

1A word order in questions

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

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
Where	are	you	talking about?
	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to*, *talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT ~~About what are you talking.~~

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you smoke?	Does Nina like music?
✓ x	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 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, but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT ~~He goes often out.~~
She's always late. NOT ~~She's late always.~~
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

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

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	They You We aren't working	It He She isn't working
? ✓ x	Are you working? Is he working?	Yes, I am. Yes, he is.	No, I'm not. No, he isn't.

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
My brother is working in Germany.
A What are you doing?
B I'm sending a text message to Sarah.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > **cooking** study > **studying**
 live > **living** run > **running**

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
I need to talk to you now.
 NOT ~~I'm needing to talk to you now.~~

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
That's the woman who won the lottery last year.
This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You 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.

1A word order in questions

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

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	<i>be</i>	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
Where	are	you	talking about?
	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to, talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
*What are you talking **about**?*
 NOT *About what are you talking.*

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
<input type="checkbox"/> +	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
<input type="checkbox"/> -	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
<input type="checkbox"/> ?	Do you smoke ?	Does Nina like music?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 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, but after *be*.
*He **often** goes out.* NOT *He goes often out.*
*She's **always** late.* NOT *She's late always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
*I have English classes **twice a week**.*

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

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
<input type="checkbox"/> +	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
<input type="checkbox"/> -	I'm not working	You We aren't working	He She isn't working
<input type="checkbox"/> ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Are you working ?	Yes , I am .	No , I'm not .
	Is he working ?	Yes , he is .	No , he isn't .

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
*My brother **is working** in Germany.*
A *What are you doing?*
B *I'm sending a text message to Sarah.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > **cooking** study > **studying**
 live > **living** run > **running**

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
*I **need** to talk to you now.*
 NOT *I'm needing to talk to you now.*

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
*That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year.*
*This is the restaurant **where** we had dinner last week.*
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You 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.*

A

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| How ^{old} are you? | (old) |
| 1 you going to go out this evening? | (are) |
| 2 Where does your work? | (sister) |
| 3 What music are you listening? | (to) |
| 4 Does finish at 8.00? | (the class) |
| 5 Why you write to me? | (didn't) |
| 6 Do you often to the cinema? | (go) |
| 7 What this word mean? | (does) |
| 8 What time did arrive? | (your friends) |

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

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
- 1 you a do have car?
 - 2 older is brother your you than?
 - 3 often he how to write does you?
 - 4 this time start does what class?
 - 5 last go where you summer did?
 - 6 languages how you many do speak?
 - 7 see you are going to evening her this?
 - 8 for waiting who you are?

1B

1 Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late $+$ *He usually gets up late.*
- 1 Anna / like music $?$ _____?
 - 2 she / have a lot of hobbies $+$ _____
 - 3 I / get on very well with my sister $-$ _____
 - 4 my brother / know me very well $-$ _____
 - 5 they / have any children $?$ _____?
 - 6 the film / finish late $?$ _____?
 - 7 he / go out twice a week $+$ _____
 - 8 we / often talk about politics $-$ _____

b Complete with a verb in the present simple.

get on not have listen live open not talk not work

- He *lives* in a flat.
- 1 _____ the banks _____ in the afternoon?
 - 2 My sister _____ many friends.
 - 3 We usually _____ to the news in the car.
 - 4 She's quite shy. She _____ much.
 - 5 _____ Jane _____ well with her boss?
 - 6 My cooker's new, but it _____ very well.

1C

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

- It / rain. $-$ *It isn't raining.*
- 1 Hey! you / stand on my foot! $+$
 - 2 they / play very well today $-$
 - 3 what / you study at the moment $?$
 - 4 we / think of you $+$
 - 5 she / wear make-up $?$
 - 6 they / make / a big mistake $+$
 - 7 your brother / work in London now $?$
 - 8 she / talk to her father at the moment $-$
- The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)
- 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
 - 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses? It _____. (wear, rain)
 - 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 - 4 I _____ to go to the bank. I _____ any money. (need, not have)
 - 5 Be careful! The baby _____ that pencil in her mouth! (put)
 - 6 A _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook, eat)
B No, we normally _____ out.
 - 7 A What _____ you _____ here? (do, meet)
B I _____ Emma. Look, there she is.

1D

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

- It's the person *who* serves you in a café.
- 1 They're people _____ make you laugh.
 - 2 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 - 3 It's an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.
 - 4 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
 - 5 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
 - 6 It's a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.



b Match the definitions and the pictures.

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

- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog which always barks at night.
- 1 she / the woman / lives next door to me
 - 2 that / the shop / I bought my dress
 - 3 he / the actor / was in *Friends*
 - 4 they / the children / broke my window
 - 5 this / the restaurant / they do great pasta
 - 6 that / the switch / controls the central heating
 - 7 he / the teacher / teaches my sister
 - 8 that / the room / we have our meetings

2A past simple regular and irregular

+		-
I You He She It We They	stayed in a hotel. went on holiday.	didn't stay in a hotel. didn't go on holiday.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Did you stay in a hotel? Yes I did . Did you go on holiday? No, I didn't .	

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

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- Use the infinitive after *Did...?* and *didn't* for negatives and questions.

- To make the past simple **+** of regular verbs add *-ed*. Remember the spelling rules.
- Many common verbs are irregular in **+** past simple, for example *go>went*. See the **Irregular verb list** on p.155.

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

+	I He She It	was working	You We They	were working
-	I He She It	wasn't working	You We They	weren't working
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working ? Yes, he was . No, he wasn't . Were they working ? Yes, they were . No, they weren't .			

past simple or past continuous?

When I **took** the photo, they **were writing** a song.
I **was sitting** at home when I **saw** the news on TV.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
At six o'clock last night I was driving home.
On April 1st I was staying with some friends in the country.

- Use the past simple for a completed action.
I took the photo. / I saw the news.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress.
They were writing a song. / I was sitting at home.

2C questions with and without auxiliaries

Questions with an auxiliary

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What music	do	you	like?
Which CD	did	he	buy?
Who	did	you	go with?

- To make questions in the past and present simple, we normally use the auxiliary verbs *do / does / did* + the infinitive.
What music do you like? NOT ~~What music you like?~~
- The normal order for questions in the present and past is **QUASI** (See p.126 1A).

Questions without an auxiliary

Subject	Verb	
What	happened	after the concert?
Which country	won	the Eurovision Song Contest?
Who	writes	their songs?

- When the question word (*Who? What? Which? How many?*) is the **subject** of the verb in the question, we do **not** use an auxiliary (*do, does, did*) and the verb is in the third person.
Who writes their songs? NOT ~~Who does write their songs?~~

2D *so, because, but, although**because and so*

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. (reason)
She was in a hurry **so** she was driving fast. (result)
Hannah spoke to the DJ **because** they didn't like the music. (reason)
They didn't like the music **so** Hannah spoke to the DJ. (result)

- Use *because* to express a reason.
- Use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop **but** she hit the man.
Although she tried to stop, she hit the man.
It was late **but** she couldn't sleep.
She couldn't sleep **although** it was late.

- 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.

Two summers ago we had (have) a holiday in Scotland. We ¹ _____ (drive) there from London, but our car ² _____ (break) down on the motorway and we ³ _____ (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we ⁴ _____ (get) to Edinburgh we ⁵ _____ (not can) find a good hotel – they ⁶ _____ (be) all full. We ⁷ _____ (not know) what to do but in the end we ⁸ _____ (find) a bed and breakfast and we ⁹ _____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹⁰ _____ (see) the castle, ¹¹ _____ (go) to the Arts Festival, and we ¹² _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³ _____ (want) to go to Loch Ness but we ¹⁴ _____ (not have) much time and it ¹⁵ _____ (be) quite far away. The weather ¹⁶ _____ (be) good, but it ¹⁷ _____ (start) raining the day we ¹⁸ _____ (leave).

b Re-order the words to make questions.

Where did you go on holiday? go where holiday you on did?

Vancouver

1 _____ ? time did have you good a?

Yes, it was great.

2 _____ ? with did who go you?

With some friends.

3 _____ ? stay where did you?

In a hotel.

4 _____ ? you it why didn't like?

Because it was very modern and quite expensive.

5 _____ ? how did cost plane much the ticket?

£500.



2B

a Complete with a verb in the past continuous.

- He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (work)
- They _____ for us when we arrived. (wait)
- _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
- What _____ you _____ at 7.30 last night? (do)
- I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
- I _____ when you phoned me. (drive)
- It _____ when I woke up this morning. (not rain)

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

She *arrived* when we *were having* dinner. (arrive, have)

- I _____ my arm when I _____ football. (break, play)
- _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
- It _____ when we _____ the pub. (snow, leave)
- I _____ the match because I _____. (not see, work)
- When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss. (call, talk)

2C

1 Cross out the wrong question.

What ~~you did~~ / **did you** do last night?

- What **happened** / ~~did happen~~ to you?
- What **means this word** / **does this word mean**?
- How many people **came** / ~~did come~~ to this class?
- Which bus **goes** / **does go** to the airport?
- Which actor **won** / **did win** the Oscar this year?
- What **said the teacher** / **did the teacher say**?

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Who said 'Hasta la vista, baby'? (say)

- How many Formula 1 world championships _____ ? (Ayrton Senna / win)
- Which US president _____ the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990? (win)
- Who _____ the film *Reservoir Dogs*? (direct)
- When _____ president of South Africa? (Nelson Mandela / become)
- Who _____ *The Lord of the Rings*? (write)
- What _____ before he became a singer? (Sting / do)

D

Complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi so we walked home.

- _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.
- I called him _____ his mobile was turned off.
- _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- There was nothing on TV _____ I went to bed.
- All the cafés were full _____ it was a public holiday.
- She wanted to be a doctor _____ she failed her exams.

b Match the sentence halves and complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

- I was tired last night so _____
- She drove quite fast _____
- His English isn't very good _____
- I phoned him at his office _____
- She's not feeling very well _____
- I didn't write to you _____
- He called the hotel _____
- I took her to a restaurant _____

- E A I lost your e-mail address
B it was her birthday.
C they didn't have any rooms.
D he lived in the UK for two years.
~~E I went to bed early.~~
F she was in a hurry.
G he was in a meeting.
H she can't go to class tonight.

3A going to

+	I'm going to work in a restaurant. She's going to meet me at the airport.
-	We aren't going to stay very long. He isn't going to like the weather there.
?	Are you going to find a job? When is your brother going to visit you?

- Use (be) *going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans and predictions.

I'm going to work in the UK for six weeks. (plan)

I think it's going to rain this afternoon. (prediction)

- When you use *going to go*, you can omit *to go*.

I'm going to go to university next year

or *I'm going to go to university next year.*

present continuous for future arrangements

+	I'm seeing some friends tonight. We're having dinner at their house tomorrow.
-	She isn't leaving until Friday. They aren't coming to the party.
?	What are you doing this evening? Is she meeting us at the cinema?

- You can also use the present continuous for future arrangements which we have planned for a fixed time or place.
- Don't use the present simple for this. NOT ~~I see some friends tonight.~~
- The present continuous is especially common with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend*, etc. and with these verbs: *go, come, meet, see, leave, and arrive*.

3B will, won't + infinitive (predictions)

+	-
I You He She 'll be late. It We They	I You He She won't be late. It We They
Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not	

- Use *will / won't* + infinitive for future predictions. (You can also use *going to*. See 3A above.)
- The future of *there is / are* = *there will be*; the future of *I can* = *I'll be able to* NOT ~~I'll can.~~

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

- We often use *I think / I don't think ... + will ...* *I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam.* NOT ~~I think he won't pass.~~

⚠ Sometimes in **+** sentences with *I* and *we*, people use *shall* (not *will*), but this is very formal (for example, in a business letter).
I shall write to you when I have studied your case.

3C will (promises, offers, and decisions)

Decisions	I won't have the fish, I'll have the steak. We'll take the 6.30 train.
Offers	I'll help you with your homework. Shall I open the window?
Promises	I'll always love you. I won't tell anyone.

- Use *will / won't* + infinitive for making decisions, offering, and promising.
I'll help you with those bags. NOT ~~I help you.~~
- Use *Shall I ...? / Shall we ...?* when an offer is a question.
Shall I pay? Shall we call you tonight at 7.00?

3D review of tenses: present, past, and future

Tense	Example	Use
present simple	I live in the city centre. She doesn't smoke .	Things that happen always or usually.
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	Things that are happening now or in the near future.
past simple	We saw a good film last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	Finished actions in the past.
past continuous	He was working in Paris. What were you doing at 7.00?	Actions that were in progress at a past time.
going to + infinitive	I'm going to see Tom tonight. It's going to rain .	Future plans and predictions.
will / won't + infinitive	You'll love New York. I'll phone her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	Predictions, instant decisions, offers, and promises.

3A

a Complete with *going to* + a verb.

be buy get married not go not pass see snow stay

What film are you going to see tonight?

- 1 He's very lazy. I'm sure he _____ his exams.
 2 _____ your sister _____ a new flat?
 3 You _____ in class 3 next year.
 4 We _____ camping next summer. We _____ in a hotel.
 5 A When _____ they _____? B In October.
 6 It's very cold, but I don't think it _____ today.

b Cross out the wrong form. Tick (✓) if both forms are possible.

~~I see~~ / I'm seeing my boyfriend tonight.

- 1 What ~~are you doing~~ / ~~do you do~~ after class today?
 2 Is it going to rain / raining tomorrow?
 3 We're going to go away / going away this weekend.
 4 I'm meeting / ~~I meet~~ Susan this evening.
 5 Where are you going to stay / staying in Paris?
 6 Hurry up! We're going to be late / being late.
 7 She's going to come / coming tonight.

3B

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.it / be difficult ☒ It'll be difficult.

- 1 they / win ☐
 2 the meeting / be long ☐
 3 he / get the job ☐
 4 you / see him at the party ☐
 5 it / be impossible to park ☒
 6 you / like the film ☐
 7 she / love the chocolates we bought her ☒
 8 there / be a lot of traffic at 6.00 ☐
 9 you / can find a good job ☒

b Complete the predictions with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

be do have last make

I don't think we'll have another war. This one is probably the last.
Richard Nixon, 1971 (talking about the Vietnam war)

- 1 'He _____ never _____ anything important in life.'
Albert Einstein's teacher (said to his father) 1895
 2 'No film about the Civil War _____ ever _____ any money.'
An MGM executive 1945 (about the film *Gone With The Wind*).
 3 'It's a bad joke. It _____.'
Coco Chanel (about the miniskirt)
 4 'I don't think there _____ a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime.'
Margaret Thatcher, 1976

3C

a Match the sentences.

It's cold in here.

G A I'll help you to do it.

- 1 I'm thirsty. B Shall I make you a sandwich?
 2 I have a headache. C Shall I carry one for you?
 3 This exercise is hard. D I'll lend you some money.
 4 I'm hungry. F I'll send it by e-mail now.
 5 These bags are heavy. G ~~Shall I shut the window?~~
 6 I left my wallet at home. H Shall I turn off the music?
 7 I need that photo urgently. I I'll get you a glass of water.

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

call forget have help pay take tell

A What would you like? B I'll have the pasta.

- 1 A I can't open this window. B _____ you?
 2 A It's a secret. B I _____ anyone, I promise.
 3 A When will I see you again? B I _____ you tonight.
 4 Can I borrow €50? I _____ you back tomorrow.
 5 A It's my birthday next week. B Don't worry. I _____.
 6 A I don't feel very well. B _____ I _____ you home?

3D

a Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Where did you have lunch yesterday?

- 1 _____ you often remember your dreams?
 2 When _____ your mother coming to stay?
 3 _____ you see the match last night?
 4 Who _____ you phoning last night?
 5 Who _____ you think _____ win the elections?
 6 _____ your brother like classical music?
 7 What _____ you going to cook tonight?
 8 _____ it raining when you left?

b Put the verb in the right form.

A What are we doing tonight? (do)B We ¹ _____ dinner with my sister. (have)A But we ² _____ dinner with her last week! (have)B Yes, but she ³ _____ to tell us some good news. (want)A Oh, OK then. ⁴ _____ I _____ some champagne? (buy)B It's 7.00! What ⁵ _____ to you (happen)?A When I ⁶ _____ home I ⁷ _____ to buy the champagne. (come, stop). And then I ⁸ _____ Jim in the shop... (meet)B Well hurry up. We ¹⁰ _____ late! (be)

4A present perfect (experience) + *ever, never*

+

I've (I have)	been to London.
You've (You have)	
He's (He has)	
She's (She has)	
It's (It has)	
We've (We have)	
They've (They have)	

-

I haven't	worked in a bank.
You haven't	
He hasn't	
She hasn't	
It hasn't	
We haven't	
They haven't	

?

✓

✗

Have you worked in a bank?	Yes, I have .	No, I haven't .
Has he been to London?	Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't .

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT *I've been to London last year.*
My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ *ed*). For **Irregular verbs** see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.
Have you ever been to London? No, *I've never been there.*

▲ Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.
He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.
He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

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.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with*, etc.)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

4B present perfect + *yet, just, already*

yet

A Have you finished your homework **yet**?
B No, not **yet**. I haven't finished **yet**.

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in **+** and **?** sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

just

A Would you like a coffee?
B No thanks. I've **just** had one.
My sister's **just** started a new job.

- Use *just* in **+** sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put *just* before the main verb.

already

A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've **already** seen it three times.
A Shall I buy a newspaper?
B No, I've **already** bought one.

- Use *already* in **+** sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: + <i>er</i>
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>y</i> + <i>ier</i>
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: <i>more</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	Irregular

comparative adverbs

Adjective	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative
Regular quickly slowly	more quickly less slowly	Irregular hard well badly	harder better worse

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
My brother's taller than me.
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.
He drives more slowly than me.
- You can also use (*not*) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.
I'm not as tall as my brother.
He doesn't drive as fast as me.

4D superlatives (+ *ever* + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
It's the highest mountain in Europe. She's the best in the class.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.
It's the most beautiful church I've ever seen.

4A

a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

he / ever / be there? *Has he ever been there?*

- 1 you / ever buy / clothes from that shop?
- 2 I / not read / the newspaper today.
- 3 We / never be / to the new shopping centre.
- 4 your brother / live abroad / all his life?
- 5 They / go / to live in South America.
- 6 She / never fly / before.
- 7 He / not meet / his wife's family.
- 8 you / eat / in this restaurant before?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

He's got up late this morning. ✗ *He got up late this morning.*

- 1 We've been to Ireland last year. _____
- 2 Have you ever gone to Paris? _____
- 3 Jane's gone to the bank. She'll be back soon. _____
- 4 I like your shoes. Where did you buy them? _____
- 5 I've seen that film last week. _____
- 6 I spoke to him a minute ago. _____
- 7 My sister's a writer. She's written five novels. _____
- 8 World War II has ended in 1945. _____

4B

a Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 made have you yet your bed?
- 2 gone already to work she's.
- 3 just we've a cup of coffee had.
- 4 I found a job haven't yet.
- 5 sent me just an he's e-mail.
- 6 house already sold they've their.

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

he / arrive (already) *He's already arrived.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I / have / breakfast (just) | 5 they / get married (just) |
| 2 you / finish your homework? (yet) | 6 You're too late. He / go home (already) |
| 3 the film / start (already) | 7 you / speak to him? (yet) |
| 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet) | 8 I / not read his new book (yet) |

4C

a Write comparative sentences.

London is / expensive / Manchester.

London is more expensive than Manchester.

- 1 my sister is / thin / me.
- 2 I'm / busy / this week / last week.
- 3 Cambridge is / far from London / Oxford.
- 4 I did the second exam / bad / the first.
- 5 Chelsea played / well / Arsenal.
- 5 the men in my office work / hard / the women.
- 6 my new job is / boring / my old one.

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

Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't *as strong as Mike.*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Cindy is taller than Kelly. | Kelly isn't _____. |
| 2 Your case is heavier than mine. | My case isn't _____. |
| 3 Mexico City is bigger than London. | London isn't _____. |
| 4 Football is more popular than tennis. | Tennis isn't _____. |
| 5 Children learn languages faster than adults. | Adults don't _____. |
| 6 You work harder than me. | I don't _____. |
| 7 France played better than England. | England didn't _____. |

4D

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

Is this *the noisiest* city in the world? (noisy)

- 1 Yesterday was _____ day of the year. (hot)
- 2 This is _____ time to drive through the city centre. (bad)
- 3 She's _____ person in the class. (friendly)
- 4 This is _____ part of the exam. (important)
- 5 The _____ month to visit is September. (good)
- 6 It's _____ city in the world. (polluted)
- 7 The _____ I've ever flown is to Australia. (far)

b Write sentences with *ever*.

it / hot country / I be to

It's the hottest country I've ever been to.

- 1 it / good film / I / see
- 2 he / unfriendly person / I / meet
- 3 it / hard exam / he / do
- 4 they / expensive shoes / she / buy
- 5 it / long book / I / read
- 6 she / beautiful girl / I / see
- 7 it / bad meal / I / have

5A uses of the infinitive (with *to*)infinitive + *to*

I want **to go** to the party.
I need **to buy** some new clothes.
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use *to* + the infinitive after:
 - some verbs (*want, need, would like*, etc.) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
 - adjectives
It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.
- The negative infinitive is *not to* + verb.
Try not to be late tomorrow.

infinitive of purpose

A Why did you go to the party? B **To meet** new people.
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use *to* + the infinitive to say why you do something.
I came to this school to learn English. NOT ~~for learn English.~~

5B verb + *-ing*

Eating outside in the summer
makes me feel good.
I love **reading** in bed.
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *ing*:
 - as the subject of a sentence
Smoking is bad for you.
 - after some verbs, (*like, love, hate, enjoy*, etc.) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
I hate getting up early.
- after prepositions
He left without saying goodbye.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See p. 126 1C)

5C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't**have to, don't have to*

+	She has to get up at 7.00 every day. You have to drive on the left in the UK.
–	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? Does she have to study tonight?

Don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. NOT ~~I've to go.~~

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? NOT ~~Have I to go?~~

⚠ *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 or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

must / mustn't

+	You must do your homework tonight. She must tidy her room before she goes out.
–	You mustn't smoke in class. They mustn't leave their bags here.

Contraction: *mustn't* = *must not*

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.
You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.
- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).
- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.
You mustn't smoke here.
- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here.

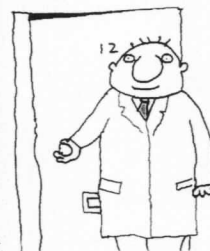
Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You mustn't go = You can't go. It's prohibited.
You don't have to go = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

5D expressing movement: *go*, etc. + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church.
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.
He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk*, etc. and a preposition of movement (*up, down*, etc.)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun just use *in* or *out*.
Come into the living room. Come in.
He went out of the house. He went out.



5A

a Complete with *to* + a verb.I'm planning to have a holiday next month.

do not drive go learn leave not make meet

1 A Hi, I'm Dagmara.

B I'm Renata. Nice _____ you.

2 What do you want _____ this evening?

3 I need _____ to the bank. I don't have any money.

4 Try _____ a noise. Your father's asleep.

5 I'd really like _____ a new language.

6 Be careful _____ too fast on the way home.

7 She's decided _____ her husband.

b Match the sentence halves.

They want to go to Australia

1 He's going to have a party

2 You'll need a visa

3 Don't forget to phone the restaurant

4 I stopped at the garage

5 She's gone to the supermarket

6 I went to the travel agent's

7 I'll send them a text message

D A to celebrate getting the job.

B to get some petrol.

C to book our tickets.

~~D to visit their family there.~~

E to tell them where we are.

F to go to China.

G to book a table.

H to get some food for tonight.

5B

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

be do go learn remember study talk teach

I don't really enjoy doing exercise.

1 My mother's very bad at _____ names.

2 _____ teenagers is very hard work.

3 You can't sing well without _____ to breathe properly.

4 My sister spends hours on the phone _____ to her boyfriend.

5 I hate _____ the first to arrive at parties.

6 _____ by train is cheaper than by plane.

7 I'll go on _____ until dinner time.

b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.I like listening to music. (listen)

1 _____ yoga is good for your health. (do)

2 We've decided _____ to the party. (not go)

3 We won't take the car. It's impossible _____. (park)

4 I'm not very good at _____ maps. (read)

5 You can borrow the car if you promise _____ slowly. (drive)

6 Have you finished _____ your homework? (do)

7 I don't mind _____ but I hate _____. (cook, wash up)

5C

a Write sentences with the right form of *have to*.I / work on Saturday ☐ I *don't have to* work on Saturday.1 Jane / work very hard ☒2 you / wear a uniform ☐3 my sister / go to school ☐4 I / finish this now ☐5 we / get up early tomorrow ☐6 Harry / work tomorrow ☐7 we / hurry or we'll be late ☒b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.We don't have to work tomorrow. It's a holiday.

1 You _____ touch those animals. They're dangerous.

2 We _____ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.

3 The concert is free. You _____ pay.

4 It's late. I _____ go now.

5 You _____ leave the door open – the cats will come in.

6 You _____ come if you don't want to. I can go on my own.

7 In Britain you _____ drive on the left.

8 You _____ be very tall to play football.

5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My mobile stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.1 She ran **to** / **down** the lake, and jumped **into** / **out of** the water.2 If you go **over** / **past** the church, you'll see my house on the left.3 He walked **along** / **across** the street until he got to the chemist's.4 The plane flew **on** / **over** the town and then landed.5 The policeman walked **towards** / **to** me, but then he stopped.6 We drove **over** / **out of** the bridge and **in** / **into** the city centre.7 The cyclists went **round** / **under** the track three times.b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.He jumped into his car and drove away.

1 I like to go _____ on a Friday night.

2 Come _____. The door's open.

3 He took his passport _____ his jacket.

4 He walked _____ the café and ordered a coffee.

6A *if* + present, *will* + infinitive (first conditional)

If I **miss** the bus, I'll get a taxi.
She **won't be** angry **if** you **tell** her the truth.
What **will** you **do** **if** it **rains**?

⚠ You can also use the imperative or *can*.
If you miss the bus, get a taxi.
If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi.

- Use *if* + present, *will* + infinitive to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
- The *if* clause can come first or second.
I'll come if you like. OR *If you like, I'll come.*

6B *if* + past, *would* + infinitive (second conditional)

If a bear **attacked** me, I'd **run** away.
If I **didn't have** children, I **wouldn't live** in the country.
Would you **take** the manager's job **if** they **offered** it to you?

- The *if* phrase can come first or second.
If I saw, a bear I'd run. OR *I'd run if I saw a bear.*
- Remember with *can*, use *could* + infinitive, not *would can*.
If I had a car, we could drive there.

- Use *if* + past, *would* + infinitive to talk about an improbable / impossible or hypothetical future situation and its consequence.
If a bear attacked me, I'd run away. = I'm imagining this situation. It's very improbable.
- *would* / *wouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- The contraction of *would* is 'd (*I'd, you'd, he'd*, etc.) and of *would not* is *wouldn't*.

⚠ With the verb *be* you can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I* and *he / she / it*.
If he was / were here, he'd help you.
Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I were you...*
We often use this expression for advice.

First and second conditionals

Compare the first and second conditionals:

Use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.

If I have time tomorrow, I'll help you. (= maybe I will have time)

Use the **second conditional** for **improbable / impossible or hypothetical** situations.

If I had time tomorrow, I'd help you. (= I won't have time.)

6C *may* / *might* + infinitive (possibility)

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
I **might not** go to the party. I haven't decided yet.
I **may** go to the party, but I'm not sure.
I **may not** have time to do everything today.
Might not and *may not* aren't usually contracted.

⚠ You can also use *May I...* / *May we...* to ask for permission.
May I use your phone? (= can I use your phone).

- Use *might* / *may* and *might not* / *may not* + infinitive to talk about a future possibility.
It might / may rain. = It's possible that it will rain.
- *Might* / *May* (not) is the same for all persons, *I might / may, he might / may, we might / may*, etc.

6D *should* / *shouldn't* (advice)

I think you **should** change your job.
The government **should** do more for old people.

- Use *should* / *shouldn't* + infinitive to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do.
You should cut your hair. = I think it would be a good idea.
- *should* / *shouldn't* + infinitive is the same for all persons.
- You can also use *ought to* / *ought not to* instead of *should* / *shouldn't*.
You ought to change your job.

6A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| If you leave now | C A if you don't start now. |
| 1 It will be cheaper | B will you give it back to me? |
| 2 If I don't see you later, | C you'll catch the 8.00 train. |
| 3 You'll learn more | D if you go by bus. |
| 4 If you get the job, | E I'll see you on Friday. |
| 5 You won't have time | F if you come to every class. |
| 6 If I lend you this book, | G will you earn more money? |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If you tell me your secret, I won't tell anybody. (tell, not tell)
- If we _____ walking, the bus _____. (start, come)
 - He _____ angry if you _____ him. (be, not tell)
 - If I _____ it down, I _____ it. (not write, not remember)
 - _____ you _____ me if you _____ any news? (call, get)
 - If you _____ her nicely, she _____ you. (ask, help)
 - You _____ if you _____. (not pass, not study)

6B

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| You'd feel much better | C A we could go shopping. |
| 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more | B I'd get a new job. |
| 2 If you stayed for another day, | C if you stopped smoking. |
| 3 Would you wear it | D if I went to live in China? |
| 4 If I were you, | E if I bought it for you? |
| 5 I wouldn't work | F if I didn't need the money. |
| 6 Would you come with me | G if I didn't have to work on Saturday. |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I found a good job, I would move to the USA. (find, move)
- We _____ the house if it _____ a garden. (buy, have)
 - If I _____ his number, I _____ him. (know, phone)
 - You _____ more if you _____ harder. (learn, work)
 - If you _____ for a week, you _____ see everything. (stay, can)
 - We _____ our son more often if he _____ nearer. (see, live)
 - I _____ to the doctor's if I _____ you. (go, be)

6C

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Take your umbrella. | D A You might fall. |
| 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. | B It might not be your size. |
| 2 Phone the restaurant. | C We might get lost. |
| 3 Don't stand on the wall. | D It might rain. |
| 4 Let's take a map. | E I might be late. |
| 5 Try the shirt on. | F You might cut yourself. |
| 6 Don't wait for me. | G It might be closed on Sundays. |
| 7 Be careful with that knife. | H We might win. |

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

be cold be ill be in a meeting ~~go to the cinema~~
not have time not like it win

I'm not sure what to do tonight. I might go to the cinema.

- Kate wasn't in class today. She _____
- He isn't answering his phone. He _____
- It's an unusual film. You _____
- I don't know if I'll finish it. I _____
- It's a difficult match but we _____
- Take your coat. It _____

6D

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

- You should stop smoking.
- You _____ eat red meat.
 - You _____ work 12 hours a day.
 - You _____ lose a bit of weight.
 - You _____ eat more fruit.
 - You _____ drink a lot of coffee.
 - You _____ put salt on your food.
 - You _____ start doing some exercise.

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

drive go leave relax study walk wear

We should leave early. There might be a lot of traffic later.

- You _____ a jacket. It's quite cold today.
- I _____ tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.
- You _____ alone in that part of the city. Get a taxi.
- She _____ more. She's very stressed.
- People _____ so fast when it's raining.
- You _____ to bed early tonight. You look really tired.

7A 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 since 1990. |
| A Where do you work? | B In a primary school. |
| A How long have you worked there? | B I've worked there for five years. |

⚠ You can't use the present simple here.
NOT How long do you live here?
I live in Manchester since 1980.

- Use the present perfect + *for* or *since* to talk about actions and states which started in the past and are still true now.
I've lived in Manchester since 1990. = I came to live in Manchester in 1990 and I live in Manchester now.
- Use *How long?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state.
- Use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, for example, *since 1980*, *since last June*, etc.
I've been afraid of water since I was a child.
- Use *for* + a period of time, for example, *for two weeks*, *for ten years*, etc.
I've had this car for three months.

7B present perfect or past simple (2) ?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| How long has Tarantino been a director? | He's been a director since the 1980s. |
| How many films has he made? | He's made six films. |
| How long was Hitchcock a director? | He was a director for 50 years. |
| How many films did he make? | He made 52 films. |

⚠ Don't use *since* with the past simple.
NOT He was Prime Minister since 1999.
You have to use *from...to*.
He was Prime Minister from 1999 to 2003.

- Use the present perfect + *how long?*, *for*, and *since* to talk about a period of time from the past until now.
How long have you been married? I've been married for 10 years. (= I'm married now.)
- Use the past simple + *how long?* and *for* to talk about a finished period of time in the past.
How long was he married? He was married for two years. (= He's not married now.)

7C used to / didn't use to

+	-
I You He She It We They	I You He She It We They
used to wear glasses.	didn't use to wear glasses.

?	✓	✗
I you he she we they	I you he she we they	I you he she we they
Did use to wear glasses?	Yes, he she we they	No, he she we they
	did.	didn't.

- Use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive for things that happened repeatedly or over a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, for example for things which happened when you were a child.
I used to have long hair. I used to play in the street. I didn't use to have a TV.
- You can also use the past simple here. *I had long hair when I was a child.*

⚠ *used to* only exists in the past.
Don't use *use to* for present habits.
Use the present simple + *usually*.
I usually cook in the evenings.
NOT I use to cook in the evenings.

7D passive: *be* + past participle

Present

+

-

?

Risotto **is made** with rice.
These offices **are cleaned** every morning.

It **isn't made** with pasta.
They **aren't cleaned** on Saturdays.

Is it **made** with meat?
Are they cleaned on Sundays?

Past

+

-

?

Guernica **was painted** by Picasso.
The pyramids **were built** by the Egyptians.

It **wasn't painted** by Dali.
They **weren't built** by the Greeks.

When **was it painted**?
Why **were they built**?

- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
Picasso painted Guernica. (active) *Guernica was painted by Picasso.* (passive)
- In the active sentence, the focus is more on the person (e.g. Picasso).
- In the passive sentence the focus is more on the painting (e.g. *Guernica*).
- You can also use the passive when it's not known or not important who does or did the action.
My car was stolen last week. (I don't know who stole it.)
- Make the present passive with *am / is / are* + the past participle.
- Make the past passive with *was / were* + the past participle.
- Use *by* to say who did the action.
The Lord of the Rings was written by Tolkien.

7A

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

you / be married *How long have you been married?*

- 1 he / have his car _____?
- 2 your parents / lived in this house _____?
- 3 you / be a teacher _____?
- 4 she / know her boyfriend _____?
- 5 Poland / be in the EU _____?
- 6 you / have your dog _____?
- 7 Tim / be frightened of water _____?

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

I've been married since 1986.

- 1 He _____ three years.
- 2 They _____ a long time.
- 3 I _____ 1990.
- 4 She _____ May.
- 5 It _____ 2004.
- 6 We _____ about two years.
- 7 He _____ he was a child.

7B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

She is married since 1990. ✗ *She's been married since 1990.*

- 1 He has left school last year.
- 2 I lived in Brighton for two years, but then I moved to London.
- 3 She lives in Hollywood since 2004.
- 4 My sister has had her baby yesterday!
- 5 I work in a bank. I work there for twenty years.
- 6 The city has changed a lot since I was a child.
- 7 They're divorced now. They have been married for a year.

b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A Where does Joanna live now?
B In Washington.
- A How long _____ there? (she / live)
B For six months. She _____ there in February. (move)
- 2 A When _____? (Picasso / die)
B In 1977, in Paris I think.
- A How long _____ in France? (he / live).
B For a long time. He _____ Spain when he was 25. (leave)
- 3 A My sister and her husband get on very well.
B How long _____ married? (they / be)

7C

a Look at how James has changed. Write five sentences about how he was **THEN**.

THEN



- He didn't use to be* slim.
- 1 _____ short hair.
 - 2 _____ quite fat.
 - 3 _____ glasses.
 - 4 _____ a uniform.
 - 5 _____ wine.

NOW



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

you / have long hair [?]

Did you use to have long hair?

- 1 where / you / go to school [?]
- 2 I / like vegetables when I was a child [-]
- 3 my sister / hate maths at school [+]
- 4 what / you / do in the summer [?]
- 5 they / live near here [-]
- 6 this building / be a cinema [+]
- 7 your brother / study here [?]

7D

a Complete with present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889. (build)

- 1 All the singer's clothes _____ specially for her. (make)
- 2 The grass _____ every month. (cut)
- 3 Australia _____ by Captain Cook in 1770. (discover)
- 4 This morning I _____ up by the neighbour's dog. (wake)
- 5 Cricket _____ in the summer in the UK. (play)
- 6 These songs _____ last year. (record)
- 7 Most children _____ in state schools. (educate)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in 1603.

Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.

- 1 Last night the police stopped us.
Last night we _____.
- 2 American teenagers eat a lot of fast food.
A lot of fast food _____.
- 3 Toulouse Lautrec painted *At the Moulin Rouge*.
At the Moulin Rouge _____.
- 4 The marketing manager organizes weekly meetings.
Weekly meetings _____.
- 5 The Italians make Fiat cars.
Fiat cars _____.

8A something, anything, nothing, etc.

+

?

and - verb

x

Short - answer

people	somebody someone	anybody anyone	nobody no one
things	something	anything	nothing
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere



Somebody's in the bathroom.

Is anybody in the bathroom?

There isn't anybody in the bathroom.

- Use *somebody, something, someone*, etc. when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
Somebody broke the window.
I went somewhere nice at the weekend.
- Use *anything, anybody, anywhere* in questions or with a - verb.
I didn't do anything last night. NOT *I didn't do nothing.*
- Use *nobody, nothing, nowhere* in short - answers or in a sentence (with a + verb).
Who's in the bathroom?
Nobody. Nobody's in the bathroom.
NOT *Anybody is in the bathroom.*
- Somebody, Nobody*, etc. are the same as *Someone, No one*, etc.

8B quantifiers

too, too much, too many

I'm stressed. I have **too much** work.
My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
I don't want to go out. I'm **too** tired.

- Use *too, too much, too many* to say 'more than is good'.
- Use *too* + an adjective NOT *I'm too much tired*.
- Use *too much* + uncountable nouns (e.g. coffee, time).
- Use *too many* + countable nouns (e.g. cakes, people).

enough

Do you eat **enough** vegetables?
I don't drink **enough** water.
This dress isn't big **enough**.

- Use *enough* before a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- Use *enough* after an adjective.

a little, a few

A Do you take sugar?
A Do want some chips?
I eat **a little** meat.
I drink **very little** coffee.

B Yes. Just **a little**.
B Yes, but **just a few**.
Can you buy **a few** bananas?
He has **very few** friends.

- Use *a little / very little* and *a few / very few* to talk about small quantities.
- Use *a little / very little* with uncountable nouns and *a few / very few* with countable nouns.

8C word order of phrasal verbs

Every morning I **get up** at 8.00.
Then I **turn on** the radio.
I always have to **look for** my glasses.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb) *get up, turn on, look for*.

1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object.
Come in and sit down.
What time do you get up?

2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable.
Put on your coat.
Turn off the TV.

- With these verbs you can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
Put on your coat OR *Put your coat on.*
Turn off the TV OR *Turn the TV off.*
 - 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.*
I don't want to watch TV. Turn it off. NOT *Turn off it.*
 - 3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable.
I'm looking for my keys.
I'm looking for them.
- With these phrasal verbs, the verb (*look*) and the particle (*for*) are never separated.
I looked after my little sister. NOT *I looked my little sister after.*
I looked after her. NOT *I looked her after.*

8D so, neither + auxiliaries

A I love football.
B So do I.
A I went to university.
B So did I.
A I'm not married.
B Neither am I.
A I don't smoke.
B Neither do I.

- Use *So do I / Neither do I*, etc. to say that you have something in common with somebody.
- Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* with positive sentences.
A I'm happy. B So am I. NOT *So I am.*
- Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* with negative sentences.
A I'm not hungry. B Neither am I.
NOT *Neither I am.*

- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>I love football.</i> | <i>So do I.</i> |
| <i>I didn't like the film.</i> | <i>Neither did I.</i> |
| <i>I can swim.</i> | <i>So can I.</i> |
| <i>I wasn't very tired.</i> | <i>Neither was I.</i> |
| <i>I've been to Spain.</i> | <i>So have I.</i> |
| <i>I wouldn't like to go there.</i> | <i>Neither would I.</i> |

8A

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

- Did you meet anybody last night?
- Are you doing _____ tonight?
 - _____ phoned when you were out. He said he'd call back later.
 - I've seen your car keys _____ but I can't remember where.
 - Did _____ come while I was out?
 - Did you go _____ exciting last night?
 - I've bought you _____ for your birthday.
 - I knocked at the door but _____ answered.
 - We went shopping but we didn't buy _____.

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

- What did you do last night? _____
- Where did you go yesterday? _____
- Who did you see? _____

c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

- I didn't do _____
- _____
- _____

8B

a Cross out the wrong form.

How **much** / **many** meat do you eat?

- I drink **too** / **too much** coffee.
- I eat **too much** / **too many** biscuits.
- I don't drink **enough water** / **water enough**.
- I can't go. I am **too** / **too much** busy.
- You work **too much** / **too many**.
- I only drink **a few** / **a little** coffee.
- I don't have **enough time** / **time enough**.
- He has **a few** / **a little** good friends.

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

You eat too much red meat. It isn't good for you.

- My father's not very fit. He doesn't do _____ exercise.
- I can't walk to work. It's _____ far.
- There are _____ cars on the roads today.
- I don't sleep _____ – only five or six hours, but I really need eight.
- I was _____ tired to go out last night.
- There were _____ people at the party, so it was impossible to dance.

8C

a Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

after away back down (x2) for off on up

Turn off your mobile before you come into class. ✓

- Turn _____ the radio. It's too loud.
- What time do you usually get _____ in the morning?
- John phoned when you were out. He'll call _____ later.
- My brother is looking _____ a new job.
- I think you should throw _____ those old jeans.
- I always try _____ new clothes before I buy them.
- I have to look _____ my little sister tonight.
- You should write _____ new words in your book.

b Tick the sentences in a where the particle (*on, off, etc.*) could also go after the object.

c Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a particle.

away off (x2) on up (x3)

- I can't hear the radio. Turn _____.
- Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick _____.
- Here's your coat. Put _____.
- What does this word mean? Look _____.
- Your shoes are wet. Take _____.
- I don't need those papers. Throw _____.
- Don't watch the TV now. Turn _____.

8D

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I like coffee

B So do I.

1 A I'm really hungry.

B So _____ I.

2 A I didn't go out last night.

B Neither _____ I.

3 A I was born in Liverpool.

B So _____ I.

4 A I don't smoke.

B Neither _____ I.

5 A I've been to Bangkok.

B So _____ I.

6 A I can't swim.

B Neither _____ I.

7 A I'd like to go to India.

B So _____ I.

8 A I saw a film last night.

B So _____ I.

b Respond to A. Say you are the same.

Use *So...I* or *Neither...I*

A I don't like whisky.

Neither do I.

1 A I live near the school.

2 A I'm not afraid of snakes.

3 A I went to bed early.

4 A I haven't been to China.

5 A I don't have any children.

6 A I can speak three languages.

7 A I always have breakfast.

9A past perfect

<div>+</div>	<div>-</div>
I You He She 'd seen the film before. It We They	I You He She hadn't seen the film before. It We They
contractions: I'd = I had I hadn't = I had not	

<div>?</div>	<div>✓</div>	<div>✗</div>
I you he she we they Had seen it before?	I you he she we they Yes, had.	I you he she we they No hadn't.



Suddenly he remembered that he had seen the film before.

- Use the past perfect when you 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 in the night.
I arrived at the coffee bar twenty minutes late and my friends had already gone.*
- Make the past perfect with *had / hadn't* + the past participle.
- The past perfect is the same for all persons.

⚠ Be careful: *I'd* can be *I had* or *I would*.

9B reported (or indirect) speech

reported sentences

Direct speech	Reported speech
'I love you.'	He said (that) he loved her.
'I want to see you again.'	He told her (that) he wanted to see her again.

- Use reported speech to say what another person said.
I love you. → He said (that) he **loved** her.
- Other tenses change like this:

Direct speech	Reported speech
'I can help you.'	He said (that) he could help me.
'I'll phone you.'	He told me (that) he would phone me.
'I met a girl.'	He told me (that) he had met a girl.
'I've broken my leg.'	He said (that) he had broken his leg.

- *that* is optional after *say* and *tell*.
- Pronouns also change in reported speech, for example *I* changes to *he / she*, etc.
I'm coming. → She told me that **she** was coming.

- ⚠ You can use *said* or *told* in reported speech but they are used differently.
- You can't use *said* with an object or pronoun
NOT ~~He said her he loved her~~
 - You must use *told* with an object,
He told her that he loved her NOT ~~he told that...~~

reported questions

Direct speech	Reported speech
'Do you want to dance?'	He asked her if she wanted to dance.
'Where do you live?'	He asked her where she lived .

- In reported questions:
 - the tenses change in exactly the same way as in sentences, eg present to past, etc.
 - we don't use *do / did*.

What do you want? →

*He asked me **what I wanted**.*

NOT ~~He asked me what did I want.~~

- if the question begins with *do*, *can*, etc. add *if*.

Do you like the music? →

*He asked her **if she liked** the music.*

Can you sing? →

*She asked him **if he could sing**.*

- the word order is subject + verb.

Are you a student? →

*He asked her **if she was** a student.*

Have you seen the film? →

*She asked him **if he had seen** the film.*

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

I couldn't get into my flat because

1 When our friends arrived

2 I took the sweater back because

3 Jack didn't come with us.

4 I turned on the TV

5 Jenny was nervous because

6 When the film started

7 At work I suddenly remembered that

D A He had made other plans.

B I realized that I'd seen it before.

C it was the first time she had flown.

D I'd forgotten my keys.

E I hadn't turned off the cooker.

F he had bought me the wrong size.

G we hadn't finished cooking the dinner.

H to see what had happened.

b Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the past simple or past perfect.

We didn't get a table in the restaurant because we hadn't booked. (not get, not book)

1 I _____ Maria because she _____ her hair. (not recognize, cut)

2 My friend _____ to tell me I _____ my jacket in the car. (phone, leave)

3 When I _____ the TV, the match _____. (turn on, finish)

4 She _____ me the book because she _____ it yet. (not lend, finished)

5 He _____ all his exams because he _____ at all. (fail, not study)

6 When we _____ home we saw that somebody _____ the kitchen window. (get, break)

9B

a Write the sentences in reported speech.

He said, 'I love you.'

He told her that
he loved her.

1 'I'm tired.' She said that she _____.

2 'I don't like rock music.' He told her he _____.

3 'I'll book a table.' He said _____.

4 'I've bought a new car.' Paul told us that _____.

5 'I live in the city centre.' She said that she _____.

6 'We can do it.' They said that _____.

7 'I saw the film on TV.' Julie said that _____.

b Make reported questions.

Do you want to dance?

He asked her if she
wanted to dance.

1 'Do you like football?' Mike asked me if I _____.

2 'What music do you like?' I asked her what music _____.

3 'Are you tired?' She asked me _____.

4 'Have you been to New York?' I asked them _____.

5 'Where did you live before?' He asked me _____.

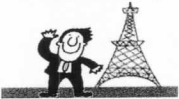


6 'Can you swim?' She asked him _____.

7 'Where are you from?' I asked him _____.

Prepositions

1 at / in / on

Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

PLACE			
Countries and cities <i>France, Paris</i> Rooms <i>the kitchen</i> 	Buildings <i>a shop, a museum</i> Closed spaces <i>a park, a garden</i> <i>a car</i>	Transport <i>a bike, a bus, train, plane, a ship (not car)</i> a surface <i>the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall</i> 	<i>school, home, work, university</i> <i>the airport, the station, a bus stop</i> <i>a party, the door</i> 
TIME			
Months <i>February, June</i> Seasons <i>winter</i>	Years <i>2004</i> Times of day <i>morning, afternoon, evening (not night)</i>	Dates <i>March 1st</i> Days <i>Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day</i>	Times <i>6 o'clock, half past two, 7.45</i> Festival periods <i>Christmas, Easter</i> <i>night</i> <i>the weekend</i>

b Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

A (book open) say a place or time word, e.g. *Paris*, *Tuesday*, etc.

B (book closed) say the preposition (*at*, *in*, or *on*).

Swap roles.

⊙ p.19

2 Prepositions of movement

Match the prepositions and pictures.

under (the railway line)

along (the street)

round / around (the lake)

through /θru:/ (the tunnel)

into (the shop)

across (the road)

over (the bridge)

up (the steps)

past (the church)

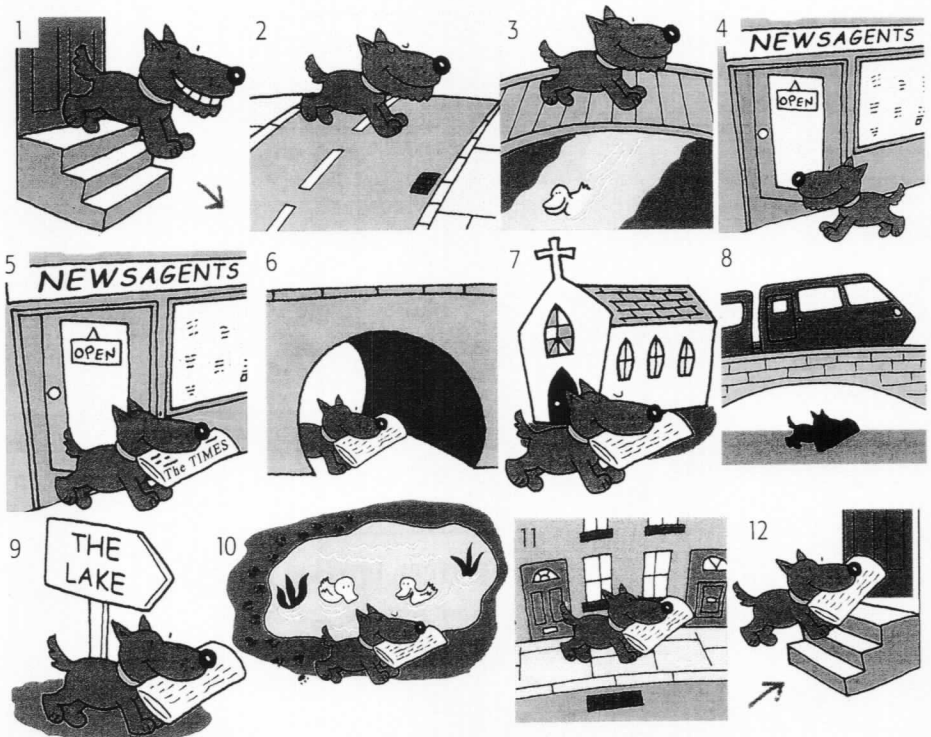
towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ (the lake)

1 down (the steps)

out of (the shop)

b Cover the prepositions. Where did the dog go? *It went down the steps...*

⊙ p.58



Verbs

VOCABULARY BANK

1 Opposite verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

Opposite

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | buy (a house) | _____ |
| | win (a match) | _____ |
| | lend (money to somebody) | _____ |
| | find /lu:z/ (your keys) | _____ |
| | push (the door) | _____ |
| | pass (an exam) | _____ |
| | forget (a name) | _____ |
| | turn on (the TV) | _____ |
| | send (an e-mail) | _____ |
| | miss (a train) | _____ |
| | arrive (at the station) | _____ |
| | teach (a language) | _____ |



b Find the opposite verbs in the box. Write them in the Opposite column.

borrow (from somebody)	catch	fail	get / receive
learn	leave	lose (x2)	pull
	remember	sell	turn off

c Cover the verbs and look at the pictures. Remember the verbs and their opposites.

➡ p.31

2 Confusing verbs

a Match the verbs and pictures.

- | | |
|--|---|
| wear
clothes | carry
a bag |
| win
a prize
a match | earn
a salary |
| know
somebody
something | meet
somebody for the
first time |
| make
a cake
lunch, dinner
a noise | do
an exam, test, course
housework, the washing up
sport, yoga, aerobics |
| hope
that something
good will happen | wait
for a bus |
| watch
TV | look at
a photo |
| look
happy | look like
your mother |



b Cover the words and phrases and look at the pictures.
Test yourself or a partner.

➡ p.64

a Match the phrases and the pictures.

get + adjective

get divorced

1 get angry

get fit

get married

get lost

get + comparative

get older

get worse

get better

get = buy / obtain

get a job

get a ticket

get a flat

get a newspaper

get + preposition (phrasal verbs)

get on (well) with

get on (opposite *off*)

get into (opposite *out of*)

get up

get = arrive

get to work

get home

get to school

get = receive

get a salary

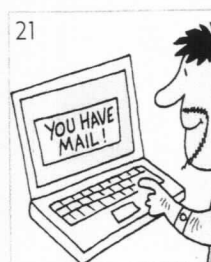
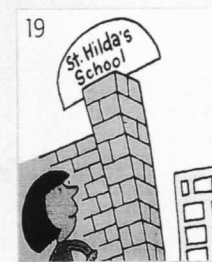
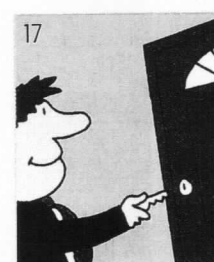
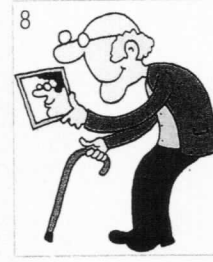
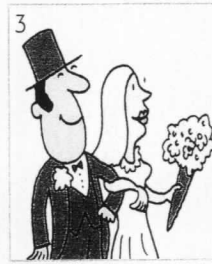
get a letter

get a present

get an e-mail

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

🔊 p.71



a Match the sentences and the pictures.

We often stay up late at the weekend.

The match will be over at about 5.30.

I don't **get on with** my father.

I need to **give up** smoking.

Please **put away** your clothes.

Don't **throw away** that letter!

Turn down the music! It's very loud.

Turn up the TV! I can't hear.

1 He **looked up** the words in a dictionary.

Could you **fill in** this form?

I want to **find out** about hotels in Madrid.

Please **pick up** that towel.

b Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Remember the phrasal verbs.

c Look at these other phrasal verb from Files 1–7. Can you remember what they mean?

get up

come back

go back

hurry up

go away

go out

come in

sit down

stand up

wake up

turn on (the TV)

turn off (the TV)

put on (clothes)

take off (clothes)

try on (clothes)

give back (something you've borrowed)

take back (something to a shop)

call back (later)

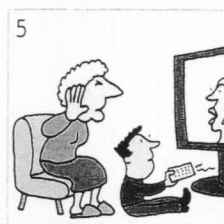
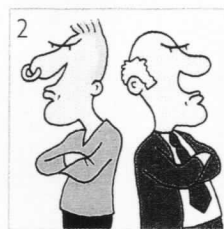
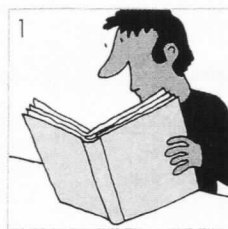
pay back (money you've borrowed)

write down (the words)

look after (a child)

look for (something you've lost)

look forward to (the holidays)



Green = no object. The verb and the particle (*on*, *up*, etc.) are **never separated**.

I get up at 7.30.

Blue = + object. The verb and the particle (*on*, *up*, etc.) are **never separated**.

Look for your keys. NOT ~~Look your keys for~~.

Red = + object. The verb and the particle (*on*, *up*, etc.) **can be separated**.

Turn the TV on. OR *Turn on the TV.*

A Verbs + infinitive

decide to	We decided to go to France.
forget to	Don't forget to turn off all the lights.
help to	He helped her to start the car.
hope to	We hope to see you again soon.
learn to	I'm learning to drive.
need to	I need to go to the bank. I don't have any money.
offer to	He offered to take me to the airport.
plan to	They're planning to get married soon.
pretend	He pretended to be ill, but he wasn't really.
promise to	He promised to pay me back.
*remember to	Remember to bring your dictionaries tomorrow.
start	She started to cry.
*try to	I'm trying to find a job, but it's very hard.
want to	I want to go home.
would like to	I'd like to buy a new car.

➡ p.53

B Verbs + -ing

enjoy	I enjoy reading in bed.
finish	Have you finished getting dressed.
go on (=continue)	I have to go on working until 9 o'clock.
hate	I hate getting up early.
like	I like having lunch in the garden.
love	I love waking up on a sunny morning.
(don't) mind	I don't mind cooking. It's OK.
spend (time)	She spends hours talking on the phone.
*start	I started reading this book last week.
stop	Please stop talking.

➡ p.55

⚠ *start* can be used with both the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning.

It started raining.

It started to rain.

start + *-ing* is more common when we talk about a habit or a longer activity.

I started working here in 1998.

When did you start playing the piano?

try and *remember* can also be used + *ing* but the meaning is different.

Why don't you try doing yoga? = experiment with something

Do you remember meeting him last year?

= remember something after it happened

After *make* and *let* use the infinitive without *to*.

Singing makes me feel good.

My parents don't let me go out during the week.

C Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was ✓	been
become	became ✓	become
begin	began ✓	begun
break	broke ✓	broken
bring	brought /brɔ:t/ ✓	brought
build	built /bɪlt/ ✓	built
buy	bought /bɔ:t/ ✓	bought
can	could /kʊd/ ✓	—
catch	caught /kɔ:t/ ✓	caught
come	came ✓	come
cost	cost ✓	cost
choose	chose ✓	chosen
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done /dʌn/
drink	drank ✓	drunk
drive	drove ✓	driven
eat	ate ✓	eaten
fall	fell ✓	fallen
feel	felt ✓	felt
find	found ✓	found
fly	flew /flu:/ ✓	flown /flaʊn/
forget	forgot ✓	forgotten
get	got ✓	got
give	gave ✓	given
go	went ✓	gone
grow	grew /gru:/ ✓	grown
have	had ✓	had
hear	heard /hɜ:d/ ✓	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept ✓	kept
know	knew /nju:/ ✓	known /nəʊn/
learn	learnt ✓	learnt
leave	left ✓	left
lend	lent ✓	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost ✓	lost

make	made ✓	made
meet	met ✓	met
pay	paid ✓	paid
put	put /put/ ✓	put
read	read /red/ ✓	read /red/
ring	rang ✓	rung
run	ran ✓	run
say	said /sed/ ✓	said
see	saw /sɔ:/ ✓	seen
sell	sold ✓	sold
send	sent ✓	sent
sing	sang ✓	sung
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat ✓	sat ✓
sleep	slept ✓	slept
speak	spoke ✓	spoken
spend	spent ✓	spent
stand	stood /stud/ ✓	stood
steal	stole ✓	stolen
swim	swam ✓	swum
take	took /tuk/ ✓	taken
teach	taught ✓	taught
tell	told ✓	told
think	thought /θɔ:t/ ✓	thought
throw	threw /θru/ ✓	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand	understood ✓	understood
wake	woke ✓	woken
wear	wore ✓	worn
win	won /wʌn/ ✓	won
write	wrote ✓	written