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ESSENTIAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Базова граматики англійської мови

Навчальний посібник-практикум

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Посібник є комплексним навчальним виданням, призначеним для студентів 1-2 курсів немовних спеціальностей закладів вищої освіти, в якому представлено граматичний матеріал навчальної дисципліни «Англійська мова».

Практикум містить вісімнадцять граматичних розділів, дев'ять перевірочних тестів та ключі до тестових завдань. Кожен розділ включає теоретичні пояснення та практичні вправи для тренування, закріплення та використання відповідних граматичних конструкцій в усному і письмовому мовленні, що дозволить студентам розвинути навички вільного застосування мовних структур і зворотів у повсякденних та професійних ситуаціях спілкування англійською мовою, передбачених робочою програмою курсу.

Мета даного посібника – формування та вдосконалення граматичних компетенцій студентів, що сприятиме їхньому ефективному володінню англійською мовою. Практикум стане в нагоді як для аудиторної, так і для самостійної роботи.

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Introduction

Dear students!

We are delighted to present you with this comprehensive training guide-workshop on the fundamentals of English grammar. Designed specifically for students in the first and second years of non-language majors, this guide is meticulously crafted to help you thoroughly master the essential grammatical structures and develop practical skills in their application.

In today's rapidly evolving academic and professional landscape, proficiency in the English language has become an integral component of success. Fluency in this global lingua franca opens up a wealth of opportunities, from thriving in your chosen career path to pursuing international educational endeavors and participating in groundbreaking global initiatives. It is with this understanding that we emphasize the paramount importance of studying English grammar for you, our aspiring professionals of the future.

Within the pages of this practice manual, you will find detailed explanations of the primary grammatical structures and phenomena that govern the English language. Complementing these comprehensive theoretical insights, you will also encounter a vast array of practical exercises designed to solidify your newly acquired knowledge. The material is meticulously organized, progressing from the fundamental to the more complex, allowing you to master English grammar gradually.

We are confident that this study guide will become a reliable and indispensable companion in your journey to achieving a high level of English proficiency. With unwavering perseverance and a steadfast commitment to your learning process, we are certain that you will unlock new realms of academic and professional success.

Wishing you the very best in your endeavors,

The Author

UNIT 1. PRESENT SIMPLE – PRESENT CONTINUOUS

<p>Present Simple is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for permanent situations. She works in an office. • for repeated or habitual actions in the present, especially with adverbs of frequency. He often buys her flowers. • for general truths and laws of nature. The Sun sets in the west. • for timetables or programmes. The lesson starts at 10 o'clock. 	<p>Present Continuous is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for temporary situations. He's looking for a new job these days. • for actions happening at or around the time of speaking. Chris is painting the garage at the moment. • with a/ways to express annoyance or criticism. He's always telling lies! • for fixed arrangements in the near future. I'm flying to London tomorrow. (It's all arranged. I've already bought the tickets. The time of the action is always stated or understood.)
--	---

Present Simple – Present Continuous

Time Expressions with the present simple	Time Expressions with the present continuous
usually, always, never, often, sometimes, every day / week / month / year, on Mondays / Tuesdays, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night / the weekend, etc.	now, at the moment, at present, these days, this week / month, today, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.

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

Ex 1

Write the verbs in the third person singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I miss - he misses. | 6 I call- he_ |
| 2 I buy - she | 7 I go - he |
| 3 I carry - he | 8 I dry - she_ |
| 4 I fix - he | 9 I play - he |
| 5 I watch - she | 10 I see - he |

Ex 2

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

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

/s/ after /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/	/ɪz/ after /s/, /ʃ/tʃ/, /dʒ/, /z/	/z/ after other sounds

Ex 3

a) **Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple**

Mason is 13 years old and he 1) *lives*. (live) in York. He 2)
(go) to school every day by bus. Mason's mother 3)_ (teach) French at
university and his father 4) (work) in a shop. In his free time, Mason 5)
(play) football with his friends. He 6) (want) to be a football player when he
grows up.

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

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

A: How old is Mason?

B: He is 13 years old. Where does he live?

A: He lives in York. Etc.

Ex 4

Rewrite the sentences. Put the adverb in the correct place.

Dad watches the news on TV_ (rarely)

Kate isn't so rude. (usually)

Mark stays up late. (never)

We have bacon and eggs for breakfast_ (sometimes)

Mrs Green doesn't work on Saturdays. (always)

Do you shop at that supermarket? (often)

He is late for class (rarely)

Where do you spend Christmas? (usually)

Add *-ing* to the following verbs and put them into the correct column

+ ing	-ie- = y + ing	-e+ ing	double consonant + ing
playing,			

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

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

- Circle the correct answer.**

- 8

Ex 9

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

never always at the moment
tonight on Fridays now every day

She *never* eats meat. She's a vegetarian.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Mother is reading the paper | 4) He drives to work |
| 2) They are going to a party | 5) She is watching TV right |
| 3) She goes out on Saturdays. | 6) Tim goes to the gym |

Stative Verbs

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

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

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

Present Simple	Present Continuous
I think he's Italian. (= believe)	Tom is thinking of moving house. (= is considering)
Katie looks happy. (= appears to be)	They are looking at the paintings. (= are taking a look at)
You can see the sea from my room. (= it is visible)	Sam is seeing his friends tonight. (= is meeting)
Derek has a new car. (= possesses)	We are having dinner at 8 o'clock. (= are eating)
This pie tastes really good. (= it has a really good flavour)	Paul is tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (= is trying)
This new dress fits her perfectly. (= it is her size)	He is fitting a new lock on the door. (= is attaching)
He is so polite. (= that's his character)	He is being so rude today! (= he is behaving like that only today)
She appears to be tired. (= seems)	She is appearing in a new TV show. (= is taking part)

Ex 10

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

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

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

Ex 11

Underline the correct item.

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

Ex.12

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

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

Ex.13

Complete the sentences, using the *present simple* or *present continuous* form of the verbs given.

1 always go

a Sue and I always go to the cinema on Thursdays,

b I saw Mary in the travel agent's this afternoon – she's always going on holiday!

2 play

a Giovanni football for a local team,

b Anthony in goal today because our normal goalkeeper is injured.

3 have

a I lunch at the moment. Can I phone you back in half an hour?

b The hotel 14 double rooms, all with bathrooms.

4 wonder

a We whether we should buy a birthday present for Lucie.

b I what time the next train is.

5 come

a Look - here the bus, at last!

b More and more people to live here these days.

6 (you) think

a You look worried - what about?

b Why Jim is so happy today? Is it his birthday or something?

7 stand

a St Thomas's Tower at the entrance to the harbour.

b A strange woman outside the house. Do you know her?

8 work

a It's 8.30 on a hot July evening. Gordon Stevens late in his office, when suddenly...

b These tablets better if you take them with food.

Ex. 14

Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

1 John regrets /is regretting the way he behaved yesterday.

2 Mistakes like that cost / are costing the company a lot of money.

3 Sue has / is having the flu, so she's off work today.

4 It's a very simple camera. You just press / are just pressing the button and that's it!

5 My neighbours are really noisy - they always play / are always playing loud music late at night.

6 Annie's car doesn't sound / isn't sounding very good. She should take it to a garage.

7 I don't have / am not having much time right now. Can we talk tomorrow instead?

8 The company hopes/is hoping to expand into Europe in the next few years.

Ex. 15

Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I understand a little Italian, but I can't speak it. (understand)
2. My cousins _____ skiing nearly every winter. (usually go)
3. Here _____ Michelle. Maybe she wants to talk to me. (come)
4. I invited Jill to the party - she _____ to it. (look forward)
5. _____ what time the bank _____ opens? (you know)
6. This bed _____ 180 centimetres by 210 centimetres - I think it's too big. (measure)
7. A: What _____? (do)
B: My homework. Don't interrupt me.
8. I just heard Wendy's news - she _____ a baby. (expect)
9. The first thing to do is peel the potatoes. Then you _____ them in salted water for about 20 minutes. (boil)
10. And at the line _____ Powell in 9.64 seconds - a new personal best! (win)

Ex. 16

Complete the news story with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs given.

ask, be, consider, follow, look forward to, love, play, score, think, want

Jonson asks for a new contract

City striker Simon Johnson 2 _____ a new contract, and the club 3 _____ the possibility of offering him a five-year deal, according to Johnson's website. The news 4 _____ Johnson's winning goal in last Saturday's game against their rivals United. Johnson's agent told reporters: 'Simon _____ the best football of his _____ career, and the fans 6 _____ him. He 7 _____ a lot of goals at the moment, and he 8 _____ he can help the club to win the league. Simon 9 _____ one of the best players at the club, and right now he 10 _____ scoring lots more goals for them in the next twelve months.'

UNIT 2. PAST SIMPLE - PRESENT PERFECT

Past Simple: verb + -ed	Present Perfect: have + past participle
Past Simple is used:	Present Perfect is used:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for actions which happened at a stated time in the past. He sold his car two weeks ago. (When? Two weeks ago.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. He has sold his car. (When? We don't know.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to express a past state or habit. When he was young, he lived in a small flat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to express actions that have finished so recently that there's evidence in the present. He has just painted the room. (The paint is wet.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for past actions which happened one after the other. She put on her coat, took her bag and left the house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to talk about experiences. He has tried skydiving.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for an action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated. I once spoke to Princess Diana. (I won't see her again; she's dead.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present. She has lived in this house for two years. (She still lives in this house.) BUT He lived in Australia for one year. (He doesn't live in Australia now.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for an action which happened in the past and may be repeated. I've met Leona Lewis. (I may meet her again; she's still alive.)
Time adverbs and expressions used with the past simple yesterday, last week / month / year / Monday, etc., ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 2000, etc.	Time adverbs and expressions used with the present perfect just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, lately, recently, today, this week / month / year, once, several times, etc.

Note:

Since is used to express a starting point.

I've known Ann since October

Already is used in statements and questions.

I've already posted the letters.

For is used to express a period of time.

I've known Mary for two months.

Yet is used in questions and negations.

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

Just + present perfect

I've just called the doctor.

Just now + past simple

He left just now

Ex 1

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

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

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

Ex 2

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

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

Ex 3

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

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

1. *James has visited the Oceanographic Museum.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Ex 4

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

Meet a famous person	never
Cook a foreign meal	once
Have a bad dream	several times
Visit a foreign country	recently
Be on a roller coaster	many times

have gone to / have been to / have been in

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

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

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

Ex 5

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

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

Ex 6

Write sentences about yourself. Use the present perfect.

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

Ex 7

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

1. A: Have you ever been (you/ever/go) to India?
B: Yes, I (go) there last summer.
2. A: (you/speak) to Chloe?

B: No, she (go) to the post office. She (not/come) back yet.

3. A (you/ever/eat) Mexican food?

B: Yes, I (try) it for the first time last week.

4. A: I (go) to the new cinema yesterday.

B: It's nice, isn't it? I (go) there a few times.

5. A: I (not/see) Sam for a long time.

B: Really? He (be) at the swimming pool this morning.

6. A: (you/do) your project, Chris?

B: Yes, Mum. I (finish) it an hour ago.

Ex 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex 9

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

Ex 10

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

1 Frank has done his homework and then listened to music.*did*.....

A

B

2 The children have put away their toys but they didn't make their beds yet.

A

B

3 Jim learned a lot since he started the language course.

A

B

4 Fatima has finished her lunch and then she went out to play.

A

B

5 They haven't seen each other since September when they have met at Mary's party.

A

B

6 Ryan has bought a new MP3 player yesterday but I haven't seen it yet.

A

B

7 The hockey player hit his head on Friday and he was in hospital since then.

A

B

Ex 11

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

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

A: Have you ever ridden a camel? B: No, I haven't. Have you?

A: Yes, I have. B: Really? When was that?

A: Last summer, etc.

UNIT 3. 'WILL' - 'BE GOING TO' - FUTURE CONTINUOUS

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

Will is used:

- to talk about things, we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet.
I'll probably **buy** a new bike. (I'm not sure yet.)

- to express **hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, comments**, etc. especially with: **expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably**, etc.

I'm hungry. I'll **make** a sandwich. (on-the-spot decision)

- to make a prediction based on what we think or imagine.

I think you will pass the test.

She will probably phone later.

- to talk about actions which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

He will be twelve next year.

Be going to is used:

- to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future.

I'm **going to buy** a new bike. (I've decided it.)

- to express intentions and plans.

Now that I've got the money, I'm going to buy a new dress. (intention)

I'm going to get some more training so I can get a better job. (plan)

- when we can see (evidence) that something is going to happen.
Watch out! We're going to have an accident. (We can see a car coming.)
It's going to rain. (We can see dark clouds in the sky.)

Time expressions used with **will - be going to**
tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week / month, etc.

Ex 1

Complete the sentences.

won't let 'll take ~~I'll close~~ — 'll be won't pass 'll catch

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

Ex 2

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

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

Will

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

Shall

Shall is used with **I** or **We** in questions, suggestions and offers.
Shall we go by train? (suggestion)
Shall I help you with your bags? (offer)

Ex 3

Fill in: will, won't or shall.

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

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

Larry: OK. And I 3) bring some lemonade. Sue: 4) I buy some cheese?

Larry: I don't really like cheese.

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

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

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

Ex 4

Use the words to make questions and then answer them.

1 are / going / to / what / you / next / do / Sunday?

What are you going to do next Sunday?

I'm going to visit my grandparents.

2 going / buy / you / to / for / what / your / birthday / best friend's / are?

3 learn / are / a / going / language / new / you / to / year / next?

4 are / abroad / you / this / travel / summer / to / going?

Note:

We use the **Present Continuous** rather than 'be going to' for things which are **definitely arranged** to happen in the future.

They're having a party next week. (It's all arranged. The invitations have already been sent.) They're going to have a party in two weeks. (They've decided but it hasn't been arranged yet.)

We use the **Present Simple** for timetables, programmes, etc.

Our plane leaves at 10:30 am.

We do not use the **Future tense** after the words **while, before, until, as soon as, if** (conditional) and **when** (time conjunction). However, we can use **when + will**, if **when** is a question word. Call me when you arrive. BUT When will you be ready?

With the verbs **go** and **come** we often use the Present Continuous rather than 'be going to'.

I'm going out tonight. ` RATHER THAN I'm going to go out tonight.

Ex 5

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

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

Ex 6

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

Gary: What 1) *are you planning*. (plan) to do after the exams? 2) (you/stay) in London?

Angela: No, I 3) (leave) this weekend. 4) (visit) my brother in Wales. What about you?

Gary: I 5) (think) of getting a part-time job. I 6) (want) to buy a new electric guitar.

Angela: Oh, so 7) (you/be) still with your band?

Gary: Yes. In fact, we 8) (play) at Sam's Place this Friday. Can you come?

Angela: Of course. My plane 9) (not/leave) until 8 pm on Saturday so I 10) (have) plenty of time to pack.

Gary: Great!

Angela: Is it OK if I 11) (bring) a friend?

Gary: Of course. Invite as many people as you like.

Angela: Thanks. I 12) (see) you there.

Ex 7

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

1 A: I *am seeing* (see) Jim at 8 o' clock tonight.

B: Really? I thought he was away on a business trip.

2 A: Would you like something to drink?

B: I (have) a glass of orange juice, please.

3 A: What time (the bus/leave)?

B: In half an hour.

4 A: I don't understand this exercise, Dad.

S: OK, Peter I (help) you.

5 A: Have you decided what to get Jim for his birthday?

B: Yes. I_ (buy) him a watch.

6 A: I_ (go) to the cinema. There's a new film on. Would you like to come?

B: What time (the film/start)?

7 A: Look at that car!

B: Oh no! It (hit) the lamppost!

8 A: The Ting Tings (play) a concert at Wembley Stadium.

B: I know. I have already bought a ticket.

Future Continuous		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will be working You will be working He will be working She will be working It will be working We will be working You will be working They will be working	I will not (won't) be working You will not (won't) be working He will not (won't) be working She will not (won't) be working It will not (won't) be working We will not (won't) be working You will not (won't) be working They will not (won't) be working	Will I be working? Will you be working? Will he be working? Will she be working? Will it be working? Will we be working? Will you be working? Will they be working?
The Future Continuous is used: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• for an action which will be in progress at a stated future time. At 12 o'clock next Saturday, I'll be fishing with my grandson.• for an action which will definitely I can give your message to Sue. I'll be seeing her later on today.• when we ask politely about someone's plans for the near future. (What we want to know is if our wishes fit in with their plans.) -Will you be driving to the party tonight? -Yes. Why? -Could you give me a lift, please?		

Ex 8

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

Matt: How about going camping this weekend?

Jeff: Sounds great! I 1) *'ll call* (call) you this evening and we can talk more about it.

Matt: OK. Do you mind if I invite Henry?

Jeff: Of course not. Actually, I have a class with him later on so I 2) (ask) him.

Matt: Great! I 3) (be) home after 7:00 pm so I 4) (talk) to you then.

Jeff: Perfect! Just think, in two days' time, we 5) (sit) by a campfire roasting marshmallow.

Matt: And we 6) (tell) scary stories, too! I can hardly wait!

Ex 9

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

A: I'm too tired to do the washing-up.

B: Don't worry! I *ll do* (do) it for you.

2 A: Will you come to the party on Saturday?

B: No, I can't. I (visit) my grandparents.

3 A: Is Jason home?

B: No. I think he (be) back late tonight.

4 A: Are you excited about your trip?

B: Absolutely! This time tomorrow, I (fly) to Jamaica.

5 A: Why is Mark dressed in a suit?

B: Because he (meet) Mr. Rogers.

6 A: Did you tell Sophia about the party?

B: Not yet. I (see) her at the meeting later on, so I (tell) her then.

7 A: How old is your son?

B: He (be) six next month.

8 A..... (you/use) the car tomorrow? I want to go shopping.

B: I don 't know yet.

9 A: Watch out! You (fall)!

B: Don 't worry. The ladder is safe.

10 A: What can I get you, madam?

B: I (have) half a kilo of meat, please.

11 A: What are your plans for the summer?

B: We (go sailing) in the Mediterranean.

12 A: (you/go) to the library later, Nadia?

B: Yes. Do you want me to return your books?

Ex 10

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

Dear Kimberly,

I have great news! My family and I 1) *are going to spend* (spend) our summer holidays in Greece! We 2) (travel) there by boat.

We 3) (stay) at my aunt's house. It's near the beach. This time next month, I 4) (drink) a glass of cold lemonade under the hot sun. Doesn't 't that sound great? I think my friend Sarah 5) (come) too but she isn't sure yet. Anyway, I have lots of cousins there, so I'm sure I 6) (have) a great time.

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

Love,
Elena

UNIT 4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

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

Ex 1

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

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

<p>Present Perfect Continuous is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present. They have been making biscuits since 11 o'clock. (They're still making biscuits.) •for past actions of certain duration which have visible results or effects, in the present. Bob is very tired. He has been working all day long. •to express irritation, anger, annoyance, explanation or criticism. Who has been reading my business papers? (showing anger) •to put emphasis on duration, usually with for, since or how long. I've been typing letters since 9 o'clock. 	<p>Present Perfect is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •for actions recently completed. They have made a lot of biscuits. (The biscuits are on the plate, so the action has finished.). •for actions which happened at an unstated time. James has bought a new car. • to express personal experiences or changes which have happened. I've lost a lot of weight. •to put emphasis on number. I've only typed three letters since 9 o'clock.
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Note With the verbs <i>live, feel</i> and <i>work</i> we can use either Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous with no difference in meaning. I've been living in London for a year. or I've lived in London for a year.	Non-continuous verbs are not used in Present Perfect Continuous (know, believe, see, like, love, taste, understand, want, etc.) I've known her since 2002. (NOT: I've been knowing her since 2002.)
Time adverbs used with Present Perfect Continuous:	Time adverbs and expressions used with Present Perfect
for, since, how long	just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, recently, today, this week/month/year, once, etc.

Ex 2

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

1.A: My back hurts.

B: That's because you 1) *have been working* (work) all day.

A: I know. But at least I 2) (finish) with the gardening.

2. A: You look tired. What 3) (you/do)?

B: I 4) (play) tennis with Evita.

A: Oh yes. I 5) (see) her play before. She's good, isn't she?

B: Yes, she is. She 6) (beat) me five times since the start of summer.

Ex 3

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

Pam: What are you doing, Ben?

Ben: I 1) 've been looking through (look through) my old toy box all morning. It brings back lots of memories. Look, I 2) (find) my old train set!

Pam: You 3) (play) with those trains for over an hour. I 4) (watch) you.

Ben: They're great! I 5) (not/have) so much fun for years. Look at this one!

Pam: Yes, Ben - it's a very nice train. But 6) (you/see) the time?

Ben: No... Why?

Pam: It's 10:30 am. Your boss 7) (just/phone) from the office.

Ben: What for?

Pam: He 8) (wait) for you all morning. You have an important meeting.

Ben: Oh no! I lost track of time!

Ex.4

Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

- 1.has / The / going up / few years. / average temperature / been / in the last
The average temperature has been going up in the last few years.
- 2.hasn't / very much / It / recent years. / rained / in
- 3.been / have / the environment / doing / People / to protect / recently. / a lot more
- 4.and paper. / has now / Everyone / the importance / realised / bottles / of recycling
- 5.a lot / climate / changed / I / was / has / since / The / a child.
- 6.milder / have / winters / getting / been / every year. / The
- 7.appearing / about / reports / in the news. / climate change / More / been / have
- 8.been / government / more seriously. / taking / has / The / climate change

Ex 5

Write one word for each space.

Dear Jessica,

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

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

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

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

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

Love,
Pamela

Ex 6

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

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

UNIT 5. PAST CONTINUOUS - WAS GOING TO – USED TO - BE/GET USED TO

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

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

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

Ex. 1

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

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

Past Continuous versus Past Simple

<p>Past Continuous is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action that was in the middle of happening at a stated time in the past. At 8 o'clock last night she was watching TV. • for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions). At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Ben was doing his homework while his dad was cooking dinner. • for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use Past 	<p>Past Simple is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an action completed at a stated time in the past. He finished his homework at 7 o'clock. • for actions which happened one after another (sequence of actions). He slipped, fell over and hurt his ankle. • with non-continuous verbs: appear (=seem), believe, belong, cost, feel, forget, hate, have (=possess), know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, realise, remember, see, seem, smell, sound, suppose, taste, think, understand, want, etc. Sylvia saw Alex at the party yesterday.
--	--

<p>Continuous for the interrupted action and Past Simple for the action which interrupts it.</p> <p>Linda was watching TV when the phone rang.</p> <p>• to describe the background to the events in a story.</p> <p>We were walking in the woods. It was raining hard.</p>	<p>• for people who are no longer alive.</p> <p>Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays. (Shakespeare is dead. He won't write any more.)</p>
--	--

Ex. 2

A Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible. 1

1. The police arrested three men who *robbed* / *were robbing* a bank in the High Street.
2. They *planned* / *were planning* to get up early, but they overslept.
3. I saw Jon in the park today- he *read* / *was reading* a book.
4. When she *ate* / *was eating* her sandwich, the sun came out.
5. After the film *finished* / *was finishing*, I turned the TV off and went to bed.
6. Vanessa's really shy because everyone *constantly criticised* / *was constantly criticising* her when she was a child.
7. Do you like my watch? My wife *gave* / *was giving* it to me for my birthday.
8. My sister's really happy- she *passed* / *was passing* all her exams.

Ex.3

Complete the sentences with *the past simple or past continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 *Did you see that film on TV last night?* (you / see)
2. A: What was that terrible noise last night?
B: Sorry, it was me. I _____ my singing. (practise)
3. I _____ in the bath last night when suddenly there was a loud bang in the kitchen. (lie)
4. James _____ to visit me every single day when I was in hospital. (come)
5. A: How was the game?
B: Terrible! We _____ 6-0. (lose)
6. After he _____ my dad took up golf as a hobby. (retire)
7. I _____ why don't you come round for dinner at the weekend? (think)
8. The kids _____ when I left for work this morning. (sleep)
9. A: What happened to you? Did you cut yourself?
B: Yes, when I _____ in the garden this morning. (work)
9. Simon got a job in a factory when he _____ school last year.

Ex.4

Use the *past continuous* or the *past simple* and the phrases. Then identify the speech situations.

~~action in the middle of happening~~

sequence of actions

interrupted action

simultaneous actions

completed action

people who are no longer alive

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

action in the middle of happening – They were sleeping at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.

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

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

4. (they sunbathe/start to rain)

5. (Gustave Eiffel/build/the Eiffel Tower)

6. (Claire/have first birthday / 2 days ago)

Was / Were going to

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

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

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

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

Ex.5

Read and complete. Use the *past simple* or *past continuous*.

It was the first day of the summer holidays. The sun 1 *was shining* (shine) and a light wind 2 _____ (blow) across the fields. Grace 3 _____ (put on) her jeans and a T-shirt and 4 _____ (run) into the garden. 'Rover!' she 5 _____ (call) but the big black dog 6 _____ (not appear). 'Where's Rover?' Grace asked her mum. 'I don't know, dear,' she replied. 'When I 7 _____ (get up) this morning, he 8 _____ (chase) rabbits at the bottom of the garden. I'm sure he's fine.' But Grace was beginning to get worried. Rover always 9 _____ (come) when she called him. She 10 _____ (hurry) down to the bottom of the garden. 'I must find him!' she thought. Then, as she 11 _____ (climb) over the fence, she 12 _____ (hear) a bark!

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

<p>Used to is used to talk about past habits. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural. It forms its negative and interrogative form with did.</p> <p>I used to cry when I was a baby. I didn't use to sleep late. Did you use to sleep late?</p>	<p>Be/Get used to is used to talk about habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'. I'm not used to getting up early. They are used to cold weather. You'll get used to her when you get to know her better.</p>
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Ex. 6



1. *Victoria used to work long hours*

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Ex. 7

Rewrite the sentences. Use *used to*.

- 1 My mum read me a story every night.
My mum *used to read* me a story every night.
2. Was Grandpa a good swimmer?
3. There weren't many shops in this town.
4. Did you play basketball every day?
5. I didn't like her when we were at school.
6. Did your mum walk to work?
8. Mr and Mrs Evans lived in a small village.
9. We met in the park after school every day.

Ex. 8

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

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

Ex.9

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

Last night I 1) *had* (**have**) a wonderful dream. This is what I 2) (**dream**). We 3) (**take**) a trip to Hawaii. I 4) (**be**) with my family and two of my friends. We 5) (**be**) on a ship and we 6) (**travel**) to Honolulu. On the ship there 7) (**be**) a party. We 8) (**sit**) on nice comfortable seats and we 9) (**drink**) exotic juices. Lots of people 10) (**dance**) and the music 11) (**play**) loudly. We 12) (**have**) a lot of fun! When the ship 13) (**arrive**) in Honolulu, a man 14) (**wait**) to take us to our hotel. The hotel where we 15) (**stay**) was by a beach lined with palm trees. Drums 16) (**beat**) and people on the beach 17) (**sing**) and 18) (**dance**) to the music. The music 19) (**get**) louder and louder until I 20) (**hear**) a ringing sound. It 21) (**be**) my alarm clock! It 22) (**be**) 7 o'clock and time to get up for school.

Ex.10

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

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

.....started.....

A

B

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

A

B

3 Laura was taking off her coat and sat down.

A

B

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

A

B

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

A

B

Ex.11

Circle the TWO correct options. All the sentences are about the past.

1. In the past, people. _____. married at a younger age than they do now.

a are used to getting **b** would get **c** used to get **d** were getting

2 I. _____ playing computer games when I was younger, but now I love them.

a wasn't liking **b** didn't use to like **c** wouldn't like **d** didn't like

3 In the past, my friends and I... each other much more regularly than we do now.

a saw **b** used to seeing **c** used to see **d** were seeing

4 I think I know you. _____ in Forest Lane?

a Didn't you use to live **b** Wouldn't you live **c** Weren't you living **d** Didn't you live

5 When I first moved to London, I _____ in a big city.

a didn't use to live **b** wasn't used to living **c** didn't live **d** quickly got used to living

6 Dave _____ to work every day until he had an accident.

a use to cycle **b** was cycling **c** used to cycle **d** cycled

7 I _____ a lot more when I was younger.
a read **b** was used to read **c** was reading **d** used to read
8 My next-door neighbours _____. in South Africa.
a were living **b** lived **c** used to live **d** would live

Ex.12

Complete the sentences by putting the words and phrases in the correct order.

1 as / flowers and rice / they / came out of / threw / at the bride and groom
People *threw flowers and rice at the bride and groom as they came out of* the church.
2 to invite us / were / they / meaning / but
They _____ kept forgetting.
3 when he / about / stories / was always / was / telling us
Our grandfather _____ a boy.
4 was / eat / when I / anything / would
I _____ a child.
5 side of the road / to / isn't / to drive on the other / getting / but / strange / I'm / used
It's _____ it.
6 thinking about / having a barbecue / were / at the weekend / the weather's / if
We _____ nice.
7 from the south of / was constantly / by armies / invaded / being
The city _____ the country.
8 was / your plates / while / one of / she / doing / dropped
Suzie _____ the washing up.
9 heard / as soon as / phoned / I / her
I _____ the news.
10 what I said / listening / hear / know you / didn't / because / you weren't
I _____ tome.

Ex.13

Read and complete. Use one word in each space.

A few years **1** _____ a strange thing happened to me. It **2** _____ getting dark but the moon was shining brightly in the night sky. My brother and I **3** _____ coming home from our friend's house; he used **4** _____ live in a small cottage on the edge of the village.

5 _____ we were walking up the path towards our house, we heard a strange noise. Then suddenly, in front of us, we saw a girl in a white dress. 'Are you lost?' I asked her. She **6** _____ n't reply. She was coming towards us **7** _____ a cloud went over the moon. For a moment there was complete darkness but when the moon came out again, the girl was gone! I don't know if she **8** _____ a ghost but I never walked home in the dark again after that!

UNIT 6. PAST PERFECT

Past Perfect: **had + past participle**

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

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

Past Perfect is used:

for a past action which happened **before** another **past action** or **before** a stated past time.

She **had already left** when I got home. She **had arrived** by 8 o'clock.

for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.

He was happy. He **had won** the race.

as the past equivalent of Present Perfect.

She **isn't** in her office. She **has already left**. (before a present time) She **wasn't** in her office. She **had already left**. (before a past time)

Time expressions used with Past Perfect

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

Ex.1

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

1 Adam didn't want to speak to Katie because she **hadn't apologised** to him. (not apologise)

2 There were forty people at the party but my cousin fifteen. (only / invite)

3. before you got there? (they / leave)

4.By the time my brother phoned us, we the news on the radio. (already / hear)

5.Where the money? (she / hide)

6.I to London before and neither had my sister. (not be)

7.Megan and Carl felt sick because theythree boxes of chocolates. (eat)

8.Mandy a horse before. (never / ride)

9.The students left the classroom because the bell **had rung (ring)**.

10.Rick (**not/finish**) the report by the time his boss returned.

11.After they (**put up**) their tents, they made a fire.

12.The fans were excited because their team (**win**).

13 the burglars (**get away**) by the time the police arrived?

14.After Jane (**finish**) studying, she went out with some friends.

Ex.2

Underline the correct answer.

1.We had packed our bags *as soon as* / *(before)* the taxi arrived.

2.*By* / *Before* the time she reached the phone, it had stopped ringing.

3.*As soon as* / *By the time* we arrived, everyone had left.

4.The film had already started *after* / *when* we got to the cinema.

5.We ate the apples *before* / *after* we had washed them.

6.*As soon as* / *By the time* I had fed the cat, I went out.

7.I had seen my cousin Fiona the day *previous* / *before*.

8.He had already finished college *until* / *when* we met him.

Ex.3

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



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

1 (Sally / open / all her presents)

Had Sally opened all her presents?

Yes, she had

2 (they / drink / all the lemonade)

.....

- 3 (they / eat / all the cake)
- 4 (Mum / let / cat in)
- 5 (they / eat / all the sandwiches)
- 6 (they / tidy / the room)

Ex.4

Fill in the *present perfect* or the *past perfect*.

1. They ..*had done*.. (**do**) their homework before: they went to the park.
- 2 They are out of the supermarket. They (**do**) their shopping.
- 3 He can't pay the bill. **He** (**lose**) his wallet.
- 4 He bought a car after he (**save**) enough money.
5. She signed the letter after she (**write**) it.
- 6 Her hair is wet. She (**wash**) it.

Note the difference:

Past Perfect



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

Past Simple



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

Ex.5

- 1 As soon as she *had finished* her dinner, *she had left*. (finish, leave)
- 2 We the beds before the visitors (make, arrive)
- 3 Indian food before you to India? (you / ever / try, go)
- 4 After she the article, she the newspaper down. (read, put)
- 5 Dad the car when it to rain. (just / wash, start)
- 6 I the book before I the film. (read, see)

Ex.6

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



1. Rafael **lit** (**light**) the candles 2. Rafael ... (**light**) the candles 3. When she arrived at the theatre, he ... (**buy**) the tickets.



- 4 When she arrived at the theatre, he (**buy**) the tickets. 5 When he came home, they (**have**) dinner together. 6 When he came home, she (**already/have**) dinner.

Ex.7

Use the ideas to make sentences as in the example:

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

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

Ex.8

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

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

UNIT 7. ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS – COMPARISONS

Adjectives describe nouns. Adjectives have the same form in both singular and plural number. They normally come before nouns and after the verb 'to be'.

She's got three lovely children.

That car is fast. (What kind of car is it? A fast one .)

Adverbs describe verbs. They can describe **how** (adverbs of manner), **where** (adverbs of place), **when** (adverbs of time) or **how often** (adverbs of frequency) something happens.

He drives **carefully**. (How does he drive? Carefully.)

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

slow-slowly

Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives: hard, fast, early, daily, late, monthly.

He runs **fast**. He is a **fast** runner.

Some adverbs are irregular.

good - **well** He's a good singer. He sings **well**.

Ex 1

Write the correct adverb.

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

	terrible.....	happy.....

Ex 2

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

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

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

Ex 3

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

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

How (adverbs of manner)	Where (adverbs of place)	When (adverbs of time)	How often (adverbs of frequency)

Order of Adjectives

1 **Opinion adjectives** (bad, good, etc.) go before **fact adjectives** (old, red, etc.).

She bought a beautiful red dress.

2 When there are two or more **fact adjectives**, they go in the following order:

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

Ex 4

Put the adjectives in the right order.

1 a new / woollen / red / smart / hat. a smart new red woollen hat.

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

3 two / long / blue / beautiful/dresses

4 a gold / tiny / round / Russian / coin

5 a plastic / blue / little / spoon

Order of Adverbs

• **Adverbs of frequency** (often, usually, etc.) go after auxiliary verbs but before main verbs. She is never late. He never comes late.

• When there are more than two adverbs they go in the following order:

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

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

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

Ex 5

Underline the correct word, adjective or adverb.

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

Ex 6

Use the correct adjectives and adverbs to complete the exchanges.

delicious *fancy* *interesting*

A: What did you do last night, Ben?

B: Nothing special. I just watched an 1) documentary on TV. What about you?

A: I met a friend from school and we went to a 2) restaurant. The food was really 3)

hard *fast* *well*

A: How did you do in the race yesterday?

B: Not very 4) Although I tried 5), I came in 6)

A: Cheer up. What matters is that you did your best.

confusing *really* *hard*

A: Did you finish your Maths homework, Camila?

B: Yes, Dad but it was 7) difficult. I had a 8) time understanding all the formulas.

A: I know. Some of them can be 9) Anyway, next time you have problems, just ask.

Ex.7

Rewrite the sentences in the correct order.

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

Comparisons

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

Spelling

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

Ex.8

Complete the table.

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

Now complete the sentences with adjectives from the table.

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

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

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

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

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

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

further (adj) = more

For *further* information, see the secretary.

b) **very** + **positive degree**

much + **comparative degree**

It's **very cold** today.

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

Ex 9

Use the adverbs in the list in the correct form to complete the sentences.

Add any necessary words.

fast formally early
well wonderfully carefully

1. This is *the most wonderfully* written book I've ever read.
2. 2 David cooks_ his wife.
3. 3 Sam drives_ all my friends. He always pays attention to the road signs.
4. 4 Susan is dressed Joanna.
5. 5 Chloe arrived the other students.
6. 6 Klaus ran and won the race.

Ex 10

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

Dear Robert,

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

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

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

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

Yours,
Chris

Types of Comparisons

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

Ex.11

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

1 A: I like Geometry more than Algebra. What about you?

B: Actually, I find Algebra much more interesting (interesting).

2 A: What did you think of the Chemistry exam, Peter?

B: Well, it was (difficult) exam we've had so far.

3 A: Were the tickets for the concert expensive?

B: No, I got seats in the back row. They were (cheap) I could find.

4 A: Your work isn't very good, Elisha. I'm sure you can do (well).

B: I promise I'll try (hard).

5 A: Thank you for your help.

B: My pleasure. For (far) information, contact the school.

6 A: Do you prefer the brown jacket?

B: Yes, but it is much (expensive) the grey one.

7 A: We can't hear you. Could you speak (loudly), please?

B: Yes, of course.

Ex 12

Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form.

Which of the sentences 1-6 don't you agree with? Correct them.

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

Ex 13

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

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

Too - Enough	
Too comes before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted. • too + adjective + to-infinitive	The tea is too hot to drink. (It's so hot that we can 't drink it.)
• too ... (for somebody/something) + to-infinitive (negative meaning)	This ring is too expensive for me to buy. (The ring is very expensive; I can't buy it) The baby is too young to walk. (He can 't walk.)
Enough comes before nouns but after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as wanted or needed. adjective + enough } + to+ infinitive enough + noun }	Her house is big enough to have a party. (She can have a party at her house.) They have enough money to go on holiday this summer. (They can go on holiday.)
not ... enough + to-infinitive (negative meaning)	She is not <i>strong enough</i> to carry her bike. (She can 't carry her bike.) Mandy is old enough to drive a car. (She can drive a car.)

Too much - Too many - Not enough

There's too much traffic today.

(Uncountable)

There are too many cars in the streets.

(Countable)

There isn't enough butter left.

(Uncountable)

There aren't enough chairs. (Countable)

Ex 14

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

1. You can't borrow my car. You aren't old enough to drive.
2. I'm sorry Tim but I can't meet you this week. I'm busy.
3. Let me help you. You aren't tall to reach the top shelf.
4. Can you help me with these boxes? I'm not strong to lift them.
5. This video game is expensive for me to buy.
6. I haven't got money. Can you lend me some?
7. There aren't parks in the city for children to play.
8. I'm tired to go to the gym this evening.

Ex 15

Underline the correct word.

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

UNIT 8. REFLEXIVE - EMPHATIC PRONOUNS / BOTH - NEITHER / POSSESSIVES

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

Reflexive Pronouns are used:
after certain verbs (**cut, behave, burn, enjoy, hurt, look at, teach**, etc.) when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.
I've cut myself.

Emphatic Pronouns are used:
at the end of the sentence or after the noun phrase they refer to emphasise the noun or the fact that **one person** and not another performs an action.
He can fix the car (by) himself.

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

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



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



They are looking at **each other**.

Ex.1

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.2

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

1.A: Did you help Jimmy finish his homework?

B: No, he finished it *himself*..

2.A: What's wrong with Tom and Henry?

B: They don't get along with

3.A: Are you going to the park with your friends?

B: No, they are going by

4.A: How is Dan?

B: I don't know. We haven't seen for a long time.

5.A: I'm hungry. Have you got anything to eat?

B: There is some food in the fridge. Help !

6.A: Do you need to turn off the heater?

B: No, it will actually turn off.

<p>Possessive case with 's / s'</p> <p>1.singular nouns + 's (person or animal) the boy's bag, the cat's head</p> <p>2.regular plural nouns + ' the boys' bags</p> <p>3. irregular plural nouns not ending in s/-es + 's the children's toys</p>	<p>Possessive case with of</p> <p>1.of + name of a thing the banks of the river</p> <p>2.of + possessive case/possessive pronoun That's a friend of Mary's (= one of Mary's friends). I've got a book of yours (= one of your books).</p>
<p>Note: phrase of place + 's: at the chemist's = at the chemist's shop phrase of time + 's / ': today's paper = the paper that has come out today two weeks' holiday = a holiday that lasts for two weeks</p>	

Ex.3

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

1. bike / Mary*Mary's bike*

2.news / today

3 top / stairs

4 CDs / girls

5 hat / Juan

6.books / students

Ex.4

Rewrite the sentences using the correct possessive form.

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

Ex.5

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

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

Some / Any / No

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

Ex.6

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

When the three bears came home, Mother Bear said, "1) *Some* of the soup has gone!" The little bear looked in his bowl and said, "There is 2) soup in my bowl! There isn't 3) left at all! 4) has eaten it!" Then the bears heard 5) in the bedroom. Father Bear called out, "Is there 6) there?" but 7) answered. The little girl in the bedroom woke up and looked for 8) to hide but she couldn't find 9) Father Bear called out again, "Is there 10) there?" and the frightened girl said, "No, 11) is here!"

Ex.7

Read and underline the correct answer.

Top relaxation tips

If you've been working hard and feel really tired, take a break! **1** *Somebody/Nobody/Everybody* needs a rest now and again!

If you're stressed, talk to **2** *someone / anyone / no one*. You'll feel better if you share your problems with a friend.

Find a room in your house that you really like. Spend some time there **3** *on/ by / of* yourself every day. It will relax **4** *you / yourself / yourselves* and give you time to think.

If you're bored, find **5** *something / nothing / everything* to do. Many people enjoy **6** *them/themselves/by themselves* by doing simple things - they go for a walk, listen to music or read a book. Try it!

Ex.8

Fill in the gaps with the words given.

anything

~~nowhere~~

anywhere

someone

something

some

any

nobody

1.A: Do you like living in Switzerland?

B: It's OK. But *nowhere* is better than LA

2.A: I went to Angela's house but there was there.

B: They have gone away for the weekend.

3.A: Tina, I need help with this project.

B: Sure, what can I do for you?

4.A: Have you seen Frank?

B: He was in Mr Smith's office two minutes ago.

5. A: I'd like to see you now. I have to say to you.

B: Of course. Come to my office.

6.A: Is wrong with Jimmy? He looks upset.

B: He had an argument with his parents.

7.A: There aren't oranges left. Would you like an apple?

B: No, thanks. I don't like apples.

8. A: Mum, there's waiting for you at the door.

B: Who is it?

Both - Neither - None - All

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

Tom is rich. Laura is rich, too.

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

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

John, Mary and Kevin haven't got a car. None of them has / have a car.

<p>All refers to more than two people or things. It has a positive meaning and takes a verb in the plural.</p> <p>John, Mary and Kevin are students. All of them are students. or They are all students.</p>	<p>Neither refers to two people or things. It has a negative meaning and takes a verb either in the singular or the plural. Tom isn't poor. Laura isn't poor either.</p> <p>Neither of them is / are poor.</p>
---	--

Ex.9

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

- 1 Katy can ride a bicycle. Sue can ride a bicycle, too. *Both of them can ride a bicycle or They can both ride a bicycle*
2. Matias doesn't like fish. Greg doesn't like fish either.
3. Mr Tibbs doesn't drive carefully. Mr Smith doesn't drive carefully either.
4. Laura, Sally and Moira are running.
5. Ted has won a medal. Tony has won a medal, too.
6. Bob, Nick and Carlos don't speak French.

Ex.10

Underline the correct item.

- 1.A: How did your class do in the exam?
B: Luckily, we passed.
A neither B both C all
- 2.A: Did you find someone to watch the boys?
B: No. I saw two babysitters yesterday but of them had much experience.
A both B all C neither
- 3.A: Are the girls going shopping with you?
B: No, of them are coming. They've made other plans.
A none B all C both
- 4.A: How many sisters do you have?
B: Two and of them are younger than me.
A none B both C all
- 5.A: How will you get to the party?
B: I'll probably ask my dad to give me a lift. of my friends have a car.
A None B All C Both
- 6.A: Both of these dresses look lovely.
B: Yes, but I think of them fits me well.
A all B none C neither
- 7.A: Who do you like better, Christina Aguilera or Britney Spears?
B: I don't have a favourite. I think they are great singers.
A neither B both C all

8.A: There are some very nice clothes in that shop.

B: Yes, I know but of them are very expensive.

A both B all C none

9.A: Are you going to town today?

B: Yes, I want to return the two vases I bought yesterday because they are damaged.

A neither B both C all

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

Ex.10

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

1.He asked the coach to give him *another* chance.

2.This ring is gold but one is silver.

3.Amy has got three boys. The first one is sixteen, one is nine and the third is four.

4.There are ways to get to the town centre but this is the quickest.

5.Helen is much cleverer than all students in her class.

6.Her first novel wasn’t good, her one was OK but her third was excellent

UNIT 9. FUNCTIONS OF MODAL VERBS

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

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

We express ability with:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.1

Underline the correct answer.

1. He *can* / *could* play the piano when he was just six years old.
2. I'm afraid the doctor *won't be* / *hasn't been* able to see you tomorrow.
3. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat and I *can't* / *wasn't able to* talk properly!
4. He *could* / *will be able to* go to university if he passes all his exams.
5. They were all speaking in Italian and we *can't* / *couldn't* understand anything.
6. They *aren't* / *haven't been able to* do much about the problem yet.
7. I *never can* / *have never been able to* dance very well.
8. It's so dark in here! I *can't* / *couldn't* see anything!

Ex.2

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

John: 1) *Can* you ski?

Dave: Yes, 1 2) I went skiing last year and I 3) go down the learner's slope easily.

John: 1 4) ski when I was younger but since I hurt my leg I 5) (not).

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

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

We express possibility / probability with:	
may / might + present infinitive	He may be back before noon. (It's possible.) There might be some cheese in the fridge. (It's possible.)
could + present infinitive	He could still be at home. (It's possible.)
must + present infinitive	They look alike. They must be twins. (I think they are twins.)
can't + present infinitive	You have been sleeping all day. You can't be tired. (I don't think it's possible that you are tired.)
Can ...? + present infinitive	Can he still be at work? (Is it possible?)
could / might + perfect infinitive	We could have had an accident. (It was possible but it didn't happen.)
Might is the past form of may . Might can also be used for present situations, too. There's a lot of traffic. I might be a little late for the meeting.	

Ex.3

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

Dear Auntie Claire

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

Unhappy

Auntie Claire

Dear Unhappy,

You 1) .. *may/might*...have some problems with your family right now but it 2) be that serious. You 3) try talking to a friend or a relative. You 4) have an aunt or a cousin who can help you. You 5) find that discussing the problem with them is better. Your parents really be as angry as you think; they 7) be upset but they 8) realise why you're so unhappy. I suggest you try talking to them again - you 9) be surprised.

Good luck,
Auntie Claire

Ex.4

Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

A: Try this puzzle. A man lives on floor 12 of a building. Every morning he takes the lift to the ground floor and walks to work. In the evening, he 1... usually get into the lift and go to floor 10, then get out and walk up the stairs to floor 12. But if it's raining, he2... go straight to floor 12 in the lift. Why?

B: He 3..... not like lifts very much.

A: That 4..... be right - he uses the lift every morning.

B: That's true. Well, he5.....be afraid of heights.

A: He lives on floor 12!

B: Oh yesWait! The rain - 6..... it be something to do with that?

A: Yes!

B: OK, so there 7..... be a reason why he can only go up to floor12 in the lift when it's raining.

A: Exactly! Now, if it was raining in the morning, what 8..... he have taken with him when he left for work?

B: Er ... an umbrella? Now why 9... he use an umbrella in the lift?

Ah, I've got it! He 10..... be really short. So he 11..... use the umbrella to reach the button for floor 12 on a rainy day! On other days he12..... only reach up to the button for floor10!

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 a 'll | b might |
| 2 a could | b 'll |
| 3 a might | b could |
| 4 a mustn't | b can't |
| 5 a must | b may |
| 6 a may | b might |
| 7 a must | b can |
| 8 a will | b must |
| 9 a might | b will |
| 10 a can | b must |
| 11 a can | b can't |
| 12 a must | b can |

We express **permission** with:

(**asking for permission**)

can (informal)

Can I borrow your pen?

could (more polite)

Could I borrow your car?

may (formal)

May I use your phone?

might (more formal)

Might I see your driving licence, please?

(**giving / refusing permission**)

can (informal, giving permission)

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

may (formal, giving permission)

You **may** stay a little longer

mustn't (refusing permission)

You **mustn't** park here.

can't (refusing permission)

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

Ex.5

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

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

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

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

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

(**At the library**)

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

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

Ex.6

Ask for permission. Use the verb in brackets.

1 You want to borrow your friend's MP3 player. Ask him. (can)

Can I borrow your player?

2. You want to see the headmaster. You knock on his door and ask to come in.

3. You want to ask your teacher a question. (could)

4. You're in a shop. You want to use the phone. Ask the shop assistant. (may)

5. You're on a train and you want to open the window. Ask another passenger. (could)

6. You want to have a sandwich. Ask your mother. (can)

7. You want to wear your brother's new jacket tonight. Ask him. (can)

8. You want to speak to your friend's mum in private. Ask her. (could)

9. You want to leave class early today. Ask your teacher. (may)

10. You're at home. You want to watch TV. Ask your dad. (can)

Ex.7

Complete. Use *shall I, I'll* or *would you like*.

1. *I'll* take your coat and your hat, Sir.

2. _____ you a menu?

3. _____ something to drink first?

4. _____ take your order now.
5. _____ a dessert?
6. _____ bring you the Bill?
7. _____ ask our manager if you can pay by credit card.

Ex.8

Underline the correct answer.

1. What about *we go* / *going* shopping?
2. Shall we *get* / *getting* a taxi to the cinema?
3. Why don't you *ask* / *asking* Jo to help you with that?
4. It's her birthday. *How about* / *Shall we* buy her some flowers?
5. *Let's* / *What about* have spaghetti for lunch.
6. There's a good film on tonight. We *shall* / *could* stay at home and watch it.

We make requests, offers or suggestions with:	
can (request)	Can you help me tidy my room?
could / would (polite request)	Could / Would you help me with my homework?
could (suggestion)	Could we go shopping today?
would you like (polite offer)	Would you like some more lemonade?
Shall I / we (suggestion/offer)	Shall I post this letter for you? (offer)
	Shall we buy him a present? (suggestion)
	I'll make you some coffee if you want. (friendly offer)
will (offer/request) * for the other uses of 'will' (promises, threats, etc.)	Will you do me a favour? (friendly request)

Ex.9

Fill in: will, shall or won't.

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

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

Mum: 4) I keep some dinner for you?

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

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

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

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

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

Ex.10

Make requests. Use the verb in brackets.

1. Please help me with my homework. (will)

Will you help me with my homework?

2. Answer the phone, please. (could)
3. Close the window. (could)
4. Feed the dog. (can)
5. Post this letter for me, please. (can)
6. Please hold the door open for me. (would)
7. Please do the washing-up. (will)
8. Please explain that again. (would)

Ex.11

Match the sentence beginnings to the correct endings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. May | a you to speak more quietly, please? |
| 2. I managed | b sing beautifully as a child. |
| 3. I could | c get a new phone. Yours is really old. |
| 4. I used to be | d I phone you when I arrive? |
| 5. Do you mind | e I leave early, please? |
| 6. Could I ask | f let you speak to me like that! |
| 7. Shall | g helping me to lift this box? |
| 8. She's not allowed | h to stay out late. Her parents get worried. |
| 9. You ought to | i able to say the alphabet backwards. |
| 10. I will not | j to get tickets for tonight's match. It's going to be great. |

1	e	2	3	4	5
6		7	8	9	10

Ex.12

Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using the verb forms from the box.

<i>They weren't able to</i>	<i>You were supposed to</i>
<i>You're not allowed to</i>	<i>You have to</i>
<i>You didn't need to</i>	<i>Do you want me to</i>
<i>They're unable to</i>	<i>You're allowed to</i>
<i>Do you mind... -ing</i>	<i>Do you mind if</i>

1. You may bring one bag with you on the plane.
You're allowed to bring one bag with you on the plane.
2. You can't speak during the exam.
3. May I put my feet on this chair?
4. You should have practised harder.
5. You must wear a helmet.
6. You needn't have bought me a present.
7. They can't sing!
8. They couldn't find our house.
9. Can you speak more slowly, please?
10. Shall I cook tonight?

We express **advice with:**

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

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

We express **criticism with:**

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

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

Ex.13

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

be call lie tell study eat

1. Frank is the shy, new student at school. You're his only friend and he tells you that an older boy has been bullying him. He is afraid. What do you tell him?

You ... *should tell the teacher*.....

2. Brenda borrowed her sister's iPod. She wasn't really that careful with it. She put it in her pocket while jogging but it fell out and broke. What do you say to her?

You

3. Your friend loves to eat chips and junk food. Lately, she has put on some weight and doesn't seem to have any energy. What do you tell her?

You.....

4. You arranged to meet your friend at the shopping centre at 5 o'clock. He shows up at 6 o'clock but he didn't call you to tell you he'd be late. What do you say to him?

You

5. Alma lied to her mother and when her mother found out, she was very upset. What do you say to her?

You

6. Your best friend didn't pass his final exams because he hadn't studied. What do you tell him?

You

Ex.14

Write or complete a criticism for each situation, using the word in brackets.

1. Your friend invited you to a party but didn't tell you to bring a birthday present. (might)

You might have told me to bring a present.

2. Your friend arrives at your house completely wet because it's been raining. (should)

.....an umbrella

3. Your friend offered to help you with some work, but then didn't reply to your emails. (supposed)

4 Your friend says something you don't understand or don't like. (supposed)

mean?

5. Your friend has heard some gossip about you. (shouldn't)

6. Your friend didn't ask you to help, and got a bad grade in a test. (ought to)

7. Your friend promised to bring you something back from his holiday, but forgot. (supposed)

8. Your friend sometimes treats you like a child. (I won't)

9. You cooked a meal for your friend, but she didn't tell you she had already eaten. (could)

10 Your friend has painted a picture but you have no idea what it is. it looks horrible. (supposed)

.....be?

We express obligation or necessity with:

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

have to (obligation or external necessity)

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

You **must** stop when the traffic light is red.

I **must** see a doctor soon. (I decide it's necessary.)

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

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

Must is the Present Simple form. It borrows the rest of its tenses from the verb **have to**.

To form questions and negations of **have to** we use **do/does** (Present Simple) and **did** (Past Simple).

He **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. You **don't have to** go to school today.

Does he have to be at work on time?

Ex.15

Choose the correct item.

1. Do you **have to** / **must** wear a uniform at school?

2. I **must** / **have to** work Monday to Friday.

3.Sam usually **has to / must** take the rubbish out in the morning.

4.It's cold out. I **must / have to** wear my warm coat.

5.How long will you **have to / must** stay in the hospital?

6.You **have to / must** always obey the school rules.

7.I'm so tired. I **must / have to** take a break.

8.My mum says I **must / have to** clean my room today.

Ex.16

Complete each sentence, using a modal or non-modal form which is most similar to the underlined verb.

1 Last year we only had to practise four times a week, but next year we *will have to* practise at least six times a week.

2 I can usually eat a whole pizza, but last night I wasn't feeling good, so I _____ eat only about half of it.

3 You really must go to bed earlier. When I was your age, I used to _____ go to bed at 9 pm.

4 You may not leave the building during the lecture, but of course you will _____ leave at the end.

5 I didn't manage to complete the race last week. When I was younger, I _____ run much further every week.

6 You should always prepare for every performance, and you really _____ prepared for last week's performance because they were filming it for TV.

7 You needn't worry about tomorrow's show, just like you _____ worried about last night's show.

8 Your microphone is broken again. I can't hear you now and I _____ hear you when you were singing.

Ex.17

Read the rules for a drama club, then complete the email, using the correct forms of *have to*, *need to*, *be supposed to* or *be allowed to*.

Rules

1 Members **must** attend all rehearsals.

2 Members **may not** leave rehearsals without permission.

3 Members **must** sell at least 10 tickets for each performance.

4 Members **must not** speak to any journalists about future performances without permission.

5 Members **may** request a meeting with the club directors only on Thursday mornings.

6 Members **should not** bring food or drink to rehearsals.

Dear Gary,

I'm thinking of leaving the drama club - the rules are horrible. We **1** have to attend all rehearsals, whether we're in those scenes or not. And we **2** _____ without permission!

Not even to go to the toilet! We **3** _____ at least 10 tickets for every performance - last month we had 8 performances so I **4** _____ 80 tickets! Can you believe it? To make matters worse, we **5** _____ to any journalists about the shows. That's crazy! How **6** _____ sell tickets if there's nothing in the newspapers? I wanted to speak to the directors about it, but we **7** _____ ask for a meeting only on Thursday mornings!

Who's free at that time? Anyway, I guess they'll make me leave the club soon. I was eating a kebab at our last rehearsal, even though we **8** _____ or drink anything. The director was so angry, but I don't really mind if they throw me out. Anyway, I _____ stop writing now - I _____ learn my lines tonight.

Tim.

We express absence of necessity or prohibition with:	
mustn't (prohibition)	You mustn't feed the animals in the zoo. (It's forbidden.)
can't (prohibition)	You can't enter the country club without a card. (You are not allowed.)
needn't (it is not necessary)	You needn't take an umbrella. It isn't raining.
don't need to / don't have to (it is not necessary in the present / future)	You don't need to / don't have to do it now. You can do it later. (It isn't necessary.)
didn't need to / didn't have to (it was not necessary in the past)	He didn't need to / didn't have to go to work yesterday because it was Sunday. (It was not necessary.)

Ex.18

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

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

Ex.19

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

1.A: You *mustn't* be late for the meeting.

B: Yes, I know. I have to leave early to get there on time.

2.A: Shall I do the ironing for you?

B: No, youI'll do it later.

3.A: You forget to post the invitations.

B: OK. I'll post them on my way to work.

4.A: Did Robert get a taxi to the airport?

B: No, he Dad gave him a lift.

5 A: You buy that book. I can lend you mine.

B: Thanks a lot, Ann.

6 A: You tell anyone what happened!

B: Don't worry. I won't say a word.

Ex.20

Match the signs to the sentences.

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

A ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION
B PLEASE STAY ON PATH
C NO CHEQUES OR CREDIT CARDS
D SILENCE
E PLEASE PUT LITTER IN THE BIN
F BED AND BREAKFAST

UNIT 10. QUESTIONS - QUESTION WORDS - QUESTION TAGS

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

Ex.1

Write questions about the statements using the words in brackets.

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

We normally use the following question words when asking about:						
people	jobs / things animals / actions	place	time	quantity	manner	reason
Who Whose Which (one of)	What Which (one of)	Where	When What time How long How often	How much How many	How	Why

Ex.2

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

- "Whose is this coat?" "Mine."
- is Irina's house?" - "Next to the bank."
- "..... does the party start?" - "At 8:30."
- "..... does this cost?" - "\$25."

5 " is your book?" - "The red one."
 6. " was he late?" - "Because he overslept."
 7." does he visit his grandparents?"
 "Every Monday."

8." is Robert?" - "Julie's brother."
 9 " eggs do you need?" - "Ten."

Subject / Object Questions	
<p>If who, which or what are the subject of the question, we put the verb in the affirmative.</p> <p>subject object</p> <p>Chris helped Mary.</p> <p>Who helped Mary?</p> <p>(not: Who <u>did help</u> Mary?)</p>	<p>If who, which or what are the object of the question, we put the verb in the interrogative form.</p> <p>subject object</p> <p>Mary helped George.</p> <p>Who did Mary help?</p>

Ex.3

Write questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

1. **Sam** met Julie. Who met Julie?.....
2. Roger spoke to **Jean**.
3. **Ella** phoned Stuart.
4. Jenny will see **Rosie**.
5. Steve has left a message for **Jim**.
6. Ted doesn't like **Sue**.
7. **Pam** will visit Tom.
8. Jim is playing with **Richard**.

Ex.4

Complete the questions with the question words from the box.

How about	How long	What	What time	What's up
When	Where	Which	Whose	Why

- 1 A: *What time* is the next train to Dublin?
B: 2.40.
- 2 A: did it take you to do your essay?
B: About four hours in total.
- 3 A: are your new neighbours like?
B: They seem really friendly.
- 4 A: with Andres today?
B: He's got a cold.
- 5 A: couldn't Sandrine and Jean come to your birthday party?
B: They'd gone away for the weekend.
- 6 A: have you put the remote control for the television?
B: I think it's on the table in the kitchen.
- 7 A: did you first fly in a plane?
B: When I was about seven.
- 8 A: books are these?

B: They're mine.

9 A: of these dresses do you prefer?

B: The blue one, definitely!

10 A: meeting *me* for a coffee after school?

B: OK, that sounds good.

Ex.5

Complete the questions by putting the words in the correct order.

1 in Paris / was / your weekend

How *was your weekend in Paris?*

2 Liliana / look nice / her new dress / in

Doesn't?

3 you / do / that I gave you / the CD / think of

What?

4 do/ like best / food / sort of/ you

What?

5 Jane / to her / what / tell you / happened

Did?

6 with / go/ you / the concert / to / did

Who?

7 football / having / of / a game / about

What?

8 say / was / your name / you / did

What?

9 lives / your cousins / nearest / you / of / to

Which?

10 the bus station / a lift / me / give / you / to

Could?

Ex.6

Write 9 questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Giant Pandas live **in China**. They are **black and white animals that have round heads, small black ears and short tails**. They sleep **during the night**. They sleep for **about 8 hours**. They always eat **bamboo**. Giant Pandas are about **150 cm tall** and often weigh about **90 kilos**. They can **climb trees**. They live for about **15 years**.

Question Tags

Question tags are short questions put at the end of a statement. We use them not to ask for information but for confirmation of or agreement to our statement.

He can drive, **can't** he?

We form question tags with an auxiliary verb and a personal pronoun (I, you, he, it, etc.). A question tag has the same auxiliary verb as in the statement. If there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, we use **do, does** or **did** accordingly.

She is sleeping, **isn't** she?

He came too late, **didn't** he?

A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag and a negative **statement** by a **positive** question tag.

He likes apples, **doesn't** he?

She **doesn't** like apples, **does** she? He **never** complains, **does** he?

If we **are sure** of what we are asking and we **don't** expect an answer, the **voice goes down** (falling intonation). If we **are not sure** and we expect an answer, the voice goes up (rising intonation).

Study the following question tags.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. "I am" | "aren't I?" | <i>I am tall, aren't I?</i> |
| 2. "I used to" | "didn't I?" | <i>He used to drive to work, didn't he?</i> |
| 3. Imperative | "will/won't you?" | <i>Please help me, will/won't you?</i> |
| 4. "Let's" | "shall we?" | <i>Let's make a snowman, shall we?</i> |
| 5. "Let me/him", etc. | "will/won't you?" | <i>Let him come with us, will you/won't you?</i> |
| 6. "I have (got)" | "haven't I?" (=possess) | <i>He has got a pen, hasn't he?</i> |
| 7. "I have" (used idiomatically) | "don't/doesn't/ didn't I?" | <i>He had an accident last week, didn't he?</i> |
| 8. "There is/are" | "isn't/aren't there?" | <i>He has lunch at 12:00 pm, doesn't he?</i>
<i>There's no one here, is there?</i> |

There are a few pears left, **aren't** there?

Ex.7

Add question tags to the following statements.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Let me help you, ... <i>will/won't you</i> ? | 9. He never speaks rudely,? |
| 2. Ann called Sam,? | 10. Let's clean the room,? |
| 3. She won't tell us the truth,? | 11. Mary didn't use to work so late,? |
| 4. Get out,? | 12. She has breakfast at 7:30am,? |
| 5. Rosa has got a pet cat,? | 13. Let her do it,? |
| 6. They aren't going to Paris,? | 14. John spoke to Nick,? |
| 7. She can sing well,? | 15. Rania wears glasses,? |
| 8. Paul will do the shopping,? | 16. I am early for the meeting,? |

Ex.8

B Match the sentences to the correct question tags / replies.

1 I'm supposed to be having lunch with Joanna today,	a Yes, I think so.
2 Don't say anything to Amanda about this,	b Wouldn't you? Why not?
3 That's Yvonne.	c He hasn't, has he? Oh no!
4 I wouldn't eat in that restaurant if I were you.	d Did he? That's unusual for him
5 Where did Natalie get her hair done?	e Does it? Let's get a different one then.
6 Alan's failed his driving test again!	f will you?
7 I think I saw a ghost last night.	g Sorry, where did she what?
8 So Ian came to the party as well.	h isn't it?
9 The 3.30 train always takes hours to get there.	i You saw a what?
10 Isn't this the street Jorge lives in?	j aren't I?

1 j 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10

So - Neither / Nor	
We use so + auxiliary verb + noun/personal pronoun to agree with positive statements.	"They're decorating their house this week." "So are we." (We are decorating our house, too.)
We use neither / nor + auxiliary verb + noun / personal pronoun to agree with negative statements.	"Kate doesn't eat meat." "Neither / Nor do I." (I don't eat meat either.)

Ex.9

Fill in the gaps with So, Neither / Nor, the auxiliary verb and the personal pronoun.

1.A: I've just bought a new car.

B: *So have I.* Mine's a Honda.

2 A: I didn't enjoy that film.

B:it was very boring.

3 A: I am going to the funfair on Saturday.

B: Maybe I'll see you there.

4 A: I was sick last week.

B: I had a terrible cold.

5.A: I don't like broccoli.

B: . . . I think it tastes awful.

6.A: I'm looking forward to this trip.

B: I can't wait.

UNIT 11. INFINITIVE (TO + VERB) – GERUND (VERB + -ING)

The full infinitive is used:

-to express **purpose**.

He went to buy some bread.

-after **would love / like / prefer**.

I'd love to see you tonight.

-after adjectives (**angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed**, etc.).

I'm glad to see you here.

-with **too** or **enough**.

He's too old to drive.

She's clever enough to understand it.

-after certain verbs (**advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, forget, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want**, etc.).

I hope to meet him again.

-after question words (**where, how, what, who, which**). **Why** is not used with *to* infinitive.

I don't know what to do.

but Nobody knew why he was angry.

The bare infinitive is used:

-after modal verbs (**can, must**, etc.).

We must leave soon.

-after **let / make / hear / see** + object.

My dad lets me use his computer.

The -ing form is used:

-as a **noun**.

Smoking is dangerous.

-after **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer**.

I love going to the theatre.

-after **start, begin, stop, finish**.

He started doing his homework at 5:00 pm.

-after **go** for physical activities.

She went skiing last Sunday.

-after certain verbs (**avoid, admit, confess to, deny, look forward to, mind, object to, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest**, etc.).

I don't mind helping you with the dishes.

-after the expressions: I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in).

It's worth seeing that film.

-after **prepositions**.

He left without taking his coat.

-after **hear, see** to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that someone heard, saw only a part of the action.

I saw her **crossing** the street. (I saw her while she was crossing the street. I saw part of the action in progress.)

But: hear, see + bare infinitive to describe a complete action that someone heard, saw from beginning to end.

I saw her **cross** the street. (I saw the whole action)

Note: • **Help** is followed by either the *to* infinitive or the bare infinitive.

She helped me (to) fix the bicycle.

Some verbs can take a full infinitive or the *-ing* form with no difference in meaning. These verbs are: **begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start**, etc.

He likes to watch / watching the birds.

If the subject of the verb is the same as the subject of the infinitive, then the subject of the infinitive is omitted. If, however, the subject of the verb is different from the subject of the infinitive, then an object pronoun (me, you, him, etc.), a name (Helen) or a noun (the man) is placed before the infinitive.

Compare: I want to be back by 10 o'clock. I want him to be back by 10 o'clock.

Ex.1

Write what each word is followed by: *F.I.* (full infinitive), *B.I.* (bare infinitive) or *-ing*.

1	want +	8	avoid +	15	shall +
2	dislike +	9	see +	16	can +
3	would love +	10	promise +	17	start +
4	it's worth +	11	expect +	18	deny +
5	finish +	12	it's no use +	19	hate +
6	will +	13	hope +	20	must +
7	make +	14	let +	21	look forward to +

Ex.2

Underline the correct item.

1. Penny loves visiting / visit museums.
2. Jane isn't used to **get up** / **getting up** early in the morning.
3. Nikos agreed **buy** / **to buy** my old laptop.
4. **Swimming** / **To swim** keeps you fit.
5. They decided **selling** / **to sell** their old car.
6. I'm busy **to do** / **doing** my homework at the moment.

- 7 His teacher made him **apologise** / **to apologise** for his bad behaviour.
- 8 The boys went **hiking** / **to hike** in the woods yesterday.
- 9 His parents let him **to go** / **go** to the party.
- 10 Joan spent all day **to shop** / **shopping**.
- 11 I'd love **to visit** / **visiting** India one day.

Ex.3

Match the pairs.

1. I tried talking to Ruth	a. but it didn't help.
2. I tried to talk to Ruth	b. but she didn't answer the phone.
3. Oh no! I forgot	c. to go to that exhibition,
4. I'll never forget	d. going to that exhibition.
5. I regret telling you	e. that we have lost your passport,
6. I regret to tell you	f. my secret. I wish I hadn't.
7. After a year in Antarctica, she went on living	g. in the Sahara for a year,
8. After a year in Antarctica, she went on to live	h. there for another six months.
9. I stopped to have a coffee	i. because I needed a break,
10. I stopped having coffee for breakfast	j. about six months ago. Now I only have orange juice.

Ex.4

Complete the rest of the interview with Kate Brown, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

Tim: Where do you live? I guess there aren't many flats to rent in Antarctica!

Kate: No, I live with a group of scientists. I wrote to them **1** *to ask* (ask) if I could stay with them. We'll **2** _____ (cut) a long story short, they wrote back and said they don't normally let other people **3** _____ (stay) with them. But they suggested **4** _____ (apply) for a job as an administrative assistant. So that's what I did.

Tim: And do they make you **5** _____ (work) very hard?

Kate: Not really! I spend a lot of time **6** _____ (help) them **7** _____ (input) data after their experiments. I can't complain, (consider) how much free time I have **9** _____ (paint) my pictures.

Tim: That's good. One last question: are you looking forward to **10** _____ (go) back home?

Kate: Not at all, **11** _____ (tell) the truth. But I suppose I'll get used to again after a few weeks.

Ex.5

Rephrase the following sentences as in the example:

1 He mustn't be late for school.

I don't want *him to be late for school*.

2 Jim's secretary is going to attend the meeting. Jim asked her to do it.

Jim wants

3 I don't think the children should watch the late-night film.

I don't want

4 Why don't you come to the concert with me? I want

Ex.6

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Julie,

I am writing **1** *to thank...* (**thank**) you for the lovely birthday present. I was so happy (**receive**) it. It was really nice of you to send something. On my birthday, I went with some friends to the Mexican restaurant in Poplar Street. If you haven't been, you really should (**try**) it. After that, we went **4** (**dance**). It was lots of fun. My parents have agreed **5** (**pay**) for tennis lessons. They're glad **6** (**see**) that I'm so interested in a sport. I'm looking forward to **7** (**have**) to my first lesson this Saturday. I can't wait **8** (**tell**) you all about it.

Well, I must **9** (**go**) now. I hope **10** (**hear**) from you soon.

Take care,

Madeleine

Ex.7

Match column A with column B to make correct sentences as in the example:

1	<i>d</i>	I can't stand	a is my favourite sport.
2		She likes	b to going on holiday.
3		Thank you for	c arguing with Steve. He won't change his mind.
4		Do you go	d hearing her cry.

5	She's looking forward	e painting in her free time.
6	Windsurfing	f helping me with my Science project.
7	Yes, I admit	g cycling often?
8	It's no use	h breaking the window.

Ex.8

In pairs, ask and answer as in the example:

1. What / you like / do / in your free time?

A: *What do you like doing in your free time?*

B: *I like surfing the Net.*

2 What games / you enjoy / play?

3 What kind of music / you like / listen to?

4 What films / you prefer / watch?

5 How often / you go / shop?

Ex.9

Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or the -ing form.

1.A: Maria, what do you like *doing* (do) in your free time?

B: I love *listening* (listen) to music.

2.A: Do you have any plans for the summer?

B: Yes, we've decided (go) to Madrid for our holidays.

3 A: Mum, please don't make me (take) the medicine.

B: I know it tastes awful, Jake, but it will help you (get) better.

4.A: What's wrong with Mark?

B: I'm not sure. He left without (say) a word.

5.A: I can't decide what (wear) to the party.

B: Why don't you put on your red dress? It looks great on you.

6 A: Where's Daniela?

B: She went (visit) her friend Lucy.

7 A: It's getting late. I really must (go).

B: All right. See you tomorrow.

8 A: I don't know how (send) a text message.

B: I can (show) you.

9 A: Is Miss Jones in the class?

B: Yes, I just heard her (talk) to someone.

10 A: Do you have any plans for the weekend?

B: Alex suggested (go) camping.

Ex.10

Complete the sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 They allowed me *to stay* . (stay)

2 I wanted _____ (go) to the concert but I couldn't get a ticket.

3 These days I seem to spend hours _____ (write) emails.

4 My parents always encouraged me _____ (follow) my dreams.

5 I don't mind _____ (be) outside in the cold, as long as it's not raining.

6 Sometimes I long _____ (go) back to my old life.

7 I can't imagine not _____ (be) able to use a mobile phone.

8 She keeps _____ (talk) about resigning, but she never does.

9 I'm worried about _____ (go) to the dentist this afternoon.

10 This film always makes me _____ (laugh).

Ex.11

Match the pairs.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. I tried talking to Ruth | a but it didn't help. |
| 2. I tried to talk to Ruth | b but she didn't answer the phone. |
| 3. Oh no! I forgot | a to go to that exhibition, |
| 4. I'll never forget | b going to that exhibition. |
| 5. I regret telling you | a that we have lost your passport, |
| 6. I regret to tell you | b my secret. I wish I hadn't. |
| 7. After a year in Antarctica, she went on living | a in the Sahara for a year, |
| 8. After a year in Antarctica, she went on to live | b there for another six months. |
| 9. I stopped to have a coffee | a because I needed a break, |
| 10. I stopped having coffee for breakfast | b about six months ago. Now I only |
| but it didn't help. | have orange juice. |

Ex.12

Complete the rest of the interview with Kate Brown, using the correct form of the words in brackets.

Tim: Where do you live? I guess there aren't many flats to rent in Antarctica!

Kate: No, I live with a group of scientists. I wrote to them **1** *to ask* (ask) if I could stay with them. Well, **2** _____ (cut) a long story short, they wrote back and said they don't normally let other people (stay) with them. But they suggested **4** _____ (apply) for a job as an administrative assistant. So that's what I did.

Tim: And do they make you **5** _____ (work) very hard?

Kate: Not really! I spend a lot of time **6** _____ (help) them **7** _____ (input) data after their experiments. I can't complain, **8** _____ (consider) how much free time I have **9** _____ (paint) my pictures.

Tim: That's good. One last question: are you looking forward to **10** _____ (go) back home?

Kate: Not at all, **11** _____ (tell) the truth. But I suppose I'll get used to **12** _____ (live) there again after a few weeks.

Ex.13

Make these sentences shorter and simpler, using a to-infinitive or an -ing form.

to get

1. He told me ~~that I have to get~~ a visa.
2. She hopes that she'll go to the Antarctic one day.
3. She admitted that she had lied on her application form.
4. I agreed that I would help her.
5. We expect that we'll be away for at least a year.
6. Do you remember that you promised to fix my computer?
7. I forgot that I had to buy a ticket.
8. I don't recall that I told you about my trip.
9. I suggested that we come back the next day.
10. He denied that he had cheated in the exam.

Ex.14

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

1.A: You must *be* **(be)** worried about the race.

B: Not really. I've been training hard so I expect *to win*. **(win)**.

2.A: Kate is good at **(play)** the guitar, isn't she?

B: Yes. I heard her **(play)** in a concert last week. She was great!

3 A: Mike! Could you **(let)** the dog out?

B: No. Sorry, Mum! I'm busy **(help)** Dad at the moment.

4 A: There's no point in **(try)** to do these exercises. They're too difficult.

B: You shouldn't **(give up)** so easily. Here, let me help you.

5.A: How about **(go)** to the park?

B: I'd prefer **(stay)** in and **(watch)** a DVD.

6.A: Where's Velma? I need **(ask)** her something.

B: She isn't here. She always goes **(swim)** at this time of the day.

7 A: What would you like me **(make)** for dinner?

B: Please, don't trouble yourself. Let's **(have)** a takeaway tonight - my treat!

8 A: Did Sue manage **(get)** here early today?

B: Yes, I saw her **(work)** on her computer as I came in.

Ex. 15

Fill in the gaps. Then answer the questions about yourself as in the example:

1. What sports do you enjoy *playing*. **(play)?**

I enjoy playing tennis and golf.

2 Which countries would you like ... **(visit)?**

3 Name one thing that you have decided **(do)** next year.

4 What are you looking forward **(do)** next weekend?

5 How often do you go **(swim)** in the summer?

Ex.16

Write sentences about you and people you know. Use the verbs in the box.

stay work finish watch travel get up

1. One day I'd like

2. My brother is looking forward to

3. My parents don't let

4. I enjoy

5. My best friend can't stand

6. My teacher doesn't mind

UNIT 12. THE PASSIVE

The Passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb **to be** + **past participle**.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He delivers letters.	Letters are delivered .
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modal + be + past part.	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .
	.	

The Passive is used:				
1 when the agent (= the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant, obvious from the context. My car was stolen . (<i>We don't know who stole it.</i>) This church was built in 18... (unimportant agent) He has been arrested . (obviously by police)	3 when the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements. 30 people were killed in the earthquake.			
2 to make more polite or formal statements. The car hasn't been cleaned . (more polite) (You haven't cleaned the car. - less polite)	4 to put emphasis on the agent . The new library will be opened by the Queen .			
Changing from Active into Passive				
	Subject	Verb	Object	(agent)
Active	Picasso	painted	that picture	
Passive	That picture	was painted		by Picasso.

1. The object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence.
2. The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the agent. The agent is introduced with **by** or it is omitted.

After modal verbs (**will, can, must, have to, should, may, ought to**) we use **be + past participle**.

You **can** use the machine for cutting bread. → The machine **can be used** for cutting bread.

3. We use **by + agent** to say who or what carries out the action. We use **with + instrument / material / ingredient** to say what the agent used.

A cake was made **by Tina**. It was made **with eggs, flour and sugar**.

4. We put the agent (= the person who does the action) into the passive sentence only if it adds information. When the agent is unknown, unimportant or obvious it is omitted. Agents such as people (in general), they, somebody, etc. are omitted.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

The telephone was invented by **Alexander Graham Bell**. (The agent is not omitted because it adds information.)

Somebody pushed him. He was pushed (~~by somebody~~). (Unknown agent is omitted.)

The police arrested him. He was arrested (~~by the police~~). (Obvious agent is omitted.)

Ex.1

Fill in: is, are, was or were.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A short story competition <u>is</u> organised by our school every year | 9. Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming. |
| 2. The electric light bulb invented by Thomas Edison in 1879. | 10. The Harry Potter books written by J. K. Rowling. |
| 3. Many films produced in Hollywood. | 11. The music for the <i>Phantom of the Opera</i> composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber. |
| 4. The Lost City of the Incas located in Peru. | 12. The Parthenon visited by thousands of tourists each year. |
| 5. The film <i>Titanic</i> directed by James Cameron. | 13. Breakfast served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily. |
| 6. The Special Olympics World Games held every four years. | 14. The Coliseum completed by the Romans in 80 AD. |
| 7. <i>Guernica</i> painted by Pablo Picasso. | 15. Coffee grown in Brazil. |
| 8. Toyota cars made in Japan. | |

Ex.2

How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the *present simple passive*.

1. The music producer chooses the song for the music video.
The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.
2. A director directs the music video.
3. A cameraman shoots the video.
4. A singer or band sings the song.
5. The music company produces the music video

Ex.3

Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple passive*.

Two men 1) *were seen*... (**see**) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) (**call**) and one man 3) (**catch**) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) (**find**) soon after. Both men 5) (**take**) to the police station where they 6) (**question**) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) (**charge**) with burglary.

Ex.4

Amy and many other volunteers are helping their town get ready for the Carnival. Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous passive* and the *past continuous passive*.

A It's 10 o'clock on Friday morning and the volunteers are busy.

- 1 At this time, coloured lights *are being put up*. (**put up**).
- 2 Colourful ribbons (**tie**) around trees.
- 3 The music (**choose**).
- 4 The costumes (**check**).
- 5 A stage (**build**) in the square.

B Later that day, Amy arrived to help with the preparations.

- 1 When she got there, the streets*were being decorated*..... (**decorate**).
- 2 Food and drinks..... (**deliver**).
- 3 Tables and chairs (**place**) in the square.
- 4 Popcorn (**make**).

Ex.5

Fill in the correct *passive* form.

Mr Pryce was having some home improvements done. Write what he saw when he went to inspect the work.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The windows <i>.had been cleaned</i> .
(clean) | 4. Light fittings (install) |
| 2. New curtains (put up) | 5. Some furniture..... (deliver) |
| 3. The walls (paint) | 6. New carpets (buy) |

Ex.6

Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1. named / A 24-year-old woman / been / Young Writer of the Year. / has/ from London

A 24-year-old woman from London has been named Writer of the Year.

2. is / English / the international language of business. / generally considered

3. being / English / taught / In some countries, / are / from the age of two./ children

4. founded / was / The company / in 1922.

5. a job / has/ in New York. / My husband / offered / been

6. was / my grandmother. / taught / I / the piano / by / to play

- 7.decorated / For the wedding, / was / with beautiful yellow and white flowers. / the room
 8.being / My office / last week. / repainted / was
 9.you ever / Have / been / by a snake? / bitten
 10 of the accident / not / At the moment / known. / the cause / is

Ex.7

Write ONE missing word in the correct place in each sentence.

is

- 1.All our bread _ made with natural ingredients using a traditional recipe.
 The first programmable computer was invented Charles Babbage.
 The theft of three valuable paintings from a museum in Paris is investigated by police.
 Philip Majors, 56, been elected Mayor of Wallbridge.
 We have been made feel extremely welcome throughout our holiday.
 A baby tiger which escaped from a zoo yesterday found in a local park this morning.
 I really hate asked to work at the weekend.
 Free tickets will given away to the first 200 callers after the lines open at 7 pm.
 It's better to leave early to avoid caught in the rush-hour traffic.
 Her new book has read by nearly a million people.

Ex.8

Complete the news report with appropriate passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

The large number of new words which 1 _____ *have been added* (add) to dictionaries that year shows how the English language 2 _____ (change) by the effects of the Internet and globalisation. A list 3 _____ (publish) last week by one company, and includes many new words as well as some which 4 _____ for many years, but which 5 _____ (adopt) by more people and 6 _____ (use) more and more on Internet blogs and in chat rooms. In fact, *blog* and chat *room* are two expressions, which 7 _____ (see) increasingly frequently in the media in recent years, whilst new inventions include *vlog* [a video blog], *staycation* [a vacation at home] and *frenemy* [a person who acts like your friend but is really your enemy]. Meanwhile, the ethnic diversity of English 8 _____ (demonstrate) by the fact that many words, and phrases from other languages, like *tapas*, *karaoke* and *feng shui*. 9 _____ (accept) into many English-language dictionaries and 10 _____ (use) in everyday speech.

Ex.9

Rewrite each sentence, using a passive form of the underlined verb. Leave out the agent where possible.

- 1.The police have arrested a woman on suspicion of murder.
A woman has been arrested on suspicion. of murder.
 2.People write more than two billion emails every day.

3. Someone's _____ Sarah a telephone bill for more than \$200.
4. Culverton High School has appointed Graeme Turner, 42, from Banford, headteacher.
5. The manager spoke to me in a very rude way, which made me quite angry.
6. We won't allow the children to come inside with their shoes on because they'll get the carpet dirty.
7. The minister was criticised after people heard him swear during a live TV debate.
8. Someone caught a thief trying to steal a car.
9. They haven't decided the best way to deal with the situation yet.
10. You can easily walk up the mountain in less than two hours.

Ex.10

Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets and an appropriate form of the verb.

- I can't accept this assignment because it *has been copied from the Internet* (copy/ the Internet)
2. Nearly 1,000 people have entered the competition and the winner (choose / Friday)
 3. We really enjoyed working on this project because we (interest / the subject matter)
 4. I'll have my phone with me, so I (contact / any time)
 5. You should have received the tickets by now because they (send / two weeks ago)
 6. The directors decided not to offer her the job because it (feel / too inexperienced)
 7. It's a very safe area because it (patrol / security guards)
 8. The company records all phone calls because they (use / training purposes)
 9. Three people are in hospital after they (injure / car accident)
 10. The city centre is more attractive now because a large amount of money . (invest / shops and facilities)

Ex.11

Turn from active into passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Someone has broken the crystal vase.
<i>The crystal vase has been broken.</i>
(omitted). | 3 Alexander Bain invented the fax machine. |
| 2. His parents have brought him up to be polite. | 4 A famous designer will redecorate the hotel. |
| | 5 They will advertise the product on TV. |
| | 6 The gardener has planted some trees. |

Ex.12

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive tense.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Those shoes look so comfortable.
B: They <i>were made</i> . (make) in Italy. | B: Steve Russell. |
| 2. A: Why didn't you fly to Moscow?
B: Because all the flights (cancel) due to a snowstorm. | 5. A: Can I bring my dog?
B: I'm afraid pets (not/allow) in the camp. |
| 3 A: When (lunch/serve)?
B: From 11:30 am to 2:30 pm. | 6. A: Why didn't you come to Helen's party?
B: I (not/invite) |
| 4. A: Who (the first computer game/invent/by)? | |

When we want to find out who or what did something the passive question form is as follows: **Who / What ... by?**

Who was the TV invented by? **What** was the fire caused by?

Ex.13

Using the *passive*, ask questions to which the bold type words are the answers.

1. **Captain Cook** discovered Australia.

Who was Australia discovered by?

2. We keep money **in a safe**.

3. **A bee** stung him.

4. They speak **English** in New Zealand.

5. They have taken **his aunt** to hospital.

6. **The boys** damaged the TV.

7. **Da Vinci** painted the *Mona Lisa*.

8. He invited **30 people** to his party.

9. They grow bananas in **Africa**.

10. Versace designed **these glasses**.

Ex.14

Turn from *active* into *passive*.

1. You must leave the bathroom tidy. *The bathroom must be left tidy.*

2. You should water this plant daily.

3. Our neighbour ought to paint the garage.

4. I have to return these books to the library.

5. They must pay their phone bill.

6. You should lock the front door.

7. You must sign these papers.

8. He has to deliver the parcel.

9. You ought to put your toys away.

10 We must protect the environment.

With verbs taking two objects it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person.

I sent **her** some roses. **She** was sent some roses. (more usual) or

Some roses were sent to her. (less usual)

Ex.15

Turn from *active* into *passive* as in the example:

1. He gave me a present.

I was given a present

A present was given to me

2. The waiter will bring us the bill. 1

3. Jill sent Juan a letter.

4. Her mother bought Olga some sweets.

5. The Queen presented him with a medal.

6 Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.

7. Amy showed me some photos.

8 Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.

Ex.16

Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

- 1. FOOTBALLER OFFERED MILLION POUNDS FOR TRANSFER**
- 2. 3-YEAR OLD TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER SERIOUS FALL YESTERDAY**
- 3. MONEY BEING RAISED FOR BABY'S OPERATION IN USA**
- 4. PLANET BEING DESTROYED BY POLLUTION**
- 5. TREASURE DISCOVERED IN OLD LADY'S GARDEN**
- 6. NO CAMERAS ALLOWED IN MUSEUM**
- 7. ANIMALS BEING USED TO TEST BEAUTY PRODUCTS**
- 8. RARE PICASSO PAINTING TO BE EXHIBITED AT NATIONAL GALLERY NEXT MONDAY**
- 9. TOM CRUISE ASKED TO SPONSOR CHARITY EVENT YESTERDAY**

1.....*The footballer has been offered a million pounds for the transfer.....*

Ex.17

Rewrite the following passage in the *passive*.

Our school is organising a Science Fair. The headmaster will choose the best project. The teachers have asked students to do something about the environment. Students should include interesting experiments in their projects. The school will give the winners a set of Science books.

A Science Fair is being organized by the teachers of our school.....

UNIT 13. CONDITIONALS

Type 0	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use something which is always true, laws of nature
general truth	if / when + Present Simple	Present Simple	

If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

Type 1	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use real or very probable situation in the present or future
real present	if + Present Simple unless (= if not)	Future, Imperative can / must / may + bare infinitive	

If he comes late, we **ll miss** the bus.

If you **can't afford** it, **don't buy** it. = **Unless** you **can** afford it, **don't buy** it.

If you see her, can you give her a message?

Type 2	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use improbable situation in the present or future; also used to give advice
unreal present	if + Past Simple	would / could / might + bare infinitive	

If I **were** you, I **would see** a doctor. (advice)

If I **had** money, I **could buy** a new car. (But I don't have enough money to buy one.) (improbable situation)

Type 3	if-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use unreal or improbable situation in the past; also used to express regret and criticism
unreal past	if + Past Perfect	would / could / might + have + past participle	

If you **hadn't been** rude, he **wouldn't have punished** you. (But you were rude and he punished you.) (criticism)

Study the following notes:	
We put a comma after the if-clause when it comes first. If we go by plane, it will be more expensive.	We do not usually use will, would or should in an if-clause. If we take a taxi, we won't be late.

<p>It will be more expensive if we go by plane.</p> <p>Unless means if not.</p> <p>We'll go for a picnic unless it rains.</p> <p>We'll go for a picnic if it doesn't rain.</p> <p>After if, we can use were instead of was in all persons.</p> <p>If I were you, I wouldn't spend so much money.</p>	<p>NOT If we will take a taxi, we won't be late. However, we use should after if when we are not sure about a possibility.</p> <p>If I see him, I'll give it to him. (Perhaps I will see him.)</p> <p>If I should see him, I'll give it to him. (Perhaps I'll see him but I'm not sure.)</p>
---	--

Ex.1

Match the following parts of the sentences.

If it's sunny tomorrow,	A	we'll make a snowman.	1	D
If John doesn't hurry,	B	she'll have to take a taxi.	2
If it snows,	C	he'll be late.	3
If there are no buses,	D	we'll go on a picnic.	4

Ex.2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Add a comma where necessary.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If the dog . <i>keeps</i> . (keep) barking, the neighbours will complain. | 4 If the weather is bad on Saturday we (stay) at home. |
| 2 The teacher .(be). angry if you come late for school again. | 5 You should see a doctor if you (not/feel) well. |
| 3 If I (finish) my homework early I'll go out with my friends. | 6 If you study hard you (pass) your exam. |

Ex.3

Underline the correct answer.

Remember: unless means if not

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <i>If / Unless</i> he invites me himself, I won't go to his party. | 5 <i>If / Unless</i> she doesn't win, she'll be very disappointed. |
| 2 Their mum won't let them come with us <i>if / unless</i> they finish their homework first. | 6 You may lose all your work on the computer <i>if / unless</i> you save it now. |
| 3 <i>If / Unless</i> I don't see her tonight, I'll give her your message tomorrow. | 7 <i>If / Unless</i> Mia doesn't know the answer, I'll ask Ella. |
| 4 <i>If / Unless</i> Dad doesn't give me any more money, I can't buy a ticket for the concert. | 8 He won't sell his car <i>if / unless</i> he really needs the money. |

Ex.4

Complete. Use the first conditional.

Liz is thinking about the school holidays.

- 1 I *will have* a great fun with my cousins if they come to stay. (have)
- 2 We for a few days if Mum gets some time off work. (may / go)
- 3 I won't get up early in the mornings if I..... to. (not want)
- 4 I..... my friends every day if they don't go away for the summer. (see)
- 5 I will go to the beach every day if my best friend with me. (come)
- 6 If it rains, I..... in my room and watch DVDs. (can / stay)
- 7 If I.....enough money, I'll buy some new clothes. (have)
- 8 If my friends here on my birthday, I'll have a party. (be)

Ex.5

Complete. Use the second conditional.

- 1 If Dad were here, he *would know* what to do. (know)
- 2 You would sleep better if youcoffee in the evenings. (not drink)
- 3 She would come with us if she so much work to do. (not have)
- 4 If they offered me that job, I.....it. (not take)
- 5 Stephen would get better marks if heharder. (work)
- 6 If they had a computer, we them. (could / e-mail)
- 7 If I had \$200, I.....it on clothes (not spend)
- 8 If I.....your help, I would ask for it. (need)

Ex.6

Complete. Use the second conditional.

- 1 If I *were* a millionaire, I *would buy* a luxury yacht. (be, buy)
- 2 Carlyou if you him. (help, ask)
- 3 Whatif this to you? (you / do, happen)
- 4 If I more time, I a foreign language. (have, could / learn)
- 5 If she to come, she us. (want, tell)
- 6 They to the party if they so tired. (go, not be)
- 7 If you so hard, you so tired. (not work, not feel)
- 8 If you..... less junk food, you weight. (eat, lose)

Ex.7

What would you do in each situation? Write type 2 conditionals.

call an ambulance	run away	complain—to—the
manager		
try to catch it-	ring the police	walk to the nearest garage

1. You find a fly in your soup.*If I found a fly in my soup, I would complain to the manager.*
2. You see a burglar breaking into your house.
3. You see a mouse in your kitchen.

4. Your car runs out of petrol.
 5 You see an accident.
 6 You see a ghost in your room.

Ex.8

Write sentences. Use *if I were you* and the phrases in the box

apologise to her	not wear it
buy him a new one	not work so hard
<u>go to bed</u>	take an aspirin
join a gym	study harder

- 1 A: I'm tired.
 B: If I were you, I would go to bed
 2 A: I haven't been doing well at school.
 B:
 3 A: I really like this dress.
 B:
 4 A: I feel tired all the time.
 B:
 5 A: I want to lose weight.
 B:
 6 A: I have a terrible headache.
 B:
 7 A: I was very rude to my mum.
 B:
 8 A: I've broken my brother's new CD.
 B:

Ex.9

Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 If I hadn't missed the bus, | A he would have gone to university. 1 G... |
| 2 If she hadn't felt ill this morning, | B the dog wouldn't have got out. 2 |
| 3 If the food hadn't been awful, | C Chris wouldn't have given me 3 |
| 4 If he had passed his exams, | D she would have gone to school. 4 |
| 5 If the salary had been good, | E I would have accepted the job. 5 |
| 6 If it hadn't been my Birthday, | F he would have been able to buy a 6 |
| 7 If Ben had saved some money, | G I wouldn't have been late for work. 7 |
| 8 If Katia had closed the gate, | H we would have eaten it. 8 |

Ex.10

Complete. Use the third conditional.

- 1 My plant wouldn't have died if you *had watered* it! (water)
- 2 If you hadn't spent so long getting ready, we _____ the bus. (not miss)
- 3 If the burglar hadn't left his phone behind, the police _____ him. (not catch)
- 4 She wouldn't have asked you to leave if you _____ so rude. (not be)
- 5 He would have won the competition if he _____ the final question. (answer)
- 6 I _____ to their house if I had known that Josie would be there. (not go)

Ex.11

Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in bold. Use no more than five words.

- 1 Unless he apologises, he can't come to my party. **apologise**
If he *doesn't apologise*, he can't come to my party.
- 2 She lost her purse because she wasn't careful. **been**
She wouldn't have lost her purse _____ more careful.
- 3 I won't buy that printer because I don't have enough money. **would**
I _____ that printer if I had enough money.
- 4 They won't know if you don't tell them. **unless**
They won't know _____ them.
- 5 You shouldn't stay up late on weekdays. **were**
If _____ I wouldn't stay up late on weekdays.
- 6 I didn't phone him because I had nothing to say to him. **would**
I _____ him if I had something to say to him.

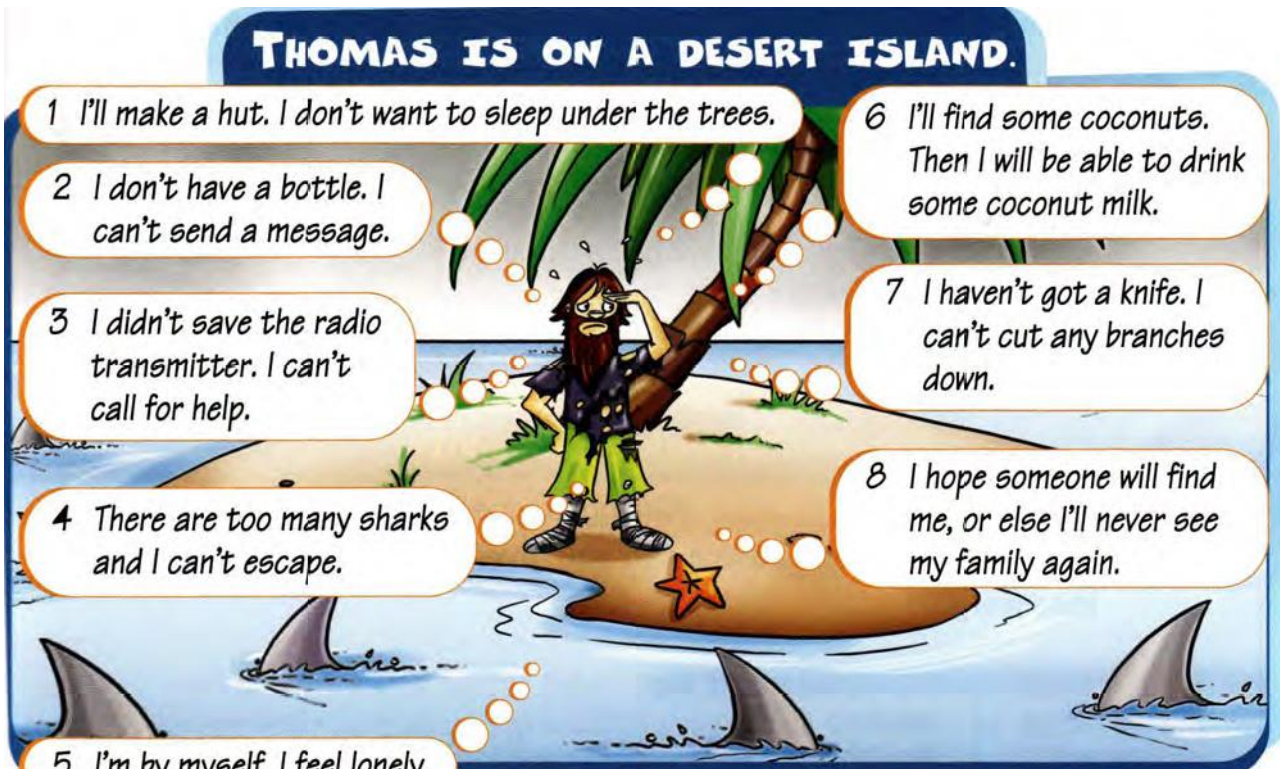
Ex.12

Complete the sentences about yourself with the correct conditional.

1. If I had a garden,
2. If it's rainy tomorrow,
3. If I had tried harder,
4. I might have gone out with my friends
5. Unless I have time,
6. I would ask for my friends' help
7. I may go to the cinema
8. I could be fitter
9. If I had been more careful,
10. If I saw someone in danger,

Ex.13

Use Thomas' thoughts to write conditionals as in the example. Then write the types of conditionals.



1. *If I make a hut, I won't have to sleep under the trees. (1st type, real present).....*

UNIT 14. WISHES

- **I wish (if only) + Past Simple** (wish about the present)

We express a wish about a present situation, which we want to be different.

I wish he **were/was** with us now.

- **I wish (if only) + subject + could + bare infinitive** (wish about the present)

We use this pattern for a wish or regret in the present concerning lack of ability.

I wish he **could** learn faster.

- **I wish (if only) + subject + would + bare infinitive** (wish about the future)

(we never say: I wish I would)

We express a wish for a change in the future.

I wish they **would build** a new library.

- **I wish (if only) + Past Perfect** (regret about the past)

We express a regret or a wish that something happened or didn't happen in the past.

I wish he **hadn't failed** his test.

- **If only** means the same as 'I wish' but it is more emphatic.

I wish he could help me. **If only** he could help me. (stronger, more emphatic)

- After 'I wish' we may use 'were' instead of 'was' in all persons.

I wish I **was/were** rich.

Ex.1

Ann doesn't like her new house. Write what she wishes.

The house is so old and dirty. She has to paint it. The house doesn't have central heating. The kitchen is small.

1. *I wish the house wasn't / weren't so old and dirty.*
2.
3.
4.

Ex.2

Complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Rob wishes someone *could help* him with his homework. (can / help)
- 2 I wish Aunt Janeus every Sunday morning! (not visit)
- 3 Becky wishes she go to school tomorrow. (not have to)
- 4 I wish IChinese. (can / speak)
- 5 I wish Jason here right now. (be)
- 6 They wish theyaway for a couple of days. (can / go)

Ex.3

Write sentences. Use / *wish* or *if only* and the phrases in the box.

be / better at Maths number	can/ go/ to bed	have / his phone
<u>live by the sea</u>	not have to / wear / them	not need / the money

1 I hate living in this big city! – <i>I wish I lived by the sea</i>	4 I want to phone him but I can't.
2 I'm really tired.	5 I can't do my Maths homework.
3 I really hate these glasses.	6 I don't want to sell my bike.

Ex.4

Tanya is a famous young singer. These are some of the things she doesn't like about being famous. Read what she says and write sentences as in the example:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People always ask me to sing at parties. • I have to look my best all the time. • Sometimes magazines write false things about me. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't have much time to see my friends. • I can't go out by myself. • Photographers follow me everywhere.
--	---

1. *I wish people wouldn't always ask me to sing at parties.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Ex.5

Complete. Use the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I wish I *hadn't eaten* so much chocolate cake last night. (not eat)
- 2 Jeff wishes he _____ that girl to his party last Saturday. (not invite)
- 3 If only I _____ her my phone number when I saw her yesterday! (give)
- 4 It's too late now. If only I _____ to post that letter! (remember)
- 5 I wish Iat home last night. The party was awful (stay)
- 6 She doesn't like her new dress. She wishes she _____ it. (not buy)

Ex.6

What do these people wish? Write sentences.

1. Jane failed the test because she didn't revise for it.
I wish I hadn't failed the test.
If only I had revised for it
- 2 David missed his bus because he didn't get up early.
I wish

If only

3. Nadia didn't buy a ticket for the concert because she had spent all her money.

I wish

If only

4 Fred got lost in the woods because he hadn't bought a map.

I wish

If only

5 Pete didn't get the job because he missed his interview.

I wish

If only

6 Brigit didn't see Nick because she left the party early.

I wish

If only

Remember:

wish/ if only + past simple to express a wish in the present.

wish/ if only + past perfect simple to say that we are sorry about a past situation and would like it to have been different.

Ex.7

1 I'd love to live in that house. If only I were I *had been* rich!

2 Caroline wishes she *wasn't / hadn't been* so thin. Her clothes are too big for her.

3 I wish I *didn't forget / hadn't forgotten* to call her. Now she won't speak to me.

4 He calls me every day! I wish I *didn't give / hadn't given* him my phone number!

5 I wish I *didn't have to / hadn't had to* stay at home tomorrow.

6 I hate these jeans. If only I *bought / had bought* some new clothes for the party.

7 Paolo wishes he *understood / had understood* English so he could play games on the Internet.

8 If only I *went / had gone* to the library this morning. I've got nothing to read.

Ex.8

Read and underline the correct answer.

Hi, Claire

I'm sorry but I can't come to your party tonight. I really wish I **1** *(could / had come)* but I've done something terrible and I can't leave the house. Now I wish I **2** *didn't do / hadn't done* it but it's too late! You know that I hate my bright red hair colour and wish I **3** *have / had* beautiful black hair like yours, right? Well, now it *is* a different colour but I wish it **4** *was / had been* red again! Last night I decided to dye my hair black. Mum said I should go to the hairdresser's but I wanted to do it myself. Apparently, I did something wrong because my hair turned *green*! Now I wish I **5** *didn't decide / hadn't decided* to dye it myself! If only I **6** *listened / had listened* to my mum!

So, this is why I can't come to your party tonight. And I can't go to school on Monday either. I'm so embarrassed! I wish I **7** *could hide / had hidden* in my room forever!

Becky.

Ex.9

Write wishes using the words in bold in the sentences as in the example:

1. You **left the radio on** and now the batteries don't work.
You say, "*I wish I hadn't left the radio on.*"
2. It's very dark outside and **you can't find your torch**.
You say, "....."
3. **You didn't do your homework** and your teacher is angry.
You say, "....."
4. You live in the city. **You prefer the countryside**.
You say, "....."
5. It's raining outside and **you want it to stop**.
You say, "....."
6. **You stayed up late last night** and today you 're very tired.
You say, "....."
7. You are having a party but **nobody has come yet**.
You say, "....."
8. You have short, straight hair. **You would like long, curly hair**.
You say, "....."
9. You have just left your house and **left your keys at home**.
You say, "....."
10. It is winter **and it doesn't look like it is going to snow**.
You say, "....."

Ex.10

Complete the wishes and then make conditional sentences as in the example:

1. I got wet. I should have taken my raincoat with me.

I wish I had taken my raincoat with me. If I had taken my raincoat with me, I wouldn't have got wet.

2. I failed my exams. I should have studied harder.
3. I can't buy a sports car. I don't have enough money.
4. I have too much homework to do. I can't go out with my friends.

UNIT 15. RELATIVES

Relative Pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) introduce relative clauses.

used for people	subject of the verb of the relative clause (can't be omitted)	object of the verb of the relative clause (can be omitted)	possession (can't be omitted)
	who / that	who / whom / that	whose
	<i>She's the teacher who / that came to our school last week.</i>	<i>I saw a friend (who / whom / that) I hadn't seen for years.</i>	<i>That's the boy whose brother won the prize.</i>
used for things / animals	which / that	which / that	whose / of which
	<i>This is the house which / that belongs to my friend.</i>	<i>Here 's the bag (which / that) you left on my desk.</i>	<i>That's the bag whose handle is broken.</i>

- **That** replaces **who** or **which** but is never used after commas or prepositions. **That** usually follows superlatives and words like *something, nothing, anything, all, none, many, few*.

Ann, **who** is very clever, did the puzzle in five minutes. (That 'can 't be used here.)

She's the **tallest** girl **that** I've ever seen.

There's **something that** you don 't know.

- **Prepositions in Relative Clauses.** We avoid using prepositions before relative pronouns.

That's the girl **with** whom I went to the party. (very formal)

That's the girl (who/that) I went to the party **with**. (less formal, more usual)

- **Who, whom, which, that** can be omitted when there is a noun or a pronoun (/ , you, etc.) between the relative pronoun and the verb, that is, when they are the objects of the relative clause.

Where is the ring (which/that) **George** gave you? (**Which/that** can be omitted.)

The clock (which/that) I bought yesterday does not work. (**Which/that** can be omitted.)

A person **who** repairs cars is a mechanic. (**Who** can 't be omitted.)

Note: **Who's** = **Who is** or **Who has** "Who's Charles?" " He's my brother "

Whose = **possessive** I know a boy **whose** mother is a singer

Relative Adverbs (when, where, why)

Time	when (= in/on which)	2003 was the year (when) Peter was born .
Place	where (= in/on/at/to which)	That's the hotel where we stayed.
Reason	why (= for which)	Can you tell me the reason (why) he lied to me?

Ex.1

Fill in: *who, whose, which* or *where*.

My school, 1) *which*. is called King Edward 's, has about 2, 000 students. My favourite teacher, 2) is called Mr Brown, teaches sport. The sports centre 3) I play basketball and tennis, is the largest in the area. I walk to school every day with my friend Mike, 4) father teaches History.

Make sentences as in the example. Use relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

- builder / someone / build houses
- ~~painter / someone / paint pictures~~
- circus / place / can see acrobats
- tiger / animal/live in jungle
- supermarket / place / do shopping
- elephant / animal/ears are big

1. *A painter is someone who paints pictures.*

Ex.2

Fill in the correct relative pronoun. What part of sentence is each, subject or object? Write S for subject and O for object, then state if the relatives can be omitted or not in the brackets provided.

1. Did you see the man *who/ that* stole her bag? (S) (not omitted)
2. The dress Mary bought yesterday is too big. () ()
3. Please give me the keys are on the table. () ()
4. Is that the man we saw in the park yesterday? () ()
5. What 's the name of the lady babysits your little sister? () ()
6. Klaus is playing with the dog lives next door. () ()
7. Have you eaten all the cakes I made yesterday? () ()
8. How old is the man owns that shop? () ()
9. Have you met the man Jackie is going to marry? () ()
10. Let's all look at the picture is on page 7. () ()
11. Has Peter returned the money he borrowed from you? () ()
12. What colour is the dress you're going to wear tonight? () ()
13. The police arrested the man was driving dangerously. () ()
14. The parcel is on the table is your birthday present. () ()
15. We will ask the man delivers our milk to leave an extra bottle. () ()
16. Is she the person gave you this CD? () ()
17. We spent our holiday in a small town is near the sea. () ()
18. The man married Kate is an actor. () ()
19. Where are the shoes I bought this morning? () ()
20. I still write to the old lady..... I met five years ago. () ()

Ex.3

Underline the correct option.

1 My mobile phone, ... I got for my birthday last year, is my most important possession.

a what b which c that

2 My brother is the only person in the world for ... I would do anything.

a who b which c whom

3 The company ... I used to work has closed down.

a which b where c -

4 By the time you get here I might have gone to bed, in ... case I'll leave the door unlocked.

a - b that c which

5 Pasta is probably the kind of food ... I like best.

a where b what c which

6 My mother's cooking was ... I missed most when I left home for the first time.

a which b that c what

7 Sara still hasn't replied to my email about Friday's party,... suggests she's not very keen on the idea.

a that b which c -

8 Is Natasha the girl ... mother is an English teacher?

a who b her c whose

9 There aren't many cases ... people find their perfect job as soon as they leave school or university.

a where b why c that

10 The only reason ... Neil doesn't like Liam is because Liam always gets better marks at school.

a for b if c why

Ex.4

Complete each sentence with a relative pronoun.

The town where I grew up has changed a lot in the last few years.

Luca, _____ goes to school with my sister, is a really good tennis player.

Spring is the time of year _____ I like best.

We finally arrived home at nearly 2 in the morning, by _____ time we were all exhausted.

The audience consisted of about 20 people, most of _____ left before the end of the play.

The relaxed atmosphere is _____ I like best about living here.

Jessica told everyone what had happened, which is I don't trust her.

We were back home by 9.30, the time at many people were just going out.

That's Marco _____ brother is in my class at school.

I usually get home at 6.30 in the morning, many people are just getting up.

Ex.5

Make the relative clauses shorter by crossing out any unnecessary words.

1 We are determined to do everything ~~that is~~ necessary to find a solution to this problem.

2 Google, which was started by Larry Page and Sergey Brin in 1996, is the world's best-known internet search engine.

3 Most of the people who had been present at our first concert also came to our second one.

- 4 The motorway which is being built at the moment will make the journey between the cities much faster.
- 5 All the people who were waiting for the bus were complaining about how late it was.
- 6 Look at this old school photo - do you recognise the girl who is in the middle of the back row?
- 7 The company has apologised to everyone who has been affected by the problem.
- 8 If you call our Helpline tomorrow morning, there'll be someone who'll be available to advise you.
- 9 Children who are under the age of 12 can travel free.
- 10 This suitcase is the only one which is big enough to fit everything in.

Ex.6

Join the sentences, using relative clauses and the words in brackets.

- 1 I bought some shoes last week. The shoes were very expensive. (that)
The shoes I bought last week were very expensive.
- 2 My cousin's name is Jeff. He works for a big American bank. (whose)
- 3 One of Joe's brothers lives in Canada. He is a singer in a rock band. (who)
- 4 I'd like to thank my family. I wouldn't have been able to win this award without my family. (whom)
- 5 A new shopping centre is being built in the city centre. The new shopping centre will open in two years' time. (which)
- 6 We always go on holiday at the end of September. Flights are cheaper at the end of September. (when)
- 7 Kevin is my new boss. I introduced you to Kevin this morning. (who)
- 8 I fell asleep during the lesson. This happened because I was very tired. (why)
- 9 The lights suddenly went out. I started to feel frightened at that point. (which)
- 10 My favourite city is San Sebastian. I've been to San Sebastian many times. (where)

Ex.7

Write one word for each space.

Hi Janet,

How are you? I'm doing all right. I just wanted to tell you I) .. *about* something exciting 2) happened to me last Saturday. Do you remember Beth, 3) party we went to last winter? Well, I went 4) her and her cousin to a concert at Croke Park 5) my favourite band, Nickelback, were playing. Anyway, her cousin Rick knew someone 6) was working backstage and he let us meet the band. He even invited us to a party 7) the band was going to after the concert. It was amazing!

Now about the weekend hiking trip - the reason 8) I can't come is because my sister has asked me to take care of her children as she's 9) on a business trip. I'm so sorry. I was really 10) forward to it.

Write and tell me your news,
Shelly

Defining / Non-defining relative clauses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A defining relative clause gives necessary information and is essential to the meaning of the main sentence. The clause is not put in commas. Who, which and that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause. <i>People who smoke damage their health.</i> <i>The book (which) my friend wrote is very interesting.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A non-defining relative clause gives extra information and it is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. In non-defining relative clauses the relative pronouns cannot be omitted. That cannot replace who or which. <i>Mr. Brown, who lives next door, went to Australia last week.</i>

Ex.8

Fill in the appropriate relative, say whether the relative clauses are essential or not to the meaning of the main sentence, then add commas where necessary.

- Paul Stevens, ..*who* . starred in *Days* , went to school with my brother. *not essential*
- The pen I left on that table has disappeared.
.....
- The woman repairs our car is very friendly.
.....
- David grew up in Canada speaks French fluently.
.....
- The man car was stolen has gone to the police station.
.....
- Rye my grandmother lives is near the sea.
.....
- Oleg car has broken down is late for work.
.....
- The Coliseum attracts many tourists is in Rome.
.....

Ex.9

Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb. Put commas where necessary. Write *D* for defining, *ND* for non-defining and if the relative can be omitted or not in the box provided.

- Mr Brown ...*who*... teaches us French, comes from London. (*ND*) (*not omitted*)
- The girl I met on the bus looks just like my sister. (...) (.....)
- Peter Smith had an accident is in hospital. (...) (.....)
- The apples grow on these trees are delicious. (...) (.....)
- This lemon pie I made yesterday tastes great. (...) (.....)
- The film I saw on TV last night was very exciting. (...) (.....)
- My friend Akim. is a doctor works very long hours. (...) (.....)
- John father is a lawyer has moved to Paris. (...) (.....)
- The sports centre we play tennis is expensive. (...) (.....)

10. The vase Susan gave me got broken. (...) (.....)
11. The summer I went to Spain was really hot. (...) (.....)
12. The car tyres are flat is mine. (...) (.....)
13. The cafe I first met my husband has closed down now. (...) (.....)
14. Simon mother is a vegetarian doesn't eat meat. (...) (.....)
15. The bakery is by my house sells wonderful pies. (...) (.....)

Ex.10

Match the phrases as in the example:

a blender	a path at the side of the road	you relax in it
a party	something	you mix things with it
an armchair	a machine	people walk along it
a pavement	a piece of furniture	people enjoy going to
a fork	an event	you eat with it

1. A blender is a machine (which) you mix things with.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Ex.11

Complete each sentence in an appropriate way, starting with a relative clause.

- 1 The woman *who* is standing in the corner is a famous actress.
- 2 This time of year,
- 3 The train didn't arrive until 10.30, by
- 4 At the back of the cupboard
- 5 President Jones, for
- 6 In 1998, the year
- 7 The percentage of people
- 8 There were only seven passengers on the bus, few of
- 9 It was a really difficult week, at the end of
- 10 Maurizio,

UNIT 16. REPORTED SPEECH

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct speech is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks in Direct speech. He said, "I'll wait for you ." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in Reported speech. He said that he would wait for me
Say – Tell	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We use say in Direct speech. We also use say in Reported speech when say is not followed by the person the words were spoken to. We use tell in Reported speech when tell is followed by the person the words were spoken to. 	
Direct speech:	She said to me, "I am very tired. "
Reported speech:	She told me that she was very tired.
Reported speech:	She said that she was very tired.
Expressions with say	say good morning, etc., say something, say one's prayers, say so
Expressions with tell	tell the truth, tell a lie, tell a secret, tell a story, tell the time, tell the difference, tell sb one's name, tell sb the way, tell one from another

Ex.1

Fill in: say or tell in the correct form.

1. The police officer said that the man was lying.
2. Philip it would probably rain tomorrow.
3. Susan "Let's go out for dinner tonight."
4. Jim me about the party last night.
5. Our teacher he was pleased with our work.
6. Jane and Kate are twins. I really can 't one from the other.

We can report: A. statements B. questions C. commands, requests, suggestions	
Reported Statements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To report statements, we use a reporting verb (say, tell, advise, explain, promise, etc.) followed by a that-clause. In spoken English that may be omitted. • Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning. 	
Direct speech: He said, "I can't fix it myself."	
Reported speech: He said he couldn't fix it himself.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain words change as follows: 	
Direct speech	this / these here come "This is my book," he said.
Reported speech	that / those there go He said that was his book.
Note that:	
can changes to could may changes to might	
will changes to would must changes to had to	

- When the reporting verb is in the past, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple "I want to go to bed early," she said.	Past Simple She said she wanted to go to bed early
Present Continuous " She's speaking to Joe ," he said.	Past Continuous He said she was speaking to Joe .
Present Perfect " I've bought you some flowers ," she said.	Past Perfect She said she had bought me some flowers
Past Simple " He lost all the money," she said.	Past Perfect She said he had lost all the money.
Future "I'll see you later," he said .	Conditional He said he would see me later

- Time expressions change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
tonight, today, this week / month / year	that night, that day, that week / month / year
now	then, at that time, at once, immediately
now that	since
yesterday, last night / week / month / year	the day before, the previous night / week / month / year
tomorrow, next week / month / year	the day after, the next / following day, the next / following week / month / year
two days / months / years, etc., ago	two days / months / years, etc., before
"He arrived last week," she said.	She said (that) he had arrived the previous week.

- There are no changes in verb tenses when the reporting verb is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect tense or when the sentence expresses something which is always true.

Direct speech	She'll say, "I can do it. " .	" The Earth is round," said the teacher.
Reported speech	She 'll say (that) she can do it.	The teacher said (that) the Earth is round.

- The Past Continuous does not usually change.

Direct speech	"I was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA," he said.
Reported speech	He said he was travelling to Brighton while she was flying to the USA.

- Certain modal verbs do not change in Reported speech. These are: **would, could, might, should, ought to**.

Direct speech	" He might visit us ," Mum said.
Reported speech	Mum said (that) he might visit us.

Ex.2

Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech.

1. "New Year's Eve is always on December 31st," she said.
She said (that) New Year's Eve is always on December 31st.
2. "The children are riding their bikes," Jennifer said to me.
3. "The Earth revolves around the Sun," the teacher said to the students.
4. "Jack and Karen have bought a house in the countryside," Nick said to us.
5. "Burglars broke into the museum last night," the news reporter said.
6. "Dad was mowing the lawn while I was cleaning the car," Ryan said.
7. "We will have a housewarming party next week," said Mike and Helen.
8. "Julia and Jose might move to Australia next year," Rory said to us.

Ex.3

Complete the indirect statements.

- 1 'I don't do any sports.' He said he *didn't do* any sports.
- 2 'I'm going home because I'm feeling terrible.' He said he _____ home because he terrible.
- 3 'I can't find my tennis shoes.' He said he _____ his tennis shoes.
- 4 'I think it'll be a lovely weekend.' He said he _____ it _____ a lovely weekend.
- 5 'I've played against her five times but I've never won a match.'
He said he _____ against her five times but he _____ a match.
- 6 'I didn't have any food at the restaurant because I'd already eaten.'
He said he _____ any food at the restaurant because he _____
- 7 'I was walking home last night when I found a wallet in the street.'
He said he _____ when he _____ home the previous night a wallet in the street.
- 8 'If you want to go out, we can go to the park.'
He said if I _____ to go out, we _____ to the park.

Ex.4

Use the indirect speech below to write the actual words the speakers used. Change the words if necessary to make them more natural. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Write in your notebook.

- 1 Jane asked me if I fancied a game of tennis.
- 2 I told her I didn't really want to because I was really tired and I had loads of things to do.
- 3 She asked me what things I had to do.
- 4 I said that I was going camping the following day with my family, so I needed to pack.
- 5 She said that it wouldn't take long to pack. She told me to do it later because it would only take half an hour. She ordered me to *come* and play tennis. She said she'd booked a court and she didn't want to play tennis by herself.
- 6 I reminded her that, as I had said, I was not feeling good. I said I might just have an early night that night because I had to get up early the following day. I told her that we were leaving at 6.
- 7 She agreed that I'd better go home. She told me to have a great time camping.

8 I thanked her and told her I'd call her when I got home the following week.

Jane: 1 *Do you fancy a game of tennis?*

Me: 2 *Not really. I'm really tired, I've got loads of things to do.*

Reported Questions		
In Reported questions we use affirmative word order and the question mark is omitted. To report a wh-question , we use ask followed by the question word (who, what, etc.). When there is no question word in direct questions, if or whether is used in Reported questions. Pronouns, possessive adjectives, tenses, time expressions, etc. change as in statements. Reported speech He asked what time it was. He asked me if / whether I knew her.		
Direct speech	He asked, " What time is it? "	He asked me, " Do you know her? "
Reported speech	He asked what time it was.	He asked me if / whether I knew her.

Ex.5

Turn the following into reported questions as in the example:

- "What are you doing?" she asked her son.
She asked her son what he was doing
- "Do you like my new clothes?" she asked her friend.
- "Where are my keys?" he asked his wife.
- "Who is your favourite singer?" Mike asked me.
- "Where were you?" Barbara asked him.
- "Can you pick me up after school?" she asked her mother.
- "Have you seen Kim? " David asked Sarah.
- "When will you return?" Tom asked her.

Reported Commands / Requests / Suggestions		
To report commands, requests, suggestions, etc. we use a reporting verb (order, ask, tell, beg, suggest,* etc.) followed by to infinitive or not to infinitive . (* suggest is followed by the -ing form . e.g. He said, "Shall we go by bus? "He suggested going by bus.)		
Direct speech	He said to me, "Get out of the house!" She said to me, "Do me a favour, please."	He said to me, "Don't touch it! " She said to him, "Please, please don't hurt me."
Reported speech	He ordered me to get out of the house. She asked me to do her a favour.	He told me not to touch it. She begged him not to hurt her

Ex.6

Use the verbs in the list in the *past simple* to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| tell | suggest | beg | order |
|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
- "Close the door, please," Ann said to Jack.
Ann asked Jack to close the door.
 - "Let's go shopping," she said to me.
She going shopping.
 - "Please, please don't go," he said to Mary.
 - He Mary not to go.
 - "Get out of the car!" he said to them.
He them to get out of the car.
 - "Don't touch anything," she said to him.
She him not to touch anything.

Ex.7

Paul is telling his friends about his interview for a job in a shop. Report the questions and imperatives from his interview.

1 'Come in and sit down.'

They told me to come and sit down.

2 'What's your name?'

3 'Are you good at maths?'

4 'Please speak clearly so we can hear you.'

5 'Do you like helping people?'

6 'Why do you want to work here?'

7 'Have you ever worked in a shop before?'

8 'Would you be able to work at weekends if we needed you?'

Reporting Verbs

Reporting verb	Direct speech	Reported speech
to infinitive offer promise refuse	"Shall I carry the bags?" "I promise I'll be back early." "No, I won't buy you a computer."	He offered to carry the bags" He promised to be back early. She refused to buy me a computer.
+sb+to infinitive advise ask beg order warn	"You should see a doctor." "Could you feed the dog?" "Please, please help me!" "Go to your room." "Don't play with matches."	He advised me to see a doctor. She asked me to feed the dog. She begged me to help her. She ordered me to go to my room. She warned me not to play with matches.
+ing form suggest	"Let's visit Sally."	She suggested visiting Sally.
explain +that	"I'm going to stay with my sister."	She explained that she was going to stay with her sister.

Ex.8

Choose a reporting verb and turn the following into reported speech.

advised asked suggested ordered explained promised offered
refused

1. "I think you should exercise more," the doctor said to me.

The doctor advised me to exercise more.

2. "I will not answer your questions," the actor said to him.
3. "I really will phone this evening," he said.
4. "Let's go to the cinema," he said to her.
5. "Could you do something for me?" he said to her.
6. "Go to your room immediately and do your homework," she said to her son.
7. "You will be paid twice a month," her boss said.
8. "Would you like me to drive you into town?" she said to me.

Ex.9

Match the sentences in column A to the correct reporting verb in column B.

Then rewrite the sentences in *reported speech* as in the example:

1	c	"No, I won't do it," she said.	a warn
2		"Let's go for a walk," he said.	b beg
3		"Please, please don't hurt me!" she said to the robber.	c refuse
4		"Don't go near the campfire because it's dangerous," she said to Ben.	d promise
5		"I'll buy you a bicycle for your birthday," his father said.	e suggest

1. *She refused to do it.*

2.

3.

4.

5.

UNIT 17. PREPOSITIONS - LINKING WORDS

Prepositions of Place

in/inside	on	at	near	under
between	below	next to/by/beside	among	round / around
opposite	behind	in front of	against	above

Prepositions of Movement

off	out of	onto	into	through	up	down
over	along	across	from ... to	past	towards	

in + cities / towns / streets / the suburbs / an armchair / danger / the middle of / the queue

at + house number (at 23 Oxford Street) / home / school/university / work / the bus stop

on + the left / right / the floor / the outskirts / a chair / foot / holiday

by + bus / taxi / car / helicopter / plane / train / coach / ship / boat / air / sea

BUT on **a / the** bus / plane / train / coach / ship / boat - in a taxi / car / helicopter

Ex.1

Underline the correct item.

- Tommy is the tallest **between** / **among** the students in his class.
- We got **down** / **off** the train at Banbury Station.
- Please walk **at** / **down** the stairs carefully.
- Look, Aya is hiding **behind** / **under** the tree.
- Jim is leaning **on** / **against** the wall.
- The train is going **through** / **round** the tunnel.
- When the bell rang, the children came **off** / **out** of their classroom.
- Please leave your exam papers **on** / **in** the table.
- Jennifer slipped as she walked **over** / **onto** the platform.
- Is this the bus that goes from London **to** / **at** Oxford?
- As I was walking **over** / **past** the bank, I saw Jill.

Ex.2

Find the mistake and correct it.

1. I live in 15 High Street.... <u>at</u>	5 Kate is going to be late tonight.
2. I go to school by foot every day.	She's still in work.
3. Yesterday, Paul went to work on car.....	6 They live at the outskirts of Madrid.
4. Kim's office is at the fifth floor..... .	7 I met Alicia on university.

Ex.3

Fill in: in front of (x2), between, behind, past, towards, in (x2) or against.

There are lots of people 1) in the bank today. 2) the cashier's desk there's a long queue. Two cashiers are sitting 3) the desk. The manager is standing 4) the cashiers holding some papers. A guard is leaning 5) the cashier's desk. An old woman is walking 6) the guard 7) the cashier. A man wearing a hat is standing 8) the queue 9) a couple.

Prepositions of Time

AT	IN	ON
at 8:15 am at night / midnight / noon at the weekend at the moment	in the morning / afternoon / night in July (months) in summer (seasons) in 1991 (years) in the twentieth century in a week	on Sunday on Monday evening on March 28th on a winter's day

Note: on time = at the right time

at 8:30 am = exactly at that time

in time = early enough, not late
before

by 8:30 am = not later than that time,

Ex.4

Fill in: at, in or on.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1_ the evening | 6_ Tuesday morning | 11_ 1999 |
| 2_ Monday | 7_ night | 12_ noon |
| 3_ midnight | 8_ 6:30 pm | 13_ the twenty-first century |
| 4_ April 13th | 9_ November | 14_ Sunday morning |
| 5_ 5:30 pm | 10_ the summer | 15_ a spring day |

Ex.5

Fill in the gaps with: at, on or in, then answer the questions.

- What time do you get up in the morning?
I get up at 7 o'clock.
- What time do you go to bed night?
- What do you do weekends?
- What sports do you play summer?
- What do you do a cold winter's day?
- Where were you 6 o'clock yesterday?
- How old were you 2003?
- What are you doing the moment?

Ex.6

Choose the correct answer.

1. Andy lives 75 Rose Street.
A in B on C at A up B under Cover
2. Joan works in the building the bank.
A below B opposite C under 7. He promised to be back 4 o'clock.
A in B by C on
3. Eric is travelling from London Cambridge tomorrow.
A through B into C to 8. They're building a new bridge the river.
A along B across C onto
4. Don't worry, she'll be time.
A at B in C on 9. I arrived just time for my flight to Paris.
A at B in C on
5. Nathan had to go to the library foot.
A by B on C at 10. Ben is having a party Saturday evening.
A on B at C in
6. Jose hung the painting the fireplace.

Linking words show the logical relationship between sentences or parts of a sentence.		
Positive Addition and, both ... and, also <i>She's both clever and beautiful</i> Contrast but <i>Mary is talented but not very creative.</i> Cause / Reason because, so <i>She took an umbrella because it was raining outside.</i> Condition if, unless, or <i>He won't go to bed unless you tell him a story.</i>	Purpose to, so that <i>Sandra wrote down Helen's home address so that she could visit her the following week</i> Time when, as soon as, while, before, until, since, etc. <i>Diana called the police as soon as she realised that someone had broken into her flat.</i> Place where <i>She couldn't remember where she had put her keys.</i>	Relatives who, whom, whose, which what, that <i>That's the ring which once belonged to my great grandmother</i> Listing Points / Events to begin: first, first of all <i>First, I put on my pyjamas.</i> to continue: secondly, then, next <i>Then, I brushed my teeth.</i> • to conclude: finally <i>Finally, I went to bed.</i>

Ex.7

Join the sentences. Use *so that* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 They bought a map. They wanted to find their way back to the hotel. (would)
They bought a map so that they would find their way back to the hotel.
- 2 I've just washed my blue T-shirt. I want to wear it to Nikki's party. (can)
- 3 I'm going to get up early tomorrow. I don't want to be late for school. (won't)

- 4 I opened the window. I wanted the bee to fly out. (could)
 5 They hurried. They didn't want to miss the bus. (wouldn't)
 6 I'm going to lend him some money. He wants to buy a printer. (can)
 7 The driver stopped the bus. The children got on. (could)
 8 I'm going to send her an e-mail. She will know what to do. (will)

Clauses of result tell us the result or consequence of an action. They are introduced by words and phrases like:

so + clause

We were tired, so we stopped for a rest.

so + adjective / adverb + *that* + clause

Her hat looked so silly that we all laughed.

We ran so fast that we were soon out of breath.

Such a/an + adjective + singular noun + *that* + clause

She got such a terrible shock that she screamed.

such + adjective + plural / uncountable noun + *that* + clause

They're such good friends that they tell each other everything.

It was such sad news that she cried.

Ex.8

Rewrite the sentences. Use *so*.

1. We stopped for a drink because we were thirsty. *We were thirsty, so we stopped for a drink*
2. She took an aspirin because she had a headache.
3. He went straight to bed because he was tired.
4. We couldn't have a picnic because it was raining.
5. We didn't buy the CD because we had spent all our money.
6. I'm not going to watch this programme because I don't like it.

Ex.9

Join the sentences. Use *so ... that* or *such (a) ... that*.

- 1 It was a cold day. They had turned on all the heaters.
It was such a cold day. that they had turned on all the heaters.
- 2 Carol was upset. She cried all evening.
3. Paul runs fast. Nobody can beat him.
4. They were beautiful pictures. I bought them all.
5. It was a boring film. We left before the end.
6. They walked slowly. They missed their bus.

Ex.10

Join the two sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1. I'd like to go to the party. I'm too busy. (but)
I'd like to go to the party but I'm too busy
2. She jumped on a chair. She saw the mouse. (when)
3. She is studying hard. She will pass her exams. (so that)

4. It was cold. Tom put on a jumper. (so)
5. He's handsome. He's famous. (both)
6. Rick closed his eyes. He fell asleep. (as soon as)
7. Dan went to the hospital. He hurt his arm. (because)
8. I can 't help her. I know someone who can. (but)
9. First, Jim washed his hands. Then he had lunch. (before)

Ex.11

Read and complete. Use one word in each space

Chocolate Cornflake Cakes

1. First buy the ingredients that you will need **1** *to...* make the cakes: cooking chocolate, a packet of cornflakes and little paper cases.
2. Break the chocolate into pieces **2** _____ that it will melt more easily.
3. Put water in a saucepan and turn on the gas **3** _____. boil the water. Put the pieces of chocolate into a bowl and place the bowl over the boiling water in **4** _____ to melt the chocolate.
4. When the chocolate has melted, take the bowl out of the saucepan. Use oven gloves or a cloth **5** _____ that you won't burn your fingers!
6. Add the cornflakes to the chocolate.
7. Use a spoon **6** _____ put the mixture into the paper cases and then put them into the fridge for four hours.
8. Finally, invite your friends round **7** _____ that they can try your delicious chocolate cornflake cakes!

Clauses of reason explain why something happened. They are introduced by words and phrases like:

because + clause

He walked home because he didn't have any money for the bus.

because of + noun

The match was canceled because of the snow.

Ex.12

Complete. Use *because* or *because of*.

1. The fields were flooded *because of* the rain.
2. I didn't watch the film _____ I didn't like it.
3. They were both late for the meeting _____ the traffic.
4. We bought some sandwiches _____ we were hungry.
5. I didn't buy the dress _____ I didn't have enough money.
6. He had to retire _____ his health problems.

Clauses of concession link two opposite or contrasting ideas. They show some kind of 'disagreement' in a sentence. They are introduced by words and phrases like:

but + clause

I asked Peter but he didn't know the answer.

although / though / even though + clause

Although / Though / Even though he arrived late, he didn't apologise.
 He didn't apologise **although / though / even though** he arrived late.
 however + clause
 We were very hungry. **However**, we waited for the others to arrive before we ate.

Ex.13

Join the sentences. Use the word in brackets. Do not change the order of the sentences.

1. It was raining. We went out for a walk. (although)
Although it was raining, we went out for a walk.
2. She offered to lend him some money. He refused. (but)
3. Jim has a mobile phone. He never uses it. (but)
4. He's sixty-two. He's still very fit. (though)
5. You apologised. He won't forgive you. (although)
6. We waited for an hour. They didn't come. (but)
7. I liked the CD. I didn't buy it. (but)
8. They knew the way. They got lost. (even though)

Ex.14

Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in brackets. Do not change the order of the sentences.

1. They were tired. However, they stayed up late. (although)
Although they were tired, they stayed up late.
2. Although he worked all day, he didn't finish his project. (but)
3. Even though she seems nice, I don't trust her. (however)
4. I shouted. However, they didn't hear me. (even though)
5. He played well but he didn't win. (however)
6. Even though she didn't like the sandwich, she ate it. (but)

Ex.15

Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in bold. Use no more than five words.

1. Our teacher was ill, so she didn't *come* to school. **because**
 Our teacher didn't come to school *because she was ill.*
2. Even though she knew the answer, she didn't raise her hand. **but**
 She knew the answer _____ her hand.
3. We left early because we didn't want to miss the last bus home. **so**
 We left early _____ miss the last bus home.
4. We were very hungry and we ate a huge plate of chips. **that**
 We were _____ we ate a huge plate of chips.
5. Grandma put on her glasses because she wanted to read her book. **order**
 Grandma put on her glasses _____ her book.
- The DVD was very expensive but he decided to buy it. **even**
 He decided to buy the DVD _____ very expensive.

UNIT 18. ARTICLES

a + consonant sound (/b/, /d/, /g/, /f/, /l/, /p/, etc.)	a pen
an + vowel sound (/æ/, /e/, /i/, /ɒ/, /ə/, etc.)	an apple
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A / An is used with singular countable nouns when we talk about things in general. 	
<p>An aeroplane is faster than a train. A greengrocer sells vegetables. (Which aeroplane? Aeroplanes in general.) (Which greengrocer? Greengrocers in general.)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We often use a / an after the verbs ‘to be’ and ‘have / have got’. 	
<p>He is a photographer. He has got a camera.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not use a / an with uncountable or plural nouns. We can use some instead. 	
<p>Would you like some tea? Yes, please! And I’d like some biscuits. (NOT Would you like a tea?)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A / An is not used before an adjective if it is not followed by a noun. However, if the adjective is followed by a noun, we use a if the adjective begins with a consonant noun and an if the adjective begins with a vowel sound. 	
<p>It’s a ring. It’s expensive. It’s an expensive ring.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The is used before singular and plural nouns, both countable and uncountable, when we talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time. 	
<p>The boy who has just left is my cousin. (Which boy? Not any boy. A specific boy, the boy who has just left.)</p>	
<p>There is a cat on the sofa. The cat is sleeping. (‘The cat’ is mentioned for a second time.)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We use the with the words cinema, theatre, radio, country(side), seaside, beach, world, weekend, etc. 	
<p>We go to the beach every Sunday.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We use either a / an or the before a singular countable noun to represent a class of people, animals or things. 	
<p>A / The dolphin is more intelligent than a / the shark. (We mean dolphins and sharks in general.)</p>	
<p>ALSO: Dolphins are more intelligent than sharks.</p>	

Ex.1

Fill in with **a, an** or **some**.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 apple | 2 bananas | 3 bird |
| 4 cheese | 5 diary | 6 owl |
| 7 egg | 8 lemons | 9 camel |

Ex.2

Fill in: **a, an, the** or **some**.

- A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes. I’m looking for a book about whales.

2. A: When do you usually go to cinema?
B: At weekend.
3. 3 A: Do you have any plans for tonight, Mandy?
B: Yes, I'm going out with friends.
4. 4 A: Did you have fun at zoo?
B: Yes! We saw penguins and elephant.
5. 5 A: What do you want to be when you grow up?
B: astronaut!
6. 6 A: Where are boys, Bob?
B: They are playing in garden.
7. 7 A: Did you buy anything at shops, Betty?
B: Yes, Mum. I bought silk scarf.
8. 8 A: What's this?
B: It's old radio

The is also used before:

- **nouns which are unique.**

Haven't you been to **the Acropolis** yet?

- **names of cinemas** (the Odeon), **hotels** (the Hilton), **theatres** (the Rex), **museums** (the Prado), **newspapers** (the Times), ships (the Queen Mary).

- **names of rivers** (the Thames), **seas** (the Black Sea), **groups of islands / states** (the Bahamas, the USA), **mountain ranges** (the Alps), **deserts** (the Gobi Desert), **oceans** (the Pacific) and **names with ... of** (The Tower of London).

- **musical instruments.**

Can you play the guitar?

- **names of people / families / nationality words.**

the Smiths, the English, the Italians, etc.

- **titles without proper names.**

the Queen, the President

- **the superlative degree of adjectives / adverbs (the best).**

He's the most intelligent student of all.

The is omitted before:

- **proper nouns.** **Paula** comes from **Canada**.

- **names of sports, activities, colours, substances and meals.**

He plays **tennis** well. She likes **blue**.

Soda isn't expensive. **Lunch** is ready.

- **names of countries** (Italy), **cities** (London), **streets** (Bond Street), **parks** (Hyde Park), **mountains** (Everest), **islands** (Cyprus), **lakes** (Lake Michigan), **continents** (Europe).

- **the possessive case or possessive adjectives.**

This isn't **your** coat, it's **Kate's**.

- **the words 'home' and 'Father / Mother' when we talk about our own home / parents.**

Father isn't at home.

- **titles with proper names.**

Queen Elizabeth, President Kennedy

- **bed, school, church, hospital, prison, when they are used for the reason, they exist.** John was taken to **hospital**. BUT: His mother went to **the hospital** to see him.

Ex.3

Write *S* if each sentence *b* means the same as sentence *a* and *D* if it means something different.

- 1 a This man was walking down the street. Suddenly the guy started shouting.
b This man was walking down the street. Suddenly a guy started shouting. *D*
- 2 a Can you open a door, please?
b Can you open the door, please?
- 3 a The car has changed a lot since it was invented over 100 years ago.
b Cars have changed a lot since they were invented over 100 years ago.
- 4 a She was driving home when she thought she saw a ghost getting into the car.
b She was driving home when she thought she saw a ghost getting into a car.
- 5 a I've got the books you wanted.
b I've got those books you wanted.
- 6 a We have a ghost in a bedroom in my flat.
b We have a ghost in the bedroom in my flat.
- 7 a I was lying in bed when I heard a strange noise,
b I was lying in bed when I heard this strange noise.
- 8 a It was the most terrifying dream I'd ever had.
b It was my most terrifying dream ever.
- 9 a Have you ever seen such beautiful paintings?
- 10 b Have you ever seen these beautiful paintings?
- 11 a Anne was one of those people who always get the best grades.
b Anne was the person who always got the best grades.

Ex.4

Complete. Use *the* or - .

1. I read somewhere that ___ giant pandas eat ___ bamboo leaves.
2. _____ new Tom Cruise film is on at Majestic tonight.
3. _____ Hans is from _____ Netherlands.
4. Do you play _____ piano?
5. I enjoy reading and playing _____ chess.
6. What do you usually do at _____ weekend?
7. We went on holiday to _____ Germany last year.
8. I'll wait for you at _____ station.
9. I've never been good at _____ Maths.
10. _____ back jacket on that chair is mine.

Ex.5

Complete the story with *a*, *an*, *the* or – (= no article).

Many years ago, this 1 ___ train was approaching a bridge across 2 ___ river. Suddenly 3 ___ driver saw 4 ___ strange figure ahead. 5 ___ person seemed to be trying to make the train stop.

6. _____ noise of the brakes was terrible. When the train had stopped, the driver got out to ask the strange person what was wrong, but there was nobody around. He took his 7 _____ lamp and walked a few steps along 8 _____ track. Then he stopped suddenly - 9 _____ bridge they had been about to cross had fallen into the river. The man ran back to the train and found 10 large dead moth on the train's 11 _____ lamp. When he lit the lamp, he saw that the moth's shadow looked exactly like the strange figure he had seen. The moth had saved the driver and all 12 _____ other people on the train.

Ex.6

Combine the pairs of sentences to complete one new sentence. Think carefully about articles and determiners.

1 I saw a man. You were talking about him earlier. I saw *the man you were talking about earlier*.

2 She had a mobile phone. It was a really thin one – I'm sure you know them.
She had one _____

3 I heard a sound. It was a dog barking in the distance. I heard _____

4 Some of you have finished. If so, you can go home. Those of _____

5 She was driving down a road. It went to London. She was _____

6 It was a terrible meal. He's never cooked a worse one. It was _____

7 In his pocket I could see a handle. It was part of a gun. In his _____

8 I stayed in a hotel. You recommended it. I stayed _____

Ex.7

Change these headlines into normal sentences. You can use your imagination to add details.

1 Teenager prevents train crash by pulling emergency brake after dream

A teenager prevented a train crash last night by pulling emergency brake. She pulled the brake after a dream about a train crash.

2 Birthday card from grandfather delivered to woman's house 12 years late.

3. Man walking home from friend's house sees strange lights in sky

4. Ghost whisper mystery solved after radio found under floor

5. Woman finds keys under sofa - 40 years after losing them.

6. TV company apologises after Egyptian mummies terrorise city centre.

7. Owner reveals secrets of 'flying car' film. - 'I used model and fishing line'

8. Man discovers woman sitting next to him in theatre is twin sister missing for 20 years.

Ex.8

Underline the correct answer.

1.A: I'll drive you to *airport* / *the airport*.

B: Thanks!

2.A: I'm *exhausted* / *an exhausted*!

B: Why don't you go to *bed* / *the bed*?

3.A: Do you have to wear *a/an* uniform at your school?

B: Yes, we wear dark blue trousers and *a/the* grey tie.

4.A: Is Samantha's sister at *university* / *the university*?

B: Yes, she's studying to be *an* / *the* architect.

5 A: Is your aunt still in *hospital* / *the hospital*?

B: Yes, I'm going to visit her in *morning* / *the morning*.

6 A: Where do they usually play *football* / *the football*?

B: In *Hanson Park* / *the Hanson Park*.

7. A: Are *Smiths* / *the Smiths* going to stay in *hotel* / *a hotel*?

B: Yes, I think so.

8.A: Is Pete still at *work* / *the work*?

B: No, he isn't. He's at *sports centre* / *the sports centre* with Mike.

Ex.9

Read and complete. Use *a/ an, the* or -

When I was 1 a child, we used to spend 2 ___ Sundays at my grandmother's house in 3 ___ Martinstown, 4 ___ small village in the south of 5 ___ England. My grandmother was 6 ___ amazing woman and 7 ___ wonderful cook. At her house, tea included 8 ___ sandwiches, cake and biscuits, which were all spread out on 9 ___ dining room table. After tea we would all play 10 ___ hide-and-seek in 11 ___ garden until it was time to go 12 ___ home. 13 ___ memories of those days at Rosemary Cottage have never left me and to this day I always sit down at four o'clock with 14 ___ cup of tea and biscuits or 15 ___ piece of cake.

Ex.10

Read and underline the correct answer.

Hi, Jane

I'm having 1 a / *some* wonderful time here. 2 *Cottage* / *The cottage* is beautiful. It's built of 3 *wood* / *woods* and there are two windows looking out onto 4 *sea* / *the sea*, so there's a wonderful view. I've already taken 5 *much* / *lots of* photos - I'll show them to you when we come back.

I'm lying on 6 *beach* / *the beach* at the moment, reading 7 *a/ the* magazine. Oh, and I'm wearing the 8 *short* / *shorts* you gave me. Thank you very much for 9 *it* / *them*, by the way! How are you? I hope you're enjoying your holiday in 10 *Italy* / *the Italy*. E-mail me soon!

Love, Pat.

Ex.11

Fill in the where necessary.

Did you know?

1. Rafflesia Arnoldian is *the* largest flower in world. It weighs 7kg and grows only in Sumatra, Indonesia.
2. Johann Vaaler invented paperclip in 1899.
3. Badminton became an Olympic sport in 1992.
4. It took Egyptians 20 years to build Great Pyramids.
5. most important river entering Black Sea is Danube.
6. bass is largest of string instruments.

Ex.12

Fill in *a* or *the* where necessary.

John: Do you want to come to 1) *the* theatre with me tonight?

Ann: Sorry, I can't. I'm going to 2) restaurant with my cousin from 3) America.

John: What part of 4) USA does he come from?

Ann: He lives in 5) Colorado, near 6) Rocky Mountains. He's quite 7) famous musician. He plays 8) guitar in 9) rock band. In fact, he's giving a concert at 10) Odeon in 11) Regent Street tomorrow evening.

Ex.13

Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

1. A: Can you tell me the way to *the* nearest bank, please?
B: Sure. Turn left here and you'll find it in Green Street.
2. A: Is this Ahmed's motorbike?
B: No blue motorbike over there is his.
3. A: Where are Wilsons going on
B: They 're going to Bahamas.
4. 4 A: What do you know about Bermuda Islands?
B: They're in North Atlantic Ocean.
5. A: What shall we do tonight?
B: Let's go to Odeon. There's a comedy on with Jim Garrey
6. A: I'm going to make pie for tonight.
B: Great!
7. A: I saw amazing film last night.
B: Really? What was it about?
8. A: Brad is going to London on business trip.
B: Is he going to stay at Mandeville Hotel again?
9. A: Would you like some ice cream?
10. B: No, thanks I'd prefer sandwich.

TESTS

PROGRESS CHECK 1 (UNITS 1-2)

Ex.1

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

Hi Isabel,

I'm in the beautiful city of Oxford. I 1) *studying*.. (**study**) German and Russian at the university here. I 2) (**find**) both languages interesting but German 3) (**be**) more difficult. All the other students on the course 4) (**feel**) the same way, too. We 5) (**meet**) once a week to discuss the lectures. This week, we 6) (**go**) to the theatre in London to see a play. I 7) (**stay**) on the campus for the moment but a few of us 8) (**look**) for a house to share. The food in the halls 9) (**not/be**) very good, so we usually 10) (**have**) lunch at a restaurant nearby. I hope to hear from you soon.

Take care,
Bill

Ex.2

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple* or the *Present Perfect*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.A: When ... <i>did</i> you move.....(you/move) house, David? | B: Really? I (write) mine yesterday evening. |
| B: Three days ago, but I (not/unpack) yet. | 4.A: How long (you/live) in America? |
| 2.A: Do you like Chinese food? | B: I (come) here in 2004. |
| B: Actually, I (never/try) it. | 5.A:(you/type) the letters yet? |
| 3 A: I(just/finish) my essay. | B: Yes, I (finish) them half an hour ago and (give) them to Mr Harris. |

Ex.3

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: <i>Have you ever been to</i> France? | 3. A: How long Mexico? |
| B: No, I haven't but I'd like to go one day. | B: For nearly three years. |
| 2 A: I'm afraid Sue and Pam can't come with, us. They want to visit their grandmother. | 4 A: Do you know where Mum is? |
| B: She hospital for a long time, hasn't she? | B: I think she..... the post office to get some stamps. |

Ex.4

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

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

Ex.5

Choose the correct item.

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

Ex.6

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. never / he / his wife's birthday / forgets
He never forgets his wife's birthday.
2. usually / she / wake up / early / doesn't
3. always / he / has / to travel abroad / wanted
4. rarely / he / at night / goes out
5. can't / always / you / want / get / what / you
6. beat / James / never / at tennis / can / I

PROGRESS CHECK 2 (UNITS 3-4)

Ex.1

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

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

Gary: To the sports centre. I've got football practice. Our team 2) (**go**) to France next week.

John: Oh, that 3) (**be**) great! How 4) (**you/get**) there?

Gary: We 5) (**travel**) by ferry. It 6) (**leave**) at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

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

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

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

Gary: Of course. Well, I have to go now. The coach 12) (**get**) angry if I'm late for training. I 13) (**tell**) you all about it when I 14) (**get**) back.

Ex.2

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

1 A: I'm going to the gym this afternoon.

B: Well, while you *are*. (**be**) there, I (**go**) shopping.

2 A: (**you/do**) anything special tonight?

B: I (**see**) Roger. Would you like to come?

3 A: Look at the sky! It (**rain**).

B: I (**take**) an umbrella with me.'

4 A: Lisa, I'm so happy! I got the job!

B: Wonderful! I (**tell**) Mum and Dad the good news.

5 A: Are you nervous about the interview, Larry?

B: Yes. This time tomorrow, I (**talk**) to the company director.

6.A: Where are you going?

B: I..... (**get**) some vegetables from the supermarket.

7.A: As soon as Mark (**come**) back, tell him to call me.

B: OK, John.

8.A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?

B: Oh, yes. This time next week, I (**swim**) in the sea.

Ex.3

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

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

Gary: To the sports centre. I've got football practice. Our team 2) (**go**) to France next week.

John: Oh, that 3) **(be)** great! How 4) **(you/get)** there?
 Gary: We 5) **(travel)** by ferry. It 6) **(leave)** at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning.
 John: How long 7) **(you/stay)** in France?
 Gary: For about a week. We 8) **(have)** four games to play. The first one 9) **(start)** at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon and the last one 10). **(finish)** at 5 o'clock the following Tuesday.
 John: Do you think you 11)**(win)**?
 Gary: Of course. Well, I have to go now. The coach 12) **(get)** angry if I'm late for training. I 13) **(tell)** you all about it when I 14) **(get)** back.

Ex.4

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

1. They *have bought* (buy) a new house.
2. He (examine) patients all day.
3. The play (just/finish).
4. Mr Phillips (teach) English for twenty years.
5. The baby (cry) for two hours.
6. Mrs. Robins (clean) the house all morning.
7. He (do) the shopping.
8. She (just/break) the vase.

Ex.5

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

- 1 Don't walk in there! I *have just cleaned* (just/clean) the floor.
- 2 Jane's hungry. She _____ (not/eat) since breakfast.
- 3 He is tired. He (study) for four hours.
- 4 I don't want to see that film again. I _____ (already/see) it twice.
- 5 Sandy _____ (teach) English for ten years.
- 6 Bruno _____ (not/do) the washing-up yet.
- 7 He _____ (work) all morning.
- 8 They _____ (play) in the garden for two hours.

PROGRESS CHECK 3 (UNITS 5-6)

Ex.1

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

look

study

read

surf

make



1 Mandy *was surfing* the Net.

2 Mr Taylor photocopies.

3 Jill for a book.

4 Sam a magazine.

5 Tony and Wendy

Ex.2

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

A

Lady Diana Frances Spencer 1) *married* (marry) Prince Charles in July, 1981. She 2). (be) the mother of their two sons, William and Harry. The British people 3) (love) her for her kindness and beauty. Princess Diana 4) (care) a lot about the sick and the poor all over the world. Unfortunately, she 5) (die) in a car accident on August 31st, 1997.

B

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

Ex.3**Fill in: *used to* or *didn't use to*.**

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

Ex.4**Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.**

watch go drive ride wash live

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

Ex.5**Choose the correct answer.**

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

Ex.6

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

A

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

B

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

PROGRESS CHECK 4 (UNITS 7-8)

Ex.1

Put the adjectives in the right order.

1. a red / tasty / apple
a tasty red apple
2. a brown / wooden / traditional / rocking chair
3. a vase / blue / glass / modern
4. a young / French / beautiful / woman
5. a(n) expensive / new / red / shirt
6. a(n) elegant / coat / long / brown

Ex.2

Tom's	John's	Carol's
		
price : £15,000	price : £7,000	price : £19,000
speed: 110 mph	speed: 90 mph	speed: 130 mph
size: medium	size: small	size: large
petrol consumption: average	petrol consumption: low	petrol consumption: high
made in 2001	made in 1987	made in 2006

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

Ex.3

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

1. Bill plays the violin very well. He can win the competition.
Bill plays the violin very well enough to win the competition.
2. Rania is tired. She can't continue working.
3. They have money. They can buy the house.
4. It's very late. We can't play outside.
5. Stella is short. She can't be a model.
6. Pierre is tall. He can reach the top shelf.
7. We aren't going to the party yet. It's early.
8. I have five eggs. I can make a cake.

Ex.4

Fill in the correct reflexive pronouns.

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

Ex.5

Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The chair's leg / <u>leg of the chair</u> is broken. | 5 Mum isn't at home. She's gone to the butcher's / butcher . |
| 2 These are the childrens' books / children's books . | 6 Layla is a friend of my sister / sister's . |
| 3 They went for a two weeks' holiday / a holiday of two weeks in France. | 7 Where is the newspaper of today / today's newspaper ? |
| 4.I've got a CD of your / yours . | |

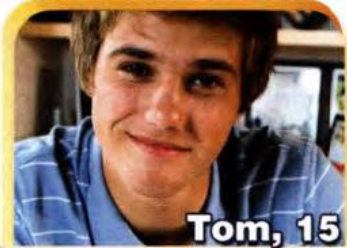


Ex.6

Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 1 There is in the box. It's empty.
A nothing B something C anything | 5 I rang the bell but there was answer.
A no B any C some |
| 2 I don't want to go tonight. Let's stay at home.
A somewhere B anywhere C nowhere | 6 Is Mrs Williams here? I want to ask her
A anything B nothing C something |
| 3 Ken and Robert are my older brothers. them can drive a car.
A Neither B All of C Both of | 7 Cathy has a lot of friends them live in London.
A Both of B All of C None |
| 4 Is there milk in the fridge?
A some B any C no | 8 Bob, Nick and Michael are doctors..... them is a teacher.
A None of B Neither of C All of |
| | 9 There isn't in the shop. It's closed.
A anybody B nobody C somebody |

Ex.7

Look at the table and answer the questions.

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

1. Who lives in Newcastle?.....*None of them live(s) in Newcastle.*
2. Who likes History?
3. Who enjoys walking, Tom or Harry?
4. Who wants to be an artist?
5. Who is over twenty?
6. Who plays a sport?
7. Who has a sister?
8. Who wears glasses, Tom or Akira?
9. Who has a brother, Tom or Harry?
10. Who has got brown hair, Akira or Harry?

Ex.8

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

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

PROGRESS CHECK 5 (UNITS 9-10)

Ex.1

Choose the correct item.

1 you play the guitar?

A Can B May C Must

2. They live in a huge house and own three cars. They be rich.

A can't B can C must

3..... help you carry these bags?

A Will B Shall C Would you like

4 You water the plants. I've already watered them.

A can't B don't need C needn't

5. He had studied hard, so he answer all the questions in the test.

A is able to B was able to C can

6 You be rude to your parents.

A mustn't B must C couldn't

7 You to eat more fruit and vegetables if you want to stay healthy.

A should B had better C ought

8 Sam be at work today. It's Sunday.

A can't B mustn't C must

9 I read or write when I was four years old.

A can't B couldn't C wasn't able

10 We to be at the office at 9 o'clock every morning.

A should B must C have

11 Dad, I go to Kelly's party tomorrow?

A can B might C will

Ex.2

Fill in the correct modal verb as in the example:



1 Could you type this letter, please?



2 I help you with the cooking?



3 What you like to drink, Natsumi?



4 You always wear your seatbelt when you drive your car.



5 You sit with us if you like.



6 I play on the computer, Tony?

Ex.3

Complete the questions to which the words in bold are the answers as in the example:

This is **Ricky Blair**. He is from **London, England**. He is **17 years old** and his birthday is on **February 27th**. He's a **drummer in a band**. His band's name is **New Groove**. There are **three** members in the band, Ricky, Tommy and Russell. Ricky's favourite kind of music is **rock** and his favourite drummer is **Dominic Howard** of the British band **Muse**.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Who</i> is this? | 6 is his band's name? |
| 2. is he from? | 7 members are there in the band? |
| 3. old is he? | 8 is his favourite kind of music? |
| 4..... is his birthday? | 9 is his favourite drummer? |
| 5. does he do? | 10..... band does he play in? |

Ex.4

Add question tags to the following statements.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. You like pizza, <i>don't you</i> ? | 6. You had fun last night,? |
| 2. Please, come with me,? | 7. They've already sent the invitations, |
| 3. He didn't call,? | ... |
| 4. Elisha lives near you,? |? |
| 5. Let's go to the park,? | |

Ex.5

Add questions and short answers as in the example:

1. A: Mr and Mrs Clark live in London, *don't they*.?
B: Yes, *they do*.
2. A: You visited them last summer,?
B: Yes,
3. A: You didn't meet their son Tony,?
B: No, He was in the Netherlands.
4. A: He'll be back in July,
B: No, He'll still be in the Netherlands.
5. A: He has been there a long time,?
B: Yes,
6. A: He isn't thinking of staying there,?
B: Yes, He likes the Netherlands a lot.
7. A: Mrs Clark will never agree to that,?
B: No,

Ex.6

Ask questions to which the words in bold are the answers.

Keith is a happy **11-year-old boy** who lives **in Canada**. He likes **going outside and climbing trees**. Most of all, Keith likes playing in **his tree house**. When he was 9 years old **his father** helped him build it. He just loves it! **At weekends** all of his friends come over to play in it. They have lots of fun pretending to be great explorers. When Keith grows up, he wants to be a **park ranger**. **He wants to protect the forests and the people who visit them**.

PROGRESS CHECK 6 (UNITS 11-12)

Ex.1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I expect (be) back by dinner time. | 5. We'll be glad (send) you all the information. '. |
| 2. Will you help me (carry) these bags? | 6. The teacher made me (stay) after school. |
| 3. Please, let me (borrow) your textbook. | 7. Don't they want (join) us for tea? |
| 4. The committee agreed (hear) us out. | 8. You must (wait) your turn. |

Ex.2

Fill in the gaps using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Do you fancy (go) out tonight?
B: Not really. I'm tired of (eat) out. | 4. A: Did you remember (walk) the dog?
B: Yes, but I forgot (lock) the gate. |
| 2. A: Did you go to the dentist's today?
B: Yes. She advised me (brush) my teeth regularly. | 5. A: Should I apply for the cashier's post?
B: It's definitely worth (try) for it. |
| 3. A: Why are you so angry?
B: I can't stand (wait) in the queue any longer. | 6. A: You told Sarah, didn't you?
B: Of course not! I promised not (say) anything. |

Ex.3

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last Sunday, I decided 1) *to explore* (**explore**) the old house near our village. My little brother refused 2) (**come**) because he was frightened but my friend Jeff said he didn't mind 3) (**go**) with me. We arrived at the house late one evening and began 4) (**climb**) the old wooden stairs. When we reached the top, it was so dark that I couldn't see anything. To my horror, Jeff seemed to have disappeared. Suddenly, I heard something 5) (**make**) a strange noise which made my hair 6) (**stand**) on end. At first, I thought it was Jeff who was pretending 7) (**be**) a ghost. Then Jeff appeared behind me. We were scared. We didn't know what 8) (**do**). We thought we'd better 9) (**leave**) the house quickly. When I told my parents what had happened, they made me 10) (**promise**) not 11) (**go**) there again.

Ex.4

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.

1.A: Are you coming to Tom's party?

B: Unfortunately, I haven't been invited
(**not/invite**).

2 A: Where can I find interesting facts for
my project on dinosaurs?

B: All the information you need
(**can/find**) at the library.

3 A: Who (**Mona Lisa/paint**)?

B: Leonardo da Vinci, of course!

4.A: Do you know when the Grammy
Awards are?

B: Yes, they (**hold**) every year in
February.

5.A: A new library (**build**) in our
town at the moment.

B: Yes, I know. It (**open**) by the
mayor when it's finished.

Ex.5

Turn from *active* into *passive*. omit the agent where it can be omitted.

1. Someone has stolen my wallet.

My wallet has been stolen

2. Jon Favreau directed *Iron Man*.

3 The doctor has examined him.

4 They will make the announcement tomorrow.

5 Emma designed this dress.

6. People make jam from fruit.

7. Jason broke the window.

8. A burglar broke into our house last night.

9. Marie Curie discovered radium.

10 They serve breakfast every morning at 7:00.

Ex.6

Turn from *active* into *passive*

1. They are promoting her.

She is being promoted.

2. A famous architect designed these
buildings.

3. Van Gogh painted that picture.

4. You must complete this work today.

5. The Queen will open the exhibition.

6. Lightning has struck the tree.

Ex.7

Turn the following passage into the *passive*.

Someone found a skeleton in a cave in the mountains yesterday. They have sent it to a laboratory. Scientists were examining it all through the night. They have discovered that it is the skeleton of a dinosaur from thousands of years ago. They are still doing tests. They are going to send it to a museum when they have completed the tests.

1. *A skeleton was found in a cave in the mountains yesterday....*

PROGRESS CHECK 7 (UNITS 13-14)

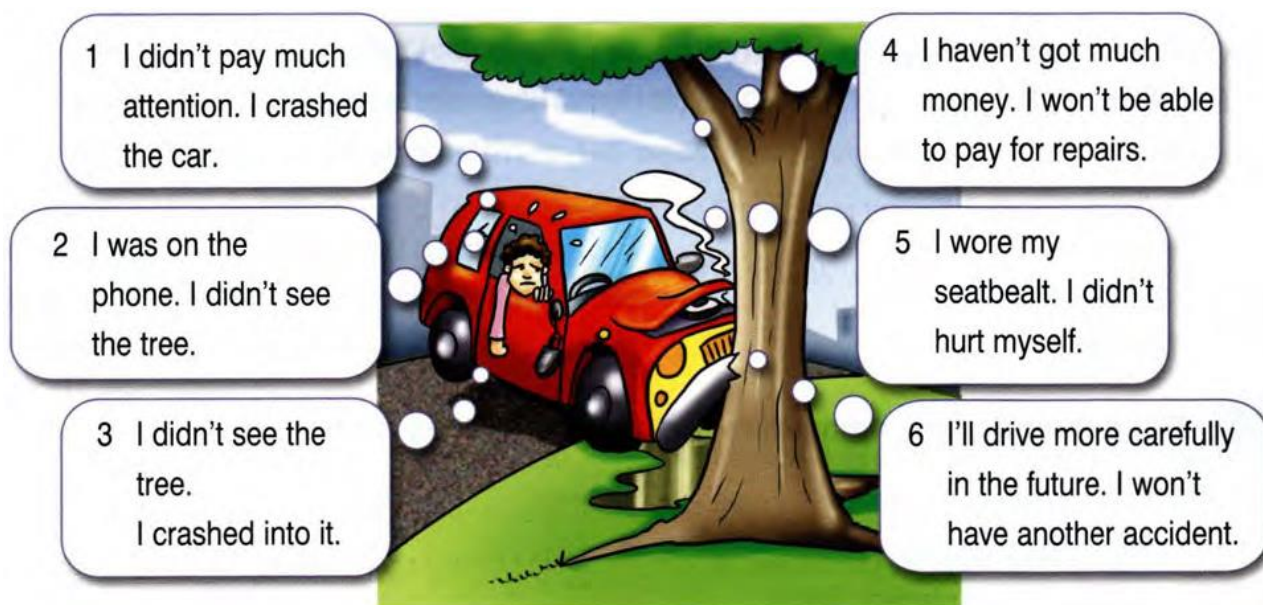
Ex.1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If I were you, I *would call* (**call**) the police.
2. If he (**drive**) more carefully, he wouldn't have crashed the car.
3. I won't go to the party unless you (**come**) with me.
4. If she hadn't left the door open, the cat (**not/run away**).
5. If you (**see**) Bill, can you ask him to call me?
6. If I (**have**) enough money, I'd buy a computer.
7. Unless you apologise, Margaret (**not/forgive**) you.
8. If they (**not/rob**) the bank, the police wouldn't have sent them to prison.
9. If it (**rain**), we won't go to the park.
10. If I had known about their business plans, I (**tell**) you.
11. If you go to Cairo, you (**see**) the Pyramids.

Ex.2

Use the man's thoughts to write conditionals.



1. *If I had paid more attention, I wouldn't have crashed the car.*

Ex.3

Finish the following sentences.

- 1.If I had enough money, *I'd buy a new pair of shoes.*
- 2.I wouldn't say that to her
.....
- 3.If you don't wake up on time,
.....
- 4.We'll stay at home
- 5.If you didn't go to the gym so often,
.....
- 6.Unless you invite her to the party,
- 7.She wouldn't have forgotten the appointment
- 8.We would have reached the airport on time
- 9.If you drive so carelessly,
.....
- 10 If I had got to the station earlier,
.....

Ex.4

Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I wish I *hadn't forgotten*. (**not/forget**) her birthday.
- 2 If only I (**have**) the money to buy a new car.
- 3 Steve wishes he (**speak**) so rudely to his boss because he fired him.
- 4 If only she (**tell**) him the truth. He wouldn't be so angry with her.
- 5 Tom wishes he (**not/have**) so much homework to do.
- 6 I wish I (**not/break**) my sister's doll. She wouldn't be sad now.
- 7 I wish she (**stop**) interrupting me all the time.
- 8 Mrs Jones wishes she (**speak**) a foreign language.
- 9 If only I (**be**) taller. I would join the basketball team.
- 10 He wishes he (**not/crash**) his father's car. Now his father is upset.
- 11 I wish Mum (**let**) me go to the party next week.

Ex.5

Read the people's comments and write what they wish.

- 1.Bill: I have to tidy my room.

I wish I didn't have to tidy my room.

- 2 Melek: I missed the plane to Rome.
- 3 Manos: I want my dad to buy me a computer.
- 4 Laura: I can't drive a car.
- 5 Mike: My room is so small.

Ex.6

Read what Matt is saying and write what he wishes.

I've always wanted to travel to Bali.

I wish I could travel to Bali.

I don't have any money.

I've lost my job.

I can't find another job.

I don't have any friends.

I feel lonely.

PROGRESS CHECK 8 (UNITS 15-16)

Ex.1

Underline the correct item.

1. That's the house where / **which** I grew up.
2. That's the woman **who's** / **whose** son won the Gold Medal.
3. This is the car **which** / **who** belongs to my father.
4. He is the actor **who** / **whom** won the Academy Award.
5. The girl **which** / **whom** you met at the party is my sister.
6. The reason **which** / **why** I didn't call you was because I came home late.
7. Tina will always remember the day **when** / **where** she graduated.
8. The house **which** / **where** was broken into is my uncle's.
9. The hotel **where** / **that** we stayed was near the beach.
10. I'll never forget the day **whom** / **when** I got married.
11. A butcher is someone **whose** / **who** sells meat.
12. The earrings **which** / **who** she gave me were very expensive.
13. That's the reason **why** / **which** she left early.
14. Jenny is the girl **who** / **which** won the competition.

Ex.2

Fill in the appropriate relative, say whether the relative clauses are defining (D) or non-defining (ND), then add commas where necessary.

1. Sally, *whose* mother works at a bank, is my best friend.
2. The book you lent me last week has disappeared.
3. Brian lives next door to me is going to Japan next week.
4. The shop I bought this dress is in King Street.
5. The woman house caught fire is in hospital.
6. The waiter took our order was very polite.
7. The Louvre is a famous museum is in Paris.
8. Carlo's Restaurant we have dinner on Sundays serves excellent food.
9. Mr Spencer you met last night owns an antique shop.
10. The day my son was born was the happiest day of my life.
11. The bank is near my house was robbed yesterday.
12. Jeremy lives next door comes from Scotland.

Ex.3

Fill in *say* or *tell* in the correct form.

1. The teacher *told* us that we all passed the test.
2. John goodnight and left the room.
3. Grandma us a story every night.
4. Greg, "The match starts at 7:00 pm."
5. You should always your parents the truth.
6. Can you me how to get to the post office, please?

Ex.4

Write what the people said.



1. Joe asked Sally if she could pass him a ketchup
2. James
3. Chen
4. Peter
5. Ted
6. Sally
7. Ricardo
8. Paul

Ex.5

Complete the sentences using the words given in bold.

- 1 Don't touch that wire," he said to *me*.
WARNED He *warned me not to touch that wire...*
- 2 "Where is my book?" she said to him.
ASKED She
- 3 "You should stop eating junk food," my friend said to me.
ADVISED My friend
- 4 "Put your hands up," the police officer said to them.
ORDERED The police officer
- 5 "Shall I help you with your homework?" my brother said to *me*.
OFFERED My brother

PROGRESS CHECK 9 (UNITS 17-18)

Ex.1

Fill in: *next to, beside, between, behind, against, across, in, over (x2), along, on or under.*



Tai and his father are fishing 1) *beside* the river. Tai's dog is lying 2) him. His sister Lin is leaning 3) a tree. There is a boat 4) the bridge and a man 5) the boat. He is fishing, too. There is a man riding his motorbike 6) the road. A man is driving his car 7) the bridge. There is a man 8) the motorbike. He is walking 9) the road. There are some birds flying 10) the river and there is a girl lying 11) the grass 12) two trees.

Ex.2

Fill in: *at, on, under (x2), in, behind, out of, opposite, in front of.*



1. The cat is *under* the table.



2 They are sitting each other.



3 Pedro is walking Juan.



4. Rosa is home. She is watching TV. She is sitting the armchair. The TV is her.



5 The woman is sitting the sunshade. The man is sitting the deckchair. The boys are coming ... the sea.

Ex.3

Fill in *at*, *in* or *on*.

1. *in* the afternoon
- 2..... August
3. Wednesday

- 4..... noon
5. 2005
6. September 12th

- 7.....the weekend
- 8..... spring

Ex.4

Fill in *the* where necessary.



1) - Cyprus is 2) third largest island in 3) Mediterranean Sea. It is located west of 4) Lebanon, south of 5) Turkey and north of 6) Egypt. 7) people who live there speak both 8) Greek and 9) Turkish. Cyprus is one of 10) most popular tourist destinations. Millions of tourists visit Cyprus every year.

Ex.5

Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

1 A: Do you know where ...*the*...Mississippi River is?

B: Yes, it is in North America.

2 A: Have you ever been to New York?

B: No, but I've been to Washington, D.C. and I met President when I was there.

3 A: Would you like to go to cinema tonight?

B: I'd love to. There's great film on at Plaza.

4 A: We're planning to go to Spain this summer.

B: I'm sure you'll enjoy yourselves.
..... Spanish are wonderful people.

5 A: Which is faster, tiger or giraffe?

B: I think tigers are faster than giraffes but cheetahs are fastest of all.

6.A: Did you know my cousin is actor?

B: Really? I had no idea.

7. A: Is Mum busy at the moment?

B: Yes, she is. She's making dinner.

8.A: Who is going to open the new hospital?

B: I think Queen is going to do it.

Ex.6

Underline the correct form.

1.**Browns** / **The Browns** live in a beautiful house.

2.China is in **Asia** / **the Asia**.

3.Jimmy usually watches TV in **evenings** / **the evenings**.

4.Do you know how to play **guitar** / **the guitar**?

5. This is my best friend, **Pamela** / **the Pamela**.

6.**Sahara** / **The Sahara** Desert is in **Africa** / **the Africa**.

7.We have **dinner** / **the dinner** at 7 o'clock.

8.**Coliseum** / **The Coliseum** is in **Rome** / **the Rome**.

9.Let's play **volleyball** / **the volleyball**.

10.**The Earth** / **Earth** goes around **Sun** / **the Sun**.

11.We're going to **Canary Islands** / **the Canary Islands** for our summer holidays.

12.Austria is in **Europe** / **the Europe**.

ANSWER KEY

Progress Check 1 (Units 1-2)

Ex.1

2 find 5 meet 8. are looking
3 is 6 are going 9. isn't
4 feel 7 am staying 10. have

Ex.2

1 B: haven't unpacked 4 A: have you lived
2 B: have never tried B: came
3 A: have just finished 5 A: Have you typed
B: wrote B: finished - gave

Ex.3

2 B: has been in 4 B: has gone to
3 A: have you been in

Ex.4

2 just 5 already 8 yesterday 11 ever
3 so far 6 for 9 yet
4 ago 7 How long 10 always

Ex.5

2 C 5 B 8 A 11 B 14 B
3 B 6 C 9 B 12 B 15 C
4 A 7 B 10 C 13 C 16 C

Ex.6

2 She doesn't usually wake up early.
3 He has always wanted to travel abroad.
4 He rarely goes out at night.
5 You can't always get what you want.
6 I can never beat James at tennis.

Progress Check 2 (Units 3-4)

Ex.1

2.is going
3.is
4.are you getting
5.are travelling

- 6.leaves
- 7 are you staying
- 8 have
- 9 starts
- 10 finishes
- 11 will win
- 12.will get
- 13.will tell
- 14.get

Ex.2

- 1 B: will go
- 2 A: Are you doing
B: am seeing
- 3.A: is going to rain
B: will take
- 4 B will tell
- 5.B will Be talking
- 6 B am going to get
- 7 A comes
- 8 B: will be swimming

Ex.3

2. is going
3. is
4. are you getting
5. are travelling
6. leaves
7. are you staying
8. have
9. starts
10. finishes
11. will win
12. will get
13. will tell
14. get

Ex.4

- 2 has been examining
- 3 has just finished
- 4 has been teaching
- 5 has been crying
- 6 has been cleaning
- 7 has done
- 8 has just broken

Ex.5

2. has not eaten
3. has been studying
4. have already seen
5. has been teaching
6. has not done
7. has been working
8. have been playing

Progress Check 3 (Units 5-6)**Ex.1**

2 was making 3 was looking 4 was reading 5 were
studying

Ex.2

A 2 was 3 loved 4 cared 5 died

Use A - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 - past simple used to talk about the life of a person who is no longer alive

B

1 decided 2 got 3 was flying 4 were playing
5 asked 6 was enjoying 7 covered

Use B - 1, 2 - past simple for actions which happened at a definite past time

3, 4 - past continuous to describe the background to the events in a story

5 - past simple for an action which happened at a definite past time

6 - past continuous for an action which was in progress when another action
(7) interrupted it

Ex.3

2. used to
- 3 used to
- 4 didn't use to
- 5 didn't use to

Ex.4

- 2 live
- 3 watch
- 4 going
- 5 ride
- 6 washing

Ex.5

2 C 3 B 4 C 5 B 6 A 7 B 8 C

Ex.6**A**

- 2 got
- 3 realised
- 4 had forgotten
- 5 went
- 6 arrived
- 7 had already left

B

- 1 hadn't relaxed
- 2 was
- 3 was
- 4 had studied
- 5 felt

Progress Check 4 (Units 7-8)**Ex.1**

- 1 a traditional, brown, wooden rocking chair
- 2. a modern, blue, glass vase
- 3. a beautiful, young, French woman
- 4. an expensive, new, red shirt
- 5. an elegant, long, brown coat

Ex.2

- 2 the most expensive of
- 3. big as
- 4. the biggest of
- 5. the most modern of
- 6. the oldest of
- 7 more economical than
- 8 the most economical of
- 9 fast as
- 10 slower than
- 11 the fastest of
- 12 the least economical of

Ex.3

- 2 Rania is too tired to continue working.
- 3. They have enough money to buy the house.

- 4.It's too late to play outside.
- 5.Stella is too short to Be a model.
- 6.Pierre is tall enough to reach the top shelf.
- 7.It's too early to go to the party.
- 8.I have enough eggs to make a cake.

Ex.4

2 himself 3 themselves 4 myself 5 herself

Ex.5

- 2 children's books
- 3 two weeks' holiday
- 4 yours
- 5 butcher's
- 6 sister's
- 7 today's newspaper

Ex.6

2 B 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 A 9 A

Ex.7

- 2 None of them like(s) History.
- 3 Both of them enjoy walking.
- 4 None of them want(s) to be an artist.
- 5 None of them is/are over twenty.
- 6 All of them play a sport.
- 7 All of them have a sister.
- 8 Neither of them wear(s) glasses.
- 9 Neither of them has/have a brother.
- 10 Both of them have got brown hair.

Ex.8

2 no 3 something 4 anywhere 5 Someone / Somebody 6 anything

Progress Check 5 (Units 9-10)

Ex.1

2 C 4 C 6 A 8 A 10 C
3 B 5 B 7 C 9 B 11 A

Ex.2

2 Shal 4 must 6 Can
3 would 5 may/ can

Ex.3

- | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|
| 2 Where | 5 What | 8 What |
| 3 How | 6 What | 9 Who |
| 4 When | 7 How many | 10 Which |

Ex.4

- 2 will/won't you
 3 did he
 4 doesn't she
 5 shall we
 6 didn't you
 7 haven't they

Ex.5

- 2 A: didn't you
 B: I did
 3 A: did you
 B: I didn't
 4 A: won't he
 B: he won't
 5 A: hasn't he
 B: he has
 6 A: is he
 B: he is
 7 A: will she
 B: she won't

Ex.6

- 2 Where does he live?
 3 What does he like doing?
 4 Where does Keith like playing most?
 5 Who helped Keith build the tree house?
 6 When do his friends come over to play in the tree house?
 7 What does Keith want to be when he grows up?
 8 Why does he want to be a park ranger?

Progress Check 6 (Units 11-12)**Ex.1**

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 to be | 4 to hear | 7 to join |
| 2 carry | 5 to send | 8 wait |
| 3 borrow | 6 stay | |

Ex.2

- 1 A: going
- B: eating
- 2 B: to brush
- 3 B: waiting
- 4 A: to walk
- B: to lock
- 5 B: trying
- 6 B: to say

Ex.3

- 2 to come
- 3 going
- 4 to climb / climbing
- 5 make
- 6 stand
- 7 to be
- 8 to do
- 9 leave
- 10 promise
- 11 to go

Ex.4

- 2 B: can be found
- 3 A: was the Mona Lisa painted by
- 4 B: are held
- 5 A: is being built
- B: will be opened

Ex.5

- 2 Iron Man was directed by Jon Favreau.
- 3 He has been examined by the doctor.
- 4 The announcement will be made tomorrow.
- 5 This dress was designed by Emma.
- 6 Jam is made from fruit.
- 7 The window was broken by Jason.
- 8 Our house was broken into last night.
- 9 Radium was discovered by Marie Curie.
- 10 Breakfast is served every morning at 7:00.

Ex.6

- 2 These buildings were designed by a famous architect.
- 3 That picture was painted by Van Gogh.
- 4 This work must be completed today.
- 5 The exhibition will be opened by the Queen.
- 6 The tree has been struck by lightning.

Ex.7

It has been sent to a laboratory. It was being examined (by scientists) all through the night. It has been discovered that it is the skeleton of a dinosaur from thousands of years ago. Tests are still being done. It is going to be sent to a museum when the tests have been completed.

Progress Check 7 (Units 13-14)**Ex.1**

2 had driven

3 come

4 wouldn't have run away

5 see

6 had

7 won't forgive

8 hadn't robbed

9 rains

10 would have told

11 will see

Ex.2

If I hadn't been on the phone, I would have seen the tree.

3 If I had seen the tree, I wouldn't have crashed into it.

If I had more money, I would be able to pay for repairs.

If I hadn't worn my seatbelt, I would have hurt myself.

If I drive more carefully in the future, I won't have another accident.

Ex.3 (Suggested Answers)

2 ... if I were you.

3 ... you'll be late again.

4 ... if you don't feel well.

5 ... you wouldn't be fit enough to take part in the competition.

6 ... I won't come.

7 ... if she had written it down.

8 ... if we hadn't had a flat tyre.

9 ... you will have an accident.

10 ... I wouldn't have missed the train.

Ex.4

2 had 7

3 hadn't spoken

4 had told

5 didn't have

6 hadn't broken

- 7 would stop
- 8 could speak
- 9 was/were
- 10 hadn't crashed
- 11 would let

Ex.5

- 2 I wish I hadn't missed the plane to Rome.
- 3 I wish my dad would buy me a computer.
- 4 I wish I could drive a car.
- 5 I wish my room wasn't/weren't so small.

Ex.6

- 2 I wish I had some money.
- 3 I wish I hadn't lost my job.
- 4 I wish I could find another job.
- 5 I wish I had some friends.
- 6 I wish I didn't feel lonely.

Progress Check 8 (Units 15-16)

Ex.1

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-----|
| 2 | whose | 6 | why | 10 | when | 14 | who |
| 3 | which | 7 | when | 11 | who | | |
| 4 | who | 8 | which | 12 | which | | |
| 5 | whom | 9 | where | 13 | why | | |

Ex.2

- 2 The book **which** you lent me last week has disappeared. D
- 3 Brian, **who** lives next door to me, is going to Japan next week. ND
- 4 The shop **where** I bought this dress is in King Street. D
- 5 The woman **whose** house caught fire is in hospital. D
- 6 The waiter **who** took our order was very polite. D
- 7 The Louvre, **which** is a famous museum, is in Paris. ND
- 8 Carlo's restaurant, **where** we have dinner on Sundays, serves excellent food. ND
- 9 Mr Spencer, **whom** you met last night, owns an antique shop. ND
- 10 The day **when** my son was born was the happiest day of my life. D
- 11 The bank **which** is near my house was robbed yesterday. ND
- 12 Jeremy, **who** lives next door, comes from Scotland. ND

Ex.3

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|-------|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| 2 | said | 3 | tells | 4 | said | 5 | tell | 6 | tell |
|---|------|---|-------|---|------|---|------|---|------|

Ex.4

- 2 ... said (that) the chicken was delicious.
- 3 ... suggested going to the cinema afterwards.
- 4 ... said (that) he didn't want any cola.
- 5 ... asked what time it was.
- 6 ... told James not to eat with his fingers.
- 7 ... said (that) it was the first time he had been to that restaurant.
- 8 ... asked if there were any more French fries.

Ex.5

- 2 ... asked him where her book was.
- 3 ... advised re to stop eating junk food.
- 4 ... ordered them to put their hands up.
- 5 ... offered to help me with my homework.

Progress Check 9 (Units 17-18)**Ex.1**

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 2 next to | 6 along | 10 over |
| 3 against | 7 over | 11 on |
| 4 under | 8 behind | 12 between |
| 5 in / on | 9 across | |

Ex.2

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 2 opposite | 4 at - in - in front of |
| 3 behind | 5 under - on - out of |

Ex.3

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2 in | 4 at | 6 on | 8 in |
| 3 on | 5 in | 7 at | |

Ex.4

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| 2 the | 4 - | 6 - | 8 - | 10 the |
| 3 the | 5 - | 7 The | | 9 - |

Ex.5

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1 B: - | 5 A: a / the, a / the |
| 2 A: - | B: -, -, the |
| B: -, the | 6 A: an |
| 3 A: the | 7 A: - |
| B: a, the | B: - |
| 4 B: The | 8 B: the |

Ex.6

2 Asia

3 the evenings

4 the guitar

5 Pamela

6 The Sahara - Africa

7 dinner

8 The Coliseum - Rome

9 volleyball

10 The Earth - the Sun

11 the Canary Islands

12 Europe

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