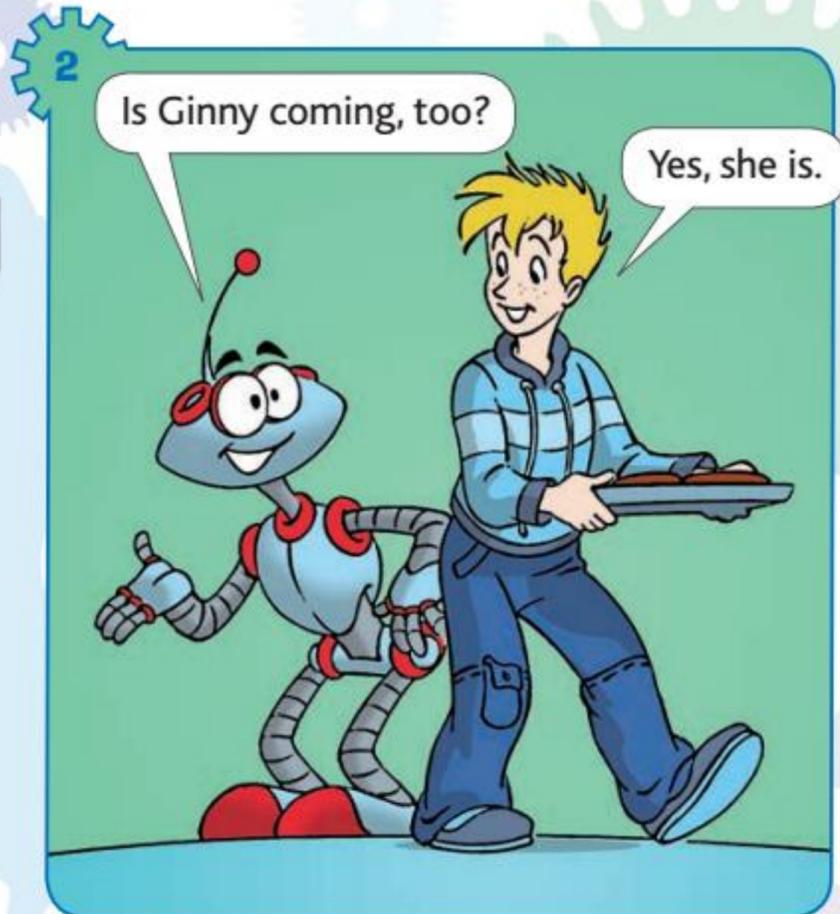
Student A: You are a witness to a bank robbery. Answer Student B's questions. Give full answers.
Student B: You are a police officer. Look at A and question Student A.
Now swap roles and do the same with B.



- 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?

10 The future



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.



- 1 She's very talented! I'm sure she famous one day. (be)
will be
- 2 me borrow his MP3 player? (Jason / let)
- 3 She the answer. She isn't very good at Maths. (not know)
- 4 No, don't get up. I the phone. (answer)
- 5 Don't worry. Dad your bike. (fix)
- 6 our present? (they / like)
- 7 Ben He never forgets things. (not forget)
- 8 I think Karen the race. (win)
- 9 I late, Dad, I promise. Can I go now? (not be)
- 10 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*.

1 she / phone / him tomorrow evening

She's going to phone him tomorrow evening.

2 I / not get up / early tomorrow

.....

3 they / sell / their house?

.....

4 we / not have / lunch at home

.....

5 my cousins / move / to Belgium

.....

6 what / you / tell / him?

.....

7 she / stay / in a hotel?

.....

8 you / miss / your bus

.....

9 he / not apologise / to her

.....

10 they / visit / us next week

.....

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

- 1 A: Jenny ¹ *is going to have* (have) a party on her birthday.
 B: Really?
 A: Yes. She told me today. Jo and I ² (help) her plan it.
 B: ³ (she / invite) Peter Bower, too?
 A: No, she ⁴ She hates him.

- 2 A: What time ⁵ (you / call) her tonight?
 B: I ⁶ (not call) her. I ⁷ (e-mail) her instead.
 A: Oh. ⁸ (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 it. (open)

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

Present continuous

Affirmative	I'm leaving the house at six.
Negative	They aren't having dinner at home tonight.
Question	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
<i>We're leaving tomorrow</i> | 6 what / you / do / tomorrow?
..... |
| 2 I / not go out / tonight
..... | 7 Kelly / stay / at home today
..... |
| 3 they / come / with us tomorrow?
..... | 8 when / they / fly / to New York?
..... |
| 4 we / not take / the test on Monday
..... | 9 my mum / not work / on Friday
..... |
| 5 Fred / meet / Greg at half past six
..... | 10 they / have / a party tonight
..... |

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

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

New Message

Hi, John

What ¹*are*..... you doing tomorrow? I ² going to the new sports centre with Tom. Do you want to come? I'm sure you ³ like it. Tom says he is going ⁴ ask Ella to come, too. Anyway, I hope you can come! My parents ⁵ visiting their friends this afternoon, so I am ⁶ 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,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Best wishes,

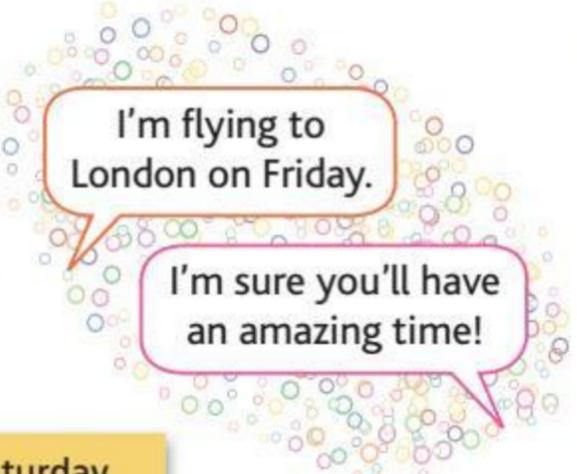
.....

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

2

Revision: Units 5–10

1 Complete. Use the present perfect.

- 0 I *have been* in the school choir for two years. (be)
- 1 Jenny her teeth and now she's going to bed. (brush)
- 2 your homework? (you / do)
- 3 We his new film yet. (not see)
- 4 those photos from your website? (Sam / download)
- 5 You and your sister us a lot. (help)
- 6 He 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)
- 2 Have they come back? (yet)
- 3 We've tried Chinese food. (never)
- 4 I've bought a new printer. (just)
- 5 She's met my father. (already)
- 6 Have you ridden a camel? (ever)
- 7 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
- 2 (gone, been)
Sorry, Alan isn't here. He's to the supermarket.
- 3 (How long, How much time)
..... have you had this car?
- 4 (two weeks, last Monday)
I haven't seen Mary since
- 5 (for, since)
She hasn't eaten two days.
- 6 (gone, been)
I've 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 his first film in 2001. (make)
- 2 Jenny at half past seven yesterday morning. (get up)
- 3 Ken is in bed. He ill for three days. (be)
- 4 So, what last weekend? (you / do)
- 5 Ben can't play tennis. He his arm. (break)
- 6 I my e-mails yet. (not check)

..... / 6

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 the washing in when the rain (already / take, start)
- 2 After she her room, she to bed. (tidy, go)
- 3 I the lights before I the room. (turn off, leave)
- 4 My cousin after I my homework. (call, finish)
- 5 David his first book when we (already / write, meet)
- 6 By the time we to the cinema, the film (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 my umbrella with me. (take)
- 2 A: Do we need any eggs?
B: Yes! A lot! Mum a cake this afternoon. (make)
- 3 A: She's got an amazing voice!
B: Yes! I'm sure she famous one day. (be)
- 4 A: a new printer next week? (you / buy)
B: Yes. This one's really old.
- 5 A: Remember: this is our secret!
B: Yes. I anybody about this. I promise. (not tell)
- 6 A: Matt and Dave to Cambridge next month. (move)
B: Yes, I know. Matt told me last night.

..... / 6

8 Complete. Use the future simple or present continuous.

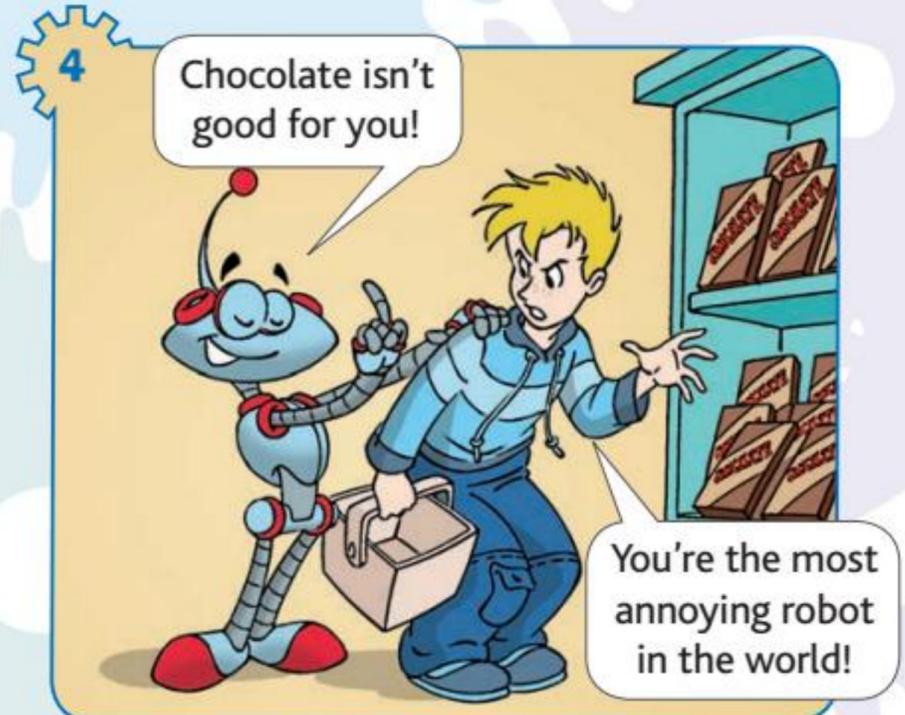
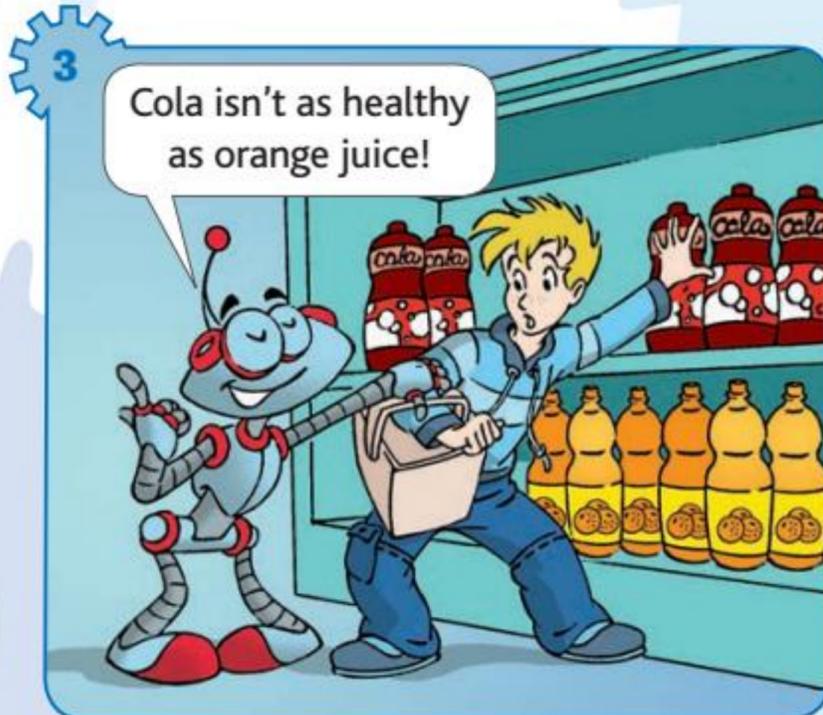
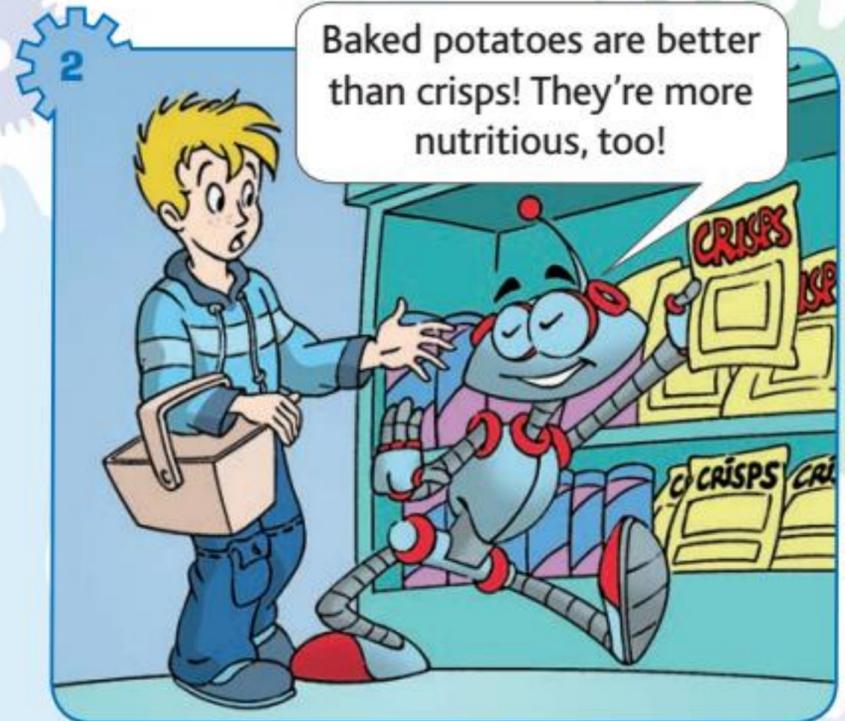
- 0 We *are having* spaghetti for supper tonight. (have)
- 1 I'm sure he your birthday. (not forget)
- 2 I you, don't worry. (help)
- 3 your friends after school? (you / meet)
- 4 I with Trevor and Natalie tonight. (go out)
- 5 I late, I promise. (not be)
- 6 He tomorrow. (leave)

..... / 6

Total: / 50

11

Adjectives, adverbs of manner



Comparative and superlative forms of adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Regular forms		
tall	taller	the tallest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
nice	nicer	the nicest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
Irregular forms		
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
beautiful
large
comfortable
fat

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

- The dog looks *hungrier than* the cat! (hungry)
- She's person I've ever met. (interesting)
- I'm Zoe. (tall)
- Who is student in your class? (good)
- The Nile is river in the world. (long)
- The film was the book. (exciting)
- Al was Ted. (brave)
- That was 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 and lost the game. (terrible)
- Wow! You're learning very! Well done! (fast)
- Anna waited for her brother to finish. (patient)
- Mark held the bird in the palm of his hand. (gentle)
- I didn't work very (hard)
- 'I'm sorry, I'll come back later,' Peter said (quiet)
- The boys didn't sleep very 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
Regular forms		
quickly	more quickly	the most quickly
safely	more safely	the most safely
easily	more easily	the most easily
beautifully	more beautifully	the most beautifully
Irregular forms		
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
 Karen
- Wendy works hard.
 Mike
 Jill
- Dave speaks loudly.
 Kate
 Ken
- Anne eats healthily.
 Mary
 Emma
- Ben fought bravely.
 George
 Stephen

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*.

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

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

- 1 Juliet is prettier than Sally.
Sally *isn't as pretty as Juliet*
- 2 Mrs Fox talks more loudly than Mr Fox.
Mr Fox
- 3 Diane is more polite than Eve.
Eve
- 4 Dad eats more slowly than Mum.
Mum
- 5 James works harder than Tessa.
Tessa
- 6 Tim's story was funnier than Ben's story.
Ben's story

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

- 1 My new computer is better than my old one.
- 2 She's the better athlete in our school.
- 3 They can dance more well than us.
- 4 This is the worst holiday I've ever had!
- 5 My camera isn't as expensive as yours.
- 6 Don't drive so fastly, please!
- 7 Exercise 1 was the easiest exercise in the test.
- 8 The red car isn't as faster as the blue one.
- 9 I'm as tall as Nikki.
- 10 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 ¹ 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 ² the city. In fact, I think it's the ³ boring place in the world!'

Anna

'Jane thinks my life is ⁴ 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 ⁵ as big as Jane's house and we don't have a garden. The city is also ⁶ 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 ⁷ best thing of all is that she has a beautiful pony! I'm sure that life in Jane's village is better ⁸ 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

.....

.....

.....

.....

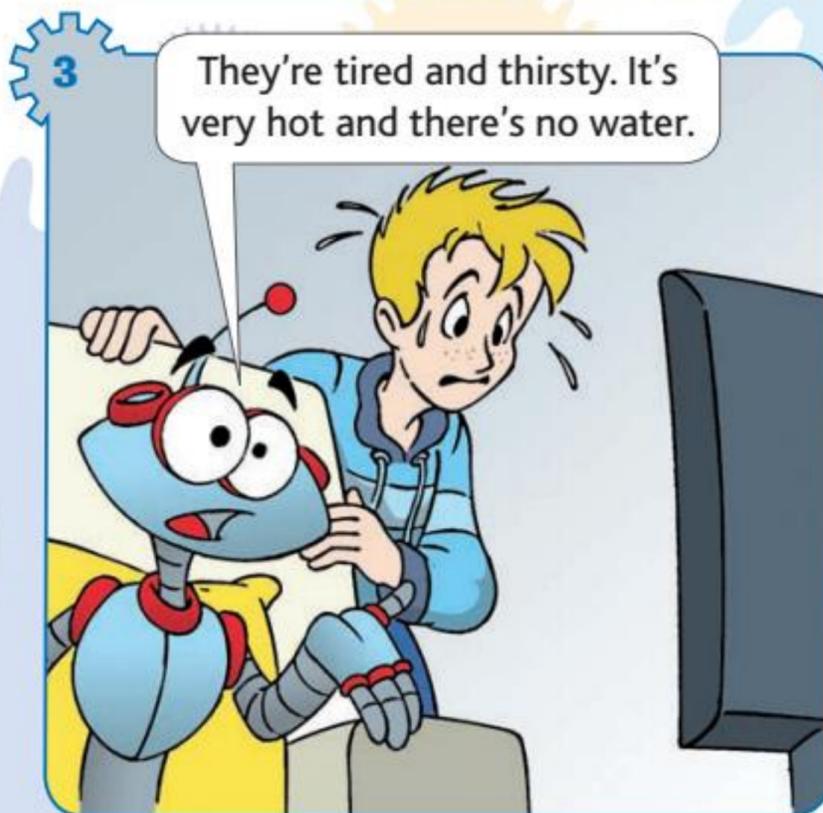
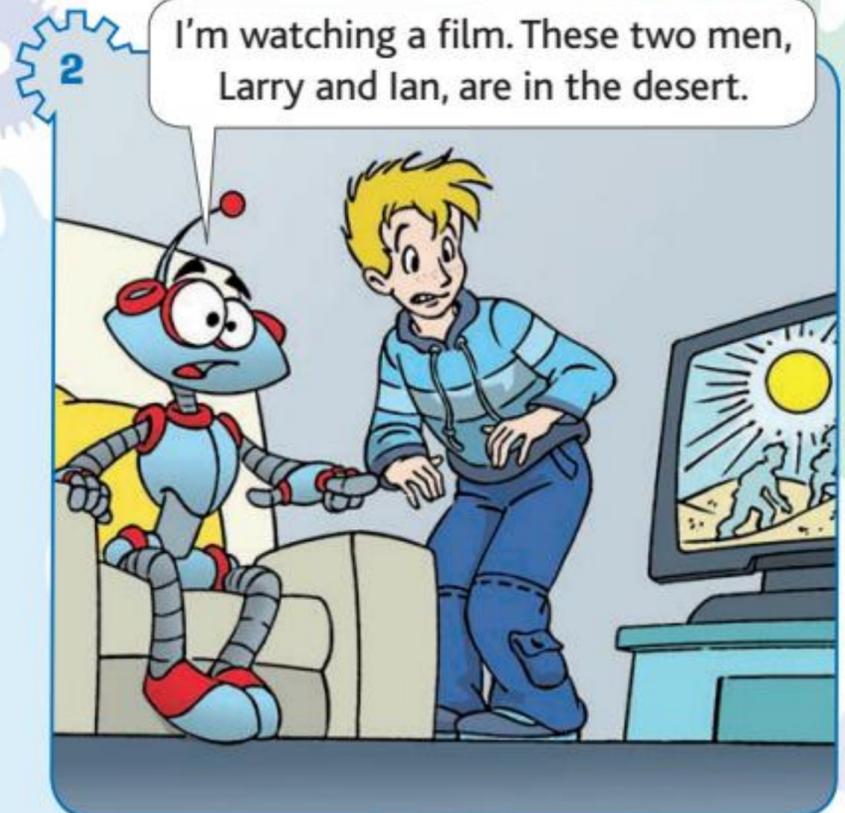
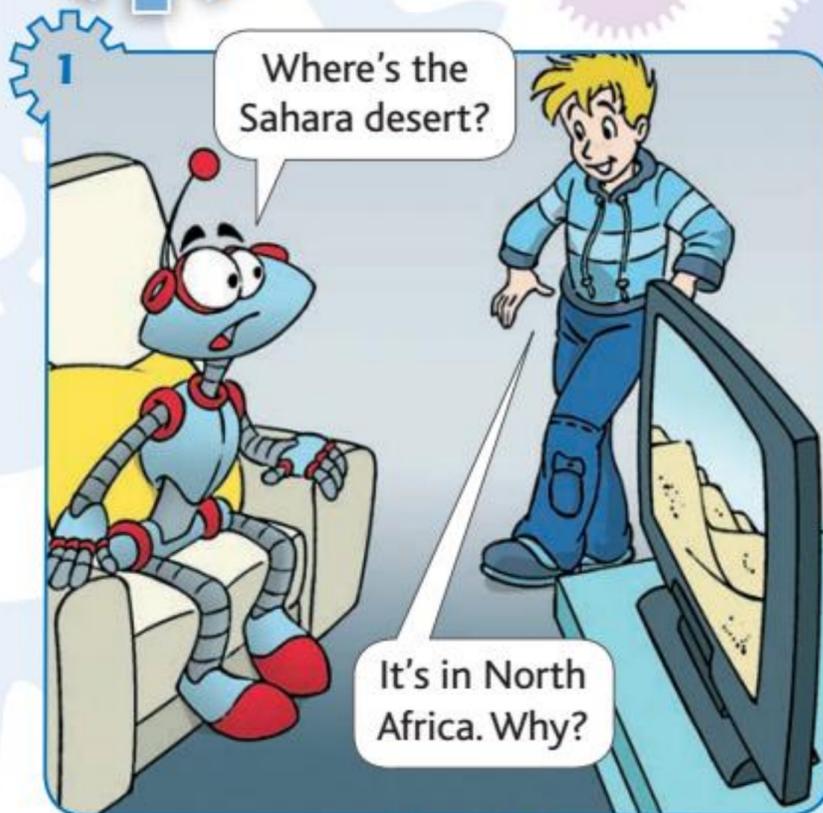
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11 **Let's talk!** Work with a partner. Ask and answer about your partner and his / her best friend.

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



12 Nouns, articles



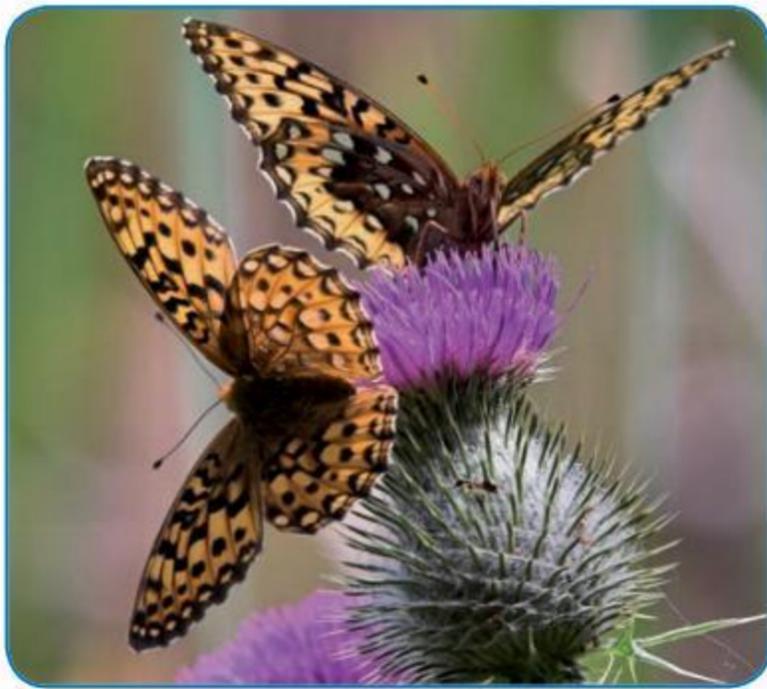
Singular → plural

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 and twelve in my class. (boy, girl)
- There are only three and two on the table. (knife, fork)
- Did you put the in those? (photo, box)
- The are in that bowl and the are in the fridge. (potato, cherry)
- All the at the beach were wearing (child, hat)
- How many are there on those? (book, shelf)
- Becky's just bought two and three (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?

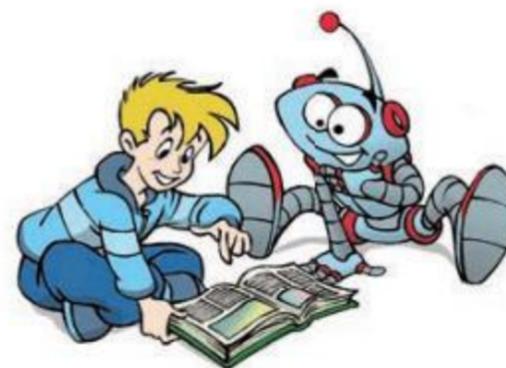
These jeans aren't mine. They're my brother's.

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

- My trousers*are*..... too small for me.
- Oh no! There mice in that room!
- those your new glasses?
- Who that boy?
- That T-shirt really nice.
- The scissors on my desk.
- Your new computer very fast.
- Where 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 | ..... | 7 cup | ..... | 10 help | ..... |
| 2 oil | ^U | 5 coffee | ..... | 8 water | ..... | 11 juice | ..... |
| 3 euro | ..... | 6 furniture | ..... | 9 banana | ..... | 12 shirt | ..... |

4 Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Mandy's got beautiful <u>hair</u> / hairs. | 4 There's a loaf / tube of bread on the table. |
| 2 All my money <i>was</i> / <i>were</i> in that purse. | 5 Fred's brother doesn't eat a meat / meat. |
| 3 I would like some more <i>information</i> / <i>informations</i> . | 6 Her happiness <i>is</i> / <i>are</i> 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 ¹ liger was until I met Jennifer Flowers, ² twenty-year-old zoo keeper from ³ US. 'A liger is ⁴ animal,' she explained. 'It's a cross between a lion and ⁵ tiger and it's bigger than ⁶ ordinary lion. There are only a few ligers in ⁷ world but we have two here at the Arizona Wildlife Park: ⁸ male liger and ⁹ female liger. ¹⁰ male liger, Timmy, is two years old. ¹¹ female liger, Sidney, is only six months old,' she told me. I visited ¹² 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 coat by the door is Ian's.
- 4 Our neighbours went to Netherlands on holiday.
- 5 Smiths have invited us for dinner tomorrow.
- 6 Can you phone me in evening?
- 7 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 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 new girl?
B: She is ill in hospital.
- 3 A: Their new house has garden, garage and tennis court.
B: Yes, I know. garden is lovely, isn't it?
- 4 A: Do you speak English?
B: Of course ! I grew up in UK!
- 5 A: Remember to turn television off before you go to bed.
B: OK, goodnight. See you in 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 doctor.
- 8 A: Do you always stay at home at weekend?
B: No, not always.
- 9 A: What do you want for lunch?
B: Why don't we have fish you bought yesterday?
- 10 A: There's 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.



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?

Handwriting practice area with a yellow background and horizontal dotted lines.

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.

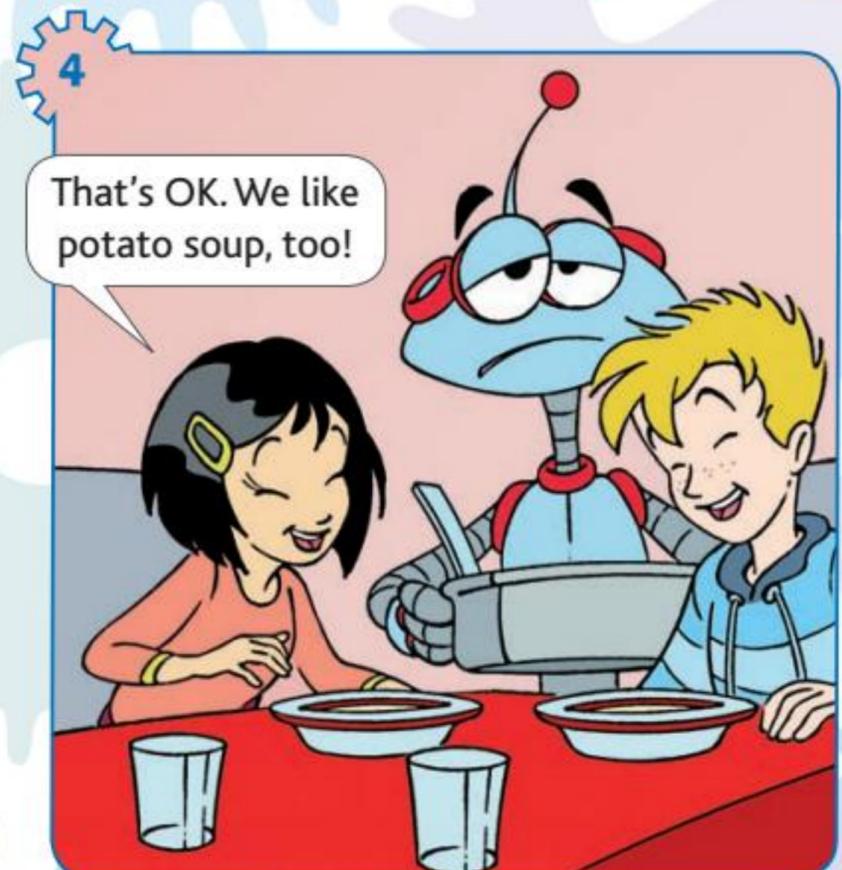
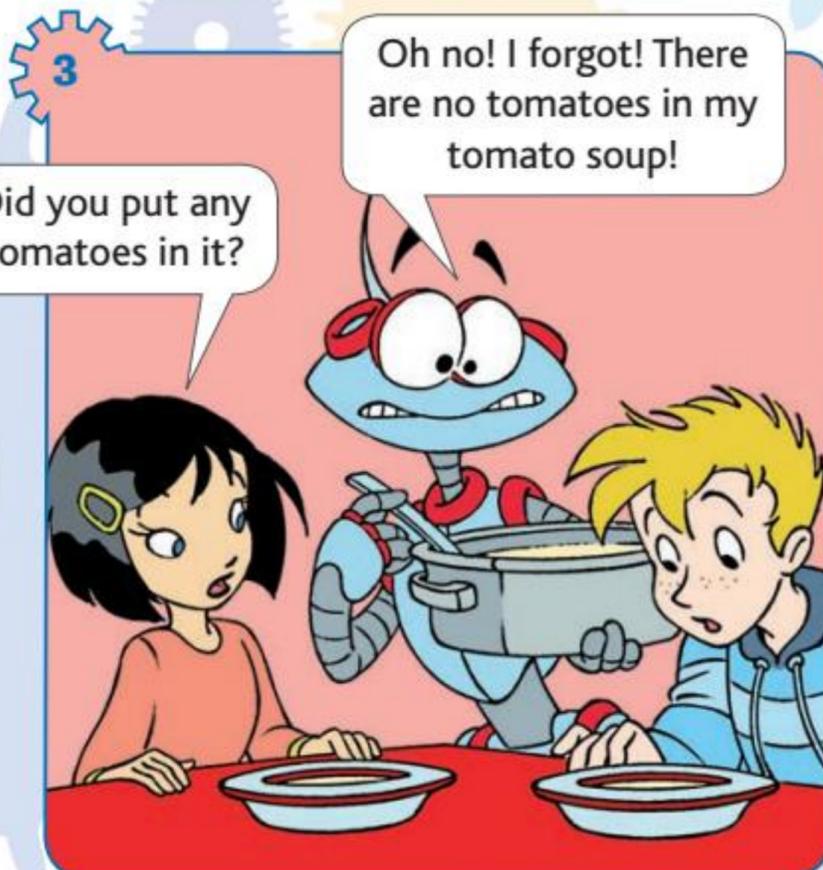
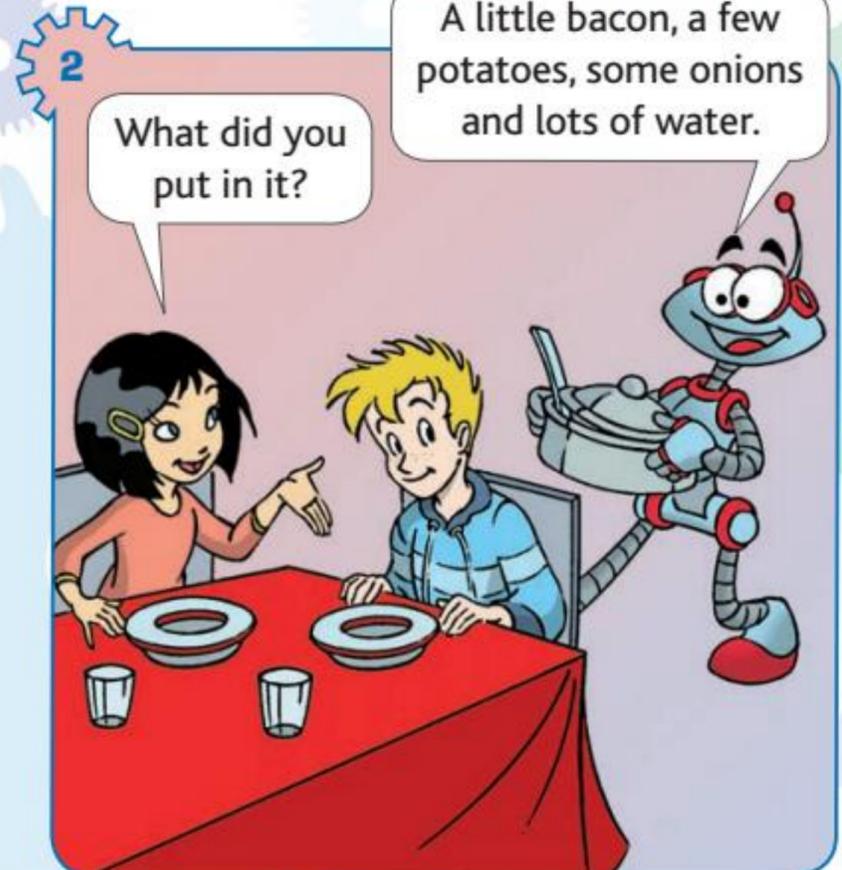
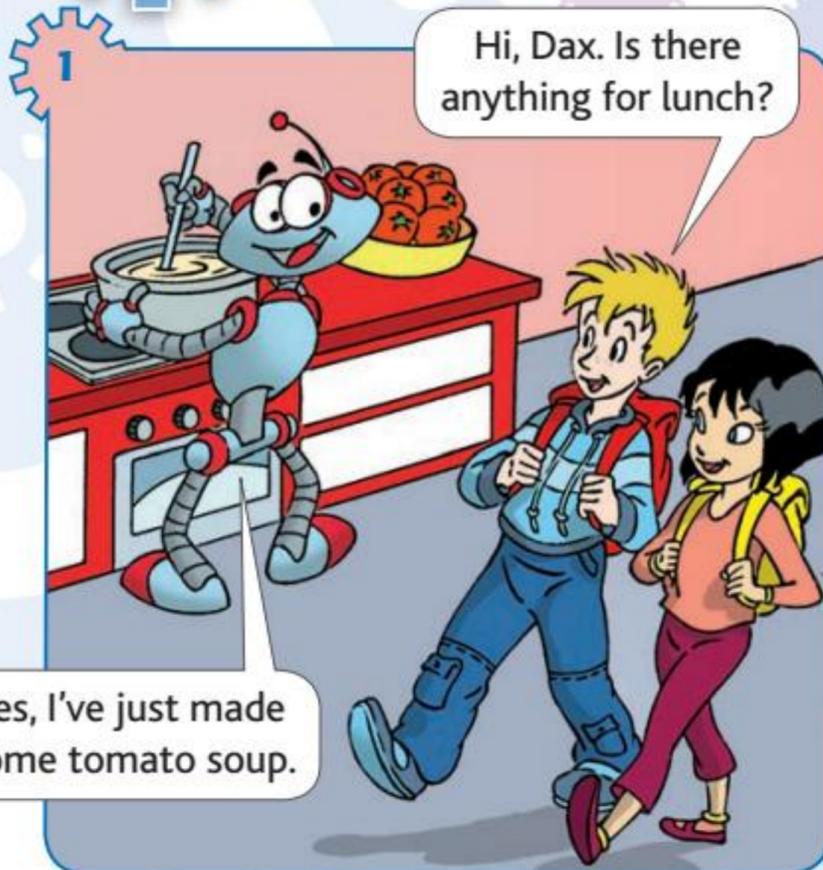
Handwriting practice area with a pink background and horizontal dotted lines. The first line contains the text: 'The Sahara desert is in the UK.'

The Sahara desert is in the UK.

False.

13

Determiners, quantifiers



Some, any, no

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Affirmative	There are some eggs.	There is some milk.
Negative	There aren't any eggs. There are no eggs.	There isn't any milk. There is no milk.
Question	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*.

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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.
.....
- There aren't any pancakes left.
.....
- There's no water in this bottle.
.....
- We haven't got any biscuits.
.....
- There's no sugar in my coffee.
.....
- She's got no friends.
.....
- There isn't any popcorn in this bowl.
.....

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

- A: Let's buy ¹ ice cream for tonight.
B: We can't. We've got ² money.
A: Don't worry. I've got ³ money.
B: Great! Now, have we got ⁴ cola?
A: No. Mum bought ⁵ orange juice yesterday but she didn't buy ⁶ cola. Let's get two bottles.
- B: OK. Do we need ⁷ crisps?
A: Yes. There are ⁸ crisps left at home. Ben ate them all last night!
B: I'll get ⁹ popcorn, too.
A: No, we don't need ¹⁰ popcorn. I bought three bags yesterday.
B: Oh, OK then.

Something, anything, nothing

	People	Things	Places
Affirmative	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
Negative	anyone / anybody no one / nobody	anything nothing	anywhere nowhere
Question	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
Affirmative	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.
Negative	There aren't many eggs. There aren't enough eggs.	There isn't much butter. There isn't enough butter.
Question	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.

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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: eggs have we got?
B: *Not many*. / *Not much*.
- 3 A: CDs did she buy?
B: *Not much*. / *Lots*.
- 4 A: time have we got?
B: *Not many*. / *Not much*.
- 5 A: mistakes did he make?
B: *Not much*. / *A lot!*
- 6 A: flour do you need?
B: *Not many*. / *Not much*.
- 7 A: butter have we got?
B: *Not many*. / *Not much*.
- 8 A: 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 ice cream for you in that bowl.
- 3 I saw Adam weeks ago.
- 4 Now add sugar and two glasses of water.
- 5 There are old magazines on that shelf.
- 6 We've got time. Let's do this now.
- 7 Can I have water, please?
- 8 I was only 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 money to buy a ticket.
- 3 sugar isn't good for you, you know!
- 4 Don't worry. We've got food for everyone.
- 5 She felt sick because she had eaten chocolates.
- 6 We haven't got chairs for the party. We need a few more.
- 7 I can't eat this omelette! There's salt in it!
- 8 There aren't 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. ¹ Some / Any people think it's strange that we live on a boat but I love it! There isn't ² 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 ³ much / lots of toys and books. Unfortunately, there isn't ⁴ 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. ⁵ 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 ⁶ any / no heating. We use the heat of the sun, so we only spend ⁷ a few / a little money on gas in the winter. Not ⁸ 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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.

○

○

○

○

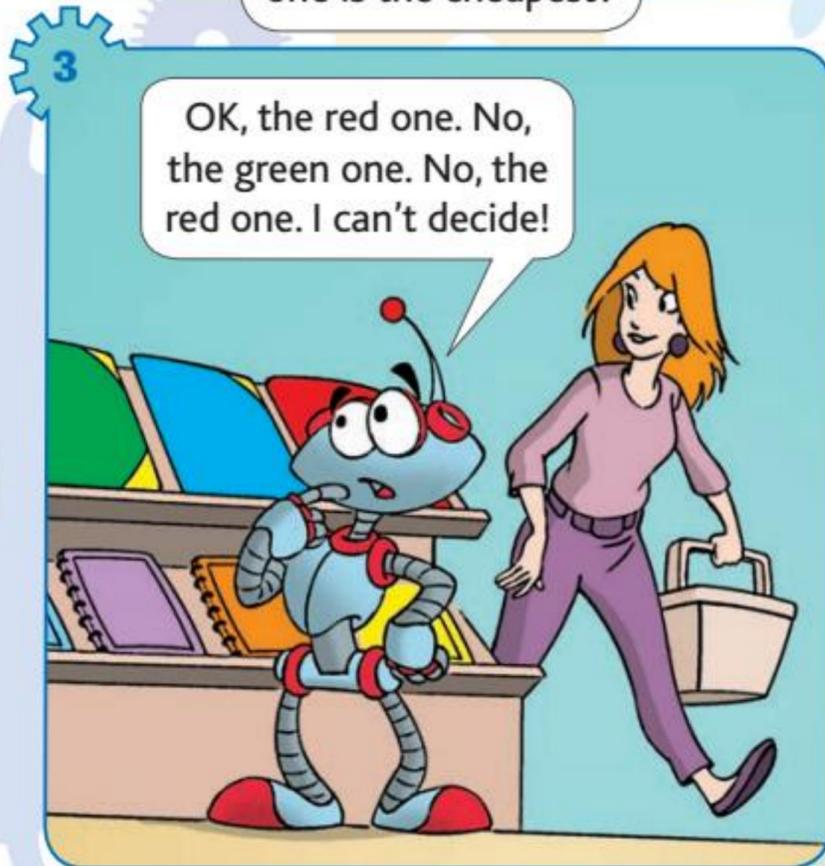
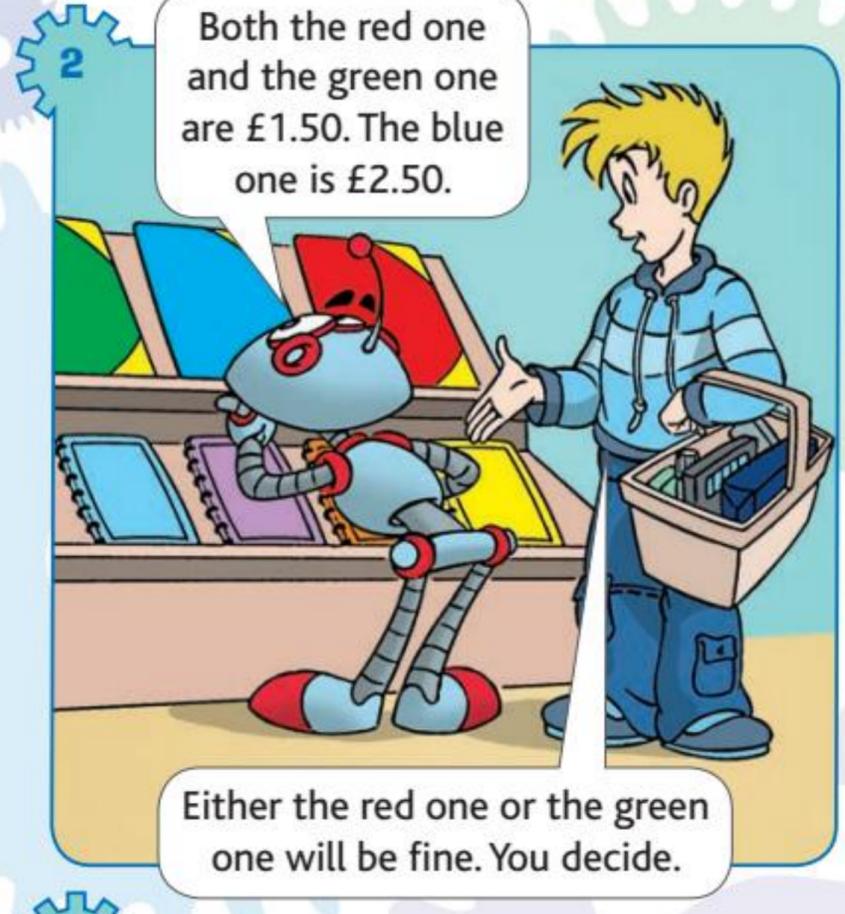
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How much cola do we need?

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

14

**Both, either, neither,
one / ones**



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*.

- 1 Jane likes tennis. Matt likes tennis, too.

Both Jane and Matt like tennis.

- 2 Paul is French. Anne is French, too.

- 3 Kate has finished. I have finished, too.

- 4 Dave lives here. Ray lives here, too.

- 5 Mum is working. Dad is working, too.

- 6 The film is good. The book is good, too.

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

- 1 A: What does she want for her birthday?
(a necklace, a bracelet)

B: *I'm not sure. She wants either a necklace
or a bracelet.*

- 2 A: Who won? (Helen, Jake)

B: *I'm not sure.*

- 3 A: What did he buy? (a CD, a DVD)

B:

- 4 A: Who made the cheese sandwiches?
(Fiona, Sarah)

B:

- 5 A: Who paid for her ticket? (Pete, Ian)

B:

- 6 A: Who took the money? (Bill, Carol)

B: *it /*

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

- 1 Terry didn't see him. Jane didn't see him.

Neither Terry nor Jane saw him.

- 2 Dan can't help us. Eve can't help us.

- 3 Jenny won't like the film. Adam won't like the film.

- 4 You can't dance. Lisa can't dance.

- 5 Fred didn't win. Diane didn't win.

- 6 Nikki didn't go to the party. Pat didn't go to the party.

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

Both the robot ⁴ the spaceship have all kinds of amazing features. We're sure ⁵ boys and girls will love them! So, what are you waiting for? Contact us, either by phone ⁶ 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

3

4

5

6



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 part of the film. (funny)
- 2 Their car is ours. (big)
- 3 My handwriting is my brother's. (bad)
- 4 You're brother in the world! (good)
- 5 These shoes are the boots. (expensive)
- 6 What's 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
- 2 (wonderful, wonderfully)
We all had a time last night.
- 3 (good, well)
Did you sleep
- 4 (safe, safely)
Keep your passport in a place.
- 5 (noisy, noisily)
Our new neighbours are very
- 6 (hard, hardly)
Don't forget: you must work very

..... / 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
- 2 Both Ella and her sister sing beautifully.
Ella
- 3 Simon is taller than Ben.
Ben
- 4 Both Kim and Lucy are shy.
Kim
- 5 Fred is stronger than Eric.
Eric
- 6 My mum drives faster than my dad.
My dad
- 7 Your room is bigger than mine.
My 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

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

Becky,

- ⁰ Ian called at half past ten. He's leaving for ¹ London on Friday and he wants to see you. He'll call back in ² evening.
- There's ³ cheese sandwich and ⁴ piece of chocolate cake in ⁵ fridge. They're for you.
- I'll be at ⁶ 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 *some* 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

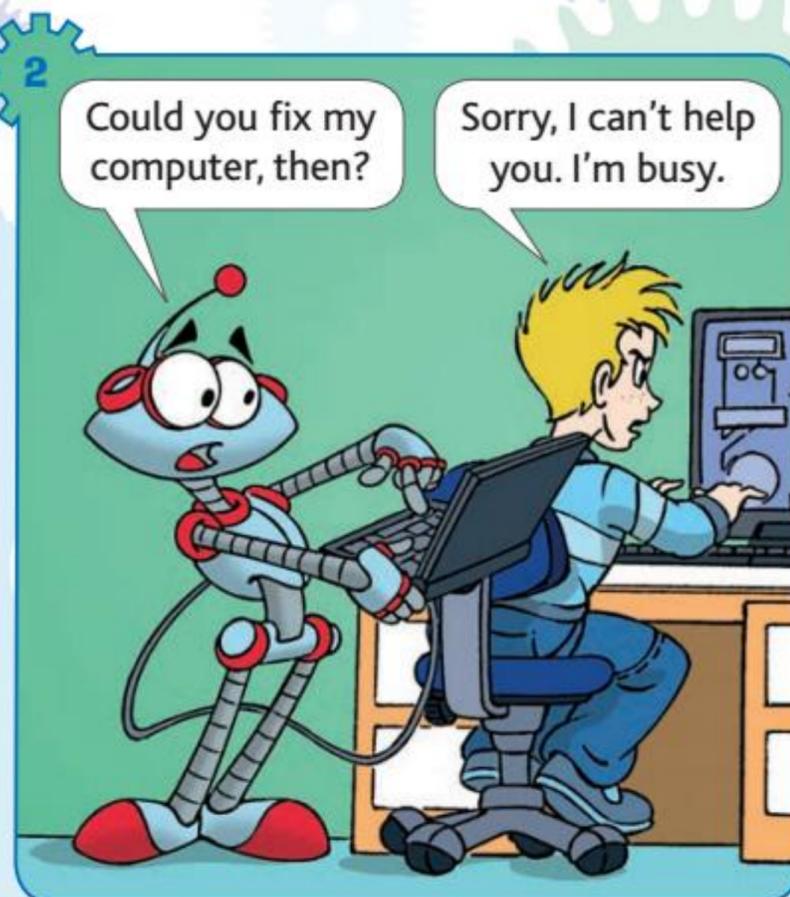
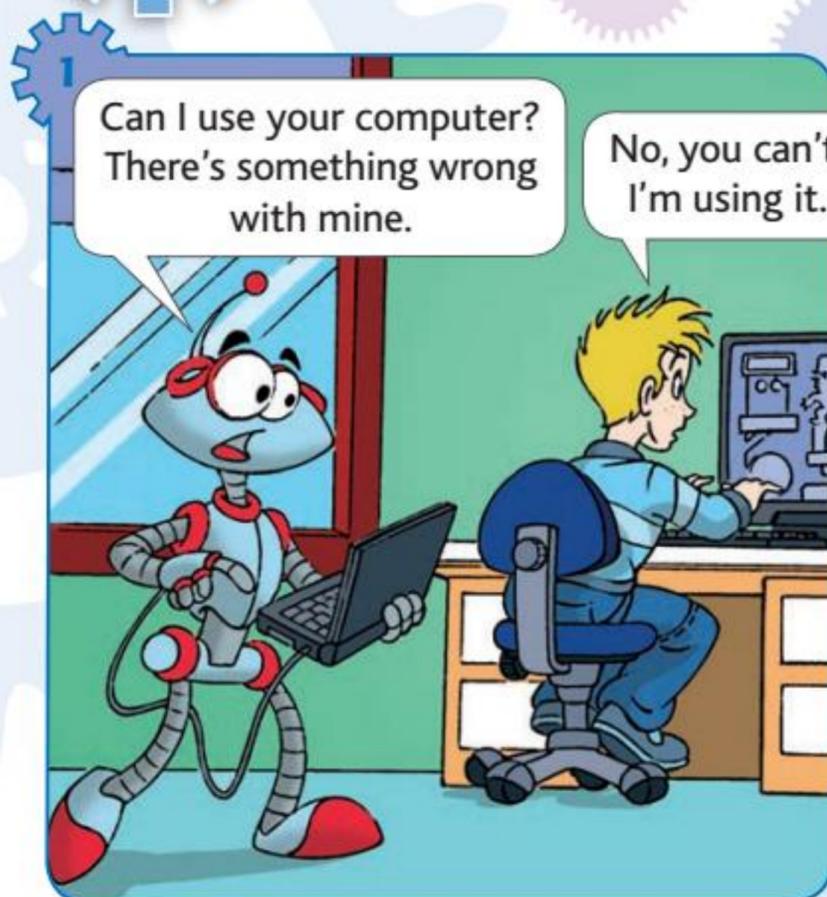
8 Choose and complete.

- 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)
..... 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)
..... Dave nor Anna came to my party.

..... / 6

Total: / 50

15 Modal verbs (1)



	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Can	I can sing	I cannot (can't) sing	Can I sing?
Could	I could sing	I could not (couldn't) sing	Could I sing?
Be able to	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)

.....

- 3 I can't play the piano. (when I was five)

.....

- 4 He can't help me. (last night)

.....

- 5 I can speak English. (six months ago)

.....

- 6 Can 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 three languages when he was six. (speak)
- 3 Luckily, we the manager yesterday. (see)
- 4 Emma a computer when she finishes her course. (use)
- 5 Dan the guitar next year. He's taking lessons. (play)
- 6 My brother and sister and write when they were five years old. (read)
- 7 I a horse when I was seven. (ride)
- 8 Yes, we 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:
B:
- 3 I / borrow / your pen? (could) ✓
A:
B:
- 4 we / park / our car here? (can) ✓
A:
B:
- 5 I / take / your laptop? (can) ✗
A:
B:
- 6 I / shut / the window? (could) ✗
A:
B:
- 7 my brother / stay / with me? (could) ✓
A:
B:
- 8 I / wear / your jacket tonight? (can) ✗
A:
B:

4 Make requests. Use can or could.

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



5 Complete. Use one word in each space.



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

2 A: We won't ⁴ able to go for a picnic this afternoon. It's raining.
 B: You're right. But we ⁵ go for a drive in your car instead.
 A: Yes. Good idea.

3 A: I wasn't able ⁶ get tickets for the play last night.
 B: Don't worry. My aunt works at the theatre. I'm sure she ⁷ be able to get two tickets for us. I'll ask her tomorrow.

4 A: Kim, could ⁸ lend me your camera tomorrow?
 B: I'm sorry, I ⁹'t. I need it. But you ¹⁰ borrow my brother's camera. It's over there, on his desk.

Let's write!

6 Write about you.

Write three things that:

- you can do.

- you think you will be able to do in the future.

- you could do when you were six.

- your mum or dad was able to do when he / she was a child.

Let's talk!

7 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

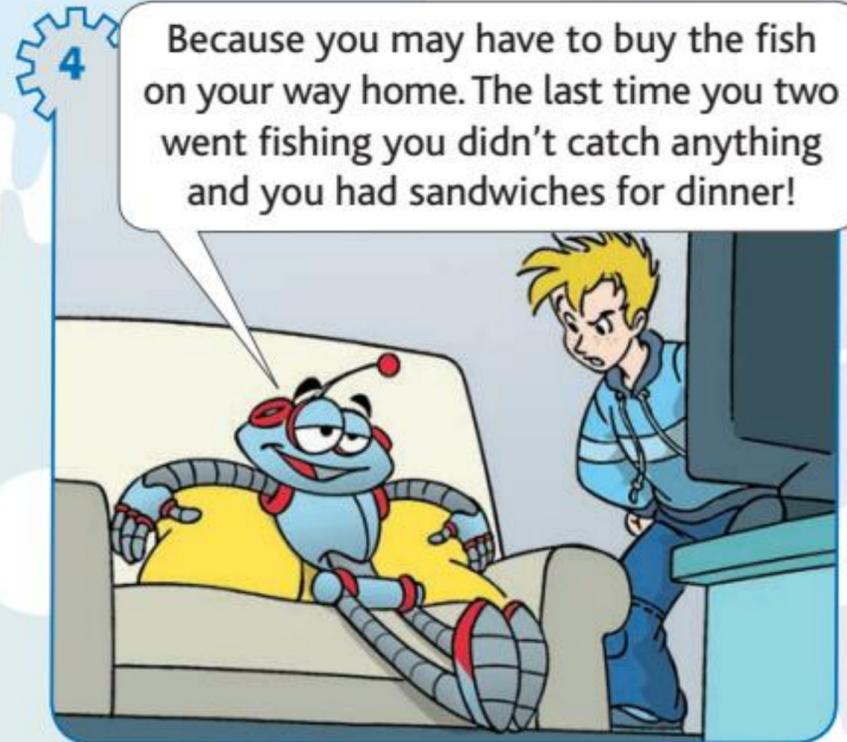
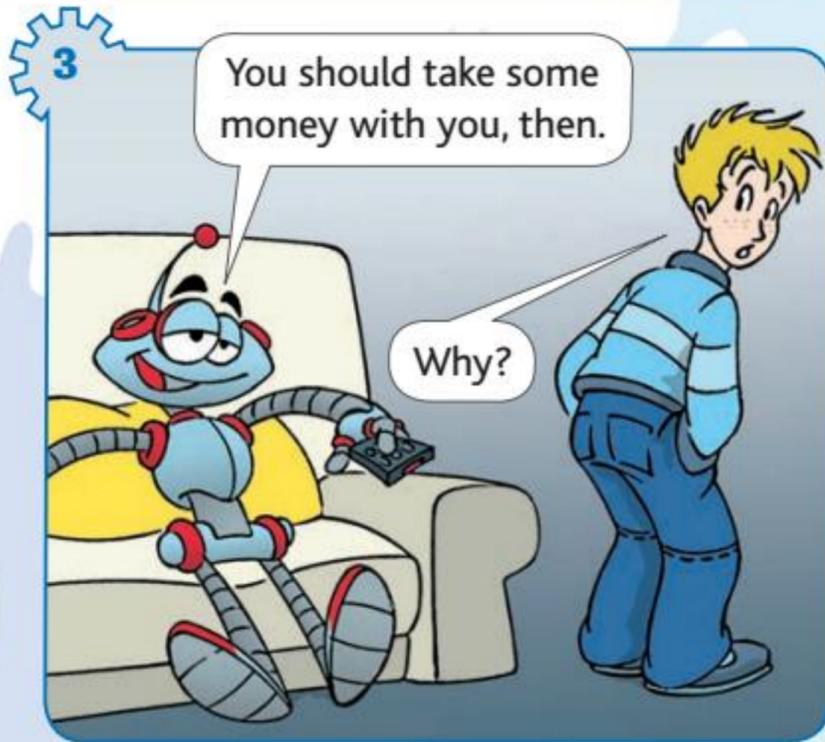
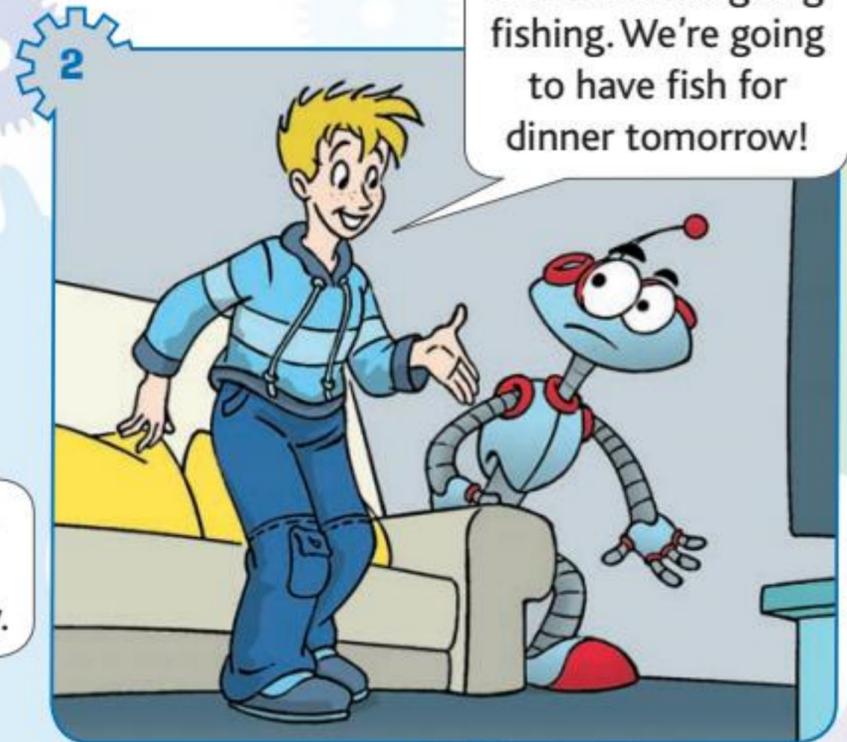
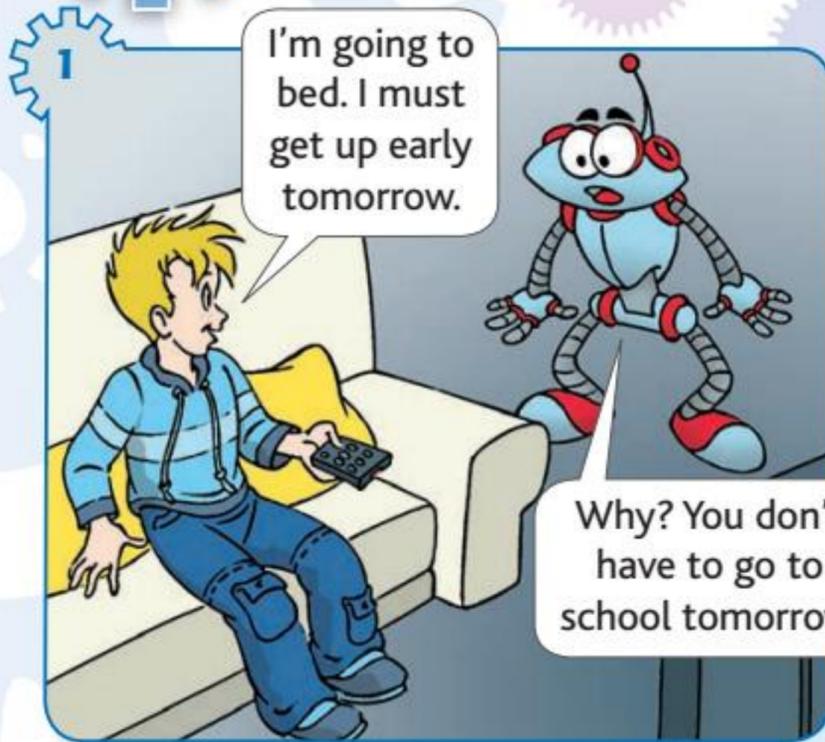
- take / your pencil?
- help / me with this exercise?
- borrow / your dictionary?
- lend / me some money?

- 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
Present	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?
Past	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?
Future	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 | <i>You must be quiet.</i> |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

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

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

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

3 Write negative sentences.

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 you / get up / early every day? ✓
A: <i>Do you have to get up early every day?</i>
B: <i>Yes, I do.</i></p> <p>2 she / study / for her test yesterday? ✗
A:
B:</p> <p>3 you / see / him again next week? ✓
A:
B:</p> <p>4 he / finish / his project now? ✗
A:
B:</p> | <p>5 they / leave / next month? ✗
A:
B:</p> <p>6 she / cook / dinner last night? ✓
A:
B:</p> <p>7 you / wash / the car now? ✓
A:
B:</p> <p>8 your dad / work / late yesterday? ✗
A:
B:</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 <i>mustn't</i> / <i>doesn't have to</i> forget to take his pills.</p> <p>3 Hurry up! We <i>mustn't</i> / <i>don't have to</i> be late again!</p> | <p>4 You <i>mustn't</i> / <i>don't have to</i> stay here. You can go home if you're tired.</p> <p>5 Ben <i>mustn't</i> / <i>doesn't have to</i> go to bed early at the weekend.</p> <p>6 You <i>mustn't</i> / <i>don't have to</i> tell Eric about this. It's a secret.</p> |
|---|---|

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

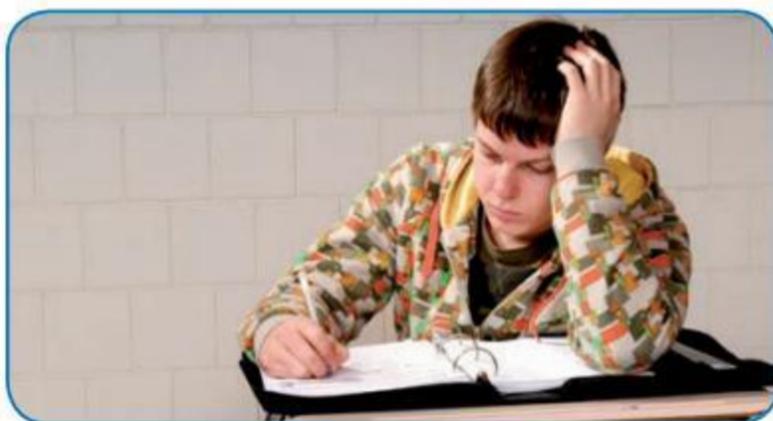
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Drivers must always stop at a red light. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Drivers <i>mustn't</i> always stop at a red light. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 I <i>mustn't</i> go to school yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>I <i>didn't have to</i> go to school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

Possibility

	Affirmative	Negative
May	I may go out tonight.	I may not go out tonight.
Might	He might visit us tomorrow.	He might not visit us tomorrow.
Could	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 need it.
- I invite him to my birthday party. I don't like him very much.
- I haven't finished yet, so I be a bit late.
- We come with you tomorrow. We're busy.
- Mrs Ellis likes that house very much. She buy it.
- Liz go to school tomorrow. She's ill.
- We go to the park later. Do you want to come with us?

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

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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

- they / not know / our address

- they / go out / for lunch

- it / rain / later

- she / not lend / us the money

- this / be / the correct answer

- Ken / 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?

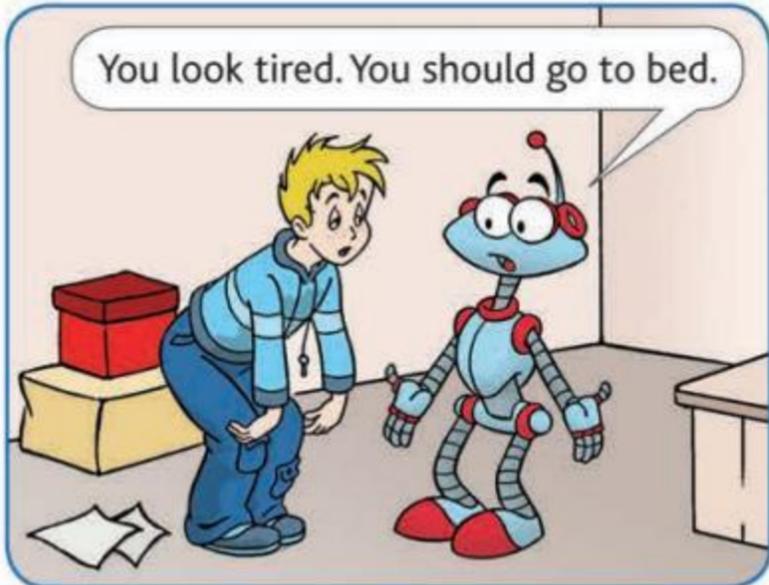
- We use *should* to give someone advice.
You should study harder. You shouldn't eat so many chocolates.
- We use *should* in questions to ask someone to give us advice.
What should I do? Should I apologise to him?

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 you / have / five meals a day
<i>You should have five meals a day.</i> | 5 you / speak / to her like that
..... |
| 2 he / drive / so fast
..... | 6 I / wear / my jeans to Megan's party ?
..... |
| 3 where / we / go ?
..... | 7 she / work / harder
..... |
| 4 you / listen / to your father
..... | 8 you / spend / so much money on clothes
..... |

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 Sarah to help me? (I) | |
| 3 You him what happened. He'll be very upset. | |
| 4 You so much TV. It isn't good for you. | |
| 5 What time the dog? (we) | |
| 6 You made a lot of mistakes. You more careful in the future. | |
| 7 You your bag here. Someone might take it. | |
| 8 You a coat. It's very cold outside. | |

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

Good luck!
James

Let's write!

12 Write about you.

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

I must

.....

.....

.....

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

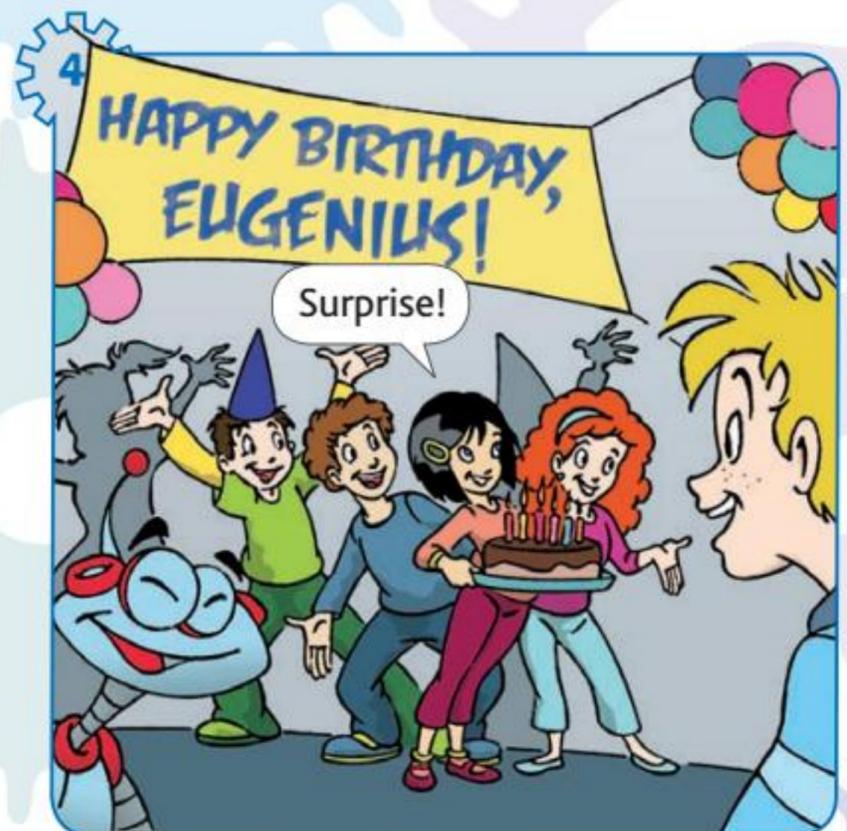
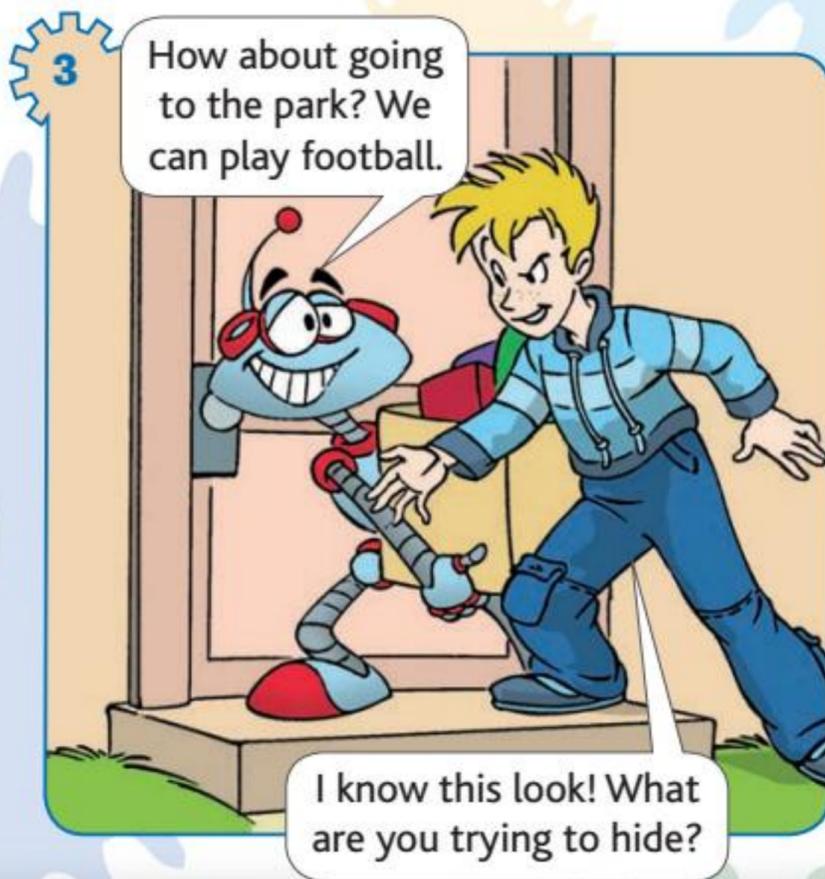
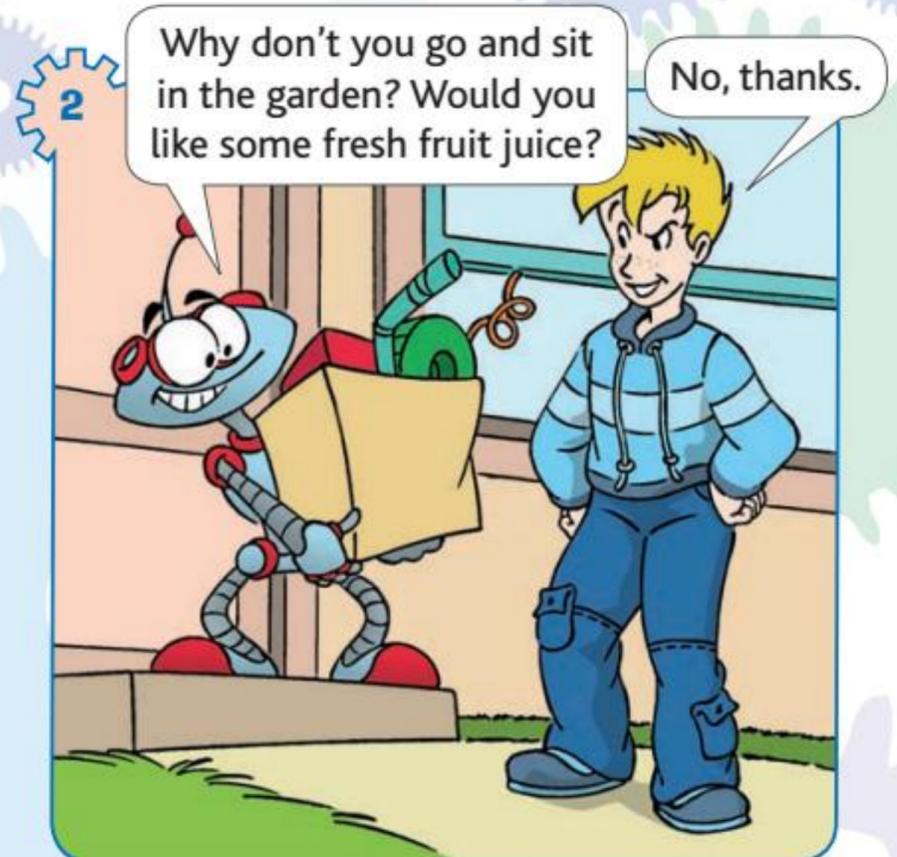
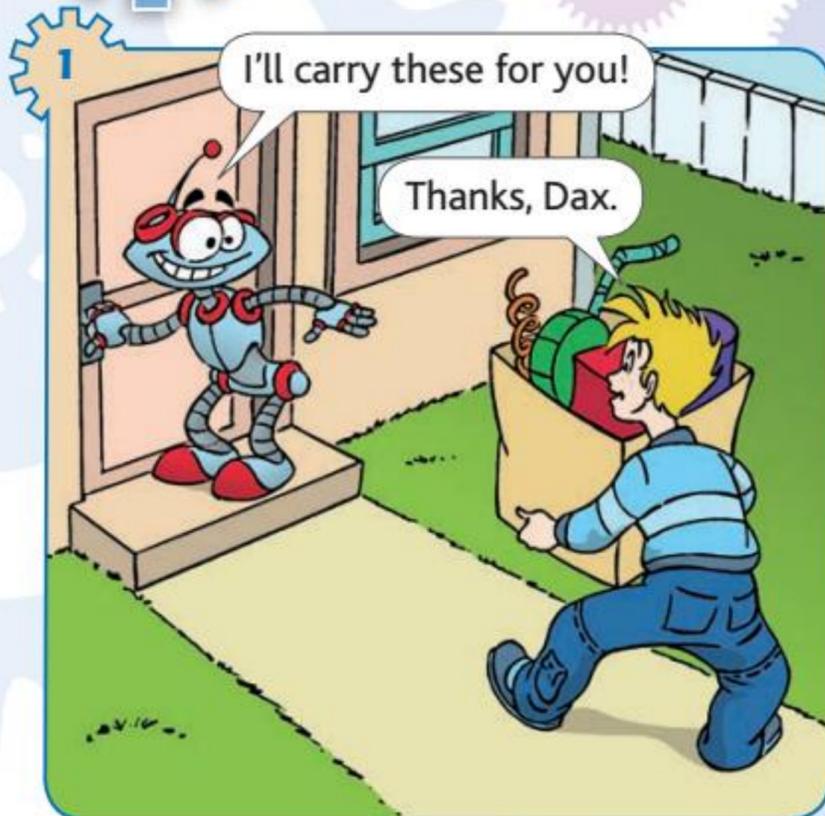
My room is in a mess.
I've got a stomachache.
I don't understand my homework.
My best friend is angry with me.

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: <i>Would you like a glass of water?</i>
B: No, thanks. I'm not thirsty. | 4 A:
B: No, thanks. I've already had two cups. |
| 2 A:
B: No, thanks. I've already had two pieces. | 5 A:
B: No, thanks. I can do this on my own. |
| 3 A:
B: No, thanks. I don't eat meat. | 6 A:
B: No, thanks. I'm not hungry. |

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

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

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



1 *Shall I* carry your bags?



2 a sweet?



3 help you fix your bike.



..... a cup of tea?



5 get you an aspirin?



..... 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.
- a taxi? We're late for our meeting.
- It's getting really cold. the fire.
- It's a beautiful day. in the garden?
- I think John will be here at half past six. for him?
- I don't want to watch TV. chess.

5 Circle the correct answer.

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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.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Shall we have eggs for breakfast? (could)
We <i>could have</i> eggs for breakfast.</p> <p>2 How about playing a game? (we)
Why a game?</p> <p>3 Let's walk to the cinema. (Shall)
..... to the cinema?</p> | <p>4 We could make a chocolate cake. (Let's)
..... a chocolate cake.</p> <p>5 Shall we visit the museum? (about)
What the museum?</p> <p>6 How about watching TV? (can)
We TV.</p> |
|---|--|

7 Complete. Use one word in each space.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Would you <i>like</i> a cup of tea?
B: Yes, please.</p> <p>2 A: I know! don't we organise a surprise party for Ian?
B: What a great idea!</p> <p>3 A: Are you hungry? I make you a sandwich?
B: No, thanks. I've just had lunch.</p> | <p>4 A: It's getting late. Shall phone for a taxi?
B: Yes, OK.</p> <p>5 A: you like a piece of cake?
B: No, thanks. I'm full.</p> <p>6 A: How going to the cinema tonight?
B: Sure! Let's phone Alex, too.</p> |
|--|--|

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Let's talk!

9 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.

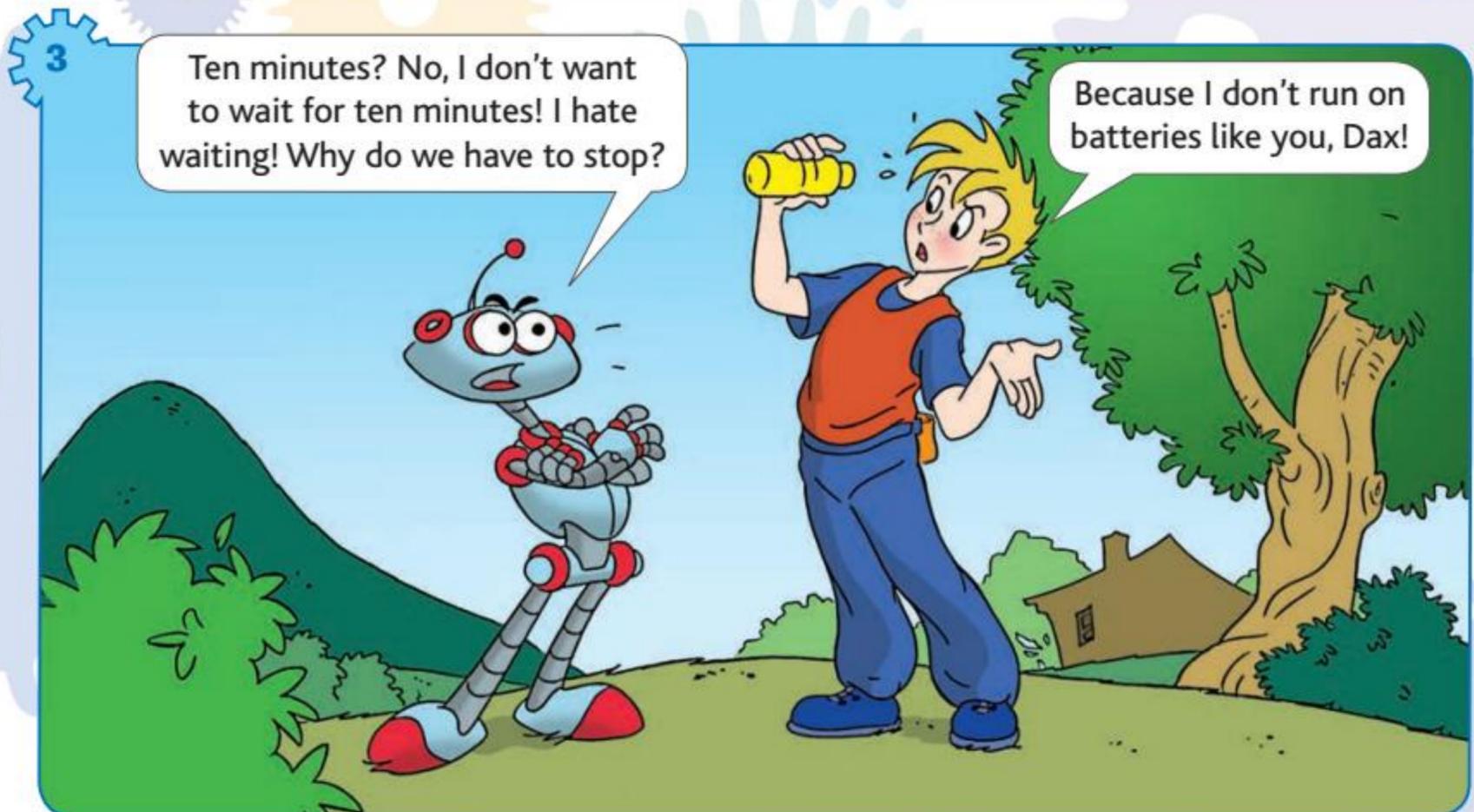
B

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



18

Gerunds and infinitives



Gerund	Infinitive
Running is good exercise.	I want to be a scientist when I grow up.
Dario hates cooking.	Jonas would like to ask you a question.
Are you good at dancing?	I'd love to come with you on Sunday.
Let's go shopping on Saturday.	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.
(swim) | 5 a big party is not as easy as you think. (organise) |
| 2 for Mr Hopper can be difficult. (work) | 6 won't solve the problem!
(shout) |
| 3 in front of a computer all day is bad for your eyes. (sit) | 7 computer games is fun.
(play) |
| 4 to class on time is very important. (come) | 8 in the sun for a long time can be dangerous. (lie) |

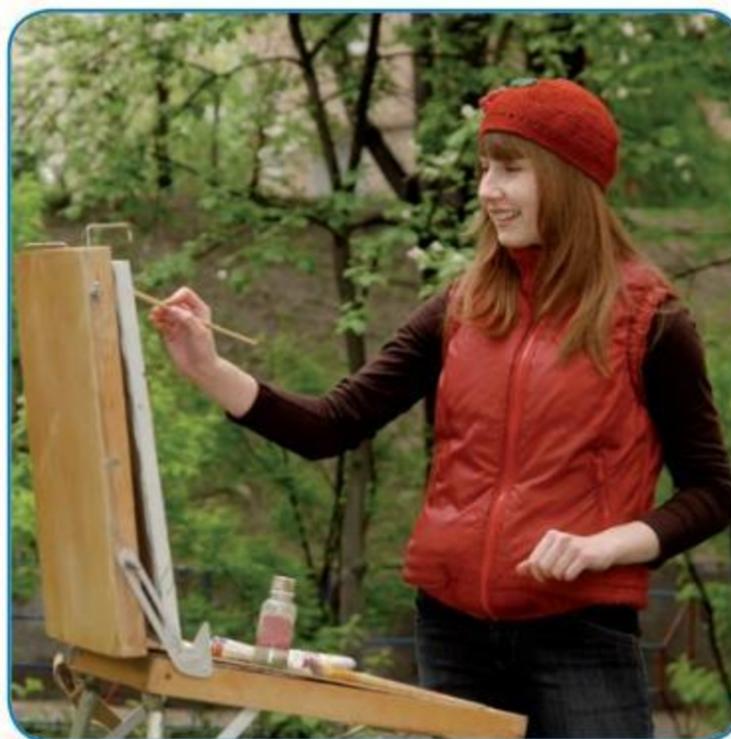
2 Complete. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

get up go live play tidy wait watch write

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

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

- 1 She's very good *in / (at) painting* . (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 *to speak* 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Mr Fox has agreed to see us. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 Becky hates to walking. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr Fox has agreed seeing us. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Becky hates walking. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 I would like to say something. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 He promised to be back at six. | <input 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 ¹ *to put on* (put on) a school play. You want ² (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:

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

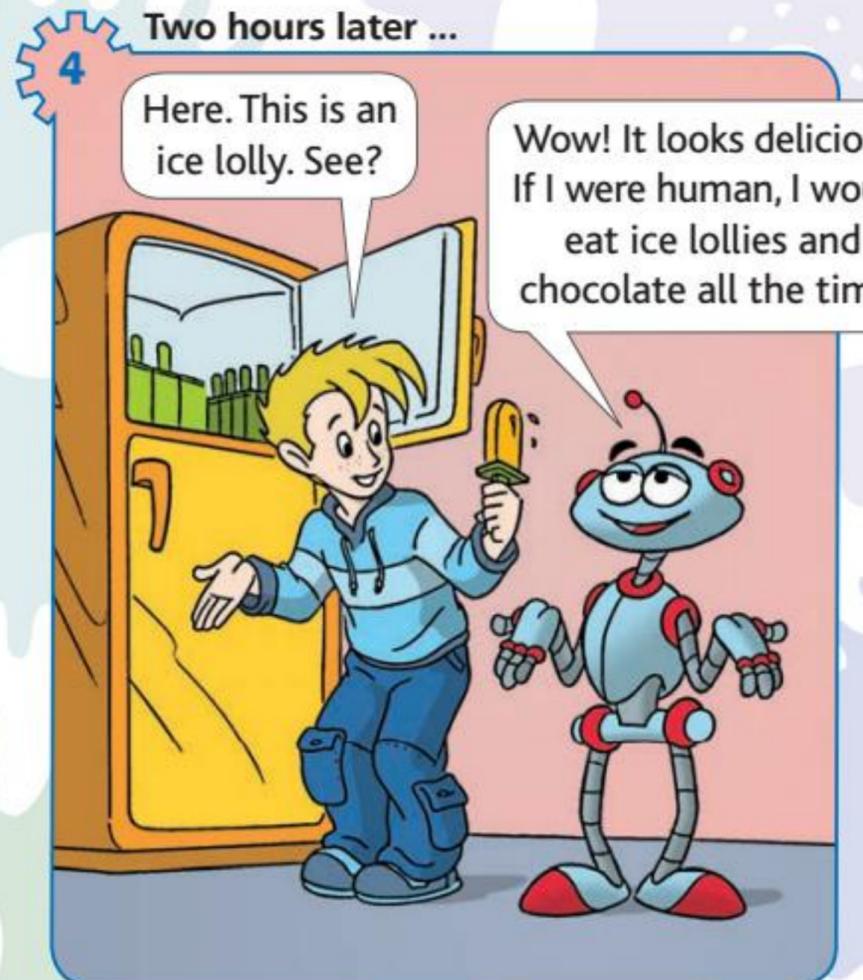
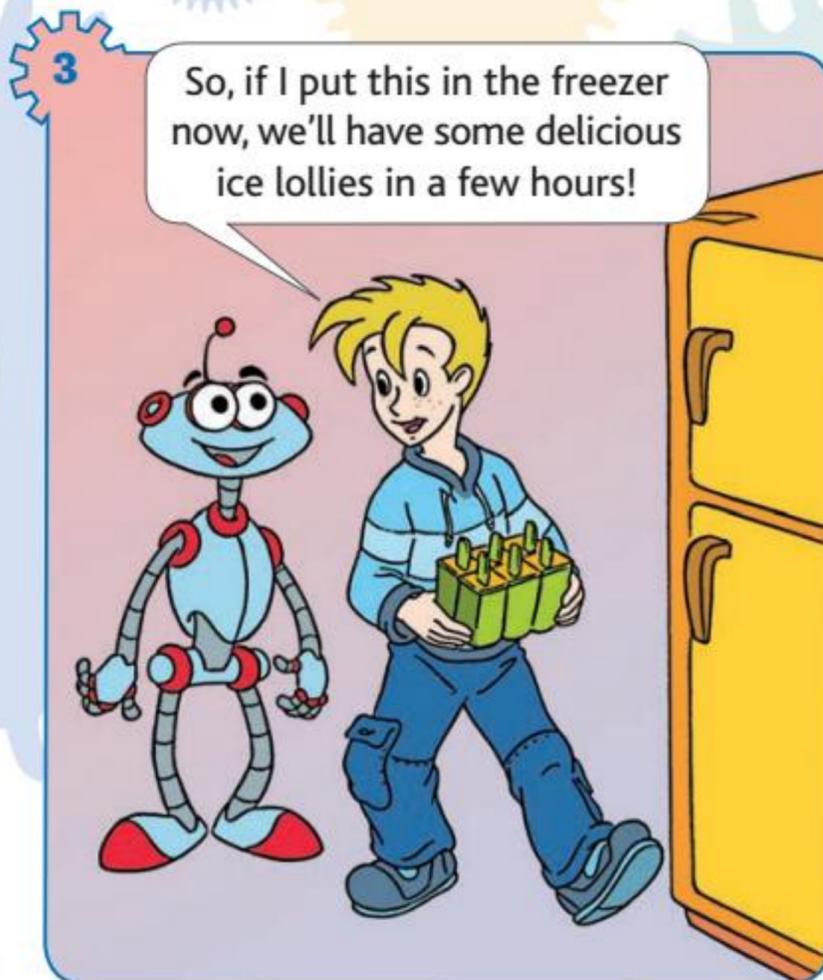
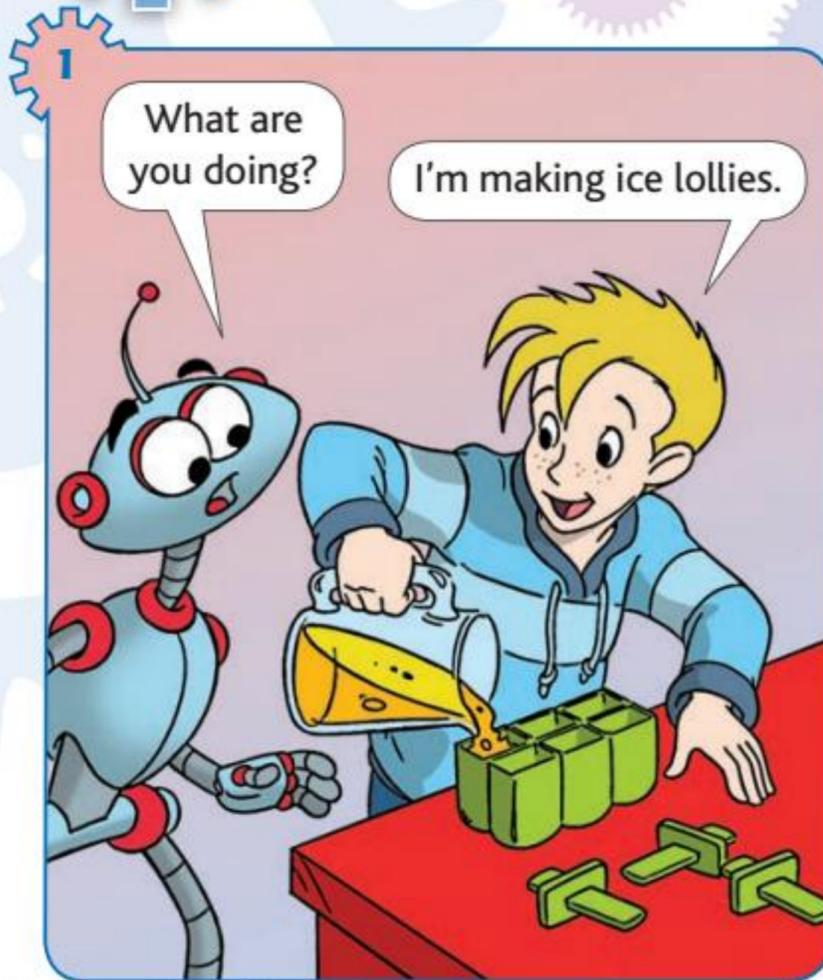
9 **Let's talk!** Tick (✓) the correct boxes in the table. Then ask and answer with a partner.

	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



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

2 Complete. Use the zero conditional.

be a GENIUS

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 horror films, she has nightmares. (watch) |
| 2 When you press this button, the door (open) | 5 Plants if you don't water them. (die) |
| 3 My dad gets angry if I my homework. (not do) | 6 Laura feels terrible if she enough sleep. (not get) |
| | 7 If you too much junk food, you get fat. (eat) |
| | 8 If Grandma doesn't write a shopping list, she 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.

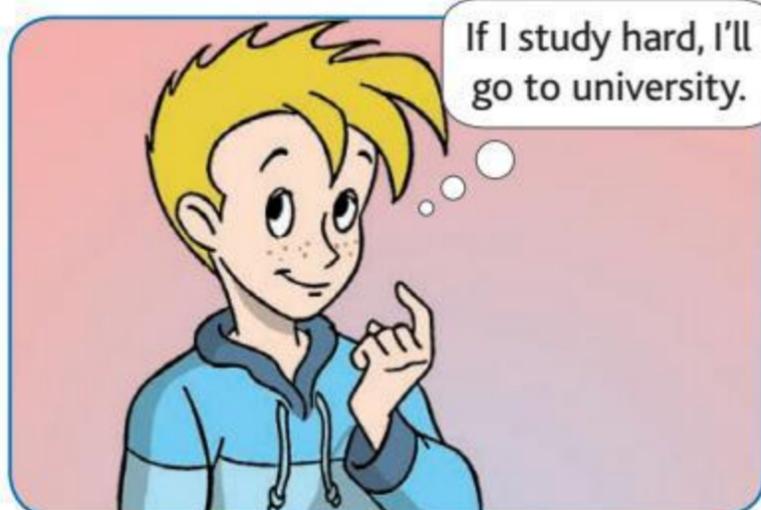
be a GENIUS

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 me the truth, I'll forgive you. (tell)
- I her if she doesn't ask me politely. (not help)
- Jodie and Stephen if you invite them. (come)
- If it, we'll stay at home and watch a DVD. (rain)
- We'll be late if you faster! (not drive)
- If Dad work late, he'll take us to the cinema. (not have to)
- I that printer if I have enough money. (buy)
- Jessica will be very disappointed if she about this. (find out)
- He 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 Physics if I to university. (study, go)
- 3 If I a great discovery, I a prize. (make, win)
- 4 If I a prize, I famous. (win, be)
- 5 If I famous, someone a book about me. (be, write)
- 6 But if I daydreaming, I 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
- 3 give / Jo my message / if / you / see / her
- 4 if / he / not arrive / soon / we / leave
- 5 I / not wait / for them / if / they / be / late
- 6 if / it / not 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 more free time, I my grandparents more often. (have, could / visit)
- Rebecca you if you her what happened last night. (not believe, tell)
- He a better student if he harder. (be, study)
- If I more about computers, I you. (know, could / help)
- If Christine look after her sister on Saturday, she us. (not have to, join)
- What if you a ghost? (you / do, see)
- If we to another country, I 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.
B: <i>If I were you, I would go to bed.</i> | 4 A: I have a stomachache.
B: |
| 2 A: I failed my English exam.
B: | 5 A: My father is angry with me.
B: |
| 3 A: I want to lose weight.
B: | 6 A: I don't like her very much.
B: |

9 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 When you heat water, it boils. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 When she is angry, she cries. <input 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 type="checkbox"/> | I wouldn't do that if I were you. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 If he sees this, he'll be furious. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 If we leave now, we won't be late. <input 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,
- 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 walk next year.
- 2 She's really clever. She read when she was four.
- 3 I see him. He's over there, behind the blue car.
- 4 My cousin speak German and Italian when he was five.
- 5 In the future people travel to other planets.
- 6 I 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?
.....
- 2 borrow / your laptop tomorrow?
.....
- 3 lend / me some money?
.....
- 4 ask / you a question?
.....
- 5 do / me a favour?
.....
- 6 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 ¹ *might* / *should* go to that new shopping centre; it's great. You ² *must* / *might* find some nice trainers there.
B: Why don't you come with us? You ³ *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 ⁴ *might not* / *shouldn't* drive there though. There are always a lot of cars and he ⁵ *may not* / *shouldn't* find a parking space. Oh, and bring your raincoats and umbrellas. They said on the TV that it ⁶ *must* / *could* rain on Saturday.
B: OK. See you on Saturday, then!

5 Complete. Use one word in each space.

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

..... / 6

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

- A: I would love ⁰ *to come* (come) and visit you in the summer.
B: Well, ¹ (get) here is very easy. You can get the bus or the train.
A: I'll come by train. I can't stand ² (travel) by bus!
B: I've decided ³ (learn) Spanish over the summer. You could come with me to my lessons if you want.
A: More lessons? No, thanks! Besides, I learnt ⁴ (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 ⁵ (play) tennis. And on Saturdays we can go ⁶ (fish) with my dad.
A: Fantastic! I'll go and book my ticket now!

..... / 6

7 Complete. Use the first conditional.

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

..... / 7

8 Complete. Use the second conditional.

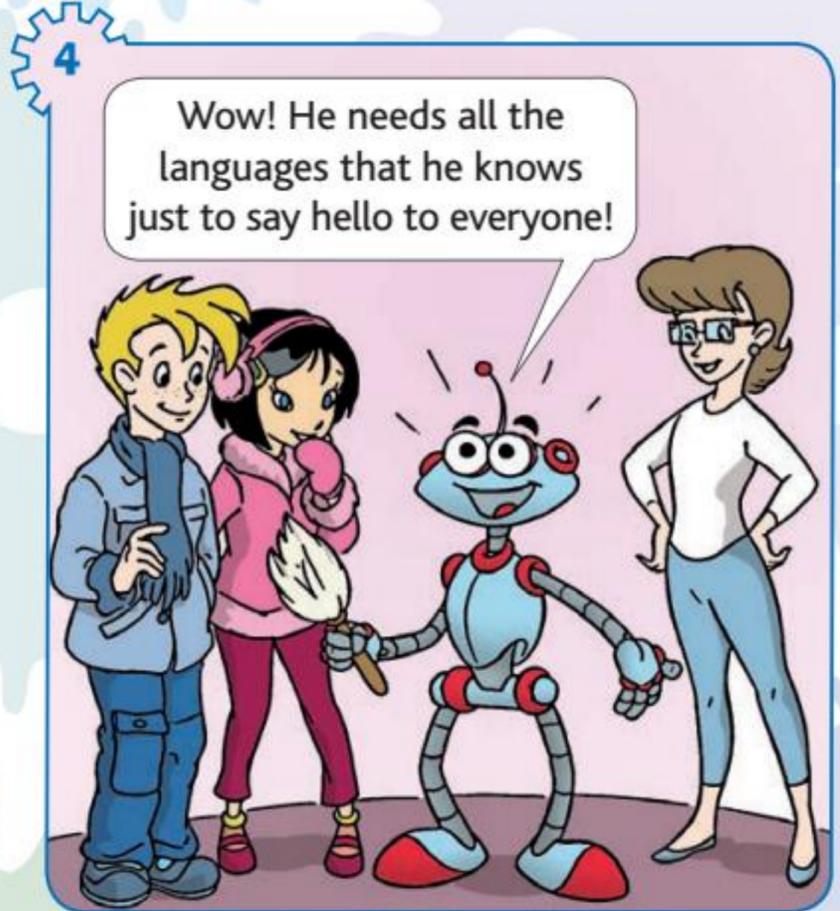
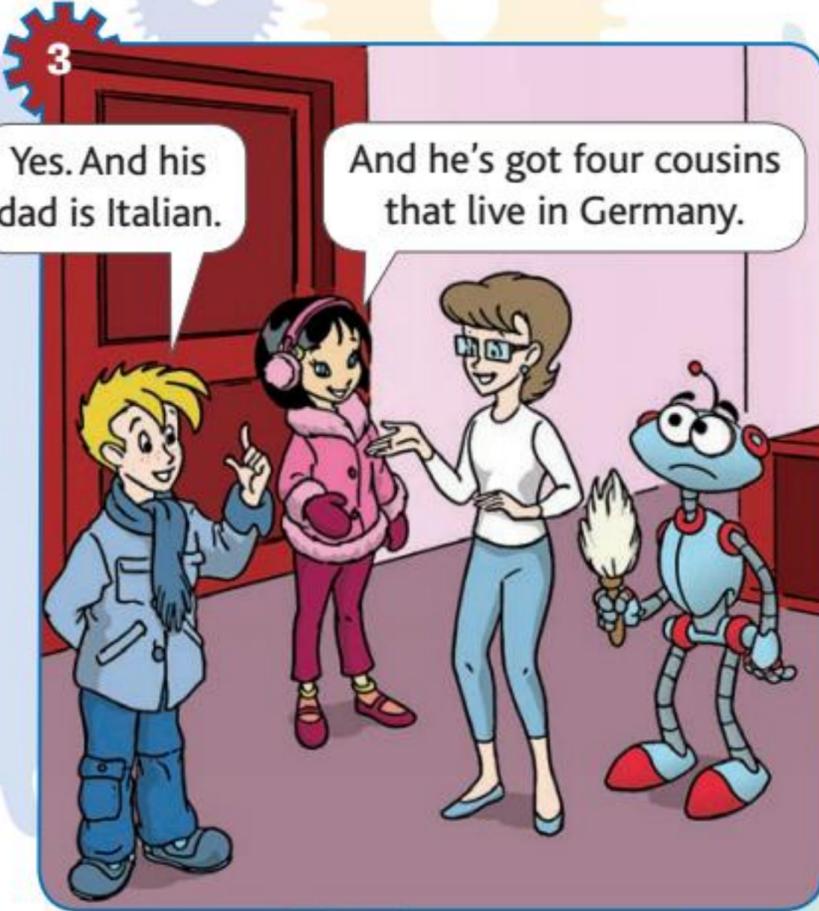
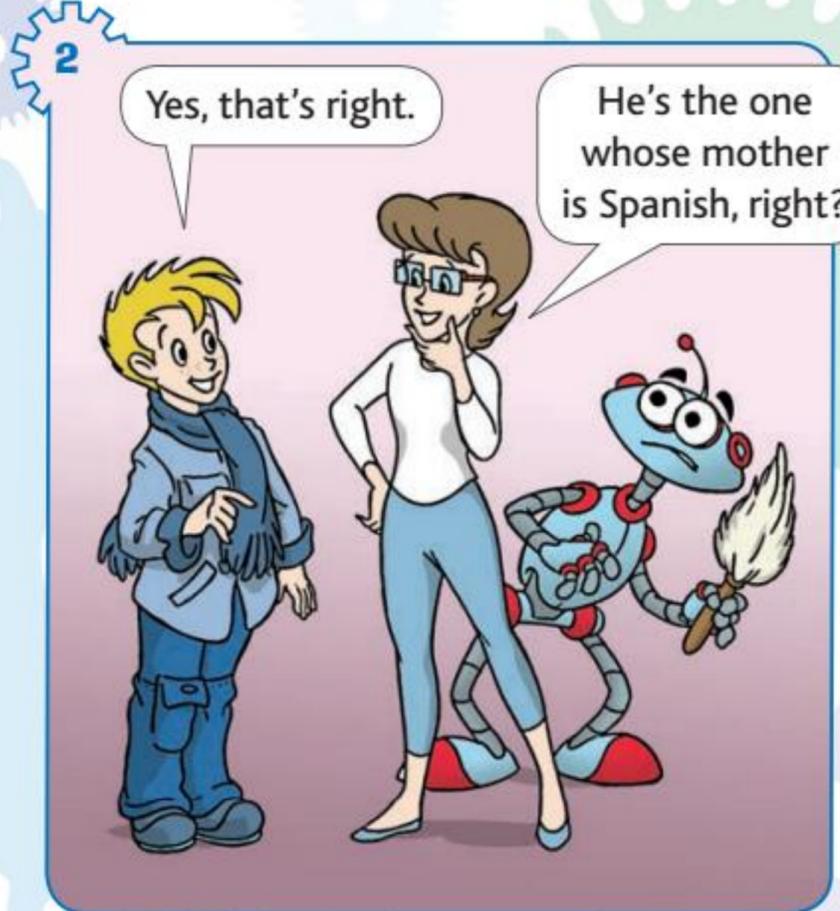
- 0 If I *knew* his number, I *would phone* him. (know, phone)
- 1 If I a dog, I it out for a walk every day. (have, take)
- 2 We for a swim if it hot and sunny. (can / go, be)
- 3 If I you, I her the truth. (be, tell)
- 4 They their house if they the money. (not sell, not need)
- 5 If I £50,000, I that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

..... / 6

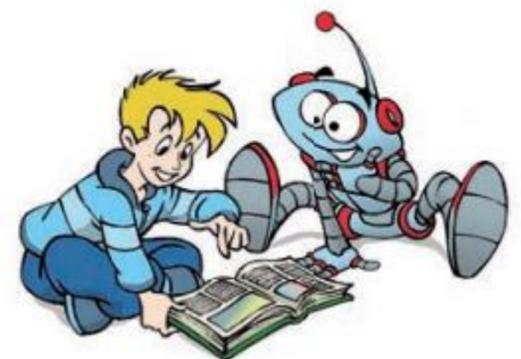
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20

Relative clauses



Who	She's the woman who lives next door.
Which	The book which is on the table is fantastic.
That	The boy that spoke to us is called Andrew. The bus that goes past my house is the number 15.
Whose	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 helped us.
- 3 Is this the program plays the music files on your computer?
- 4 Have you met the people live in that house?
- 5 Ben and Anna have got a cat loves chocolate!
- 6 Where's the man was standing over there a minute ago?
- 7 That's the boy took my ball!
- 8 A lift is a machine takes you up and down between floors in a building.
- 9 We've got a friend loves windsurfing.
- 10 I don't like films 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 mum is an actress.
- The man was standing at the door was wearing a long black coat.
- That's the woman house we bought.
- An author is a person writes books.
- Can I borrow the CD is on the table?
- The man wallet I had found thanked me.
- Where's the tall boy 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.
.....
- Did you take the key? It was in that drawer.
.....
- Did you see the tall man? He was talking to Rose.
.....
- I'm doing a project. It's really difficult.
.....
- That's the woman. She 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.
.....
- Those are the people. Their dog barked all night.
.....
- That's the man. His wife died last year.
.....
- That's the girl. Her sister won the lottery.
.....
- Have you met the boy? His 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 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Our neighbours have got a dog which it's afraid of cats. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Who was the woman that answered the phone? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The jacket which is on the chair is my sister's. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Those are the two men that they robbed the bank. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7 Circle the correct answer.

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

Let's write!

8 Write about you.

- 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.

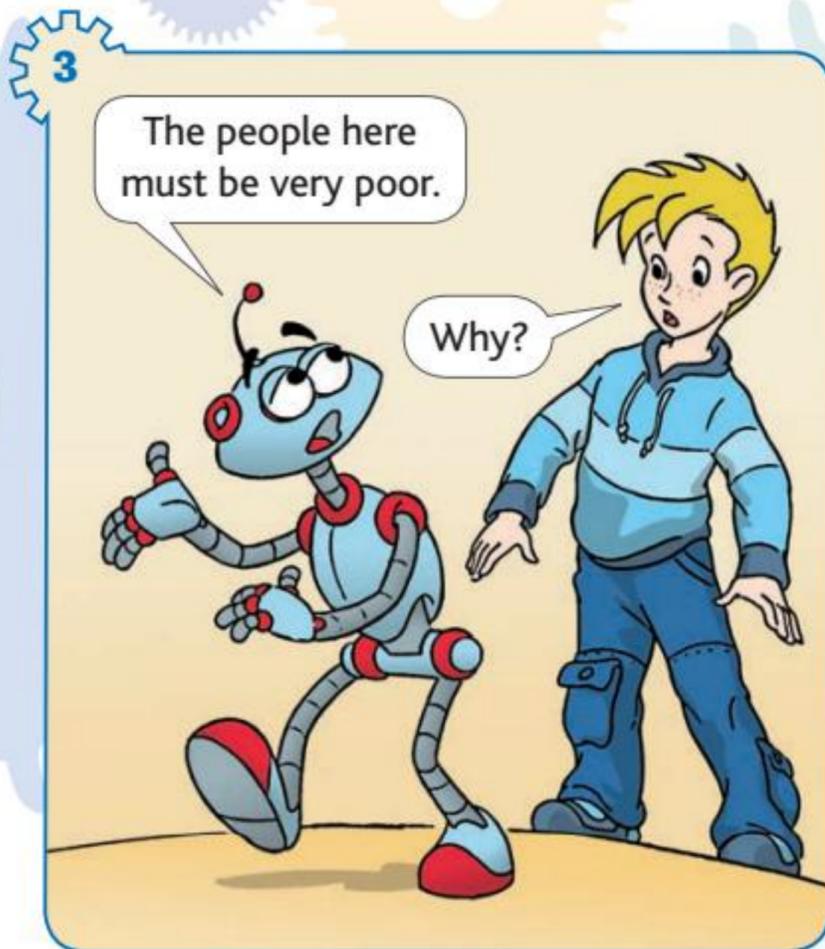
Student B: Guess what or who Student A is thinking of. Get one point for each correct guess.

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	Passive
They speak English in Australia.	English is spoken in Australia.
They make toys in this factory.	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 in many parts of India. (speak) |
| 2 Class C by Mrs Harrison. (teach) | 5 Computers by millions of people. (use) |
| 3 These toys in China. (make) | 6 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)
- 3 Jennifer is paid £1,000. (£1,500)
- 4 Their house is built on a hill. (in a valley)
- 5 CDs are made of metal. (plastic)
- 6 Aeroplanes are flown by teachers. (pilots)
- 7 The birds are fed at midnight. (at noon)
- 8 This painting is called *Life*. (*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?
- 3 this pudding / make / by the chef?
- 4 the students / teach / Spanish?
- 5 wine / produce / in France?
- 6 English / speak / by the hotel staff?
- 7 Bob / invite / to the party?
- 8 these products / sell / 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 every year.
- 3 They sell tickets here.
Tickets here.
- 4 They make these cars in Japan.
These cars in Japan.
- 5 They keep the money in a safe.
The money in a safe.
- 6 They lock the door at night.
The door at night.
- 7 They serve dinner at seven.
Dinner at seven.
- 8 They keep the animals in cages.
The animals in cages.

5 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Mr Newton marks our tests.
<i>Our tests are marked by Mr Newton.</i></p> <p>2 A fence protects the garden.</p> <p>3 The students write all the articles.</p> | <p>4 David Willis designs the posters.</p> <p>5 Millions of people use the Internet.</p> <p>6 Mrs Stephens teaches the English class.</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.
(build)</p> <p>2 These pictures by Rembrandt. (paint)</p> <p>3 The arts centre by Sir Norman Foster. (design)</p> | <p>4 The paintings last night.
(steal)</p> <p>5 This book in Germany.
(print)</p> <p>6 The new computers on Monday. (deliver)</p> |
|--|---|

7 Write negative sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Kelly was stung by a bee. (a scorpion)
<i>She wasn't stung by a scorpion.</i></p> <p>2 They were attacked by a bear. (a dog)</p> <p>3 The frog was kissed by a princess. (a fairy)</p> | <p>4 These films were made in 1999. (1998)</p> <p>5 These photos were taken in March. (May)</p> <p>6 The money was stolen today. (yesterday)</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
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

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.
.....
- 3 They published this book in 2008.
.....
- 4 They took them to hospital.
.....
- 5 They invited us to the wedding.
.....
- 6 They painted our classroom last year.
.....
- 7 They answered some of our questions.
.....
- 8 They sold the painting for £5,000.
.....

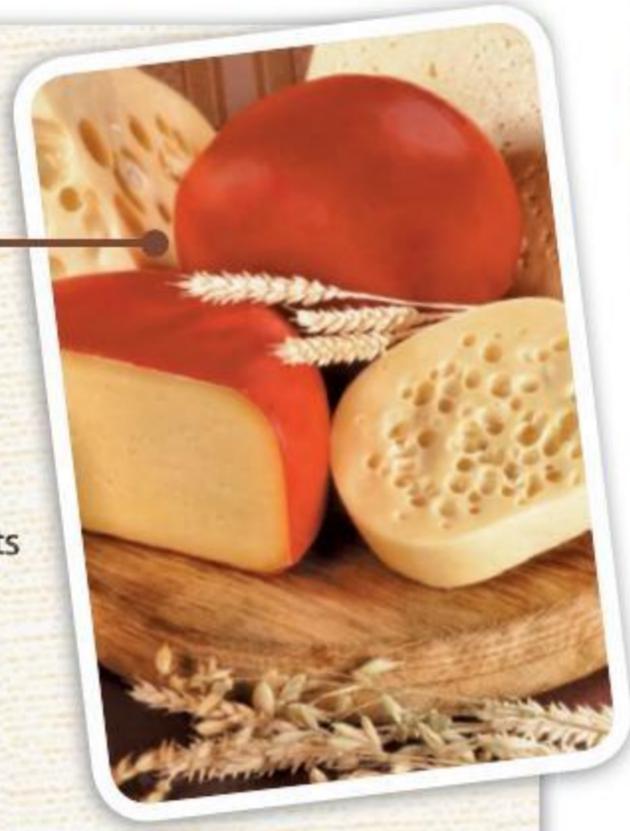


10 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 The earthquake destroyed the building.
The building was destroyed by the earthquake.
- 2 Peter Elliot directed this film.
.....
- 3 A French chef prepared all the meals.
.....
- 4 A six-year-old child started the fire.
.....
- 5 Ella Bower wrote these articles.
.....
- 6 Detective Jones arrested the thieves.
.....
- 7 The hotel manager signed the forms.
.....
- 8 A car hit her.
.....
- 9 Mrs Norton organised the party.
.....
- 10 Eddie Wilson took these photographs.
.....

11 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

Some things you may not know about cheese



- ◆ Cheese ¹ ^{was} probably first made in the Middle East. One story says that it was discovered ² an Arab shepherd.
- ◆ Cheese ³ made from milk but other ingredients ⁴ often added to create different tastes.
- ◆ Carrot juice ⁵ often used to colour different kinds of cheese.
- ◆ The holes in Swiss cheese ⁶ also called 'eyes'.
- ◆ The first cheese factories ⁷ built in the 1800s.
- ◆ In 1840, a giant wheel of Cheddar cheese ⁸ given to Queen Victoria as a wedding gift. It weighed over 450 kg!

Let's write!

12 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.
-
-
-
-
-
-

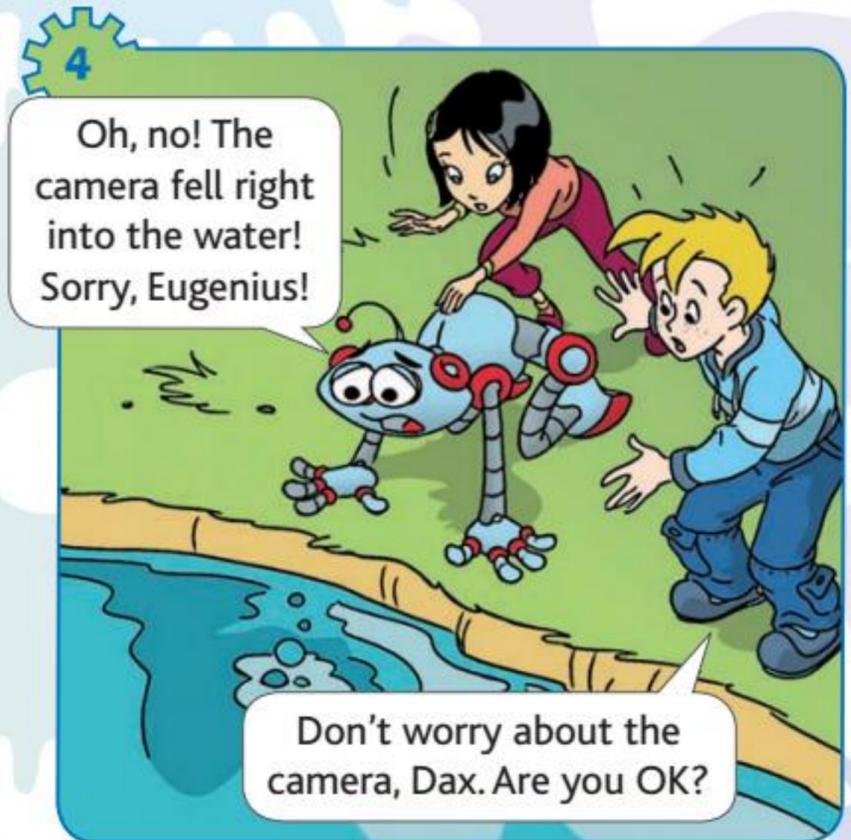
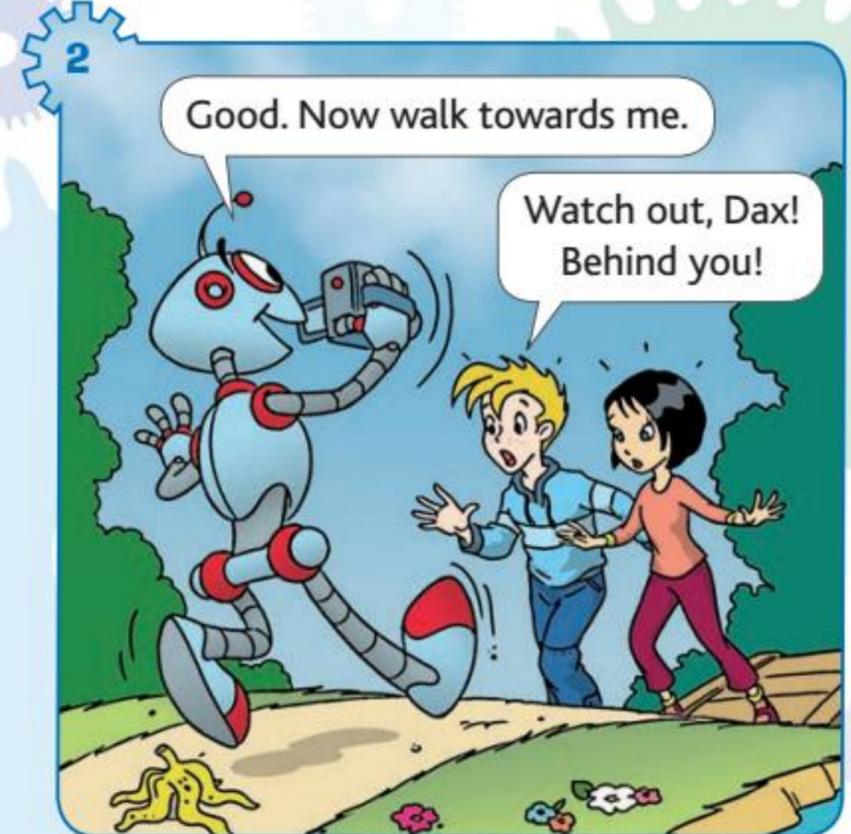
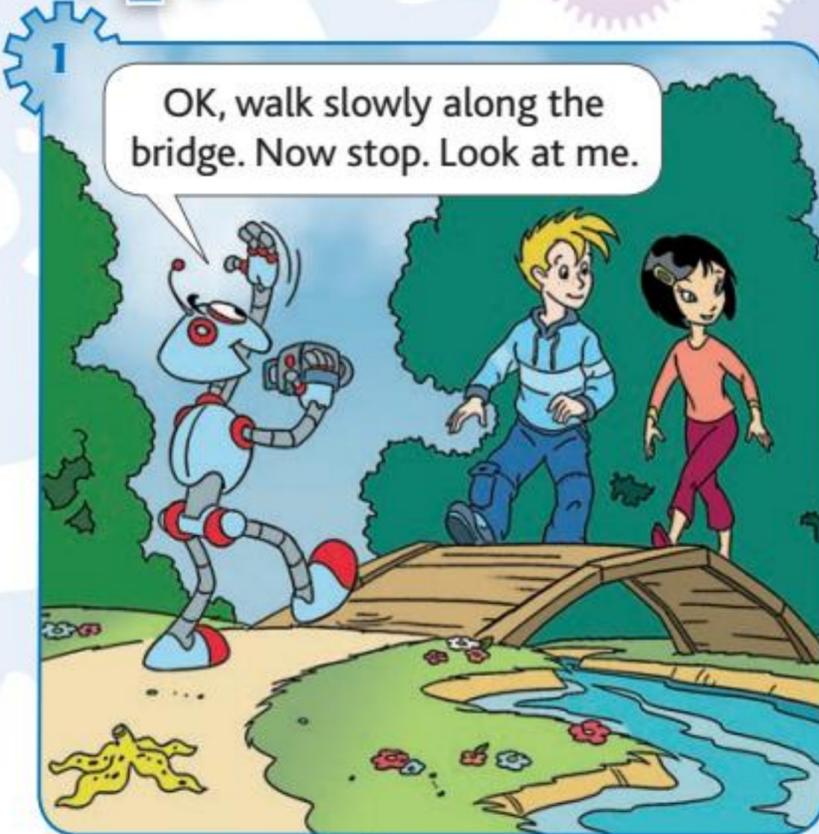
Let's talk!

13 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?



22 Prepositions



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 th 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 11th 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 noon.
- 3 Beautiful flowers start growing the spring.
- 4 Does he always go out with his friends Saturdays?
- 5 I started windsurfing 2006.
- 6 David has a piano lesson Thursday afternoons.
- 7 I always get lots of presents Christmas.
- 8 My dad usually gets up early the morning.
- 9 What are you and Josie doing the weekend?
- 10 Mike's birthday is 13th August.

2 Read and complete. Use *in, on* or *at*.

Thursday 3rd July

The school holidays are here! We had our last exam ¹ Wednesday morning and now we're free! ² Friday Ben, Gemma and I went out to celebrate. We went to the cinema ³ the afternoon (the film was brilliant!) and then, ⁴ the evening, we went to Burger Palace. Ben and I got the bus home ⁵ ten o'clock. I had a great time!

I've been really lazy today; I got up ⁶ midday! Gemma rang at two. She wants to go camping ⁷ August (I'll ask Mum if I can go). She's coming round later – we're going to play computer games. And ⁸ 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.



- 1 The CDs are *on* the desk.
- 2 The shoes are the bed.
- 3 The ball is the CD player.
- 4 The skateboard is the door.
- 5 The umbrella is the bin.
- 6 The jacket is the T-shirt.
- 7 The T-shirt is the socks and the jacket.
- 8 The CD player is the floor.

4 Complete. Use *in, on or at*.

- 1 Sammy's house is*in*..... Church Street.
- 2 Is Mike still work?
- 3 The post office is your right.
- 4 Grandma is asleep the armchair.
- 5 Dan's office is the sixth floor.
- 6 I live 18 Kew Garden Road.
- 7 Why are you still bed?
- 8 I don't want to stay 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.

- 1 Let's go for a walk *into* / *along* the river.
- 2 How are you going to get *at* / *to* work tomorrow?
- 3 The police officer hurried *into* / *over* the room.
- 4 I can't climb *up* / *across* that ladder!
- 5 The children ran *down* / *over* the stairs.
- 6 Mr Evans got *down* / *out of* his car and looked at his watch.
- 7 We walked slowly *across* / *over* the field.
- 8 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

- 1 She came*out of*..... the supermarket carrying two heavy bags.
- 2 They began walking the hill at two and reached the top at three.
- 3 The dog jumped the wall.
- 4 He came my room and sat down on my bed.
- 5 What time did you come home school yesterday?
- 6 Kelly slipped and fell 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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | f | a in his new job. |
| 2 I'm afraid I don't know much | <input type="checkbox"/> | | b to all his friends. |
| 3 I'll pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | | c for the meal. |
| 4 Holly comes | <input type="checkbox"/> | | d about computers. |
| 5 He sent that e-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> | | e from a small village in Scotland. |
| 6 I know he will succeed | <input type="checkbox"/> | | f to a famous footballer. |

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

A: You're not listening ¹^{to} me!

B: What? Oh, I'm sorry. I was thinking
² something.

A: What's the matter? Are you OK?

B: Well, no, I'm not. You see, I don't want
to go ³ my new school. I
won't have any friends. I'll be all alone
and everyone will laugh ⁴ me.

A: No, they won't. Don't worry ⁵

that. You'll make new friends. Have
you talked ⁶ your mum?

B: No. I haven't told anyone ⁷
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 ⁸ me!

9 Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Kate lives <u>near</u> / among / next the school,
so she doesn't take the bus. | 4 My brother is in / on / at university in
Glasgow. |
| 2 Their plane leaves in / on / at midnight. | 5 The woman ran out / out of / over the
shop into the street. |
| 3 What time do you get up in / on / at the
mornings? | 6 Think about / for / over the things I said. |

10 Read and circle the correct answer.

¹ Christmas Day Chrissie got up early. It was seven o'clock ² the morning. It was cold, so she put on her thick socks and a sweater. She walked ³ the stairs and went quietly ⁴ the living room. And there it was: a beautiful Christmas tree, covered in silver decorations and lights. Chrissie looked ⁵ the tree for a few minutes. ⁶ 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 | A in | B on | C at |
| 3 | A from | B down | C along |
| 4 | A from | B over | C into |
| 5 | A at | B in | C to |
| 6 | A Among | B Between | 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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

12 **Let's talk!** Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

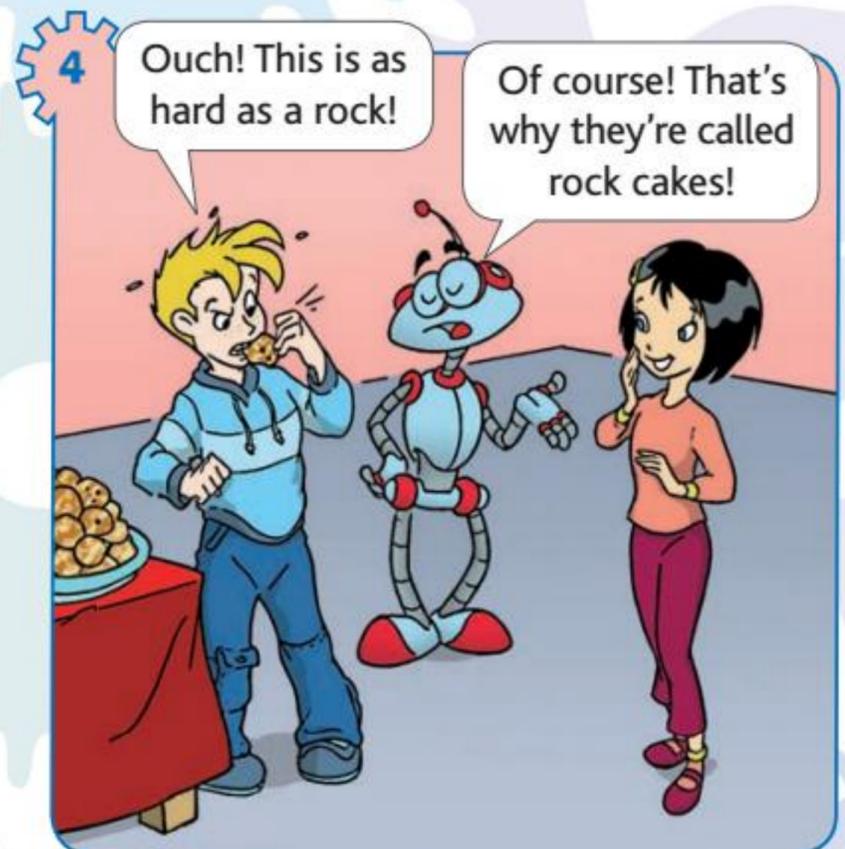
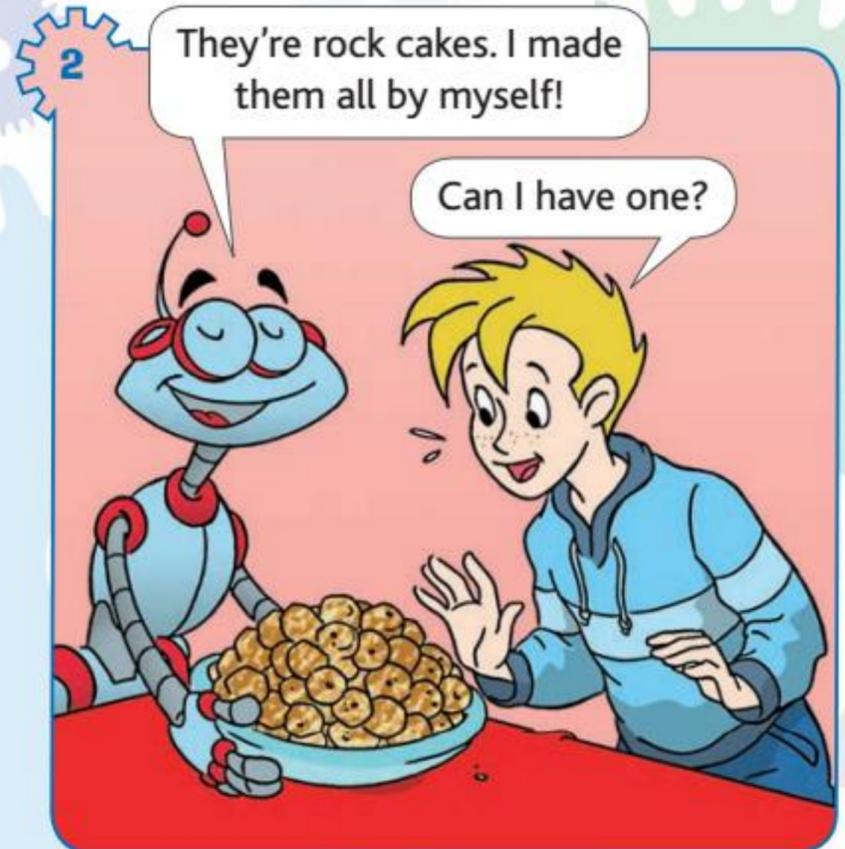
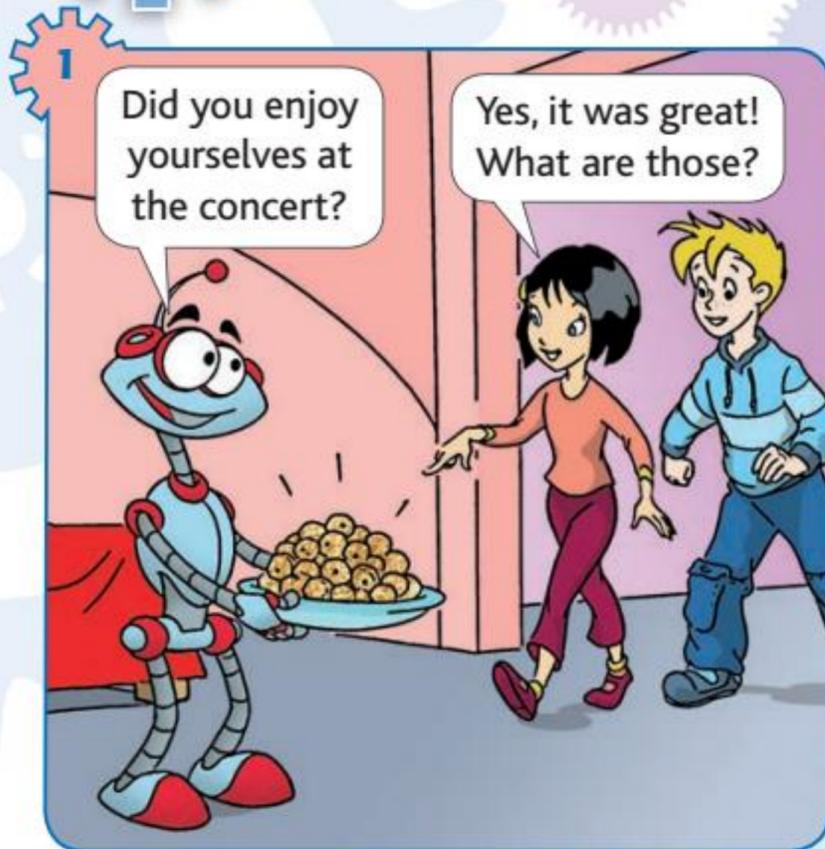
- 1 What do you usually talk about with your friends?
- 2 What kind of music do you listen to when you're alone?
- 3 What do you sometimes worry about?
- 4 When do you usually go out with your friends?
- 5 What do you usually do at the weekend?
- 6 When do you usually go on holiday?

What do you usually talk about with your friends?

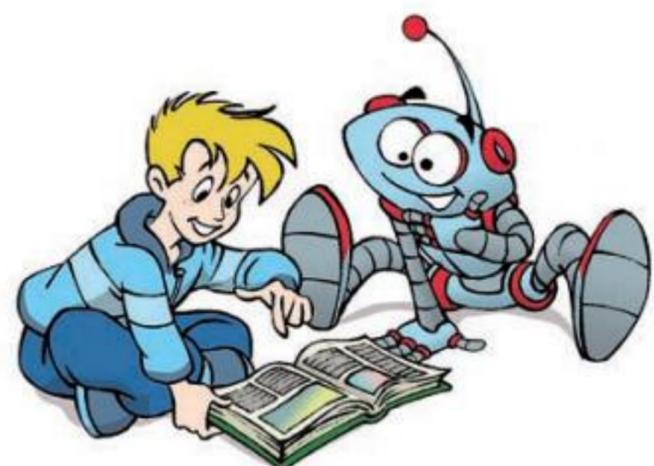
We talk about ...

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Reflexive pronouns



Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	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.

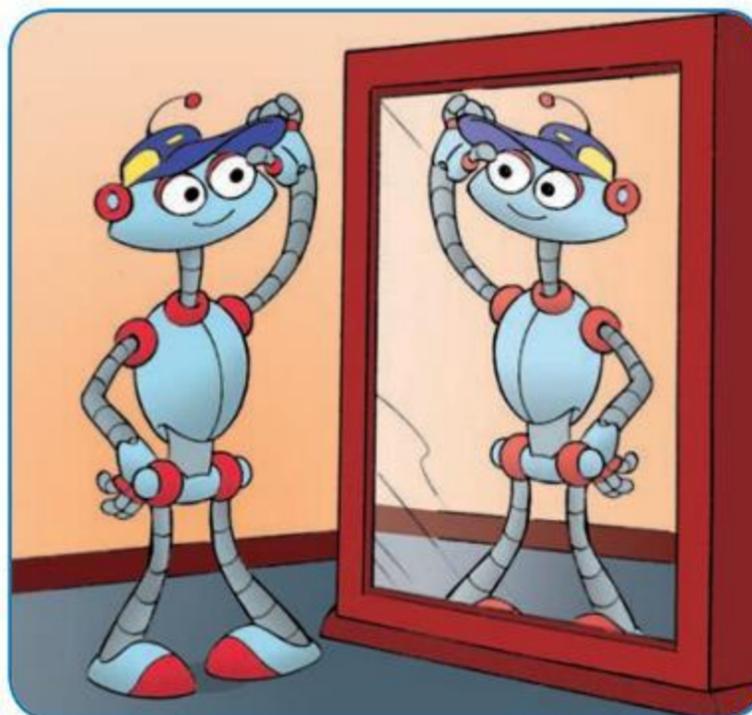
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 you | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a myself |
| 2 my family and I | <input type="checkbox"/> | b yourself |
| 3 the cat | <input type="checkbox"/> | c himself |
| 4 I | <input type="checkbox"/> | d herself |
| 5 David | <input type="checkbox"/> | e itself |
| 6 the children | <input type="checkbox"/> | f ourselves |
| 7 Mrs Evans | <input type="checkbox"/> | g yourselves |
| 8 you and your sister | <input type="checkbox"/> | h themselves |

2 Complete. Use reflexive pronouns.

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Remember: In the singular, reflexive pronouns end in *-self*. In the plural, they end in *-selves*.

- 1 Dax looked at *himself* in the mirror.
- 2 I sometimes talk to when I'm alone.
- 3 Be careful, Tom! You'll hurt
- 4 We've locked out of the house! What are we going to do?
- 5 Please help to more drinks. Alan, Joe, Polly, come on.
- 6 Don't worry. The DVD player switches off automatically.
- 7 Lisa cut on that sharp knife.
- 8 The children didn't make a noise. They behaved



3 Complete. Use *by* and reflexive pronouns.

- Nobody helped me. I painted the room all
by myself
- OK, boys. Now you must try to do this I won't help you.
- So, does your brother like living?
- We found our way back to the hotel all
- How long were you in the house, Mrs Fox?
- Did Rachel really go to the concert?
- Mike and Sarah did all the work
- There isn't anybody here now. I'm

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

- Samantha learnt to read and write by herself.
- Hello. Let me introduce by myself. My name is Helen Grant.
- Did the boys behave by themselves while we were out?
- Adam has lived by himself since 2006.
- Please help by yourself to some more pie, Adam.
- I don't want to go to the cinema by myself. Come with me.
- Hi, Karen. Where are the other children? Are you by yourself?
- Try to relax and enjoy by yourself.

5 Circle the correct answer.

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Watch out: *He hurt himself.* (He did it to himself.)
He hurt him. (He did it to someone else.)

- That boy is in the football team. I saw him / *himself* yesterday.
- The party was great! I really enjoyed *it* / *itself*.
- No! Please don't hurt *us* / *ourselves*!
- Did your grandparents build this house by *them* / *themselves*?
- Listen to *me* / *myself* very carefully.
- You must behave *you* / *yourself* at Granny's house.
- Lisa really enjoyed *her* / *herself* at the concert.
- Will you help me? I can't do this by *me* / *myself*.

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- We helped us to some pizza.
We helped ourselves to some pizza.
- She told us a story.
She told ourselves a story.
- He really enjoyed him at the zoo.
He really enjoyed himself at the zoo.
- She's nice. I like her.
She's nice. I like herself.
- Behave you while I'm away.
Behave yourselves while I'm away.
- I said hello and introduced me.
I said hello and introduced myself.
- He's really funny! Look at him!
He's really funny! Look at himself!
- We must help them.
We must help themselves.

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?
- 3 Your friend has written a poem. You want to know if anybody helped him / her. You ask:
Did you?
- 4 The boy sitting next to you at a party doesn't know your name. You tell him:
Hello. Let me
- 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,

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.

Six, one.

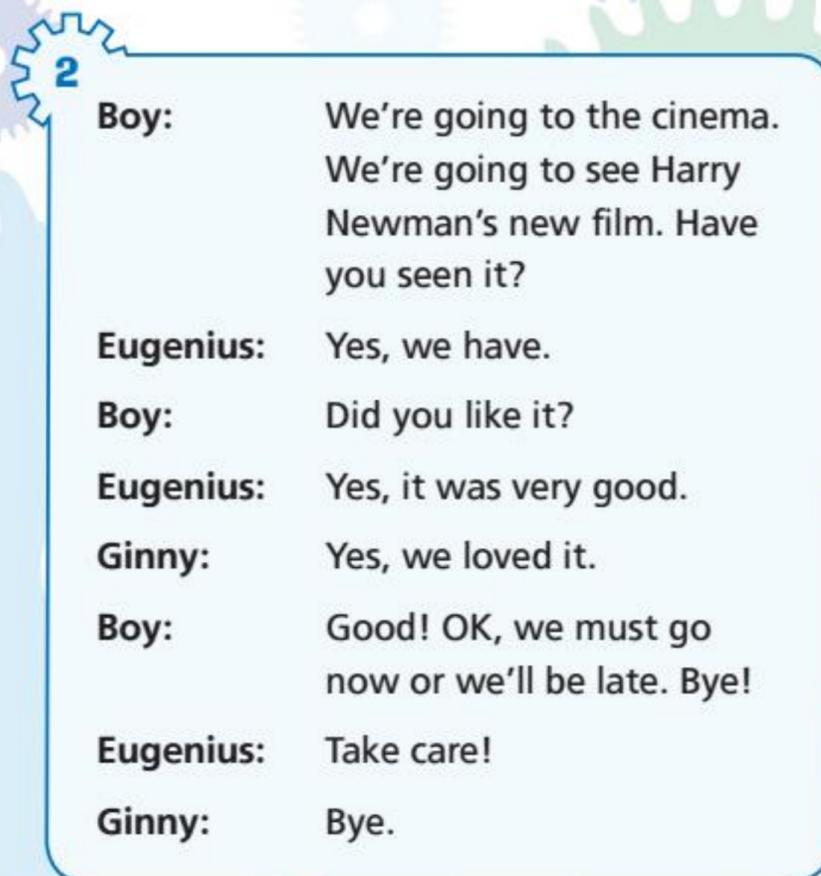
I went to the cinema by myself.

Correct. One point for you.

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

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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.

1 A: Lucy is watching TV. (Amy) ✓
Is Amy watching TV?

B: Yes, she is.

2 A: Ann can stay here. (the children) ✓

B:

3 A: I have finished. (David) ✗

B:

4 A: We like cats. (they) ✗

B:

5 A: Mike was sleeping. (Sarah) ✓

B:

6 A: Lisa knew about this. (you) ✗

B:

7 A: Matt had left by noon. (Eric) ✓

B:

8 A: We're going to the party. (you) ✗

B:

2 Complete the questions.

1 A: Who *are you*?

B: I'm your new neighbour.

2 A: Where?

B: I'm going out.

3 A: How?

B: She's sixteen years old.

4 A: When?

B: They're leaving in the morning.

5 A: How?

B: We've got £50.

6 A: What?

B: He didn't say anything.

7 A: How long?

B: He's been a teacher since 2005.

8 A: What time?

B: She finishes work at six.

9 A: Why?

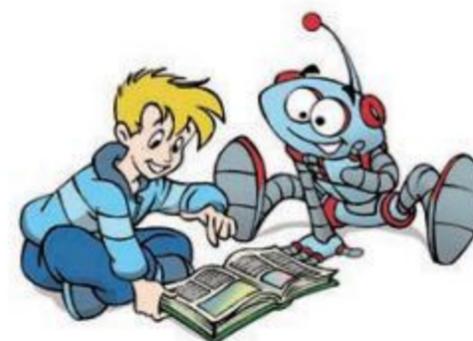
B: They left because they were tired.

10 A: How?

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.

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Remember: when we ask about the subject, the verb is in the affirmative.

1 A: Who took the money?
B: Ben Newton took the money.

2 A: Who?
B: I paid for the tickets.

3 A: Who?
B: Nikki can help us.

4 A: Who?
B: Dave and Lee are coming.

5 A: Who?
B: Mrs Ellis lives here.

6 A: Who?
B: I'm using the computer.

7 A: Who?
B: Daniel called.

8 A: Who?
B: I'm going to give her the money.

4 Complete the questions.

1 A: I bought something.
B: What did you buy?

2 A: Someone closed the door.
B: Who?

3 A: Something happened.
B: What?

4 A: She wants to do something.
B: What?

5 A: Someone was having a party.
B: Who?

6 A: He's reading something.
B: What?

7 A: Someone had left the window open.
B: Who?

8 A: They did something.
B: What?

5 Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

Jane: Hi, Brian. ¹ *Are* you coming out to the café with us?

Brian: No, I'm not.

Jane: ² 's the matter? Are you OK? ³ you had some bad news?

Brian: No, that's not it. I saw somebody stealing a purse!

Jane: ⁴ purse was it?

Brian: Mrs Warner's. This boy took the purse out of her bag. I saw him!

Jane: When ⁵ this happen?

Brian: Yesterday afternoon, at break time.

Jane: But ⁶ stole the purse?

Brian: A boy in Year 8. He's really nice. I just can't believe it! What ⁷ I going to do?

Jane: Well, I could talk to this boy first. ⁸ you know his name?

Brian: His name is Andrew.

Jane: Andrew? ⁹ he tall with short curly hair?

Brian: Yes, that's him. ¹⁰ are you laughing?

Jane: Because he wasn't stealing the purse! Andrew is Mrs Warner's son!

6 **Let's write!** Who is your favourite star? What questions would you ask him / her if you could interview him / her? Write them down below.

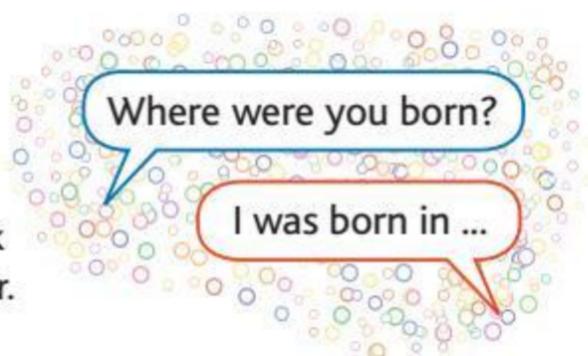
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

7 **Let's talk!** 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.

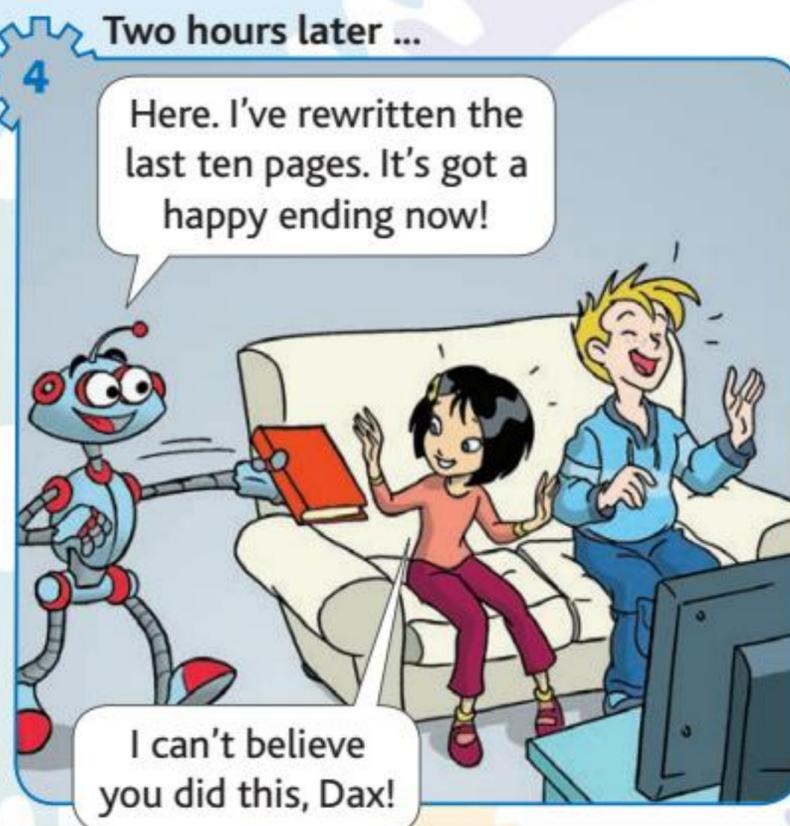
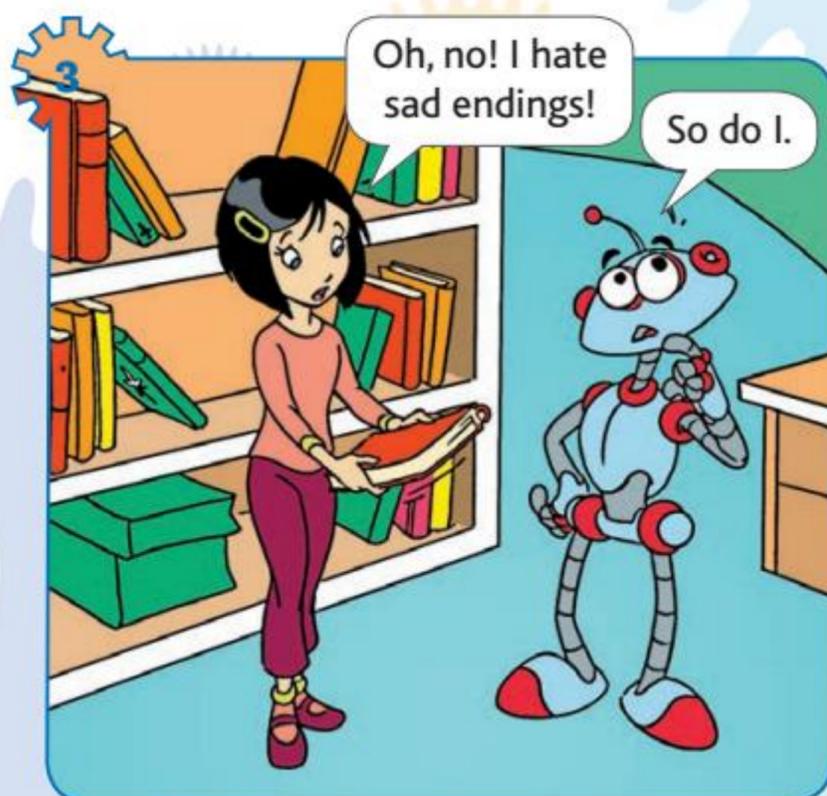
Now swap roles and do the same.



■	Where were you born?	•	•
■	•	•	•
■	•	•	•
■	•	•	•
■	•	•	•
■	•	•	•
■	•	•	•

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,?
- 3 I'm clever,?
- 4 They didn't like the film,?
- 5 She's going to sell her house,?
- 6 You haven't had lunch,?
- 7 He wasn't very pleased,?
- 8 They were talking about us,?

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: Kim.
- 3 A: I've finished my lunch.
B: I.
- 4 A: They were waiting for Ben.
B: we.
- 5 A: Lee and Sarah had a great time.
B: Fred and David.
- 6 A: Nadia loves Chinese food.
B: 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: we.
- 3 A: I haven't seen them for years.
B: I.
- 4 A: Mike hasn't opened his presents yet.
B: Heather.
- 5 A: They didn't like the film.
B: I.
- 6 A: Becky wasn't listening to the teacher.
B: Ian and Harry.

6 Reply to the statements. Use *so* or *neither*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: I can't do this Maths homework! (I)
B: <i>Neither can I.</i> | 4 A: We've already seen this film. (I)
B: |
| 2 A: Julie wants to go home. (Ray)
B: | 5 A: I'm not having a good time. (Jon)
B: |
| 3 A: They didn't go out yesterday. (we)
B: | 6 A: My parents are watching TV. (mine)
B: |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| A: You haven't seen my glasses,
1 you? | B: Helen? I didn't know she liked horror
films. |
| B: No, why? | A: 5 did I. She does. And she
likes Sam Davis, too. |
| A: I need them. I'm going to the cinema. | B: 6 do I. He's brilliant,
7n't he? Anyway, have you
found your glasses yet? |
| B: 2 am I. I'm going to see <i>The
Lake</i> , Sam Davis' new film. What about
you? | A: Oh, here they are. OK, I must go now.
I'm late. |
| A: <i>Discovering Carter</i> . You saw it last
week, 3n't you? | B: So 8 I. Dave's waiting for me
outside the cinema. I'll see you later. |
| B: Yes, It was really good. You're going
with Amanda, aren't 4? | A: Bye! |
| A: No, I'm not. I'm going with Helen. | |

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.'
<i>So can I.</i> | 4 'I'm going to stay at home tonight.' |
| 2 'I haven't got a pet.' | 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.

5

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.

- 2 That's the woman. Her son had an accident.

- 3 Did you meet the girl? She won the race.

- 4 She told us a story. It was really funny.

- 5 Those are the people. Their car was stolen.

- 6 That's the man. He lives next door.

..... / 6

2 Complete. Use the present simple passive.

- 0 Olive oil *is produced* in Greece.
 (produce)
- 1 in Mexico? (Spanish / speak)
- 2 That house by a famous footballer. (own)
- 3 The vegetables in the fridge. (keep)
- 4 by your teacher?
 (the tests / write)
- 5 He to the party. (invite)
- 6 These picture frames of silver. (not make)

..... / 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.

- 2 They delivered our new carpet this morning.

- 3 They sent the letters to the wrong address.

- 4 Samantha Richards wrote these stories.

- 5 Mr Norton organised the party.

- 6 They sold the house last week.

..... / 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 me. I'll be fine.
- 2 My cousin lives Church Street.
- 3 Mrs Evans walked slowly the classroom.
- 4 The children always get up early Christmas Day.
- 5 Does this car belong you, sir?
- 6 Let's have a picnic the weekend.
- 7 Are you waiting your mum?

..... / 7

5 Complete. Use reflexive pronouns.

- 0 We introduced^{ourselves} to the other visitors.
- 1 Hello boys and girls. Please help to juice and cake.
- 2 Helen cut on a piece of broken glass.
- 3 Johnnie behaved in class today.
- 4 I don't like living by
- 5 You shouldn't go there by Mark. I'll come with you.
- 6 The children really enjoyed 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: you ever written a poem?
B: No. What about you?
- 2 A: he going to sell his car?
B: Yes. He needs the money.
- 3 A: your mum buy you a new T-shirt yesterday?
B: Yes, and some trainers.
- 4 A: are you laughing?
B: Because I'm reading a funny story.
- 5 A: How bread have we got?
B: Not much.
- 6 A: you at home at six o'clock?
B: No. I was at the sports centre.
- 7 A: 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,?
- 2 You two were talking about me,?
- 3 I'm not late,?
- 4 Mary sings in the school choir,?
- 5 Jim and Martha aren't going to come with us,?
- 6 He had already left when you got back,?

..... / 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:
- 2 A: I'm having a wonderful time. (I)
B:
- 3 A: My mum usually gets up at seven on Sundays. (my dad)
B:
- 4 A: I couldn't answer the first question. (Tim)
B:
- 5 A: I wasn't listening to him. (I)
B:
- 6 A: We have finished. (Eric and Nadia)
B:

..... / 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*

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* ✓ (*wonderfully* X)
beautiful ⇒ *beautifully* ✓ (*beautifully* X)

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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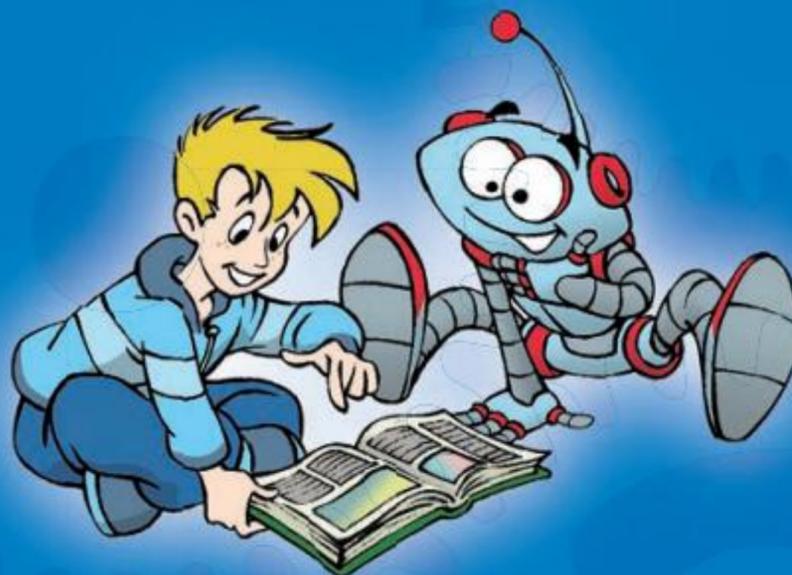
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