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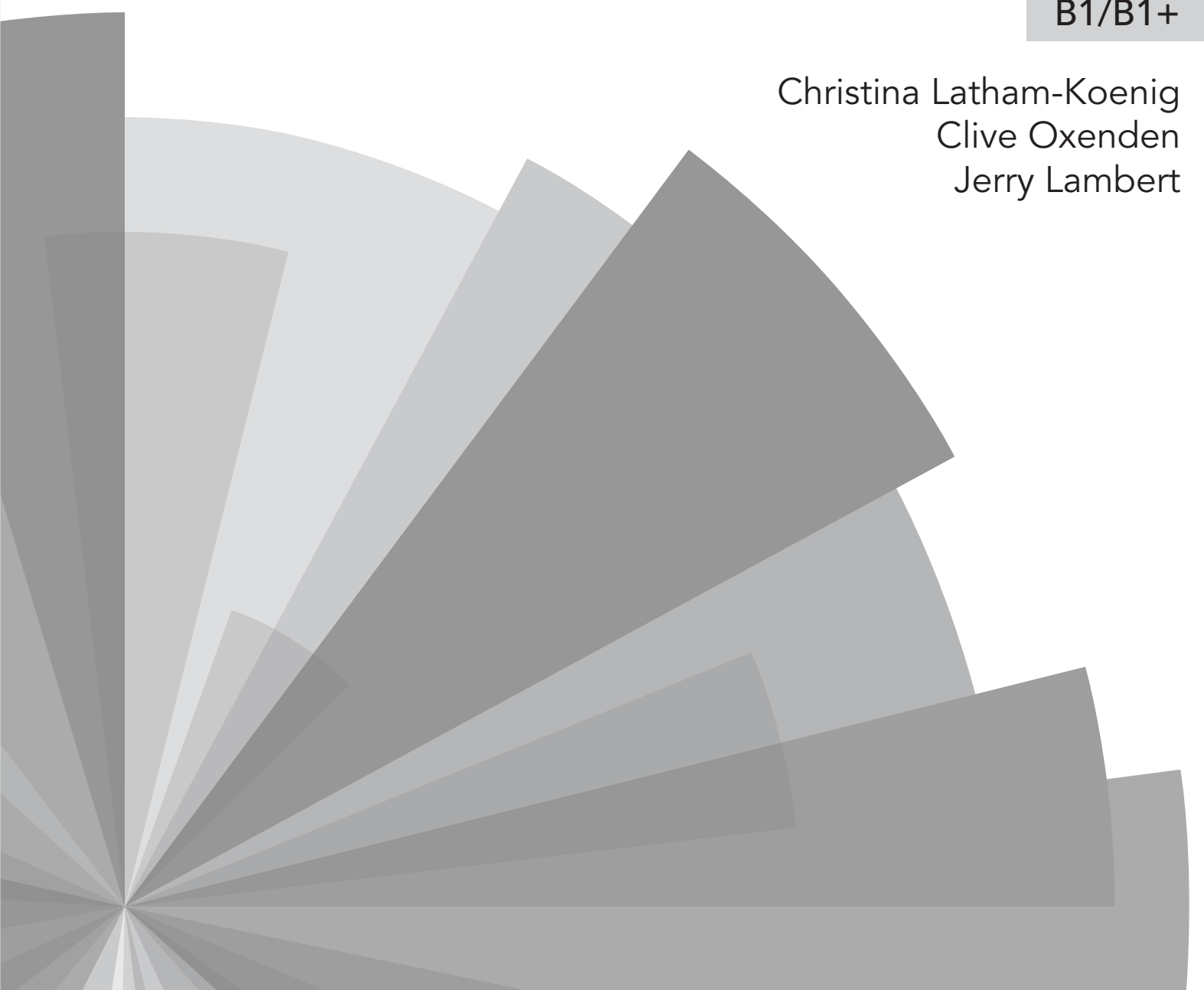
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edition

# English File

ENTRY CHECKER

B1/B1+

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## 1A word order in questions

questions with *be* and *can*

	Are	you	hungry?
	Is	there	a bank near here?
	Can	I	sit here?
What	was	that	noise?
Where	were	you	born?

- We make questions with the verb *be* and *can* by inverting the verb and the subject.

*She is a teacher.* → *Is she a teacher?*

*He can drive.* → *Can he drive?*

questions with *do / does / did* in present simple and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Did	you	have a holiday last year?
Where	does	your sister	work?
When	did	you	start studying English?
What	did	they	talk about?

- You can use **ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) or **QuASI** (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) to remember word order in questions. If there's a preposition, we often put it at the end of a question, e.g. *Who do you live with?*

## 1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
<input type="checkbox"/>	I usually work at home.	My brother works in the city centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	My parents don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you speak French?	Does he like pop music?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	Yes, he does. / No he doesn't.

- We use the present simple for things we do every day / week / year, or which are generally true or always happen.
- We use *don't / doesn't* in negative sentences, and *do / does* in questions.

work	works	add -s
study	studies	consonant + y → ies
finish	finishes	add -es after ch, s, sh, x
go / do	goes / does	add -es
have	has	change to -s

## adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often go out on Friday night.  
She doesn't usually study at weekends.  
I'm never ill.  
He's always late for work.
- She gets up early every day.  
We have English classes twice a week.

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).

- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.
  - Adverbs of frequency go after *be*.  
*She's never ill.* **NOT** *She's ill never.*
  - Remember to use a  verb with *never*.  
*It never rains.* **NOT** *It doesn't never rain.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.

1C present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing*

- A** What are you doing? **B** I'm sending a message to Sarah.
- My brother is doing a two-month course in the UK.
- In this picture the woman is standing near a table.

- We use the present continuous:
  - for things happening now, at this moment.
  - for temporary things that are happening around now, this week, etc.
  - to describe what's happening in a picture.

	I'm working I'm not working	You We They	're working aren't working	He She It	's working isn't working
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are you working? Is he working?		Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.		

cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
live	living	cut the final e and add -ing
run	running	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing

## present simple or present continuous?

- A** What do you do?  
**B** I work for an IT company.
- A** What are you doing?  
**B** I'm checking my messages.
- I like this painting, it's beautiful.

- We use the present simple for things that are generally true or always happen.
- We use the present continuous for an action happening now, at this moment.
- We normally use verbs which describe states or feelings (non-action verbs), e.g. *want, need, like*, in the present simple, not continuous, e.g. *I like Italian food.* **NOT** *I'm liking Italian food.*

## 1A

a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

- Do you *like* fruit? (like)
- How long did you there? (live)
  - Is older than you? (your sister)
  - When does start? (the lecture)
  - What time you switch on your computer? (do)
  - Why the train come? (hasn't)
  - Do you go the library much? (to)
  - When you see your parents? (did)
  - What time did arrive? (your friends)
  - Will go on much longer? (the talk)
  - How long have studied Spanish? (you)

b Put the words in the right order to make questions.

- brother you a have do ?  
*Do you have a brother?*
- your where go you holiday for did ?
  - to catch you do work the train ?
  - violin can the play you ?
  - children do have your pets any ?
  - the time what does leave bus ?
  - me you email send can an ?
  - door did front the lock you ?
  - band a do have you favourite ?
  - a did card send your you mother to ?
  - in do a you flat live house a or ?

## 1B

a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- how often / he work late [?]  
*How often does he work late?*
- Maria / enjoy going to college [+]
  - my brother / eat salad [-]
  - I / like spiders much [-]
  - when / your term finish [?]
  - she / have ten pairs of shoes [+]
  - my mother / usually shop at the supermarket [+]
  - when / you do your housework [?]
  - I / enjoy driving at night [-]
  - When / you have breakfast [?]
  - My aunt / have a house by the sea [+]

b Put the words in the right order.

- buys she usually lunch sandwich a for  
*She usually buys a sandwich for lunch.*
- day library we every study the in
  - home in I dark walking don't the like
  - gardening my enjoys really father
  - they children have don't any
  - about Christmas friends we at think our
  - an once exercise I week a class to go
  - morning he his every emails checks
  - cats my two dog have a friends and
  - is village a in shop there next the
  - rained a it for week hasn't

## 1C

a Write sentences with the present continuous.

- I / check my email [+]  
*I am checking my email.*
- She / write her family history [+]
  - it / snow today [?]
  - why you / sit out there in the cold [?]
  - my friend / buy her ticket [+]
  - I / live at home now [-]
  - the teacher / tell a story [+]
  - your parents / buy a house [?]
  - we / study French [-]
  - why you / wear dark glasses [?]
  - they / make plans for their holiday [-]

b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- My friend is *taking* photographs. (take)
- Every morning he \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour. (run)
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ about moving house at the moment. (not think)
  - Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ outside? Come back inside. (sit)
  - A** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ away every Christmas? (go)  
**B** No, this year we \_\_\_\_\_ at home. (stay)
  - On Tuesdays she \_\_\_\_\_ her cousin. (visit)
  - A** Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your vegetables at the market? (not buy)  
**B** I \_\_\_\_\_ many vegetables. (not eat)
  - My brother is down by the river; he \_\_\_\_\_ to catch a fish. (try)
  - On Mondays she \_\_\_\_\_ many lectures. (not have)
  - My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a baby. (expect)
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ many letters. (not send)

## 2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular
+	We <b>stayed</b> at a hotel last summer.	I <b>went</b> to Turkey twice last year.
-	He <b>didn't stay</b> with friends.	She <b>didn't go</b> to France.
?	<b>Did you stay</b> for the weekend?	<b>Did you go</b> to Madrid?
✓ X	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, we <b>didn't</b> .
Wh ?	Where <b>did you stay</b> ?	Why <b>did you go</b> ?

- We use the past simple to talk about finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past.
- The form of the past simple is the same for all persons.
- To make the past simple + of regular verbs add *-ed*. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in + past simple, e.g. *go* → **went**, *see* → **saw**.

- We use *didn't* + infinitive for negatives and *Did...* + subject + infinitive for questions.
- Use **ASI** and **QuASI** to remember word order in questions.

## spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
work stay	worked stayed	add <i>-ed</i>
like	liked	add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>
study	studied	<i>y</i> → <i>ied</i> after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant–vowel–consonant, double the final consonant

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

At 8.45 last Saturday I **was walking** in the park.

The birds **were singing**. It **wasn't raining**.

**A** Was it raining when you got up? **B** No, it **wasn't**.

**A** What were you doing at 11 o'clock last night? **B** I **was watching** TV.

+	I / He / She / It	<b>was working.</b>	You / We / They	<b>were working.</b>
-	I / He / She / It	<b>wasn't working.</b>	You / We / They	<b>weren't working.</b>
?	Was he working?	Yes, he <b>was</b> . / No, he <b>wasn't</b> .		
✓ X	Were they working?	Yes, they <b>were</b> . / No, they <b>weren't</b> .		

- We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story, e.g. *In 1972 I was living in London.*

## past simple or past continuous?

We **were walking** in the gardens when he **took** a photo of us.

My sister arrived when I **was having** lunch.

- We often use the past continuous and the past simple together in the same sentence. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action that was happening in the background when the shorter past simple action happened.

## 2C time sequencers

On their first date they went to a restaurant.

**After that** they started meeting every day.

On Thursday I had an argument with my boss.

**The next day** I decided to look for a new job.

We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** my phone rang.

**When** I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.

The accident happened **when** I was crossing the road.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use *when* as a time sequencer and also to join two actions. *I **was watching** TV **when** the phone **rang**.* (two verbs joined by *when*)

🔍 *then, after that*

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with *then* or *after that*, but **NOT** *after*, e.g. *I got up and got dressed. **Then / After that** I made a cup of coffee.*  
**NOT** *After I made a cup of coffee.*

connectors: *because, so, but, although***because and so**

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry.

She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast.

- We use *because* to express a reason.
- We use *so* to express a result.

**but and although**

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man.

**Although** she tried to stop the car, she hit the man.

She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.

She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- We use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- *Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

## 2A

### a Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Last year I *finished* my exams. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to university, so I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to do some research and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (read) lots of information. Eventually I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) an interview and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) arrangements to visit the university. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in plenty of time, but at the station, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that the train had been cancelled. I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what to do, but then I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) my mother <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still at home. I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her and she <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (agree) to come to the station. By the time she <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), it was raining heavily. In the end, she <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) me all the way to the interview, so when I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there I <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) at all stressed. I <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) the questions as well as I <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (can), and I <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the interview.



### b Complete the questions in the past simple.

*Where did you live* before you moved to England?

I lived in Australia.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ living there?  
Yes, I really enjoyed it.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the climate like?  
It was very warm most of the time.
- 3 What sort of house \_\_\_\_\_?  
We lived in a large house near the sea.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ around the country?  
Yes, we travelled as much as we could.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea often?  
We swam in the sea every morning.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ many friends there?  
Yes, because we met a lot of new people.

## 2B

### a Complete the sentences with a verb in the past continuous.

My friend and I *were shopping* for clothes. (shop)

- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at? (look)
- 2 My brother couldn't come because he \_\_\_\_\_. (work)
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ home when we saw an accident. (drive)
- 4 I made a mistake because I \_\_\_\_\_. (not think)
- 5 He told me he \_\_\_\_\_ a book about his life. (write)
- 6 Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ up the road? (run)
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ you yet. (not expect)
- 8 They \_\_\_\_\_ at a beach resort. (stay)

### b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

We were *having coffee* when Sarah *phoned*. (have, phone)

- 1 It \_\_\_\_\_ when we \_\_\_\_\_ the house. (rain, leave)
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ him while I \_\_\_\_\_ in France. (meet, study)
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ to surf while I \_\_\_\_\_ in California. (learn, live)
- 4 When we \_\_\_\_\_ my sister \_\_\_\_\_. (arrive, wait)
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ the doorbell because they \_\_\_\_\_ TV. (not hear, watch)
- 6 Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ of what to say when she \_\_\_\_\_ the office. (think, reach)
- 7 Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ your earring while you \_\_\_\_\_ the house? (lose, clean)

## 2C

### a Put the sentences in the right order.

- a  After dinner we had coffee in the lounge.
- b  I went to the hotel bar before dinner and we got chatting.
- c  Over dinner we talked about our families and interests.
- d  Then we went for a walk by the beach.
- e  1 One evening during my holiday last year, I made a new friend.
- f  She agreed, so we ordered some food and drinks.
- g  We decided to meet up again the next day.
- h  I suggested we could share a table for dinner.

### b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

I recognized James immediately, *although* I had only met him once before.

- 1 I don't have enough money for a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ I'll have to walk.
- 2 We can't go to the park \_\_\_\_\_ it's raining.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I looked everywhere, I couldn't find my book.
- 4 It was still light \_\_\_\_\_ we went for a walk.
- 5 We wanted to buy tickets \_\_\_\_\_ they had all been sold.
- 6 I forgot to post the card \_\_\_\_\_ I was rushing to get to work.
- 7 She can't take the exam now, \_\_\_\_\_ she can take it next year.
- 8 The restaurant was full \_\_\_\_\_ we went to a café.
- 9 My mother would like another cat \_\_\_\_\_ she already has two.

### 3A be going to (plans and predictions)

- 1 I'm **going to** give a talk at a conference.  
He's **going to** meet me at the airport.
- 2 I'm sure England **are going to** lose tomorrow.  
It's **going to** rain tonight.

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it		
+	I'm going to	You We They	're going to	He She It	's going to give a talk.
-	I'm not going to	You We They	aren't going to	He She It	isn't going to give a talk.

?	✓	✗
Are you going to give a talk?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	
Is he going to give a talk?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.	

- 1 We use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans or intentions.
- 2 We also use *be going to* + infinitive to make a prediction when we know or can see that something is going to happen, e.g.  
*It's winter there so it's **going to be** cold.*  
*Look at that car! It's **going to crash**.*

### 3B present continuous (future arrangements)

- +
  - 
  - ?
- I'm **seeing** an old friend tonight.  
She's **arriving** at lunchtime.  
She **isn't leaving** until Friday.  
They **aren't coming** to the party tomorrow.  
What **are you doing** this evening?  
Is he **meeting** us at the restaurant?

- We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e. for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. Don't use the present simple for this.  
**NOT** ~~I see an old friend tonight.~~

#### be going to or present continuous?

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g. *I'm **going to see** Anna on Tuesday.* OR *I'm **seeing** Anna on Tuesday.*  
It's very common to use the present continuous with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, etc.* and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g. *go, come, leave, arrive.*  
*I'm **leaving** on Monday* is more common than *I'm **going to leave** on Monday.*

### 3C defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

- 1 That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year.  
A chef is a person **who** cooks food in a restaurant.
- 2 A clock is something **which** tells the time.  
Is that the book **which** won an important prize?
- 3 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.  
That's the restaurant **where** I had dinner last week.

- We use defining relative clauses to explain what a person, thing, or place is or does.
  - 1 Use *who* for a person.
  - 2 Use *which* for a thing.
  - 3 Use *where* for a place.
- The verb after *where* needs a subject, e.g. *you*.
- We can also use *which* to talk about a place, e.g. *A post office is a place which sells stamps.*



#### that

We can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.  
*She's the girl **who / that** works with my brother.*  
*It's a thing **which / that** connects two computers.*

## 3A

a Complete the sentences with *going to* + a verb from the list below.

rain send visit let catch  
not play see stay

I think *it's going to rain* later.

- 1 Sally \_\_\_\_\_ the bus into town.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ a film after work.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ my Christmas cards early this year.
- 4 Are your parents \_\_\_\_\_ you soon?
- 5 That team \_\_\_\_\_ next season.
- 6 Take a key if you \_\_\_\_\_ out late.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the cat in?

b Look at the pictures. Make sentences with *going to* + a verb from the list below.

miss ruin be spend



You're *going to spend* all your money if you're not careful!



1 You \_\_\_\_\_ glad you chose this!



2 We \_\_\_\_\_ our flight!



3 This rain \_\_\_\_\_ our day out!

## 3B

a Read the sentences. Write **N** for now, **F** for future.

F Carl and Amelie are getting married in June.

- 1 \_\_\_ I'm writing a book about my travels.
- 2 \_\_\_ Next Sunday we're going to church.
- 3 \_\_\_ I'm having a quiet day at home.
- 4 \_\_\_ We're learning to type at an evening class.
- 5 \_\_\_ We're having tea at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
- 6 \_\_\_ They're going on a cruise in June.
- 7 \_\_\_ She's getting the dinner ready.
- 8 \_\_\_ I'm cooking supper for everyone on Saturday.

b Complete the dialogue between two flatmates.

A How *are you spending next weekend* (spend)?

B I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) my sister plan her wedding.

A Have you made a start yet?

B Well, tomorrow I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a list of what we need to do.

A <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ (come) over to your house?

B Yes, she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the train.

A I guess she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) a bit anxious?

B Not really, we \_\_\_\_\_ all <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) forward to the wedding.

A I hope it goes well!

## 3C

a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

The butcher's is the shop *where* we buy meat.

- 1 A cashier is a person \_\_\_\_\_ operates a till.
- 2 A polar bear is an animal \_\_\_\_\_ is dangerous to humans.
- 3 The kitchen is the room \_\_\_\_\_ food is prepared.
- 4 A carer is a person \_\_\_\_\_ looks after sick or elderly people.
- 5 A cinema is a building \_\_\_\_\_ you go to watch films.
- 6 White is a colour \_\_\_\_\_ is popular for wedding dresses.
- 7 A railway timetable is a leaflet \_\_\_\_\_ tells you the times of trains.

b Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.

That / the man / live next door.

*That's the man who lives next door.*

- 1 This / the shirt / I bought on holiday.
- 2 That / the office / my husband works.
- 3 This / the car / was used in the film.
- 4 Those / the staff / have been on a training course.
- 5 This / the lecturer / will be your tutor.
- 6 Those / the clothes / she bought online.
- 7 Here / the room / we can hold the party.
- 8 Susan / the friend / told me the news.
- 9 This / the place / we're going to meet.

## 4A present perfect

- 1 I've cleaned the fridge – it looks new!  
He hasn't done the washing-up. Can you help me do it?  
A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone?  
B Yes, I have.
- 2 Mary's had her baby! A parcel has arrived for you.

1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g. *I've cleaned the fridge, so now it looks new.* We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g. *I've cleaned the fridge.* **NOT** *I've cleaned the fridge ten minutes ago.*

2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have	I've	I haven't	finished the washing-up.
You have	You've	You haven't	
He / She / It has	He / She / It's	He / She / It hasn't	
We have	We've	We haven't	
They have	They've	They haven't	
Have you finished the exercise?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he done the homework?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.		

- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple (e.g. *buy, bought, bought*) and sometimes different (e.g. *do, did, done*).

## yet, just, already

- 1 A Have you finished your homework yet?  
B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.
- 2 My sister's just started a new job.
- 3 A Do you want to see this film?  
B No, I've already seen it three times.

- We often use *yet, just, and already* with the present perfect.
  - We use *yet* + the present perfect in  and  sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put *yet* at the end of the sentence.
  - We use *just* in  sentences to say that something happened very recently. We put *just* before the main verb.
  - We use *already* in  sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put *already* before the main verb.

## 4B present perfect or past simple? (1)

## present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

She's been to New York three times.  
Have you ever been to Ikea?  
I've never met Nina's husband.  
He's seen that film twice.

- We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or to talk about the recent past when we don't specify a time. In questions and negatives we often use *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never*.

## present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.  
A When did you go there? B I went last year.  
A Jack's broken his leg. B Oh no! When did that happen?  
A Yesterday. He broke it playing football.

- Conversations about experiences or the recent past often begin in the present perfect (with a general question or some news) and then change to the past simple to ask for or give specific details, e.g. *when, what, where, who with*, etc.

🔍 *been and gone*

Compare the present perfect of *be* and *go*.

Mike has **been** to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

Mike has **gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

## 4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

people	<input type="checkbox"/> Somebody / Someone has taken my pen!
	<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't speak to anybody / anyone all weekend.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Did anybody / anyone phone?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nobody / no one. Nobody / No one phoned.
things	<input type="checkbox"/> I bought something for dinner.
	<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't do anything at the weekend.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Is there anything in the fridge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nothing. There's nothing in the fridge.
places	<input type="checkbox"/> Let's go somewhere this weekend.
	<input type="checkbox"/> We didn't go anywhere this summer.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Is there anywhere to park?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nowhere. There's nowhere to park.

- We use *somebody / someone, something, somewhere*, etc. with a  verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
- We use *anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere* in questions and negatives. We can also use *something* in a request or offer, e.g. *Can you buy some milk? Would you like something to drink? I didn't do anything last night.* **NOT** *I didn't do nothing.*
- We use *nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere* in short answers or in a sentence with a  verb.

🔍 *any, anything, etc. + positive verb*

We also use *any, anything, etc.* + positive verb to mean 'it doesn't matter what, who, etc.', e.g.

*You can come any day.* = It doesn't matter which day you come.

*Anybody can come to the party.* = It doesn't matter who comes.

*I can sleep anywhere.* = It doesn't matter where I sleep.

*You can bring anything.* = It doesn't matter what you bring.

## 4A

### a Write sentences in the present perfect.

She / do the shopping.  *She's done the shopping.*

- 1 He / see his parents since Christmas
- 2 I / finish my homework
- 3 We / receive your letter
- 4 / you go on holiday this year
- 5 My boyfriend / see that film
- 6 I / post a card to my grandmother
- 7 / you turn your computer off
- 8 I / buy any meat this week

### b Write sentences or questions with *already*, *just*, or *yet*.

Emily / finish the work. (just) *Emily's just finished the work.*

- 1 I / ask / the lecturer about that. (already)
- 2 / you / have / lunch? (yet)
- 3 They / get back / from holiday. (just)
- 4 We / not decide / where to go. (yet)
- 5 The manager / make / his decision. (already)
- 6 The flowers / begin / to come out. (just)
- 7 I / not start / my revision. (yet)
- 8 Sorry, she / leave. (already)

## 4B

### a Complete with the verb in the present perfect.

*Has* your brother registered for college? (register)

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ her a present yet. (not buy)
- 2 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a test for our class. (set)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to a rock festival? (go)
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner yet. (not cook)
- 5 Where are they? They \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema. (go)
- 6 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ to travel. (want)
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the news today? (hear)
- 8 We \_\_\_\_\_ them very long. (not know)
- 9 The children \_\_\_\_\_ their homework. (not done)
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ anyone \_\_\_\_\_ Silvio? (see)

### b Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or past simple.

A When did you arrive in England? (arrive)

B I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here since September. (be)

A <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ much of the country yet? (see)

B No, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ much opportunity so far. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to look on the Internet for places to visit. (have, start)

A <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the tourist information office? (try)

B Yes. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there last Saturday. (go)

### c Complete with *been* or *gone*.

Here comes Dad. He's been fishing.

- 1 Pam has \_\_\_\_\_ to study abroad.
- 2 She's \_\_\_\_\_ in town for hours already.
- 3 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre recently?
- 4 I can't meet my friends today because they've \_\_\_\_\_ to an art exhibition.
- 5 Where's your cat today? I don't know, he's \_\_\_\_\_ out all morning.

## 4C

### a Complete with *something*, *anything*, *nothing*, etc.

At least we learnt something from our experience.

- 1 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ I can do to help you?
- 2 We can't find the email \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I used to know \_\_\_\_\_ who looked just like her.
- 4 The police searched the area but found \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ quiet to chat.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ knows how worried she's been.
- 7 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ you'd really like to go?
- 8 I'm afraid this conversation is going \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 We couldn't see \_\_\_\_\_ we liked in the boutique.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ must know the answer, I'm sure!

### b Answer with *Nobody*, *Nowhere*, or *Nothing*.

- 1 Where did you go last Friday night? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Who was with you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

### c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

- 1 I didn't go \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5A comparatives

## adjectives

- 1 I'm **busier** than I was five years ago.  
People are **more impatient** today than in the past.
- 2 I'm **less relaxed** this year than I was last year.
- 3 The service in this restaurant isn't as **good** as it was.

- To compare two people, places, or things we use:
  - 1 comparative adjectives.
  - 2 *less* + adjective.
  - 3 (*not*) *as* + adjective + *as*.

## comparative adjectives

short	shorter	one syllable: + <i>-er</i>
hot	hotter	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
stressed	more stressed	one syllable adjectives ending in <i>-ed</i> : <i>more</i> + adjective
busy	busier	two syllable adjectives ending in consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>y</i> + <i>-ier</i>
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: <i>more</i> + adjective
good	<b>better</b>	irregular
bad	<b>worse</b>	irregular
far	<b>further</b>	irregular (also <i>farther</i> )


## adverbs

- 1 People walk **more quickly** than in the past.
- 2 My brother speaks French, but **less fluently** than me.
- 3 She doesn't drive as **fast** as her brother.

- To compare two actions we use:
  - 1 comparative adverbs.
  - 2 *less* + adverb.
  - 3 (*not*) *as* + adverb + *as*.

## comparative adverbs

quickly	more quickly	adverbs ending in <i>-ly</i> : <i>more</i> + adverb
fast	<b>faster</b>	irregular
hard	<b>harder</b>	irregular
well	<b>better</b>	irregular
badly	<b>worse</b>	irregular

 Comparatives with pronouns

After comparative + *than* or *as...as* we use an object pronoun (*me, her, etc.*) or a subject pronoun + auxiliary verb, e.g.

*My brother's taller than **me**. My brother's taller than **I am**.*

*He's not as intelligent as **her**. He's not as intelligent as **she is**.*

## 5B superlatives

- 1 Tokyo is the **cleanest** capital city in the world.  
Spain is one of the **most popular** holiday destinations.  
Camping is the **least expensive** way to go on holiday.
- 2 It's the **most beautiful** city I've ever been to.  
It's the **best** film I've seen this year.

- 1 We use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the **biggest**, etc. in a group.
  - After superlatives we use *in* + names of places or singular words for groups of people, e.g.  
*It's **the noisiest** city **in** the world. Ann's **the oldest** **in** the class.*
  - We can also use *the least* + adjective, e.g. *the least expensive* OR *the cheapest*.

- 2 We often use *the* + superlative with the present perfect + *ever*.

adjective	comparative	superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
healthy	healthier	the healthiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	<b>better</b>	<b>the best</b>
bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>the worst</b>
far	<b>further</b>	the furthest (also the <i>farthest</i> )

## 5C quantifiers

*too much, too many, too*

- 1 I'm very stressed today. I have **too much** work.  
My boss talks **too much**.
- 2 My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
- 3 I don't want to go out tonight. I'm **too** tired.

- We use *too much, too many, too* to say 'more than is good'.
  - 1 Use *too much* + uncountable noun (e.g. *coffee, time*) or after a verb.
  - 2 Use *too many* + countable noun (e.g. *cakes, people*).
  - 3 Use *too* + an adjective **NOT** ~~*I'm too much tired*~~.

*(not) enough*

- 1 Do you eat **enough** vegetables?  
I don't drink **enough** water.
- 2 Jane doesn't sleep **enough**. She's always tired.
- 3 Our fridge isn't big **enough** for a family of five.  
I don't go to bed early **enough** during the week.

- 1 Use *enough* **before** a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- 2 Use *enough* **after** a verb with no object.
- 3 Use *enough* **after** an adjective or adverb.

## 5A

a Write sentences with a comparative adjective or adverb *than*.

New York is *more expensive than* Miami. (expensive)

- I can type \_\_\_\_\_ my sister. (quick)
- This wine is of a \_\_\_\_\_ quality \_\_\_\_\_ that one. (good)
- Our French test was \_\_\_\_\_ I expected. (easy)
- My father is much \_\_\_\_\_ he used to be. (thin)
- This term is a week \_\_\_\_\_ last term. (short)
- The city is \_\_\_\_\_ away \_\_\_\_\_ I thought. (far)
- I think the theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema. (exciting)
- Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ 90? (old)
- Your train arrives \_\_\_\_\_ mine. (early)
- The weather today is much \_\_\_\_\_ it was yesterday. (bad)

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as...as*.

Stanley is *stronger than* Jacob.

Jacob *isn't as strong as* Stanley.



- Our TV is bigger than my parents'.  
My parents' TV isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Honey is sweeter than sugar.  
Sugar isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your house is larger than ours.  
Our house isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Canberra is smaller than Melbourne.  
Melbourne isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have passed more tests than Chloé.  
Chloé hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Spain scored more goals than Italy.  
Italy didn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our carpets are cleaner than yours.  
Your carpets aren't \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5B

a Complete the sentences with the superlative.

It's *the fastest* animal on earth!

- He's the \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. (cheerful)
- They are the \_\_\_\_\_ team in the competition. (good)
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ plant I've ever seen. (unusual)
- It has been the \_\_\_\_\_ summer for many years. (bad)
- China is the country with the \_\_\_\_\_ population. (large)
- Ellen is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class. (short)
- Singapore has one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ airports. (attractive)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ train leaves at midnight. (late)
- Please can you point out the \_\_\_\_\_ route? (direct)
- Ben Nevis is the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain in Scotland. (high)

b Write sentences with a superlative + *ever* + the present perfect.

He / intelligent person / I / meet

He's *the most intelligent person I've ever met*.

- It / long distance / I / travel
- They / pretty clothes / I / see
- She / kind person / I / meet
- It / frightening book / I / read
- It / bad restaurant / we / be to
- It / unusual music / I / hear
- That / good bargain / I / find
- It / encouraging report / she / have
- It / quiet place / we / live

## 5C

a Circle the correct form.

I've walked (too) / *too much* far, I'm tired.

- She doesn't eat vegetables *enough* / *enough* vegetables.
- They don't come to see us *enough* / *enough* come to see us.
- How *many* / *much* money have you brought?
- We're *too much* busy / *much too* busy to see you today.
- I buy *too much* / *too many* magazines.
- He's *too quiet* / *too much* quiet.
- There isn't *time enough* / *enough* time to go to the beach.
- I think the children get *too much* / *too many* homework.

b Complete the sentences with *too*, *too much*, *too many*, or *enough*.

Some people have told me my cat is too fat.

- If I drink \_\_\_\_\_ coffee late at night, I can't sleep.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in that class.
- He won't pass the exam, he hasn't done \_\_\_\_\_ revision.
- We were \_\_\_\_\_ late to catch the bus.
- It's best if you don't invite \_\_\_\_\_ people to the party.
- Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ sales assistants in the shop?
- If you put \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the jug, you will spill it.
- There were \_\_\_\_\_ speakers at the conference.

## 6A will / won't (predictions)


- 1 **A** I'm seeing Jessica at six. **B** She'll be late.  
The film's in French. We **won't** understand anything.
- 2 It's a great book. I'm sure you'll like it.  
I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.

+		-	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	'll be late.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	won't be late.

Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not

?		✓		✗				
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	be late?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will.	No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	won't.

- 1 We often use *will / won't* + infinitive for future predictions, i.e. to say things we think, guess, or know about the future.
- 2 We often use *I think / I don't think / I'm sure* + *will*.  
**I think he'll fail** the exam. **I don't think he'll pass** the exam.  
**NOT** ~~*I think he won't pass.*~~

 **be going to for predictions**

We can also use *be going to* for predictions when we know or can see something is going to happen (see **3A** p.130), e.g.

*Look at the clouds.*

**It's going to** rain.

*They're playing very well.*

**They're going to** win.

## 6B will / won't / shall (other uses)

**decisions**

I **won't** stay for dinner. I think I'll go home early.

**offers**

I'll **help** you with your homework. **Shall** I open the window?

**promises**

I'll always love you. I **won't** tell anybody.

- We use *will / won't* + infinitive for making instant decisions, offers, and promises. We don't use the present tense.  
**I'll help** you with those bags.  
**NOT** ~~*I help you with those bags.*~~
- When an offer is a question, we use *Shall I...?* or *Shall we...?*  
**Shall I** pay? **Shall we** do the washing-up?

## 6C review of verb forms: present, past, and future

tense	example	use
present simple	I live in the city centre. She <b>doesn't</b> smoke.	things that always or usually happen
present continuous	He's <b>looking</b> for a new job. I'm <b>leaving</b> tomorrow.	things that are happening now or around now things that we have arranged for the future
past simple	We <b>saw</b> a good film last night. We <b>didn't</b> do anything yesterday.	finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past
past continuous	He <b>was working</b> in Paris. What <b>were you doing</b> at 7.00?	actions that were in progress at a past time
<i>be going to</i> + infinitive	I'm <b>going to</b> see Tom tonight. Look! <b>It's going to</b> snow.	future plans predictions when we know / can see what's going to happen
<i>will / won't</i> + infinitive	You'll <b>love</b> New York. I'll <b>phone</b> her later. I'll <b>help</b> you. I'll <b>pay</b> you back tomorrow.	predictions instant decisions offers promises
present perfect	I've <b>finished</b> the book. Have you <b>ever been</b> to Iran?	recently finished actions (we don't say when) past experiences

6A

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.

- it / be very busy in the city today *It'll be very busy in the city today.* ⊕
- 1 we / expect you until this evening □
- 2 I think you / enjoy the film ⊕
- 3 / you be home for tea ?
- 4 she / want to leave without saying goodbye □
- 5 / the house be easy to find ?
- 6 we / be able to find what we need here ⊕
- 7 I promise I / be ready on time ⊕
- 8 / tomorrow be a sunny day ?
- 9 I'm sure there / be a problem □
- 10 you / be able to finish that job later ⊕

b Complete with *will* + a verb from the list.

say ~~send~~ rain be walk sing

- A Will you phone your boss today?
- B No, I will send her an email.
- 1 A Are you going to get the bus home?
- B No, I \_\_\_\_\_ home today.
- 2 A I'm worried I'll be late for work.
- B Don't worry, you \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
- 3 A What will you say to Marcus?
- B I \_\_\_\_\_ exactly how I feel.
- 4 A Do you think it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
- B No, I think it will be a sunny day.
- 5 A Will you take part in the Christmas concert?
- B Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ in the choir.

6B

a Match the sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Have you seen my dog anywhere? <u>H</u>    | A I think it's a brilliant idea.            |
| 1 I'm really tired. ___                    | B I'll try to mend it.                      |
| 2 You've really upset me now. ___          | C Shall I translate it for you?             |
| 3 I can't find my keys. ___                | D Yes, we're going to Naples.               |
| 4 This dish is broken. ___                 | E Why not have a break?                     |
| 5 My mobile is getting old. ___            | F Have you checked your                     |
| 6 I can't understand this French text. ___ | pockets?                                    |
| 7 Are you going on holiday? ___            | G Sorry, I didn't mean to.                  |
| 8 What do you think of my suggestion? ___  | H <del>No, sorry, I haven't seen him.</del> |
|  | I You could get a new one.                  |

b Complete the sentences on the right with *will* / *won't* (or *shall*) + a verb

stay ~~consider~~ bring ask provide know play understand say

- A Are you going to take the job?
- B I'll consider it.

- 1 A I'd love a cup of tea.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ you one?
- 2 A Can you explain to your mother?
- B No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A We should get some exercise.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ tennis tomorrow?
- 4 A You should invite your friend to our party.
- B I'm afraid she \_\_\_\_\_ no.
- 5 A Will we get anything to drink?
- B I think they \_\_\_\_\_ tea and coffee.
- 6 A Will you drive home this evening?
- B Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ overnight.
- 7 A Can you come to town with me?
- B I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
- 8 A Do you know your results yet?
- B No, I \_\_\_\_\_ until tomorrow.

6C

a Complete the questions with one word.

Was it raining when you went out?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you thought about my suggestion?
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ think you were interested in jazz music.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ we need to go shopping today?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you coming to the library?
- 5 Which top \_\_\_\_\_ you wear tonight?
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ decided yet.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the manager replied to your email?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ you at the students' meeting?
- 9 I'm surprised my mother \_\_\_\_\_ written to me.

b Put the verb in the right form.


- A Where shall we go on Saturday? (go)
- B Why <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ to the theme park? (go)
- A <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the one near Bristol? (mean)
- B Yes. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to leave quite early. (need)
- A I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ not sure about getting up early on Saturday! (be)
- B Oh, you <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fine. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the park before? (be, visit)
- A My parents <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me there when I was younger. (take)
- B What <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ about it? (remember)
- A Not much really. I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ forward to seeing it again. (look)

## 7A uses of the infinitive with to

- 1 You need **to be** on time.  
Try **not to talk** too much.
- 2 It'll be nice **to meet** new people.  
It's important **not to be** late.
- 3 I don't know where **to go** or what **to do**.
- 4 **A** Why did you wear a suit?  
**B** **To make** a good impression.  
I wore a suit **to make** a good impression.

- The infinitive is the base form of the verb. It is often used with **to**. It can be positive (e.g. *to be*) or negative (e.g. *not to be*).

- We use the infinitive with **to**:
  - 1 after some verbs, e.g. *want, need, would like*, etc.
  - 2 after adjectives.
  - 3 after questions words, e.g. *what, where, when*, etc.
  - 4 to say why you do / did something.  
*I came to this school **to learn** English. **NOT** ~~for learn~~ English.*

 **Infinitive without to**

Remember that we use the infinitive without to with auxiliary verbs (*do / does / didn't*) and after most modal verbs (*can, could, will, would*, etc.), e.g. **Do you live near here? Can you help me? I won't forget. What would you do?**

## 7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.  
Happiness is **getting up** late and **not going** to work.
- 2 I love **having** breakfast in bed.  
I hate **not getting** to the airport early.
- 3 I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.  
Jim left without **saying** goodbye.

- The gerund is the base form of the verb + *ing*. It can be positive (e.g. *going*) or negative (e.g. *not going*).
- We use the gerund:
  - 1 as a noun, e.g. as the subject or object of a sentence.
  - 2 after some verbs, e.g. *like, love, hate, enjoy*, etc.
  - 3 after prepositions.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.

## 7C have to, don't have to, must, mustn't

**have to, don't have to**

- I **have to** speak English at work.  
She **has to** get up at seven every day.
- We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.  
He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
- Do I have to** buy a grammar book?  
What time **does she have to** get up in the morning?


- We use **have to** + verb (infinitive) to talk about rules and obligations.
- We use **don't have to** + verb (infinitive) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- We use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.  
*Do I have to go? **NOT** ~~Have I to go?~~*
- We don't contract *have* or *has*.  
*I **have to** go. **NOT** ~~I've to go.~~*

**must / mustn't**

- You **must** do your homework tonight.  
She **must** tidy her room before she goes out.
- You **mustn't** leave your bags here. (**mustn't** = **must not**)  
I **mustn't** forget to call her tonight.
- Must I** go to bed now?  
When **must we** decide about the party?

- We use **must** + verb (infinitive without **to**) to talk about rules and obligations.

- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons.
- We use **mustn't** + verb (infinitive without **to**) to say something is prohibited.

 **must and have to**

*Must* and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a **general** obligation (a rule at work / school or a law) e.g. *We have to start work at seven*. We normally use *must* for a **personal** obligation (one that the speaker imposes), e.g. a parent to a child: *You must go to bed now!* But often we can use either *must* or *have to*.

**mustn't and don't have to**

*Mustn't* and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:  
*You **mustn't** go.* = It's prohibited. Don't go.  
*You **don't have to** go.* = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

**Impersonal you**

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.  
*You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.*  
*You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.*

## 7A

### a Match the sentence halves.

You should save your money C

- 1 We can buy books more cheaply \_\_\_
- 2 Are good manners very important \_\_\_
- 3 Come out into the garden \_\_\_
- 4 I'm worried I sometimes forget \_\_\_
- 5 Make sure the children \_\_\_

- A my friends' birthdays.  
 B when the sales are on.  
 C ~~for Christmas.~~  
 D cross the road safely.  
 E in your country?  
 F and look at the flowers.

### b Complete the sentences with a positive or negative infinitive.

climb iron ~~go~~ have arrive not know make not burn

- My cousins want to go to Spain this year.
- 1 **A** Can you come to the theatre on Friday?
  - B** Sorry, I won't be able \_\_\_\_\_ that evening.
  - 2 My main ambition is \_\_\_\_\_ a really high mountain.
  - 3 I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_. I've heard enough already.
  - 4 Camping is a cheap way \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
  - 5 Would you have time \_\_\_\_\_ my shirt, please?
  - 6 It's important \_\_\_\_\_ on time for your appointment.
  - 7 Take care \_\_\_\_\_ your fingers.

## 7B

### a Complete the sentences with a verb in the list in the *-ing* form.

come ~~sew~~ be cross paint grow run write fly

Sewing is my favourite way of relaxing.

- 1 My father enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- 2 Edward goes out \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
- 3 I've always dreamed of \_\_\_\_\_ first class.
- 4 She's very good at \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ home is always a pleasure.
- 6 I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ late for meetings.
- 7 Take care when \_\_\_\_\_ the road.
- 8 I must carry on with \_\_\_\_\_ my essay.

### b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.

The thief was caught as he was about to escape. (escape)

- 1 My brother's not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ to emails. (reply)
- 2 I love watching autumn leaves \_\_\_\_\_. (fall)
- 3 Did you mean \_\_\_\_\_ the clock? (stop)
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the dog is good exercise.
- 5 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ the last episode of the series. (watch)
- 6 Is your sister worried about \_\_\_\_\_ her bills? (pay)
- 7 I'm sorry, I meant \_\_\_\_\_ I'd be late. (say)
- 8 This train spends ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ at the station. (wait)

## 7C

### a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

I have to do some shopping for my neighbour.

- 1 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ take your dog for a walk every morning?
- 2 My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ go to the doctor's after school.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ work today. It's a public holiday.
- 4 All new students \_\_\_\_\_ complete this form.
- 5 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ leave so soon?
- 6 Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ make choices in life.
- 7 You'll \_\_\_\_\_ take a coat; it's going to rain.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ look after his younger brother today?

### b Circle the correct form, *have to*, *must*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*. Tick ✓ if both forms are possible.

- You don't have to / *mustn't* provide proof of address.
- 1  We *have to* / *must* check out the latest offers online.
- 2  You *don't have to* / *mustn't* come with me if you don't want to go.
- 3  We *have to* / *must* get back by midnight or the door will be locked.
- 4  You *have to* / *must* lock the door – someone might get in.
- 5  *Do you have to* / *must* you always ask me where I've been?
- 6  My friend *has to* / *must* replace her passport soon.
- 7  I *don't have to* / *mustn't* repair it, it's not broken.
- 8  We have plenty of time – we *don't have to* / *mustn't* make a decision till next week.

8A *should / shouldn't*

- 1 You **should** leave your boyfriend.  
She's very stressed. She **shouldn't** work so hard.  
You **shouldn't** drink coffee in the evening. It'll keep you awake.
- 2 I think you **should** get a new job.  
I don't think you **should** speak to him.

- 1 We use *should / shouldn't* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to give somebody advice or say what we think is the right thing to do.  
*should / shouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- 2 We often use *I think you should...* or *I don't think you should...*  
**NOT** *I think you shouldn't...*

🔍 **ought to**

You can also use *ought to / ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*, e.g.

You **ought to** leave your boyfriend.  
She **ought not to** work so hard.

8B first conditional: *if* + present, *will / won't* + infinitive

- 1 If we get to the airport early, the flight **will be** delayed.  
If you tell her the truth, she **won't** believe you.  
What **will** you do if you **don't** find a job?
- 2 If you **don't** go, she **won't** be very pleased.  
She **won't** be very pleased if you **don't** go.
- 3 If you miss the last bus, **get** a taxi.  
If you miss the last bus, you **can** get a taxi.

- 1 We use *if* + present to talk about a possible situation and *will / won't* + infinitive to talk about the consequence.
- 2 The *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use the imperative or *can* + infinitive instead of *will* + infinitive in the other clause.

## 8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. It's **mine**.  
Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket. It's **yours**.  
Whose phone is it? It's his phone. It's **his**.  
Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's **hers**.  
Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's **ours**.  
Whose house is it? It's their house. It's **theirs**.

- We use possessive pronouns to talk about possession.  
*Is it yours?* Yes, it's **mine**.
- We use *Whose* to ask about possession.  
**Whose** book is it? **Whose** is that bag?
- We don't use possessive pronouns with a noun.  
**NOT** *It's mine book*.
- We don't use *the* with possessive pronouns, e.g.  
*Is this yours?* **NOT** *Is this the yours?*

## pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns		object pronouns		possessive adjectives			possessive pronouns	
I			me.	This is	my	seat.	It's	mine.
You			you.		your			yours.
He			him.		his			his.
She	can come.	She loves	her.		her			hers.
It			it.		its			its.
We			us.		our			ours.
They			them.		their			theirs.

## 8A

a Complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

You shouldn't eat so many cakes.

- You \_\_\_\_\_ have waited so long before coming to see me.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ take my advice.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ try to have a walk every day.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ have snacks between meals.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ think about your diet.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ drink alcohol every day.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ get your eyes tested.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ look so worried.



b Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* + a verb from the list below.

expect make use stay have  
open leave wait try

I should try to learn another language.

- They \_\_\_\_\_ later for late-night shopping.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to agree with us.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ yourself a hot drink, it will help you sleep.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ up late, we have an early train to catch.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ to be invited – she's always welcome.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs instead of the lift.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ regular health checks.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the party early – it would be impolite.

## 8B

a Match the sentence halves.

I'll catch the early train, E

- If you sit in the sun too long, \_\_\_\_\_
- If you return your library book promptly, \_\_\_\_\_
- He won't pass his exams \_\_\_\_\_
- If I write to you, \_\_\_\_\_
- I won't be able to afford a holiday \_\_\_\_\_
- Will you be at home \_\_\_\_\_

- A if I come round to see you?  
B your skin will burn.  
C will you write back?  
D you won't have to pay a fine.  
E if I get up in time.  
F if he doesn't revise.  
G if I don't get a job.

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

If you look carefully, you'll see a rabbit. (look, see)

- If we \_\_\_\_\_, we \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the film. (not hurry, miss)
- The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ if we \_\_\_\_\_ some rain soon. (die, not get)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_ sorry if you \_\_\_\_\_. (be, leave)
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ my husband, he \_\_\_\_\_ I've had an accident. (not phone, think)
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ my handbag down, I \_\_\_\_\_ probably \_\_\_\_\_ it. (put, forget)
- Your journey \_\_\_\_\_ much longer if you \_\_\_\_\_ that way. (take, go)
- If the skies \_\_\_\_\_ clear tonight, we \_\_\_\_\_ to see the stars. (be, be able)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ enough information unless you \_\_\_\_\_ the papers I've sent you. (not have, read)
- If Shona \_\_\_\_\_ her exams, we \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_ out to celebrate. (pass, go)

## 8C

a Circle the correct form.

Is this their / theirs house?

- Those are *my / mine* thoughts on the subject.
- Please bring *your / yours* laptop with you tonight.
- I'm sure that umbrella is *my / mine*.
- Your / Yours* was the best essay in the class.
- This part of the building isn't *our / ours*.
- It was *my / mine* idea, not *her / hers*.
- Please tell them *their / theirs* advice was very helpful.
- Have you written all the notes in *your / yours* notebook?
- The pencils are *her / hers*, but not the pens.

b Complete the sentences with a pronoun or possessive adjective.

Venice is famous for its gondolas.

- A** Have you brought your camera?  
**B** No, my brother's is better, so I've brought \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bertrand and Maria are trying to sell \_\_\_\_\_ house.
- There's a beautiful cat in the garden. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Our friends have brought a picnic to share with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Please start writing \_\_\_\_\_ answers now.
- I've sent \_\_\_\_\_ application off today.
- If you need to borrow a lawnmower, we can lend you \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mother gave me this necklace, so it's \_\_\_\_\_ now.

## 9A second conditional: *if* + past, *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive

- 1 If a cow attacked me, I'd run away.  
If she didn't have a dog, she wouldn't do any exercise.  
Would you go for a swim if there were sharks in the sea?
- 2 If I had more time, I'd do more exercise.  
I'd do more exercise if I had more time.
- 3 If we went by car, we could stop at places on the way.

### *be* in second conditionals

With the verb *be* we can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I / he / she / it*, e.g.

If Jack **was** / **were** here, he'd know what to do.

Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I were you,...*

We often use this expression for advice, e.g.

**If I were you, I wouldn't take that job.**

- 1 We use *if* + past to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive to talk about the consequence.
  - *would* + infinitive is sometimes known as the conditional tense. We also use it without an *if*-clause to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations e.g. *I'd never have a cat as a pet. They'd be happier in a bigger house.*
  - *would* / *wouldn't* is the same for all persons. Contractions: 'd = *would* (*I'd, you'd, he'd, etc.*); *wouldn't* = *would not*.
- 2 In a second conditional the *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use *could* + infinitive instead of *would* + infinitive in the other clause.

### first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals:

- We use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.  
*If I **don't have to** work tomorrow, I'll **help** you.*  
(= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)
- We use the **second conditional** for **imaginary or hypothetical** situations.  
*If I **didn't have to** work tomorrow, I'd **help** you.*  
(= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

## 9B present perfect + *for* and *since*

- A Where do you live now?  
B In Manchester.
- A How long have you lived there?  
B I've lived there for 20 years.
- A Where do you work?  
B In a primary school.
- A How long have you worked there?  
B I've worked there since 2015.

- We use the present perfect + *for* and *since* to talk about actions and states which started in the past and are still true now.  
*I've **lived** in Manchester **for** twenty years.* = I came to live in Manchester twenty years ago and I live in Manchester now.  
We don't use the present simple in this type of sentence, e.g.  
**NOT** *Live in Manchester for twenty years.*
- We use *How long...?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state, e.g. *How long have you been married?*

### *for* or *since*?

- We use *for* + a period of time, for example, **for two weeks, for ten years, etc.**  
*I've had this car **for** three months.*
- We use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, for example, **since 2014, since last June, etc.**  
*I've been afraid of spiders **since** I was a child.*

## 9C present perfect or past simple? (2)

- 1 A How long was Janet Leigh married to Tony Curtis?  
B She was married to him for 11 years.  
A How many books did she write?  
B She wrote four books.
- 2 A How long has Jamie Lee Curtis been married?  
B She's been married since 1984.  
A What kind of books has she written?  
B She's written children's books.

- 1 We use the **past simple** to talk about a **finished** period of time in the past. Janet Leigh and Tony Curtis are dead, so **NOT** *She has been married to him for 11 years.*

- We can use *for* with the past simple for a finished period of time in the past.
- 2 We use the **present perfect** with *for* and *since* to talk about an unfinished period of time, from the past until now. Jamie Lee Curtis is still alive and still married.
- Compare the past simple and the present perfect.  
*Jack **was** married for ten years.* = Jack is not married now. He's divorced or dead.  
*Jack **has been** married for ten years.* = Jack is married now. He got married ten years ago.

## 9A

### a Match the sentence halves.

If you could choose anywhere in the world, D

- 1 I'd feel more confident \_\_\_
- 2 If your boyfriend went back to Australia, \_\_\_
- 3 You wouldn't feel lonely \_\_\_
- 4 If you practised more, \_\_\_
- 5 His car would have lasted longer \_\_\_
- 6 If you asked for a day off, \_\_\_

- A if he had looked after it better.  
 B we could go fishing.  
 C you would be a really good musician.  
 D where would you like to live?  
 E would you go with him?  
 F if you had a pet.  
 G if I'd done more revision.

### b Complete with the correct form of the verbs to make second conditional sentences.

If Zara came to the UK, I would try to meet her. (try, meet)

- 1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ home today, you \_\_\_\_\_ in time for Christmas. (drive, arrive)
- 2 Even if I \_\_\_\_\_ the card today, she \_\_\_\_\_ it on her birthday. (post, not receive)
- 3 If you \_\_\_\_\_ to drive, you \_\_\_\_\_ to use the bus. (learn, not need)
- 4 I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ us if there \_\_\_\_\_ anything wrong. (tell, be)
- 5 If I \_\_\_\_\_ a good camera I \_\_\_\_\_ better pictures. (have, take)
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to live in Sicily if they \_\_\_\_\_ do it? (prefer, can)
- 7 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ plenty to do if they \_\_\_\_\_ to retire. (have, decide)
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ to go on a diving holiday, even if someone \_\_\_\_\_ me to join them. (not want, invite)
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your country if you \_\_\_\_\_ a well-paid job abroad? (leave, get)
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ the Northern Lights if we \_\_\_\_\_ to Norway? (see, travel)

## 9B

### a Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

he / study computing *How long has he studied computing?*

- 1 she / be a doctor \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 your friend / live in Argentina \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 your house / have air conditioning \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 you / be on this course \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 they / own their house \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Simon / be a flight attendant \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 Ireland / be a republic \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 she / know about her illness \_\_\_\_\_?

### b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

He's studied computing for three years.

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- 3 Our house \_\_\_\_\_ last October.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ one term.
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ he left school.
- 7 It \_\_\_\_\_ 1949.
- 8 She \_\_\_\_\_ some time.

## 9C

### a Circle the correct form.

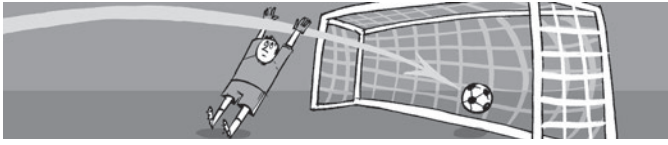
He is / He's been married since last autumn.

- 1 He got / He has got out of the car as quickly as possible.
- 2 We lived / We've lived here in Australia since 2005.
- 3 I sold / I've sold my car last year.
- 4 My brother came / My brother has come with me when I went to visit my mother.
- 5 I'm glad our cat came / has come home now, he's been out all night.
- 6 Last Tuesday a celebrity opened / has opened the new store in our town.
- 7 When the police received a call, they sent / they've sent an officer to check on the house.
- 8 Tim and Sarah were / have been together for two months already.

### b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A Why isn't Sally here today?  
 B She's on holiday.  
 A Where \_\_\_\_\_? (she / go)  
 B To Portugal. \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.  
 (She / leave)
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ the books today? (you / bring)  
 B I'm sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ to bring them. (I / forget)  
 A \_\_\_\_\_ some notes with you? (you / get)  
 B Yes, fortunately \_\_\_\_\_ to bring those.  
 (I / remember)
- 3 A We love living near the sea.  
 B How long \_\_\_\_\_ in Torquay? (you / live)  
 A \_\_\_\_\_ there five years ago. (We / move)  
 B \_\_\_\_\_ very lucky to find such a lovely place. (you / be)

## 10A expressing movement



The ball went over the goalkeeper's head and into the goal.



He drove out of the car park and along the street.



I ran over the bridge and across the park.

- To express movement we use a verb of movement, e.g. *go, come, run, walk*, etc. and a preposition (or adverb) of movement, e.g. *up, down, away*, etc.

### come or go?

We use *come* for movement towards you, and *go* for movement away from you.



### in or into? out or out of?

We use *into* / *out of* + noun.

Come **into** the living room.

He went **out of** the house.

We use *in* / *out* if there isn't a noun.

Come **in**.

He went **out**.

## 10B word order of phrasal verbs

## 1 What time do you get up?

I don't usually go out during the week.

## 2 Put on your coat. Put your coat on. Put it on!

Turn off the TV. Turn the TV off. Turn it off.

## 3 I'm looking for my glasses.

A Have you found your glasses?

B No, I'm still looking for them.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g. *get up, go out, turn on, look for*.
  - Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g. *get up, go out*.
  - Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable. With these phrasal verbs we can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
- When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.) it **always** goes between the verb and particle.  
*Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put on it.*
- Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g. *look for*. With these phrasal verbs the verb (e.g. *look*) and the particle (e.g. *for*) are never separated.  
*I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.*

## 10C the passive: be + past participle

**Present:** *am / is / are* + past participle

20 billion pieces of Lego are produced every year.

CDs aren't used very much nowadays.

Is Spanish spoken in New Mexico?

**Past:** *was / were* + past participle

The hot-air balloon was invented by two Frenchmen.

Stamps weren't invented until 1840.

When was the watch invented?

- We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.  
*Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite. (active)*  
*Dynamite **was invented** by Alfred Nobel. (passive)*
- In the **active** sentence, the focus is more on **Alfred Nobel**.
- In the **passive** sentence the focus is more on **dynamite**.
- We often use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.  
*My car **was stolen** last week.*  
*Volvo cars **are made** in Sweden.*
- We use *by* to say who did the action.  
*The Lord of the Rings was written **by** Tolkien.*

## 10A

a Circle the correct preposition.

We knew we were near the town when we drove through / over the railway bridge.

- I went *in* / *into* town on Saturday morning.
- The box was in a cupboard *in* / *under* the stairs.
- The boys rode their bicycles *past* / *along* the track.
- The book was *over* / *under* a pile of papers.
- The bus comes *across* / *from* the city and continues *towards* / *into* the sea.
- He went *in* / *through* the door *from* / *in* the kitchen into the front room.
- The horse ran *over* / *up* the hill to the top.
- The supermarket is just *across* / *round* the corner.

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

We went for a walk along the seashore.

- The boys tried to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river, but it was too far.
- Our cat climbed straight \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
- I lost my mobile phone signal when the train went \_\_\_\_\_ a tunnel.
- There's a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the road.
- I have 100 names \_\_\_\_\_ my phone book.
- The white flowers were growing \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.
- I think I might have left my bag \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

## 10B

a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, tick ✓ the box.

Pick up your shoes / Pick your shoes up immediately.

- Please can you *put the rubbish out* / *put out the rubbish*?
- She wants to *send money to her parents* / *send to her parents money*.
- The vase *fell off the table* / *off the table fell*.
- I need to go *the bank into* / *into the bank*.
- Put your book *down* / *put down your book*.
- He works *from home away* / *away from home*.
- Can you *text the number to me* / *to me text the number*.
- The cat *every morning goes out* / *goes out every morning*.
- Don't forget to *send off that parcel* / *that parcel off to send*.
- A *birthday present has come from my aunt* / *From my aunt a birthday present has come*.

b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

out over in up (x2) on (x2) down

That vase might break. Please put it down.

- Are your children with you? Bring \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your computer's turned off. Switch \_\_\_\_\_.
- That dog's very noisy – can you take \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'd love to meet your friends – please bring \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
- What a lovely photo. Let's hang \_\_\_\_\_.
- You'll need your gloves. Put \_\_\_\_\_.
- The milk jug is empty. I'll fill \_\_\_\_\_.

## 10C

a Complete with present or past passive.

The house was sold last year. (sell)

- He \_\_\_\_\_ an expert on the latest technology. (consider)
- Many urgent messages today \_\_\_\_\_ by email. (send)
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ to go out today without an adult. (not allow)
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ because my car wouldn't start. (delay)
- Edward \_\_\_\_\_ at college at all this week. (not see)
- This necklace \_\_\_\_\_ to me by my mother. (give)
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the job. (tell, give)
- When the others went shopping, I \_\_\_\_\_ behind. (leave)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ to make a decision today. (not expect)
- When I got there, I found that the door \_\_\_\_\_. (lock)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the highlighted words.

Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet* around 1603.

*Hamlet was written by Shakespeare around 1603.*

- George Lucas directed four Star Wars films.
- A rich American bought the original London Bridge.
- Michelangelo painted the Sistene Chapel ceiling.
- The Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
- Peter Jackson directed the Lord of the Rings films.
- Usain Bolt broke two world records.
- George R.R. Martin wrote *A Game of Thrones*.
- Martin Cooper made the first mobile telephone call.

11A *used to / didn't use to*

- ⊕ When I was a child I **used to** play in the streets.  
My brother **used to** have very long hair when he was a student.
- ⊖ Nick **didn't use to** go out much, but now he goes out every night.  
I **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now I love them.



- ? A Did you **use to** wear a uniform at school? B Yes, I did.  
A Did you **use to** like your teachers? B No, I **didn't**.

- We use *used to / didn't use to* + verb to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually **not** true now, e.g. things which happened when you were a child.
- used to / didn't use to* is the same for all persons.

! Be careful with negatives and questions:

*I didn't use to like maths. NOT †didn't used to like maths.*  
*Did you use to like maths? NOT †Did you used to like maths?*

- Instead of *used to* you can use the past simple with an adverb of frequency.  
*When I was a child I often played in the street.*

🔍 *used to or usually?*

*used to* is only for talking about the past.

For habits in the present, we use *usually* + present simple,  
**NOT** ~~use to~~.

*I usually cook in the evenings.*

**NOT** ~~I use to cook in the evenings.~~

11B *might / might not (possibility)*

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.  
Karen **might** come with us tomorrow, but she's not sure yet.  
I **might not** take my laptop on holiday. I haven't decided yet.  
We **might not** see the boss today. I think she's away.

🔍 *may / may not*

We can also use *may* instead of *might* for possibility, e.g.

We **may** have a picnic tomorrow.

I **may not** take my laptop on holiday.

- We use *might / might not* + verb (infinitive without *to*) to say that perhaps somebody will or won't do something.
- We might have a picnic tomorrow.* = Perhaps we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- might / might not* is the same for all persons.
- might not* is not usually contracted.

11C *so, neither + auxiliaries*

- 1 A I love classical music.  
B So do I.  
A I went to a classical concert last night.  
B So did I.
- 2 A I'm not married.  
B Neither am I.  
A I don't want to get married.  
B Neither do I.

present simple	A I don't like classical music.	B Neither do I.
present continuous:	A I'm having a great time.	B So am I.
can / can't	A I can swim.	B So can I.
past simple	A I didn't like the film. A I was very tired.	B Neither did I. B So was I.
would / wouldn't	A I wouldn't like to go there.	B Neither would I.
present perfect	A I've been to Brazil.	B So have I.

! Be careful with the word order.

*So do I / Neither do I. NOT †So + do / †Neither + do.*

🔍 *neither and nor*

We can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.

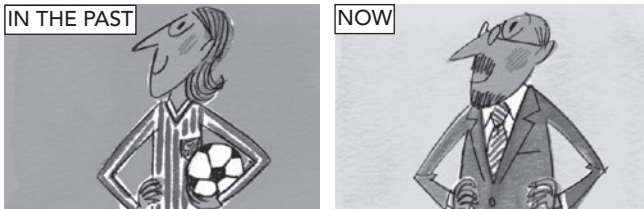
A I **didn't** like the film. B **Nor / Neither** did I.

*Neither* is usually pronounced /'neɪðə/, but can also be pronounced /'niːðə/.

- We use *So do I, Neither do I*, etc. to say that we have something in common with somebody.
  - Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to positive sentences.
  - Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary we use after *So...* and *Neither...* depends on the tense of the verb that the other speaker uses.

11A

a Look at how much Dan has changed.



He didn't use to have a moustache.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ smart clothes.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ glasses.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ more hair.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a jacket.

b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did...use to*

where / you / live

Where did you use to live? [?]

- 1 we / go to the seaside on Easter Monday [+]
- 2 your parents / have a house in Spain [?]
- 3 we / like lobster, but we do now [-]
- 4 I / think Abba were the greatest band [+]
- 5 she / drive a smaller car [+]
- 6 she / to have such good neighbours as she does now [-]
- 7 if you / to think that, why have you changed your mind? [-]
- 8 you / to go to college [?]
- 9 I / to worry a lot about work [+]
- 10 people / look up phone numbers in a book, but now they often use the Internet. [+]

11B

a Match the sentences.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Don't forget your umbrella. <u>F</u> | A You might need it at the gate.            |
| 1 We should book some tickets. ____  | B There might be a text message from Pam.   |
| 2 Don't take my advice. ____         | C We may not get there in time.             |
| 3 She had a cold yesterday. ____     | D I might forget.                           |
| 4 We've left rather late. ____       | E She might be away today.                  |
| 5 Send me a reminder. ____           | F <del>You might need it if it rains.</del> |
| 6 Take out your passport. ____       | G The show might sell out.                  |
| 7 Don't go in there. ____            | H I may be wrong.                           |
| 8 Check your mobile phone. ____      | I It might be dangerous.                    |

b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb phrase.

\_\_\_\_\_ order some wine    have to replace it  
 not enjoy it    be late    wear my jeans  
 not see the sun all day    ~~snow~~

It's very cold today. It might snow.

- 1 My phone's not working. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I'm not sure what to wear. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 She's not here yet. Her train \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 That film's quite frightening. You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 We're celebrating. I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 It's cloudy today. We \_\_\_\_\_.

11C

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

- A I'd like to live abroad.    B So would I.
- 1 A I went to university in London.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 2 A I don't take milk in my coffee.    B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 3 A I've never been to Scotland.    B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 4 A I hope it will be sunny tomorrow.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 5 A I could never do Maths at school.    B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 6 A I was born in 2003.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 7 A I'll try to finish the essay tomorrow.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 8 A I didn't know anyone before I came here.  
 B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 9 A I'm looking forward to our holiday.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
  - 10 A I can go to the cinema tonight.    B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.

b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*.

A I haven't been to Australia. Neither have I.

- 1 A I like Indian food. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A I'm learning French this year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A I don't want to see that film. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A I can play the piano. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A I don't like spiders. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 A I'm getting the early train tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 A I didn't expect to pass the exam. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 A I always look forward to Christmas. \_\_\_\_\_

## 12A past perfect

- ⊕ When I woke up the garden was all white. It **had snowed** during the night. I suddenly realized that I'd left my phone in the taxi.
- ⊖ We got home just in time – the match **hadn't started**. When she got to class, she realized that she **hadn't brought** her book.
- ? A I went to Paris last weekend. I really loved it.  
B Had you been there before?  
A No, I **hadn't**.

- We use the past perfect when we are already talking about the past and want to talk about an earlier past action.  
*When I woke up the garden was all white. It **had snowed** during the night. = It snowed before I woke up.*
- We make the past perfect with *had / hadn't* + the past participle.
- The form of the past perfect is the same for all persons.
- *had* is sometimes contracted to 'd.

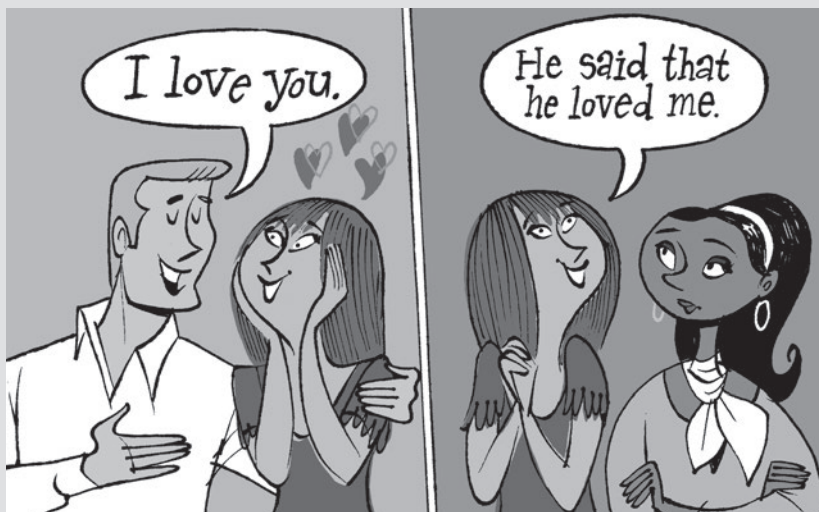
### 🔍 had or would?

Be careful, 'd can be *had* or *would*.

*I didn't know that you'd found a new job. ('d = had)*

*If you went by taxi, you'd get there much quicker. ('d = would)*

## 12B reported (or indirect) speech



- Pronouns often change in reported speech, e.g. *I* changes to *he* or *she*.  
*'I'm tired.'* **She** told me (that) she was tired.
- Verb tenses change like this:

direct speech	reported speech
'I can help you.' (present simple)	He said (that) he could help me. (past simple)
'I'm driving.' (present continuous)	She said (that) she was driving. (past continuous)
'I'll call you.' (will)	He told me (that) he would call me. (would)
'I met a girl at a party.' (past simple)	John told me (that) he had met a girl at a party. (past perfect)
'I've broken my arm.' (present perfect)	Sara said (that) she had broken her arm. (past perfect)

direct speech	reported speech
'I love you.'	He said (that) he loved me.
'I've just arrived.'	She said (that) she had just arrived.
'We'll come at eight.'	He told me (that) they would come at eight.
'I don't want to go to the party.'	Jack told Anna (that) he didn't want to go to the party.

- We use reported speech to tell somebody what another person said.
- We often introduce reported speech with *said* or *told* (+ person).
- After *said* or *told* **that** is optional, e.g. *He said (that) he loved me.*

### 🔍 say or tell?

We use *say* or *tell* in reported speech. They mean the same thing, but they are used differently.

We use *say* without an object or pronoun.

*He **said** (that) he loved me.*

**NOT** *He said me (that) he loved me.*

We use *tell* with an object or pronoun.

*He **told me** (that) he loved me*

**NOT** *He told (that) he loved me.*

## 12C questions without auxiliaries

subject	verb	
Who	Painted	<i>The Milkmaid?</i>
Which city	has	the most honest people?
How many people	live	near the school?
Who	wants	a cup of coffee?

- When the question word (*Who?*, *What?*, *Which?*, *How many?*, etc.) is the subject of the verb in the question, we don't use an auxiliary verb (*do / does / did*).  
*Who painted The Milkmaid?* **NOT** *Who did paint...?*
- In most other questions in the present and past simple we use the auxiliary verb *do / does / did* + the infinitive.  
*What music do you like?* **NOT** *What music you like?*

## 12A

### a Match the sentence halves.

Pavel was confused because D

- 1 I didn't go any further because \_\_\_
- 2 Sheryl decided to go to the doctor because \_\_\_
- 3 We travelled to Scotland this summer \_\_\_
- 4 The lights were on in the house, \_\_\_
- 5 The children were sent home early from school because \_\_\_
- 6 We couldn't get out of the car in the safari park because \_\_\_

- A it had started to snow.  
 B to go to the Edinburgh Festival.  
 C there were wild animals walking around.  
~~D he had never driven that route before.~~  
 E I couldn't see what was ahead.  
 F she'd had a cough for three weeks.  
 G but there was no one at home.

### b Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the past simple and past perfect.

We left so late that we missed the start of the film.  
 (leave, miss)

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ home to find my sister \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper away. (get, throw)
- 2 One day when we \_\_\_\_\_ out walking, we \_\_\_\_\_ to take a map. (go, forget)
- 3 They told us that the shop \_\_\_\_\_ since the robbery last week. (close)
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ get into the garden because the gate \_\_\_\_\_. (cannot, lock)
- 5 When I \_\_\_\_\_ at my friend's house I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ my phone. (arrive, realize, lose)
- 6 Laura \_\_\_\_\_ to the party because she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework. (come, finish)
- 7 We were glad that the rain \_\_\_\_\_ before we \_\_\_\_\_ our journey. (stop, start)

## 12B

### a Write the sentences in reported speech.

'I need to go to the bank.'

He told me he needed to go to the bank.

- 1 'They're the best band I've ever seen.'  
She said they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 'I'm going to polish the furniture today.'  
My mother said that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 'We're sorry, but we can't come with you.'  
They said they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 'I've moved to a new house.'  
Imran told us that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 'What would you like for your birthday?'  
Susan asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 'I know a lot of French students.'  
Marcus said he \_\_\_\_\_.

### b Write the sentences in direct speech.

She told me she was coming home.

She said: 'I'm coming home.'

- 1 Sadie said she hadn't looked it up on the Internet yet.  
Sadie said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 2 My parents said they would see me on Tuesday.  
My parents said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 They said they were going to watch TV all evening.  
They said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 4 Eva told me she would like to visit Greece.  
Eva told me: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 5 My aunt said she didn't like spicy food.  
She said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 6 My friends phoned and said they had missed the train.  
My friends phoned and said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'
- 7 David said that he wanted to apologize.  
David said: '\_\_\_\_\_.'

## 12C

### a Circle the correct question form.

Where went you / did you go?

- 1 Who gave / did give you that book?
- 2 What intends she / does she intend to do next?
- 3 You do think / Do you think they were telling the truth?
- 4 What said you / did you say to your boyfriend?
- 5 Which train goes / does go to London?
- 6 Who did bring / brought these chocolates?
- 7 Why he brought / did he buy so much milk?

### b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Which Formula 1 driver won his first world record championship in 2008?  
 (Formula 1 driver / win)













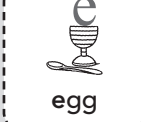
- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ to your memory? (coffee / do)
- 2 How often \_\_\_\_\_ the online dictionary?  
(the OED / update)
- 3 Where \_\_\_\_\_? (Matt Damon / live)
- 4 When \_\_\_\_\_ his speech: 'I have a dream'? (Martin Luther King / give)
- 5 Who \_\_\_\_\_ the saxophone? (invent)
- 6 Which country \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States? (give / the Statue of Liberty)






# Irregular verbs

Present	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi/	was /wɒz/ were /wɜː/	been /biːn/
become /brɪ'kʌm/	became /brɪ'keɪm/	become
begin /brɪ'gɪn/	began /brɪ'gæn/	begun /brɪ'gʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	–
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɒst/	cost	cost
cut /kʌt/	cut	cut
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
dream /driːm/	dreamt /dreɪmt/ (also <i>dreamed</i> )	dreamt /dreɪmt/ (also <i>dreamed</i> )
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'iːtn/
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔːlən/
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gruː/	grown /grəʊn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜːd/	heard
hit /hɪt/	hit	hit
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	kept
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəʊn/




Present	Past simple	Past participle
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/
learn /lɜːn/	learnt /lɜːnt/ (also <i>learned</i> )	learnt (also <i>learned</i> )
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent
let /let/	let	let
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pʊt/	put	put
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
sell /sel/	sold /sɔːld/	sold
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
shut /ʃʌt/	shut	shut
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /ˈspəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal /stiːl/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /ˈstəʊlən/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /ˈteɪkən/
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught
tell /tel/	told /tɔːld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand /ʌndəˈstænd/	understood /ʌndəˈstʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /ˈwəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/
win /wɪn/	won /wɒn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /ˈrɪtɪn/

# Vowel sounds




















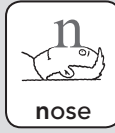




	examples	your examples
 fish	<b>i</b> thin slim history kiss if since	
 tree	<b>ee</b> feel sheep <b>ea</b> teach mean <b>e</b> she we	
 cat	<b>a</b> cap hat back catch carry match	
 car	<b>ar</b> far large scarf <b>a</b> fast pass after	
 clock	<b>o</b> top lost socks wrong hot box	
 horse	<b>or</b> boring north <b>al</b> walk ball <b>aw</b> awful saw	
 bull	<b>u</b> pull push <b>oo</b> football book look good	
 boot	<b>oo</b> school choose <b>u*</b> use polluted <b>ew</b> few knew	
 computer	Many different spellings. /ə/ is always unstressed. clever nervous arrive police inventor agree	
 bird	<b>er</b> person verb <b>ir</b> dirty shirt <b>ur</b> curly turn	
 egg	<b>e</b> spell lend west send very red	

	examples	your examples
 up	<b>u</b> sunny mustn't funny run lucky cut	
 train	<b>a*</b> change wake <b>ai</b> trainers fail <b>ay</b> away pay	
 phone	<b>o*</b> open hope won't so <b>oa</b> coat goal	
 bike	<b>i*</b> quiet item <b>y</b> shy why <b>igh</b> might sights	
 owl	<b>ou</b> trousers round account blouse <b>ow</b> crowded down	
 boy	<b>oi</b> coin noisy point <b>oy</b> toy enjoy	
 ear	<b>eer</b> beer engineer <b>ere</b> here we're <b>ear</b> beard earrings	
 chair	<b>air</b> airport stairs pair hair <b>are</b> square careful	
 tourist	A very unusual sound. <b>Europe</b> furious <b>sure</b> plural	
	A sound between /ɪ/ and /i:/. Consonant + y at the end of words is pronounced /i/. happy angry thirsty	
	An unusual sound. education usually situation	

\* especially before consonant + e

 short vowels     long vowels     diphthongs

# Consonant Sounds

	examples	your examples		examples	your examples
 parrot	<b>p</b> promise possible copy flip-flops <b>pp</b> opposite appearance		 thumb	<b>th</b> thing throw healthy south maths both	
 bag	<b>b</b> belt body probably job cab <b>bb</b> rabbit rubbish		 mother	<b>th</b> neither the clothes sunbathe that with	
 key	<b>c</b> camping across <b>k</b> skirt kind <b>ck</b> checkout pick		 chess	<b>ch</b> chicken child beach <b>tch</b> catch match <b>t(+ure)</b> picture future	
 girl	<b>g</b> grow goat forget begin <b>gg</b> foggy leggings		 jazz	<b>j</b> jacket just journey enjoy <b>dge</b> bridge judge	
 flower	<b>f</b> find afraid safe <b>ph</b> elephant nephew <b>ff</b> off different		 leg	<b>l</b> little less plan incredible <b>ll</b> will trolley	
 vase	<b>v</b> video visit lovely invent over river		 right	<b>r</b> really rest practice try <b>rr</b> borrow married	
 tie	<b>t</b> try tell start late <b>tt</b> better sitting		 witch	<b>w</b> website twins worried win <b>wh</b> why which whale	
 dog	<b>d</b> did dead hard told <b>dd</b> address middle		 yacht	<b>y</b> yet year young yoga before <b>u</b> useful uniform	
 snake	<b>s</b> stops faster <b>ss</b> miss message <b>ci/ce</b> place circle		 monkey	<b>m</b> mountain modern remember email <b>mm</b> summer swimming	
 zebra	<b>z</b> zoo lazy freezing <b>s</b> reason lose has toes		 nose	<b>n</b> need necklace none any <b>nn</b> funny dinner	
 shower	<b>sh</b> shut shoes washing finish <b>ti (+ vowel)</b> patient information <b>ci+a</b> special musician		 singer	<b>ng</b> angry ring along thing bring going	
 television	An unusual sound. revision decision confusion usually garage		 house	<b>h</b> hat hate ahead perhaps hire helpful	

voiced     unvoiced