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Essential Grammar in Use

A self-study
reference

and practice
book for
elementary
students of
English

with answers

THIRD
EDITION

Raymond Murphy

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Illustrations by Kate Charlesworth, Richard Deverell, Gillian Martin, Roger Penwill, Lisa Smith, Ian West and Simon Williams

Design by Kamae Design

To the student (working without a teacher)

This is a grammar book for elementary students of English. There are 115 units in the book and each unit is about a different point of English grammar. There is a list of units at the beginning of the book (*Contents*).

Do not study all the units in order from beginning to end. It is better to choose the units that you *need* to do. For example, if you have a problem with the present perfect (*I have been, he has done* etc.), study Units 15–20.

Use the *Contents* or the *Index* (at the back of the book) to find the unit (or units) that you need.

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If you are not sure which units you need to study, use the *Study guide* at the back of the book.

Study guide

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

144 Please be quiet.
A I'm talking B I work C I'm working D I'm work

149 Tom _____ a shower every morning.
A bat B having C is having D has

156 What _____ at the weekend?
A do you usually do B are you usually doing C are you usually do D do you usually do

177 Sarah isn't feeling well. _____ a headache.
A she has B she has got C she has D she's got

118 Where and how _____ any clothes.
A don't have B doesn't have C are have D doesn't get E hasn't got

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21 The weather _____ last week.
A is good B was good C were good D good E had good

25 Why _____ Jay this morning?
A you ran B did you run C did you run D you were E were you

28 They _____ in a hotel from 1996 to 2003.
A work B worked C works D worked E was work

34 Can you _____ on the internet how often last week.
A go B were C open D get E was

23 I _____ relations yesterday.
A didn't watch B didn't watched C watch watch D watch watch

20 How _____ I don't know. I don't see it.
A happened the accident B had happen the accident C has the accident happen D did the accident happen E the accident happen

32 What _____ at 11.30 yesterday?
A were you doing B was you doing C you were doing D were you do E you was doing

26 Jack was reading a book when the phone _____.
A was ringing B was ring C was ringing D was ring

49 I saw Nancy and Steve this evening. They _____ in the bus stop.
A were waiting B were waiting C were waiting D were waiting E were wait

Present perfect

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A She is gone B She has gone C She goes D She has gone

29 'Go there and find out!' 'She says _____.'
A don't know yet B have already arrived C haven't already arrived D hasn't arrived yet

Study guide

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

173 38 My car _____ by phone.
A has been stolen B has been stolen C is been stolen D has been stolen

173 44 A _____ that woman today, but I don't remember where.
A I see B I saw C I've seen D I've seen

18 36 'How long _____ married?' 'Since 1970.'
A you are B you have been C has you been D are you B have you been

18 26 'Do you know Lisa?' 'Yes, _____ her for a long time.'
A I know B I've known C I know D I am knowing

18 37 Richard has been to Canada _____ times recently.
A he has recently B he has recently C he recently D he has recently

18 38 'Where do I live?' '_____ in London.'
A I live there B I live there C I live there D I live there

20 39 'She _____ a holiday last year.'
A didn't have B hasn't had C hasn't had D didn't have

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A you were B you have been C you were D have you been

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A was built B is building C was building D was built

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A didn't finish B didn't finish C wasn't finish D wasn't finish

21 43 'Where _____ to the class?' 'In class.'
A you were B you were C you were D you were

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A it has been repaired B it's repaired C has been repaired D repaired

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A they've been stolen B they are stolen C they've stolen D they've been stolen

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23 51 'I _____ you've done well on the test.'
A would congratulate B would congratulate C congratulate D would congratulate

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A has broken B has broken C has broken D has broken

Study guide (pages 271–282)

Unit 3 I am doing (present continuous)

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences.

3.2 Complete the sentences, like these verbs.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jan. Use **She's** only in the left-hand box.

3.4 What's happening now? Write five sentences.

3.5 Write a paragraph about your hobby.

Unit 3 Exercises

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences.

3.2 Complete the sentences, like these verbs.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jan. Use **She's** only in the left-hand box.

3.4 What's happening now? Write five sentences.

Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

UNIT 2

UNIT 3

UNIT 4

Appendix 2 List of irregular verbs (→ Unit 24)

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
begin	began	begun	bring	brought	brought
break	broke	broken	buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought	catch	caught	caught
build	built	built	choose	chose	chosen
burn	burnt	burnt	come	came	come
buy	bought	bought	cost	cost	cost
catch	caught	caught	cut	cut	cut
choose	chose	chosen	do	did	done
come	came	come	draw	drew	drawn
cost	cost	cost	eat	ate	eaten
cut	cut	cut	fall	fell	fallen
do	did	done	fight	fought	fought
draw	drew	drawn	find	found	found
eat	ate	eaten	fly	flew	flown
fall	fell	fallen	forget	forgot	forgot
fight	fought	fought	freeze	froze	frozen
find	found	found	get	got	got
fly	flew	flown	give	gave	given
forget	forgot	forgot	go	went	gone
freeze	froze	frozen	grow	grew	grown
get	got	got	hang	hung	hung
give	gave	given	have	had	had
go	went	gone	hear	heard	heard
grow	grew	grown	hide	hid	hidden
hang	hung	hung	hit	hit	hit
have	had	had	hold	held	held
hear	heard	heard	hurt	hurt	hurt
hide	hid	hidden	keep	kept	kept
hit	hit	hit	know	knew	known
hold	held	held	leave	left	left
hurt	hurt	hurt	lose	lost	lost
keep	kept	kept	make	made	made
know	knew	known	mean	meant	meant
leave	left	left	meet	met	met
lose	lost	lost	pay	paid	paid
make	made	made	read	read	read
mean	meant	meant	run	ran	run
meet	met	met	say	said	said
pay	paid	paid	see	saw	seen
read	read	read	sell	sold	sold
run	ran	run	send	sent	sent
say	said	said	set	set	set
see	saw	seen	show	showed	shown
sell	sold	sold	sing	sang	sung
send	sent	sent	sit	sat	sat
set	set	set	sleep	sleep	sleep
show	showed	shown	stand	stood	stood
sing	sang	sung	stop	stopped	stopped
sit	sat	sat	swim	swam	swum
sleep	sleep	sleep	take	took	taken
stand	stood	stood	teach	taught	taught
stop	stopped	stopped	tell	told	told
swim	swam	swum	throw	threw	thrown
take	took	taken	try	tried	tried
teach	taught	taught	turn	turned	turned
tell	told	told	use	used	used
throw	threw	thrown	visit	visited	visited
try	tried	tried	wait	waited	waited
turn	turned	turned	wake	woke	woken
use	used	used	walk	walked	walked
visit	visited	visited	want	wanted	wanted
wait	waited	waited	wear	wore	worn
wake	woke	woken	win	won	won
walk	walked	walked	write	wrote	written
want	wanted	wanted	work	worked	worked
wear	wore	worn	write	wrote	written
win	won	won			
write	wrote	written			
work	worked	worked			

Additional exercises

18 Complete the sentences. Use the verb only.

19 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

Appendix 3 Irregular verbs in groups

The past simple and past participle are the same

The past simple and past participle are different

Additional exercises

14 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

CD Rom

Essential Grammar in Use CD-ROM

Lesson 10: The present continuous

1 Write the verb in the correct form.

2 Complete the sentences.

To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:

- It is a grammar book. It does not deal with other aspects of the language.
- It is for elementary learners. It does not cover areas of grammar which are not normally taught at elementary level.
- It is a reference book with exercises. It is not a course book and is not organised progressively.
- It is addressed to learners and intended for self-study.

Organisation of the book

There are 115 units in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of grammar. The material is organised in grammatical categories, such as tenses, questions and articles. Units are *not* ordered according to difficulty, and should therefore be selected and used in the order appropriate for the learner(s). The book should *not* be worked through from beginning to end. The units are listed in the *Contents* and there is a comprehensive *Index* at the end of the book.

Each unit has the same format consisting of two facing pages. The grammar point is presented and explained on the left-hand page and the corresponding exercises are on the right. There are seven *Appendices* (pages 243–251) dealing with active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms (contractions), spelling and phrasal verbs. It might be useful for teachers to draw students' attention to these.

At the back of the book there is a set of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270). These exercises provide 'mixed' practice bringing together grammar points from a number of different units (especially those concerning verb forms). There are 35 exercises in this section and there is a full list on page 252.

Also at the back of the book there is a *Study guide* to help students decide which units to study – see page 271.

Finally, there is a *Key* (pages 283–309) for students to check their answers to all the exercises in the book. An edition without the *Study guide* and *Key* is available for teachers who would prefer it for their students.

Level

The book is for elementary learners, i.e. learners with very little English, but not for complete beginners. It is intended mainly for elementary students who are beyond the early stages of a beginners' course. It could also be used by low-intermediate learners whose grammar is weaker than other aspects of their English or who have problems with particular areas of basic grammar.

The explanations are addressed to the elementary learner and are therefore as simple and as short as possible. The vocabulary used in the examples and exercises has also been restricted so that the book can be used at this level.

Using the book

The book can be used by students working alone (see *To the student*) or as supplementary course material. In either case the book can serve as an elementary grammar book.

When used as course material, the book can be used for immediate consolidation or for later revision or remedial work. It might be used by the whole class or by individual students needing extra help and practice.

In some cases it may be desirable to use the left-hand pages (presentation and explanation) in class, but it should be noted that these have been written for individual study and reference. In most cases, it would probably be better for teachers to present the grammar point in their preferred way with the exercises being done for homework. The left-hand page is then available for later reference by the student.

Some teachers may prefer to keep the book for revision and remedial work. In this case, individual students or groups of students can be directed to the appropriate units for self-study and practice.

CD Rom

The book is sold with or without a CD Rom. This contains further exercises on all the units in the book, as well as a bank of more than 600 test questions from which users can select to compile their own tests. The CD Rom is also available separately.

Essential Grammar in Use *Third Edition*

This is a new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*. The differences between this edition and the second edition are:

- The book has been redesigned with new colour illustrations.
- There is one new unit (Unit 35) and some reorganisation, so that most units have different numbers from the previous edition.
- There are many (usually minor) revisions to the explanations, examples and exercises.
- There are two new pages of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270).
- There is a new *Study guide* at the back of the book to help users decide which units to study.
- There is a new CD Rom with further exercises to accompany the book.

A



B

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(he isn't)
she		(she isn't)
it		(it isn't)
we	are not	(we aren't)
you		(you aren't)
they		(they aren't)

-
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C

-
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-



1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- 1 she is she's 3 it is not 5 I am not
 2 they are 4 that is 6 you are not

1.2 Write am, is or are.

- 1 The weather is nice today. 5 Look! There Carol.
 2 I not rich. 6 My brother and I good tennis players.
 3 This bag heavy. 7 Emily at home. Her children at school.
 4 These bags heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

1.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Steve is ill. He's in bed.
 2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man. 98.
 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable.
 5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny.
 6 '..... late.' 'No, I'm not. I'm early!'
 7 Catherine isn't at home. at work.
 8 '..... your coat.' 'Oh, thank you very much.'

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (name?) My 5 (favourite colour or colours?)
 2 (from?) I My
 3 (age?) I 6 (interested in ... ?)
 4 (job?) I I

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use:

afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



- 1 She's thirsty. 3 He 5
 2 They 4 6

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't.

- 1 (it / hot today) It isn't hot today. or It's hot today.
 2 (it / windy today) It
 3 (my hands / cold) My
 4 (Brazil / a very big country)
 5 (diamonds / cheap)
 6 (Toronto / in the US)

Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I'm / I'm not.

- 7 (tired) I'm tired. or I'm not tired.
 8 (hungry) I
 9 (a good swimmer)
 10 (interested in football)

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

1 Where's the camera?	A London.	1 <u>G</u>
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.	2
3 Is Linda from London?	C Yes, you are.	3
4 Am I late?	D My sister.	4
5 Where's Ann from?	E Black.	5
6 What colour is your bag?	F No, it's black.	6
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.	7
8 How is George?	H No, she's American.	8
9 Who's that woman?	I Very well.	9

2.2 Make questions with these words.

- (is / at home / your mother) Is your mother at home ?
- (your parents / are / well) Are your parents well ?
- (interesting / is / your job)
- (the shops / are / open today)
- (from / where / you / are)
- (interested in sport / you / are)
- (is / near here / the post office)
- (at school / are / your children)
- (you / are / late / why)

2.3 Complete the questions. Use What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ...

1	..... <u>How are</u> your parents?	They're very well.
2	..... the bus stop?	At the end of the street.
3	..... your children?	Five, six and ten.
4	..... these oranges?	£1.50 a kilo.
5	..... your favourite sport?	Skiing.
6	..... the man in this photograph?	That's my father.
7	..... your new shoes?	Black.

2.4 Write the questions.

1	(name?) <u>What's your name?</u>	 <p>PAUL</p> <p>Paul. No, I'm Australian. I'm 30. No, I'm a lawyer. Yes, I am. No, she's a designer. She's Italian. Anna. She's 27.</p>
2	(American?)	
3	(how old?)	
4	(a teacher?)	
5	(married?)	
6	(wife a lawyer?)	
7	(from?)	
8	(her name?)	
9	(how old?)	

2.5 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- Are you married? No, I'm not.
- Are you thirsty?
- Is it cold today?
- Are your hands cold?
- Is it dark now?
- Are you a teacher?

I am doing (present continuous)

A



She's eating.
She **isn't** reading.



It's raining.
The sun **isn't** shining.



They're running.
They **aren't** walking.

The present continuous is:
am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

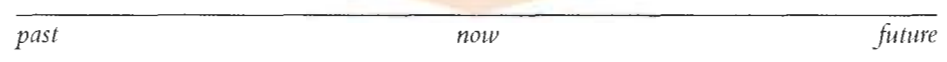
I	am (not)	-ing
he she it	is (not)	
we you they	are (not)	

- I'm working. I'm not watching TV.
- Maria **is reading** a newspaper.
- She **isn't eating**. (or She's not eating.)
- The phone **is ringing**.
- We're **having** dinner.
- You're **not listening** to me. (or You aren't listening ...)
- The children **are doing** their homework.

B

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening *now*:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television



- Please be quiet. **I'm working**. (= I'm working now)
- Look, there's Sarah. She's **wearing** a brown coat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice. It's **not raining**.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're **playing** in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're **having** dinner now. Can I phone you later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

come → **coming** write → **writing** dance → **dancing**
 run → **running** sit → **sitting** swim → **swimming**
 lie → **lying**

am/is/are → **Unit 1** are you doing? (questions) → **Unit 4** I am doing and I do → **Unit 8**
 What are you doing tomorrow? → **Unit 25**

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positive

I	am	
he		doing
she	is	working
it		going
we		staying
you	are	etc.
they		

question

am	I	
	he	doing?
is	she	working?
	it	going?
	we	staying?
are	you	etc.
	they	



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thanks.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold.
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Emily! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

B

Study the word order:

is/are + *subject* + **-ing**

	Is	he	working today?
Where	Is	Paul	working today? (<i>not</i> Is working Paul today?)
Where	are	they	going?
Where	are	those people	going? (<i>not</i> Where are going those people?)







C

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm	not.	or	No,	he	isn't.
	he	is.		he's				she	
	she			it's				it	
it	are.	we're	we	aren't.					
we		you're	you						
you		they're	they						

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

<p>1 (you / watch / it?) Are you watching it?</p>  <p>No, you can turn it off.</p>	<p>2 (you / go / now?)</p>  <p>Yes, see you tomorrow.</p>	<p>3 (it / rain?)</p>  <p>No, not at the moment.</p>
<p>4 (you / enjoy / the film?)</p>  <p>Yes, it's very funny.</p>	<p>5 (that clock / work?)</p>  <p>No, it's broken.</p>	<p>6 (you / wait / for a bus?)</p>  <p>No, for a taxi.</p>

4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use:

cry eat go laugh look at read

<p>1 What are you reading ?</p> 	<p>2 Where she ?</p> 	<p>3 What ?</p> 
<p>4 Why ?</p> 	<p>5 What ?</p> 	<p>6 Why ?</p> 

4.3 Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order.

- (is / working / Paul / today) **Is Paul working today**
- (what / the children / are / doing) **What are the children doing**
- (you / are / listening / to me)
- (where / your friends / are / going)
- (are / watching / your parents / television)
- (what / Jessica / is / cooking)
- (why / you / are / looking / at me)
- (is / coming / the bus)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not. | 4 Is it raining? |
| 2 Are you wearing a watch? | 5 Are you sitting on the floor? |
| 3 Are you eating something? | 6 Are you feeling well? |

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- I **work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* My brother work)
- Lucy lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- It rains** a lot in winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has**:

- John has** a shower every day.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

-es after -s / -sh / -ch:	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y → -ies:	study → studies	try → tries	
also:	do → does	go → goes	

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- Your English is good. You **speak** very well.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to build a hospital.

C

always/never/often/usually/sometimes + present simple

- Sue **always gets** to work early. (*not* Sue gets always)
- I **never eat** breakfast. (*not* I eat never)
- We **often go** away at weekends.
- Mark **usually plays** football on Sundays.
- I **sometimes walk** to work, but not very often.

I don't ... (negative) → **Unit 6** Do you ... ? (questions) → **Unit 7** I am doing and I do → **Unit 8**
 always/usually/often etc. (word order) → **Unit 94**

5.1 Write these verbs with -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
- 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:

eat go live ~~play~~ play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
- 2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
- 3 a lot of fruit. 6 seven hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use:

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speak~~ teach wash

- 1 Maria speaks four languages.
- 2 The shops in the city centre usually at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
- 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
- 6 Peter's car is always dirty. He never it.
- 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
- 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
- 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
- 2 (to the cinema / never / I / go) I
- 3 (work / Martina / hard / always)
- 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
- 5 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)
- 6 (often / people's names / I / forget)
- 7 (television / 'I'm / watch / never)
- 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30)
- 9 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.

- 1 (watch TV in the evening) I usually watch TV in the evening.
- 2 (read in bed) I
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
- 4 (go to work/school by bus)
- 5 (drink coffee in the morning)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

A

The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't** + verb:



She **doesn't drink** coffee.



He **doesn't like** his job.

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

negative

I	don't	work
we	(do not)	
you		
they		like
he	doesn't	do
she	(does not)	
it		
		have

- I **drink** coffee, but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea, but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gary and Nicole **don't know** many people.

B

Remember:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| I/we/you/they don't ... | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like football. |
| he/she/it doesn't ... | <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't like football. |

- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* Fred don't like)
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* My car don't use)
- Sometimes he is late, but **it doesn't** happen very often.

C

We use **don't/doesn't** + infinitive (don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do etc.):


- I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- Sarah **speaks** Spanish, but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not* doesn't speaks)
- Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* Bill doesn't his job)
- Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* doesn't ... has)

6.1 Write the negative.

- 1 I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays the piano very well. Jane
- 3 They know my phone number. They
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

Do you like ... ?



BEN AND SOPHIE KATE YOU

1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	?
3 horror films?	yes	no	

- 1 Ben and Sophie like classical music.
Kate
- I classical music.
- 2 Ben and Sophie
- Kate
- I
- 3

6.3 Write about yourself. Use:

I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.

- 1 (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. or I never watch TV. or I often watch TV.
- 2 (go to the theatre)
- 3 (ride a bicycle)
- 4 (eat in restaurants)
- 5 (travel by train)

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + these verbs:

cost go know ~~read~~ see use wear

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car, but he it very often.
- 3 Paul and his friends like films, but they to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married, but she a ring.
- 5 I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 The Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives very near us, but we him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I ? (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- 5 Andy a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

A We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
does	he she it	



B Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	Do	you	work	on Sundays?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

What	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	phone	you?
	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C Remember:

- do** I/we/you/they ... **Do they** like music?
does he/she/it ... **Does he** like music?

D *Short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they do .	No,	I/we/you/they don't .
	he/she/it does .		he/she/it doesn't .

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
 'Does Gary work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

7.1 Write questions with Do ... ? and Does ... ?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 I like chocolate. How about you? | Do you like chocolate | ? |
| 2 I play tennis. How about you? | you | ? |
| 3 You live near here. How about Lucy? | Lucy | ? |
| 4 Tom plays tennis. How about his friends? | | ? |
| 5 You speak English. How about your brother? | | ? |
| 6 I do yoga every morning. How about you? | | ? |
| 7 Sue often goes away. How about Paul? | | ? |
| 8 I want to be famous. How about you? | | ? |
| 9 You work hard. How about Anna? | | ? |

7.2 Make questions from these words + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| 1 (where / live / your parents) | Where do your parents live | ? |
| 2 (you / early / always / get up) | Do you always get up early | ? |
| 3 (how often / TV / you / watch) | | ? |
| 4 (you / want / what / for dinner) | | ? |
| 5 (like / you / football) | | ? |
| 6 (your brother / like / football) | | ? |
| 7 (what / you / do / in your free time) | | ? |
| 8 (your sister / work / where) | | ? |
| 9 (to the cinema / often / you / go) | | ? |
| 10 (what / mean / this word) | | ? |
| 11 (often / snow / it / here) | | ? |
| 12 (go / usually / to bed / what time / you) | | ? |
| 13 (how much / to phone New York / it / cost) | | ? |
| 14 (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what) | | ? |

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



~~do~~ do enjoy go like start teach work



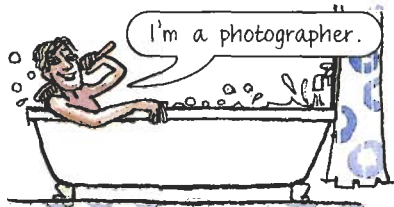



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 | What | do you do | ? |
| 2 | | | it? |
| 3 | What time | | in the morning? |
| 4 | | | on Saturdays? |
| 5 | How | | to work? |
| 6 | And your husband. What | | ? |
| 7 | What | | ? |
| 8 | | | his job? |

- I work in a bookshop.
 It's OK.
 At 9 o'clock.
 Sometimes.
 Usually by bus.
 He's a teacher.
 Science.
 Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't. etc.).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Do you watch TV a lot? | No, I don't. or Yes, I do. |
| 2 Do you live in a big city? | |
| 3 Do you often ride a bicycle? | |
| 4 Does it rain a lot where you live? | |
| 5 Do you play the piano? | |

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.

<p>1</p>  <p>Does he take photographs? <u>Yes, he does.</u> Is he taking a photograph? <u>No, he isn't.</u> What is he doing? <u>He's having a bath.</u></p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Is she driving a bus? Does she drive a bus? What is she doing?</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Does he clean windows? Is he cleaning a window? What is he doing?</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Are they teaching? Do they teach? What do they do?</p>

8.2 Complete the sentences with am/is/are or do/don't/does/doesn't.

- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 'Where's Kate?' 'I know.'
- What's funny? Why you laughing?
- 'What your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 'Where you come from?' 'Canada.'
- How much it cost to send a letter to Canada?
- Steve is a good tennis player, but he play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

- Excuse me, do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- Listen! Somebody (sing).
- Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- How often (you/read) a newspaper?
- 'Excuse me, but (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- It's late. (I/go) home now.
(you/come) with me?
- What time (your father / finish) work every day?
- You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He
..... (usually/walk).
- Sue (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... and I've got ...

You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I we you they	have
he she it	has

or

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

short form



- I **have** blue eyes. or I **'ve got** blue eyes.
- Tim **has** two sisters. or Tim **has got** two sisters.
- Our car **has** four doors. or Our car **has got** four doors.
- Sarah isn't feeling well. She **has** a headache. or She **'s got** a headache.
- They like animals. They **have** a horse, three dogs and six cats. or They **'ve got** a horse ...

B

I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

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

question

have	I we you they	got?
has	he she it	

short answers

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I **'ve got** a motorbike, but I **haven't got** a car.
- Tracey and Jeff **haven't got** any children.
- It's a nice house, but it **hasn't got** a garden.
- 'Have you got** a camera?' 'No, I **haven't.**'
- 'What have you got** in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Helen got** a car?' 'Yes, she **has.**'
- What kind of car **has** she **got?**

C

I don't have / do you have? etc.


In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- It's a nice house, but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)
- Does** Helen **have** a car? (= **Has** Helen **got** a car?)
- What **do** you **have** in your bag? (= What **have** you **got** in your bag?)

9.1 Write the short form with got (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
- 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

9.2 Read the questions and answers. Then write sentences about Mark.

<p>1 Have you got a car?</p> <p>2 Have you got a computer?</p> <p>3 Have you got a dog?</p> <p>4 Have you got a mobile phone?</p> <p>5 Have you got a watch?</p> <p>6 Have you got any brothers or sisters?</p>	 No. Yes. No. No. Yes. Yes, two brothers and a sister.	<p>1 <u>He hasn't got a car.</u></p> <p>2 He</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>
---	---	--

What about you? Write sentences with I've got or I haven't got.

- 7 (a computer)
- 8 (a dog)
- 9 (a bike)
- 10 (brothers/sisters)

9.3 Write these sentences with got (I've got / have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

- 1 They have two children. They've got two children.
- 2 She doesn't have a key. She hasn't got a key.
- 3 He has a new job.
- 4 They don't have much money.
- 5 Do you have an umbrella?
- 6 We have a lot of work to do.
- 7 I don't have your phone number.
- 8 Does your father have a car?
- 9 How much money do we have?

9.4 Write have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
- 3 Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
- 4 They don't read much. They many books.
- 5 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
- 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- 7 Julia wants to go to the concert, but she a ticket.

9.5 Complete the sentences. Use have/has got or haven't/hasn't got with:

- a lot of friends four wheels ~~a headache~~ six legs
- ~~a garden~~ much time a key

- 1 I'm not feeling well. I 've got a headache.
- 2 It's a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
- 3 Most cars
- 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
- 5 I can't open the door. I
- 6 An insect
- 7 We must hurry. We

was/were

A

last night

now



Now Robert **is** at work.

At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → **was** (past):

- I **am** tired. (now)
- Where **is** Kate? (now)
- The weather **is** good today.

I **was** tired **last night**.

Where **was** Kate **yesterday**?

The weather **was** good **last week**.

are (present) → **were** (past):

- You **are** late. (now)
- They **aren't** here. (now)

You **were** late **yesterday**.

They **weren't** here **last Sunday**.

B

positive

negative

question

I he she it	was
we you they	were

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

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year Rachel **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** hungry after the journey, but we **weren't** tired.
- The hotel **was** comfortable, but it **wasn't** expensive.
- Was** the weather nice when you **were** on holiday?
- Your shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **were** you late this morning?

C

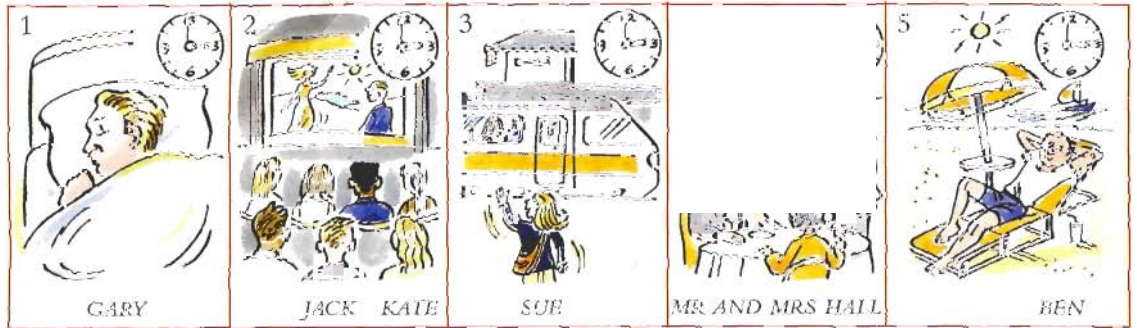
Short answers

Yes,	I/he/she/it was .
	we/you/they were .

No,	I/he/she/it wasn't .
	we/you/they weren't .

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

10 Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



Gary was in bed.

0.2 Write am/is/are (present) or was/were (past)

was 22 so she is

0.3 Write was/were or wasn't/weren't

was

wasn't

0.4 Write questions from these words + was/were. Put the words in the right order.

Why were you late this morning?



A

watch
|
watched

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



B

work -> worked	dance -> danced
clean -> cleaned	stay -> stayed
start -> started	need -> needed

-
-
-
-

Spelling

try -> tried	study -> studied	copy -> copied
stop -> stopped	plan -> planned	

C

--	--	--	--

-
-
-
-

11.1 Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box.

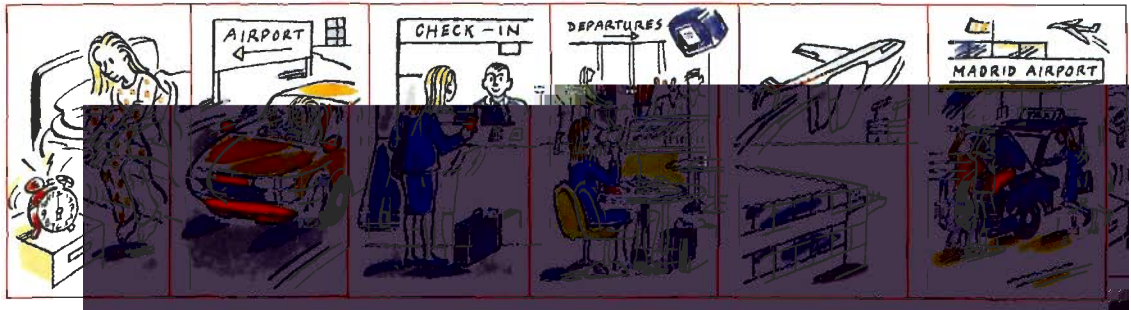
~~clean~~ die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- The film was very long. It at 7.15 and at 10 o'clock.
- When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- It's a nice day today, but yesterday it all day.
- We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
- Anna's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 4 pay | 7 go | 10 know |
| 2 see | 5 visit | 8 think | 11 put |
| 3 play | 6 buy | 9 copy | 12 speak |

11.3 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6) there, she (7) the car, (8) to the airport building, and (9) in. Then she (10) breakfast at a café and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) on time and (13) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
get, park, walk
check, have
wait, depart
arrive, take

11.4 Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).

- James always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- Rachel often loses her keys. She last week.
- Kate meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
- We often go to the cinema at weekends. Last Sunday we
- I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
- Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
- Our friends often come to see us. They last Friday.

11.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- I went to the theatre.
-
-
-
-
-

I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and questions)

A We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
play	I played	I	play?
start	we started	we	start?
watch	you watched	you	watch?
have	they had	they	have?
see	he saw	he	see?
do	she did	she	do?
go	it went	it	go?
		did not (didn't)	did

B do/does (present) → did (past):

- I **don't** watch television very often.
I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- Does** she often go away?
Did she go away **last week**?

C We use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (watch/play/go etc.):

I watched	but	I didn't watch	(not I didn't watched)
they went		did they go?	(not did they went?)
he had		he didn't have	
you did		did you do?	

- I **played** tennis yesterday, but I **didn't win**.
- 'Did you **do** the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't have** time.'
- We **went** to the cinema, but we **didn't enjoy** the film.

D Study the word order in questions:

did + subject + infinitive

What	Did	your sister	phone	you?
How	did	you	do	last night?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?

E Short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	-------------	-----	----------------------------	----------------

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, it **did**.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, she **didn't**.'
- 'Did your parents have a good holiday?' 'Yes, they **did**.'

12.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative

didn't see

12.2 Write questions with Did

Did you watch TV last night

2.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences

watched TV. or I didn't watch TV

2.4 Write B's questions. Use:

<u>did you stay</u>	

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form -- positive, negative or question.

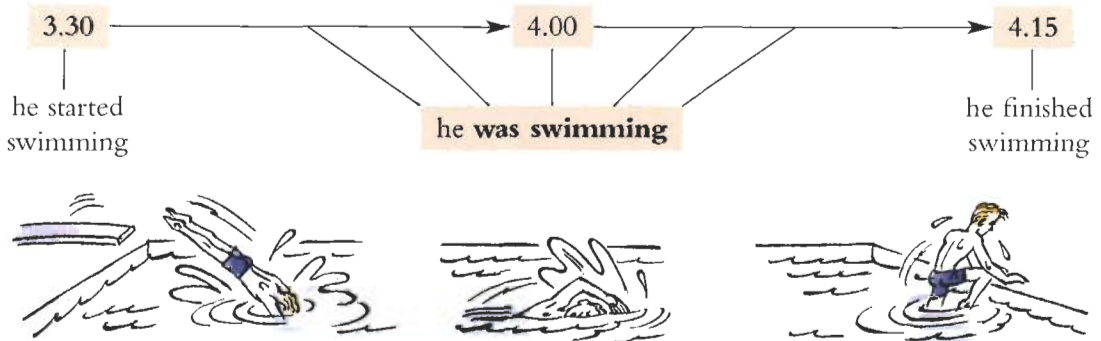
didn't enjoy

I was doing (past continuous)

A



It is 6 o'clock now.
Paul **is** at home.
He **is watching** television.
At 4 o'clock he **wasn't** at home.
He **was** at the sports club.
He **was swimming** in the pool.
He **wasn't watching** television.



B

was/were + -ing is the *past continuous*:

positive

I	was	doing
he		watching
she		playing
it	were	swimming
we		living
you		etc.
they		

negative

I	was not (wasn't)	doing
he		watching
she		playing
it	were not (weren't)	swimming
we		living
you		etc.
they		

question

was	I	doing? watching? playing? swimming? living? etc.
	he	
	she	
were	we	etc.
	you	
	they	

- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Were** you **working**?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't listening**.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 2001 we **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

Spelling (live → living / run → running / lie → lying etc.) → Appendix 5

C

am/is/are + -ing (*present*) → **was/were + -ing** (*past*):





present

- I'm **working** (now).
- It **isn't raining** (now).
- What **are** you **doing** (now)?

past







- I **was working** at 10.30 last night.
- It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
- What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

13.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.

 <p>1 RACHEL at home watch TV</p>	 <p>2 JACK KATE at the cinema watch a film</p>	 <p>3 TIM in his car drive</p>	 <p>4 TRACEY at the station wait for a train</p>	 <p>5 MR AND MRS HALL in the park walk</p>
--	---	---	--	---

- Rachel was at home. She was watching TV.
- Jack and Kate They
- Tim
-
-
- And you? I

13.2 Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

<p>7.10 – 7.25</p> 	<p>7.30 – 8.10</p> 	<p>8.30 – 9.00</p> 
<p>9.20 – 10.00</p> 	<p>10.15 – 11.45</p> 	<p>12.00 – 12.45</p> 

- At 8.45 she was washing her car.
- At 10.45 she
- At 8 o'clock
- At 12.10
- At 7.15
- At 9.30

13.3 Complete the questions. Use was/were -ing. Use what/where/why if necessary.

- (you/live) Where were you living in 1999?
- (you/do) at 2 o'clock?
- (it/rain) when you got up?
- (Sue/drive) so fast?
- (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

In London.
I was asleep.
No, it was sunny.
Because she was late.
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

13.4 Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- (carry / a bag)
- (go / to the dentist)
- (eat / an ice-cream)
- (carry / an umbrella)
- (go / home)
- (wear / a hat)
- (ride / a bicycle)

I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)

A



Jack was reading a book.

The phone rang.

He stopped reading.

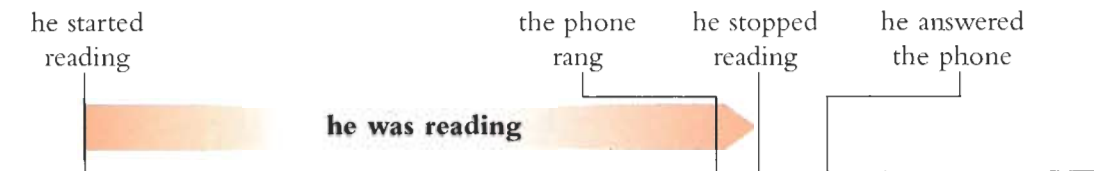
He answered the phone.

What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*past simple*)

What **was** Jack **doing** when the phone rang? } (*past continuous*)
He **was reading** a book.

What **did** he **do** when the phone rang? } (*past simple*)
He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone.

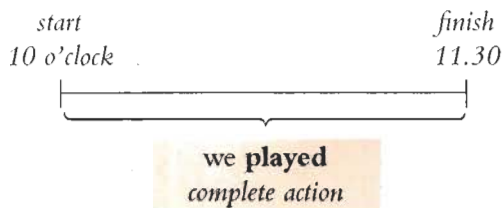
Jack began reading *before* the phone rang.
So *when* the phone rang, he **was reading**.



B

past simple

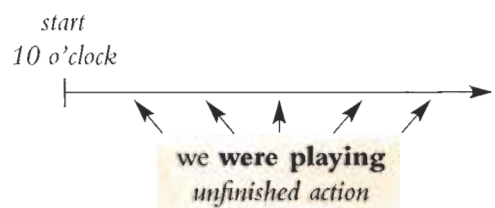
- A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?
- B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11.30)



- Jack **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)
- **Did** you **watch** the film on television last night?
- It **didn't rain** while we were on holiday.

past continuous

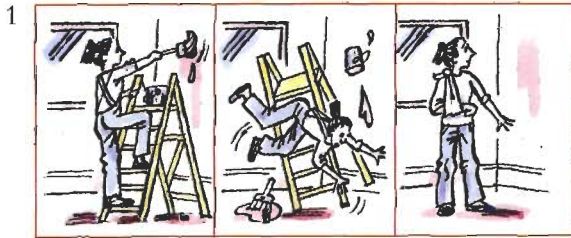
- A: What **were** you **doing** at 10.30?
- B: We **were playing** tennis.



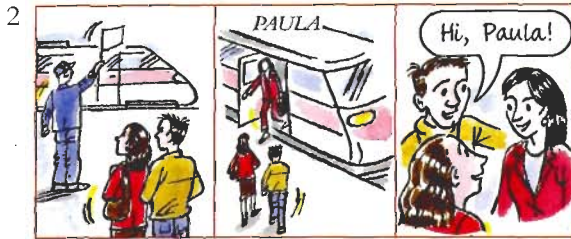
- Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- **Were** you **watching** television when I phoned you?
- It **wasn't raining** when I got up.

- I **started** work at 9 o'clock and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.
- It **was raining** when we **went** out. (= it started raining *before* we went out)
- I **saw** Lucy and Steve this morning. They **were waiting** at the bus stop.
- Kelly **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

14.1 Look at the pictures. Put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



Lucy **broke** (break) her arm last week.
It (happen) when she (paint) her room. She (fall) off the ladder.



The train (arrive) at the station and Paula (get) off. Two friends of hers, Jon and Rachel, (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue (walk) along the road when she (meet) James. He (go) to the station to catch a train and he (carry) a bag. They (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

14.2 Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

- 1 A: What **were you doing** (you/do) when the phone **rang** (ring)?
B: I **was watching** (watch) television.
- 2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she (study).
- 3 A: What time (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It (come) while I (have) breakfast.
- 4 A: Was Tracey at work today?
B: No, she (not/go) to work. She was ill.
- 5 A: How fast (you/drive) when the police (stop) you?
B: I'm not sure, but I (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 A: (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: The weather was very bad, so we (not/play).
- 7 A: How (you/break) the window?
B: We (play) football. I (kick) the ball and it (hit) the window.
- 8 A: (you/see) Jenny last night?
B: Yes, she (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 A: What (you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
- 10 A: I (lose) my key last night.
B: How (you/get) into your room?
A: I (climb) in through a window.

I have done (present perfect 1)

A



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.
(= they are not at home *now*)

B

has cleaned / have gone etc. is the *present perfect* (**have** + *past participle*):

I	have ('ve)	cleaned	} <i>regular verbs</i>
we	have not (haven't)	finished	
you		started	} <i>irregular verbs</i>
they		lost	
he	has ('s)	done	} <i>irregular verbs</i>
she	has not (hasn't)	been	
it		gone	

↑
past participle

Regular verbs The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the past simple):

clean → I **have cleaned** **finish** → we **have finished** **start** → she **has started**

Irregular verbs The past participle is not **-ed**.

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are the same:

buy → I **bought** / I **have bought** **have** → he **had** / he **has had**

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are different:

break → I **broke** / I **have broken** **see** → you **saw** / you **have seen**
fall → it **fell** / it **has fallen** **go** → they **went** / they **have gone**

C

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:

- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- 'Where's Rebecca?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present. (= I don't have a present for her *now*)
- 'Bob is away on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?' (= where is he *now*?)
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have you finished** with it? (= do you need it *now*?)

15.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from the box.

go to bed	clean his shoes	stop raining
close the door	fall down	have a shower

	before	now	
1			He has cleaned his shoes.
2			She
3			They
4			It
5			He
6			The

15.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

break	buy	decide	finish	forget	go	go
invite	read	see	not/see	take	tell	not/tell

- 'Can I have a look at your newspaper?' 'Yes, I *'ve finished* with it.'
- I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 'Where is Liz?' 'She's not here. She out.'
- I'm looking for Paula. you her?
- Look! Somebody that window.
- 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'
- I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'
- I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- I know that woman, but I her name.
- Sue is having a party tonight. She a lot of people.
- What are you going to do? you ?
- A: Does Bill know about the meeting tomorrow?
B: I don't think so. I him.
- 'Do you want this magazine?' 'No, I it, thanks.'

I've just ... I've already ... I haven't ... yet (present perfect 2)

A I've just ...

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.
(= he **has** just gone)



They **have just arrived**.

B I've already ...

already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
B: They've **already arrived**.
(= before you expected)
- It's only 9 o'clock and Anna **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: Jon, this is Emma.
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**.



C I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until now

We use **yet** in negative sentences and questions. **Yet** is usually at the end.

yet in negative sentences (**I haven't ... yet**)

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does James know that you're going away?
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Silvia has bought a new dress, but she **hasn't worn** it yet.



The film **hasn't started yet**.

yet in questions (**Have you ... yet?**)

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Nicole **started** her new job **yet**?
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have you worn** it **yet**?



16.1 Write a sentence with just for each picture.



They've just arrived.

16.2 Complete the sentences. Use already + present perfect.

He's already arrived

16.3 Write a sentence with just (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with yet (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).

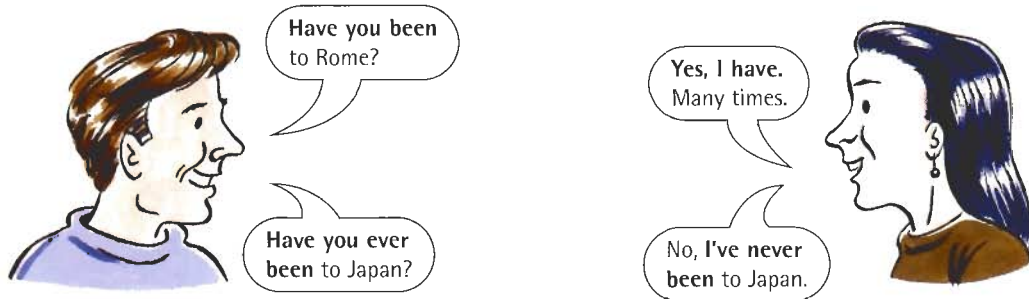
<p>1 a few minutes ago</p> <p>she's going out soon!</p>	<p>now</p>	
<p>(she / go / out) <u>She hasn't gone out yet.</u></p>		
<p>4 a few minutes ago</p> <p>the person is here!</p>	<p>now</p>	
<p>(he / open / it)</p>		

16.4 Write questions with yet

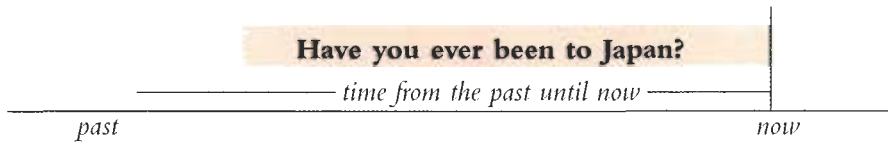
Have you started your new job yet?

Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)

A



We use the *present perfect* (**have been / have had / have played** etc.) when we talk about a time from the past until now – for example, a person's life:



- 'Have you **been** to France?' 'No, I **haven't**.'
- I've **been** to Canada, but I **haven't been** to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She **has had** many different jobs and **has lived** in many places.
- I've **seen** that woman before, but I can't remember where.
- How many times **has** Brazil **won** the World Cup?
- 'Have you **read** this book?' 'Yes, I've **read** it twice.' (**twice** = two times)

B

present perfect + **ever** (in questions) and **never**:

- 'Has Ann **ever been** to Australia?' 'Yes, once.' (**once** = one time)
- 'Have you **ever played** golf?' 'Yes, I play a lot.'
- My sister **has never travelled** by plane.
- I've **never ridden** a horse.
- 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've **never seen** him before.'

C

gone and been



Bill **has gone** to Spain.
(= he is in Spain *now*)

Bill **has been** to Spain.
(= he went to Spain, but now he is back)

Compare:

- I can't find Susan. Where **has** she **gone**? (= where is she now?)
- Oh, hello Susan! I was looking for you. Where **have** you **been**?

17.1 You are asking Helen questions beginning **Have you ever ... ?**
Write the questions.



Helen

- 1 (London?)
- 2 (play / golf?)
- 3 (Australia?)
- 4 (lose / your passport?)
- 5 (fly / in a helicopter?)
- 6 (win / a race?)
- 7 (New York?)
- 8 (drive / a bus?)
- 9 (break / your leg?)

Have you ever been to London?
Have you ever played golf?
Have

No, never.
Yes, many times.
Yes, once.
No, never.
Yes, a few times.
No, never.
Yes, twice.
No, never.
Yes, once.

17.2 Write sentences about Helen. (Look at her answers in Exercise 17.1.)

- 1 (New York) *She's been to New York twice.*
- 2 (Australia) She
- 3 (win / a race)
- 4 (fly / in a helicopter)

Now write about yourself. How often have you done these things?

- 5 (New York) I
- 6 (play / tennis)
- 7 (drive / a lorry)
- 8 (be / late for work or school)

17.3 Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



Mary

~~have~~ be
do write
travel meet

all over the world a lot of interesting things
~~many different jobs~~ a lot of interesting people
ten books married three times

- 1 *She has had many different jobs.*
- 2 She
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

17.4 Write **gone** or **been**.

- 1 Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's *gone* to Spain.
- 2 'Where's Jane?' 'She's not here. I think she's to the bank.'
- 3 Hello, Sue. Where have you? Have you to the bank?
- 4 'Have you ever to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- 5 My parents aren't at home at the moment. They've out.
- 6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you to it?
- 7 Rebecca knows Paris well. She's there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier, but I think she's now.

How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

A

Jane is on holiday in Ireland.
She is there now.

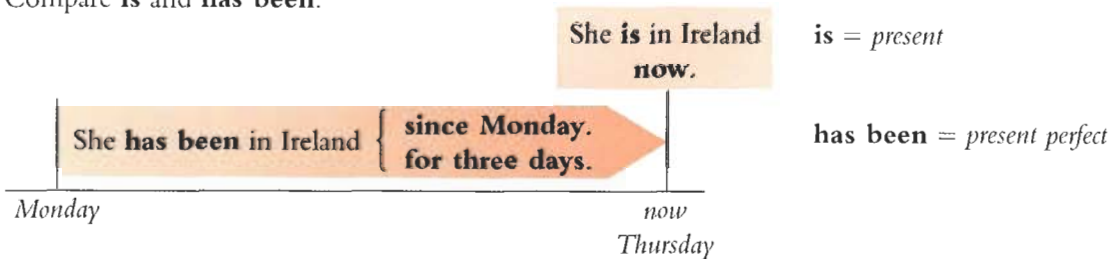
She arrived in Ireland on Monday.
Today is Thursday.

How long **has she been** in Ireland?

She **has been** in Ireland { **since Monday.**
for three days.



Compare **is** and **has been**:



B

Compare:

present simple

Dan and Kate **are** married.

Are you married?

Do you **know** Lisa?

I know Lisa.

Vicky **lives** in London.

I have a car.

present perfect simple (have been / have lived / have known etc.)

They **have been** married **for five years.**

(not They are married for five years.)

How long have you been married?

(not How long are you married?)

How long have you known her?

(not How long do you know her?)

I've known her **for a long time.**

(not I know her for ...)

How long has she lived in London?

She **has lived** there **all her life.**

How long have you had your car?

I've had it **since April.**

present continuous

I'm learning German.

David **is watching** TV.

It's **raining.**

present perfect continuous (have been + -ing)

How long have you been learning German?

(not How long are you learning German?)

I've been learning German **for two years.**

How long has he been watching TV?

He's **been** (= He **has been**) **watching** TV **since 5 o'clock.**

It's **been** (= It **has been**) **raining** **all day.**

18.1 Complete these sentences.

- Jane is in Ireland. She has been in Ireland since Monday.
- I know Lisa. I have known her for a long time.
- Sarah and Andy are married. They married since 1999.
- Brian is ill. He ill for the last few days.
- We live in Scott Road. We there for a long time.
- Catherine works in a bank. She in a bank for five years.
- Alan has a headache. He a headache since he got up this morning.
- I'm learning English. I English for six months.

18.2 Make questions with How long ... ?

1	Jane is on holiday.	How long <u>has she been on holiday</u>	?
2	Scott and Judy are in Brazil.	How long	?
3	I know Amy.	How long you	?
4	Diana is learning Italian.	.....	?
5	My brother lives in Canada.	.....	?
6	I'm a teacher.	.....	?
7	It is raining.	.....	?

18.3



Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with:

for ten minutes	all day	all her life
for ten years	since he was 20	since Sunday

- They have been married for ten years.
- She
- They
- The sun
- She
- He

18.4 Which is right?

- Mark ~~lives~~ / has lived in Canada since April. (has lived is right)
- Jane and I are friends. I know / I've known her very well.
- Jane and I are friends. I know / I've known her for a long time.
- A: Sorry I'm late. How long are you waiting / have you been waiting?
B: Not long. Only five minutes.
- Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job a lot.
- Ruth is reading the newspaper. She is reading / She has been reading it for two hours.
- 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / He has been there for the last three days.

for since ago

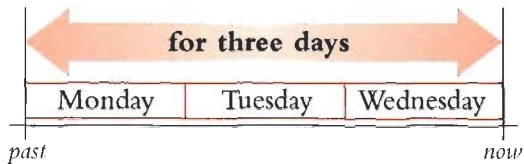
A

for and since

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*:

- Jane is in Ireland. She **has been** there **for three days**.
{ **since Monday**.

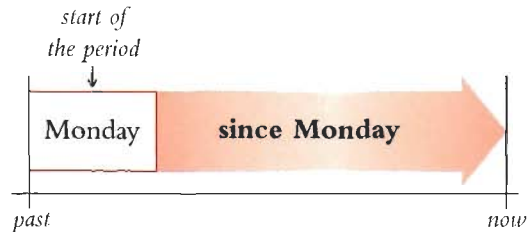
We use **for** + a period of time
(**three days** / **two years** etc.):



for	
three days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	four weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**. (*not since six months*)
- We've been waiting **for two hours**. (*not since two hours*)
- I've lived in London **for a long time**.

We use **since** + the start of the period
(**Monday** / **9 o'clock** etc.):



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	Christmas
January	I was ten years old
1985	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**. (= from January to now)
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**. (= from 9 o'clock to now)
- I've lived in London **since I was ten years old**.

B

ago

ago = before now:

- Susan started her new job **three weeks ago**. (= three weeks before now)
- 'When did Tom go out?' '**Ten minutes ago**.' (= ten minutes before now)
- I had dinner **an hour ago**.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**.

We use **ago** with the *past* (**started/did/had/was** etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- **When did** Jane **arrive** in Ireland?
She **arrived** in Ireland **three days ago**.
- **How long has** she **been** in Ireland?
She **has been** in Ireland **for three days**.

19.1 Write for or since.

- Jane has been in Ireland since Monday.
- Jane has been in Ireland for three days.
- My aunt has lived in Australia 15 years.
- Jennifer is in her office. She has been there 7 o'clock.
- India has been an independent country 1947.
- The bus is late. We've been waiting 20 minutes.
- Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty many years.
- Michael has been ill a long time. He has been in hospital October.

19.2 Answer these questions. Use ago.

- When was your last meal? Three hours ago.
- When was the last time you were ill?
- When did you last go to the cinema?
- When was the last time you were in a car?
- When was the last time you went on holiday?

19.3 Complete the sentences. Use for or ago with these words.

- Jane arrived in Ireland three days ago. (three days)
- Jane has been in Ireland for three days. (three days)
- Lynn and Mark have been married (20 years)
- Lynn and Mark got married (20 years)
- Dan arrived (an hour)
- I bought these shoes (a few days)
- Silvia has been learning English (six months)
- Have you known Lisa ? (a long time)

19.4 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- (Jane is in Ireland – she arrived there three days ago)
Jane has been in Ireland for three days.
- (Jack is here – he arrived on Tuesday)
Jack has
- (It's raining – it started an hour ago)
It's been
- (I know Sue – I first met her in 2002)
I've
- (Claire and Matthew are married – they got married six months ago)
Claire and Matthew have
- (Liz is studying medicine at university – she started three years ago)
Liz has
- (David plays the piano – he started when he was seven years old)
David has

19.5 Write sentences about yourself. Begin your sentences with:

I've lived ... I've been ... I've been learning ... I've known ... I've had ...

- I've lived in this town for three years.
-
-
-
-

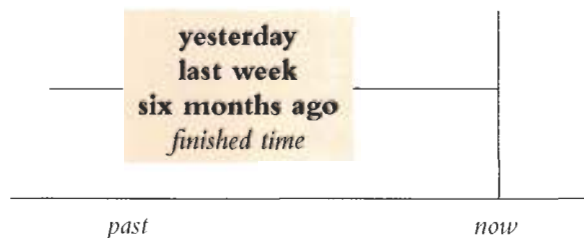
I have done (present perfect) and I did (past)

A

With a *finished time* (yesterday / last week etc.), we use the past (arrived/saw/was etc.):

past + *finished time*

We arrived	yesterday. last week. at 3 o'clock. in 2002. six months ago.
-------------------	--



Do *not* use the present perfect (**have arrived / have done / have been** etc.) with a finished time:

- I **saw** Paula **yesterday**. (*not* I have seen)
- Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (*not* Where have you been)
- We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (*not* We haven't had)
- 'What **did** you **do last night**?' 'I **stayed** at home.'
- William Shakespeare **lived from 1564 to 1616**. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

Use the past to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- When did** you **buy** your computer? (*not* When have you bought?)
- What time did** Andy **go** out? (*not* What time has Andy gone out)

B

Compare:

present perfect

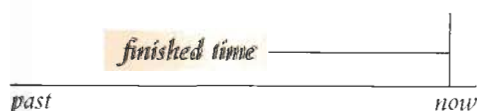
- I **have lost** my key.
(= I can't find it *now*)
- Ben **has gone** home.
(= he isn't here *now*)
- Have** you **seen** Kate?
(= where is she *now*?)



- Have** you **ever been** to Spain?
(= in your life, until *now*)
- My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.
- We've **lived** in Singapore for six years.
(= we live there *now*)

past

- I **lost** my key **last week**.
- Ben **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
- Did** you **see** Kate **on Saturday**?



- Did** you **go** to Spain **last year**?
- Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
- The letter **didn't arrive yesterday**.
- We **lived** in Glasgow for six years, but now we live in Singapore.

20.1 Complete the answers to the questions.

- 1 Have you seen Kate?
- 2 Have you started your new job?
- 3 Have your friends arrived?
- 4 Has Sarah gone away?
- 5 Have you worn your new suit?

- Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
 Yes, I last week.
 Yes, they at 5 o'clock.
 Yes, on Friday.
 Yes, yesterday.

20.2 Are these sentences OK? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it. OK
- 2 Have you seen Kate yesterday? Did you see
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Steve's grandmother has died two years ago.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

20.3 Put the verb in the present perfect or past.

- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries.
- 8 I (switch) off the light before going out this morning.
- 9 I live in New York now, but I (live) in Mexico for many years.
- 10 'What's Canada like? Is it beautiful?' 'I don't know. I (not/be) there.'

20.4 Put the verb in the present perfect or past.

- | |
|--|
| <p>1 A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida?
 B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago.
 A: (you/have) a good time?
 B: Yes, it (be) great.</p> |
| <p>2 A: Where's Alan? (you/see) him?
 B: Yes, he (go) out a few minutes ago.
 A: And Rachel?
 B: I don't know. I (not/see) her.</p> |
| <p>3 Rose works in a factory. She (work) there for six months.
 Before that she (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She
 (work) there for two years, but she
 (not/enjoy) it very much.</p> |
| <p>4 A: Do you know Martin's sister?
 B: I (see) her a few times, but I
 (never/speak) to her. (you/ever/speak) to her?
 A: Yes. I (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.</p> |

is done was done (passive 1)

A



The office **is cleaned** every day.

The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody **cleans** the office every day. (*active*)

The office **is cleaned** every day. (*passive*)

Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday. (*active*)

The office **was cleaned** yesterday. (*passive*)

B

The passive is:

					<i>past participle</i>
<i>present simple</i>	am/is/are	(not)	+	cleaned	done
<i>past simple</i>	was/were			invented	built
				injured	taken etc.

The past participle of regular verbs is **-ed** (cleaned/damaged etc.).

For a list of irregular past participles (**done/built/taken** etc.), see Appendix 2–3.

- Butter **is made** from milk.
- Oranges **are imported** into Britain.
- How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- When **was** the telephone **invented**?
- We **weren't invited** to the party last week.
- 'Was anybody **injured** in the accident?' 'Yes, two people **were taken** to hospital.'

C

was/were born

- I **was born** in Berlin in 1989. (*not* I am born)
- 'Where **were** you **born**?' 'In Cairo.'

D

passive + **by ...**

- The telephone was invented **by Alexander Bell** in 1876. (= Alexander Bell invented it)
- I was bitten **by a dog** a few days ago.
- Do you like these paintings? They were painted **by a friend of mine**.

21.1 Write sentences from these words. Some of the sentences are questions.

Sentences 1-7 are present.

- 1 (the office / clean / every day)
- 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?)
- 3 (glass / make / from sand)
- 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- 5 (this room / not / use / very often)
- 6 (we / allow / to park here?)
- 7 (how / this word / pronounce?)

The office is cleaned every day.
 Are these rooms cleaned every day?
 Glass

Sentences 8-15 are past.

- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday)
- 9 (the house / paint / last month)
- 10 (my phone / steal / a few days ago)
- 11 (three people / injure / in the accident)
- 12 (when / this bridge / build?)
- 13 (I / not / wake up / by the noise)
- 14 (how / these windows / break?)
- 15 (you / invite / to Jon's party last week?)

The office was cleaned yesterday.
 The house

21.2 These sentences are not correct. Correct them.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago.
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world.
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair.
- 5 Where are you born?
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
- 7 Somebody broke into our house, but nothing stolen.
- 8 When was invented the bicycle?

This house was built

21.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

~~clean~~ damage find give invite make make show steal ~~take~~

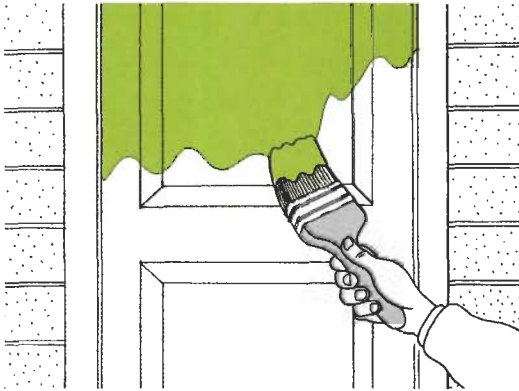
- 1 The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- 3 Paper from wood.
- 4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms
- 5 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It to me by a friend of mine.'
- 6 Many American programmes on British television.
- 7 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They, but they didn't go.'
- 8 'How old is this film?' 'It in 1965.'
- 9 My car last week, but the next day it by the police.

21.4 Where were they born?

- 1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- 2 (Sally / Manchester) Sally
- 3 (her parents / Ireland) Her
- 4 (you / ???) I
- 5 (your mother / ???)

is being done has been done (passive 2)

A is/are being ... (present continuous passive)



Somebody **is painting** the door. (active)

The door **is being painted**. (passive)

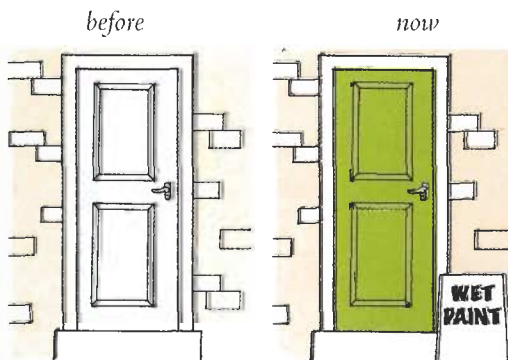
- My car is at the garage. It **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** opposite the park. (= somebody is building them)

Compare the present continuous and present simple:

- The office **is being cleaned** at the moment. (continuous)
The office **is cleaned** every day. (simple)
- In Britain football matches **are** often **played** at the weekend, but
no matches **are being played** next weekend.

For the present continuous and present simple, see Units 8 and 25.

B has/have been ... (present perfect passive)



Somebody **has painted** the door. (active)

The door **has been painted**. (passive)

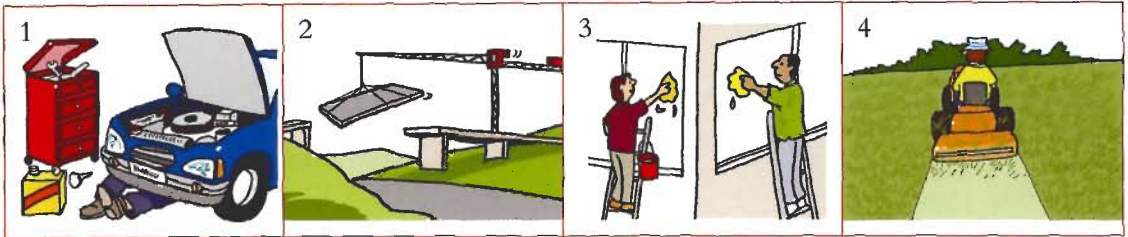
- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- Has** this shirt **been washed**? (= has somebody washed it?)

Compare the present perfect and past simple:

- The room isn't dirty any more. It **has been cleaned**. (present perfect)
The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (past simple)
- I can't find my keys. I think they've **been stolen**. (present perfect)
My keys **were stolen** last week. (past simple)

For the present perfect and past simple, see Unit 20.

22.1 What's happening?



- 1 The car *is being repaired.*
 2 A bridge
 3 The windows
 4 The grass

22.2 Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).



- 1 (the office / clean) *The office is being cleaned.*
 2 (the shirts / iron) *The shirts have been ironed.*
 3 (the window / break) The window
 4 (the roof / repair) The roof
 5 (the car / damage)
 6 (the houses / knock / down)
 7 (the trees / cut / down)
 8 (they / invite / to a party)

22.3 Complete the sentences. (Study Unit 21 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 I can't use my office at the moment. It *is being painted* (paint).
 2 We didn't go to the party. We *weren't invited* (not/invite).
 3 The washing machine was broken, but it's OK now. It (repair).
 4 The washing machine (repair) yesterday afternoon.
 5 A factory is a place where things (make).
 6 How old are these houses? When (they/build)?
 7 A: (the computer / use) at the moment?
 B: Yes, Steve is using it.
 8 I've never seen these flowers before. What (they/call)?
 9 My sunglasses (steal) at the beach yesterday.
 10 The bridge is closed at the moment. It (damage) last week
 and it (not/repair) yet.

be/have/do in present and past tenses

A be (= am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working etc.)

am/is/are + -ing
(present continuous)

→ Units 3–4 and 25

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- It **isn't raining** at the moment.
- What **are** you **doing** this evening?

was/were + -ing
(past continuous)

→ Unit 13

- I **was working** when she arrived.
- It **wasn't raining**, so we didn't need an umbrella.
- What **were** you **doing** at 3 o'clock?

B be + past participle (cleaned/made/eaten etc.)

am/is/are + past participle
(passive present simple)

→ Unit 21

- I'm never **invited** to parties.
- Butter **is made** from milk.
- These offices **aren't cleaned** every day.

was/were + past participle
(passive past simple)

→ Unit 21

- The office **was cleaned** yesterday.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- How **was** the window **broken**?
- Where **were** you **born**?

C have/has + past participle (cleaned/lost/eaten/been etc.)

have/has + past participle
(present perfect)

→ Units 15–18

- I've **cleaned** my room.
- Tom **has lost** his passport.
- Kate **hasn't been** to Canada.
- Where **have** Paul and Nicole **gone**?

D do/does/did + infinitive (clean/like/eat/go etc.)

do/does + infinitive
(present simple negative
and questions)

→ Units 6–7

- I like coffee, but I **don't like** tea.
- Chris **doesn't go** out very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- Does** Silvia **live** alone?

did + infinitive
(past simple negative and
questions)

→ Unit 12

- I **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
- It **didn't rain** last week.
- What time **did** Paul and Nicole **go** out?

23.1 Write is/are or do/does.

- 1 Do you work in the evenings?
- 2 Where are they going?
- 3 Why you looking at me?
- 4 Bill live near you?
- 5 you like cooking?
- 6 the sun shining?
- 7 What time the shops close?
- 8 Maria working today?
- 9 What this word mean?
- 10 you feeling all right?

23.2 Write am not/isn't/aren't or don't/doesn't. All these sentences are negative.

- 1 Tom doesn't work at weekends.
- 2 I'm very tired. I want to go out this evening.
- 3 I'm very tired. I going out this evening.
- 4 Gary working this week. He's on holiday.
- 5 My parents are usually at home. They go out very often.
- 6 Nicole has travelled a lot, but she speak any foreign languages.
- 7 You can turn off the television. I watching it.
- 8 Liz has invited us to her party next week, but we going.

23.3 Write was/were/did/have/has.

- 1 Where were your shoes made?
- 2 you go out last night?
- 3 What you doing at 10.30?
- 4 Where your mother born?
- 5 Barbara gone home?
- 6 What time she go?
- 7 When these houses built?
- 8 Steve arrived yet?
- 9 Why you go home early?
- 10 How long they been married?

23.4 Write is/are/was/were/have/has.

- 1 Joe has lost his passport.
- 2 This bridge built ten years ago.
- 3 you finished your work yet?
- 4 This town is always clean. The streets cleaned every day.
- 5 Where you born?
- 6 I just made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 7 Glass made from sand.
- 8 This is a very old photograph. It taken a long time ago.
- 9 David bought a new car.

23.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb into the correct form.

damage	rain	enjoy	go	pronounce	eat
listen	use	open	go	understand	

- 1 I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's raining.
- 2 Why are you so tired? Did you go to bed late last night?
- 3 Where are the chocolates? Have you them all?
- 4 How is your new job? Are you it?
- 5 My car was badly in the accident, but I was OK.
- 6 Chris has got a car, but she doesn't it very often.
- 7 Mary isn't at home. She has away for a few days.
- 8 I don't the problem. Can you explain it again?
- 9 Martin is in his room. He's to music.
- 10 I don't know how to say this word. How is it ?
- 11 How do you this window? Can you show me?

A

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-
- t p:*
- he**
-
-
- ht**
-
-

B

make	break	cut
made	broke	cut
made	broken	cut

make	find	buy	cut
made	found	bought	cut

-
-
-

break	know	begin	go
.....

-
-
-

24.1 Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1 make | <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy | ..... | 11 hear | ..... |
| 2 cut | <u>cut</u> | 7 buy | ..... | 12 put | ..... |
| 3 get | ..... | 8 sit | ..... | 13 catch | ..... |
| 4 bring | ..... | 9 leave | ..... | 14 watch | ..... |
| 5 pay | ..... | 10 happen | ..... | 15 understand | ..... |

24.2 Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| 1 break | <u>broke</u> | <u>broken</u> | 8 come | ..... |
| 2 begin | ..... | ..... | 9 know | ..... |
| 3 eat | ..... | ..... | 10 take | ..... |
| 4 drink | ..... | ..... | 11 go | ..... |
| 5 drive | ..... | ..... | 12 give | ..... |
| 6 speak | ..... | ..... | 13 throw | ..... |
| 7 write | ..... | ..... | 14 forget | ..... |

24.3 Put the verb in the right form.

- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I very well last night. (sleep)
- We a really good film yesterday. (see)
- It a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've my bag. (lose) Have you it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was last week. (steal)
- I to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- Have you your work yet? (finish)
- The shopping centre was about 20 years ago. (build)
- Anna to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- I've never a horse. (ride)
- Julia is a good friend of mine. I've her for a long time. (know)
- Yesterday I and my leg. (fall / hurt)
- My brother in the London Marathon last year. Have you ever in a marathon? (run / run)

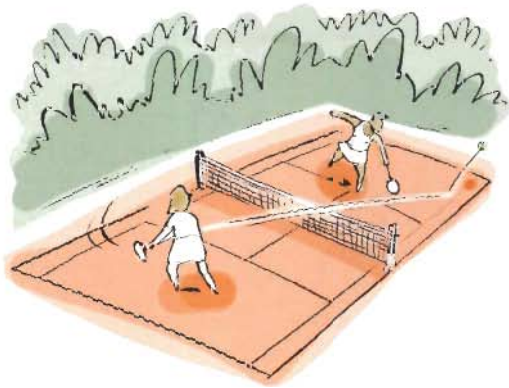
24.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb into the correct form.

cost	drive	fly	make	meet	sell
speak	swim	tell	think	wake up	win

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well, but we the game.
- I know Gary, but I've never his wife.
- We were by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- Many different languages are in the Philippines.
- Our holiday a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were very quickly.
- A bird in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

What are you doing tomorrow?

A



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B

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-

25.1 Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday?



- 1 Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.
- 2 Richard to the cinema.
- 3 Rachel
- 4 lunch with Ken.
- 5

25.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

- 1 (you / go / out / tonight?) Are you going out tonight?
- 2 (you / work / next week?)
- 3 (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)
- 4 (what time / your friends / come?)
- 5 (when / Liz / go / on holiday?)

25.3 Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

- 1 I'm staying at home tonight.
- 2 I'm going to the theatre on Monday.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

25.4 Put the verb in the present continuous (he is leaving etc.) or present simple (the train leaves etc.).

- 1 '..... Are you going..... (you/go) out tonight?' 'No, I'm too tired.'
- 2 We're going..... (we/go) to a concert tonight. It starts..... (it/start) at 7.30.
- 3 Do you know about Sally? (she/get) married next month!
- 4 A: My parents (go) on holiday next week.
B: Oh, that's nice. Where (they/go)?
- 5 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course
(finish) on Friday.
- 6 There's a party tomorrow night, but (I/not/go).
- 7 (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too?
..... (we/meet) outside the Royal Hotel at 8 o'clock.
- 8 A: How (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?
B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus (leave) at midnight.
- 9 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
B: Yes, what time (the film / begin)?
- 10 A: What (you/do) tomorrow afternoon?
B: (I/work).

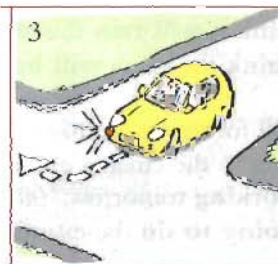
26.1 What are these people saying?



26.2 Complete the sentences. Use going to + these verbs:

I'm going to wash
are you going to wear

26.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



26.4 What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.

A



You can use **I'll ... (I will)** when you offer something or decide to do something:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' **I'll carry** it for you.'
- 'I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, bye.'

We often say **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go** to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit** outside.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go** out.

Do **not** use the present simple (**I go / I phone** etc.) in sentences like these:

- I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK? (*not I phone you*)
- I think **I'll go** to bed early. (*not I go to bed*)

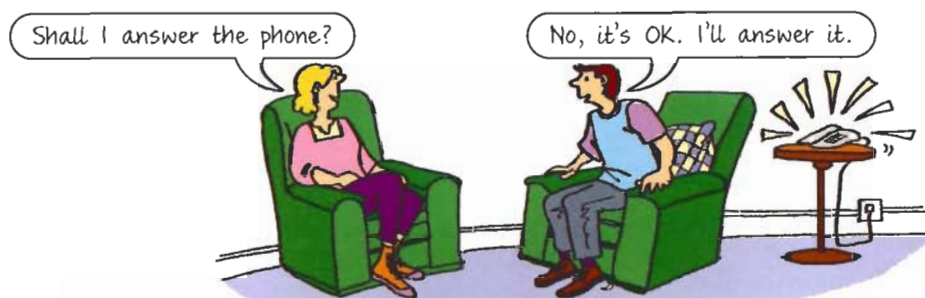
B

Do **not** use **I'll ...** for something you decided before (→ Units 25–26):

- I'm working** tomorrow. (*not I'll work*)
- There's a good film on TV tonight. **I'm going to watch** it. (*not I'll watch*)
- What **are** you **doing** at the weekend? (*not What will you do*)

C

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?



Shall I / Shall we ... ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open** the window?
- 'Shall I phone you this evening?' 'Yes, please.'
- I'm going to a party tonight. What **shall I wear**?
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go** for a walk?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'OK, what time **shall we meet**?'

28.1 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + these verbs:

~~carry~~ do eat send show sit stay

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

- I'll carry it for you.
 Thank you. you a postcard.
 Well, I'm hungry. it.
 No, it's OK. on the floor.
 Oh no, I forgot. it now.
 No, I don't think so. here.
 Give it to me and you.

28.2 Complete the sentences. Use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... + these verbs:

buy buy ~~go~~ have play

- 1 It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- 2 I'm hungry. I something to eat.
- 3 I feel very tired. tennis.
- 4 I like this hat. it.
- 5 This camera is too expensive. it.

28.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~I phone~~ / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? (I'll phone is right)
- 2 I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- 3 I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- 4 I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- 5 Gerry is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 6 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- 7 A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
 B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.
- 8 I can't go out with you tomorrow night. I work / I'm working / I'll work.

28.4 Write sentences with Shall I ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



make turn off
~~open~~ turn on

some sandwiches the television
the light ~~the window~~



- 1 It's very warm in this room.
- 2 This programme isn't very good.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

28.5 Write sentences with Shall we ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



what where
~~what time~~ who

buy invite
go ~~meet~~



- 1 Let's go out tonight.
- 2 Let's have a holiday.
- 3 Let's spend some money.
- 4 Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?

OK,

OK,

OK,



29.1 Write sentences with might.

- 1 (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema) *I might go to the cinema.*
- 2 (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) I
- 3 (it's possible that Sarah will forget to phone)
- 4 (it's possible that it will snow today)
- 5 (it's possible that I'll be late tonight)

Write sentences with might not.

- 6 (it's possible that Mark will not be here next week)
- 7 (it's possible that I won't have time to go out)

29.2 Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas, but you are not sure. Choose from the list and write sentences with I might.

fish go away ~~Italy~~ Monday a new car taxi

- 1 Where are you going for your holidays?
- 2 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 3 When will you see Kate again?
- 4 What are you going to have for dinner?
- 5 How are you going to get home tonight?
- 6 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

- I'm not sure. *I might go to Italy.*
- I don't know. I
- I'm not sure.
- I don't know.
- I'm not sure.
- I haven't decided yet.

29.3 You ask Bill questions about his plans for tomorrow. Sometimes he is sure, but usually he is not sure.

- 1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
- 2 Are you going out tomorrow evening?
- 3 Are you going to get up early?
- 4 Are you working tomorrow?
- 5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning?
- 6 Are you going to watch television?
- 7 Are you going out in the afternoon?
- 8 Are you going shopping?

- Yes, in the afternoon.
- Possibly.
- Perhaps.
- No, I'm not.
- Maybe.
- I might.
- Yes, I am.
- Perhaps.



Bill

Now write about Bill. Use might where necessary.

- 1 *He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.*
- 2 *He might go out tomorrow evening.*
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

29.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.

- 1
- 2
- 3

can and could

A



He **can** play the piano.



can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can can't (cannot)	do play see come etc.
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come? etc.
------------	----------------------------	--

B

I can do something = I *know how* to do it, or *it is possible* for me to do it:

- I **can play** the piano. My brother **can play** the piano too.
- Sarah **can speak** Italian, but she **can't speak** Spanish.
- 'Can you **swim**?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you **change** twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I **can't**.'
- I'm having a party next week, but Paul and Rachel **can't come**.

C

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use **could/couldn't**:

- When I was young, I **could run** very fast.
- Before Maria came to Britain, she **couldn't understand** much English. Now she **can understand** everything.
- I was tired last night, but I **couldn't sleep**.
- I had a party last week, but Paul and Rachel **couldn't come**.

D

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

We use **Can you ... ?** or **Could you ... ?** when we ask people to do things:

- Can you** open the door, please? or **Could you** open the door, please?
- Can you** wait a moment, please? or **Could you** wait ... ?

We use **Can I have ... ?** or **Could I have ... ?** to ask for something:

- (in a shop) **Can I have** these postcards, please? or **Could I have ... ?**

Can I ... ? or **Could I ... ?** = is it OK to do something?:

- Tom, **can I** borrow your umbrella? or Tom, **could I** borrow your umbrella?
- (on the phone) Hello, **can I** speak to Gary, please? or ... **could I** speak ... ?

30.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:



10 kilometres

You



Steve

1 Can you swim?

2

3

4

5

6

Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use I can or I can't.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 7 I | 10 |
| 8 | 11 |
| 9 | 12 |

30.2 Complete these sentences. Use can or can't + one of these verbs:

~~come~~ ~~find~~ ~~hear~~ ~~see~~ ~~speak~~

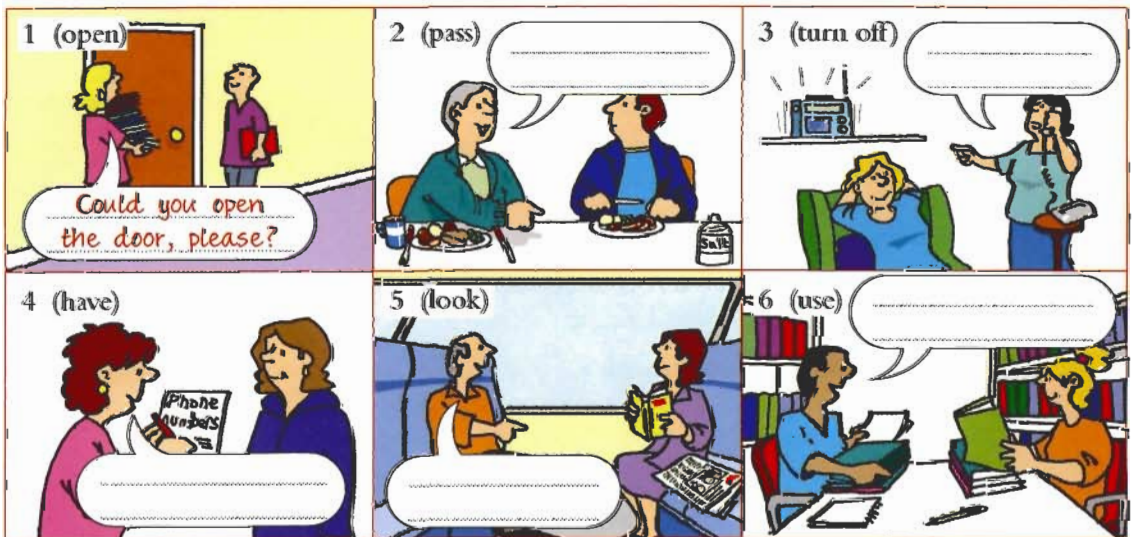
- I'm sorry, but we can't come to your party next Saturday.
- I like this hotel room. You the mountains from the window.
- You are speaking very quietly. I you.
- Have you seen my bag? I it.
- Catherine got the job because she five languages.

30.3 Complete these sentences. Use can't or couldn't + one of these verbs:

~~decide~~ ~~eat~~ ~~find~~ ~~go~~ ~~go~~ ~~sleep~~

- I was tired, but I couldn't sleep.
- I wasn't hungry yesterday. I my dinner.
- Kate doesn't know what to do. She
- I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday, but I him.
- James to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- Paula to the meeting last week. She was ill.

30.4 What do you say in these situations? Use can or could.



A



	must	do go see eat etc.
--	------	-----------------------------

B

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- th
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C

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D

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-

31.1 Complete the sentences. Use **must** + these verbs:

be ~~eat~~ go learn meet wash win

- I'm very hungry. I must eat something.
- Marilyn is a very interesting person. You her.
- My hands are dirty. I them.
- You to drive. It will be very useful.
- I to the post office. I need some stamps.
- The game tomorrow is very important for us. We
- You can't always have things immediately. You patient.

31.2 Write **I must** or **I had to**.

- I had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- It's late. go now.
- I don't usually work on Saturdays, but last Saturday work.
- get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- I went to London by train last week. The train was full and stand all the way.
- I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. run to get there on time.
- I forgot to phone David yesterday. phone him later today.

31.3 Complete the sentences. Use **mustn't** or **don't need to** + one of these verbs:

forget ~~go~~ hurry lose phone wait

- I don't need to go home yet. I can stay a little longer.
- We have a lot of time. We
- Keep these papers in a safe place. You them.
- I'm not ready yet, but you for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- We to turn off the lights before we leave.
- I must contact David, but I him – I can send him an email.

31.4 Find the sentences with the same meaning.

1 We can leave the meeting early.	A We must stay until the end.	1 <u>E</u>
2 We must leave the meeting early.	B We couldn't stay until the end.	2
3 We mustn't leave the meeting early.	C We can't stay until the end.	3
4 We had to leave the meeting early.	D We can stay until the end.	4
5 We don't need to leave the meeting early.	E We don't need to stay until the end.	5

31.5 Write **must** / **mustn't** / **had to** / **don't need to**.

- You don't need to go. You can stay here if you want.
- It's a fantastic film. You must see it.
- The restaurant won't be busy tonight. We reserve a table.
- I was very busy last week. I work every evening.
- I want to know what happened. You tell me.
- You tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- I hurry or I'll be late.
- 'Why were you so late?' 'I wait half an hour for a bus.'
- We decide now. We can decide later.
- It's Lisa's birthday next week. I forget to buy her a present.

A



should + infinitive
(should do / should watch etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	should shouldn't	do stop go watch etc.
----------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

B

You **should** do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do:

- Tom doesn't study enough. He **should study** harder.
- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should** always **watch** the ball.

C

You **shouldn't** do something = it is not a good thing to do.

Shouldn't = should not:

- Tom **shouldn't go** to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't watch** TV so much.

D

We often say **I think ... should ...**

I think ... should ... :

- I think** Lisa **should buy** some new clothes.
(= I think it is a good idea.)
- It's late. **I think I should go** home now.
- A: Shall I buy this coat?
B: Yes, **I think you should**.

I don't think ... should ... :

- I don't think** you **should work** so hard.
(= I don't think it is a good idea.)
- I don't think** we **should go** yet. It's too early.

Do you think ... should ... ?:

- Do you think I should buy** this hat?
- What time **do you think we should go** home?



E

Must is stronger than **should**:

- It's a **good** film. You **should** go and see it.
- It's a **fantastic** film. You **must** go and see it.

F

Another way to say **should** is **ought to**:

- It's a good film. You **ought to go** and see it. (= you should go)
- I think Lisa **ought to buy** some new clothes. (= Lisa should buy)

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use you should + these verbs:

eat go take visit ~~watch~~ wear

- When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
- It's late and you're very tired. to bed.
- plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- If you have time, the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- When you're driving, a seat belt.
- It's too far to walk from here to the station. a taxi.

32.2 Write about the people in the pictures. Use He/She shouldn't ... so



- She shouldn't watch TV so much.
- He
- hard.
-

32.3 You are not sure what to do, so you ask a friend. Write questions with Do you think I should ... ?

- You are in a shop. You are trying on a jacket. (buy?)
You ask your friend: Do you think I should buy this jacket?
- You can't drive. (learn?)
You ask your friend: Do you think
- You don't like your job. (get another job?)
You ask your friend:
- You are going to have a party. (invite Gary?)
You ask your friend:

32.4 Write sentences with I think ... should ... and I don't think ... should

- We have to get up early tomorrow. (go home now) I think we should go home now.
- That coat is too big for you. (buy it) I don't think you should buy it.
- You don't need your car. (sell it)
- Karen needs a rest. (have a holiday)
- Sally and Dan are too young. (get married)
- You're not well this morning. (go to work)
- James isn't well today. (go to the doctor)
- The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there)

32.5 What do you think? Write sentences with should.

- I think everybody should learn another language.
- I think everybody
- I think
- I don't think
- I think I should

I have to ...

A



I/we/you/they	have	to do to work to go to wear etc.
he/she/it	has	

-
-
-

B

-
-

C

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

past

did	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	didn't	to ...
he/she/it		

-
-
-

I don't

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-
-

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33.1 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **has to** + these verbs:

do hit read speak travel ~~wear~~

- 1 My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
- 2 At the end of the course all the students a test.
- 3 Sarah is studying literature. She a lot of books.
- 4 Albert doesn't understand much English. You very slowly to him.
- 5 Kate is not often at home. She a lot in her job.
- 6 In tennis you the ball over the net.

33.2 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **had to** + these verbs:

answer buy change go ~~walk~~

- 1 We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- 2 It's late. I now. I'll see you tomorrow.
- 3 I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I some food.
- 4 This train doesn't go all the way to London. You at Bristol.
- 5 We did an exam yesterday. We six questions out of ten.

33.3 Complete the questions. Some are present and some are past.

- 1 I have to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 George had to wait a long time.
- 3 Liz has to go somewhere.
- 4 We had to pay a lot of money.
- 5 I have to do some work.

- 1 What time do you have to get up ?
- 2 How long ?
- 3 Where ?
- 4 How much ?
- 5 What exactly ?

33.4 Write sentences with **don't/doesn't/didn't have to**

- 1 Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.
- 2 Why is Sue waiting? She
- 3 Why did you get up early? You
- 4 Why is Paul working so hard? He
- 5 Why do you want to leave now? We

33.5 Which is correct? Sometimes **must** and **have to** are both correct. Sometimes only one is correct.

- 1 It's a fantastic film. You must see / have to see it. (both are correct)
- 2 Julia won't be at work this afternoon. She ~~must go~~ / has to go to the doctor. (has to go is correct)
- 3 You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay / have to pay.
- 4 I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow / had to borrow some.
- 5 I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop / have to stop.
- 6 Paul is in a hurry. He must meet / has to meet somebody in five minutes.
- 7 What's wrong? You must tell / have to tell me. I want to help you.

33.6 Write some things that you (or your friends or family) **have to do** or **had to do**.

- 1 (every day) I have to travel ten miles every day.
- 2 (every day)
- 3 (yesterday)
- 4 (tomorrow)

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A **Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?**

We use **Would you like ... ?** to offer things:

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a chocolate?
B: Yes, please.
- A: What **would you like**, tea or coffee?
B: Tea, please.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to invite somebody:

- Would you like to go** for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to have** dinner with us on Sunday?
B: Yes, **I'd love to**. (= I would love to have dinner with you)
- What **would you like to do** this evening?

B **I'd like ...** is a polite way to say 'I want'. **I'd like = I would like**:

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- I'm feeling tired. **I'd like to stay** at home this evening.

C **Would you like ... ? and Do you like ... ?**

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...



Would you like some tea? = Do you want some tea?

- A: **Would you like** to go to the cinema tonight?
(= do you want to go *tonight*?)
B: Yes, I'd love to.
- I'd like** an orange, please.
(= can I have an orange?)
- What **would you like** to do next weekend?

Do you like ... ? / I like ...



Do you like tea? = Do you think tea is nice?

- A: **Do you like** going to the cinema?
(in general)
B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.
- I like** oranges. (in general)
- What **do you like** to do at weekends?

34.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use *Would you like ... ?*



34.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use *Would you like to ... ?*

- 1 You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
- 2 You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
You say:
- 3 You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will come. (come)
You say:
- 4 It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella, but you have one. (borrow)
You say:

34.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~'Do you like~~ / Would you like a chocolate? 'Yes, please.' (Would you like is right)
- 2 'Do you like / Would you like bananas?' 'Yes, I love them.'
- 3 'Do you like / Would you like an ice-cream?' 'No, thank you.'
- 4 'What do you like / would you like to drink?' 'A glass of water, please.'
- 5 'Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk?' 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- 6 I like / I'd like tomatoes, but I don't eat them very often.
- 7 What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- 8 'Do you like / Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- 9 'Do you like / Would you like your new job?' 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- 10 I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.
- 11 'I like / I'd like a sandwich, please.' 'Sure. What kind of sandwich?'
- 12 'Wh k' d' f ... d ... I k' / a ... 'ldu 'a'k' d' 'All k' d' ...'

Do this! Don't do that! Let's do this!

A



We use **come/look/go/wait/do/be** etc. when we tell somebody to do something:

- 'Come** here and **look** at this!' 'What is it?'
- I don't want to talk to you. **Go** away!
- I'm not ready yet. Please **wait** for me.
- Please **be** quiet. I'm working.

also

- Bye! **Have** a good holiday! / **Have** a nice time! / **Have** a good flight! / **Have** fun!
(= I hope you have a good holiday etc.)
- 'Have** a chocolate.' 'Oh, thanks.'
(= would you like a chocolate?)

B

We use **don't** ... when we tell somebody not to do something:

- Be careful! **Don't** fall.
- Please **don't** go. Stay here with me.
- Be here on time. **Don't** be late.

C

You can say **Let's** ... when you want people to do things with you. **Let's** = Let us.

- It's a nice day. **Let's** go out.
(= you and I can go out)
- Come on! **Let's** dance.
(= you and I can dance)
- Are you ready? **Let's** go.
- Let's** have fish for dinner tonight.
- A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: No, I'm tired. **Let's** stay at home.



The negative is **Let's not** ... :

- It's cold. **Let's not** go out. Let's stay at home.
- Let's not** have fish for dinner tonight. Let's have chicken.

Or you can say **Don't let's** ... :

- It's cold. **Don't let's** go out. Let's stay at home.

35.1 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying? Some sentences are positive (buy/come etc.) and some are negative (don't buy / don't come etc.). Use these verbs:

be buy ~~come~~ ~~drink~~ drop forget have sit sleep smile

<p>1</p> <p>Come in!</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Don't drink the water!</p>	<p>3</p> <p>It's too expensive. it.</p>
<p>4</p> <p>OK, are you ready? !</p>	<p>5</p> <p>on the cat!</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Bye! a nice time!</p>
<p>7</p> <p>to phone me.</p> <p>Don't worry. I won't.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>I'm going to bed now.</p> <p>OK. well.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>careful with that vase. it!</p>

35.2 Complete the sentences. Use let's with:

~~go for a swim~~ go to a restaurant take a taxi wait a little watch TV

- 1 Would you like to play tennis?
- 2 Do you want to walk home?
- 3 Shall I put a CD on?
- 4 Shall we have dinner at home?
- 5 Would you like to go now?

No, let's go for a swim

No,

No,

No,

No,

35.3 Answer with No, don't ... or No, let's not

- 1 Shall I wait for you?
- 2 Shall we go home now?
- 3 Shall we go out?
- 4 Do you want me to close the window?
- 5 Shall I phone you tonight?
- 6 Do you think we should wait for Andy?
- 7 Do you want me to turn on the light?
- 8 Shall we go by bus?

No, don't wait for me.
No, let's not go home yet.







.....

.....



.....

.....

36.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with used to ...

<p>1  This is me a few years ago.</p> <p>She <u>used to have long hair.</u></p>	<p>2  When I was younger ...</p> <p>He football.</p>	<p>3  I'm a hairdresser now.</p> <p>..... a taxi driver.</p>
<p>4  We live in London now.</p> <p>..... in the country.</p>	<p>5  This is me 20 years ago. I never wear glasses now.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>6  This building</p>

36.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, things were different.

<h3>Karen a few years ago</h3> 		<h3>Karen now</h3>  <p>I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.</p>
<p>Do you do any sport? →</p> <p>Do you go out much? →</p> <p>Do you play a musical instrument? →</p> <p>Do you like reading? →</p> <p>Do you travel much? →</p>	<p>Yes, I swim every day and I play volleyball.</p> <p>Yes, most evenings.</p> <p>Yes, the guitar.</p> <p>Yes, I read a lot.</p> <p>Yes, I go away two or three times a year.</p>	

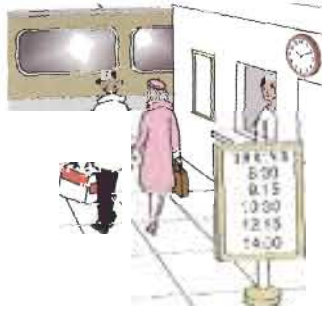
Write sentences about Karen with used to ...

- 1 She used to swim every day. 4
- 2 She 5
- 3 6

36.3 Complete these sentences. Use used to or the present simple (I play / he lives etc.).

- 1 I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 2 'Do you do any sport?' 'Yes, I play basketball.'
- 3 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I one, but I sold it.'
- 4 George a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 5 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes, but most days I by train.'
- 6 When I was a child, I never meat, but I eat it now.
- 7 Mary loves watching TV. She TV every evening.
- 8 We near the airport, but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- 9 Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I up very early.
- 10 What games you when you were a child?

A



5

.....
(or there's not)

-
-
-

.....

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

B



this book. It's interesting.

-
-

37.1 **Kentham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kentham with There is/are or There isn't/aren't.**

1 a castle?	No
2 any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3 a hospital?	Yes
4 a swimming pool?	No
5 any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6 a university?	No
7 any big hotels?	No

- 1 There isn't a castle.
 2 There are a lot of restaurants.
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

37.2 **Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use There is/are or There isn't/aren't.**

- 1 There are a few restaurants.
 2 There's a big park.
 3
 4
 5
 6

37.3 **Write there is / there isn't / is there or there are / there aren't / are there.**

- 1 Kentham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
 6 The road is usually very quiet. much traffic.
 7 a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes, every 20 minutes.'
 8 any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
 9 nowhere to sit down. any chairs.

37.4 **Write sentences with There are Choose from the boxes.**

seven	twenty-six
eight	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 There are seven days in a week.
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

37.5 **Write there's / is there or it's / is it.**

- 1 ' There's a train at 10.30. ' Is it a fast train?'
 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. too expensive.
 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'
 4 a red car outside your house. yours?
 5 '..... anything good on TV tonight?' 'Yes, a film at 8.15.'
 6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'
 7 '..... a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

A



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B

there



-
-
-
-

C



-
-
-

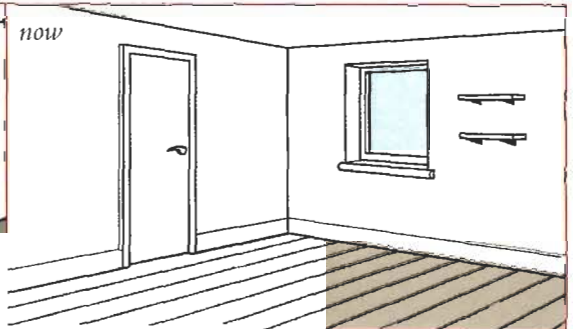
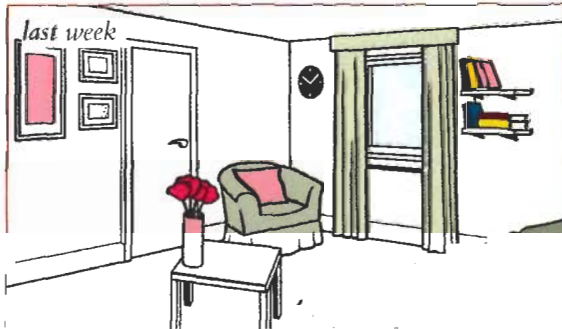
Unit 10 has/h.
-> Units 37, 39

Units 15-18
by -> Unit 76

Unit 27 there is/are -> Unit 37

38.1 Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty, but what was in the room last week? Choose from the box and write sentences with **There was ...** or **There were ...**.

an armchair	a carpet	some flowers	a sofa
some books	a clock	three pictures	a small table



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>There was a clock</u> | ..... | on the wall near the window. |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | on the floor. |
| 3 | ..... | ..... | on the wall near the door. |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | in the middle of the room. |
| 5 | ..... | ..... | on the table. |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | on the shelves. |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | in the corner near the door. |
| 8 | ..... | ..... | opposite the armchair. |

38.2 Write **there was / there wasn't / was there or there were / there weren't / were there**.

- I was hungry, but there wasn't anything to eat.
- Were there any phone messages for me yesterday?
- I opened the envelope, but it was empty. nothing in it.
- 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Really?' a swimming pool?
- 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, any in the shop.'
- The wallet was empty. any money in it.
- '..... many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
- I'm sorry I'm late. a lot of traffic.
- Twenty years ago many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

38.3 Write **there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be**.

- There was a good film on TV last night.
- 24 hours in a day.
- a party at the club last Friday, but I didn't go.
- 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' '..... a shop at the end of the street.'
- 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' '..... a robbery.'
- When we arrived at the theatre, a long queue outside.
- When you arrive tomorrow, somebody at the station to meet you.
- Ten years ago 500 children at the school. Now
..... more than a thousand.
- Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now.
..... a lot of changes.
- I think everything will be OK. I don't think any problems.

It ...

A

We use **it** for time/day/distance/weather:

time



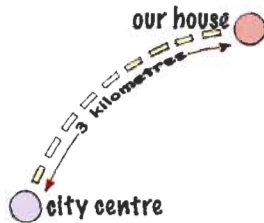
- What time is **it**?
- It's** half past ten.
- It's** late.
- It's** time to go home.

day



- What day is **it**?
- It's** Thursday.
- It's** 16 March.
- It** was my birthday yesterday.

distance



- It's** three kilometres from our house to the city centre.
- How far is **it** from New York to Los Angeles?
- It's** a long way from here to the station.
- We can walk home. **It** isn't far.

We use **far** in questions (**is it far?**) and negatives (**it isn't far**).
In positive sentences, we use **a long way** (**it's a long way**).

weather



- It's** raining. **It** isn't raining. Is **it** snowing?
- It** rains a lot here. **It** didn't rain yesterday.
Does **it** snow very often?
- It's** warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark etc.
- It's** a nice day today.

Compare **it** and **there**:

- It rains** a lot in winter.
There is a lot of rain in winter.
- It** was very windy.
There was a strong wind yesterday.

B

It's nice to ... etc.

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to ...
-------------	--	---------------

- It's nice to see you again.**
- It's impossible to understand her.**
- It** wasn't easy **to find your house.**

C

Don't forget it:

- It's** raining again. (*not* Is raining again)
- Is **it** true that you're going away? (*not* Is true that ...)

I am, I don't etc.



She isn't tired, but **he is**.
(**he is** = he is tired)



He likes tea, but **she doesn't**.
(**she doesn't** = she doesn't like tea)

In these examples, it is not necessary to repeat some words ('he is *tired*', 'she doesn't *like tea*').

You can use these verbs in the same way:

am/is/are
was/were
have/has
do/does/did
can
will
might
must

- I haven't got a car, but my sister **has**. (= my sister has got a car)
- A: Please help me.
B: I'm sorry. I **can't**. (= I can't help you)
- A: Are you tired?
B: I **was**, but I'm **not** now. (= I was tired, but I'm not tired now)
- A: Do you think Jane **will** phone this evening?
B: She **might**. (= she might phone)
- A: Are you going now?
B: Yes, I'm afraid I **must**. (= I must go)

You *cannot* use **'m/'s/'ve** etc. (*short forms*) in this way. You must use **am/is/have** etc. :

- She isn't tired, but he **is**. (*not ... but he's*)

But you *can* use **isn't / haven't / won't** etc. (*negative short forms*):

- My sister has got a car, but I **haven't**.
- 'Are you and Jane working tomorrow?' 'I am, but Jane **isn't**.'

B

You can use **I am / I'm not** etc. after **Yes** and **No**:

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.'
- 'Will Alan be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.'
- 'Is there a bus to the airport?' 'Yes, there **is**. / No, there **isn't**.'

C

We use **do/does** for the *present simple* (→ Units 6-7):

- I don't like hot weather, but Sue **does**. (= Sue likes hot weather)
- Sue works hard, but I **don't**. (= I don't work hard)
- 'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I **do**.'

We use **did** for the *past simple* (→ Unit 12):

- A: Did you and Chris enjoy the film?
B: I **did**, but Chris **didn't**. (= I enjoyed it, but Chris didn't enjoy it)
- 'I had a good time.' 'I **did** too.' (= I enjoyed it too)
- 'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it **didn't**.'

have you? / don't you? etc. → **Unit 41** so am I / neither do I etc. → **Unit 42**

40.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (is/have/can etc.) each time.

were

40.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/can't etc.).

wasn't

40.3 Complete these sentences with do/does/did or don't/doesn't/didn't.

re does
don't

40.4 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself and other people.

go out last night, but my friends did.

40.5 Put in a verb, positive or negative.

was

40.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use Yes, I have. / No, I'm not. etc.

No, I'm not

Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.



You can say **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't he?** etc. to show that you are interested or surprised:

- 'You're late.' 'Oh, **am I?** I'm sorry.'
- 'I was ill last week.' 'Were you? I didn't know that.'
- 'It's raining again.' 'Is it? It was sunny ten minutes ago.'
- 'There's a letter for you.' 'Is there? Where is it?'
- 'Bill can't drive.' 'Can't he? I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm not hungry.' 'Aren't you? I am.'
- 'Sue isn't at work today.' 'Isn't she? Is she ill?'

Use **do/does** for the *present simple*, and **did** for the *past simple*:

- 'I speak four languages.' 'Do you? Which ones?'
- 'Tim doesn't eat meat.' 'Doesn't he? Does he eat fish?'
- 'Nicole got married last week.' 'Did she? Really?'

Question tags

You can use **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't she?** etc. at the end of a sentence.

These 'mini-questions' are *question tags*.



positive sentence → *negative question tag*

It's a beautiful day, isn't it?
Sally lives in London, doesn't she?
You closed the window, didn't you?
Those shoes are nice, aren't they?
Tom will be here soon, won't he?

Yes, it's perfect.
 Yes, that's right.
 Yes, I think so.
 Yes, very nice.
 Yes, probably.

negative sentence → *positive question tag*

That isn't your car, is it?
You haven't met my mother, have you?
Sally doesn't go out much, does she?
You won't be late, will you?

No, it's my mother's.
 No, I haven't.
 No, she doesn't.
 No, I'm never late.

41.1 Answer with **Do you?** / **Doesn't she?** / **Did they?** etc.

- 1 I speak four languages.
- 2 I work in a bank.
- 3 I didn't go to work yesterday.
- 4 Jane doesn't like me.
- 5 You look tired.
- 6 Kate phoned me last night.

- Do you** ? Which ones?
 ? I work in a bank too.
 ? Were you ill?
 ? Why not?
 ? I feel fine.
 ? What did she say?

41.2 Answer with **Have you?** / **Haven't you?** / **Did she?** / **Didn't she?** etc.

- 1 I've bought a new car.
- 2 Tim doesn't eat meat.
- 3 I've lost my key.
- 4 Sue can't drive.
- 5 I was born in Italy.
- 6 I didn't sleep well last night.
- 7 There's a film on TV tonight.
- 8 I'm not happy.
- 9 I saw Paula last week.
- 10 Maria works in a factory.
- 11 I won't be here next week.
- 12 The clock isn't working.

- Have you** ? What make is it?
Doesn't he ? Does he eat fish?
 ? When did you last have it?
 ? She should learn.
 ? I didn't know that.
 ? Was the bed uncomfortable?
 ? Are you going to watch it?
 ? Why not?
 ? How is she?
 ? What kind of factory?
 ? Where will you be?
 ? It was working yesterday.

41.3 Complete these sentences with a question tag (**isn't it?** / **haven't you?** etc.).

- 1 It's a beautiful day, **isn't it** ?
- 2 These flowers are nice, ?
- 3 Jane was at the party, ?
- 4 You've been to Paris, ?
- 5 You speak German, ?
- 6 Martin looks tired, ?
- 7 You'll help me, ?

- Yes, it's perfect.
 Yes, what are they?
 Yes, but I didn't speak to her.
 Yes, many times.
 Yes, but not very well.
 Yes, he works very hard.
 Yes, of course I will.

41.4 Complete these sentences with a question tag, positive (**is it?** / **do you?** etc.) or negative (**isn't it?** / **don't you?** etc.).

- 1 You haven't got a car, **have you** ?
- 2 You aren't tired, ?
- 3 Lisa is a very nice person, ?
- 4 You can play the piano, ?
- 5 You don't know Mike's sister, ?
- 6 Sarah went to university, ?
- 7 The film wasn't very good, ?
- 8 Anna lives near you, ?
- 9 You won't tell anybody what I said, ?

- No, I can't drive.
 No, I feel fine.
 Yes, everybody likes her.
 Yes, but I'm not very good.
 No, I've never met her.
 Yes, she studied psychology.
 No, it was terrible.
 That's right. In the same street.
 No, of course not.

too/either so am I / neither do I etc.

A too and either



We use **too** and **either** at the end of a sentence.

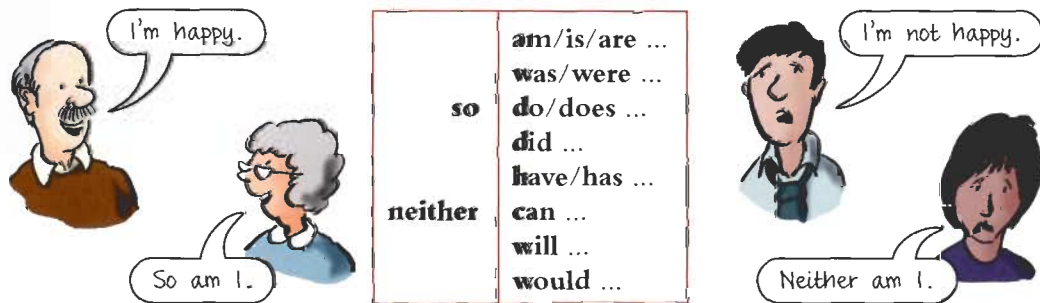
We use **too** after a *positive* verb:

- A: I'm happy.
B: I'm happy **too**.
- A: I enjoyed the film.
B: I **enjoyed** it **too**.
- Jane is a doctor. Her husband **is** a doctor **too**.

We use **either** after a *negative* verb:

- A: I'm not happy.
B: I'm **not** happy **either**.
(*not* I'm not ... too)
- A: I can't cook.
B: I **can't** **either**. (*not* I can't too)
- Bill doesn't watch TV. He **doesn't** read newspapers **either**.

B so am I / neither do I etc.



so	am/is/are ... was/were ... do/does ... did ... have/has ...
neither	can ... will ... would ...

so am I = I am too

so have I = I have too (etc.):

- A: I'm working.
B: **So am I**. (= I'm working too)
- A: I **was** late for work today.
B: **So was Sam**. (= Sam was late too)
- A: I **work** in a bank.
B: **So do I**.
- A: **We went** to the cinema last night.
B: Did you? **So did we**.
- A: I'd like to go to Australia.
B: **So would I**.

neither am I = I'm not either

neither can I = I can't either (etc.):

- A: I **haven't** got a key.
B: **Neither have I**. (= I haven't either)
- A: **Kate can't** cook.
B: **Neither can Tom**.
(= Tom can't either)
- A: I **won't** (= will not) be here tomorrow.
B: **Neither will I**.
- A: I **never go** to the cinema.
B: **Neither do I**.

You can also use **Nor** (= Neither):

- A: I'm not married.
B: **Nor am I**. or **Neither am I**.

Remember: So **am I** (*not* So I am), Neither **have I** (*not* Neither I have).

I am / I don't etc. → **Unit 40**

42.1 Write too or either

too

42.2 Answer with So ... I (So am I / So do I / So can I etc.)

So did

Answer with Neither ... I.

42.3 You are talking to Maria. Write sentences about yourself. Where possible, use So ... I or Neither ... I. Look at these examples carefully:



Maria

You can answer: So am I. or n not.

You can answer: Neither do I. or do.

You

isn't, haven't, don't etc. (negatives)

A

We use **not** (**n't**) in negative sentences:

positive → *negative*

am	am not ('m not)	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm not tired.
is	is not (isn't or 's not)	<input type="checkbox"/> It isn't (or It's not) raining.
are	are not (aren't or 're not)	<input type="checkbox"/> They aren't (or They're not) here.
was	was not (wasn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> Julian wasn't hungry.
were	were not (weren't)	<input type="checkbox"/> The shops weren't open.
have	have not (haven't)	<input type="checkbox"/> I haven't finished my work.
has	has not (hasn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sue hasn't got a car.
will	will not (won't)	<input type="checkbox"/> We won't be here tomorrow.
can	cannot (can't)	<input type="checkbox"/> George can't drive.
could	could not (couldn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> I couldn't sleep last night.
must	must not (mustn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> I mustn't forget to phone Jane.
should	should not (shouldn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> You shouldn't work so hard.
would	would not (wouldn't)	<input type="checkbox"/> I wouldn't like to be an actor.

B

don't/doesn't/didn't

present simple negative

I/we/you/they	do not (don't)
he/she/it	does not (doesn't)

work/live/go etc.

past simple negative

I/they/he/she etc.	did not (didn't)
--------------------	----------------------------------

positive → *negative*

I want to go out.	→	I don't want to go out.
They work hard.	→	They don't work hard.
Liz plays the guitar.	→	Liz doesn't play the guitar.
My father likes his job.	→	My father doesn't like his job.
I got up early this morning.	→	I didn't get up early this morning.
They worked hard yesterday.	→	They didn't work hard yesterday.
We played tennis.	→	We didn't play tennis.
Diane had dinner with us.	→	Diane didn't have dinner with us.

Don't ...

Look!	→	Don't look!
Wait for me.	→	Don't wait for me.

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**don't do** / **doesn't do** / **didn't do**):

Do something!	→	Don't do anything!
Sue does a lot at weekends.	→	Sue doesn't do much at weekends.
I did what you said.	→	I didn't do what you said.

43.1 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 He's gone away. <i>He hasn't gone away.</i> | 4 It's cold today. |
| 2 They're married. | 5 We'll be late. |
| 3 I've had dinner. | 6 You should go. |

43.2 Make these sentences negative. Use don't/doesn't/didn't.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 She saw me. <i>She didn't see me.</i> | 4 He lives here. |
| 2 I like cheese. | 5 Go away! |
| 3 They understood. | 6 I did the shopping. |

43.3 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 She can swim. <i>She can't swim.</i> | 6 He'll be pleased. |
| 2 They've arrived. | 7 Phone me tonight. |
| 3 I went to the bank. | 8 It rained yesterday. |
| 4 He speaks German. | 9 I could hear them. |
| 5 We were angry. | 10 I believe you. |

43.4 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/don't etc.).

- They aren't rich. They *haven't* got much money.
- 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I hungry.'
- I find my glasses. Have you seen them?
- Steve use email much. He prefers to talk on the phone.
- We can walk to the station from here. It very far.
- 'Where's Jane?' 'I know. I seen her today.'
- Be careful! fall!
- We went to the cinema last night. I like the film very much.
- I've been to Japan many times, but I been to Korea.
- Julia be here tomorrow. She's going away.
- 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I do it.'
- We didn't see what happened. We looking at the time.
- Lisa bought a new coat a few days ago, but she worn it yet.
- You drive so fast. It's dangerous.

43.5 You ask Gary some questions. He answers 'Yes' or 'No'. Write sentences about Gary, positive or negative.



Gary

You

- Are you married?
 Do you live in London?
 Were you born in London?
 Do you like London?
 Would you like to live in the country?
 Can you drive?
 Have you got a car?
 Do you read newspapers?
 Are you interested in politics?
 Do you watch TV most evenings?
 Did you watch TV last night?
 Did you go out last night?

- | | | |
|------|----|----------------------------|
| No. | 1 | <i>He isn't married.</i> |
| Yes. | 2 | <i>He lives in London.</i> |
| No. | 3 | ..... |
| No. | 4 | ..... |
| Yes. | 5 | ..... |
| Yes. | 6 | ..... |
| No. | 7 | ..... |
| No. | 8 | ..... |
| No. | 9 | ..... |
| Yes. | 10 | ..... |
| No. | 11 | ..... |
| Yes. | 12 | ..... |

is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)

A

positive **you are** You are eating.
question **are you** Are you eating? What **are you** eating?

In questions, the first verb (**is/are/have** etc.) is before the subject:

positive subject + verb			question verb + subject	
I	am late.	→	Am	I late?
That seat	is free.	→	Is	that seat free?
She	was angry.	→	Why was	she angry?
David	has gone.	→	Where has	David gone?
You	have got a car.	→	Have	you got a car?
They	will be here soon.	→	When will	they be here?
Paula	can swim.	→	Can	Paula swim?

Remember: the subject is after the first verb.

- Where **has David** gone? (*not* Where has gone David?)
- Are those people** waiting for something? (*not* Are waiting ... ?)
- When **was the telephone** invented? (*not* When was invented ... ?)

B

do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ?

present simple questions	do	I/we/you/they	work/live/go etc. ... ?
	does	he/she/it	
past simple questions	did	I/they/he/she etc.	

positive		question
They work hard.	→	Do they work hard?
You watch television.	→	How often do you watch television?
Chris works hard.	→	Does Chris work hard?
She gets up early.	→	What time does she get up ?
They worked hard.	→	Did they work hard?
You had dinner.	→	What did you have for dinner?
She got up early.	→	What time did she get up ?

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (do you **do** / did he **do** etc.):

- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- 'What **does** your brother **do**?' 'He works in a bank.'
- 'I broke my finger last week.' 'How **did** you **do** that?' (*not* How did you that?)

C

Why isn't ... ? / Why don't ... ? etc. (**Why** + *negative*):

- Where's John? **Why isn't he** here? (*not* Why he isn't here?)
- Why can't Paula** come to the meeting tomorrow? (*not* Why Paula can't ... ?)
- Why didn't you** phone me last night?

44.1 Write questions.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 I can swim. | (and you?) | Can you swim? |
| 2 I work hard. | (and Jack?) | Does Jack work hard? |
| 3 I was late this morning. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 4 I've got a key. | (and Kate?) | ..... |
| 5 I'll be here tomorrow. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 6 I'm going out this evening. | (and Paul?) | ..... |
| 7 I like my job. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 8 I live near here. | (and Nicole?) | ..... |
| 9 I enjoyed the film. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 10 I had a good holiday. | (and you?) | ..... |

44.2 You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.

You

- 1 (have / a car?) *Have you got a car?*
- 2 (use / a lot?) it
- 3 (use / yesterday?)
- 4 (enjoy driving?)
- 5 (a good driver?)
- 6 (ever / have / an accident?)



Yes, I have.
 Yes, nearly every day.
 Yes, to go to work.
 Not very much.
 I think I am.
 No, never.

44.3 Make questions with these words. Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (has / gone / where / David?) *Where has David gone?*
- 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) *Is Rachel working today?*
- 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) What
- 4 (made / is / how / cheese?)
- 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?)
- 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?)
- 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?)
- 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?)
- 9 (to work / Emily / why / go / didn't?)
- 10 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?)

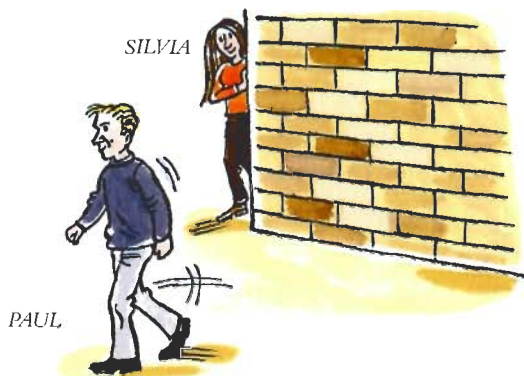
44.4 Complete the questions.

- 1 I want to go out.
- 2 Kate and Paul aren't going to the party.
- 3 I'm reading.
- 4 Sue went to bed early.
- 5 My parents are going on holiday.
- 6 I saw Tom a few days ago.
- 7 I can't come to the party.
- 8 Tina has gone away.
- 9 I need some money.
- 10 Angela doesn't like me.
- 11 It rains sometimes.
- 12 I did the shopping.

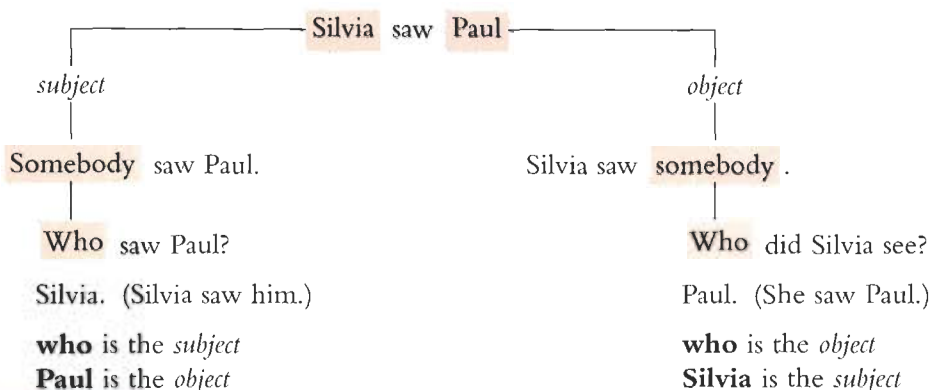
- 1 Where *do you want to go?*
- 2 Why *aren't they going?*
- 3 What
- 4 What time
- 5 When
- 6 Where
- 7 Why
- 8 Where
- 9 How much
- 10 Why
- 11 How often
- 12 When

Who saw you? (questions 2)

Who did you see?



Silvia saw Paul.
 Who **saw** Paul?
 Silvia. (Silvia saw him.)
 Who **did** Silvia **see**?
 Paul. (She saw Paul.)



B

In these questions, **who/what** is the *subject*:

- Who lives** in this house? (= somebody lives in it – who?)
(not Who does live?)
- What happened?** (= something happened – what?)
(not What did happen?)
- What's happening?** (What's = What is)
- Who's got** my key? (Who's = Who has)

In these questions, **who/what** is the *object*:

- Who did **you** meet yesterday? (= **you** met somebody – who?)
- What did **Paul** say? (= **Paul** said something – what?)
- Who are **you** phoning?
- What was **Silvia** wearing?

Compare:

- George likes oranges. → **Who likes** oranges? – George.
What does George like? – Oranges.
- Jane won a new car. → **Who won** a new car? – Jane.
What did Jane win? – A new car.

C

Use **who** for people (somebody). Use **what** for things, ideas etc. (something):

- Who** is your favourite **singer**?
- What** is your favourite **song**?

45.1 Make questions with **who** or **what**. In these questions, **who/what** is the subject.

- 1 Somebody broke the window.
- 2 Something fell off the shelf.
- 3 Somebody wants to see you.
- 4 Somebody took my umbrella.
- 5 Something made me ill.
- 6 Somebody is coming.

Who broke the window?
.....
What me?
.....
.....
.....
.....

45.2 Make questions with **who** or **what** (subject or object).

- 1 I bought something.
- 2 Somebody lives in this house.
- 3 I phoned somebody.
- 4 Something happened last night.
- 5 Somebody knows the answer.
- 6 Somebody did the washing-up.
- 7 Jane did something.
- 8 Something woke me up.
- 9 Somebody saw the accident.
- 10 I saw somebody.
- 11 Somebody has got my pen.
- 12 This word means something.

What did you buy?
Who lives in this house?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

45.3 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with **who** or **what**.

1 I lost XXXXX yesterday, but fortunately
XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.

2 XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted
XXXXX.

3 I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX.
He said XXXXX.

4 I hear that XXXXX got married last week.
XXXXX told me.

5 I met XXXXX on my way home this
evening. She told me XXXXX.

6 Steve and I played tennis yesterday.
XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.

7 It was my birthday last week and I had
some presents. XXXXX gave me a book
and Catherine gave me XXXXX.

What did you lose?
Who found it?
.....
.....

Who
What

.....
.....

.....
.....

.....
.....

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

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

Who is she talking to? What is it like?
(questions 3)

A



Julia is talking to somebody.

Who is she talking to?

In questions beginning **Who ... ? / What ... ? / Where ... ? / Which ... ?**, prepositions (**to/from/with** etc.) usually go at the end:

- 'Where are you **from**?' 'I'm from Thailand.'
- 'Jack was afraid.' 'What was he afraid **of**?'
- 'Who do these books belong **to**?' 'They're mine.'
- 'Tom's father is in hospital.' 'Which hospital is he **in**?'
- 'Kate is going on holiday.' 'Who **with**?' / 'Who is she going **with**?'
- 'Can we talk?' 'Sure. What do you want to talk **about**?'

B

What's it like? / What are they like? etc.



What's it like? = What **is** it like?

What's it like? = tell me something about it – is it good or bad, big or small, old or new (etc.)?

When we say '**What is it like?**', **like** is a *preposition*. It is not the verb **like** ('Do you **like** your new house?' etc.).

- A: There's a new restaurant in our street.
B: **What's it like?** Is it good?
A: I don't know. I haven't eaten there yet.
- A: **What's** your new teacher **like**?
B: She's very good. We learn a lot.
- A: I met Nicole's parents yesterday.
B: Did you? **What** are they **like**?
A: They're very nice.
- A: Did you have a good holiday? **What** was the weather **like**?
B: It was lovely. It was sunny every day.

46.1 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with who or what.

Who is the letter from?

46.2 Write questions about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs + a preposition



Who is she talking to?

46.3 Write questions beginning Which ...

Which hospital is he in?

46.4 You want some information about another country. You ask somebody who has been there. Ask questions with What is/are ... like?

1 (the roads) What are the roads like?

46.5 Ask questions with What was/were ... like?

What was the weather like?

What ... ? Which ... ? How ... ? (questions 4)

A

What + *noun* (What colour ... ? / What kind ... ? etc.)

- What colour** is your car? **What colour** are your eyes?
- What size** is this shirt? **What make** is your TV set?
- What time** is it? **What day** is it today?
- What kind** of job do you want? (or **What type** of job ... ? / **What sort** of job ... ?)

What without a noun:

- What's** your favourite colour?
- What** do you want to do tonight?

B

Which + *noun* (things or people):

- Which train** did you catch – the 9.50 or the 10.30?
- Which doctor** did you see – Doctor Ellis, Doctor Gray or Doctor Hill?

We use **which** without a noun for things, not people:

- Which** is bigger – Canada or Australia?

We use **who** for people (without a noun):

- Who** is taller – Joe or Gary? (*not* Which is taller?)

C

What or **which**?

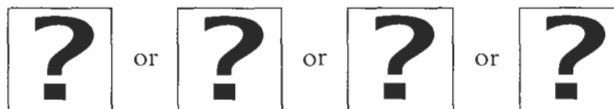
We use **which** when we are thinking about a small number of possibilities (perhaps 2, 3 or 4):

- We can go this way or that way.

Which way shall we go?

- There are four umbrellas here.

Which is yours?



WHICH?

What is more general:

- What's** the capital of Argentina? (of all the cities in Argentina)
- What sort** of music do you like? (of all kinds of music)

Compare:

- What colour** are his eyes? (*not* Which colour?)
- Which colour** do you prefer, **pink or yellow**?
- What** is the longest river in the world?
- Which** is the longest river – **the Mississippi, the Amazon or the Nile**?

D

How ... ?

- 'How** was the party last night?' 'It was great.'
- 'How** do you usually go to work?' 'By bus.'

You can use **how** + *adjective/adverb* (**how tall** / **how old** / **how often** etc.):

'How	tall are you? 'I'm 1 metre 70.'
	big is the house? 'Not very big.'
	old is your mother? 'She's 45.'
	far is it from here to the airport? 'Five kilometres.'
	often do you use your car? 'Every day.'
	long have they been married? 'Ten years.'
	much was the meal? 'Thirty pounds.'

47.1 Write questions with what.

- 1 I've got a new TV set.
- 2 I want a job.
- 3 I've got a new sweater.
- 4 I got up early this morning.
- 5 I like music.
- 6 I want to buy a car.

- (make?) *What make is it?*
- (kind?) *What kind of job do you want?*
- (colour?) What
- (time?) get up?
- (type?)
- (kind?)

47.2 Complete the questions. Use Which ... ?



47.3 Write what/which/who.

- 1 *What* is that man's name?
- 2 *Which* way shall we go? Left or right?
- 3 You can have tea or coffee.
do you prefer?
- 4 '..... day is it today?' 'Friday.'
- 5 This is a nice office. desk
is yours?
- 6 is your favourite sport?
- 7 is more expensive, meat or fish?
- 8 is older, Liz or Steve?
- 9 kind of camera have you got?
- 10 A: I've got three cameras.
B: camera do you use most?
- 11 nationality are you?

47.4 Complete the questions with How + adjective or adverb (high/long etc.).

- 1 *How high* is Mount Everest?
- 2 is it to the station?
- 3 is Helen?
- 4 do the buses run?
- 5 is the water in the pool?
- 6 have you lived here?

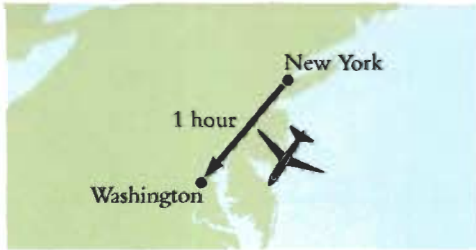
- Nearly 9000 metres.
- It's about two kilometres from here.
- She's 26.
- Every ten minutes.
- Two metres.
- Nearly three years.

47.5 Write questions with How ... ?

- 1 Are you 1 metre 70? 1.75? 1.80? *How tall are you?*
- 2 Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three?
- 3 Are you 20 years old? 22? 25?
- 4 Did you spend £20? £30? £50?
- 5 Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never?
- 6 Is it 1000 miles from Paris to Moscow? 1500? 2000?

How long does it take ... ?

A How long does it take from ... to ... ?



How long **does it take** by plane from New York to Washington?

It takes an hour.

- How long **does it take** by train from London to Manchester?
- It takes** two hours by train from London to Manchester.
- How long **does it take** by car from your house to the station?
- It takes** ten minutes by car from my house to the station.

B How long does it take to do something?

How long	does did will	it take to ... ?
----------	------------------------------	-------------------------

It	takes took will take	a week a long time three hours	to ...
	doesn't didn't won't	take long	

- How long **does it take to cross** the Atlantic by ship?
- 'I came by train.' 'Did you? How long **did it take (to get here)?**'
- How long **will it take to get** from here to the hotel?
- It takes** a long time **to learn** a language.
- It doesn't take** long **to cook** an omelette.
- It won't take** long to fix the computer.

C How long does it take you to do something?



How long	does did will	it take	you Tom them	to ... ?
It	takes took will take	me Tom them	a week a long time three hours	to ...

I started reading the book on Monday.
I finished it on Wednesday evening.

It took me three days **to read** it.

- How long **will it take me to learn** to drive?
- It takes Tom** 20 minutes **to get** to work in the morning.
- It took us** an hour to do the shopping.
- Did it take you** a long time **to find** a job?
- It will take me** an hour **to cook** dinner.

48.1 Look at the pictures and write questions with **How long ... ?**



1 How long does it take by plane from London to Amsterdam?

48.2 How long does it take to do these things? Write full sentences

It takes two hours to fly from Madrid to London.

48.3 Write questions with **How long did it take ... ?**

How long did it take her to find a job?

48.4 Read the situations and write sentences with **It took**

It took me three days to read the book.

Do you know where ... ? I don't know what ... etc.

A



We say: Where **is** Paula?
but Do you know where Paula **is** ?
(not Do you know where is Paula?)

In the same way we say:
I know } where **Paula is**.
I don't know }
Can you tell me }

Compare:

Who **are** those people?
How old **is** Nicole?
What time **is** it?
Where **can** I go?
How much **is** this camera?
When **are** you going away?
Where **have** they gone?
What **was** Kate wearing?

but

Do you know Can you tell me	who those people are how old Nicole is what time it is where I can go	?
I know I don't know I don't remember	how much this camera is when you're going away where they have gone what Kate was wearing	.

B

Questions with **do/does/did** (present simple and past simple)

Where **does** he live ?

but Do you know where **he lives** ? (not Do you know where does he live?)

Compare:

How **do** aeroplanes fly?
What **does** Jane want?
Why **did** she go home?
Where **did** I put the key?

but

Do you know I don't know I don't remember I know	how aeroplanes fly what Jane wants why she went home where I put the key	?
---	---	---

C

Questions beginning **Is ... ? / Do ... ? / Can ... ?** etc. (yes/no questions)

Compare:

Is Jack at home?
Have they got a car?
Can Brian swim?
Do they live near here?
Did anybody see you?

but

Do you know I don't know	if <i>or</i> whether	Jack is at home they've got a car Brian can swim they live near here anybody saw you	?
-----------------------------	--	---	---

You can use **if** or **whether** in these sentences:

- Do you know **if** they've got a car? *or* Do you know **whether** they've got a car?
- I don't know **if** anybody saw me. *or* I don't know **whether** anybody saw me.

49.1 Answer these questions with I don't know where/when/why ... etc.

- 1 Have your friends gone home?
- 2 Is Kate in her office?
- 3 Is the castle very old?
- 4 Will Paul be here soon?
- 5 Was he angry because I was late?
- 6 Has Sally lived here a long time?

- (where) I don't know where they've gone.
- (where) I don't know
- (how old)
- (when)
- (why)
- (how long)

49.2 Complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 (How do aeroplanes fly?) | Do you know <u>how aeroplanes fly</u> | ? |
| 2 (Where does Susan work?) | I don't know | . |
| 3 (What did Peter say?) | Do you remember | ? |
| 4 (Why did he go home early?) | I don't know | . |
| 5 (What time does the meeting begin?) | Do you know | ? |
| 6 (How did the accident happen?) | I don't remember | . |

49.3 Which is right?

- 1 Do you know what time is it / it is? (Do you know what time it is? is right)
- 2 Why are you / you are going away?
- 3 I don't know where are they / they are going.
- 4 Can you tell me where is the museum / the museum is?
- 5 Where do you want / you want to go for your holidays?
- 6 Do you know what do elephants eat / elephants eat?
- 7 I don't know how far is it / it is from the hotel to the station.

49.4 Write questions with Do you know if ... ?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| 1 (Have they got a car?) | <u>Do you know if they've got a car?</u> | ..... |
| 2 (Are they married?) | Do you know ..... | ..... |
| 3 (Does Sue know Bill?) | ..... | ..... |
| 4 (Will Gary be here tomorrow?) | ..... | ..... |
| 5 (Did he pass his exam?) | ..... | ..... |

49.5 Write questions beginning Do you know ... ?

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 (What does Laura want?) | <u>Do you know what Laura wants?</u> | ..... |
| 2 (Where is Paula?) | Do ..... | ..... |
| 3 (Is she working today?) | ..... | ..... |
| 4 (What time does she start work?) | ..... | ..... |
| 5 (Are the shops open tomorrow?) | ..... | ..... |
| 6 (Where do Sarah and Tim live?) | ..... | ..... |
| 7 (Did they go to Jane's party?) | ..... | ..... |

49.6 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Do you know why <u>the bus was late</u> | ? |
| 2 Do you know what time | ? |
| 3 Excuse me, can you tell me where | ? |
| 4 I don't know what | ? |
| 5 Do you know if | ? |
| 6 Do you know how much | ? |

She said that ... He told me that ...

A

Last week you went to a party. A lot of your friends were there. Here are some things they said to you:

DIANE



I'm enjoying my new job.

My father isn't well.

am
is } → was

SARAH



We're going to buy a house.

TIM

are → were

PETER



I have to leave early.

My sister has gone to Australia.

have
has } → had

KATE



I can't find a job.

can → could



I'll phone you.

STEVE

will → would

RACHEL



I don't like my job.

My son doesn't like school.

do
does } → did



You look tired.

MIKE

I feel fine.

YOU

look → looked

feel → felt

etc.

(present)

etc.

(past)

Today you meet Paul. You tell him about the party. You tell Paul what your friends said:

- Diane said that **she was** enjoying her new job.
- She said that **her father wasn't** well.

- Sarah and Tim said that **they were** going to buy a house.

- Peter said that **he had** to leave early.
- He said that **his sister had** gone to Australia.

- Kate said that **she couldn't** find a job.

- Steve said that **he would** phone me.

- Rachel said that **she didn't** like her job.
- She said that **her son didn't** like school.

- Mike said that **I looked** tired.
- I said that **I felt** fine.

B

say and tell

say (→ said)

- He **said** that he was tired.
(not He said me)
- What did she **say to** you?
(not say you)

We say **he said to me, I said to Ann** etc.
but not 'he said me', 'I said Ann'.

tell (→ told)

- He **told me** that he was tired.
(not He told that)
- What did she **tell you**?
(not tell to you)

We say **he told me, I told Ann** etc.
but not 'he told to me', 'I told to Ann'.

C

You can say:

- He said **that** he was tired. or He said he was tired. (*without that*)
- Kate told me **that** she couldn't find a job. or Kate told me she couldn't find a job.

50.1 Read what these people say and write sentences with He/She/They said (that) ...

He said he had lost his watch.

50.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences.

	<p>2 EMMA</p> <p>I'm not hungry.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>I need it.</p> <p>MIKE</p>
<p>4</p> <p>I don't want to go.</p> <p>HANNAH</p>	<p>5</p> <p>SUSAN</p> <p>You can have it.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>MARTIN</p> <p>I'll send you a postcard.</p>
<p>7</p> <p>JOLE</p>	<p>8</p> <p>DAVID</p> <p>I want to watch TV.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>NICOLE</p>

she was enjoying her new job

50.3 Write say/said or tell/told

said he wa
did she tell

A

work/go/be etc. (infinitive)

We use the infinitive with **will/can/must** etc. :

will	<input type="checkbox"/> Anna will be here soon.	} → Units 27–28
shall	<input type="checkbox"/> Shall I open the window?	
might	<input type="checkbox"/> I might phone you later.	} → Unit 29
may	<input type="checkbox"/> May I sit here?	
can	<input type="checkbox"/> I can't meet you tomorrow.	} → Unit 30
could	<input type="checkbox"/> Could you pass the salt, please?	
must	<input type="checkbox"/> It's late. I must go now.	→ Unit 31
should	<input type="checkbox"/> You shouldn't work so hard.	→ Unit 32
would	<input type="checkbox"/> Would you like some coffee?	→ Unit 34

We use the infinitive with **do/does/did**:

do/does (present simple)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you work?	→ Units 6–7
	<input type="checkbox"/> They don't work very hard.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Helen doesn't know many people.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> How much does it cost?	
did (past simple)	<input type="checkbox"/> What time did the train leave?	→ Unit 12
	<input type="checkbox"/> We didn't sleep well.	

B

to work / to go / to be etc. (to + infinitive)

(I'm) going to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to play tennis tomorrow.	→ Unit 26
	<input type="checkbox"/> What are you going to do?	
(I) have to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I have to go now.	→ Unit 33
	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody has to eat .	
(I) want to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you want to go out?	→ Unit 52
	<input type="checkbox"/> They don't want to come with us.	
(I) would like to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I'd like to talk to you.	→ Unit 34
	<input type="checkbox"/> Would you like to go out?	
(I) used to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> Dave used to work in a factory.	→ Unit 36

C

working/going/playing etc.

am/is/are + -ing (present continuous)	<input type="checkbox"/> Please be quiet. I'm working .	→ Units 3–4, 8, 25
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tom isn't working today.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> What time are you going out?	
was/were + -ing (past continuous)	<input type="checkbox"/> It was raining , so we didn't go out.	→ Units 13–14
	<input type="checkbox"/> What were you doing when the phone rang?	

51.1 Complete the sentences. Write: ... phone Paul or ... to phone Paul.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 I'll <u>phone Paul</u> | 6 Do you have |
| 2 I'm going <u>to phone Paul</u> | 7 You should |
| 3 Can you Paul? | 8 I want |
| 4 Shall I ? | 9 I might |
| 5 I'd like | 10 You must |

51.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Sometimes you need the infinitive (work/go etc.) and sometimes you need -ing (working/going etc.).

do/doing	get/getting	sleep/sleeping	watch/watching
eat/eating	go/going	stay/staying	wear/wearing
fly/flying	listen/listening	wait/waiting	work/working

- Please be quiet. I'm working.
- I feel tired today. I didn't sleep very well last night.
- What time do you usually up in the morning?
- 'Where are you ?' 'To the bank.'
- Did you television last night?
- Look at that plane! It's very low.
- You can turn off the radio. I'm not to it.
- They didn't anything because they weren't hungry.
- My friends were for me when I arrived.
- 'Does Susan always glasses?' 'No, only for reading.'
- 'What are you tonight?' 'I'm at home.'

51.3 Put the verb in the correct form. Choose from:

**the infinitive (work/go etc.) or
to ... (to work / to go etc.) or
-ing (working/going etc.)**

- Shall I open the window? (open)
- It's late. I have to go now. (go)
- Amanda isn't working this week. She's on holiday. (work)
- I'm tired. I don't want out. (go)
- It might, so take an umbrella with you. (rain)
- What time do you have tomorrow morning? (leave)
- I'm sorry I can't you. (help)
- My brother is a student. He's physics. (study)
- Would you like on a trip round the world? (go)
- When you saw Maria, what was she ? (wear)
- When you go to London, where are you going ? (stay)
- I'm hungry. I must something to eat. (have)
- 'Where's Gary?' 'He's a bath.' (have)
- I used a car, but I sold it last year. (have)
- He spoke very quietly. I couldn't him. (hear)
- You don't look well. I don't think you should to work today. (go)
- I don't know what he said. I wasn't to him. (listen)
- I'm sorry I'm late. I had a phone call. (make)
- I want what happened. (know) You must me. (tell)
- May I your phone? (use)

to ... (I want to do) and -ing (I enjoy doing)

A

verbs + to ... (I want to do)

want	plan	decide	try
hope	expect	offer	forget
need	promise	refuse	learn

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- What do you **want to do** this evening?
- It's not very late. We don't **need to go** home yet.
- Tina has **decided to sell** her car.
- You **forgot to switch** off the light when you went out.
- My brother is **learning to drive**.
- I **tried to read** my book, but I was too tired.

B

verbs + -ing (I enjoy doing)

enjoy	stop	suggest
mind	finish	

+ -ing (doing / working / being etc.)

- I **enjoy dancing**. (*not enjoy to dance*)
- I don't **mind getting** up early.
- Has it **stopped raining**?
- Sonia **suggested going** to the cinema.



C

verbs + -ing or to ...

like	love	start	continue
prefer	hate	begin	

+ -ing (doing etc.) or to ... (to do etc.)

- Do you **like getting** up early? or Do you **like to get** up early?
- I **prefer travelling** by car. or I **prefer to travel** by car.
- Anna **loves dancing**. or Anna **loves to dance**.
- I **hate being** late. or I **hate to be** late.
- It **started raining**. or It **started to rain**.

D

would like to ... etc.

would like	would love
would prefer	would hate

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- Julia **would like to meet** you.
- I'd **love to go** to Australia. (I'd = I would)
- 'Would you **like to sit** down?' 'No, I'd **prefer to stand**, thank you.'
- I like this city very much. I **wouldn't like to move**.
- I'd **hate to lose** my address book.

52.1 Put the verb in the right form, to ... or -ing.

- 1 I enjoy dancing . (dance)
- 2 What do you want to do tonight? (do)
- 3 Bye! I hope you again soon. (see)
- 4 I learnt when I was five years old. (swim)
- 5 Have you finished the kitchen? (clean)
- 6 Where's Anna? I need her something. (ask)
- 7 Do you enjoy other countries? (visit)
- 8 The weather was nice, so I suggested for a walk by the river. (go)
- 9 Where's Bill? He promised here on time. (be)
- 10 I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
- 11 What have you decided ? (do)
- 12 Gary was very angry and refused to me. (speak)
- 13 I'm tired. I want to bed. (go)
- 14 I was very upset and started (cry)
- 15 I'm trying (work) Please stop (talk)

52.2 Complete the sentences using to ... or -ing. Use these verbs:

~~go~~ go help lose rain read see send wait watch

- 1 'Have you ever been to Australia?' 'No, but I'd love to go .'
- 2 Jane had a lot to do, so I offered her.
- 3 I'm surprised that you're here. I didn't expect you.
- 4 Nicole has a lot of books. She enjoys
- 5 This ring was my grandmother's. I'd hate it.
- 6 Don't forget us a postcard when you're on holiday.
- 7 I'm not going out until it stops
- 8 What shall we do this afternoon? Would you like to the beach?
- 9 When I'm tired in the evenings, I like television.
- 10 'Shall we go now?' 'No, I'd prefer a few minutes.'

52.3 Complete the answers to the questions.



- 1 Do you usually get up early ?
- 2 Do you ever go to museums?
- 3 Would you like to go to a museum now?
- 4 Do you often write letters?
- 5 Have you ever been to New York?
- 6 Do you often travel by train?
- 7 Shall we walk home or take a taxi?



Yes, I like to get up early

Yes, I enjoy

No, I'm hungry. I'd prefer to a restaurant.

No, I don't like

No, but I'd love one day.

Yes, I enjoy

I don't mind, but a taxi would be quicker.

52.4 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself. Use to ... or -ing.

- 1 I enjoy
- 2 I don't like
- 3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like
- 4 When I'm on holiday, I like
- 5 I don't mind, but
- 6 I wouldn't like

1. *... ..*









YOU TO ...



53.1 Write sentences beginning **I want you ... / I don't want you ... / Do you want me ... ?**

- 1 (you must come with me) I want you to come with me.
- 2 (listen carefully) I want
- 3 (please don't be angry) I don't
- 4 (shall I wait for you?) Do you
- 5 (don't phone me tonight)
- 6 (you must meet Sarah)

53.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

<p>1</p>  <p>DAN</p>	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p>  <p>BRIAN</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>LINDA</p> <p>YOU</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>TOM</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>PAUL</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>SUE</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>ANN</p>

- 1 Dan persuaded me to go to the cinema.
- 2 I wanted to get to the station. A woman told
- 3 Brian wasn't well. I advised
- 4 Linda had a lot of luggage. She asked
- 5 I was too busy to talk to Tom. I told
- 6 I wanted to make a phone call. Paul let
- 7 Sue is going to phone later. I told
- 8 Ann's mother taught

53.3 Complete these sentences with the verbs in the list. Sometimes **to** is necessary (to go / to wait etc.); sometimes **to** is not necessary (go/wait etc.).

arrive borrow get ~~go~~ go make repeat tell think wait

- 1 Please stay here. I don't want you to go yet.
- 2 I didn't hear what she said, so I asked her it.
- 3 'Shall we begin?' 'No, let's a few minutes.'
- 4 Are they already here? I expected them much later.
- 5 Kevin's parents didn't want him married.
- 6 I want to stay here. You can't make me with you.
- 7 'Is that your bicycle?' 'No, it's John's. He let me it.'
- 8 Rachel can't come to the party. She told me you.
- 9 Would you like a drink? Would you like me some coffee?
- 10 'Kate doesn't like me.' 'What makes you that?'

I went to the shop to ...

A

Paula wanted a newspaper, so she went to the shop.

Why did she go to the shop?

To **get** a newspaper.

She went to the shop **to get** a newspaper.



to ... (to **get** / to **see** etc.) tells us *why* a person does something:

- 'Why are you going out?' 'To **get** some bread.'
- Catherine went to the station **to meet** her friend.
- Sue turned on the television **to watch** the news.
- I'd like to go to Spain **to learn** Spanish.

money/time **to** (do something):

- We need some **money to buy** food.
- I haven't got **time to watch** television.

B

to ... and for ...

to + verb

(to **get** / to **see** etc.)

- I went to the shop **to get** a newspaper.
(not for get)
- They're going to Brazil **to see** their friends.
- We need some money **to buy** food.

for + noun

(for a newspaper / for food etc.)

- I went to the shop **for a newspaper**.
- They're going to Brazil **for a holiday**.
- We need some money **for food**.

C

wait for ... :

- Please **wait for** me.
- Are you **waiting for** the bus?

wait to (do something):

- Hurry up! I'm **waiting to go**.
- Are you **waiting to see** the doctor?

wait for (somebody/something) to ... :

- I can't go out yet. I'm **waiting for John to phone**.
- Are you **waiting for the doctor to come**?



54.1 Write sentences beginning I went to Choose from the boxes.

the café	the post office	+	buy some food	get some stamps
the chemist	the supermarket		get some medicine	meet a friend

- 1 I went to the post office to get some stamps.
- 2 I went
- 3
- 4

54.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

to get some fresh air	to read the newspaper	to wake him up
to open this door	to see who it was	to watch the news

- 1 I turned on the television to watch the news
- 2 Alice sat down in an armchair
- 3 Do I need a key
- 4 I went for a walk by the river
- 5 I knocked on the door of David's room
- 6 The doorbell rang, so I looked out of the window

54.3 Use your own ideas to finish these sentences. Use to

- 1 I went to the shop to get a newspaper
- 2 I'm very busy. I haven't got time
- 3 I phoned Ann
- 4 I'm going out
- 5 I borrowed some money

54.4 Write to or for.

- 1 I went out to get some bread.
- 2 We went to a restaurant have dinner.
- 3 Robert wants to go to university study economics.
- 4 I'm going to London an interview next week.
- 5 I'm going to London visit some friends of mine.
- 6 Have you got time a cup of coffee?
- 7 I got up late this morning. I didn't have time wash.
- 8 Everybody needs money live.
- 9 We didn't have any money a taxi, so we walked home.
- 10 The office is very small. There's space only a desk and chair.
- 11 A: Excuse me, are you waiting use the phone?
B: No, I'm waiting somebody.

54.5 Complete these sentences. Choose from:

~~John / phone~~ it / to arrive you / tell me the film / begin

- 1 I can't go out yet. I'm waiting for John to phone
- 2 I sat down in the cinema and waited
- 3 We called an ambulance and waited
- 4 'Do you know what to do?' 'No, I'm waiting

go to ... go on ... go for ... go -ing

A

go to ... (go to work / go to London / go to a concert etc.)

- What time do you usually **go to work**?
- I'm **going to China** next week.
- Sophie didn't want to **go to the concert**.
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's **gone to bed**.'
- I **went to the dentist** yesterday.

go to

go to sleep = start to sleep:

- I was very tired and **went to sleep** quickly.

go home (without to)

- I'm **going home** now. (*not* going to home)

B

go on ...

go on	holiday
	a trip
	a tour
	an excursion
	a cruise
	strike

- We're **going on holiday** next week.
- Children often **go on school trips**.
- When we were in Scotland, we **went on a lot of excursions** to different places.
- Workers at the airport have **gone on strike**. (= they are refusing to work)

C

go for ...

go (somewhere) for	a walk
	a run
	a swim
	a drink
	a meal

- 'Where's Emma?' 'She's **gone for a walk**.'
- Do you **go for a run** every morning?
- The water looks nice. I'm **going for a swim**.
- I met Chris in town, so we **went for a coffee**.
- Shall we **go out for a meal**? I know a good restaurant.

D

go + -ing

We use **go + -ing** for many sports (**swimming** / **skiing** etc.) and also **shopping**.

I go	shopping
he is going	swimming
we went	fishing
they have gone	sailing
she wants to go	skiing
	jogging etc.

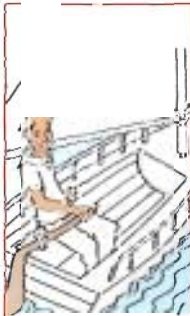





- Are you **going shopping** this afternoon?
- It's a nice day. Let's **go swimming**.
(or Let's **go for a swim**.)
- Richard has a small boat and he often **goes sailing**.
- I **went jogging** before breakfast this morning.



55.1 Write to/on/for where necessary.

1 I'm going to China next year.

55.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences. Use go/does/going/went + -ing

	2 <i>last Saturday</i>	3 <i>every day</i>	4 <i>next month</i>	5 <i>later</i>	6 <i>yesterday</i>
					
DIANE	GARY	NICOLE	PETER	SARAH	

goes sailing

55.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. Use to/on/for if necessary.

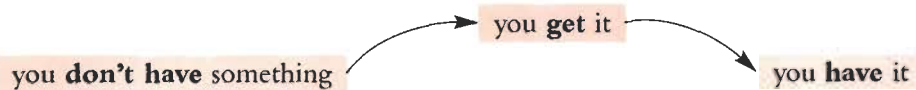
swim	sailing	university
------	---------	------------

for a swim

get

A

get a letter / get a job etc. (**get + noun**) = receive/buy/find:



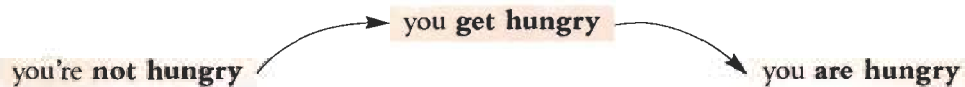
- 'Did you **get** my postcard?' 'Yes, I **got** it yesterday.' (= receive)
- I like your sweater. Where did you **get** it? (= buy)
- Is it difficult to **get** a job at the moment? (= find)
- (*on the phone*) 'Hello, can I speak to Lisa, please?' 'Sure. I'll **get** her.'

also **get a bus / a train / a taxi** (= take a bus/train etc.):

- 'Did you walk here?' 'No, I **got** the bus.'

B

get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (**get + adjective**) = become:



- If you don't eat, you **get hungry**.
- Drink your coffee. It's **getting cold**.
- I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she **gets better** soon.
- It was raining very hard. We didn't have an umbrella, so we **got very wet**.

also **get married**

get dressed (= put your clothes on)

get lost (= lose your way)

Nicole and Frank are **getting married** soon.

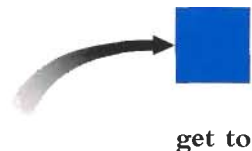
I got up and **got dressed** quickly.

We didn't have a map, so we **got lost**.

C

get to a place = arrive:

- I usually **get to work** before 8.30. (= arrive at work)
- We left London at 10 o'clock and **got to Manchester** at 12.45.



get here/there (without to):

- How did you **get here**? By bus?

get home (without to):

- What time did you **get home** last night?

D

get in/out/on/off



get in (a car)



get out (of a car)



get on
(a bus / a train / a plane)



get off

- Kate **got in the car** and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got **into** the car and ...)
- A car stopped and a man **got out**. (*but* A man got out **of the car**.)
- We **got on the bus** outside the hotel and **got off** in Church Street.

56.1 Complete these sentences. Use get/gets and choose from the box.

a doctor	a lot of rain	a taxi	my postcard	the job
a good salary	a new computer	a ticket	some milk	your jacket

- Did you get my postcard ? I sent it a week ago.
- Where did you ? It's very nice.
- Quick! This man is ill. We must
- I don't want to walk home. Let's
- Tom has an interview tomorrow. I hope he
- When you go out, can you ?
- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, if I can
- Margaret has got a well-paid job. She
- The weather is horrible here in winter. We
- I'm going to The one I have is too slow.

56.2 Complete these sentences. Use getting + these words:

~~cold~~ dark late married ready

- Drink your coffee. It's getting cold .
- Turn on the light. It's
- 'I'm next week.' 'Really? Congratulations!'
- 'Where's Karen?' 'She's to go out.'
- It's It's time to go home.

56.3 Complete the sentences. Use get/gets/got + these words:

angry better ~~hungry~~ lost married old wet

- If you don't eat, you get hungry .
- Don't go out in the rain. You'll
- My brother last year. His wife's name is Sarah.
- Martin is always very calm. He never
- We tried to find the hotel, but we
- Everybody wants to stay young, but we all
- Yesterday the weather wasn't so good at first, but it during the day.

56.4 Write sentences with I left ... and got to

- home / 7.30 → work / 8.15
I left home at 7.30 and got to work at 8.15.
- London / 10.15 → Bristol / 11.45
I left London at 10.15 and
- the party / 11.15 → home / midnight
.....
- Write a sentence about yourself.
I left

56.5 Write got in / got out of / got on / got off.

- Kate got in the car and drove away.
- I the bus and walked to my house from the bus stop.
- Isabel the car, shut the door and went into a shop.
- I made a stupid mistake. I the wrong train.

do and make

A

Do is a general word for actions:

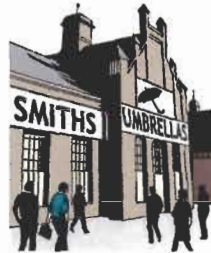
- What are you **doing** this evening? (*not* What are you making?)
- 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll **do** it.'
- Rachel's job is very boring. She **does** the same thing every day.
- I **did** a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- 'What do you **do**?' 'I work in a bank.'

B

Make = produce/create. For example:



She's **making** coffee. He has **made** a cake. They **make** umbrellas. It was **made** in China.

Compare **do** and **make**:

- I **did** a lot yesterday. I **cleaned** my room, I **wrote** some letters and I **made** a cake.
- A: What do you **do** in your free time? Sport? Reading? Hobbies?
- B: I **make** clothes. I **make** dresses and jackets. I also **make** toys for my children.

C

Expressions with **do**

do	an exam / a test
	a course
	homework
	housework
	somebody a favour
	an exercise

- I'm **doing my driving test** next week.
- John has just **done a training course**.
- Our children have to **do** a lot of **homework**.
- I hate **doing housework**, especially cleaning.
- Sue, could you **do me a favour**?
- I go for a run and **do exercises** every morning.

also **do the shopping** / **do the washing** / **do the washing-up** / **do the ironing** / **do the cooking** etc. :

- I **did the washing**, but I didn't **do the shopping**.

D

Expressions with **make**

make	a mistake
	an appointment
	a phone call
	a list
	a noise
	a bed

- I'm sorry, I **made a mistake**.
- I need to **make an appointment** to see the doctor.
- Excuse me, I have to **make a phone call**.
- Have you **made a shopping list**?
- It's late. Don't **make a noise**.
- Sometimes I forget to **make my bed** in the morning.

We say **make a film** *but* **take a photograph**:

- When was **this film made**? *but* When was **this photograph taken**?

57.1 Write make/making/made or do/doing/did/done.

- 1 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll do it.'
- 2 What did you at the weekend? Did you go away?
- 3 Do you know how to bread?
- 4 Paper is from wood.
- 5 Richard didn't help me. He sat in an armchair and nothing.
- 6 'What do you?' 'I'm a doctor.'
- 7 I asked you to clean the bathroom. Have you it?
- 8 'What do they in that factory?' 'Shoes.'
- 9 I'm some coffee. Would you like some?
- 10 Why are you angry with me? I didn't anything wrong.
- 11 'What are you tomorrow afternoon?' 'I'm working.'

57.2 What are these people doing?



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----|-------|
| 1 | He's making a cake. | 6 | ..... |
| 2 | They | 7 | ..... |
| 3 | He | 8 | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... |

57.3 Write make or do in the correct form.

- 1 I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.
- 2 Why do you always the same mistake?
- 3 'Can you me a favour?' 'It depends what it is.'
- 4 'Have you your homework?' 'Not yet.'
- 5 I need to see the dentist, but I haven't an appointment.
- 6 I'm a course in photography at the moment. It's very good.
- 7 The last time I an exam was ten years ago.
- 8 How many phone calls did you yesterday?
- 9 When you've finished Exercise 1, you can Exercise 2.
- 10 There's something wrong with the car. The engine is a strange noise.
- 11 It was a bad mistake. It was the worst mistake I've ever
- 12 Let's a list of all the things we have to today.

have

A

have and have got

I've got (something) or **I have** (something) = it is mine:

- I've got a new car. or I have a new car.
- Sue has got long hair. or Sue has long hair.
- Have they got any children? or Do they have any children?
- Tim hasn't got a job. or Tim doesn't have a job.
- How much time have you got? or How much time do you have?

also

I've got }	a headache / (a) toothache / a pain (in my leg etc.)
I have }	a cold / a cough / a sore throat / a temperature / flu etc.

- I've got a headache. or I have a headache.
- Have you got a cold? or Do you have a cold?

The past is **I had** (without **got**) / **I didn't have** / **Did you have?** etc. :

- When I first met Sue, she had short hair.
- He didn't have any money because he didn't have a job.
- Did you have enough time to do everything you wanted?

B

have breakfast / have a shower etc.

In these expressions **have** = eat/drink/take etc. You can't use 'have got'.

have	breakfast / lunch / dinner a meal / a sandwich / a pizza etc. a cup of coffee / a glass of milk etc. something to eat/drink
-------------	--

- 'Where's Liz?' 'She's having lunch.'
- I don't usually have breakfast.
- I had three cups of coffee this morning.
- 'Have a biscuit!' 'Oh, thank you.'

We also use **have** (not have got) in these expressions:

have	a bath / a shower a rest / a holiday / a party a nice time / a good trip / fun etc. a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis etc.) a dream / an accident a baby a look (at something)
-------------	--

- I had a shower this morning.
- We're having a party next week.
You must come.
- Enjoy your holiday. Have a nice time!
- Did you have a good time in Tokyo?
- Sandra has just had a baby.
- Can I have a look at your newspaper?

C

Compare:

Have got or have

- I've got / I have a new shower. It's very good.

Have (not have got)

- I have a shower every morning.
(not I've got a shower every morning)
- A: Where's Paul?
B: He's having a shower.
(= he's washing now)



58.1 Write the correct form of have or have got.

didn't have.
Has Lisa got (OR Does Lisa have)

58.2 What are these people doing? Choose from the list

- a cup of tea dinner a game



They're having breakfast

58.3 What do you say in these situations? Use have.

Have a nice holiday

Did you have a good flight?

58.4 Complete the sentences. Use have/had and choose from the list

had a party

I/me he/him they/them etc.

A People



subject	I	we	you	he	she	they
object	me	us	you	him	her	them

subject	I I know Tom.	Tom knows me .	object	me
we	We know Tom.	Tom knows us .	us	
you	You know Tom.	Tom knows you .	you	
he	He knows Tom.	Tom knows him .	him	
she	She knows Tom.	Tom knows her .	her	
they	They know Tom.	Tom knows them .	them	

KO 20
KO 20

B Things



subject	it
object	it



subject	they
object	them

- I don't want **this** book. You can have **it**.
- I don't want **these** books. You can have **them**.
- Diane never drinks **milk**. She doesn't like **it**.
- I never go to **parties**. I don't like **them**.

C We use **me/her/them** etc. (object) after a *preposition* (**for/to/with** etc.):

- This letter isn't **for me**. It's **for you**.
- Who is that woman? Why are you looking **at her**?
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come **with us**?
- Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go **with them**?
- 'Where's the newspaper?' 'You're sitting **on it**.'

give **it/them** to ... :

- I want that book. Please give **it to me**.
- Robert needs these books. Can you give **them to him**, please?

59.1 Complete the sentences with him/her/them.

- 1 I don't know those girls. Do you know them ?
- 2 I don't know that man. Do you know him ?
- 3 I don't know those people. Do you know them ?
- 4 I don't know David's wife. Do you know her ?
- 5 I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know him ?
- 6 I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know them ?
- 7 I don't know the woman in the black coat. Do you know her ?

those - TE, TEX

59.2 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/you/she/her etc.

- 1 I want to see her, but she doesn't want to see me.
- 2 They want to see me, but I don't want to see them.
- 3 She wants to see him, but he doesn't want to see her.
- 4 We want to see them, but they don't want to see us.
- 5 He wants to see us, but we don't want to see him.
- 6 They want to see her, but she doesn't want to see them.
- 7 I want to see them, but they don't want to see me.
- 8 You want to see her, but she doesn't want to see you.

59.3 Write sentences beginning I like ... , I don't like ... or Do you like ... ?

- 1 I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like them.
- 2 George is a very nice man. I like
- 3 This jacket isn't very nice. I don't
- 4 This is my new car. Do ?
- 5 Mrs Clark is not very friendly. I
- 6 These are my new shoes. ?

59.4 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/he/him etc.

- 1 Who is that woman? Why are you looking at her ?
- 2 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with
- 3 Where are the tickets? I can't find
- 4 I can't find my keys. Where are
- 5 We're going out. You can come with
- 6 I've got a new computer. Do you want to see
- 7 Maria likes music. plays the piano.
- 8 I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of
- 9 I'm talking to you. Please listen to
- 10 Where is Anna? I want to talk to
- 11 You can have these CDs. I don't want
- 12 My brother has a new job, but doesn't like very much.

59.5 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I need that book. Can you give it to me ?
- 2 He wants the key. Can you give
- 3 She wants the keys. Can you
- 4 I want that letter. Can you
- 5 They want the money. Can you
- 6 We want the photographs. Can you

A



I → my	I like my house.
we → our	We like our house.
you → your	You like your house.
he → his	He likes his house.
she → her	She likes her house.
they → their	They like their house.

it → its	Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.
-----------------	--

We use **my/your/his** etc. + *noun*:

my hands	his new car	her parents
our clothes	your best friend	their room

B

his/her/their

<p>DONNA </p> <p>her car (= Donna's car) </p> <p>her husband (= Donna's husband) </p> <p>her children (= Donna's children) </p>	<p>ANDY </p> <p>his bicycle </p> <p>his sister </p> <p>his parents </p>	<p>MR AND MRS LEE </p> <p>their son </p> <p>their daughter </p> <p>their children </p>
---	---	--

C

its and it's

its Oxford is famous for **its** university.
it's (= it is) I like Oxford. **It's** a nice place. (= It is a nice place.)

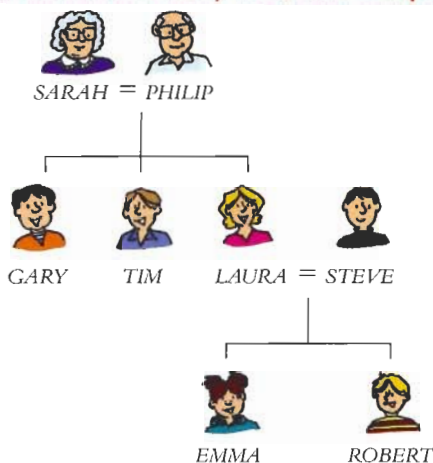
60.1 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- I'm going to wash my hands.
- She's going to wash hands.
- We're going to wash
- He's going to wash
- They're going to wash
- Are you going to wash

60.2 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- He lives with his parents.
- They live with parents.
- We parents.
- Jane lives
- I parents.
- John
- Do you live
- Most children

60.3 Look at the family tree, and complete the sentences with his/her/their.



- I saw Sarah with her husband, Philip.
- I saw Laura and Steve with children.
- I saw Steve with wife, Laura.
- I saw Gary with brother, Tim.
- I saw Laura with brother, Tim.
- I saw Sarah and Philip with son, Tim.
- I saw Laura with parents.
- I saw Emma and Robert with parents.

60.4 Write my/our/your/his/her/their/its.

- Do you like your job?
- I know Mr Watson, but I don't know wife.
- Alice and Tom live in London. son lives in Australia.
- We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all friends.
- Anna is going out with friends this evening.
- I like tennis. It's favourite sport.
- 'Is that car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- I want to phone Maria. Do you know phone number?
- Do you think most people are happy in jobs?
- I'm going to wash hair before I go out.
- This is a beautiful tree. leaves are a beautiful colour.
- John has a brother and a sister. brother is 25, and sister is 21.

60.5 Complete the sentences. Use my/his/their etc. with these words:

coat homework house husband ~~job~~ key name

- Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
- I can't get in. I haven't got
- Sally is married. works in a bank.
- Please take off and sit down.
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing
- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know
- We live in Barton Street. is at the end on the left.

Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.

A



I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

It's my money.	It's mine .
It's our money.	It's ours .
It's your money.	It's yours .
It's his money.	It's his .
It's her money.	It's hers .
It's their money.	It's theirs .

B

We use **my/your** etc. + *noun* (**my hands** / **your book** etc.):

- My hands** are cold.
- Is this **your book**?
- Helen gave me **her umbrella**.
- It's **their problem**, not **our problem**.

We use **mine/yours** etc. without a noun:

- Is this book **mine** or **yours**? (= my book or your book)
- I didn't have an umbrella, so Helen gave me **hers**. (= her umbrella)
- It's their problem, not **ours**. (= not our problem)
- We went in our car, and they went in **theirs**. (= their car)

You can use **his** with or without a noun:

- 'Is this **his camera** or **hers**?' 'It's **his**.'

C

a friend **of mine** / a friend **of his** / some friends **of yours** etc.

- I went out to meet a friend **of mine**. (*not* a friend of me)
- Tom was in the restaurant with a friend **of his**. (*not* a friend of him)
- Are those people friends **of yours**? (*not* friends of you)

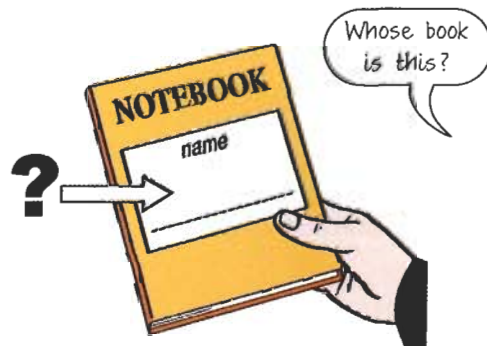
D

Whose ... ?

- Whose book** is this? (= Is it your book? his book? my book? etc.)

You can use **whose** with or without a noun:

- Whose money** is this? } It's mine.
- Whose** is this? }
- Whose shoes** are these? } They're John's.
- Whose** are these? }



61.1 Complete the sentences with mine/yours etc.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 It's your money. It's <u>yours</u> | 5 It's their house. It's |
| 2 It's my bag. It's | 6 They're your books. They're |
| 3 It's our car. It's | 7 They're my glasses. They're |
| 4 They're her shoes. They're | 8 It's his coat. It's |

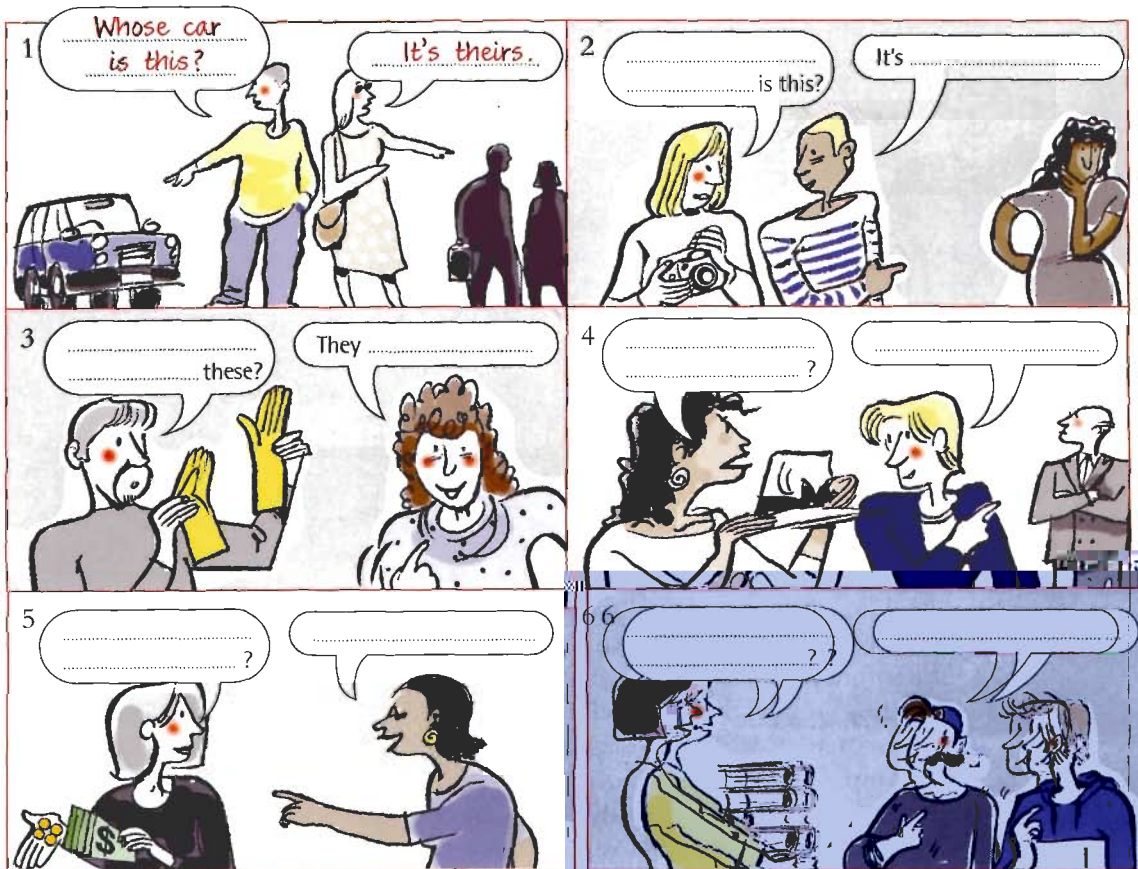
61.2 Choose the right word.

- It's their/theirs problem, not ~~our/ours~~. (their and ours are right)
- This is a nice camera. Is it your/yours?
- That's not my/mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
- Whose books are these? Your/Yours or my/mine?
- Catherine is going out with her/hers friends this evening.
- My/Mine room is bigger than her/hers.
- They've got two children, but I don't know their/theirs names.
- Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours isn't working.

61.3 Complete these sentences. Use friend(s) of mine/yours etc.

- I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.....
- They went on holiday with some friends of theirs.....
- She's going out with a friend
- We had dinner with some
- I played tennis with a
- Tom is going to meet a
- Do you know those people? Are they

61.4 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?





I know Tom.

Tom knows me.

It's my car.

It's mine.

62.1 Answer the questions in the same way.

<p>1</p>  <p>Yes, <u>I know him, but I can't remember his name.</u></p>	<p>2</p> 
<p>3</p> 	

62.2 Complete the sentences in the same way.

to stay with us at our house

62.3 Complete the sentences in the same way.

my address, and he gave me his
my ;
his

62.4 Write him/her/yours etc.

her

myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A



He's looking at **himself**.



They're enjoying **themselves**.

I	→	me	→	myself
he	→	him	→	himself
she	→	her	→	herself
you	→	you	→	yourself yourselves
we	→	us	→	ourselves
they	→	them	→	themselves

- I looked at **myself** in the mirror.
- He** cut **himself** with a knife.
- She** fell off her bike, but she didn't hurt **herself**.
- Please help **yourself**. (*one person*)
- Please help **yourselves**. (*two or more people*)
- We had a good holiday. **We** enjoyed **ourselves**.
- They had a nice time. **They** enjoyed **themselves**.

B

Compare:

me/him/them etc.



She is looking at **him**.

different people



- You never talk to **me**.
- I didn't pay for **them**.
- I'm sorry. Did I hurt **you**?

myself/himself/themselves etc.



He is looking at **himself**.

the same person



- Sometimes I talk to **myself**.
- They paid for **themselves**.
- Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**.

C

by myself / by yourself etc. = alone:

- I went on holiday **by myself**. (= I went alone)
- 'Was she with friends?' 'No, she was **by herself**'

D

each other

- Kate and Helen are good friends. They know **each other** well.
(= Kate knows Helen / Helen knows Kate)
- Paul and I live near **each other**. (= he lives near me / I live near him)

Compare **each other** and **-selves**:

TIM



SUE



- Tim and Sue looked at **each other**.
(= he looked at her, she looked at him)



TIM

SUE

- Tim and Sue looked at **themselves**.
(= he looked at himself, she looked at herself)

63.1 Complete the sentences with myself/yourself etc.

- 1 He looked at himself in the mirror.
- 2 I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
- 3 Karen had a good time in Australia. She enjoyed
- 4 My friends had a good time in Australia. They enjoyed
- 5 I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
- 6 He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
- 7 I want to know more about you. Tell me about (one person)
- 8 Goodbye! Have a good trip and look after ! (two people)

63.2 Write sentences with by myself / by yourself etc.

- 1 I went on holiday alone. I went on holiday by myself.
- 2 When I saw him, he was alone. When I saw him, he
- 3 Don't go out alone. Don't
- 4 I went to the cinema alone. I
- 5 My sister lives alone. My sister
- 6 Many people live alone. Many people

63.3 Write sentences with each other.

<p>1</p>  <p><u>They like each other.</u></p>	<p>2</p>  <p>They can't</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>They</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>.....</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>.....</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>.....</p>

63.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

each other or ourselves/yourselves/themselves or us/you/them

- 1 Paul and I live near each other.
- 2 Who are those people? Do you know them ?
- 3 You can help Tom, and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help
- 4 There's food in the kitchen. If you and Chris are hungry, you can help
- 5 We didn't go to Emily's party. She didn't invite
- 6 When we go on holiday, we always enjoy
- 7 Mary and Jane were at school together, but they never see now.
- 8 Diane and I are very good friends. We've known for a long time.
- 9 'Did you see Sam and Laura at the party?' 'Yes, but I didn't speak to ?
- 10 Many people talk to when they're alone.

's (Kate's camera / my brother's car etc.)



Kate's camera
(her camera)



my brother's car
(his car)



the manager's office
(his or her office)

We normally use **'s** for people:

- I stayed at **my sister's** house. (*not* the house of my sister)
- Have you met **Mr Black's** wife? (*not* the wife of Mr Black)
- Are you going to **James's** party?
- Paul is a **man's** name. Paula is a **woman's** name.

You can use **'s** without a noun after it:

- Sophie's hair is longer than **Kate's**. (= Kate's hair)
- 'Whose umbrella is this?' 'It's **my mother's**.' (= my mother's umbrella)
- 'Where were you last night?' 'I was at **Paul's**.' (= Paul's house)

B

friend's and friends'



my **friend's** house = *one friend*
(= his house or her house)

We write **'s** after

friend/student/mother etc. (*singular*):

- my mother's car (*one mother*)
- my father's car (*one father*)



my **friends'** house = *two or more friends*
(= their house)

We write **'** after

friends/students/parents etc. (*plural*):

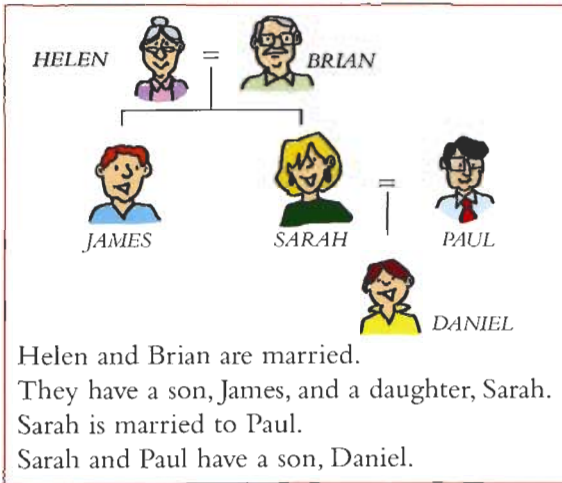
- my parents' car (*two parents*)

C

We use **of ...** for things, places etc. :

- Look at the roof **of that building**. (*not* that building's roof)
- We didn't see the beginning **of the film**. (*not* the film's beginning)
- What's the name **of this village**?
- Do you know the cause **of the problem**?
- You can sit in the back **of the car**.
- Madrid is the capital **of Spain**.

64.1 Look at the family tree. Complete the sentences about the people in the family.



- 1 Brian is Helen's husband.
- 2 Sarah is Daniel's mother.
- 3 Helen is wife.
- 4 James is Sarah's
- 5 James is uncle.
- 6 Sarah is wife.
- 7 Helen is Daniel's
- 8 Sarah is James's
- 9 Paul is husband.
- 10 Paul is Daniel's
- 11 Daniel is nephew.

64.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.



- 1 Whose is this? Alice's
- 2 Whose is this?
- 3 And this?
- 4 And these?
- 5 And this?
- 6 And these?

64.3 Are these sentences OK? Change them where necessary.

- 1 I stayed at the house of my sister. my sister's house
- 2 What is the name of this village? OK
- 3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
- 4 Do you know the phone number of Simon?
- 5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
- 6 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7 For me, the morning is the best part of the day.
- 8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
- 9 When is the birthday of your mother?
- 10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
- 11 The walls of this house are very thin.
- 12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
- 13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
- 14 The manager of the hotel is not here at the moment.

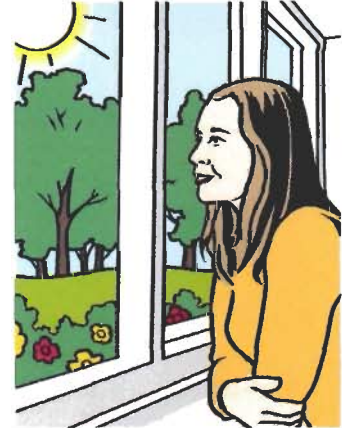
A



He's got **a** camera.



She's waiting for **a** taxi.



It's **a** beautiful day.

a ... = one thing or person:

- Rachel works in **a bank**. (*not* in bank)
- Can I ask **a question**? (*not* ask question)
- I haven't got **a computer**.
- There's **a woman** at the bus stop.

B

an (*not* a) before **a/e/i/o/u**:

- Do you want **an apple** or **a banana**?
- I'm going to buy **a hat** and **an umbrella**.
- There was **an interesting** programme on TV last night.

also **an hour** (**h** is not pronounced: an ~~hour~~)

but **a university** (pronounced *yuniversity*)

a European country (pronounced *yuropean*)

another (= **an** + **other**) is one word:

- Can I have **another** cup of coffee?

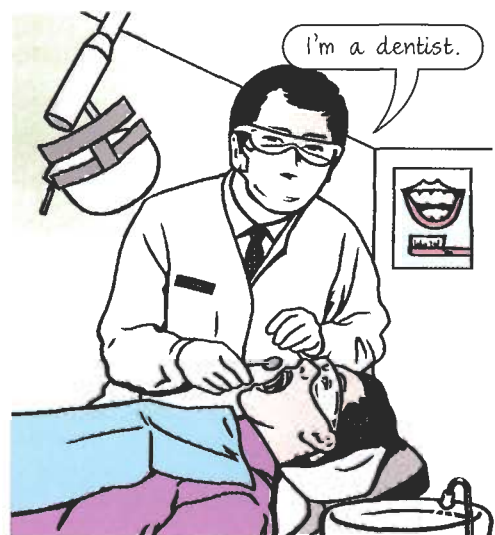
C

We use **a/an** ... when we say what a thing or a person is. For example:

- The sun is **a star**.
- Football is **a game**.
- Dallas is **a city in Texas**.
- A mouse is **an animal**. It's **a small animal**.
- Joe is **a very nice person**.

We use **a/an** ... for jobs etc.:

- A: What's your job?
B: I'm **a dentist**. (*not* I'm dentist)
- 'What does Mark do?' 'He's **an engineer**.'
- Would you like to be **a teacher**?
- Beethoven was **a composer**.
- Picasso was **a famous painter**.
- Are you **a student**?



65.1 Write a or an

1 an old t

65.2 What are these things? Choose from the box.

a bird

65.3 What are their jobs? Choose from the list and complete the sentences

ber
electrician nurse taxi driver



1 She's a dentist.

5

65.4 Write sentences. Choose from the two boxes. Use a/an where necessary.

~~I want to ask you~~ Rebecca works in

+

old house artist
~~house~~
sign language
ycle

I want to ask you a question.

train(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)

A

The plural of a noun is usually -s:

<i>singular</i> (= one)	→	<i>plural</i> (= two or more)
a flower	→	some flowers
a train	→	two trains
one week	→	a few weeks
a nice place	→	some nice places
this student	→	these students



a flower



some flowers

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

-s / -sh / -ch / -x	→	-es	bus → buses	dish → dishes		
			church → churches	box → boxes		
	also		potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes		
		-y	→ -ies	baby → babies	dictionary → dictionaries	
				party → parties		
but -ay / -ey / -oy	→	-ys	day → days	monkey → monkeys	boy → boys	
		-f / -fe	→ -ves	shelf → shelves	knife → knives	wife → wives

B

These things are plural in English:



scissors



glasses



trousers



jeans



shorts



tights



pyjamas

- Do you wear **glasses**?
- Where **are** the **scissors**? I need **them**.

You can also say a **pair of scissors** / a **pair of trousers** / a **pair of pyjamas** etc. :

- I need a new **pair of jeans**. or I need **some** new **jeans**. (*not* a new jeans)

C

Some plurals do *not* end in -s:

this man → these men	one foot → two feet	that sheep → those sheep
a woman → some women	a tooth → all my teeth	a fish → a lot of fish
a child → many children	a mouse → some mice	

also a **person** → two **people** / some **people** / a lot of **people** etc. :

- She's a nice **person**.

but **They** are nice **people**. (*not* nice persons)

D

People is plural (= they), so we say **people are** / **people have** etc. :

- A lot of people speak** English. (*not* speaks)
- I like **the people** here. **They are** very friendly.

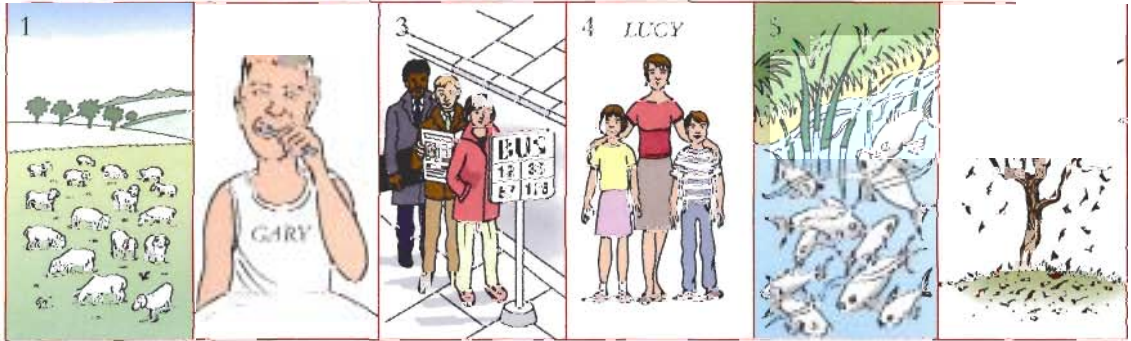
Police is plural:

- The police want** to talk to anybody who saw the accident. (*not* The police wants)

66.1 Write the plural.

1 flower flowers

66.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



sheep

66.3 Are these sentences OK? Change the sentences where necessary

I have jeans.

OK
need a new pair of jeans. OR
need some new jeans.

66.4 Which is right? Complete the sentences

go

a bottle / some water (countable/uncountable 1)

A

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*.

Countable nouns

For example: (a) **car** (a) **man** (a) **bottle** (a) **house** (a) **key** (an) **idea** (an) **accident**

You can use **one/two/three** (etc.) + *countable nouns* (you can count them):



one **bottle**



two **bottles**



three **men**



four **houses**

Countable nouns can be *singular* (= one) or *plural* (= two or more):

<i>singular</i>	a car	the car	my car	etc.
<i>plural</i>	cars	two cars	the cars	some cars many cars etc.

- I've got **a car**.
- New **cars** are very expensive.
- There aren't **many cars** in the car park.

You can't use the singular (**car/bottle/key** etc.) alone. You need **a/an**:

- We can't get into the house without **a key**. (*not* without key)

B

Uncountable nouns

For example: **water** **air** **rice** **salt** **plastic** **money** **music** **tennis**



water



salt



money



music

You can't say **one/two/three** (etc.) + these things: ~~one water~~ ~~two musics~~

Uncountable nouns have only *one* form:

money **the money** **my money** **some money** **much money** etc.

- I've got **some money**.
- There isn't **much money** in the box.
- Money** isn't everything.

You can't use **a/an** + *uncountable nouns*: ~~money~~ ~~music~~ ~~water~~

But you can say **a piece of ... / a bottle of ...** etc. + *uncountable noun*:

a bottle of water	a carton of milk	a bar of chocolate
a piece of cheese	a bottle of perfume	a piece of music
a bowl of rice	a cup of coffee	a game of tennis

67.1 What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write a/an if necessary. The names of these things are:

egg jug salt spoon toothpaste water

1 It's <u>salt</u>	2 It's <u>a spoon</u>	3 It's	4 It's
5 It's	6 It's	7 It's	8 It's
9 It's	10 It's	11 It's	

67.2 Some of these sentences are OK, but some need a/an. Write a/an where necessary.

a watch
OK

67.3 What are these things? Write a ... of ... for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7 	8 	9
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

bar	cup	loaf	+	bread	milk	tea
bowl	glass	piece		chocolate	paper	water
carton	jar	piece		honey	soup	wood

a carton of milk

a cake / some cake / some cakes (countable/uncountable ?)

A

a/an at

a/an

-
-

me

-
-

me

-
-

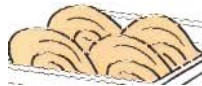


me

-
-

B

Many



-
-

C

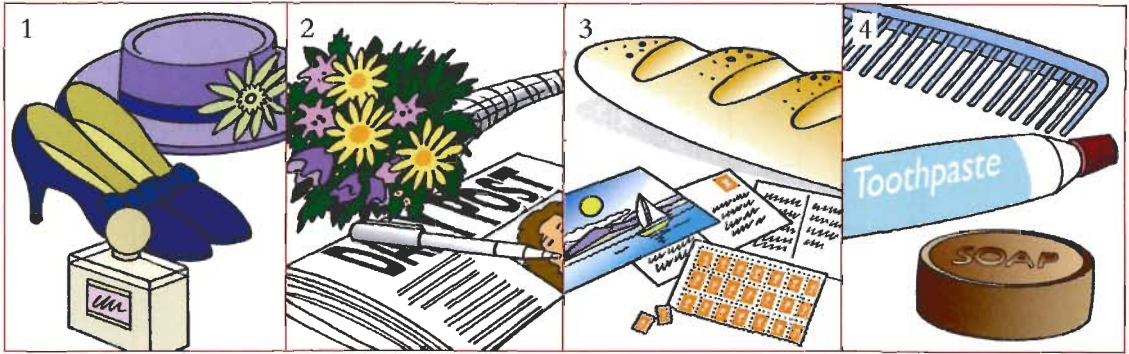
advice minutes

a dictionary

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

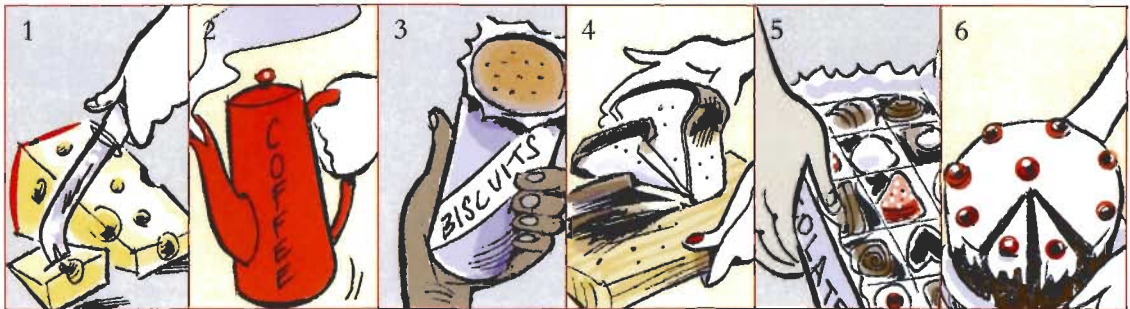
sa:

68.1 What did you buy? Use the pictures to write sentences (I bought ...).



- 1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.
 2 I bought
 3
 4

68.2 Write sentences with Would you like a ... ? or Would you like some ... ?



- 1 Would you like some cheese? 4 ?
 2 Would you like ? 5 ?
 3 Would ? 6 ?

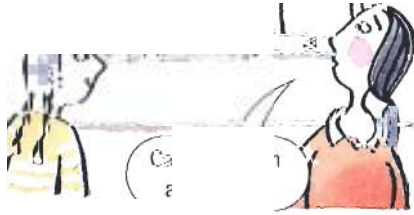
68.3 Write a/an or some.

- 1 I read a book and listened to some music.
 2 I need money. I want to buy food.
 3 We met interesting people at the party.
 4 I'm going to open window to get fresh air.
 5 Rachel didn't eat much for lunch – only apple and bread.
 6 We live in big house. There's nice garden with beautiful trees.
 7 I'm going to make a table. First I need wood.
 8 Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
 9 I want to write a letter. I need paper and pen.

68.4 Which is right?

- 1 I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes. (shoes is right)
 2 Martin has got brown eye/eyes.
 3 Paula has got short black hair/hairs.
 4 The tour guide gave us some information/informations about the city.
 5 We're going to buy some new chair/chairs.
 6 We're going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.
 7 It's hard to find a work/job at the moment.
 8 We had wonderful weather / a wonderful weather when we were on holiday.

A



-
-
-
-
-

-
-
-
-
-

I bought **a jacket** and **a shirt**. **The jacket** was cheap, but **the shirt**

B

the door / the ceiling / the floor / the carpet / the light etc. (of a room)
 the roof / the garden / the kitchen / the bathroom etc. (of a house)
 the centre / the station / the airport / the town hall etc. (of a town)

-
-
-
-




69.1 Write a/an or the.

- 1 We enjoyed our trip. The hotel was very nice.
- 2 'Can I ask a question?' 'Sure. What do you want to know?'
- 3 You look very tired. You need a holiday.
- 4 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in the garden.'
- 5 Eve is a interesting person. You should meet her.
- 6 A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take the next turning left.
- 7 A: Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
B: Yes, that's a good idea.
- 8 It's a nice morning. Let's go for a walk.
- 9 Amanda is a student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be a journalist.
She lives with two friends in a apartment near a college where she is studying.
An apartment is small, but she likes it.
- 10 Peter and Mary have got two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old, and the girl is three. Peter works in a factory. Mary hasn't got a job at the moment.

69.2 Complete the sentences. Use a or the + these words:

airport cup dictionary ~~door~~ floor picture

<p>1</p>  <p>Can you open <u>the door</u>, please?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>How far is it to <u>the airport</u>?</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Can I have <u>a cup</u> of coffee, please?</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>That's <u>a picture</u> nice <u>a floor</u> - I like it.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Can you pass me <u>a dictionary</u>, please?</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Why are you sitting <u>on the floor</u>?</p>

69.3 These sentences are not correct. Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Don't forget to turn off the light when you go out. turn off the light
- 2 Enjoy your trip, and don't forget to send me a postcard. _____
- 3 What is a name of this village? _____
- 4 Canada is a very big country. _____
- 5 What is a largest city in Canada? _____
- 6 I like this room, but I don't like a colour of a carpet. _____
- 7 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got a headache.' _____
- 8 We live in a old house near a station. _____
- 9 What is a name of a director of a film we saw last night? _____

the ...

A

We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- What is **the name** of this street? (there is only one name)
- Who is **the best player** in your team? (there is only one best player)
- Can you tell me **the time**, please? (= the time *now*)
- My office is on **the first floor**. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget **the**:

- Do you live near **the city centre**? (*not* near city centre)
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest bank**? (*not* where is nearest ...)

B

the same ...

- We live in **the same street**. (*not* in same street)
- 'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're **the same**.' (*not* they're same)

C

We say:

the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country

- The sky** is blue and **the sun** is shining.
- Do you live in a town or in **the country**?

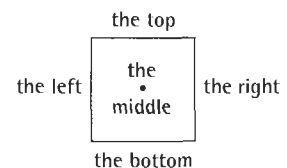


the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.)

- My brother is a soldier. He's in **the army**.
- What do you think of **the police**? Do they do a good job?

the top / the end / the middle / the left etc.

- Write your name at **the top** of the page.
- My house is at **the end** of the street.
- The table is in **the middle** of the room.
- Do you drive on **the right** or on **the left** in your country?



(play) **the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments)

- Paula is learning to play **the piano**.



the radio

- I listen to **the radio** a lot.



the Internet

- Do you use **the Internet** much?



D

We do *not* use **the** with:

television / TV

- I watch **TV** a lot.
- What's on **television** tonight?

but Can you turn off **the television**? (= the TV set)

breakfast / lunch / dinner

- What did you have for **breakfast**? (*not* the breakfast)
- Dinner** is ready!



next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.

- I'm not working **next week**. (*not* the next week)
- Did you have a holiday **last summer**? (*not* the last summer)

70.1 Put in the where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already correct.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 What is name of this street? | the name |
| 2 What's on television tonight? | OK |
| 3 Our apartment is on second floor. | ..... |
| 4 Would you like to go to moon? | ..... |
| 5 Which is best hotel in this town? | ..... |
| 6 What time is lunch? | ..... |
| 7 How far is it to city centre? | ..... |
| 8 We're going away at end of May. | ..... |
| 9 What are you doing next weekend? | ..... |
| 10 I didn't like her first time I met her. | ..... |
| 11 I'm going out after dinner. | ..... |
| 12 Internet is a good way of getting information. | ..... |
| 13 My sister got married last month. | ..... |
| 14 My dictionary is on top shelf on right. | ..... |
| 15 We live in country about ten miles from nearest town. | ..... |

70.2 Complete the sentences. Use the same + these words:

age colour problem ~~street~~ time

- I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in the same street.
- I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at
- Jim is 25 and Sue is 25. Jim and Sue are
- My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are
- I've got no money and you've got no money. We've got

70.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the if necessary.



- The sun is shining.
- She's playing
- They're having
- He's watching
- They're swimming in
- Tim's name is at of the list.

70.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

capital ~~dinner~~ police lunch middle name sky television

- We had dinner at a restaurant last night.
- We stayed at a very nice hotel, but I don't remember
- is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
- Sometimes there are some good films on late at night.
- Somebody was trying to break into the shop, so I called
- Tokyo is of Japan.
- 'What did you have for?' 'A salad.'
- I woke up in of the night.

A



She's **at work**.



They're going **to school**.



He's **in bed**.

We say:

(go) **to work**, (be) **at work**, start **work**, finish **work**

- Bye! I'm **going to work** now. (*not* to the work)
- I **finish work** at 5 o'clock every day.

(go) **to school**, (be) **at school**, start **school**, leave **school** etc.

- What did you learn **at school** today? (*not* at the school)
- Some children don't like **school**.

(go) **to university/college**, (be) **at university/college**

- Helen wants to **go to university** when she **leaves school**.
- What did you study **at college**?

(go) **to hospital**, (be) **in hospital**

- Jack had an accident. He had to go **to hospital**.

(go) **to prison**, (be) **in prison**

- Why is he **in prison**? What did he do?

(go) **to church**, (be) **in/at church**

- David usually goes **to church** on Sundays.

(go) **to bed**, (be) **in bed**

- I'm tired. I'm **going to bed**. (*not* to the bed)
- 'Where's Jane?' 'She's **in bed**.'

(go) **home**, (be) **at home** etc.

- I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (*not* to home)
- Are you going out tonight, or are you **staying at home**?



B

We say:

(go to) **the cinema** / **the theatre** / **the bank** / **the post office** / **the station** / **the airport** / **the city centre**

- I never go to **the theatre**, but I go to **the cinema** a lot.
- 'Are you going to **the bank**?' 'No, to **the post office**.'
- The number 5 bus goes to **the airport**; the number 8 goes to **the city centre**.

(go to) **the doctor**, **the dentist**

- You're not well. Why don't you go to **the doctor**?
- I have to go to **the dentist** tomorrow.



71.1 Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.



- 1 He's in bed . 3 She's in 5 They're at
 2 They're at 4 She's at 6 He's in

71.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

~~bank~~ bed ~~church~~ home post office school station

- 1 I need to change some money. I have to go to the bank .
 2 David usually goes to church on Sundays.
 3 In Britain, children go to from the age of five.
 4 There were a lot of people at waiting for the train.
 5 I phoned you last night, but you weren't at
 6 I'm going to now. Goodnight!
 7 I'm going to to get some stamps.

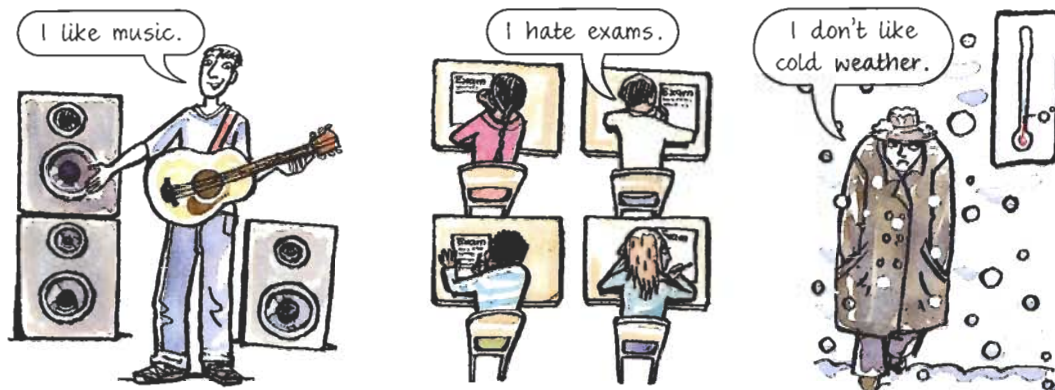
71.3 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.

- 1 If you want to catch a plane, you go to the airport
 2 If you want to see a film, you go to
 3 If you are tired and you want to sleep, you
 4 If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you
 5 If you have a problem with your teeth, you
 6 If you want to study after you leave school, you
 7 If you are badly injured in an accident, you

71.4 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 We went to cinema last night. to the cinema
 2 I finish work at 5 o'clock every day. OK
 3 Lisa wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to doctor.
 4 I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed.
 5 Why is Angela always late for work?
 6 'Where are your children?' 'They're at school.'
 7 We have no money in bank.
 8 When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
 9 What time do you usually get home from work?
 10 Do you live far from city centre?
 11 'Where shall we meet?' 'At station.'
 12 Jim is ill. He's in hospital.
 13 Kate takes her children to school every day.
 14 Would you like to go to university?
 15 Would you like to go to theatre this evening?

A



Do not use **the** for general ideas:

- I like **music**, especially **classical music**.
(not the music ... the classical music)
- We don't eat **meat** very often. (not the meat)
- Life** is not possible without **water**.
(not The life ... the water)
- I hate **exams**. (not the exams)
- Do you know a shop that sells **foreign newspapers**?
- I'm not very good at writing **letters**.



Do not use **the** for games and sports:

- My favourite sports are **football** and **skiing**. (not the football ... the skiing)

Do not use **the** for languages or school subjects (**history/geography/physics/biology** etc.):

- Do you think **English** is difficult? (not the English)
- Tom's brother is studying **physics** and **chemistry**.

B

flowers or **the flowers**?

Compare:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers are beautiful.
(= flowers in general) <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like cold weather.
(= cold weather in general) <input type="checkbox"/> We don't eat fish very often. (= fish in general) <input type="checkbox"/> Are you interested in history?
(= history in general) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I love this garden.
The flowers are beautiful.
(= the flowers in this garden) <input type="checkbox"/> The weather isn't very good today.
(= the weather today) <input type="checkbox"/> We had a great meal last night. The fish was excellent.
(= the fish we ate last night) <input type="checkbox"/> Do you know much about the history of your country? |
|---|--|



72.1 What do you think about these things?

big cities	computer games	exams	jazz	parties
chocolate	dogs	housework	museums	tennis

Choose seven of these things and write sentences with:

I like ... I don't like ... I love ... I hate ... or ... is/are all right

1 I hate exams. or I like exams. or Exams are all right. (etc.)

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

72.2 Are you interested in these things? Write sentences with:

I'm (very) interested in ...	I know a lot about ...	I don't know much about ...
I'm not interested in ...	I know a little about ...	I don't know anything about ...

1 (history) I'm very interested in history.

- 2 (politics) I
- 3 (sport)
- 4 (art)
- 5 (astronomy)
- 6 (economics)

72.3 Which is right?

- 1 My favourite sport is football / ~~the football~~. (football is right)
- 2 I like this hotel. ~~Rooms~~ / The rooms are very nice. (The rooms is right)
- 3 Everybody needs friends / ~~the friends~~.
- 4 Jane doesn't go to parties / ~~the parties~~ very often.
- 5 I went shopping this morning. Shops / ~~The shops~~ were very busy.
- 6 'Where's milk / ~~the milk~~?' 'It's in the fridge.'
- 7 I don't like milk / ~~the milk~~. I never drink it.
- 8 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play basketball / ~~the basketball~~.'
- 9 'What does your brother do?' 'He sells computers / ~~the computers~~.'
- 10 We went for a swim in the river. Water / ~~The water~~ was very cold.
- 11 I don't like swimming in cold water / ~~the cold water~~.
- 12 Excuse me, can you pass salt / ~~the salt~~, please?
- 13 I like this town. I like people / ~~the people~~ here.
- 14 Vegetables / ~~The vegetables~~ are good for you.
- 15 Houses / ~~The houses~~ in this street are all the same.
- 16 I can't sing this song. I don't know words / ~~the words~~.
- 17 I enjoy taking photographs / ~~the photographs~~. It's my hobby.
- 18 Do you want to see photographs / ~~the photographs~~ that I took when I was on holiday?
- 19 English / ~~The English~~ is used a lot in international business / ~~the international business~~.
- 20 Money / ~~The money~~ doesn't always bring happiness / ~~the happiness~~.

the ... (names of places)

A Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of places:

- France** is a very large country. (*not* the France)
- Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- Peru** is in **South America**.



But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

- the** Czech **Republic**
- the** United **States** of America (**the** USA)
- the** United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)

B **the** -s (plural names)

We use **the** with *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

- the** Netherlands **the** Canary Islands
- the** Philippines **the** Alps



C Seas, rivers etc.

We use **the** with names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

- the** Atlantic (Ocean) **the** Mediterranean (Sea) **the** Amazon
- the** (River) Nile **the** Suez Canal **the** Black Sea



D Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of streets, squares etc. :

- Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- Times Square** is in New York.



We do not use **the** with names of airports, stations and many other important buildings:

- Kennedy Airport** **Westminster Abbey** **London Zoo**
- Victoria Station** **Cambridge University** **Edinburgh Castle**



But we use **the** with names of most hotels, museums, theatres and cinemas:

- the** Regent Hotel **the** National Theatre
- the** Science Museum **the** Odeon (cinema)

E **the** ... of ...

We use **the** + names with ... **of** ... :

- the** Museum **of** Modern Art **the** University **of** California
- the** Great Wall **of** China **the** Tower **of** London



We say **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** (of ...):

- I've been to **the north of Italy**, but not to **the south**.

73.1 Answer these geography questions. Choose from the box. Use The if necessary.



airo
The Atlantic

Atla
Bah
Ban
Cair

73.2 Write the where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, write OK



OK
at the National Theatre

A



this
these

that
those

B

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

эти/те

C

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

те/те

D

-
-
-
-



74.1 Complete the sentences. Use **this/that/these/those** + these words:

birds house plates postcards seat shoes

→ *сиденье* (скамья) (770 моё место)
обувь (башмаки)

<p>1 Do you like <u>these shoes</u> ?</p>	<p>2 Who lives in <u>that house</u> ?</p>	<p>3 How much are <u>these postcards</u> ?</p>
<p>4 Look at <u>those birds</u> ?</p>	<p>5 Excuse me, is <u>this seat</u> free?</p>	<p>6 <u>These plates</u> are dirty.</p>

74.2 Write questions: **Is this/that your ... ?** or **Are these/those your ... ?**

<p>1 <u>Is this your bag?</u></p>	<p>2 <u>Is that your umbrella?</u></p>	<p>3 <u>Is this book your?</u></p>	<p>4 <u>Are those books your?</u></p>	<p>5 <u>Is that your bicycle?</u></p>
<p>6 <u>Are these your keys?</u></p>	<p>7 <u>Are those your keys?</u></p>	<p>8 <u>Is this your watch?</u></p>	<p>9 <u>Are that your glasses?</u></p>	<p>10 <u>Are these your gloves?</u></p>

74.3 Complete the sentences with **this is** or **that's** or **that**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: I'm sorry I'm late.
B: <u>That's</u> all right. | 5 A: Beth plays the piano very well.
B: Does she? I didn't know |
| 2 A: I can't come to the party tomorrow.
B: Oh, a pity. Why not? | 6 Mark meets Paul's sister, Helen.
PAUL: Mark, my sister, Helen. |
| 3 <i>on the phone</i>
SUE: Hello, Jane. Sue.
JANE: Oh, hi Sue. How are you? | MARK: Hi, Helen. |
| 4 A: You're lazy.
B: not true! | 7 A: I'm sorry I was angry yesterday.
B: OK. Forget it! |
| | 8 A: You're a friend of Tim's, aren't you?
B: Yes, right. |

A

one (= a ...)



Would you like **one** ?
= Would you like **a chocolate** ?

one = a/an ... (a chocolate / an apple etc.)

- I need **a pen**. Have you got **one**? (**one** = a pen)
- A: Is there **a bank** near here?
B: Yes, there's **one** at the end of this street. (**one** = a bank)

B

one and ones



Which **one**? = Which hat?

one = hat/car/girl etc.

this one / that one

- Which **car** is yours? **This one** or **that one**? (= this car or that car)

the one ...

- A: Which **hotel** did you stay at?
B: **The one** opposite the station.
- I found this **key**. Is it **the one** you lost?

the ... one

- I don't like the black **coat**, but I like **the brown one**.
- Don't buy that **camera**. Buy **the other one**.

a/an ... one

- This **cup** is dirty. Can I have **a clean one**?
- That **biscuit** was nice. I'm going to have **another one**.

ones (plural)



Which **ones**? = Which flowers?

ones = flowers/cars/girls etc.

these/those or these ones / those ones

- Which flowers do you want? **These** or **those**? or
These ones or **those ones**?

the ones ...

- A: Which **books** are yours?
B: **The ones** on the table.
- I found these **keys**. Are they **the ones** you lost?

the ... ones

- I don't like the red **shoes**, but I like **the green ones**.
- Don't buy those **apples**. Buy **the other ones**.

some ... ones

- These **cups** are dirty. Can we have **some clean ones**?
- My **shoes** are very old. I'm going to buy **some new ones**.

75.1 A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use one (not a/an ...) in the answers.

B doesn't need a car	B has just had a cup of coffee
there's a chemist in Mill Road	B is going to get a bike
B hasn't got a pen	B hasn't got an umbrella

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 A: Can you lend me a pen? | B: I'm sorry, <u>I haven't got one</u> |
| 2 A: Would you like to have a car? | B: No, I don't |
| 3 A: Have you got a bike? | B: No, but |
| 4 A: Can you lend me an umbrella? | B: I'm sorry, but |
| 5 A: Would you like a cup of coffee? | B: No, thank you. |
| 6 A: Is there a chemist near here? | B: Yes, |

75.2 Complete the sentences. Use a/an ... one. Use the words in the list.

better big ~~clean~~ different new old

- 1 This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one ?
- 2 I'm going to sell my car and buy
- 3 That's not a very good photograph, but this is
- 4 I want today's newspaper. This is
- 5 This box is too small. I need
- 6 Why do we always go to the same restaurant? Let's go to

75.3 A is talking to B. Use the information to complete the conversations. Use one/ones.

<p>1 A stayed at a hotel. It was opposite the station. A: We stayed at a hotel. B: <u>Which one</u> ? A: <u>The one opposite the station.</u></p>	<p>6 A is looking at a picture. It's on the wall. A: That's an interesting picture. B: ? A: ?</p>
<p>2 A sees some shoes in a shop window. They're green. A: I like those shoes. B: Which ? A: The</p>	<p>7 A sees a girl in a group of people. She's tall with long hair. A: Do you know that girl? B: ? A: ?</p>
<p>3 A is looking at a house. It has a red door. A: That's a nice house. B: ? A: with</p>	<p>8 A is looking at some flowers in the garden. They're yellow. A: Those flowers are beautiful. B: ? A: ?</p>
<p>4 A is looking at some CDs. They're on the top shelf. A: Are those your CDs? B: ? A: ?</p>	<p>9 A is looking at a man in a restaurant. He has a moustache and glasses. A: Who's that man? B: ? A: ?</p>
<p>5 A is looking at a jacket in a shop. It's black. A: Do you like that jacket? B: ? A: ?</p>	<p>10 A took some photos at the party last week. A: Did I show you my photos? B: ? A: ?</p>

some and any

A

some



any



Use **some** in *positive* sentences:

- I'm going to buy **some** clothes.
- There's **some** ice in the fridge.
- We made **some** mistakes.

Use **any** in *negative* sentences:

- I'm **not** going to buy **any** clothes.
- There **isn't any** milk in the fridge.
- We **didn't** make **any** mistakes.

B

any and **some** in questions

In most questions (but not all) we use **any** (*not some*):

- Is there **any** ice in the fridge?
- Has he got **any** friends?
- Do you need **any** help?

We normally use **some** (*not any*) when we offer things (**Would you like ... ?**):

- A: Would you like **some** coffee?
- B: Yes, please.

or **when** we ask for things (**Can I have ... ?** etc.):

- A: Can I have **some** soup, please?
- B: Yes. Help yourself.
- A: Can you lend me **some** money?
- B: Sure. How much do you need?



C

some and **any** without a noun

- I didn't take any photographs, but Jane took **some**. (= some photographs)
- You can have some coffee, but I don't want **any**. (= any coffee)
- I've just made some coffee. Would you like **some**? (= some coffee)
- 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got **any**.' (= any luggage)
- 'Are there any biscuits?' 'Yes, there are **some** in the kitchen.' (= some biscuits)

D

something / **somebody** (*or someone*)

- She said **something**.
- I saw **somebody** (*or someone*).
- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Somebody's** at the door.

anything / **anybody** (*or anyone*)

- She **didn't** say **anything**.
- I **didn't** see **anybody** (*or anyone*).
- Are you doing **anything** tonight?
- Where's Sue? Has **anybody** seen her?

6.1 Write some or any.

1 I bought some shampoo. I didn't buy any questions.

6.2 Complete the sentences. Use some or any + the words in the box.

	questions shampoo
--	----------------------

any shampoo

6.3 Complete the sentences. Use some or any.

I bought some questions, but I haven't got any shampoo.

6.4 Write something/somebody or anything/anybody

something



77.1 Write these sentences again with **no**

We've got no money.

Write these sentences again with **any**

We haven't got any money.

77.2 Write **no** or **any**

1 There's no

Write **no**, **any** or **none**

77.3 Complete the sentences. Use **any** or **no** + the words in the box.

money ~~problems~~ questions queue

no problems

77.4 Write short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use **none** where necessary

Two. or A lot. or None

not + anybody/anyone/anything
nobody/no-one/nothing

A



- The
-
-



-
-
-

-body and -one are the same:
anybody = anyone nobody = no-one

B

- t
-
- b
- s
-
-

- not
-
- not
-
-

C

-
-

-
-

D

Remember: *negative verb* + anybody/anyone/anything
positive verb + nobody/no-one/nothing

-
-
-

78.1 Write these sentences again with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- 1 There isn't anything in the bag. *There's nothing in the bag.*
- 2 There isn't anybody in the office. There's
- 3 I haven't got anything to do. I
- 4 There isn't anything on TV.
- 5 There wasn't anyone at home.
- 6 We didn't find anything.

78.2 Write these sentences again with **anybody/anyone** or **anything**.

- 1 There's nothing in the bag. *There isn't anything in the bag.*
- 2 There was nobody on the bus. There wasn't
- 3 I've got nothing to read.
- 4 I've got no-one to help me.
- 5 She heard nothing.
- 6 We've got nothing for dinner.

78.3 Answer these questions with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1a What did you say? <i>Nothing.</i> | 5a Who knows the answer? |
| 2a Who saw you? <i>Nobody.</i> | 6a What did you buy? |
| 3a What do you want? | 7a What happened? |
| 4a Who did you meet? | 8a Who was late? |

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.

Use **nobody/no-one/nothing** or **anybody/anyone/anything**:

- 1b *I didn't say anything.*
- 2b *Nobody saw me.*
- 3b I don't
- 4b I
- 5b the answer.
- 6b
- 7b
- 8b

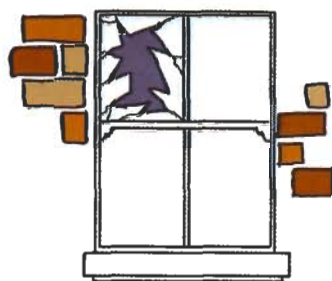
78.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

nobody / no-one / nothing or **anybody / anyone / anything**

- 1 That house is empty. *Nobody* lives there.
- 2 Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember *anything*.
- 3 Be quiet! Don't say
- 4 *I didn't know about the meeting.* told me.
- 5 'What did you have to eat?' '..... I wasn't hungry.'
- 6 I didn't eat I wasn't hungry.
- 7 Helen was sitting alone. She wasn't with
- 8 I'm afraid I can't help you. There's I can do.
- 9 I don't know about car engines.
- 10 The museum is free. It doesn't cost to go in.
- 11 I heard a knock on the door, but when I opened it, there was there.
- 12 The hotel receptionist spoke very fast. I didn't understand
- 13 'What are you doing tonight?' '..... Why?'
- 14 Helen has gone away. knows where she is. She didn't tell where she was going.

somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

A



Somebody (or **Someone**) has broken the window.

somebody/someone
= a person, but we don't know who

She has got **something** in her mouth.

something = a thing, but we don't know what

Tom lives **somewhere** near London.

somewhere = in/to a place, but we don't know where

B

people (-body or -one)

somebody or **someone**

anybody or **anyone**

nobody or **no-one**

- There is **somebody** (or **someone**) at the door.
- Is there **anybody** (or **anyone**) at the door?
- There isn't **anybody** (or **anyone**) at the door.
- There is **nobody** (or **no-one**) at the door.

-body and **-one** are the same; **somebody** = **someone**, **nobody** = **no-one** etc.

things (-thing)

something

anything

nothing

- Lucy said **something**, but I didn't understand what she said.
- Are you doing **anything** at the weekend?
- I was angry, but I didn't say **anything**.
- 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'

places (-where)

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

- Ruth's parents live **somewhere** in the south of England.
- Did you go **anywhere** interesting for your holidays?
- I'm staying here. I'm **not** going **anywhere**.
- I don't like this town. There is **nowhere** to go.

C

something/anybody etc. + adjective (**big/cheap/interesting** etc.)

- Did you meet **anybody interesting** at the party?
- We always go to the same place. Let's go **somewhere different**.
- 'What's that letter?' 'It's **nothing important**.'

D

something/anybody etc. + to ...

- I'm hungry. I want **something to eat**. (= something that I can eat)
- Tony hasn't got **anybody to talk** to. (= anybody that he can talk to)
- There is **nowhere to go** in this town. (= nowhere where people can go)

79.1 Write somebody (or someone) / something / somewhere.

- 1 Lucy said something .
 2 I've lost
 3 Sue and Tom went
 4 I'm going to phone

- What did she say?
 What have you lost?
 Where did they go?
 Who are you going to phone?

79.2 Write nobody (or no-one) / nothing / nowhere.

- 1a What did you say?
 2a Where are you going?
 3a What do you want?
 4a Who are you looking for?

Nothing .

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.

Use not + anybody/anything/anywhere.

- 1b I didn't say anything . 3b
 2b I'm not 4b

79.3 Write somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

- 1 It's dark. I can't see anything .
 2 Tom lives somewhere near London.
 3 Do you know about computers?
 4 'Listen!' 'What? I can't hear ?'
 5 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for ?'
 6 We need to talk. There's I want to tell you.
 7 'Did see the accident?' 'No, ?'
 8 We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat
 9 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't know. knows.'
 10 'Do you know in Paris?' 'Yes, a few people.'
 11 'What's in that cupboard?' '..... It's empty.'
 12 I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them
 13 I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm.
 14 Is there interesting on television tonight?
 15 Have you ever met famous?

79.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

something	anything	nothing
something	anywhere	nowhere
somewhere		nowhere

do	eat	park	sit
drink	go	read	stay

- 1 We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go .
 2 There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got
 3 I'm bored. I've got
 4 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't ?'
 5 'Would you like ?' 'Yes, please – a glass of water.'
 6 If you're going to the city centre, take the bus. Don't drive because there's
 7 I want I'm going to buy a magazine.
 8 I need in London. Can you recommend a hotel?

every and all

A

every



Every house in the street is the same.

every house in the street =
all the houses in the street

We use **every** + *singular noun* (**every house** / **every country** etc.):

- Sarah has been to **every country** in Europe.
- Every summer** we have a holiday by the sea.
- She looks different **every time** I see her.

Use a *singular verb* after **every** ... :

- Every house** in the street is the same. (*not are the same*)
- Every country has** a national flag. (*not have*)

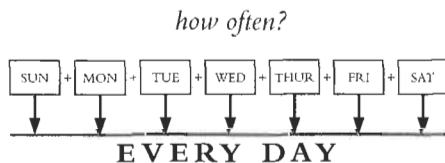
Compare **every** and **all**:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Every student in the class passed the exam. <input type="checkbox"/> Every country has a national flag. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All the students in the class passed the exam. <input type="checkbox"/> All countries have a national flag. |
|---|---|

B

every day and all day

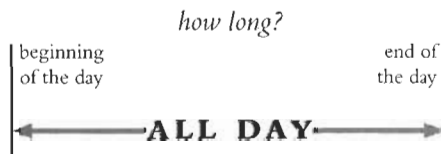
every day = on all days:



- It rained **every day** last week.
- Bill watches TV for about two hours **every evening**. (= on all evenings)

also **every morning/night/summer** etc.

all day = the complete day:



- It rained **all day** yesterday.
- On Monday, I watched TV **all evening**. (= the complete evening)

also **all morning/night/summer** etc.

C

everybody (or everyone) / everything / everywhere

everybody or **everyone**

(people)

everything

(things)

everywhere

(places)

- Everybody** (or **Everyone**) needs friends. (= all people need friends)
- Have you got **everything** you need? (= all the things you need)
- I lost my watch. I've looked **everywhere** for it. (= I've looked in all places)

Use a *singular verb* after **everybody/everyone/everything**:

- Everybody has** problems. (*not Everybody have*)

80.1 Complete the sentences. Use every + these words:

very student

80.2 Complete the sentences with every day or all day

all day

80.3 Write every or all

every

80.4 Write everybody/everything/everywhere

everybody

80.5 Complete the sentences. Use one word only each time

all most some any no/none

A Compare:

children/money/books etc. (in general):

- Children** like playing.
(= children in general)
- Money** isn't everything.
(= money in general)
- I enjoy reading **books**.
- Everybody needs **friends**.

the children / the money / these books etc.:

- Where are **the children**?
(= our children)
- I want to buy a car, but I haven't got **the money**. (= the money for a car)
- Have you read **these books**?
- I often go out with **my friends**.

B most / most of ... , some / some of ... etc.



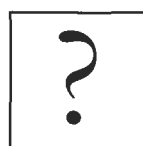
all



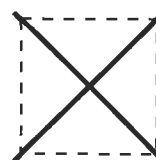
most



some



any



no / none / not + any

most/some etc. + noun

all	of	cities
most		children
some		books
any		money
no		

- Most children** like playing.
(= children in general)
- I don't want **any money**.
- Some books** are better than others.
- He's got **no friends**.
- All cities** have the same problems.
(= cities in general)

Do not use **of** in these sentences:

- Most people** drive too fast.
(not Most of people)
- Some birds** can't fly.
(not Some of birds)

most of/some of etc. + the/this/my ... etc.

all	(of)	the ...
most	of	this/that ...
some		these/those ...
any		my/your ... etc.
none		

- Most of the children** at this school are under 11 years old.
- I don't want **any of this money**.
- Some of these books** are very old.
- None of my friends** live near me.

You can say **all the ...** or **all of the ...**
(with or without **of**):

- All the students in our class** passed the exam. (or **All of the students ...**)
- Silvia has lived in London **all her life**.
(or ... **all of her life**.)

C all of it / most of them / none of us etc.

all	of	it
most		them
some		us
any		you
none		

- You can have **some of this cake**, but not **all of it**.
- A: Do you know those people?
B: **Most of them**, but not **all of them**.
- Some of us** are going out tonight. Why don't you come with us?
- I've got a lot of books, but I haven't read **any of them**.
- 'How many of these books have you read?' 'None of them.'

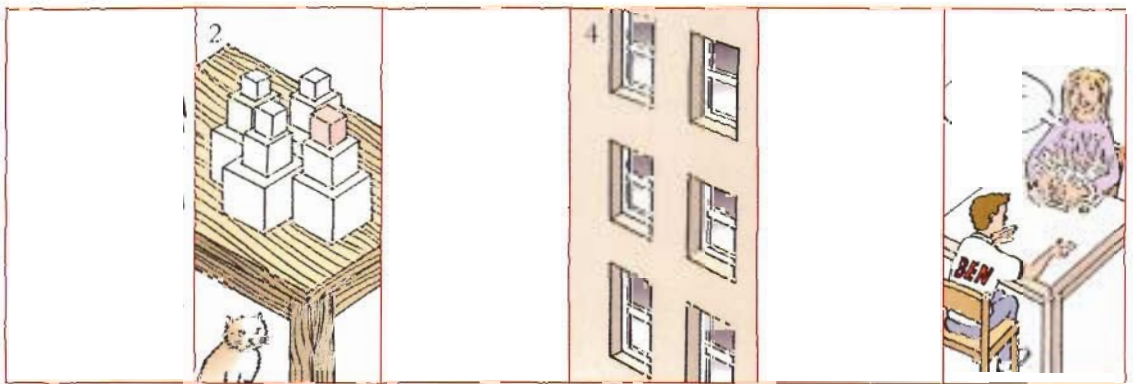
the ... (children / the children etc.) → **Unit 72** some and any → **Unit 76** no/none/any → **Unit 77**
all and every → **Unit 80**

81.1 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets (some/most etc.). Sometimes you need of (some of / most of etc.)

Most
Some of

31.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use:

all/most/some/none + **of them / of it**



Most of them.

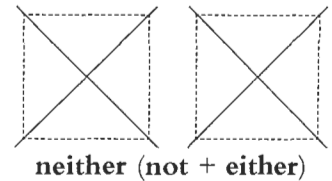
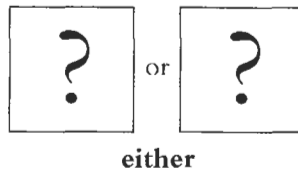
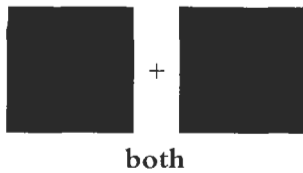
31.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1 Most of childrer

Most children
OK

both either neither

A We use **both/either/neither** to talk about two things or people:



- Rebecca has two children. **Both** are married. (**both** = the two children)
- Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (**either** = tea or coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**neither** = not the cinema or the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- 'Would you like **tea** or **coffee**?'
 - { 'Either. I don't mind.' (= tea or coffee)
 - { 'I **don't** want **either**.' (*not* I don't want neither)
 - { '**Neither**.' (= not tea or coffee)

B **both/either/neither** + *noun*

both + <i>plural</i>	both	windows/books/children etc.
either neither } + <i>singular</i>	either	window/book/child etc.
	neither	

- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both cities** very much.
- First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither job** was very interesting.
- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go **either way**.

C **both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...**

both	(of)	the ...
either neither	of	these/those ... my/your/Paul's ... etc.



- Neither of my parents** is British.
- I **haven't** read **either of these books**.

You can say **both of the/those/my ...** or **both the/those/my ...** (with or without **of**):

- I like **both of** those pictures. *or* I like **both** those pictures.
- Both of** Paul's sisters are married. *or* **Both** Paul's sisters are married.

but **Neither of** Paul's sisters is married. (*not* Neither Paul's sisters)

D **both of them / neither of us**

both	of	them
either		us
neither		you

- Paul has got two sisters. **Both of them** are married.
- Sue and I didn't eat anything. **Neither of us** was hungry.
- Who are those two people? I **don't** know **either of them**.

82.1 Write both/either/neither. Use of where necessary.

- 1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked both cities very much.
- 2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like either of them.
- 3 It was a good football match. teams played well.
- 4 It wasn't a good football match. team played well.
- 5 'Is your friend English or American?' '.....'. She's Australian.'
- 6 We went away for two days, but the weather wasn't good. It rained days.
- 7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
B: It doesn't matter which one.
- 8 I invited Donna and Mike to the party, but them came.
- 9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' '.....'. I always walk.'
- 10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' 'I don't like them.'
- 11 'Do you work or are you a student?' '.....'. I work and I'm a student too.'
- 12 Paula and I didn't know the time because us had a watch.
- 13 Helen has got two sisters and a brother. sisters are married.
- 14 Helen has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother, but I haven't met
..... her sisters.

82.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use Both ... and Neither



- 1 Both cups are empty.
- 2 are open.
- 3 wearing a hat.
- 4 beards.
- 5 to the airport.
- 6 right.

82.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with Both/Neither of them

1 Are you married?	No	No	1 <u>Neither of them is married.</u>
2 How old are you?	21	21	2 <u>Both of them are 21.</u>
3 Are you a student?	Yes	Yes	3
4 Have you got a car?	No	No	4
5 Where do you live?	London	London	5
6 Do you like cooking?	Yes	Yes	6
7 Can you play the piano?	No	No	7
8 Do you read newspapers?	Yes	Yes	8
9 Are you interested in sport?	No	No	9

a lot much many

A



a lot of money



not much money



a lot of books



not many books

We use **much** + *uncountable noun*
(**much food** / **much money** etc.):

- Did you buy **much food**?
- We haven't got **much luggage**.
- How **much money** do you want?
- A: Have you got any **money**?
- B: I've got some, but **not much**.

We use **many** + *plural noun*
(**many books** / **many people** etc.):

- Did you buy **many books**?
- We don't know **many people**.
- How **many photos** did you take?
- A: Did you take any **photos**?
- B: I took some, but **not many**.

We use **a lot of** + *both types of noun*:

- We bought **a lot of food**.
- Paula hasn't got **a lot of free time**.

- We bought **a lot of books**.
- Did they ask **a lot of questions**?

We say:

- There **is** a lot of **food/money/water** ... (*singular verb*)

- There **are** a lot of **trees/shops/people** ... (*plural verb*)
- A lot of **people speak** English.
(*not speaks*)

B

We use **much** in *questions* and *negative sentences*:

- Do you drink **much coffee**?
- I don't drink **much coffee**.

But we do not often use **much** in *positive sentences*:

- I drink **a lot of coffee**. (*not I drink much coffee*)
- 'Do you drink much coffee?' 'Yes, **a lot**.' (*not Yes, much*)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all types of *sentences* (positive/negative/question):

- We've got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends.
- We haven't got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends.
- Have you got **many** friends / **a lot of** friends?

C

You can use **much** and **a lot** without a noun:

- Donna spoke to me, but she didn't say **much**.
- 'Do you watch TV **much**?' 'No, **not much**.' (= not often)
- We like films, so we go to the cinema **a lot**. (*not go to the cinema much*)
- I don't like him very **much**.

83.1 Write much or many.

- 1 Did you buy much food?
- 2 There aren't hotels in this town.
- 3 We haven't got petrol. We need to stop and get some.
- 4 Were there people on the train?
- 5 Did students fail the exam?
- 6 Paula hasn't got money.
- 7 I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat
- 8 I don't know where Gary lives these days. I haven't seen him for years.

Write How much or How many.

- 9 people are coming to the party?
- 10 milk do you want in your coffee?
- 11 bread did you buy?
- 12 players are there in a football team?

83.2 Complete the sentences. Use much or many with these words:

~~books~~ countries luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books.
- 2 Hurry up! We haven't got
- 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ?
- 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know
- 5 'Have you got?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6 I know Tokyo well. I've been there

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use a lot of + these words:

accidents ~~books~~ fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books.
- 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw
- 3 This road is very dangerous. There are
- 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had
- 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was

83.4 In some of these sentences much is not natural. Change the sentences or write OK.

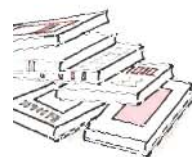
- 1 Do you drink much coffee? OK
- 2 I drink much tea. a lot of tea
- 3 It was a cold winter. We had much snow.
- 4 There wasn't much snow last winter.
- 5 It costs much money to travel around the world.
- 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost much.
- 7 Do you know much about computers?
- 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, much.'

83.5 Write sentences about these people. Use much and a lot.

- 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) He goes to the cinema a lot.
- 2 Nicole thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) She doesn't watch TV much.
- 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) She
- 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) He
- 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out)
- 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel)

(a) little (a) few

A



few books

B

a fe

C

~~a~~ lit
not

You

~~a~~ fe

You

D

lit

w

84.1 Answer the questions with a little or a few.

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 2 'Have you got any envelopes?' 'Yes,
- 3 'Do you want sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 4 'Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?' 'Yes,
- 5 'Does your friend speak English?' 'Yes,
- 6 'Are there any good restaurants in this town?' 'Yes,

84.2 Write a little or a few + these words:

chairs days fresh air friends milk Russian times years

- 1 Martin speaks Italian well. He lived in Italy for a few years.
- 2 Can I have in my coffee, please?
- 3 'When did Julia go away?' '..... ago.'
- 4 'Do you speak any foreign languages?' 'I can speak
- 5 'Are you going out alone?' 'No, I'm going with
- 6 'Have you ever been to Mexico?' 'Yes,
- 7 There wasn't much furniture in the room – just a table and
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need

84.3 Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + these words:

coffee hotels ~~mistakes~~ people rain time work

- 1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
- 2 I drink I don't like it.
- 3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is
- 4 It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are
- 5 Hurry up. We've got
- 6 The town is very quiet at night. go out.
- 7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do

84.4 Write little / a little or few / a few.

- 1 There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
- 2 'When did Sarah go out?' '..... minutes ago.'
- 3 I can't decide now. I need time to think about it.
- 4 There was traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
- 5 The bus service isn't very good at night – there are buses after 9 o'clock.
- 6 'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 7 I'd like to practise my English more, but I have opportunity.

84.5 Right or wrong? Change the sentences where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We're going away for few days next week. for a few days
- 2 Everybody needs little luck.
- 3 I can't talk to you now – I've got few things to do.
- 4 I eat very little meat – I don't like it very much.
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions?
- 6 There were little people on the bus – it was nearly empty.
- 7 Martin is a very private person. Few people know him well.

old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

adjective + noun

It's a **nice** day today.
 Laura has got **brown** eyes.
 There's a very **old** bridge in this village.
 Do you like **Italian** food?
 I don't speak any **foreign** languages.
 There are some **beautiful yellow** flowers in the garden.

The adjective is *before* the noun:

- They live in a **modern house**. (*not* a house modern)
- Have you met any **famous people**? (*not* people famous)

The ending of an adjective is always the same:

a **different place** **different** places (*not* differents)

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are** very **beautiful**.
- Are you cold**? Shall I close the window?
- I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- The film **wasn't** very **good**. It **was boring**.
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



- 'You **look** tired.' 'Yes, I **feel** tired.'
- Gary told me about his new job. It **sounds** very **interesting**.
- I'm not going to eat this fish. It doesn't **smell** good.

Compare:

He	is	feels	tired.
	looks		

They	are	look	happy.
	sound		

It	is	smells	good.
	tastes		

85.1 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (new / live in / house / they / a) They live in a new house.
- 2 (like / jacket / I / that / green) I
- 3 (music / like / do / classical / you?) Do
- 4 (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
- 5 (went to / restaurant / a / Japanese / we)

85.2 The words in the box are adjectives (black/foreign etc.) or nouns (air/job etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

air	clouds	foreign	holiday	job	languages	sharp
black	dangerous	fresh	hot	knife	long	water

- 1 Do you speak any foreign languages ?
- 2 Look at those It's going to rain.
- 3 Sue works very hard, and she's very tired. She needs a
- 4 I would like to have a shower, but there's no
- 5 Can you open the window? We need some
- 6 I need a to cut these onions.
- 7 Fire-fighting is a

85.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from the boxes.

feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)	+	happy	ill	nice
look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)		horrible	new	surprised

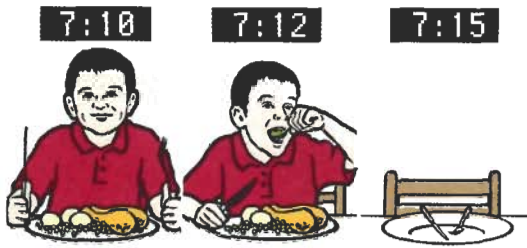
1 You <u>sound happy</u>	2 It	3 I
4 You	5 They	6 It

85.4 A and B don't agree. Complete B's sentences. Use feel/look etc.

A	B
1 You look tired.	Do I? I <u>don't feel tired</u> (feel)
2 This is a new coat.	Is it? It doesn't (look)
3 I'm American.	Are you? You (sound)
4 You look cold.	Do I? I (feel)
5 These bags are heavy.	Are they? They (look)
6 That soup looks good.	Maybe, but it (taste)

quickly/badly/suddenly, etc. (adverbs)

A



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



Suddenly the shelf fell down.

Quickly and **suddenly** are adverbs.

adjective + **-ly** → adverb:

adjective	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
adverb	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): easy → easily heavy → heavily

B

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's **raining heavily**.

Compare:

adjective

- Sue is very **quiet**.
- Be careful!**
- It was a **bad game**.
- I **felt nervous**.
(= I was nervous)

adverb

- Sue **speaks** very **quietly**. (*not* speaks very quiet)
- Listen carefully!** (*not* listen careful)
- Our team **played badly**. (*not* played bad)
- I **waited nervously**.

C

hard fast late early

These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sue's job is very hard . | <input type="checkbox"/> Sue works very hard . (<i>not</i> hardly) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ben is a fast runner . | <input type="checkbox"/> Ben can run fast . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The bus was late/early . | <input type="checkbox"/> I went to bed late/early . |

D

good (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your English is very good . | <input type="checkbox"/> You speak English very well . (<i>not</i> very good) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It was a good game . | <input type="checkbox"/> Our team played well . |

But **well** is also an adjective (= not ill, in good health):

- 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

86.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with these adverbs:

angrily badly dangerously fast heavily quietly



- 1 It's raining heavily . 4 She shouted at me .
 2 He sings very . 5 She can run very .
 3 They came in . 6 He was driving .

86.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

come	know	sleep	win	+	carefully	clearly	hard	well
explain	listen	think	work		carefully	easily	quickly	well

- 1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully .
 2 They . At the end of the day they're always tired.
 3 I'm tired this morning. I didn't last night.
 4 You play tennis much better than me. When we play, you always .
 5 before you answer the question.
 6 I've met Alice a few times, but I don't her very .
 7 Our teacher doesn't things very . We never understand him.
 8 Helen! I need your help. !

86.3 Which is right?

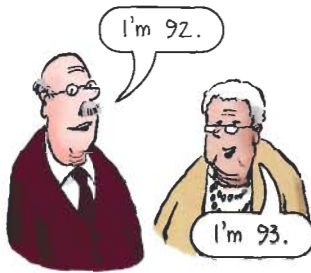
- 1 Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. (quickly is right)
 2 Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
 3 Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
 4 Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
 5 Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
 6 Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
 7 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here, but she left sudden/suddenly.'
 8 Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
 9 Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
 10 Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
 11 I don't remember much about the accident. Everything happened quick/quickly.

86.4 Write good or well.

- 1 Your English is very good . You speak it very well .
 2 Jackie did very in her exams.
 3 The party was very . I enjoyed it very much.
 4 Martin has a difficult job, but he does it .
 5 How are your parents? Are they ?
 6 Did you have a holiday? Was the weather ?

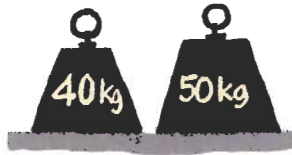
old/older expensive / more expensive

A



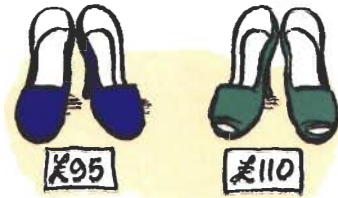
old

older



heavy

heavier



expensive

more expensive

Older / heavier / more expensive are *comparative* forms.
The comparative is **-er (older)** or **more ... (more expensive)**.

B

older/heavier etc.

Short words (1 syllable) → **-er**:

old → **older**

slow → **slower**

cheap → **cheaper**

nice → **nicer**

late → **later**

big → **bigger**

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): big → **bigger** hot → **hotter** thin → **thinner**

Words ending in **-y** → **-ier**:

easy → **easier**

heavy → **heavier**

early → **earlier**

- Rome is **old**, but Athens is **older**. (*not* more old)
- Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* more cheap)
- Helen wants a **bigger** car.
- This coat is OK, but I think the other one is **nicer**.
- Don't take the bus. It's **easier** to take a taxi. (*not* more easy)

far → **further**:

- 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

C

more ...

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...** :

careful → **more careful**

polite → **more polite**

expensive → **more expensive**

interesting → **more interesting**

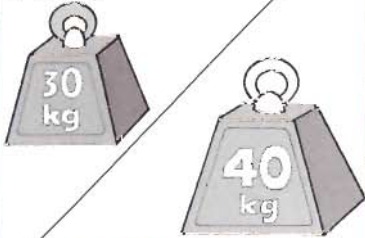

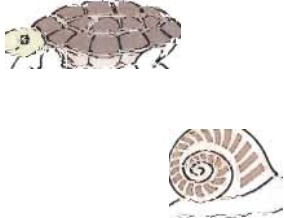
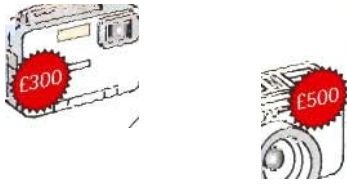
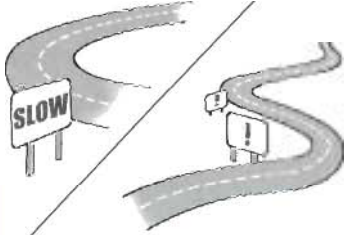
- You must be **more careful**.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something **more interesting**.
- Is it **more expensive** to go by car or by train?

D

good/well → **better** **bad** → **worse**

- The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday, but it's **better** today.
- 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'
- Which is **worse** – a headache or a toothache?

87.1 Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).

<p>1 heavy</p>  <p>heavier</p>		
		

87.2 Write the comparative.

1 old older

87.3 Write the opposite

1 younger older

87.4 Complete the sentences: Use a comparative.

She wants a bigger

more interesting

older than ... more expensive than ...

A



Hotel Prices (per room per night)	
Europa Hotel	£140
Grand Hotel	£130
Royal Hotel	£125
tel	£110

She's **taller than** him.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

We use **than** after comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ...** etc.):

- Athens is **older than** Rome.
- Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas?
- It's **easier** to take a taxi **than** to take the bus.
- 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
- The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.

B

We usually say: than **me** / than **him** / than **her** / than **us** / than **them**.

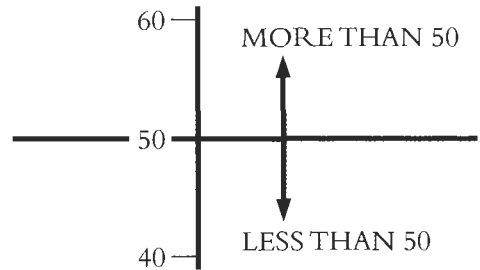
You can say:

- I can run faster **than him**. or I can run faster **than he can**.
- You are a better singer **than me**. or You are a better singer **than I am**.
- I got up earlier **than her**. or I got up earlier **than she did**.

C

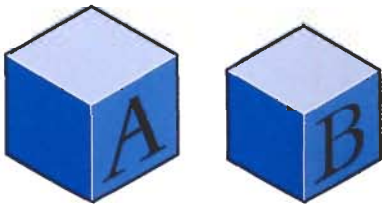
more/less than ...

- A: How much did your shoes cost? £50?
- B: No, **more than** that. (= **more than** £50)
- The film was very short – **less than** an hour.
- They've got **more money than** they need.
- You go out **more than** me.

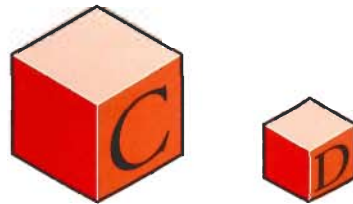


D

a bit older / much older etc.



Box A is **a bit bigger** than Box B.



Box C is **much bigger** than Box D.

a bit much	bigger	than ...
	older	
	better	
	more difficult	
	more expensive	

- Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- Sue is **a bit older** than Gary – she's 25 and he's 24.
- The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- You go out **much more** than me.

88.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use than.



Liz

- 1 I'm 26.
- 2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
- 3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
- 4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
- 5 I don't work very hard.
- 6 I haven't got much money.
- 7 I'm a very good driver.
- 8 I'm not very patient.
- 9 I'm not a very good dancer.
- 10 I'm very intelligent.
- 11 I speak French very well.
- 12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

Ben



- 1 I'm 24.
- 2 I'm a very good swimmer.
- 3 I'm 1 metre 63 tall.
- 4 I start work at 8.30.
- 5 I work very hard.
- 6 I've got a lot of money.
- 7 I'm not a very good driver.
- 8 I'm very patient.
- 9 I'm a good dancer.
- 10 I'm not very intelligent.
- 11 I don't speak French very well.
- 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Liz <i>is older than Ben</i> | 7 Liz is a |
| 2 Ben <i>is a better swimmer than Liz</i> | 8 Ben |
| 3 Liz is | 9 Ben |
| 4 Liz starts | 10 Liz |
| 5 Ben | 11 Liz |
| 6 Ben has got | 12 Ben |

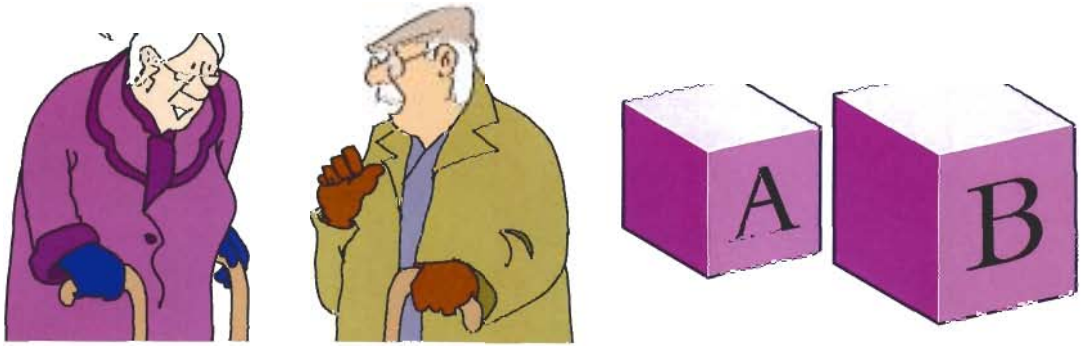
88.2 Complete the sentences. Use than.

- 1 He isn't very tall. You're *taller than him* (OR *taller than he is*)
- 2 She isn't very old. You're
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You
- 6 We don't know many people. You
- 7 They haven't got much money. You
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You

88.3 Complete the sentences with a bit or much + comparative (older/better etc.).

- 1 Emma is 25. Gary is 24½.
Emma *is a bit older than Gary*
- 2 Jack's mother is 52. His father is 69.
Jack's mother
- 3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
My camera
- 4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
I feel
- 5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was 10 degrees.
It's
- 6 Sarah is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
Sarah

A



-
-
-
-

B

-
-
-

C

-
-
-

D

-
-

E

-
-
-
-

89.1 Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.

<p>1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>A A</p> <p>B B</p> <p>C C</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>

- A is bigger than C, but not as big as B.
- A is B, but not C.
- C is A, but
- A is, but
- B has got
- C works

89.2 Write sentences with as ... as ...

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Athens is older than Rome. | Rome <u>isn't as old as Athens</u> . |
| 2 My room is bigger than yours. | Your room isn't |
| 3 You got up earlier than me. | I didn't |
| 4 We played better than them. | They |
| 5 I've been here longer than you. | You |
| 6 She's more nervous than him. | He |

89.3 Write as or than.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Athens is older <u>than</u> Rome. | 5 Joe isn't as intelligent he thinks. |
| 2 I don't watch TV as much you. | 6 Belgium is smaller Switzerland. |
| 3 You eat more me. | 7 Brazil isn't as big Canada. |
| 4 I'm more tired today I was yesterday. | 8 I can't wait longer an hour. |

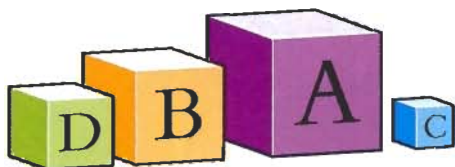
89.4 Complete the sentences about Julia, Andy and Laura. Use the same age / the same street etc.

Julia	Andy	Laura

- (age) Andy is the same age as Laura.
- (street) Julia lives
- (time) Julia got up
- (colour) Andy's

the oldest the most expensive

A



Box A is **bigger than** Box B.

Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.

Box A is **the biggest** box.

HOTEL PRICES IN KINTON

(Per room per night)

Europa Hotel	£140	Grosvenor	£100
Grand Hotel	£125	Bennets	£90
Royal	£120	Carlton	£85
Astoria	£115	Star	£75
Palace	£110	Station	£75

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the city.

The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the city.

Bigger / older / more expensive etc. are *comparative* forms (→ Unit 87).

Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc. are *superlative* forms.

B

The superlative form is **-est (oldest)** or **most ... (most expensive)**.

Short words (**old/cheap/nice** etc.) → **the -est**:

old → **the oldest** cheap → **the cheapest** nice → **the nicest**
but good → **the best** bad → **the worst**

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): big → **the biggest** hot → **the hottest**

Words ending in **-y (easy/heavy** etc.) → **the -iest**:

easy → **the easiest** heavy → **the heaviest** pretty → **the prettiest**

Long words (**careful/expensive/interesting** etc.) → **the most ...** :

careful → **the most careful** interesting → **the most interesting**

C

We say **the oldest ... / the most expensive ...** etc. (with **the**):

- The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town.
(= it is **older than** all the other buildings)
- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important, but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

D

You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive** etc. without a noun:

- Ken is a good player, but he isn't **the best** in the team.
(**the best** = the best player)

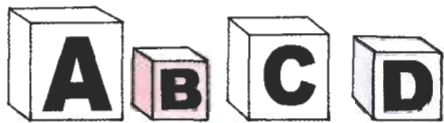
E

You can use *superlative* + **I've ever ... / you've ever ...** etc. :

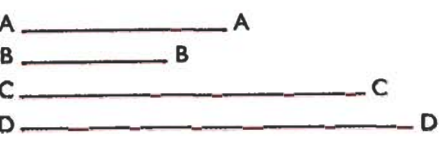
- The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film **I've ever seen**.
- What is **the most unusual** thing **you've ever done**?

90.1 Write sentences with comparatives (older etc.) and superlatives (the oldest etc.).

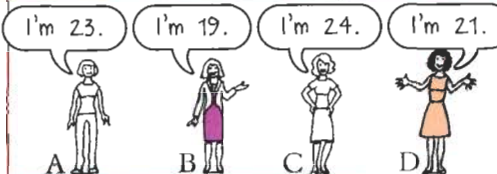
1



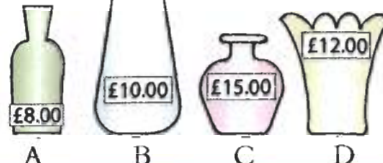
2



3



4



5

RESTAURANT A	excellent
RESTAURANT B	not bad
RESTAURANT C	good but not wonderful
RESTAURANT D	awful

big/small

(A/D) *A is bigger than D.*

(A) *A is the biggest.*

(B) *B is the smallest.*

long/short

(C/A) C is A.

(D) D is

(B) B

young/old

(D/C) D

(B)

(C)

expensive/cheap

(D/A)

(C)

(A)

good/bad

(A/C)

(A)

(D)

90.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (the oldest etc.).

- This building is very old. It's *the oldest building* in the town.
- It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
- It's a very good film. It's I've ever seen.
- She's a very popular singer. She's in the country.
- It was a very bad mistake. It was I've ever made.
- It's a very pretty village. It's I've ever seen.
- It was a very cold day. It was of the year.
- He's a very boring person. He's I've ever met.

90.3 Write sentences with a superlative (the longest etc.). Choose from the boxes.

Sydney	Alaska
Everest	the Nile
Brazil	Jupiter

high
large
long

country	river
city	state
mountain	planet

Africa	South America
Australia	the world
the USA	the solar system

- Sydney is the largest city in Australia.*
- Everest
-
-
-
-

enough

A



She isn't going to take a taxi.
She hasn't got **enough money**.



He can't reach the shelf.
He isn't **tall enough**.

B

enough + *noun* (**enough money** / **enough people** etc.)

- 'Is there **enough milk** in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- We wanted to play football, but we didn't have **enough players**.
- Why don't you buy a car? You've got **enough money**. (*not money enough*)

enough *without a noun*

- I've got some money, but not **enough** to buy a car.
(= I need more money to buy a car)
- 'Would you like some more to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've had **enough**.'
- You're always at home. You don't go out **enough**.

C

adjective + **enough** (**good enough** / **tall enough** etc.)

- 'Shall we sit outside?' 'No, it isn't **warm enough**.' (*not enough warm*)
- Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?
- Don't buy that coat. It's nice, but it isn't **long enough**. (= it's too short)

Remember:

enough + *noun* but *adjective* + **enough**

enough money	tall enough
enough time	good enough
enough people	old enough

D

We say:

enough for somebody/something

enough to do something

enough for somebody/something
to do something

- This pullover isn't **big enough for me**.
- I haven't got **enough money for a new car**.
- I haven't got **enough money to buy** a new car. (*not for buy*)
- Is your English **good enough to have** a conversation? (*not for have*)
- There aren't **enough chairs for everybody to sit down**.

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **enough** + these words:

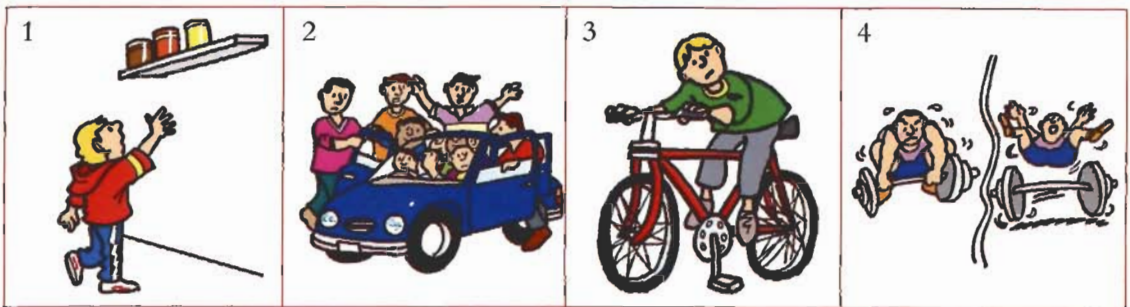
chairs ~~money~~ paint wind



- 1 She hasn't got enough money . 3 She hasn't got
 2 There aren't 4 There isn't

91.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use these adjectives + **enough**:

big long strong ~~tall~~



- 1 He isn't tall enough . 3 His legs aren't
 2 The car 4 He

91.3 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with these words:

big eat ~~loud~~ ~~milk~~ old practise space time tired

- 1 'Is there enough milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
 2 Can you hear the radio? Is it loud enough for you?
 3 He can leave school if he wants – he's
 4 When I visited New York last year, I didn't have to see all the things I wanted to see.
 5 This house isn't for a large family.
 6 Tina is very thin. She doesn't
 7 My office is very small. There isn't
 8 It's late, but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not
 9 Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't

91.4 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with these words:

- 1 We haven't got enough money to buy a new car. (money/buy)
 2 This knife isn't tomatoes. (sharp/cut)
 3 The water wasn't swimming. (warm/go)
 4 Have we got sandwiches? (bread/make)
 5 We played well, but not the game. (well/win)
 6 I don't have newspapers. (time/read)

too

A



His shoes are **too big** for him.



There is **too much** sugar in it.

B

too + adjective / adverb (**too big** / **too hard** etc.)

- Can you turn the radio down?
It's **too loud**. (= louder than I want)
- I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- I think you work **too hard**.



too much / **too many** = more than you want, more than is good:

- I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

D

Compare **too** and **not enough**:



too big

- The hat is **too big** for him.
- The radio is **too loud**. Can you turn it down, please?
- There's **too much sugar** in my coffee. (= more sugar than I want)
- I don't feel very well. I ate **too much**.



not big enough

- The hat **isn't big enough** for him. (= it's **too small**)
- The radio **isn't loud enough**. Can you turn it up, please?
- There's **not enough sugar** in my coffee. (= I need more sugar)
- You're very thin. You **don't eat enough**.

E

We say:

too ... for somebody/something

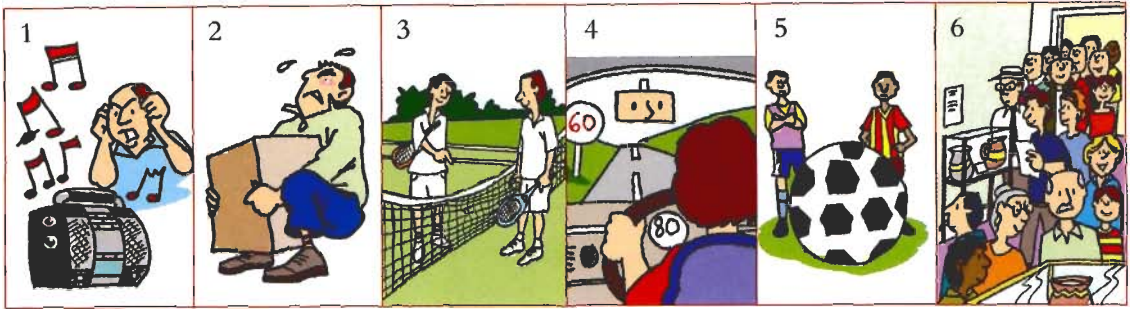
too ... to do something

too ... for somebody **to do** something

- These shoes are **too big for me**.
- It's a small house – **too small for a large family**.
- I'm **too tired to go** out. (*not for go out*)
- It's **too cold to sit** outside.
- She speaks **too fast for me to understand**.

92.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + these words:

big **crowded** **fast** **heavy** **loud** **low**



- 1 The music is too loud . 4 She's driving
 2 The box is 5 The ball is
 3 The net is 6 The museum is

92.2 Write **too** / **too much** / **too many** or **enough**.

- 1 You're always at home. You don't go out enough .
 2 I don't like the weather here. There's too much rain.
 3 I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
 4 There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were people.
 5 You're always tired. I think you work hard.
 6 'Did you have to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
 7 You drink coffee. It's not good for you.
 8 You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
 9 I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
 10 Our team didn't play well. We made mistakes.
 11 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not :'

92.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with these words:

- 1 I couldn't work. I was too tired (tired)
 2 Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't loud enough (loud)
 3 I don't want to walk home. It's (far)
 4 Don't buy anything in that shop. It (expensive)
 5 You can't put all your things in this bag. It (big)
 6 I couldn't do the exercise. It (difficult)
 7 Your work needs to be better. It (good)
 8 I can't talk to you now. I (busy)
 9 I thought the film was boring. It (long)

92.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too** (+ adjective) + **to ...** .

- 1 (I'm not going out / cold) It's too cold to go out
 2 (I'm not going to bed / early) It's
 3 (they're not getting married / young) They're
 4 (nobody goes out at night / dangerous)
 It's
 5 (don't phone Sue now / late)
 It's
 6 (I didn't say anything / surprised)
 I was

A

reads a newspaper

□



JE (subject)

Blank writing area for exercise A.

B

to a party last night

□

Blank writing area for exercise B.

93.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong



Did you watch television all evening?

OK

93.2 Put the words in order

opened the door slowly

93.3 Put the words in order

Lisa walks to work every day

always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

These words (**always/never** etc.) are with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

always	often	ever	rarely	also	already	all
usually	sometimes	never	seldom	just	still	both

- My brother **never** speaks to me.
- She's **always** late.
- Do you **often** go to restaurants?
- I **sometimes** eat too much. (*or Sometimes I eat too much.*)
- 'Don't forget to phone Laura.' 'I've **already** phoned her.'
- I've got three sisters. They're **all** married.

B

Always/never etc. are *before* the verb:

verb

always	go
often	play
never	have
etc.	etc.

- I **always** drink coffee in the morning.
(*not I drink always coffee*)
- Helen **often** goes to London.
(*not Helen goes often*)
- You **sometimes** look unhappy.
- They **usually** have dinner at 7 o'clock.
- We **rarely** (*or seldom*) watch television.
- Richard is a good footballer. He **also** plays tennis and volleyball.
(*not He plays also tennis*)
- I've got three sisters. They **all** live in London.

But **always/never** etc. are *after* **am/is/are/was/were**:

am	always
is	often
are	never
was	etc.
were	

- I **am** always tired. (*not I always am tired*)
- They **are** never at home during the day.
- It **is** usually very cold here in winter.
- When I was a child, I **was** often late for school.
- 'Where's Laura?' 'She's **still** in bed.'
- I've got two brothers. They're **both** doctors.

C

Always/never etc. are *between* two verbs (**have ... been / can ... find** etc.):



verb 1

verb 2

will	always	go
can		find
do	often	remember
etc.	never	etc.
have	etc.	gone
has		been
		etc.

- I **will** always remember you.
- It **doesn't** often rain here.
- Do** you usually go to work by car?
- I **can** never find my keys.
- Have** you ever been to Egypt?
- A: Where's Laura?
B: She's **just** gone out. (She's = She has)
- My friends **have** all gone to the cinema.

94.1 Read Paul's answers to the questions. Write sentences about Paul with often/never etc.

	 Paul	
1 Do you ever play tennis?	Yes, often.	<i>Paul often plays tennis.</i>
2 Do you get up early?	Yes, always.	He
3 Are you ever late for work?	No, never.	He
4 Do you ever get angry?	Sometimes.	.....
5 Do you ever go swimming?	Rarely.	.....
6 Are you at home in the evenings?	Yes, usually.	.....



94.2 Write these sentences with never/always/usually etc.

- 1 My brother speaks to me. (never) *My brother never speaks to me.*
- 2 Susan is polite. (always) Susan
- 3 I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I
- 4 Sarah has started a new job. (just) Sarah
- 5 I go to bed before midnight. (rarely)
- 6 The bus isn't late. (usually)
- 7 I don't eat fish. (often)
- 8 I will forget what you said. (never)
- 9 Have you lost your passport? (ever)
- 10 Do you work in the same place? (still)
- 11 They stay in the same hotel. (always)
- 12 Jane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 13 Is Tina here? (already)
- 14 What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
- 15 I can remember his name. (never)

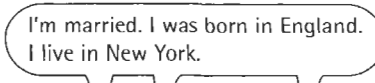



94.3 Write sentences with also.

- 1 Do you play football? (tennis) *Yes, and I also play tennis.*
- 2 Do you speak Italian? (French) Yes, and I
- 3 Are you tired? (hungry) Yes, and
- 4 Have you been to England? (Ireland) Yes,
- 5 Did you buy any clothes? (some books)

94.4 Write sentences with both and all.

	
I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.	I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.

- 1 *They both live in London.*
They football.
..... students.
..... cars.

- 2 They married.
They England.
.....

still yet already

A

still

an hour ago



The rain
hasn't stopped

now



An hour ago it was raining.

It is **still** raining now.

still = something is the same as before:

- I had a lot to eat, but I'm **still** hungry. (= I was hungry before, and I'm hungry now)
- 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've **still** got it.'
- 'Do you **still** live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

B

yet

20 minutes ago



now



Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.

They are **still** waiting for Bill.
Bill **hasn't come yet**.

yet = until now

We use **yet** in *negative* sentences (He **hasn't** come yet.) and in *questions* (**Has he** come yet?).

Yet is usually at the end of a sentence:

- A: Where's Emma?
B: She **isn't** here **yet**. (= she will be here, but until now she hasn't come)
- A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I **don't** know **yet**. (= I will know later, but I don't know at the moment)
- A: Are you ready to go **yet**?
B: **Not yet**. In a minute. (= I will be ready, but I'm not ready at the moment)
- A: Have you finished with the newspaper **yet**?
B: No, I'm still reading it.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- She hasn't gone **yet**. = She's **still** here. (*not* she is yet here)
- I haven't finished eating **yet**. = I'm **still** eating.

C

already = earlier than expected:

- 'What time is Joe coming?' 'He's **already** here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- 'I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I **already** know.'
- Sarah isn't coming to the cinema with us. She has **already** seen the film.

95.1 You meet Tina. The last time you saw her was two years ago. You ask her some questions with still.

Tina – two years ago

1 Do you still play the piano?



95.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.



They were waiting for the bus.
They are still waiting.
The bus hasn't come yet.



95.3 Write questions with yet.

Are you ready yet?

95.4 Complete the sentences. Use already.

He's already here.
She has already seen

Give me that book!

Give it to me!

A

give lend pass send show

After these verbs (**give/lend** etc.), there are two possible structures:

give something to somebody

□ I gave **the keys** to Sarah.

give somebody something

□ I gave **Sarah** the keys.



B

give something to somebody

	something	to somebody
That's my book. Give	it	to me.
These are Sue's keys. Can you give	them	to her?
Can you give	these flowers	to your mother?
I lent	my car	to a friend of mine.
Did you send	a postcard	to Kate?
We've seen these photos. You showed	them	to us.

C

give somebody something

	somebody	something
Give	me	that book. It's mine.
Tom gave	his mother	some flowers.
I lent	Joe	some money.
How much money did you lend	him?	
I sent	you	an email. Did you get it?
Nicole showed	us	her holiday photos.
Can you pass	me	the salt, please?

You can also say 'buy/get somebody something':

- I **bought** my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers **for** my mother.)
- Can you **get** me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper **for** me)

D

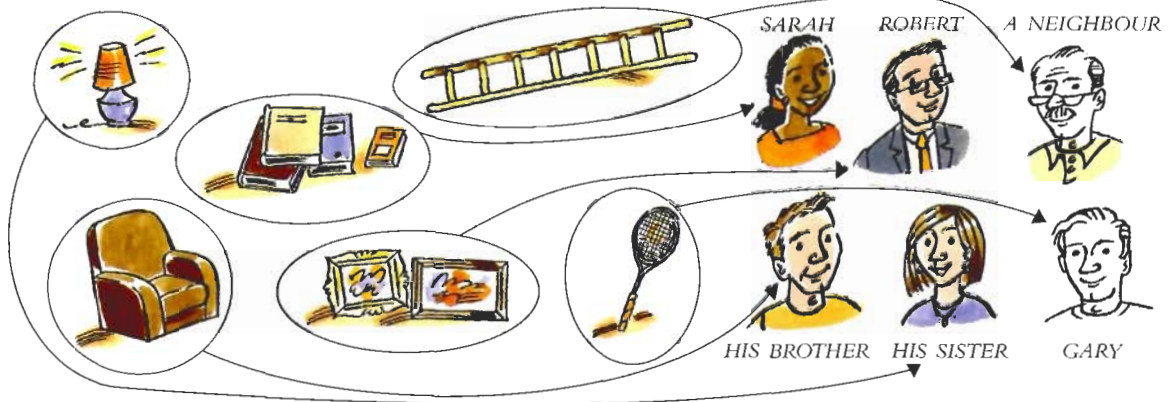
You can say:

- I **gave** the keys **to Sarah**.
- and I **gave Sarah** the keys.
(*but not* I gave to Sarah the keys)
- That's my book. Can you **give it to me**?
- and Can you **give me** that book?
(*but not* Can you give to me that book?)

We prefer the first structure (**give something to somebody**) with **it** or **them**:

- I gave **it to her**. (*not* I gave her it)
- Here are the keys. Give **them to your father**. (*not* Give your father them)

96.1 Mark had some things that he didn't want. He gave them to different people.



Write sentences beginning **He gave ...** .

- 1 What did Mark do with the armchair? He gave it to his brother.
- 2 What did he do with the tennis racket? He gave
- 3 What happened to the books? He
- 4 What about the lamp?
- 5 What did he do with the pictures?
- 6 And the ladder?

96.2 You gave presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures. Write a sentence for each person.



- 1 I gave Paul a book.
- 2 I gave
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6

96.3 Write questions beginning **Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ?** etc.

- 1 (you want the salt) (pass) Can you pass me the salt?
- 2 (you need an umbrella) (lend) Can you
- 3 (you want my address) (give) Can your
- 4 (you need twenty pounds) (lend)
- 5 (you want some information) (send)
- 6 (you want to see the letter) (show)
- 7 (you want some stamps) (get)

96.4 Which is right?

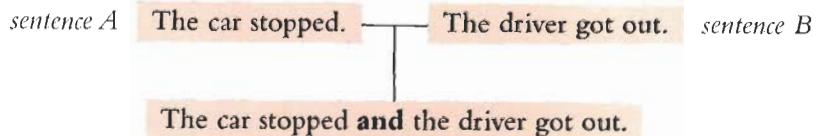
- 1 ~~I gave to Sarah the keys.~~ / I gave Sarah the keys. (I gave Sarah the keys is right)
- 2 I'll lend to you some money if you want. / I'll lend you some money if you want.
- 3 Did you send the letter me? / Did you send the letter to me?
- 4 I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.
- 5 Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- 6 This is Lisa's bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?
- 7 I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.

and but or so because

A

and but or so because

We use these words (*conjunctions*) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentence from two shorter sentences:



B

and/but/or

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
We stayed at home	and	(we)* watched television.
My sister is married	and	(she)* lives in London.
He doesn't like her,	and	she doesn't like him.
I bought a newspaper,	but	I didn't read it.
It's a nice house,	but	it hasn't got a garden.
Do you want to go out,	or	are you too tired?

* It is not necessary to repeat 'we' and 'she'.

In lists, we use commas (,). We use **and** before the last thing:

- I got home, had something to eat, sat down in an armchair **and** fell asleep.
- Karen is at work, Sue has gone shopping **and** Chris is playing football.

C

so (the result of something)

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
It was very hot,	so	I opened the window.
Joe does a lot of sport,	so	he's very fit.
They don't like travelling,	so	they haven't been to many places.

D

because (the reason for something)

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
I opened the window	because	it was very hot.
Joe can't come to the party	because	he's going away.
Lisa is hungry	because	she didn't have breakfast.

Because is also possible at the beginning:

- **Because it was very hot**, I opened the window.

E

In these examples there is more than one conjunction:

- It was late **and** I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
- I always enjoy visiting London, **but** I wouldn't like to live there **because** it's too big.

97.1 Write sentences. Choose from the boxes and use and/but/or.

~~I stayed at home.~~
~~I bought a newspaper.~~
 I went to the window.
 I wanted to phone you.
 I jumped into the river.
 I usually drive to work.
 Do you want me to come with you?

I didn't have your number.
 Shall I wait here?
~~I didn't read it.~~
 I went by bus this morning.
~~I watched television.~~
 I swam to the other side.
 I looked out.

- 1 I stayed at home and watched television.
- 2 I bought a newspaper, but I didn't read it.
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

97.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use and/but/so/because.



- 1 It was very hot, so he opened the window.
- 2 They couldn't play tennis
- 3 They went to the museum,
- 4 Bill wasn't hungry,
- 5 Helen was late
- 6 Sue said

97.3 Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use and/but etc.

- 1 (and) In the evening I stayed at home and studied.
- 2 (because) I went to bed very early because I was tired.
- 3 (but)
- 4 (and)
- 5 (so)
- 6 (because)

A

when I went out + it was raining

begi



We d

B



de

98.1 Write sentences beginning with **when**. Choose from the boxes.

+

It
I
th
it-
th
I l

When I went out, it was raining.

98.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box

.....

before they crossed the road

98.3 Which is right?

1 I-stay- / I'll st

-

98.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences

you go out

If we go ... If you see ... etc.

A



If can be at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle:

If at the beginning

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| If we go by bus, | it will be cheaper. |
| If you don't hurry, | you'll miss the train. |
| If you're hungry, | have something to eat. |
| If the phone rings, | can you answer it, please? |

if in the middle

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| It will be cheaper | if we go by bus. |
| You'll miss the train | if you don't hurry. |
| I'm going to the concert | if I can get a ticket. |
| Is it OK | if I use your phone? |

In conversation, we often use the **if**-part of the sentence alone:

- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, **if I can get a ticket.**'

B

If you see Ann tomorrow ... etc.

After **if**, we use the present (*not will*). We say '**if you see ...**' (*not if you will see*):

- If you see** Ann tomorrow, can you ask her to call me?
- If I'm** late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not if I will be*)
- What shall we do **if it rains**? (*not if it will rain*)
- If I don't feel** well tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

C

if and **when**

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Maybe. **If I go out**, I'll close the windows.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the windows.

Compare **when** and **if**:

- When I** get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
- If I'm** late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not When I'm late*)
- We're going to play tennis **if** it doesn't rain. (*not when it doesn't rain*)

99.1 Write sentences beginning with **if**. Choose from the boxes.

you don't

+

be late
you can do it again

If you don't hurry, you'll be late.

99.2 Which is right?

99.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

... if ... I can get a ticket,
... you'll miss the train.

99.4 Write **if** or **when**.

If

If I had ... If we went ... etc.

A

I
F



If	I		I	would(n't)	buy ...
	you		you		be ...
	it		it	could(n't)	have ...
	they		they		go ...
	etc.		etc.		etc.

/:

B

)

c



if I I

100.1 Complete the sentences.

- I don't know the answer. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.
- I have a car. I couldn't travel very much if I didn't have a car.
- I don't want to go out. If I to go out, I'd go.
- We haven't got a key. If we a key, we could get into the house.
- I'm not hungry. I would have something to eat if I hungry.
- Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do it if she it.
- He can't speak any foreign languages. If he speak a foreign language, perhaps he would get a better job.
- You don't try hard enough. If you harder, you would have more success.
- I have a lot to do today. If I so much to do, we could go out.

100.2 Put the verb in the correct form.

- If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)
- Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)
- If I wanted to learn Italian, to Italy. (I/go)
- I haven't told Helen what happened. She'd be angry if (she/know)
- If a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)
- What would you do if a lot of money? (you/win)
- It's not a very good hotel. there if I were you. (I/not/stay)
- If nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)
- It's a pity you have to go now. nice if you had more time. (it/be)
- I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it if better.
(the salary/be)
- I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down,
what to do. (I/not/know)
- If you could change one thing in the world, what ?
(you/change)

100.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

we (have) a bigger house	it (be) a bit cheaper	I (watch) it
we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	

- I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit cheaper
- If there was a good film on TV tonight,
- This room would be nicer if
- If there wasn't so much traffic,
- Life would be boring if
- If I had nothing to do,
- We could invite all our friends to stay if
- If we had more money,

100.4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- I'd be happier if I could get a better job
- If I could go anywhere in the world,
- I wouldn't be very happy if
- I'd buy if
- If I saw an accident in the street,
- The world would be a better place if

A



I met a woman. **She** can speak six languages.
----- 2 sentences -----

she → who

----- 1 sentence -----
I met a **woman who** can speak six languages.



Jack was wearing a hat. **It** was too big for him.
----- 2 sentences -----

it → that or which

----- 1 sentence -----
Jack was wearing a **hat that** was too big for him.
or
Jack was wearing a **hat which** was too big for him.

B

who is for people (not things):

A thief is a person Do you know anybody The man The people	who steals things. who can play the piano? who phoned who work in the office	didn't give his name. are very friendly.
---	---	---

C

that is for things or people:

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house The people	that flies. that is 400 years old. that work in the office	are very friendly.
---	---	---------------------------

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

D

which is for things (not people):

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house	which flies. (<i>not a machine who ...</i>) which is 400 years old.
--	--

Do not use **which** for people:

- Do you remember **the woman who** was playing the piano at the party?
(*not the woman which ...*)

101.1 Choose from the boxes and write sentences: A ... is a person who Use a dictionary if necessary.

a thief	a dentist
a butcher	a fool
a musician	a genius
a patient	a liar

doesn't tell the truth	is ill in hospital
takes care of your teeth	steals things
is very intelligent	does stupid things
plays a musical instrument	sells meat

- 1 *A thief is a person who steals things.*
- 2 A butcher is a person
- 3 A musician
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

101.2 Make one sentence from two.

- 1 (A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)
The man who phoned didn't give his name.
- 2 (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)
The woman a yellow dress.
- 3 (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)
Most of the students
- 4 (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)
The

101.3 Write who or which.

- 1 I met a woman *who* can speak six languages.
- 2 What's the name of the man has just started work in your office?
- 3 What's the name of the river flows through the town?
- 4 Where is the picture was hanging on the wall?
- 5 Do you know anybody wants to buy a car?
- 6 You always ask questions are difficult to answer.
- 7 I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.
- 8 I think everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- 9 Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?

101.4 Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

- 1 A thief is a person which steals things. *a person who steals*
- 2 An aeroplane is a machine that flies. *OK*
- 3 A coffee maker is a machine who makes coffee.
- 4 Have you seen the money that was on the table?
- 5 I don't like people which never stop talking.
- 6 I know somebody that can help you.
- 7 I know somebody who works in that shop.
- 8 Correct the sentences who are wrong.
- 9 My neighbour bought a car who cost £40,000.

the people we met the hotel you stayed at (relative clauses 2)

A



The man is carrying a bag. }
It's very heavy. } 2 sentences

The bag (that) he is carrying is very heavy.
----- 1 sentence -----



Kate won some money. }
What is she going to do with it? } 2 sentences

What is Kate going to do with the money
(that) she won?
----- 1 sentence -----

You can say:

- The bag **that** he is carrying ... or The bag he is carrying ... (with or without **that**)
- ... the money **that** Kate won? or ... the money Kate won?

You do not need **that/who/which** when it is the *object*:

subject	verb	object	
The man	was carrying	a bag	→ the bag (that) the man was carrying
Kate	won	some money	→ the money (that) Kate won
You	wanted	some books	→ the books (that) you wanted
We	met	some people	→ the people (who) we met

- Did you find **the books you wanted**? (or ... the books **that** you wanted?)
- The people we met** were very friendly. (or The people **who** we met ...)
- Everything I said** was true. (or Everything **that** I said ...)

We say:

- The film **we saw** was very good. (not The film we saw it was ...)

B

Sometimes there is a *preposition* (**to/in/at** etc.) after the verb:

Eve **is talking to** a man. → Do you know **the man Eve is talking to**?
We **stayed at** a hotel. → **The hotel we stayed at** was near the station.
I **told you about** some books. → These are **the books I told you about**.

We say:

- ... the books **I told you about**. (not the books I told you about them)

You can say '(a place) **where** ...':

- The hotel where** we stayed was near the station. (= The hotel we stayed at ...)

C

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* (→ Unit 101):

- I met a woman **who can speak** six languages. (**who** is the subject)
- Jack was wearing a hat **that was** too big for him. (**that** is the subject)

102.1 Make one sentence from two.

- (Helen took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
Have you seen the photographs Helen took?
- (You gave me a pen. I've lost it.)
I've lost the
- (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)
I like the
- (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)
Where are the ?
- (He told us a story. I didn't believe it.)
I
- (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)
How ?

102.2 Make one sentence from two.

- (I was carrying a bag. It was very heavy.)
The bag I was carrying was very heavy.
- (You cooked a meal. It was excellent.)
The
- (I'm wearing shoes. They aren't very comfortable.)
The shoes
- (We invited some people to dinner. They didn't come.)
The

102.3 You ask your friend some questions. Complete the sentences.

- Your friend stayed at a hotel. You ask:
What's the name of *the hotel you stayed at* ?
- Your friend was talking to some people. You ask:
Who are the people ?
- Your friend was looking for some keys. You ask:
Did you find the ?
- Your friend is going to a party. You ask:
Where is the ?
- Your friend was talking about a film. You ask:
What's the name of ?
- Your friend is listening to some music. You ask:
What's that ?
- Your friend was waiting for a letter. You ask:
Did you get ?

102.4 Complete the questions. Use where.

- John stayed at a hotel. You ask him:
Did you like *the hotel where you stayed* ?
- Sue had dinner in a restaurant. You ask her:
What's the name of the restaurant ?
- Sarah lives in a village. You ask her:
How big is the ?
- Richard works in a factory. You ask him:
Where exactly is ?

at 8 o'clock on Monday in April

A

at



	8 o'clock
at	10.30 midnight etc.

- I start work **at 8 o'clock**.
- The shops close **at 5.30**.

on



	Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc.
on	25 April / 6 June etc. New Year's Day etc.

- Bye! I'll see you **on Friday**.
- What do you usually do **on Sundays**?
- The concert is **on 22 November**.

in



	April/June etc.
in	2003/1968 etc. summer/spring etc.

- I'm going on holiday **in October**.
- Emma was born **in 1983**.
- The park is beautiful **in spring**.

B

We say:

at the weekend
at night
at Christmas / at Easter
at the end of ...
at the moment

- Are you going away **at the weekend**?
- I can't sleep **at night**.
- Where will you be **at Christmas**? (*but on Christmas Day*)
- I'm going on holiday **at the end of** October.
- Are you busy **at the moment**?

C

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- I always feel good **in the morning**.
- Do you often go out **in the evening**?

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night etc.:

- I'm meeting Joanne **on Monday morning**.
- Are you doing anything **on Saturday night**?

D

We do *not* use **at/on/in** before:

this ... (this morning / this week etc.)
last ... (last August / last week etc.)
next ... (next Monday / next week etc.)
every ... (every day / every week etc.)

- Are you going out **this evening**?
- We go on holiday **every summer**. Last **summer** we went to Canada.
- I'm leaving **next Monday**.
(*not on next Monday*)

E

in five minutes / in a few days / in six weeks / in two years etc.



now



in five minutes

- Hurry! The train leaves **in five minutes**.
(= it leaves five minutes from now)
- Bye! I'll see you **in a few days**.
(= a few days from now)

103.1 Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 24 September | 13 Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 Thursday | 14 Saturday night |
| 3 half past two | 9 11.45 | 15 night |
| 4 Wednesday | 10 Christmas Day | 16 the end of the day |
| 5 1997 | 11 Christmas | 17 the weekend |
| 6 September | 12 the morning | 18 winter |

103.2 Write at/on/in.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Bye! See you <u>on</u> Friday. | 11 I often go away the weekend. |
| 2 Where were you 28 February? | 12 I'm starting my new job 3 July. |
| 3 I got up 8 o'clock this morning. | 13 We often go to the beach summer. |
| 4 I like getting up early the morning. | 14 George isn't here the moment. |
| 5 My sister got married May. | 15 Jane's birthday is December. |
| 6 Diane and I first met 1991. | 16 Do you work Saturdays? |
| 7 Did you go out Tuesday? | 17 The company started 1989. |
| 8 Did you go out Tuesday evening? | 18 I like to look at the stars night. |
| 9 Do you often go out the evening? | 19 I'll send you the money the end of the month. |
| 10 Let's meet 7.30 tomorrow evening. | |

103.3 Look at Lisa's diary for next week and complete the sentences.



- Lisa is going to the cinema on Wednesday evening.
- She has to phone Chris
- She isn't doing anything special
- She's got a driving lesson
- She's going to a party
- She's meeting Sam

103.4 Write sentences with in ...

- It's 8.25 now. The train leaves at 8.30. The train leaves in five minutes.
- It's Monday today. I'll call you on Thursday. I'll days.
- Today is 14 June. My exam is on 28 June. My
- It's 3 o'clock now. Tom will be here at 3.30. Tom

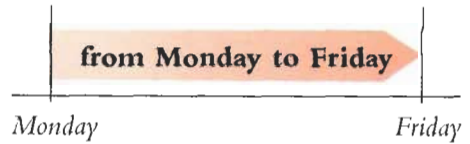
103.5 Write at/on/in if necessary. Sometimes the sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm going <u>on</u> Friday. | 7 What are you doing the weekend? |
| 2 I'm going next Friday. (already complete) | 8 I phone Robert every Sunday. |
| 3 I always feel tired the evening. | 9 Shall we play tennis next Sunday? |
| 4 Will you be at home this evening? | 10 I can't go to the party Sunday. |
| 5 We went to France last summer. | 11 I'm going out. I'll be back an hour. |
| 6 Laura was born 1990. | 12 I don't often go out night. |

from ... to until since for

A from ... to ...

- We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **to** 2001.
- I work **from** Monday **to** Friday.



You can also say **from ... until ...** :

- We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **until** 2001.

B until ...

until	Friday
	December
	3 o'clock
	I come back

- They're going away tomorrow. They'll be away **until Friday**.
- I went to bed early, but I wasn't tired. I read a book **until 3 o'clock**.
- Wait here **until I come back**.



You can also say **till (= until)**:

- Wait here **till** I come back.

Compare:

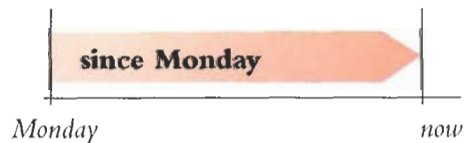
- 'How long will you be away?' 'Until Monday.'
- 'When are you coming back?' 'On Monday.'

C since + a time in the past (to now)

We use **since** after the *present perfect* (**have been / have done** etc.):

since	Monday
	1998
	2.30
	I arrived

- Joe is in hospital. He has been in hospital **since Monday**. (= from Monday to now)
- Sue and Dave have been married **since 1968**. (= from 1968 to now)
- It has been raining **since I arrived**.



Compare:

- We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **to** 2001. We lived in Japan **until** 2001.
- Now we live in Canada. We came to Canada **in** 2001. We have lived in Canada **since** 2001. (= from 2001 until now)

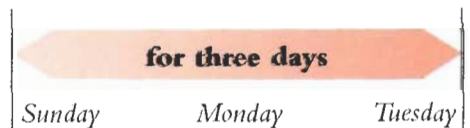
We use **for (not since)** + a period of time (**three days / ten years** etc.):

- Joe has been in hospital **for three days**. (*not since three days*)

D for + a period of time

for	three days
	ten years
	five minutes
	a long time

- Gary stayed with us **for three days**.
- I'm going away **for a few weeks**.
- I'm going away **for the weekend**.
- They've been married **for ten years**.



104.1 Read the information and complete the sentences. Use from ... to / until / since.

ALEX



I live in England now.
I lived in Canada before.
I came to England in 1999.

KAREN



I live in Switzerland now.
I lived in France before.
I came to Switzerland in 2003.

CLARE



I work in a restaurant now.
I worked in a hotel before.
I started work in the restaurant in 2001.

ADAM



I'm a journalist now.
I was a teacher before.
I started work as a journalist in 1998.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 (Alex / Canada / 1991 → 1999) | Alex lived <u>in Canada from 1991 to 1999</u> |
| 2 (Alex / Canada / → 1999) | Alex lived in Canada 1999. |
| 3 (Alex / England / 1999 →) | Alex has lived in England |
| 4 (Karen / France / → 2003) | Karen lived in |
| 5 (Karen / Switzerland / 2003 →) | Karen has lived in |
| 6 (Clare / a hotel / 1998–2001) | Clare worked 1998 |
| 7 (Clare / a restaurant / 2001 →) | Clare has worked |
| 8 (Adam / a teacher / 1992–1998) | Adam was a |
| 9 (Adam / a journalist / 1998 →) | Adam has been |

Now write sentences with for.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 10 (Alex / Canada) | <u>Alex lived in Canada for eight years</u> |
| 11 (Alex / England) | Alex has lived in England |
| 12 (Karen / Switzerland) | Karen has |
| 13 (Clare / a hotel) | Clare worked |
| 14 (Clare / restaurant) | Clare |
| 15 (Adam / a teacher) | Adam |
| 16 (Adam / a journalist) | Adam |

104.2 Write until/since/for.

- Sue and Dave have been married since 1968.
- I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed 10 o'clock.
- We waited for Sue half an hour, but she didn't come.
- 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here half past seven.'
- 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' '..... midnight.'
- Dan and I are good friends. We have known each other ten years.
- I'm tired. I'm going to lie down a few minutes.
- Don't open the door of the train the train stops.
- This is my house. I've lived here I was seven years old.
- Jack has gone away. He'll be away Wednesday.
- Next week I'm going to Paris three days.
- I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work six.
- 'How long have you known Anna?' '..... we were at school together.'
- Where have you been? I've been waiting for you twenty minutes.

A



-
-
-

B



-
-
-

C

in
us

-
-

D

1 c:

me

105.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

after	during	+	lunch	the end	they went to Australia
before	while		the concert	the exam	you're waiting
			the course	the night	

- Everybody was nervous before the exam.
- I usually work four hours in the morning, and another three hours
- The film was really boring. We left
- Anna went to evening classes to learn German. She learnt a lot
- My aunt and uncle lived in London
- A: Somebody broke a window Did you hear anything?
B: No, I was asleep all the time.
- Would you like to sit down ..?
- 'Are you going home?' 'Yes, I have to get up early tomorrow.'

105.2 Write during/while/for.

- We didn't speak while we were eating.
- We didn't speak during the meal.
- Gary called you were out.
- I stayed in Rome five days.
- Sally didn't read any newspapers she was on holiday.
- The students looked very bored the lesson.
- I fell out of bed I was asleep.
- Last night I watched TV three hours.
- I don't usually watch TV the day.
- Do you ever watch TV you are having dinner?

105.3 Complete the sentences. Use -ing (doing, having etc.).

- After doing the shopping, they went home.
- I felt sick after too much chocolate.
- I'm going to ask you a question. Think carefully before it.
- I felt awful when I got up this morning. I felt better after a shower.
- After my work, I left the office and went home.
- Before to a foreign country, you should try and learn a little of the language.

105.4 Write sentences with before + -ing and after + -ing.

- They did the shopping. Then they went home.
After doing the shopping, they went home.
- John left school. Then he worked in a bookshop for two years.
John worked
- I read for a few minutes. Then I went to sleep.
Before
- We walked for three hours. We were very tired.
After
- Let's have a cup of coffee. Then we'll go out.
Let's

in at on (places 1)

A in



in a room
in a shop
in a car
in the water



in a garden
in a town
in the city centre
in Brazil

- 'Where's David?' **'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'**
- What's **in that box / in that bag / in that cupboard?**
- Rachel works **in a shop / in a bank / in a factory.**
- I went for a swim **in the river / in the pool / in the sea.**
- Milan is **in the north of Italy.** Naples is **in the south.**
- I live **in a big city,** but I'd like to live in the country.

B at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the traffic lights



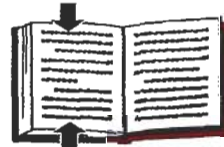
at her desk

- There's somebody **at the bus stop / at the door.**
- The car is waiting **at the traffic lights.**
- Jane is working **at her desk.**

at the top / at the bottom / at the end (of ...):

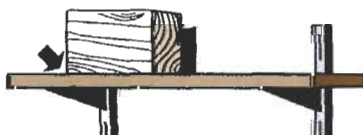
- Write your name **at the top of the page.**
- My house is **at the end of the street.**

at the top (of the page)

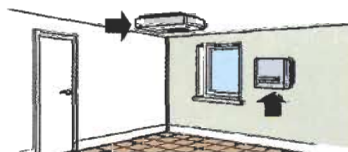


at the bottom (of the page)

C on



on a shelf
on a plate
on a balcony
on the floor
etc.

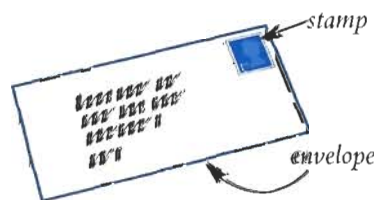


on a wall
on a door
on the ceiling
etc.

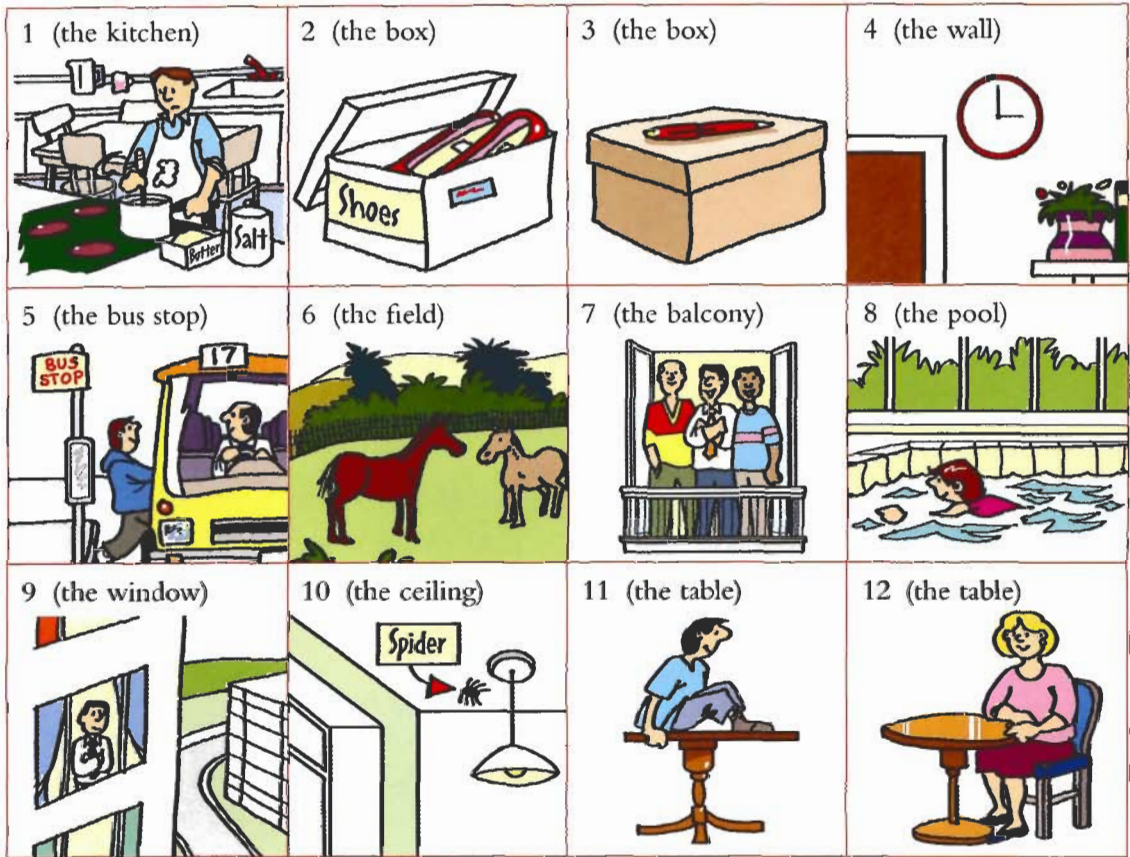
- There are some books **on the shelf** and some pictures **on the wall.**
- There are a lot of apples **on those trees.**
- Don't sit **on the grass.** It's wet.
- There is a stamp **on the envelope.**

on a horse / on a bicycle / on a motorbike:

- Who is that man **on the motorbike?**



106.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use in/at/on.



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <u>In the kitchen.</u> | 7 Where are they standing? |
| 2 Where are the shoes? | 8 Where is she swimming? |
| 3 Where is the pen? | 9 Where is he standing? |
| 4 Where is the clock? | 10 Where is the spider? |
| 5 Where is the bus? | 11 Where is he sitting? |
| 6 Where are the horses? | 12 Where is she sitting? |

106.2 Write in/at/on.

- 1 Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.
- 2 What have you got your bag?
- 3 Look! There's a man the roof. What's he doing?
- 4 There are a lot of fish this river.
- 5 Our house is number 45 – the number is the door.
- 6 'Is the post office near here?' 'Yes, turn left the traffic lights.'
- 7 It's difficult to park the centre of town. It's better to take the bus.
- 8 My sister lives Brussels.
- 9 There's a small park the top of the hill.
- 10 I think I heard the doorbell. There's somebody the door.
- 11 Munich is a large city the south of Germany.
- 12 There are a few shops the end of the street.
- 13 It's difficult to carry a lot of things a bicycle.
- 14 I looked at the list of names. My name was the bottom.
- 15 There is a mirror the wall the living room.

in at on (places 2)

A

in

in bed
in hospital
in the sky
in the world
in a newspaper / in a book
in a photograph / in a picture
in a car / in a taxi
in the middle (of ...)

- 'Where's Kate?' 'She's **in bed**.'
- David's father is ill. He's **in hospital**.
- I like to look at the stars **in the sky** at night.
- What's the largest city **in the world**?
- I read about the accident **in the newspaper**.
- You look sad **in this photograph**.
- Did you come here **in your car**?
- There's a big tree **in the middle** of the garden.

B

at

at home
at work / at school
at university / at college
at the station / at the airport
at Jane's (house) / at my sister's (house) /
at the doctor's / at the hairdresser's
etc.
at a concert / at a party / at a football
match etc.

- Will you be **at home** this evening?
- 'Where's Kate?' 'She's **at work**.'
- Helen is studying law **at university**.
- I'll meet you **at the station**, OK?
- A: Where were you yesterday?
B: **At my sister's**.
- I saw Tom **at the doctor's**.
- There weren't many people **at the party**.

Often it is possible to use **in** or **at** for buildings (hotels, restaurants etc.):

- We stayed **at** a nice hotel. or We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

C

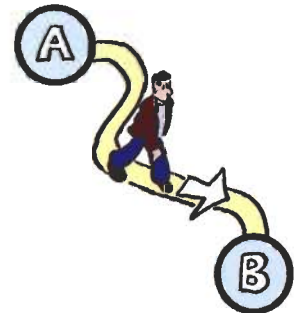
on



on a bus



on the first floor



on the way from A to B

on a bus / on a train / on a plane /
on a ship
on the ground floor / on the first floor
etc.
on the way (to ...) / on the way home

- Did you come here **on the bus**?
- The office is **on the first floor**.
(not in the first floor)
- I met Ann **on the way** to work / **on the way** home.

107.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use in/at/on.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is she? <u>In hospital.</u> | 7 Where is Steve? |
| 2 Where are they? | 8 Where is the restaurant? |
| 3 Where is he? | 9 Where is she? |
| 4 Where are they? | 10 Where are they? |
| 5 Where are the stars? | 11 Where are they? |
| 6 Where are they? | 12 Where are they? |

107.2 Write in/at/on.

- Helen is studying law at university.
- There was a big table the middle of the room.
- What is the longest river the world?
- Were there many people the concert last night?
- Will you be home tomorrow afternoon?
- Who is the man this photograph? Do you know him?
- Where are your children? Are they school?
- Gary is coming by train. I'm going to meet him the station.
- Charlie is hospital. He had an operation yesterday.
- How many pages are there this book?
- 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had something to eat the train.'
- I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down the way here.
- 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's his brother's.'
- Don't believe everything you see the newspaper!
- I walked to work, but I came home the bus.

to in at (places 3)

A



-
-
-
-



-
-
-
-



-
-
-
-



-
-
-
-

B

-
-

-
-

C

-
- ive
-
- : to
-
-
- : h
-

108.1 Write to or in.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I like reading <u>in</u> bed. | 5 I was tired, so I stayed bed late. |
| 2 We're going Italy next month. | 6 What time do you usually go bed? |
| 3 Sue is on holiday Italy at the moment. | 7 Does this bus go the centre? |
| 4 I have to go the bank today. | 8 Would you like to live another country? |

108.2 Write to or at if necessary. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- Paula didn't go to work yesterday.
- I'm tired. I'm going home. (*already complete*)
- Tina is not very well. She has gone the doctor.
- Would you like to come a party on Saturday?
- 'Is Liz home?' 'No, she's gone work.'
- There were 20,000 people the football match.
- Why did you go home early last night?
- A boy jumped into the river and swam the other side.
- There were a lot of people waiting the bus stop.
- We had a good meal a restaurant, and then we went back the hotel.

108.3 Write to, at or in if necessary. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying at home.
- We're going a concert tomorrow evening.
- I went New York last year.
- How long did you stay New York?
- Next year we hope to go Canada to visit some friends.
- Do you want to go the cinema this evening?
- Did you park your car the station?
- After the accident three people were taken hospital.
- How often do you go the dentist?
- 'Is Sarah here?' 'No, she's Helen's.'
- My house is the end of the street on the left.
- I went Maria's house, but she wasn't home.
- There were no taxis, so we had to walk home.
- 'Who did you meet the party?' 'I didn't go the party.'

108.4 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes the sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What time do you usually get work? | 4 When did you arrive London? |
| 2 What time do you usually get home? | 5 What time does the train get Paris? |
| 3 What time did you arrive the party? | 6 We arrived home very late. |

108.5 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use to/in/at.

- At three o'clock this morning I was in bed
- Yesterday I went
- At 11 o'clock yesterday morning I was
- One day I'd like to go
- I don't like going
- At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was

under, behind, opposite etc.

A next to / beside / between / in front of / behind



A is **next to** B. *or* A is **beside** B.
 B is **between** A and C.
 D is **in front of** B.
 E is **behind** B.

also

A is **on the left**.
 C is **on the right**.
 B is **in the middle** (of the group).

B opposite / in front of



A is sitting **in front of** B.
 A is sitting **opposite** C.
 C is sitting **opposite** A.

C by (= next to / beside)



- Our house is **by the sea**. (= beside the sea)
- Who is that man standing **by the window**?
- If you feel cold, why don't you sit **by the fire**?

by the window

D under



under the table



under a tree

- The cat is **under the table**.
- The girl is standing **under a tree**.
- I'm wearing a jacket **under my coat**.

E above and below



A is **above the line**.
 (= higher than the line)



B is **below the line**.
 (= lower than the line)



The pictures are **above the shelves**.

The shelves are **below the pictures**.

09.1 Where are the people in the picture? Complete the sentences:



behind

09.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



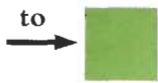
under

109.3 Write sentences about the picture.

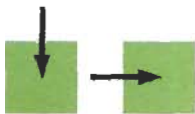
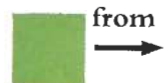


The bank is next to the bookshop.

up, over, through etc.

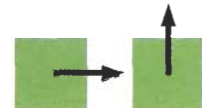


- Jane is going **to** France next week.
- We walked **from** the hotel **to** the station.
- A lot of English words come **from** Latin.



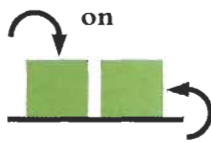
into (in)

- We jumped **into** the water.
- A man came **out of** the house and got **into** a car.
- Why are you looking **out of** the window?
- I took the old batteries **out of** the radio.

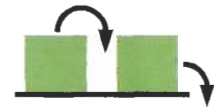


out of

We say **put** something **in** ... (not usually into):
 I **put** new batteries **in** the radio.



- Don't put your feet **on** the table.
- Please take your feet **off** the table.
- I'm going to hang some pictures **on** the wall.
- Be careful! Don't fall **off** your bicycle.
- We got **on** the bus in Princes Street.



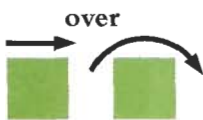
off



- We walked **up** the hill to the house.
- Be careful! Don't fall **down** the stairs.



down



- The plane flew **over** the mountains.
- I jumped **over** the wall into the garden.
- Some people say it is unlucky to walk **under** a ladder.

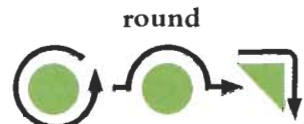


under

through



- A bird flew into the room **through** a window.
- The old road goes **through** the village.
- The new road goes **round** the village.
- The bus stop is just **round** the corner.
- I walked **round** the town and took some photographs.



round



You can also use **around** (= round):
 We walked **around** the town.



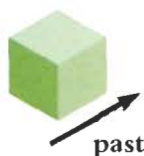
round the town



- I was walking **along** the road with my dog.
- Let's go for a walk **along** the river.
- The dog swam **across** the river.

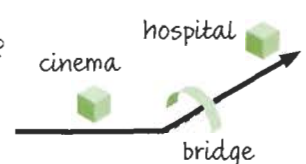


across



past

- They walked **past** me without speaking.
- A: Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital?
 B: Go along this road, **past** the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left.



cinema

hospital

bridge

110.1 Somebody asks you how to get to a place. You say which way to go. Look at the pictures and write sentences beginning Go



1 Go past the church.	2 Go ... the bridge.	3 ... the hill.	4 ... the steps.	5 ... this street.
6 	7 	8 	9 	10

110.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5
6 	7 	8 	9 	10

- The dog swam across the river.
- A book fell the shelf.
- A plane flew the village.
- A woman got the car.
- A girl ran the road.
- Suddenly a car came the corner.
- They drove the village.
- They got the train.
- The moon travels the earth.
- They got the house a window.

110.3 Complete the sentences. Use over/from/into etc.

- I looked the window and watched the people in the street.
- My house is very near here. It's just the corner.
- 'Where's my phone?' 'You put it your bag.'
- How far is it here the airport?
- We walked the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things.
- You can put your coat the back of the chair.
- In tennis, you have to hit the ball the net.
- Silvia took a key her bag and opened the door.

on at by with about

A

on

on holiday
on television
on the radio
on the phone
on fire
on time (= not late)

- Jane isn't at work this week. She's **on holiday**.
- We watched the news **on television**.
- We listened to the news **on the radio**.
- I spoke to Rachel **on the phone** last night.
- The house is **on fire**! Call the fire brigade.
- 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was **on time**.'

B

at

at (the age of) 21 / at 50 kilometres an hour / at 100 degrees etc. :

- Lisa got married **at 21**. (or ... **at the age of 21**.)
- A car uses more petrol **at 120 kilometres an hour** than at 90.
- Water boils **at 100 degrees Celsius**.

C

by

by car / by bus / by plane / by bike etc. :

- Do you like travelling **by train**?
- Jane usually goes to work **by bike**.

but **on foot**:

- You can't get there **by car**. You have to go **on foot**. (= you have to walk)

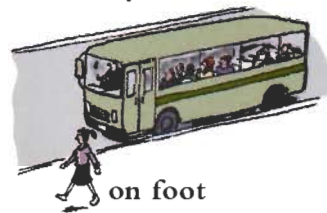
a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... etc. :

- Have you read any books **by Charles Dickens**?
- Who** is that painting **by**? Picasso?

by after the passive (→ Unit 21):

- I was bitten **by a dog**.

by bus



on foot

the title
by
the writer



D

with/without

- Did you stay at a hotel or **with friends**?
- Wait for me. Please don't go **without me**.
- Do you like your coffee **with** or **without milk**?
- I cut the paper **with a pair of scissors**.

a man **with** a beard / a woman **with** glasses etc. :

- Do you know that man **with the beard**?
- I'd like to have a house **with a big garden**.



a man
with a beard



a woman
with glasses

E

about

talk/speak/think/hear/know about ... :

- Some people **talk about their work** all the time.
- I don't **know** much **about cars**.

a book / a question / a programme / information (etc.) **about** ... :

- There was a **programme about** volcanoes on TV last night. Did you see it?

111.1 Complete the sentences. Use on + these words:

holiday the phone ~~the radio~~ television time

- We heard the news on the radio.
- Please don't be late. Try to be here
- I won't be here next week. I'm going
- 'Did you see Linda?' 'No, but I talked to her
- 'What's this evening?' 'Nothing that I want to watch.'

111.2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with at/by/with etc.



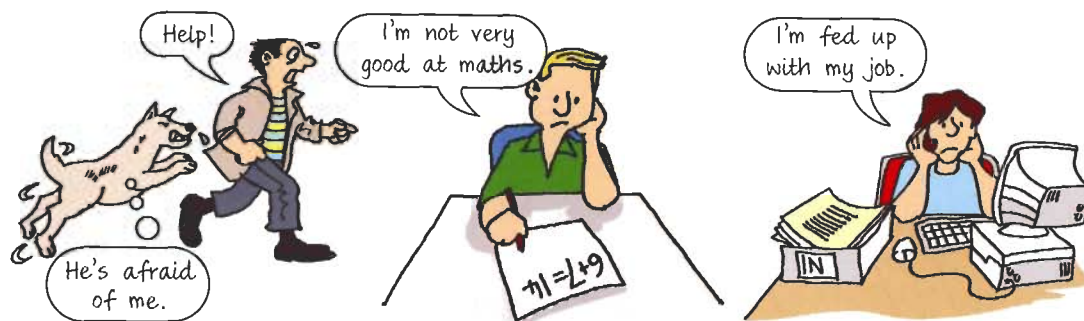
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I cut the paper <u>with</u> a pair of scissors. | 6 She's listening to some music Mozart. |
| 2 She usually goes to work car. | 7 The plane is flying 600 miles an hour. |
| 3 Who is the woman short hair? | 8 They're holiday. |
| 4 They are talking the weather. | 9 Do you know the man sunglasses? |
| 5 The car is fire. | 10 He's reading a book grammar
..... Vera P. Bull. |

111.3 Complete the sentences. Use at/by/with etc.

- In tennis, you hit the ball a racket.
- It's cold today. Don't go out a coat.
- Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth* are plays William Shakespeare.
- Do you know anything computers?
- My grandmother died the age of 98.
- How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles plane?
- I didn't go to the football match, but I watched it television.
- My house is the one the red door on the right.
- These trains are very fast. They can travel very high speeds.
- I don't use my car very often. I prefer to go bike.
- Can you give me some information hotels in this town?
- I was arrested two policemen and taken to the police station.
- The buses here are very good. They're nearly always time.
- What would you like to drink your meal?
- We travelled from Paris to Moscow train.
- The museum has some paintings Rembrandt.

afraid of ... , good at ... etc. of/at/for etc. (prepositions) + -ing

A afraid of ... / good at ... etc. (adjective + preposition)



afraid of ...

angry with somebody

angry about something

different from ...

or **different to ...**

fed up with ...

full of ...

good at ...

interested in ...

married to ...

nice/kind of somebody to ...

be **nice/kind to** somebody

sorry about a situation

sorry for/about doing something

be/feel **sorry for** somebody

Are you **afraid of** dogs?

Why are you **angry with** me? What have I done?

Are you **angry about** last night? (= something that happened last night)

Lisa is very **different from** (or **to**) her sister.

I'm **fed up with** my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job)

The room was **full of** people.

Are you **good at** maths?

I'm not **interested in** sport.

Sue is **married to** a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist)

It was **kind of** you to help us. Thank you very much.

David is very friendly. He's always very **nice to** me.

I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm **sorry about** that.

I'm **sorry for/about** not phoning you yesterday. (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you)

I feel **sorry for** them. They are in a very difficult situation.

B of/at/for (etc.) + -ing

After a preposition (of/at/for etc.), a verb ends in **-ing**:

I'm not very good at	telling	stories.
Are you fed up with	doing	the same thing every day?
I'm sorry for	not phoning	you yesterday.
Thank you for	helping	me.
Mark is thinking of	buying	a new car.
Tom left without	saying	goodbye. (= he didn't say goodbye)
After	doing	the shopping, they went home.

112.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *of*, *in*, *with* etc.



- 1 He's afraid of dogs.
- 2 She's interested in science.
- 3 She's married to a footballer.
- 4 She's very good at languages.
- 5 He's fed up with the weather.
- 6 A: Can I help you?
B: Thanks, that's very kind of you.

112.2 Complete the sentences with *in*/*of*/*with* etc.

- 1 I'm not interested in sport.
- 2 I'm not very good at sport.
- 3 I like Sarah. She's always very kind to me.
- 4 I'm sorry about your broken window. It was an accident.
- 5 He's very brave. He isn't afraid of anything.
- 6 It was very nice of Jane to let us stay in her apartment.
- 7 Life today is very different from life 50 years ago.
- 8 Are you interested in politics?
- 9 I feel sorry for her, but I can't help her.
- 10 Chris was angry with what happened.
- 11 These boxes are very heavy. They are full of books.
- 12 I'm sorry about getting angry with you yesterday.

112.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm not very good at telling stories. (good/tell)
- 2 I wanted to go to the cinema, but Paula wasn't interested in. (interested/go)
- 3 Sue isn't very well up in the morning. (good/get)
- 4 Let's go! I'm fed up. (fed up / wait)
- 5 I'm sorry you up in the middle of the night. (sorry/wake)
- 6 Sorry I'm late! Thank you. (thank you / wait)

112.4 Complete the sentences. Use *without* -ing.

- 1 (Tom left / he didn't say goodbye) Tom left without saying goodbye.
- 2 (Sue walked past me / she didn't speak)
Sue walked without speaking.
- 3 (don't do anything / ask me first)
Don't ask me first.
- 4 (I went out / I didn't lock the door)
I didn't lock the door.

112.5 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (interested) I'm interested in sport.
- 2 (afraid) I'm afraid of dogs.
- 3 (not very good) I'm not very good at sport.
- 4 (not interested) I'm not interested in science.
- 5 (fed up) I'm fed up with the weather.

listen to ... , look at ... etc. (verb + preposition)

A

ask (somebody) **for** ...

belong **to** ...

happen **to** ...

listen **to** ...

speak/talk **to** somebody **about** something

thank somebody **for** ...

think **about** ... or **think of** ...

wait **for** ...

write **to** somebody

but **phone/call** somebody
(without to)

- A man stopped me and **asked** me **for** money.
- Does this book **belong to** you? (= Is this your book?)
- I can't find my pen. What's **happened to** it?
- Listen to** this music. It's great.
- Did you **talk to** Paul **about** the problem?
- (*on the phone*) Can I **speak to** Chris, please?
- Thank** you very much **for** your help.
- He never **thinks about** (*or of*) other people.
- Mark is **thinking of** (*or about*) buying a new computer.
- Wait for** me. I'm nearly ready.
- I couldn't contact the company by phone. I had to **write to** them.
- I'm going to **phone** my parents this evening. (*not phone to my parents*)

B

look at / look for / look after

look **at** ...



- He's **looking at** his watch.
- Look at** these flowers! They're beautiful.
- Why are you **looking at** me like that?

look **for** ...

(= try to find)



- She's lost her key. She's **looking for** it.
- I'm **looking for** Sarah. Have you seen her?

look **after** ...

(= take care of, keep safe)

- When Emily is at work, a friend of hers **looks after** her children.
- Don't lose this book. **Look after** it. (= Keep it safe.)

C

depend

We say **depend on** ... :

A: Do you like eating in restaurants?

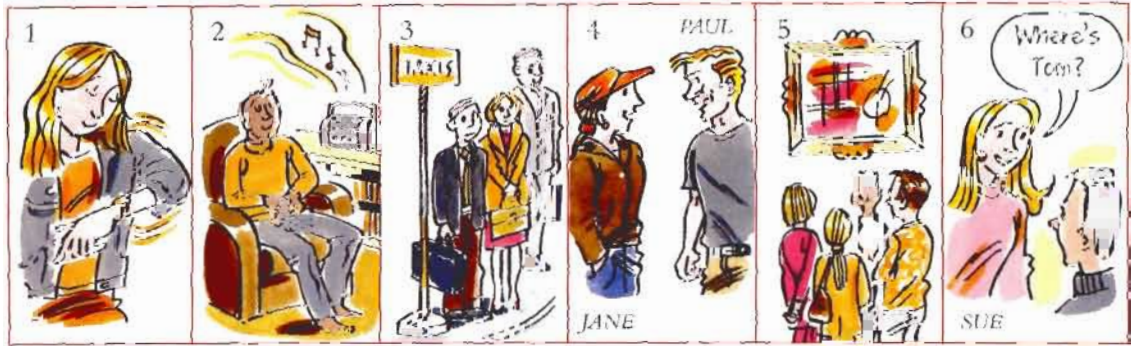
B: Sometimes. It **depends on** the restaurant. (*not it depends of*)

You can say **it depends what/where/how** (etc.) with or without **on**:

A: Do you want to come out with us?

B: It **depends where** you're going. or It **depends on where** you're going.

113. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with to/for/at etc.



at

13.2 Complete the sentences with to/for/about etc. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

for


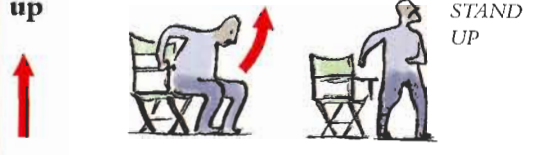
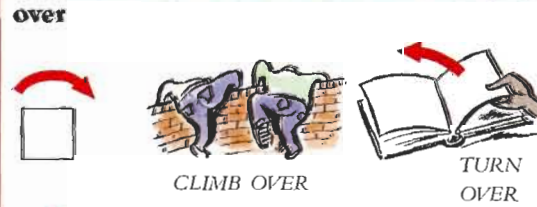

13.3 Complete these sentences. Use at/for/after

13.4 Answer these questions with It depends

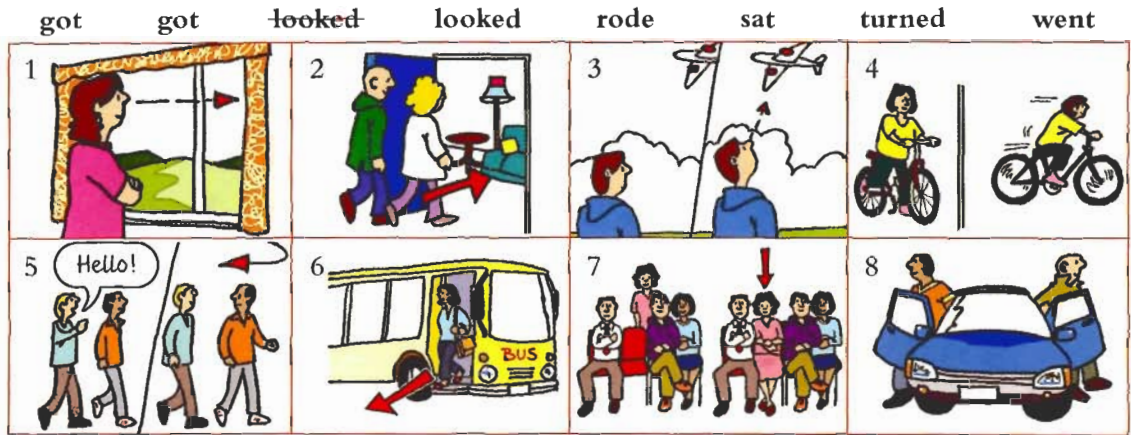
It depends where you're going.
It depends on the restaurant.

go in, fall off, run away etc. (phrasal verbs 1)

A *phrasal verb* is a verb (go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

<p>in</p>  <p>GO IN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I waited outside the shop. I didn't go in. <input type="checkbox"/> Sarah opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car) 	<p>out</p>  <p>LOOK OUT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the window and looked out. <input type="checkbox"/> The car stopped and a woman got out. (= out of the car)
<p>on</p>  <p>GET ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The bus came, and I got on. 	<p>off</p>  <p>FALL OFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Be careful! Don't fall off.
<p>up</p>  <p>STAND UP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> He stood up and left the room. <input type="checkbox"/> I usually get up early. (= get out of bed) <input type="checkbox"/> We looked up at the stars in the sky. 	<p>down</p>  <p>FALL DOWN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The picture fell down. <input type="checkbox"/> Would you like to sit down? <input type="checkbox"/> Lie down on the floor.
<p>away or off</p>  <p>RUN AWAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The thief ran away. (or ... ran off) <input type="checkbox"/> Emma got into the car and drove away. (or ... drove off) <p>be/go away (= in/to another place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tim has gone away for a few days. 	<p>back</p>  <p>GO</p> <p>COME BACK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Go away and don't come back! <input type="checkbox"/> We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel. <p>be back</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tim is away. He'll be back on Monday.
<p>over</p>  <p>CLIMB OVER</p> <p>TURN OVER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The wall wasn't very high, so we climbed over. <input type="checkbox"/> Turn over and look at the next page. 	<p>round (or around)</p>  <p>LOOK ROUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around). <input type="checkbox"/> We went for a long walk. After an hour we turned round (or around) and went back.

114.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use these verbs + in/out/up etc.



- 1 I went to the window and looked out . 5 I said hello, and he
- 2 The door was open, so we 6 The bus stopped, and she
- 3 He heard a plane, so he 7 There was a free seat, so she
- 4 She got on her bike and 8 A car stopped, and two men

114.2 Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

- 1 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell down .'
- 2 Wait a minute. Don't go I want to ask you something.
- 3 Lisa heard a noise behind her, so she looked to see what it was.
- 4 I'm going now to do some shopping. I'll be at 5 o'clock.
- 5 I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie on the sofa.
- 6 When you have read this page, turn and read the other side.
- 7 Mark is from Canada. He lives in London now, but he wants to go to Canada.
- 8 We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get
- 9 I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get
- 10 A: 'When are you going ?'
B: 'On the 5th. And I'm coming on the 24th.'

114.3 Before you do this exercise, study the verbs in Appendix 6 (page 250).

Complete the sentences. Choose a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form.

break	fall	give	hold	speak	wake	+ on/off/up/down/over
carry	get	go	slow	take		

- 1 I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and woke up at 8 o'clock the next morning.
- 2 'It's time to go.' '..... a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- 3 The train and finally stopped.
- 4 I like flying, but I'm always nervous when the plane
- 5 How are your children? How are they at school?
- 6 It's difficult to hear you. Can you a little?
- 7 This car isn't very good. It has many times.
- 8 When babies try to walk, they sometimes
- 9 The hotel isn't far from here. If you along this road, you'll see it on the left.
- 10 I tried to find a job, but I It was impossible.
- 11 The fire alarm and everyone had to leave the building.

A



B

Some

turn



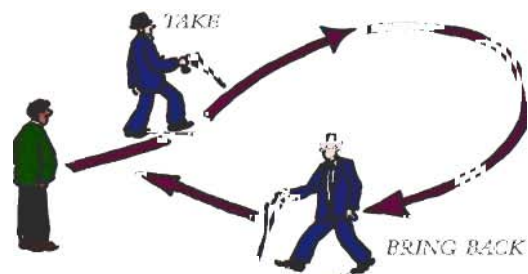
also s

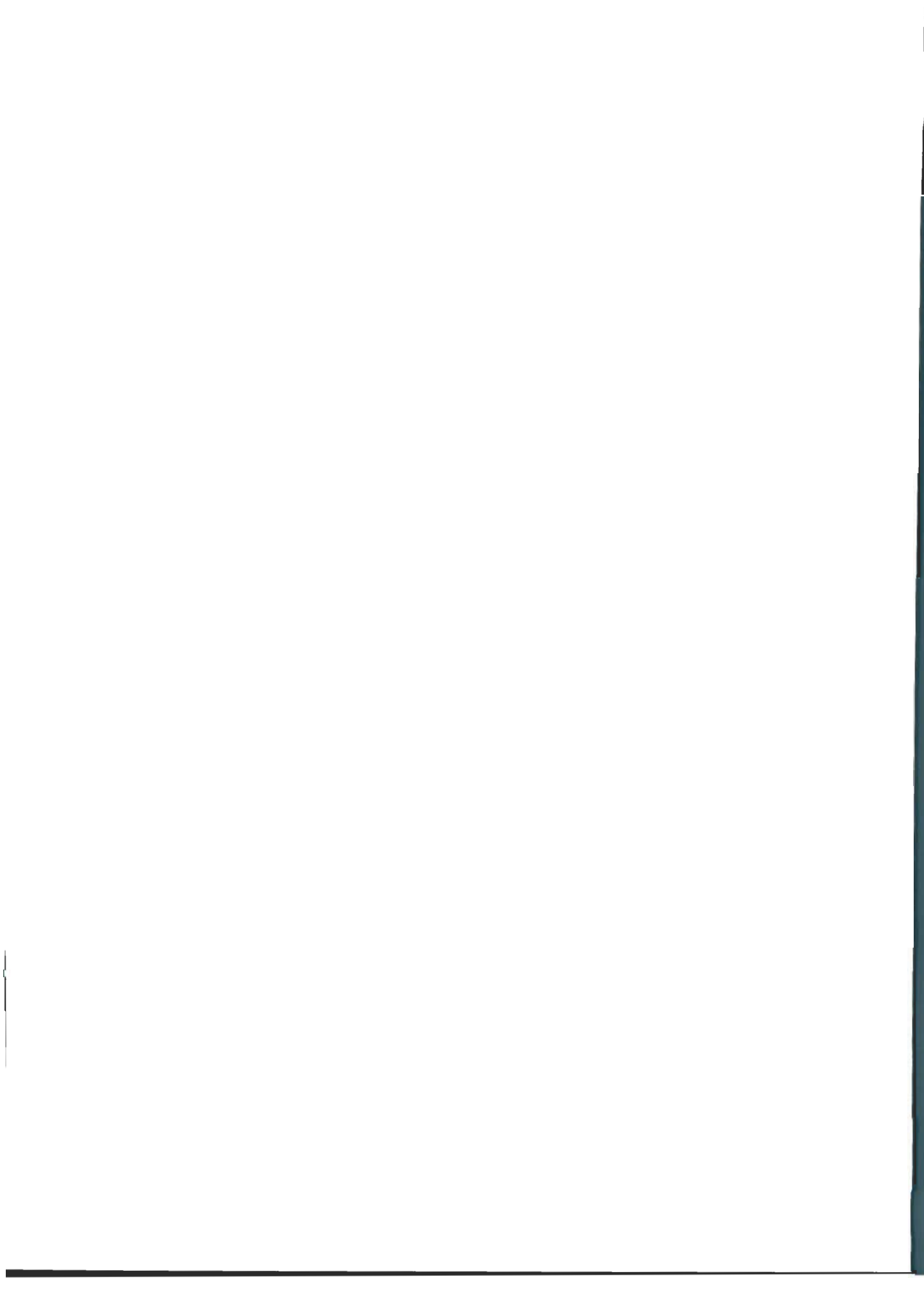


pick



bring





Appendix 1

Active and passive

1.1 Present and past

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present simple</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> We make butter from milk. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody cleans these rooms every day. <input type="checkbox"/> People never invite me to parties. <input type="checkbox"/> How do they make butter?	<input type="checkbox"/> Butter is made from milk. <input type="checkbox"/> These rooms are cleaned every day. <input type="checkbox"/> I am never invited to parties. <input type="checkbox"/> How is butter made ?
<i>past simple</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Somebody stole my car last week. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody stole my keys yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> They didn't invite me to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> When did they build these houses?	<input type="checkbox"/> My car was stolen last week. <input type="checkbox"/> My keys were stolen yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> I wasn't invited to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> When were these houses built ?
<i>present continuous</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> They are building a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished) <input type="checkbox"/> They are building some new houses near the river.	<input type="checkbox"/> A new airport is being built at the moment. <input type="checkbox"/> Some new houses are being built near the river.
<i>past continuous</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time)	<input type="checkbox"/> When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built .
<i>present perfect</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Look! They have painted the door. <input type="checkbox"/> These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody has stolen my car.	<input type="checkbox"/> Look! The door has been painted . <input type="checkbox"/> These shirts are clean. They have been washed . <input type="checkbox"/> My car has been stolen .
<i>past perfect</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Tina said that somebody had stolen her car.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tina said that her car had been stolen .

1.2 will / can / must / have to etc.

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Somebody will clean the office tomorrow. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody must clean the office. <input type="checkbox"/> I think they'll invite you to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> They can't repair my watch. <input type="checkbox"/> You should wash this sweater by hand. <input type="checkbox"/> They are going to build a new airport. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody has to wash these clothes. <input type="checkbox"/> They had to take the injured man to hospital.	<input type="checkbox"/> The office will be cleaned tomorrow. <input type="checkbox"/> The office must be cleaned . <input type="checkbox"/> I think you'll be invited to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> My watch can't be repaired . <input type="checkbox"/> This sweater should be washed by hand. <input type="checkbox"/> A new airport is going to be built . <input type="checkbox"/> These clothes have to be washed . <input type="checkbox"/> The injured man had to be taken to hospital.

Appendix 2

List of irregular verbs (A1-B1)

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read (reed)*	read (red)*	read (red)*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

* pronunciation

The following verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t):

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
burn	burned or burnt
dream	dreamed or dreamt

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
learn	learned or learnt
smell	smelled or smelt

Appendix 3

Irregular verbs in groups

The past simple and past participle are the same:

1	cost → cost	let → let
	cut → cut	put → put
	hit → hit	shut → shut
	hurt → hurt	

2	lend → lent	lose → lost
	send → sent	shoot → shot
	spend → spent	get → got
	build → built	light → lit
	burn → burnt	sit → sat
	learn → learnt	keep → kept
	smell → smelt	sleep → slept
	feel → felt	
	leave → left	
	meet → met	
	dream → dreamt (dremt)*	
	mean → meant (ment)*	

3	bring → brought (brort)*
	buy → bought (bort)*
	fight → fought (fort)*
	think → thought (thort)*
	catch → caught (kort)*
	teach → taught (tort)*

4	sell → sold
	tell → told
	find → found
	have → had
	hear → heard
	hold → held
	read → read (red)*
	say → said (sed)*
	pay → paid
	make → made
	stand → stood
	understand → understood

The past simple and past participle are different:

1	break → broke	broken
	choose → chose	chosen
	speak → spoke	spoken
	steal → stole	stolen
	wake → woke	woken

2	drive → drove	driven
	ride → rode	ridden
	rise → rose	risen
	write → wrote	written
	beat → beat	beaten
	bite → bit	bitten
	hide → hid	hidden

3	eat → ate	eaten
	fall → fell	fallen
	forget → forgot	forgotten
	give → gave	given
	see → saw	seen
	take → took	taken

4	blow → blew	blown
	grow → grew	grown
	know → knew	known
	throw → threw	thrown
	fly → flew	flown
	draw → drew	drawn
	show → showed	shown

5	begin → began	begun
	drink → drank	drunk
	swim → swam	swum
	ring → rang	rung
	sing → sang	sung
	run → ran	run

6	come → came	come
	become → became	become

* pronunciation

Appendix 4

Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

4.1 In spoken English we usually pronounce 'I am' as one word. The short form (**I'm**) is a way of writing this:

I am → I'm	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm feeling tired this morning.
it is → it's	<input type="checkbox"/> 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's nice.'
they have → they've etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 'Where are your friends?' ' They've gone home.'

When we write short forms, we use ' (an apostrophe):

I ~~am~~ → **I'm** he ~~is~~ → **he's** you ~~have~~ → **you've** she ~~will~~ → **she'll**

4.2 We use these forms with **I/he/she** etc. :

am → 'm	I'm						
is → 's		he's	she's	it's			
are → 're					we're	you're	they're
have → 've	I've				we've	you've	they've
has → 's		he's	she's	it's			
had → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd
will → 'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll
would → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd

- I've got some new shoes.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- It's 10 o'clock. You're late again.

's = **is** or **has**:

- She's going out this evening. (she's going = she **is** going)
- She's gone out. (she's gone = she **has** gone)

'd = **would** or **had**:

- A: What would you like to eat?
B: I'd like a salad, please. (I'd like = I **would** like)
- I told the police that I'd lost my passport. (I'd lost = I **had** lost)

Do **not** use 'm/'s/'d etc. at the end of a sentence (→ Unit 40):

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**.' (not Yes, I'm.)
- She isn't tired, but he **is**. (not he's)

4.3 We use short forms with **I/you/he/she** etc., but you can use short forms (especially 's) with other words too:

- Who's** your favourite singer? (= who **is**)
- What's** the time? (= what **is**)
- There's** a big tree in the garden. (= there **is**)
- My sister's** working in London. (= my sister **is** working)
- Paul's** gone out. (= Paul **has** gone out)
- What colour's** your car? (= What colour **is** your car?)

Appendix 4

Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

4.4 Negative short forms (→ Unit 43):

isn't (= is not)	don't (= do not)	can't (= cannot)
aren't (= are not)	doesn't (= does not)	couldn't (= could not)
wasn't (= was not)	didn't (= did not)	won't (= will not)
weren't (= were not)		wouldn't (= would not)
hasn't (= has not)		shouldn't (= should not)
haven't (= have not)		mustn't (= must not)
hadn't (= had not)		

- We went to her house, but she **wasn't** at home.
- 'Where's David?' 'I **don't** know. I **haven't** seen him.'
- You work all the time. You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- I **won't** be here tomorrow. (= I will not)

4.5 's (apostrophe + s)

's can mean different things:

(1) 's = **is** or **has** (→ section 4.2 of this appendix)

(2) **let's** = let **us** (→ Units 35, 53)

- It's a lovely day. **Let's** go out. (= Let **us** go out.)

(3) **Kate's** camera = her camera

my brother's car = his car

the manager's office = his/her office etc.

(→ Unit 64)

Compare:

- Kate's** camera was very expensive. (**Kate's** camera = **her** camera)
- Kate's** a very good photographer. (**Kate's** = **Kate is**)
- Kate's** got a new camera. (**Kate's** got = **Kate has** got)

Appendix 5

Spelling

5.1 Words + **-s** and **-es** (birds/watches etc.)

noun + s (plural) (→ Unit 66)

bird → birds mistake → mistakes hotel → hotels

verb + s (he/she/it -s) (→ Unit 5)

think → thinks live → lives remember → remembers

but

+ es after -s / -sh / -ch / -x

→ bus → buses pass → passes address → addresses
 dish → dishes wash → washes finish → finishes
 watch → watches teach → teaches sandwich → sandwiches
 box → boxes

also

potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes
 do → does go → goes

-f / -fe → -ves

shelf → shelves knife → knives *but* roof → roofs

5.2 Words ending in **-y** (baby → babies / study → studied etc.)

-y → -ies

study → studies (*not studys*) family → families (*not familys*)
 story → stories city → cities baby → babies
 try → tries marry → marries fly → flies

-y → -ied (→ Unit 11)

study → studied (*not studiedy*)
 try → tried marry → married copy → copied

-y → -ier/-iest (→ Units 87, 90)

easy → easier/easiest (*not easyer/easyest*)
 happy → happier/happiest lucky → luckier/luckiest
 heavy → heavier/heaviest funny → funnier/funniest

-y → -ily (→ Unit 86)

easy → easily (*not easilyy*)
 happy → happily heavy → heavily lucky → luckily

y does not change to i if the ending is -ay/-ey/-oy/-uy:

holiday → holidays (*not holidaiies*)
 enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed stay → stays/stayed buy → buys key → keys

but

say → said pay → paid (*irregular verbs*)

Appendix 5

Spelling

5.3 -ing

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive etc.) → **-xing**:

make → making write → writing come → coming dance → dancing

Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

5.4 stop → stopped, big → bigger etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u

Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a *vowel* + a *consonant*. For example: stop, big, get.

Before **-ing/-ed/-er/-est**, **p/g/t** etc. become **pp/gg/tt** etc.

For example:

	V+C			
stop	ST O P	p → pp	stopping	stopped
run	R U N	n → nn	running	
get	G E T	t → tt	getting	
swim	SW I M	m → mm	swimming	
big	B I G	g → gg	bigger	biggest
hot	H O T	t → tt	hotter	hottest
thin	TH I N	n → nn	thinner	thinnest

V = vowel
C = consonant

This does *not* happen

(1) if the word ends in *two* consonant letters (C + C):

	C+C		
help	HE L P	helping	helped
work	WO R K	working	worked
fast	FA S T	faster	fastest

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C		
need	N E E D	needing	needed
wait	W A I T	waiting	waited
cheap	CH E A P	cheaper	cheapest

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:

	stress		
happen	HAP-pen	→	happening/happened (<i>not</i> happended)
visit	VIS-it	→	visiting/visited
remember	re-MEM-ber	→	remembering/remembered
<i>but</i>			
prefer	pre-FER	(stress at the end)	→ preferring/preferred
begin	be-GIN	(stress at the end)	→ beginning

(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed snow → snowing/snowed few → fewer/fewest

Appendix 6

Phrasal verbs (take off / give up etc.)

on

g

nt

e

d



off

off

lar



e t

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ty

ak

ke



down

v

ak



over

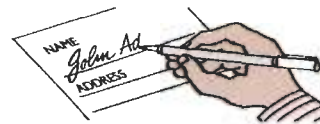


Appendix 7 Phrasal verbs + object (put out a fire / give up your job etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs + object (→ Unit 115).

in/out **fill in / fill out** a form = *complete a form*

- Can you **fill in this form**, please? or
- Can you **fill out this form**, please?



out **put out** a fire, a cigarette etc.

- The fire brigade arrived and **put the fire out**.

cross out a mistake, a word etc.

- If you make a mistake, **cross it out**.



on **try on** clothes = *put on clothes to see if they fit you*

- (*in a shop*) This is a nice jacket. Shall I **try it on**?

up **give up** something = *stop doing it*

- Sue **gave up her job** when her baby was born. (= she stopped working)
- 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I **gave it up**.'

look up a word in a dictionary etc.

- I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I **looked it up** in a dictionary.

turn up the TV, radio, music, heating etc. = *make it louder or warmer*

- Can you **turn the radio up**? I can't hear it.

wake up somebody who is sleeping

- I have to get up early tomorrow. Can you **wake me up** at 6.30?

down **knock down** a building = *demolish it*

- They are going to **knock down** the school and build a new one.

turn down the TV, radio, music, heating etc.

= *make it more quiet or less warm*

- The music is too loud. Can you **turn it down**?



over **knock over** a cup, a glass, a person etc.

- Be careful. Don't **knock your cup over**.
- There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was **knocked over** by a car. (or A man was **knocked down** by a car.)



away **throw away** rubbish, things you don't want

- These apples are bad. Shall I **throw them away**?
- Don't **throw away that picture**. I want it.

put something **away** = *put it in the place where you usually keep it*

- After they finished playing, the children **put their toys away**.



back **pay** somebody **back** = *give back money that you borrowed*

- Thank you for lending me the money. I'll **pay you back** next week.

round/ **show** somebody **round/around** = *take somebody on a tour of a place*

- We visited a factory last week. The manager **showed us round**.

Additional exercises


List of exercises:

1-2	am/is/are	Units 1-2
3	present continuous	Units 3-4
4	present simple	Units 5-7
5-7	present simple, am/is/are and have (got)	Units 1-2, 5-7, 9
8-9	present continuous and present simple	Units 3-8
10-13	was/were and past simple	Units 10-12
14	past simple and past continuous	Units 11-14
15	present and past	Units 3-14
16-18	present perfect	Units 15-19
19-22	present perfect and past simple	Units 18-20
23	present, past and present perfect	Units 3-20
24-27	passive	Units 21-22
28	future	Units 25-28
29	past, present and future	Units 3-20, 25-28
30-31	past, present and future	Units 3-22, 25-28, 52, 54, 98, 105
32	-ing and to ...	Units 51-55, 105, 112
33-34	a and the	Units 65, 69-73
35	prepositions	Units 103-108, 111

am/is/are

Units 1-2

1 Write sentences for the pictures. Use the words in the boxes + **is/isn't/are/aren't**.

1 	2 LISA 	3 HOSPITAL KATE 	4 
5 No, thank you. GARY 	6 	7 STATION HOTEL 	8 

The windows	on the table
Lisa	hungry
Kate	asleep
The children	open
Gary	full
The books	near the station
The hotel	a doctor
The bus	happy

- 1 The windows are open.
- 2 Lisa isn't happy.
- 3 Kate
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but I'm thirsty.'
- 2 'How are your parents?' 'They're fine.'
- 3 'Is Anna at home?' 'No, at work.'
- 4 '..... my keys?' 'On your desk.'
- 5 Where is Paul from? American or British?
- 6 very hot today. The temperature is 38 degrees.
- 7 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, a student.'
- 8 '..... your umbrella?' 'Green.'
- 9 Where's your car? in the car park?
- 10 '..... tired?' 'No, I'm fine.'
- 11 'These shoes are nice. How ?' 'Fifty pounds.'

present continuous (I'm working / are you working? etc.)

Units 3-4

3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences.

- 1 A: Where are your parents?
B: They're watching TV. (they / watch / TV)
- 2 A: Paula is going out.
B: Where's she going? (where / she / go?)
- 3 A: Where's David?
B: (he / have / a shower)
- 4 A: ? (the children / play?)
B: No, they're asleep.
- 5 A: ? (it / rain?)
B: No, not at the moment.
- 6 A: Where are Sue and Steve?
B: (they / come / now)
- 7 A: ? (why / you / stand / here?)
B: (I / wait / for somebody)

present simple (I work / she doesn't work / do you work? etc.)

Units 5-7

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1 Sue always gets to work early. (Sue / always / get)
- 2 We don't watch TV very often. (we / not / watch)
- 3 How often do you wash your hair? (you / wash)
- 4 I want to go to the cinema, but to go. (Sam / not / want)
- 5 to go out tonight? (you / want)
- 6 near here? (Helen / live)
- 7 a lot of people. (Sarah / know)
- 8 I enjoy travelling, but very much. (I / not / travel)
- 9 What time in the morning? (you / usually / get up)
- 10 My parents are usually at home in the evening.
..... very often. (they / not / go out)
- 11 work at five o'clock. (Tom / always / finish)
- 12 A: What ? (Julia / do)
B: in a hotel. (she / work)

present simple, am/is/are and have (got)

Units 1-2, 5-7, 9

5 Read the questions and Clare's answers. Then write sentences about Clare.

- 1 Are you married?
- 2 Do you live in London?
- 3 Are you a student?
- 4 Have you got a car?
- 5 Do you go out a lot?
- 6 Have you got a lot of friends?
- 7 Do you like London?
- 8 Do you like dancing?
- 9 Are you interested in sport?

- No.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
No.

Clare



- 1 *She isn't married.*
- 2 *She lives in London.*
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

6 Complete the questions.

- 1 *What's your name* ?
..... married?
Where ?
..... any children?
How ?

Brian.
Yes, I am.
In Barton Road.
Yes, a daughter.
She's three.



- 2 ?
..... ?
..... your job?
..... a car?
..... to work by car?

I'm 29.
I work in a supermarket.
No, I hate it.
Yes, I have.
No, I usually go by bus.



- 3 *Who is this man* ?
..... ?
..... ?
..... in London?



That's my brother.
Michael.
He's a travel agent.
No, in Manchester.

7 Write sentences from these words. All the sentences are present.

- 1 Sarah often / tennis *Sarah often plays tennis.*
- 2 my parents / a new car *My parents have got a new car.*
- 3 my shoes / dirty *My shoes are dirty.*
- 4 Sonia / 32 years old Sonia
- 5 I / two sisters
- 6 we often / TV in the evening
- 7 Jane never / a hat
- 8 a bicycle / two wheels
- 9 these flowers / beautiful
- 10 Mary / German very well

present continuous (I'm working) and present simple (I work)

Units 3-8

8. Complete the sentences

<p>1 Please be quiet. I'm <u>working</u>. (I/work)</p> 	<p>2 Do you <u>often go</u> (you/often/go) to the cinema?</p> 	<p>3 What (you/cook)?</p> 
<p>4 Jack (play) the piano very well.</p>  <p>JACK</p>	<p>5 (I/go) now. Goodbye!</p> 	<p>6 (it/rain). Can I take this umbrella?</p> 
<p>7 (I/not/watch) TV very much.</p> 	<p>8 Excuse me, (we/look) for the museum.</p> 	<p>9 What's this word? How (you/pronounce) it?</p> 

9 Which is right?

- 1 'Are you speaking / Do you speak English?' 'Yes, a little.' (Do you speak *is* right)
- 2 Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
- 3 It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
- 4 (You meet Kate in the street.) Hello, Kate. Where are you going / do you go?
- 5 How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
- 6 Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.
- 7 I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
- 8 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
- 9 Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
- 10 What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
- 11 John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
- 12 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'

was/were and past simple (I worked / did you work? etc.)

10 Complete the sentences. Use one word only.

- 1 I got up early and had a shower.
- 2 Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
- 3 I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
- 4 Kate got married when she 23.
- 5 Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.
- 6 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David me.'
- 7 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Jane it to me.'
- 8 We hungry, so we had something to eat.
- 9 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- 10 'Did Andy come to your party?' 'No, we him, but he didn't come.'

11 Look at the questions and Kevin's answers. Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.

When you were a child ...
 Were you tall?
 Did you like school?
 Were you good at sport?
 Did you play football?
 Did you work hard at school?
 Did you have a lot of friends?
 Did you have a bicycle?
 Were you a quiet child?

Kevin



- | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| No. | 1 | <u>He wasn't tall.</u> |
| Yes. | 2 | <u>He liked school.</u> |
| Yes. | 3 | He |
| Yes. | 4 | ..... |
| No. | 5 | ..... |
| Yes. | 6 | ..... |
| No. | 7 | ..... |
| No. | 8 | ..... |

12 Complete the questions.

- 1 Did you have a nice holiday?
- 2 Where did you go ?
- 3 there?
- 4 Amsterdam?
- 5 ?
- 6 good?
- 7 back?

Yes, it was great, thanks.
 To Amsterdam.
 Five days.
 Yes, very much.
 I have friends in Amsterdam, so I stayed with them.
 Yes, it was warm and sunny.
 Yesterday.







13 Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

- 1 It was a good party. I enjoyed it. (I / enjoy)
- 2 Did you do the shopping?' (you / do) 'No, I didn't have time.' (I / have)
- 3 'Did you phone Adam?' 'No, I'm afraid ? (I / forget)
- 4 I like your new watch. Where it? (you / get)
- 5 I saw Lucy at the party, but to her. (I / speak)
- 6 A: a nice weekend? (you / have)
 B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
- 7 Paul wasn't well yesterday, so to work. (he / go)
- 8 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes, five minutes ago.' (she / arrive)
- 9 Where before he moved here? (Robert / live)
- 10 The restaurant wasn't expensive. very much. (the meal / cost)

past simple (I worked) and past continuous (I was working)

Units 11-14

14 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

<p>1</p>  <p>It <u>was raining</u> (rain) when we <u>went</u> (go) out.</p>	<p>2</p> 
<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>6</p> 	
<p>7</p> 	

present and past

Units 3-14

15 Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:

present simple (I work/drive etc.)

present continuous (I am working/driving etc.)

past simple (I worked/drove etc.)

past continuous (I was working/driving etc.)

- 1 You can turn off the television. I 'm not watching (not/watch) it.
- 2 Last night Jenny fell (fall) asleep while she was reading (read).
- 3 Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
- 4 'Have you got my key?' 'No, I (give) it back to you.'
- 5 David is very lazy. He (not/like) hard work.
- 6 Where (your parents / go) for their holidays last year?
- 7 I (see) Diane yesterday. She (drive) her new car.
- 8 A: (you/watch) television very much?
B: No, I haven't got a television set.
- 9 A: What (you/do) at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning?
B: I was in bed asleep.
- 10 Andy isn't at home very much. He (go) away a lot.
- 11 I (try) to find a job at the moment. It's very difficult.
- 12 I'm tired this morning. I (not/sleep) very well last night.

present perfect (I have done / she has been etc.)

Units 15-19

16 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

<p>1</p> <p>5 minutes later</p> <p>Goodbye, Tom!</p> <p>Is Tom at home?</p> <p>No, <u>he's just gone out</u></p>	<p>2</p> <p>Who's that man?</p> <p>I don't know. <u>I've never seen</u> him before.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Are you still watching the film?</p> <p>No, it just</p>	<p>4</p> <p>I'm looking for my glasses.</p> <p>Here they are! I them!</p>



Additional exercises

17 Complete the sentences (1, 2 or 3 words).

- 1 Mark and Liz are married. They have been married for five years.
- 2 David has been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- 3 Martin is at work. He at work since 8.30.
- 4 'Have you just arrived in London?' 'No, I've been here five days.'
- 5 I've known Helen we were at school together.
- 6 'My brother lives in Los Angeles.' 'Really? How long there?'
- 7 George has had the same job 20 years.
- 8 Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They here since Monday.

18 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.

- 1 I've never ridden a horse.
- 2 I've been to London many times.
- 3 I've just
- 4 I've
(once / twice / a few times / many times)
- 5 I haven't yet.
- 6 I've never
- 7 I've since
- 8 I've for

present perfect (I have done etc.) and past simple (I did etc.)

Units 18-20





19 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

- 1 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I haven't been there.
- 2 A: Have you seen Kate?
B: Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
- 3 A: That's a nice sweater. Is it new?
B: Yes, I it last week.
- 4 A: Are you tired this morning?
B: Yes, I to bed late last night.
- 5 A: Do you want this newspaper, or can I have it?
B: You can have it. I it.
- 6 A: Are you enjoying your new job?
B: I yet. My first day is next Monday.
- 7 A: The weather isn't very nice today, is it?
B: No, but it nice yesterday.
- 8 A: Was Helen at the party on Saturday?
B: I don't think so. I her there.
- 9 A: Is your son still at school?
B: No, he school two years ago.
- 10 A: Is Silvia married?
B: Yes, she married for five years.
- 11 A: Have you heard of George Washington?
B: Of course. He the first President of the United States.
- 12 A: How long does it take to make a pizza?
B: I don't know. I a pizza.

20 Write sentences with the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A: Have you been to Thailand?
 B: Yes, *I went there last year.* (I / go / there / last year)
- 2 A: Do you like London?
 B: I don't know. *I've never been there.* (I / never / there)
- 3 A: What time is Paul going out?
 B: (he / already / go)
- 4 A: Has Catherine gone home?
 B: Yes, (she / leave / at 4 o'clock)
- 5 A: New York is my favourite city.
 B: Is it? ? (how many times / you / there?)
- 6 A: What are you doing this weekend?
 B: I don't know. (I / not / decide / yet)
- 7 A: I can't find my address book. Have you seen it?
 B: (it / on the table / last night)
- 8 A: Do you know the Japanese restaurant in Leeson Street?
 B: Yes, (I / eat / there a few times)
- 9 A: Paula and Sue are here.
 B: Are they? ? (what time / they / arrive?)

21 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

<p>1 A: <i>Have you been</i> to France? B: Yes, many times. A: When the last time? B: Two years ago.</p>	
<p>2 A: Is this your car? B: Yes, it is. A: How long it? B: It's new. I it yesterday.</p>	
<p>3 A: Where do you live? B: In Harold Street. A: How long there? B: Five years. Before that in Mill Road. A: How long in Mill Road? B: About three years.</p>	
<p>4 A: What do you do? B: I work in a shop. A: How long there? B: Nearly two years. A: What before that? B: I a taxi driver.</p>	

22 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (yesterday morning) I was late for work yesterday morning.
- 2 (last night) _____
- 3 (yesterday afternoon) _____
- 4 (... days ago) _____
- 5 (last week) _____
- 6 (last year) _____

present, past and present perfect

Units 3-20

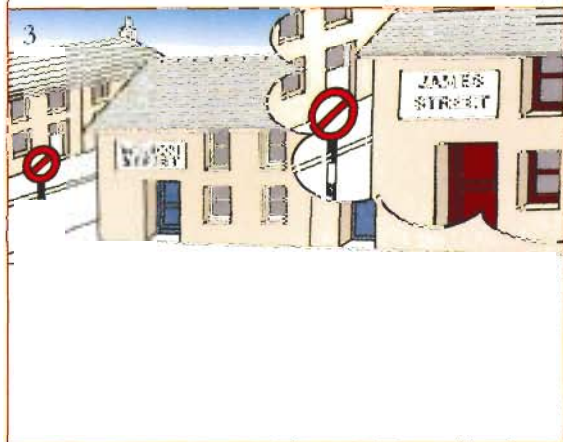
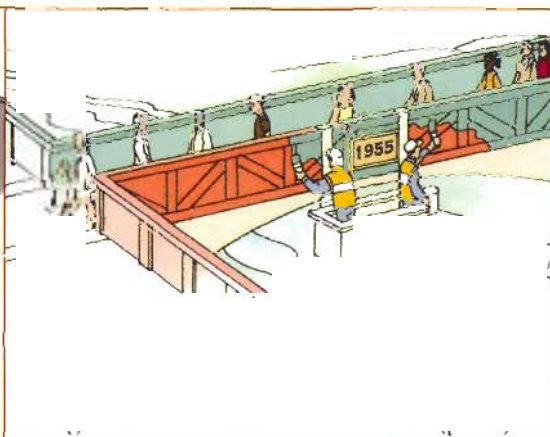
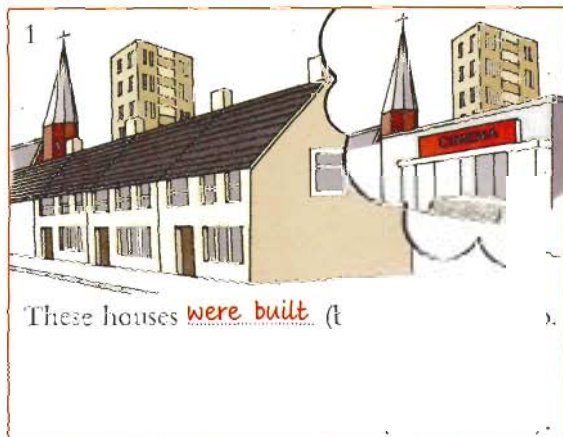
23 Which is right?

- 1 'Is Sue working? (C)' 'No, she's on holiday.'
A Does Sue work? B Is working Sue? C Is Sue working? D Does work Sue?
- 2 'Where _____?' 'In a village near London.'
A lives your uncle B does your uncle live C your uncle lives
D does live your uncle
- 3 I speak Italian, but _____ French.
A I speak not B I'm not speaking C I doesn't speak D I don't speak
- 4 'Where's Tom?' '_____ a shower at the moment.'
A He's having B He have C He has D He has had
- 5 Why _____ angry with me yesterday?
A were you B was you C you were D have you been
- 6 My favourite film is *Cleo's Dream*. _____ it four times.
A I'm seeing B I see C I was seeing D I've seen
- 7 I _____ out last night. I was too tired.
A don't go B didn't went C didn't go D haven't gone
- 8 Liz is from Chicago. She _____ there all her life.
A is living B has lived C lives D lived
- 9 My friend _____ for me when I arrived.
A waited B has waited C was waiting D has been waiting
- 10 'How long _____ English?' 'Six months.'
A do you learn B are you learning C you are learning
D have you been learning
- 11 Paul is Canadian, but he lives in France. He has been there _____.
A for three years B since three years C three years ago D during three years
- 12 'What time _____?' 'About an hour ago.'
A has Lisa phoned B Lisa has phoned C did Lisa phone D is Lisa phoning
- 13 What _____ when you saw her?
A did Sue wear B was Sue wearing C has Sue worn D was wearing Sue
- 14 'Can you drive?' 'No, _____ a car, but I want to learn.'
A I never drive B I'm never driving C I've never driven
D I was never driving
- 15 I saw Helen at the station when I was going to work this morning, but she _____ me.
A didn't see B don't see C hasn't seen D didn't saw

passive

Units 21-22, Appendix 1

24 Complete the sentences.



25 Complete the sentences

1 We were invited

26 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

My keys have been stolen

27 Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

- 1 They are building (build) a new airport at the moment.
- 2 These shirts are clean now. They have been washed (wash).
- 3 'How did you fall?' 'Somebody (push) me.'
- 4 'How did you fall?' 'I (push).'
- 5 I can't find my bag. Somebody (take) it!
- 6 My watch is broken. It (repair) at the moment.
- 7 Who (invent) the camera?
- 8 When (the camera/invent)?
- 9 These shirts are clean now. They (wash).
- 10 These shirts are clean now. I (wash) them.
- 11 The letter was for me, so why (they/send) it to you?
- 12 The information will (send) to you as soon as possible.

future

Units 25-28

28 Which is the best alternative?

- 1 We're having (B) a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
A We have B We're having C We'll have
- 2 Do you know about Karen? her job. She told me last week.
A She leaves B She's going to leave C She'll leave
- 3 There's a programme on television that I want to watch.
in five minutes.
A It starts B It's starting C It will start
- 4 The weather is nice now, but I think later.
A it rains B it's raining C it will rain
- 5 'What next weekend?' 'Nothing. I've got no plans.'
A do you do B are you doing C will you do
- 6 'When you see Tina, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, her.'
A I ask B I'm going to ask C I'll ask
- 7 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' '..... tea,
please.'
A I have B I'm going to have C I'll have
- 8 Don't take that newspaper away. it.
A I read B I'm going to read C I'll read
- 9 Rachel is ill, so to the party tomorrow night.
A she doesn't come B she isn't coming C she won't come
- 10 I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time ?
A does her train arrive B is her train going to arrive C is her train arriving
- 11 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No. ?'
A I go out B I'm going out C I'll go out
- 12 you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
A Do I phone B Am I going to phone C Shall I phone

past, present and future

Units 3-20, 25-28

29 Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Did you go (you/go) out last night?
 B: No, (I/stay) at home.
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: (I/watch) television.
 A: (you/go) out tomorrow night?
 B: Yes, (I/go) to the cinema.
 A: Which film (you/see)?
 B: (I/not/know). (I/not/decide) yet.

- 2 A: Are you on holiday here?
 B: Yes, we are.
 A: How long (you/be) here?
 B: (we/arrive) yesterday.
 A: And how long (you/stay)?
 B: Until the end of next week.
 A: And (you/like) it here?
 B: Yes, (we/have) a wonderful time.



- 3 A: Oh, (I/just/remember) -
 (Karen/phone) while you were out.
 B: (she/always/phone) when I'm not here.
 (she/leave) a message?
 A: No, but (she/want) you to call her back as soon as possible.
 B: OK, (I/phone) her now.
 (you/know) her number?
 A: It's in my address book. (I/get) it for you.

- 4 A: (I/go) out with Chris and Steve this evening.
 (you/want) to come with us?
 B: Yes, where (you/go)?
 A: To the Italian restaurant in North Street. (you/ever/eat)
 there?
 B: Yes, (I/be) there two or three times. In fact I
 (go) there last night, but I'd love to go again!

- 5 A: (I/lose) my glasses again.
 (you/see) them?
 B: (you/wear) them
 when (I/come) in.
 A: Well, (I/not/wear)
 them now, so where are they?
 B: (you/look) in the kitchen?
 A: No, (I/go) and look now.



past, present and future

Units 3-22, 25-28, 52, 54, 98, 105

30 Rachel is talking about her best friend, Carolyn. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Rachel

31 Nick and his friend Jon are travelling round the world. Read the emails between Nick and his parents, and put the verbs in the correct form.

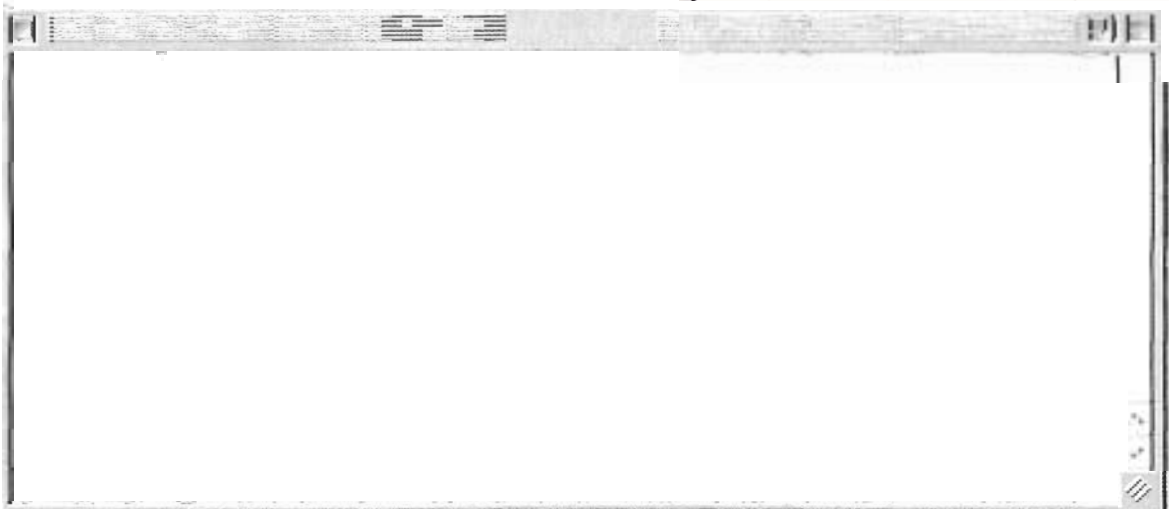
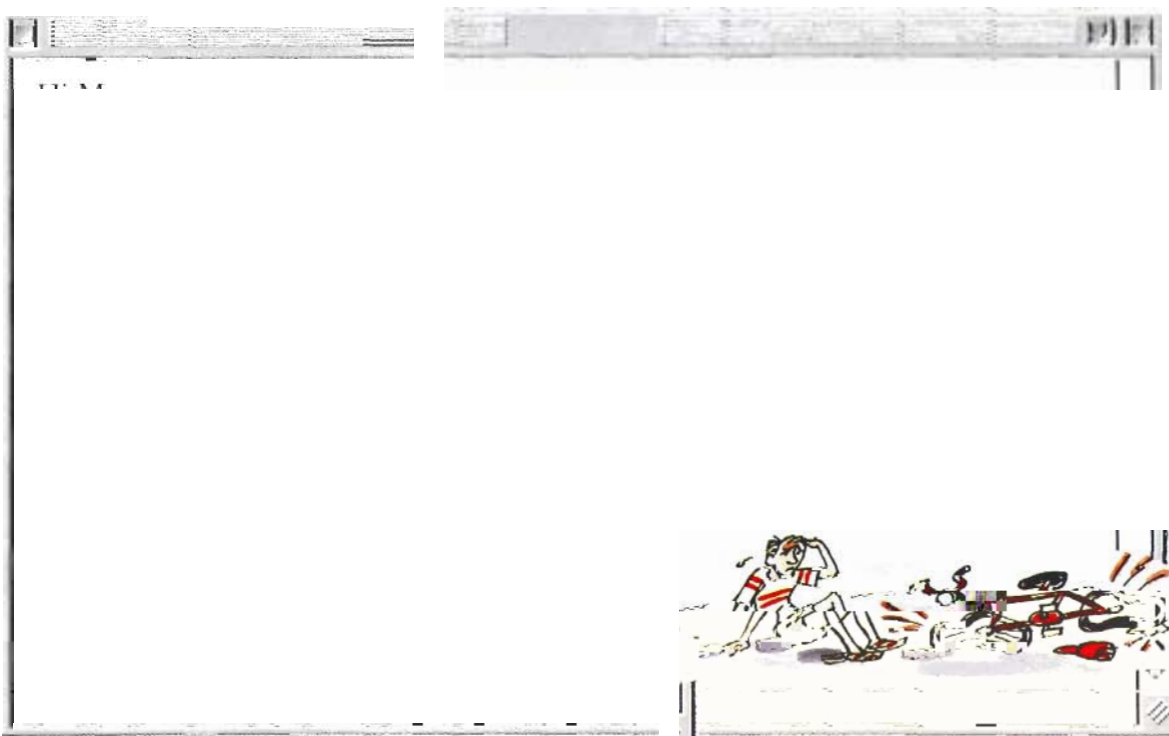
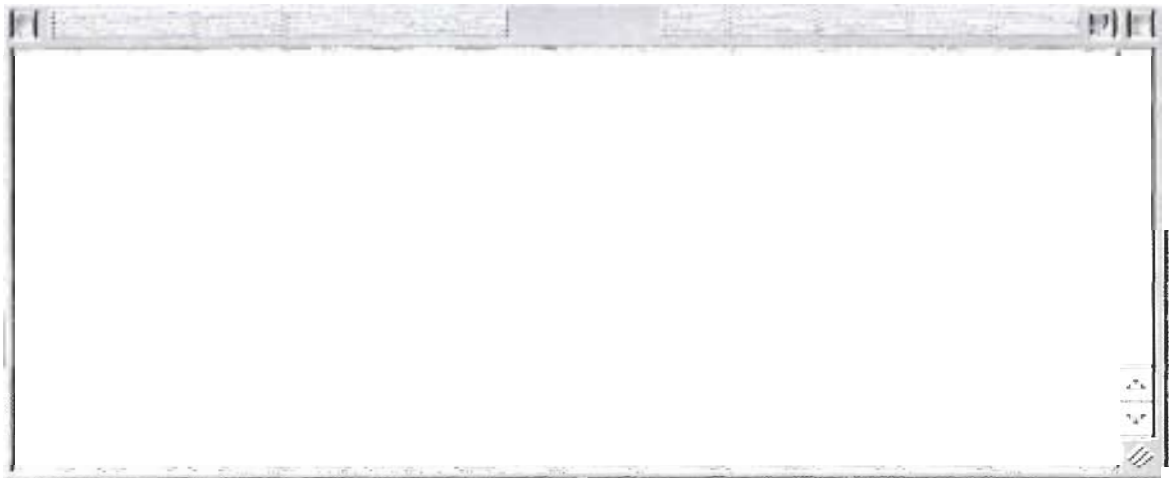


We arrived



Nick






32 Which is correct?

to switch (B)

a and the

Units 65, 69-73

33 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 Can you pass <u>the sugar</u>, please?</p> 	 <p>No, I can't drive.</p>
<p>3 Yes, there's some in</p> 	<p>4 What do you do?</p> <p>I'm</p> 
 <p>I went to</p>	 <p>I went to</p>
 <p>No, let's get</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>Nothing, they're</p>
	<p>10</p>  <p>Nothing, they're</p>

34 Write a/an or the if necessary. If a/an/the are not necessary, leave an empty space (-).

- 1 Who is the best player in your team?
- 2 I don't watch _____ television very often.
- 3 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of this street.'
- 4 I can't ride _____ horse.
- 5 _____ sky is very clear tonight.
- 6 Do you live here, or are you _____ tourist?
- 7 What did you have for _____ lunch?
- 8 Who was _____ first President of _____ United States?
- 9 'What time is it?' 'I don't know. I haven't got _____ watch.'
- 10 I'm sorry, but I've forgotten your name. I can never remember _____ names.
- 11 What time is _____ next train to London?
- 12 Kate never sends _____ emails. She prefers to phone people.
- 13 'Where's Sue?' 'She's in _____ garden.'
- 14 Excuse me, I'm looking for _____ Majestic Hotel. Is it near here?
- 15 Gary was ill _____ last week, so he didn't go to _____ work.
- 16 Everest is _____ highest mountain in _____ world.
- 17 I usually listen to _____ radio while I'm having _____ breakfast.
- 18 I like _____ sport. My favourite sport is _____ basketball.
- 19 Julia is _____ doctor. Her husband is _____ art teacher.
- 20 My apartment is on _____ second floor. Turn left at _____ top of _____ stairs, and it's on _____ right.
- 21 After _____ dinner, we watched _____ television.
- 22 Last year we had _____ wonderful holiday in _____ south of _____ France.

prepositions

Units 103-108, 111

35 Write a preposition (in/for/by etc.).

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 What is the longest river _____ Europe?
- 3 Is there anything _____ television this evening?
- 4 We arrived _____ the hotel after midnight.
- 5 'Where's Mike?' 'He's _____ holiday.'
- 6 Tom hasn't got up yet. He's still _____ bed.
- 7 Lisa is away. She's been away _____ Monday.
- 8 The next meeting is _____ 15 April.
- 9 I usually go to work _____ car.
- 10 There's too much sugar _____ my coffee.
- 11 Kevin lived in London _____ six months. He didn't like it very much.
- 12 Were there a lot of people _____ the party?
- 13 What are you doing _____ the moment? Are you working?
- 14 I don't know any of the people _____ this photograph.
- 15 The train was very slow. It stopped _____ every station.
- 16 I like this room. I like the pictures _____ the walls.
- 17 'Did you buy that picture?' 'No, it was given to me _____ a friend of mine.'
- 18 I'm going away _____ a few days. I'll be back _____ Thursday.
- 19 Silvia has gone _____ Italy. She's _____ Milan at the moment.
- 20 Emma left school _____ fifteen and got a job _____ a shop.

Study guide

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

Present

1

1

2

2

3, 23

3, 23

4, 23

4, 23

5, 23

5, 23, 94

6, 23

7, 23

7, 23

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

- 1.14 Please be quiet.
A I working. **B** I work. **C** I'm working. **D** I'm work. 8, 23
- 1.15 Tom a shower every morning. 8, 58
A has **B** having **C** is having **D** have
- 1.16 What at the weekend? 8, 23
A do you usually **B** are you usually doing **C** are you usually do
D do you usually do **E** you do usually
- 1.17 Sarah isn't feeling well. a headache. 9, 58
A She have **B** She have got **C** She has **D** She's got
- 1.18 Tracey and Jeff any children. 9, 58
A don't have **B** doesn't have **C** no have **D** haven't got **E** hasn't got

Past

- 2.1 The weather last week. 10
A is good **B** was good **C** were good **D** good **E** had good
- 2.2 Why late this morning? 10
A you was **B** did you **C** was you **D** you were **E** were you
- 2.3 Terry in a bank from 1996 to 2003. 11
A work **B** working **C** works **D** worked **E** was work
- 2.4 Caroline to the cinema three times last week. 11
A go **B** went **C** goes **D** got **E** was
- 2.5 I television yesterday. 12, 23
A didn't watch **B** didn't watched **C** wasn't watched **D** don't watch
E didn't watching
- 2.6 'How ?' 'I don't know. I didn't see it.' 12
A happened the accident **B** did happen the accident
C does the accident happen **D** did the accident happen
E the accident happened
- 2.7 What at 11.30 yesterday? 13
A were you doing **B** was you doing **C** you were doing **D** were you do
E you was doing
- 2.8 Jack was reading a book when the phone 14
A ringing **B** ring **C** rang **D** was ringing **E** was ring
- 2.9 I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They at the bus stop. 14
A waiting **B** waited **C** were waiting **D** was waiting **E** were waited

Present perfect

- 3.1 'Where's Rebecca?' '..... to bed.' 15
A She is gone **B** She has gone **C** She goes **D** She have gone
E She's gone
- 3.2 'Are Diane and Paul here?' 'No, they' 16
A don't arrive yet **B** have already arrived **C** haven't already arrived
D haven't arrived yet

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 3.3 My sister by plane.
A has never travel **B** has never travelled **C** is never travelled
D has never been travelled **E** have never travelled
- 3.4 that woman before, but I can't remember where.
A I see **B** I seen **C** I've saw **D** I've seen **E** I've seeing
- 3.5 'How long married?' 'Since 1998.'
A you are **B** you have been **C** has you been **D** are you
E have you been
- 3.6 'Do you know Lisa?' 'Yes, her for a long time.'
A I knew **B** I've known **C** I know **D** I am knowing
- 3.7 Richard has been in Canada
A for six months **B** since six months **C** six months ago **D** in six months
- 3.8 'When did Tom go out?' '.....'
A For ten minutes. **B** Since ten minutes. **C** Ten minutes ago.
D In ten minutes.
- 3.9 We a holiday last year.
A don't have **B** haven't had **C** hasn't had **D** didn't have
E didn't had
- 3.10 Where on Sunday afternoon? I couldn't find you.
A you were **B** you have been **C** was you **D** have you been
E were you

Passive

- 4.1 This house 100 years ago.
A is built **B** is building **C** was building **D** was built **E** built
- 4.2 We to the party last week.
A didn't invite **B** didn't invited **C** weren't invited **D** wasn't invited
E haven't been invited
- 4.3 'Where born?' 'In Cairo.'
A you are **B** you were **C** was you **D** are you **E** were you
- 4.4 My car is at the garage. It
A is being repaired **B** is repairing **C** have been repaired **D** repaired
E repairs
- 4.5 I can't find my keys. I think
A they've been stolen **B** they are stolen **C** they've stolen
D they're being stolen

Verb forms

- 5.1 It, so we didn't need an umbrella.
A wasn't rained **B** wasn't rain **C** didn't raining **D** wasn't raining
- 5.2 Somebody this window.
A has broke **B** has broken **C** has breaked **D** has break

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Future

- 6.1 Andrew tennis tomorrow. 25
A is playing **B** play **C** plays **D** is play
- 6.2 out tonight? 25
A Are you going **B** Are you go **C** Do you go **D** Go you
E Do you going
- 6.3 'What time is the concert tonight?' 'It at 7.30.' 25
A is start **B** is starting **C** starts **D** start **E** starting
- 6.4 What to the wedding next week? 26
A are you wearing **B** are you going to wear **C** do you wear
D you are going to wear
- 6.5 I think Kelly the exam. 27
A passes **B** will pass **C** will be pass **D** will passing
- 6.6 to the cinema on Saturday. Do you want to come with us? 27
A We go **B** We'll go **C** We're going **D** We will going
- 6.7 '..... you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, bye.' 28
A I phone **B** I phoning **C** I'm phoning **D** I'll phone
- 6.8 There's a good film on TV tonight. it. 28
A I watch **B** I'll watch **C** I'm going to watch **D** I'll watching
- 6.9 It's a nice day. for a walk? 28
A Do we go **B** Shall we go **C** Are we go **D** We go **E** Go we

Modals, imperative etc.

- 7.1 to the cinema this evening, but I'm not sure. 29
A I'll go **B** I'm going **C** I may go **D** I might go
- 7.2 '..... here?' 'Yes, of course.' 29, 30
A Can I sit **B** Do I sit **C** May I sit **D** Can I to sit
- 7.3 I'm having a party next week, but Paul and Rachel 30
A can't come **B** can't to come **C** can't coming **D** couldn't come
- 7.4 Before Maria came to Britain, she understand much English. 30
A can **B** can't **C** not **D** couldn't **E** doesn't
- 7.5 We walk home last night. There were no buses. 31, 33
A have to **B** had to **C** must **D** must to **E** must have
- 7.6 I go yet. I can stay a little longer. 31
A must **B** mustn't **C** must not **D** don't need **E** don't need to
- 7.7 It's a good film. You go and see it. 32
A should to **B** ought to **C** ought **D** should **E** need
- 7.8 What time go to the dentist tomorrow? 33
A you must **B** you have to **C** have you to **D** do you have to
- 7.9 We wait long for the bus – it came in a few minutes. 33
A don't have to **B** hadn't to **C** didn't have to **D** didn't had to **E** mustn't

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

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UNIT

34

35

36

There and it

37

37

38

39

39

Auxiliary verbs

40

40

41

41

42

42

43

Questions

44

44

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

44

45

45

46

46

47

47, 75

48

49

49

Reported speech

50

50

-ing and to ...

51

51

52

52

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UNIT

- 12.5 Do you like early?
A get up B to get up C getting up D to getting up 52
- 12.6 Do you want you some money?
A me lend B me lending C me to lend D that I lend 53
- 12.7 He's very funny. He makes
A me laugh B me laughing C me to laugh D that I laugh 53
- 12.8 Paula went to the shop a newspaper.
A for get B for to get C for getting D to get E get 54

Go, get, do, make and have

- 13.1 It's a nice day. Let's go
A for a swim B on a swim C to swimming D swimming 55
- 13.2 I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she better soon.
A has B makes C gets D goes 56
- 13.3 Kate the car and drove away.
A went into B went in C got in D got into 56
- 13.4 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll it.'
A do B make C get D open 57
- 13.5 I'm sorry, I a mistake.
A did B made C got D had 57
- 13.6 '..... a good time in London?' 'Yes, I really enjoyed it.'
A Have you B Had you C Do you have D Did you have 58

Pronouns and possessives

- 14.1 I don't want this book. You can have
A it B them C her D him 59, 62
- 14.2 Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go with ?
A her B they C them D him 59, 62
- 14.3 I know Donna, but I don't know husband.
A their B his C she D her 60, 62
- 14.4 Oxford is famous for university.
A his B its C it's D their 60
- 14.5 I didn't have an umbrella, so Helen gave me
A her B hers C her umbrella D she's 61, 62
- 14.6 I went out to meet a friend of
A mine B my C me D I E myself 61, 62
- 14.7 We had a good holiday. We enjoyed
A us B our C ours D ourself E ourselves 63
- 14.8 Kate and Helen are good friends. They know well.
A each other B them C themselves D theirselves 63

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UNIT

14.9 Have you met ?
A the wife of Mr Black **B** Mr Black wife **C** the wife Mr Black
D Mr Black's wife **E** the Mr Black's wife

64

14.10 Have you seen ?
A the car of my parents **B** my parent's car **C** my parents' car
D my parents car

64

A and the

15.1 I'm going to buy
A hat and umbrella **B** a hat and a umbrella **C** a hat and an umbrella
D an hat and an umbrella

65, 67

15.2 'What's your job?' '.....'
A I dentist. **B** I'm a dentist. **C** I'm dentist. **D** I do dentist.

65

15.3 I'm going shopping. I need
A some new jeans **B** a new jeans **C** a new pair of jeans
D a new pair jeans

66

15.4 I like the people here. very friendly.
A She is **B** They are **C** They is **D** It is **E** He is

66

15.5 We can't get into the house without
A some key **B** a key **C** key

67

15.6 I'd like about hotels in London.
A some information **B** some informations **C** an information

68

15.7 We enjoyed our holiday. was very nice.
A Hotel **B** A hotel **C** An hotel **D** The hotel

69, 70

15.8 My house is at
A end of street **B** end of the street **C** the end of the street
D the end of street

70

15.9 What did you have for ?
A the breakfast **B** breakfast **C** a breakfast

70

15.10 I finish at 5 o'clock every day.
A the work **B** work **C** a work

71

15.11 I'm tired. I'm going
A in bed **B** in the bed **C** to a bed **D** to the bed **E** to bed

71

15.12 We don't eat very often.
A the meat **B** some meat **C** a meat **D** meat

72

15.13 is in New York.
A The Times Square **B** Times Square

73

15.14 My friends are staying at
A the Regent Hotel **B** Regent Hotel

73

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Determiners and pronouns

- 16.1 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, nice.'
A it's B this is C that's 74
- 16.2 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, there's at the end of this street.'
A some B it C one D a one 75
- 16.3 This cup is dirty. Can I have ?
A clean one B a clean one C clean D a clean 75
- 16.4 I'm going shopping. I'm going to buy clothes.
A any B some 76
- 16.5 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got'
A one B some C any 76
- 16.6 Tracey and Jeff
A have got no children B haven't got no children C haven't got any children
D have got any children 77, 78
- 16.7 'How much money have you got?' '.....'
A No. B No-one. C Any. D None. 77
- 16.8 There is in the room. It's empty.
A anybody B nobody C anyone D no-one 78, 79
- 16.9 'What did you say?' '.....'
A Nothing. B Nobody. C Anything. D Not anything. 78, 79
- 16.10 I'm hungry. I want
A something for eat B something to eat C something for eating 79
- 16.11 Bill watches TV for about two hours
A all evening B all evenings C all the evenings D every evenings
E every evening 80
- 16.12 friends.
A Everybody need B Everybody needs C Everyone need D Everyone needs 80
- 16.13 children like playing.
A Most B The most C Most of D The most of 81
- 16.14 I like those pictures.
A both B both of C either D either of 82
- 16.15 I haven't read these books.
A neither B neither of C either D either of 82
- 16.16 Have you got friends?
A a lot of B much C many D much of E many of 83
- 16.17 We like films, so we go to the cinema
A a lot of B much C many D a lot 83
- 16.18 There were people in the theatre. It was nearly empty.
A a little B few C little D a few of 84
- 16.19 They have money, so they're not poor.
A a little B a few C few D little E little of 84

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Adjectives and adverbs

- 17.1 I don't speak any
A foreign languages B languages foreign C languages foreigners 85
- 17.2 He ate his dinner very
A quick B quicker C quickly 86
- 17.3 You speak English very
A good B fluent C well D slow 86
- 17.4 Helen wants
A a more big car B a car more big C a car bigger D a bigger car 87
- 17.5 'Do you feel better today?' 'No, I feel'
A good B worse C more bad D more worse 87
- 17.6 Athens is older Rome.
A as B than C that D of 88
- 17.7 I can run faster
A than him B that he can C than he can D as he can E as he 88
- 17.8 Tennis isn't football.
A popular as B popular than C as popular than D so popular that
E as popular as 89
- 17.9 The weather today is the same yesterday.
A as B that C than D like 89
- 17.10 The Europa Hotel is in the city.
A the more expensive hotel B the most expensive hotel
C the hotel most expensive D the hotel the more expensive
E the hotel more expensive 90
- 17.11 The film was very bad. I think it's the film I've ever seen.
A worse B baddest C most bad D worst E more worse 90
- 17.12 Why don't you buy a car? You've got
A enough money B money enough C enough of money 91
- 17.13 Is your English a conversation?
A enough good to have B good enough for have C enough good for
D good enough to have 91
- 17.14 I'm out.
A too tired for go B too much tired for going C too tired to go
D too much tired to go 92

Word order

- 18.1 Sue is interested in the news. She
A reads every day a newspaper B reads a newspaper every day
C every day reads a newspaper 93
- 18.2 coffee in the morning.
A I drink always B Always I drink C I always drink 94

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UNIT

- 18.3 during the day. 94
A They are at home never **B** They are never at home
C They never are at home **D** Never they are at home
- 18.4 'Where's Emma?' 'She ?' 95
A isn't here yet **B** isn't here already **C** isn't here still
- 18.5 I locked the door and I gave 96
A Sarah the keys **B** to Sarah the keys **C** the keys Sarah
D the keys to Sarah

Conjunctions and clauses

- 19.1 I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later when more time. 98
A I'll have **B** I had **C** I have **D** I'm going to have
- 19.2 late this evening, don't wait for me. 99
A If I'm **B** If I'll be **C** When I'm **D** When I'll be
- 19.3 I don't know the answer. If I the answer, I'd tell you. 100
A know **B** would know **C** have known **D** knew
- 19.4 I like this jacket. it if it wasn't so expensive. 100
A I buy **B** I'll buy **C** I bought **D** I'd bought **E** I'd buy
- 19.5 Emma lives in a house is 400 years old. 101
A who **B** that **C** which **D** it **E** what
- 19.6 The people work in the office are very friendly. 101
A who **B** that **C** they **D** which **E** what
- 19.7 Did you find the book ? 102
A who you wanted **B** that you wanted **C** what you wanted
D you wanted **E** you wanted it
- 19.8 I met can speak six languages. 102
A a woman who **B** a woman which **C** a woman **D** a woman she

Prepositions

- 20.1 Bye! I'll see you 103
A until Friday **B** at Friday **C** in Friday **D** on Friday
- 20.2 Hurry! The train leaves five minutes. 103
A at **B** on **C** from **D** after **E** in
- 20.3 'How long will you be away?' '..... Monday.' 104
A On **B** To **C** Until **D** Till **E** Since
- 20.4 We played tennis yesterday. We played two hours. 105
A in **B** for **C** since **D** during

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

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UNIT

- 20.7 There are a lot of apples those trees.
A at B on C in D to 106
- 20.8 What's the largest city the world?
A at B on C in D of 107
- 20.9 The office is the first floor.
A at B on C in D to 107
- 20.10 I met a lot of people the party.
A on B to C in D at 108
- 20.11 I want to go Italy next year.
A at B on C in D to 108
- 20.12 What time did you arrive the hotel?
A at B on C in D to 108
- 20.13 'Where is David in this picture?' 'He's Barbara.'
A at front of B in the front of C in front of D in front from 109
- 20.14 I jumped the wall into the garden.
A on B through C across D over E above 110
- 20.15 Jane isn't at work this week. She's holiday.
A on B in C for D to E at 111
- 20.16 Do you like travelling ?
A with train B with the train C in train D on train E by train 111
- 20.17 I'm not very good telling stories.
A on B with C at D in E for 112
- 20.18 Tom left without goodbye.
A say B saying C to say D that he said 112
- 20.19 I'm going to phone this evening.
A with my parents B to my parents C at my parents D my parents 113
- 20.20 'Do you like eating in restaurants?' 'It depends the restaurant.'
A in B at C of D on E over 113

Phrasal verbs

- 21.1 The car stopped and a woman got
A off B down C out D out of 114
- 21.2 It was cold, so I
A put on my coat B put my coat on C put the coat on me
D put me the coat on 115
- 21.3 I've got Rachel's keys. I have to to her.
A give back B give them back C give back them D give it back 115

Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

- 1
- 2 they're
- 3 it isn't / it's not
- 4 that's
- 5 I'm not
- 6 you aren't / you're not

1.2

- 2 'm/am 6 are
- 3 is 7 is ... are
- 4 are 8 'm/am ... is
- 5 's/is

1.3

- 2 I'm / I am
- 3 He's / He is
- 4 they're / they are
- 5 It's / It is
- 6 You're / You are
- 7 She's / She is
- 8 Here's / Here is

1.4

Example answers:

- 1 My name is Robert.
- 2 I'm from Australia.
- 3 I'm 25.
- 4 I'm a gardener.
- 5 My favourite colours are black and white.
- 6 I'm interested in plants.

1.5

- 2 They're / They are cold.
- 3 He's / He is hot.
- 4 He's / He is afraid.
- 5 They're / They are hungry.
- 6 She's / She is angry.

1.6

- 2 It's/It is windy today. *or*
It isn't/It's not windy today.
- 3 My hands are cold. *or*
My hands aren't/are not cold.
- 4 Brazil is a very big country.
- 5 Diamonds aren't/are not cheap.
- 6 Toronto isn't/is not in the US.
- 8 I'm/I am hungry. *or*
I'm not/I am not hungry.

- 9 I'm/I am a good swimmer. *or*
I'm not/I am not a good swimmer.
- 10 I'm/I am interested in football. *or*
I'm not/I am not interested in football.

UNIT 2

2.1

- 2 F 6 E
- 3 H 7 B
- 4 C 8 I
- 5 A 9 D

2.2

- 3 Is your job interesting?
- 4 Are the shops open today?
- 5 Where are you from?
- 6 Are you interested in sport?
- 7 Is the post office near here?
- 8 Are your children at school?
- 9 Why are you late?

2.3

- 2 Where's / Where is
- 3 How old are
- 4 How much are
- 5 What's / What is
- 6 Who's / Who is
- 7 What colour are

2.4

- 2 Are you American?
- 3 How old are you?
- 4 Are you a teacher?
- 5 Are you married?
- 6 Is your wife a lawyer?
- 7 Where's/Where is she from?
- 8 What's/What is her name?
- 9 How old is she?

2.5

- 2 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 3 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 4 Yes, they are. *or*
No, they aren't. / No, they're not.
- 5 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 6 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

UNIT 3

3.1

- 2 's/is waiting
- 3 're/are playing
- 4 He's/He is lying
- 5 They're/They are having
- 6 She's/She is sitting

3.2

- 2 's/is cooking
- 3 're/are standing
- 4 's/is swimming
- 5 're/are staying
- 6 's/is having
- 7 're/are building
- 8 'm/am going

3.3

- 3 She's/She is sitting on the floor.
- 4 She isn't/She's not reading a book.
- 5 She isn't/She's not playing the piano.
- 6 She's/She is laughing.
- 7 She's/She is wearing a hat.
- 8 She isn't/She's not writing a letter.

3.4

- 3 I'm sitting on a chair. *or*
I'm not sitting on a chair.
- 4 I'm eating. *or*
I'm not eating.
- 5 It's raining. *or*
It isn't raining. / It's not raining.
- 6 I'm learning English.
- 7 I'm listening to music. *or*
I'm not listening to music.
- 8 The sun is shining. *or*
The sun isn't shining.
- 9 I'm wearing shoes. *or*
I'm not wearing shoes.
- 10 I'm not reading a newspaper.

UNIT 4

4.1

- 2 Are you going now?
- 3 Is it raining?
- 4 Are you enjoying the film?
- 5 Is that clock working?
- 6 Are you waiting for a bus?

4.2

- 2 Where is she going?
- 3 What are you eating?
- 4 Why are you crying?
- 5 What are they looking at?
- 6 Why is he laughing?

4.3

- 3 Are you listening to me?
- 4 Where are your friends going?
- 5 Are your parents watching television?
- 6 What is Jessica cooking?
- 7 Why are you looking at me?
- 8 Is the bus coming?

4.4

- 2 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 3 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 4 Yes, it is. *or* No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 5 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 6 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

UNIT 5

5.1

- 2 thinks 5 has
- 3 flies 6 finishes
- 4 dances

5.2

- 2 live 5 They go
- 3 She eats 6 He sleeps
- 4 He plays

5.3

- 2 open 7 costs
- 3 closes 8 cost
- 4 teaches 9 boils
- 5 meet 10 like ... likes
- 6 washes

5.4

- 2 I never go to the cinema.
- 3 Martina always works hard.
- 4 Children usually like chocolate.
- 5 Julia always enjoys parties.
- 6 I often forget people's names.
- 7 Tim never watches television.
- 8 We usually have dinner at 7.30.
- 9 Jenny always wears nice clothes.

5.5

Example answers:

- 2 I sometimes read in bed.
- 3 I often get up before 7 o'clock.
- 4 I never go to work by bus.
- 5 I usually drink two cups of coffee in the morning.

UNIT 6

6.1

- 2 Jane doesn't play the piano very well.
- 3 They don't know my phone number.
- 4 We don't work very hard.
- 5 He doesn't have a bath every day.
- 6 You don't do the same thing every day.

6.2

- 2 Kate doesn't like classical music.
I like (*or* I don't like) classical music.
- 3 Ben and Sophie don't like boxing.
Kate likes boxing.
I like (*or* I don't like) boxing.
- 4 Ben and Sophie like horror films.
Kate doesn't like horror films.
I like (*or* I don't like) horror films.

6.3

Example answers:

- 2 I never go to the theatre.
- 3 I don't ride a bicycle very often.
- 4 I never eat in restaurants.
- 5 I often travel by train.

6.4

- 2 doesn't use
- 3 don't go
- 4 doesn't wear
- 5 don't know
- 6 doesn't cost
- 7 don't see

6.5

- 3 don't know
- 4 doesn't talk
- 5 drinks
- 6 don't believe
- 7 like
- 8 doesn't eat

UNIT 7

7.1

- 2 Do you play tennis?
- 3 Does Lucy live near here?
- 4 Do Tom's friends play tennis? / Do they play tennis?
- 5 Does your brother speak English? / Does he speak English?
- 6 Do you do yoga every morning?
- 7 Does Paul often go away? / Does he often go away?
- 8 Do you want to be famous?
- 9 Does Anna work hard? / Does she work hard?

7.2

- 3 How often do you watch TV?
- 4 What do you want for dinner?
- 5 Do you like football?
- 6 Does your brother like football?
- 7 What do you do in your free time?
- 8 Where does your sister work?
- 9 Do you often go to the cinema?
- 10 What does this word mean?
- 11 Does it often snow here?
- 12 What time do you usually go to bed?
- 13 How much does it cost to phone New York?
- 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?

7.3

- 2 Do you enjoy / Do you like
- 3 do you start
- 4 Do you work
- 5 do you go
- 6 does he do
- 7 does he teach
- 8 Does he enjoy / Does he like

7.4

- 2 Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- 3 Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- 4 Yes, it does. *or* No, it doesn't.
- 5 Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

UNIT 8

8.1

- 2 No, she isn't.
Yes, she does.
She's playing the piano.
- 3 Yes, he does.
Yes, he is.
He's cleaning a window.
- 4 No, they aren't.
Yes, they do.
They teach.

8.2

- 2 don't 6 do
3 are 7 does
4 does 8 doesn't
5 s/is ... don't

8.3

- 4 is singing
5 She wants
6 do you read
7 you're sitting
8 I don't understand
9 I'm going ... Are you coming
10 does your father finish
11 I'm not listening
12 He's/He is cooking
13 doesn't usually drive ... usually walks
14 doesn't like ... She prefers

UNIT 9

9.1

- 2 he's got
3 they've got
4 she hasn't got
5 it's got
6 I haven't got

9.2

- 2 He's got a computer. *or*
He has a computer.
- 3 He hasn't got a dog. *or*
He doesn't have a dog.
- 4 He hasn't got a mobile phone. *or*
He doesn't have a mobile phone.
- 5 He's got a watch. *or*
He has a watch.
- 6 He's got two brothers and a sister. *or*
He has two brothers and a sister.
- 7 I've got a computer. / I have a computer. *or*
I haven't got a computer. / I don't have a computer.

- 8 I've got a dog. / I have a dog. *or*
I haven't got a dog. / I don't have a dog.

- 9 I've got a bike. / I have a bike. *or*
I haven't got a bike. / I don't have a bike.
- 10 (*Example answer*) I've got a brother and a sister.

9.3

- 3 He's got a new job.
4 They haven't got much money.
5 Have you got an umbrella?
6 We've got a lot of work to do.
7 I haven't got your phone number.
8 Has your father got a car?
9 How much money have we got?

9.4

- 3 's got / has got (*or* has)
4 haven't got (*or* don't have)
5 've got / have got (*or* have)
6 haven't got (*or* don't have)
7 hasn't got (*or* doesn't have)

9.5

- 3 have got four wheels *or* have four wheels
4 's got / has got a lot of friends *or* has a lot of friends
5 haven't got a key *or* don't have a key
6 has got six legs *or* has six legs
7 haven't got much time *or* don't have much time

UNIT 10

10.1

- 2 Jack and Kate were at/in the cinema.
3 Sue was at the station.
4 Mr and Mrs Hall were in/at a restaurant.
5 Ben was on the beach / on a beach / at the beach / at the seaside.
6 (*Example answer*) I was at work.

10.2

- 2 is ... was 6 're/are
3 'm/am 7 Was
4 was 8 was
5 were 9 are ... were

10.3

- 2 wasn't ... was
3 was ... were
4 'Were Kate and Bill at the party?' 'Kate **was** there, but Bill **wasn't**.' *or* 'Kate **wasn't** there, but Bill **was**.'
5 were
6 weren't ... were

10.4

- 2 Was your exam difficult?
3 Where were Sue and Chris last week?
4 How much was your new camera?
5 Why were you angry yesterday?
6 Was the weather nice last week?

UNIT 11

11.1

- 2 opened
3 started ... finished
4 wanted
5 happened
6 rained
7 enjoyed ... stayed
8 died

11.2

- 2 saw 8 thought
3 played 9 copied
4 paid 10 knew
5 visited 11 put
6 bought 12 spoke
7 went

11.3

- 2 got 9 checked
3 had 10 had
4 left 11 waited
5 drove 12 departed
6 got 13 arrived
7 parked 14 took
8 walked

11.4

- 2 lost her keys
- 3 met her friends
- 4 bought two newspapers
- 5 went to the cinema
- 6 ate an orange
- 7 had a shower
- 8 came (to see us)

11.5

Example answers:

- 2 I got up late yesterday.
- 3 I met some friends at lunchtime.
- 4 I went to the supermarket.
- 5 I phoned a lot of people.
- 6 I lost my keys.

UNIT 12

12.1

- 2 didn't work
- 4 didn't have
- 3 didn't go
- 5 didn't do

12.2

- 2 Did you enjoy the party?
- 3 Did you have a good holiday?
- 4 Did you finish work early?
- 5 Did you sleep well last night?

12.3

- 2 I got up before 7 o'clock.
or I didn't get up before 7 o'clock.
- 3 I had a shower. or I didn't have a shower.
- 4 I bought a magazine. or I didn't buy a magazine.
- 5 I ate meat. or I didn't eat meat.
- 6 I went to bed before 10.30. or I didn't go to bed before 10.30.

12.4

- 2 did you arrive
- 3 Did you win
- 4 did you go
- 5 did it cost
- 6 Did you go to bed late
- 7 Did you have a nice time
- 8 did it happen / did that happen

12.5

- 2 bought
- 6 didn't have
- 3 Did it rain
- 7 did you do
- 4 didn't stay
- 8 didn't know
- 5 opened

UNIT 13

13.1

- 2 Jack and Kate were at the cinema. They were watching a film.
- 3 Tim was in his car. He was driving.
- 4 Tracey was at the station. She was waiting for a train.
- 5 Mr and Mrs Hall were in the park. They were walking.
- 6 (*Example answer*) I was in a café. I was having a drink with some friends.

13.2

- 2 she was playing tennis
- 3 she was reading a/the newspaper
- 4 she was cooking (lunch)
- 5 she was having breakfast
- 6 she was cleaning the kitchen

13.3

- 2 What were you doing
- 3 Was it raining
- 4 Why was Sue driving
- 5 Was Tim wearing

13.4

- 2 He was carrying a bag.
- 3 He wasn't going to the dentist.
- 4 He was eating an ice-cream.
- 5 He wasn't carrying an umbrella.
- 6 He wasn't going home.
- 7 He was wearing a hat.
- 8 He wasn't riding a bicycle.

UNIT 14

14.1

- 1 happened ... was painting ... fell
- 2 arrived ... got ... were waiting
- 3 was walking ... met ... was going ... was carrying ... stopped

14.2

- 2 was studying
- 3 did the post arrive ... came ... was having
- 4 didn't go
- 5 were you driving ... stopped ... wasn't driving

- 6 Did your team win ... didn't play
- 7 did you break ... were playing ... kicked ... hit
- 8 Did you see ... was wearing
- 9 were you doing
- 10 lost ... did you get ... climbed

UNIT 15

15.1

- 2 She has/She's closed the door.
- 3 They have/They've gone to bed.
- 4 It has/It's stopped raining.
- 5 He has/He's had a shower.
- 6 The picture has fallen down.

15.2

- 2 've bought / have bought
- 3 's gone / has gone
- 4 Have you seen
- 5 has broken
- 6 've told / have told
- 7 has taken
- 8 haven't seen
- 9 has she gone
- 10 've forgotten / have forgotten
- 11 's invited / has invited
- 12 Have you decided
- 13 haven't told
- 14 've read / have read

UNIT 16

16.1

- 2 He's/He has just got up.
- 3 They've/They have just bought a car.
- 4 The race has just started.

16.2

- 2 they've/they have already seen it.
- 3 I've/I have already phoned him.
- 4 He's/He has already gone (away).
- 5 I've/I have already read it.
- 6 She's/She has already started (it).

16.3

- 2 The bus has just gone.
- 3 The train hasn't left yet.
- 4 He hasn't opened it yet.

- 5 They've/They have just finished their dinner.
6 It hasn't stopped raining yet.

16.4

- 2 Have you met your new neighbours yet?
3 Have you paid your phone bill yet?
4 Has Tom/he sold his car yet?

UNIT 17**17.1**

- 3 Have you ever been to Australia?
4 Have you ever lost your passport?
5 Have you ever flown in a helicopter?
6 Have you ever won a race?
7 Have you ever been to New York?
8 Have you ever driven a bus?
9 Have you ever broken your leg?

17.2*Helen:*

- 2 She's/She has been to Australia once.
3 She's/She has never won a race.
4 She's/She has flown in a helicopter a few times.

You (example answers):

- 5 I've/I have never been to New York.
6 I've/I have played tennis many times.
7 I've/I have never driven a lorry.
8 I've/have been late for work a few times.

17.3

2-6

- She's/She has done a lot of interesting things.
She's/She has travelled all over the world. *or*
She's/She has been all over the world.
She's/She has been married three times.
She's/She has written ten books.
She's/She has met a lot of interesting people.

17.4

- 2 gone
3 been ... been
4 been
5 gone
6 been
7 been
8 gone

UNIT 18**18.1**

- 3 have been
4 has been
5 have lived / have been living
6 has worked / has been working
7 has had
8 have been learning

18.2

- 2 How long have they been there? *or* ... been in Brazil?
3 How long have you known her? *or* ... known Amy?
4 How long has she been learning Italian?
5 How long has he lived in Canada? / How long has he been living ... ?
6 How long have you been a teacher?
7 How long has it been raining?

18.3

- 2 She has lived in Wales all her life.
3 They have been on holiday since Sunday.
4 The sun has been shining all day.
5 She has been waiting for ten minutes.
6 He has had a beard since he was 20.

18.4

- 2 I know
3 I've known
4 have you been waiting
5 works
6 She has been reading
7 have you lived
8 I've had
9 is ... He has been

UNIT 19**19.1**

- 3 for 6 for
4 since 7 for
5 since 8 for ... since

19.2*Example answers:*

- 2 A year ago.
3 A few weeks ago.
4 Two hours ago.
5 Six months ago.

19.3

- 3 for 20 years
4 20 years ago
5 an hour ago
6 a few days ago
7 for six months
8 for a long time

19.4

- 2 Jack has been here since Tuesday.
3 It's been raining for an hour.
4 I've known Sue since 2002.
5 Claire and Matthew have been married for six months.
6 Liz has been studying medicine (at university) for three years.
7 David has played / David has been playing the piano since he was seven years old.

19.5*Example answers:*

- 1 I've lived in ... all my life.
2 I've been in the same job for ten years.
3 I've been learning English for six months.
4 I've known Chris for a long time.
5 I've had a headache since I got up this morning.

UNIT 20**20.1**

- 2 I started (it)
3 they arrived
4 she went (away)
5 I wore it

Key to Exercises

20.2

21.2

UNIT 23

23.1

20.3

23.2

21.3

20.4

23.3

21.4

23.4

UNIT 2

3.5

22.1

UNIT 21

21.1

4.

UNIT 24

24.1

24.2

22.3

24.3 25.4 27.4

UNIT 26

24. 26.1
2 F
3 F
4 V
fo
26.2

UNIT 25

25.1 26.3

UNIT 28

28.1

8.2

25.2 26.4

28.3

25.3 UNIT 27

27.1

28.4

2. Sf

te

3 Sf

sa

4 Sf

28.5

UNIT 29

29.1

- 2 I might see you tomorrow.
- 3 Sarah might forget to phone.
- 4 It might snow today.
- 5 I might be late tonight.
- 6 Mark might not be here next week.
- 7 I might not have time to go out.

29.2

- 2 I might go away.
- 3 I might see her on Monday.
- 4 I might have fish.
- 5 I might get/take a taxi. *or* ... go by taxi.
- 6 I might buy a new car.

29.3

- 3 He might get up early.
- 4 He isn't/He's not working tomorrow.
- 5 He might be at home tomorrow morning.
- 6 He might watch television.
- 7 He's going out in the afternoon.
- 8 He might go shopping.

29.4

Example answers:

- 1 I might read a newspaper.
- 2 I might go out with some friends in the evening.
- 3 I might have an egg for breakfast.

UNIT 30

30.1

- 2 Can you ski?
- 3 Can you play chess?
- 4 Can you run ten kilometres?
- 5 Can you drive (a car)?
- 6 Can you ride (a horse)?
- 7 I can/can't swim.
- 8 I can/can't ski.
- 9 I can/can't play chess.
- 10 I can/can't run ten kilometres.
- 11 I can/can't drive (a car).
- 12 I can/can't ride (a horse).

30.2

- 2 can see 4 can't find
- 3 can't hear 5 can speak

30.3

- 2 couldn't eat
- 3 can't decide
- 4 couldn't find
- 5 can't go
- 6 couldn't go

30.4

- 2 Can/Could you pass the salt (please)?
- 3 Can/Could you turn off the radio (please)?
- 4 Can/Could I have your phone number (please)?
- 5 Can/Could I look at your newspaper (please)? *or* Can/Could I have a look at your newspaper (please)?
- 6 Can/Could I use your pen (please)?

UNIT 31

31.1

- 2 must meet
- 3 must wash
- 4 must learn
- 5 must go
- 6 must win
- 7 must be

31.2

- 2 I must 5 I had to
- 3 I had to 6 I had to
- 4 I must 7 I must

31.3

- 2 don't need to hurry
- 3 mustn't lose
- 4 don't need to wait
- 5 mustn't forget
- 6 don't need to phone

31.4

- 2 C 4 B
- 3 A 5 D

31.5

- 3 don't need to
- 4 had to
- 5 must
- 6 mustn't
- 7 must
- 8 had to
- 9 don't need to
- 10 mustn't

UNIT 32

32.1

- 2 You should go
- 3 You should eat
- 4 you should visit
- 5 you should wear
- 6 You should take

32.2

- 2 He shouldn't eat so much.
- 3 She shouldn't work so hard.
- 4 He shouldn't drive so fast.

32.3

- 2 Do you think I should learn (to drive)?
- 3 Do you think I should get another job?
- 4 Do you think I should invite Gary (to the party)?

32.4

- 3 I think you should sell it.
- 4 I think she should have a holiday.
- 5 I don't think they should get married.
- 6 I don't think you should go to work.
- 7 I think he should go to the doctor.
- 8 I don't think we should stay there.

32.5

Example answers:

- 2 I think everybody should have enough food.
- 3 I think people should drive more carefully.
- 4 I don't think the police should carry guns.
- 5 I think I should take more exercise.

UNIT 33

33.1

- 2 have to do
- 3 has to read
- 4 have to speak
- 5 has to travel
- 6 have to hit

33.2

- 2 have to go
- 3 had to buy
- 4 have to change
- 5 had to answer

33.3

- 2 did he have to wait
- 3 does she have to go
- 4 did you have to pay
- 5 do you have to do

33.4

- 2 doesn't have to wait.
- 3 didn't have to get up early.
- 4 doesn't have to work (so) hard.
- 5 don't have to leave now.

33.5

- 3 have to pay
- 4 had to borrow
- 5 must stop *or* have to stop
(both are correct)
- 6 has to meet
- 7 must tell *or* have to tell
(both are correct)

33.6

- 2 I have to go to work every day.
- 3 I had to go to the dentist yesterday.
- 4 I have to go shopping tomorrow.

UNIT 34**34.1**

- 2 Would you like an apple?
- 3 Would you like some coffee? / ... a cup of coffee?
- 4 Would you like some cheese? / ... a piece of cheese?
- 5 Would you like a sandwich?
- 6 Would you like some cake? / ... a piece of cake?

34.2

- 2 Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?
- 3 Would you like to come to a concert next week?
- 4 Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

34.3

- 2 Do you like
- 3 Would you like
- 4 would you like
- 5 Would you like
- 6 I like
- 7 would you like
- 8 Would you like
- 9 Do you like
- 10 I'd like

- 11 I'd like
- 12 do you like

UNIT 35**35.1**

- 3 Don't buy
- 4 Smile
- 5 Don't sit
- 6 Have
- 7 Don't forget
- 8 Sleep
- 9 Be ... Don't drop

35.2

- 2 let's take a taxi
- 3 let's watch TV
- 4 let's go to a restaurant
- 5 let's wait a little

35.3

- 3 No, let's not go out. *or*
No, don't let's go out.
- 4 No, don't close the window.
- 5 No, don't phone me (tonight).
- 6 No, let's not wait for Andy.
or No, don't let's wait for Andy.
- 7 No, don't turn on the light.
- 8 No, let's not go by bus. *or*
No, don't let's go by bus.

UNIT 36**36.1**

- 2 He used to play football.
- 3 She used to be a taxi driver.
- 4 They used to live in the country.
- 5 He used to wear glasses.
- 6 This building used to be a hotel.

36.2

2-6

- She used to play volleyball.
She used to go out most evenings. / She used to go out a lot.
She used to play the guitar.
She used to read a lot. / She used to like reading.
She used to go away two or three times a year. / She used to travel a lot.

36.3

- 3 used to have
- 4 used to be
- 5 go / travel
- 6 used to eat
- 7 watches
- 8 used to live
- 9 get
- 10 did you use to play

UNIT 37**37.1**

- 3 There's/There is a hospital.
- 4 There isn't a swimming pool.
- 5 There are two cinemas.
- 6 There isn't a university.
- 7 There aren't any big hotels.

37.2*Example answers:*

- 3 There is a university in ...
- 4 There are a lot of big shops.
- 5 There isn't an airport.
- 6 There aren't many factories.

37.3

- 2 There's/There is
- 3 is there
- 4 There are
- 5 are there
- 6 There isn't
- 7 Is there
- 8 Are there
- 9 There's / There is ...
There aren't

37.4

2-6

- There are eight planets in the solar system.
There are fifteen players in a rugby team.
There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.
There are thirty days in September.
There are fifty states in the USA.

37.5

- 2 It's
- 3 There's
- 4 There's ... Is it
- 5 Is there ... there's
- 6 It's
- 7 Is there

UNIT 38

38.1

- 2 There was a carpet
- 3 There were three pictures
- 4 There was a small table
- 5 There were some flowers
- 6 There were some books
- 7 There was an armchair
- 8 There was a sofa

38.2

- 3 There was
- 4 Was there
- 5 there weren't
- 6 There wasn't
- 7 Were there
- 8 There wasn't
- 9 There was
- 10 there weren't

38.3

- 2 There are
- 3 There was
- 4 There's/There is
- 5 There's been/There has been *or* There was
- 6 there was
- 7 there will be
- 8 there were ... there are
- 9 There have been
- 10 there will be *or* there are

UNIT 39

39.1

- 2 It's cold. 5 It's snowing.
- 3 It's windy. 6 It's cloudy.
- 4 It's sunny/fine. *or* It's a nice day.

39.2

- 2 It's / It is
- 3 Is it
- 4 is it ... it's / it is
- 5 It's / It is
- 6 Is it
- 7 is it
- 8 It's / It is
- 9 It's / It is

39.3

- 2 How far is it from the hotel to the beach?
- 3 How far is it from New York to Washington?
- 4 How far is it from your house to the airport?

39.4

- 3 It 6 it
- 4 It ... It 7 It ... there
- 5 There 8 It

39.5

- 2 It's nice to see you again.
- 3 It's impossible to work in this office.
- 4 It's easy to make friends.
- 5 It's interesting to visit different places.
- 6 It's dangerous to go out alone

UNIT 40

40.1

- 2 is 5 will
- 3 can 6 was
- 4 has

40.2

- 2 'm not 5 isn't
- 3 weren't 6 hasn't
- 4 haven't

40.3

- 3 doesn't 6 does
- 4 do 7 don't
- 5 did 8 didn't

40.4

Example answers:

- 2 I like sport, but my sister doesn't.
- 3 I don't eat meat, but Jenny does.
- 4 I'm American, but my husband isn't.
- 5 I haven't been to Japan, but Jenny has.

40.5

- 2 wasn't 7 has
- 3 are 8 do
- 4 has 9 hasn't
- 5 can't 10 will
- 6 did 11 might

40.6

- 2 Yes, I have. *or* No, I haven't.
- 3 Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- 4 Yes, it is. *or* No, it isn't.
- 5 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 6 Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
- 7 Yes, I will. *or* No, I won't.
- 8 Yes, I have. *or* No, I haven't.
- 9 Yes, I did. *or* No, I didn't.
- 10 Yes, I was. *or* No, I wasn't.

UNIT 41

41.1

- 2 Do you? 5 Do I?
- 3 Didn't you? 6 Did she?
- 4 Doesn't she?

41.2

- 3 Have you? 8 Aren't you?
- 4 Can't she? 9 Did you?
- 5 Were you? 10 Does she?
- 6 Didn't you? 11 Won't you?
- 7 Is there? 12 Isn't it?

41.3

- 2 aren't they
- 3 wasn't she
- 4 haven't you
- 5 don't you
- 6 doesn't he
- 7 won't you

41.4

- 2 are you 6 didn't she
- 3 isn't she 7 was it
- 4 can't you 8 doesn't she
- 5 do you 9 will you

UNIT 42

42.1

- 2 either 5 either
- 3 too 6 either
- 4 too 7 too

42.2

- 2 So am I.
- 3 So have I.
- 4 So do I.
- 5 So will I.
- 6 So was I.
- 7 Neither can I.
- 8 Neither did I.
- 9 Neither have I.
- 10 Neither am I.
- 11 Neither do I.

42.3

- 1 So am I.
- 2 So can I. *or* I can't.
- 3 Neither am I. *or* I am.
- 4 So do I. *or* I don't.
- 5 Neither do I. *or* I do.
- 6 So did I. *or* I didn't.
- 7 Neither have I. *or* I have.
- 8 Neither do I. *or* I do.
- 9 So am I. *or* I'm not.
- 10 Neither have I. *or* I have.
- 11 Neither did I. *or* I did.
- 12 So do I. *or* I don't.

UNIT 43

43.1

- 2 They aren't / They're not married.
- 3 I haven't had dinner.
- 4 It isn't cold today.
- 5 We won't be late.
- 6 You shouldn't go.

43.2

- 2 I don't like cheese.
- 3 They didn't understand.
- 4 He doesn't live here.
- 5 Don't go away!
- 6 I didn't do the shopping.

43.3

- 2 They haven't arrived.
- 3 I didn't go to the bank.
- 4 He doesn't speak German.
- 5 We weren't angry.
- 6 He won't be pleased.
- 7 Don't phone me tonight.
- 8 It didn't rain yesterday.
- 9 I couldn't hear them.
- 10 I don't believe you.

43.4

- 2 'm not / am not
- 3 can't
- 4 doesn't
- 5 isn't / 's not
- 6 don't ... haven't
- 7 Don't
- 8 didn't
- 9 haven't
- 10 won't
- 11 didn't
- 12 weren't
- 13 hasn't
- 14 shouldn't / mustn't

43.5

- 3 He wasn't born in London.
- 4 He doesn't like London.
- 5 He'd like to live in the country.
- 6 He can drive.
- 7 He hasn't got a car.
- 8 He doesn't read newspapers.
- 9 He isn't interested in politics.
- 10 He watches TV most evenings.
- 11 He didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 He went out last night.

UNIT 44

44.1

- 3 Were you late this morning?
- 4 Has Kate got a key?
- 5 Will you be here tomorrow?
- 6 Is Paul going out this evening?
- 7 Do you like your job?
- 8 Does Nicole live near here?
- 9 Did you enjoy the film?
- 10 Did you have a good holiday?

44.2

- 2 Do you use it a lot?
- 3 Did you use it yesterday?
- 4 Do you enjoy driving?
- 5 Are you a good driver?
- 6 Have you ever had an accident?

44.3

- 3 What are the children doing?
- 4 How is cheese made?
- 5 Is your sister coming to the party?
- 6 Why don't you tell the truth?
- 7 Have your guests arrived yet?
- 8 What time does your train leave?
- 9 Why didn't Emily go to work?
- 10 Was your car damaged in the accident?

44.4

- 3 What are you reading?
- 4 What time did she go (to bed)?
- 5 When are they going (on holiday)?
- 6 Where did you see him?
- 7 Why can't you come (to the party)?
- 8 Where has she gone?
- 9 How much (money) do you need?
- 10 Why doesn't she like you?
- 11 How often does it rain?
- 12 When did you do it? / ... the shopping?

UNIT 45

45.1

- 2 What fell off the shelf?
- 3 Who wants to see me?
- 4 Who took your umbrella? / Who took it?
- 5 What made you ill?
- 6 Who is / Who's coming?

45.2

- 3 Who did you phone?
- 4 What happened last night?
- 5 Who knows the answer?
- 6 Who did the washing-up?
- 7 What did Jane do? / What did she do?
- 8 What woke you up?
- 9 Who saw the accident?
- 10 Who did you see?
- 11 Who has got your pen? / Who has got it? or Who's got ... ?
- 12 What does this word mean? / What does it mean?

45.3

- 2 Who phoned you? What did she want?
- 3 Who did you ask? What did he say?
- 4 Who got married? Who told you?
- 5 Who did you meet? What did she tell you?
- 6 Who won? What did you do (after the game)?
- 7 Who gave you a/the book? What did Catherine give you?

UNIT 46

46.1

- 2 What are you looking for?
- 3 Who did you go to the cinema with?
- 4 What/Who was the film about?
- 5 Who did you give the money to?
- 6 Who was the book written by?

Key to Exercises

46.2

UNIT 48

49.2

46.3

48.1

49.3

46.4

48.2

46.

49.4

UNIT 47

47.1

48.3

49.5

47.2

2 W

3 W

4 W

48.4

47.3

47.4

49.6

47.5

UNIT 49

49.1

UNIT 50**50.1**

- 2 She said (that) she was very busy.
- 3 She said (that) she couldn't go to the party.
- 4 He said (that) he had to go out.
- 5 He said (that) he was learning Russian.
- 6 She said (that) she didn't feel very well.
- 7 They said (that) they would be home late. / ... they'd be ...
- 8 She said (that) she had just come back from holiday. / ... she'd just come back ...
- 9 She said (that) she was going to buy a new computer.
- 10 They said (that) they hadn't got a key. / They said (that) they didn't have a key.

50.2

- 2 She said (that) she wasn't hungry.
- 3 he said (that) he needed it.
- 4 she said (that) she didn't want to go.
- 5 She said (that) I could have it.
- 6 He said (that) he would send me a postcard. / ... he'd send ...
- 7 Nicole said (that) he had gone home. / ... he'd gone home.
- 8 He said (that) he wanted to watch TV.
- 9 She said (that) she was going to the cinema.

50.3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3 said | 7 said |
| 4 told | 8 told |
| 5 tell | 9 tell |
| 6 say | 10 say |

UNIT 51**51.1**

- 3 phone
- 4 phone Paul
- 5 to phone Paul
- 6 to phone Paul
- 7 phone Paul
- 8 to phone Paul
- 9 phone Paul
- 10 phone Paul

51.2

- 3 get
- 4 going
- 5 watch
- 6 flying
- 7 listening
- 8 eat
- 9 waiting
- 10 wear
- 11 doing ... staying

51.3

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 4 to go | 13 having |
| 5 rain | 14 to have |
| 6 to leave | 15 hear |
| 7 help | 16 go |
| 8 studying | 17 listening |
| 9 to go | 18 to make |
| 10 wearing | 19 to know ... |
| 11 to stay | tell |
| 12 have | 20 use |

UNIT 52**52.1**

- 3 to see
- 4 to swim
- 5 cleaning
- 6 to ask
- 7 visiting
- 8 going
- 9 to be
- 10 waiting
- 11 to do
- 12 to speak
- 13 to go
- 14 crying / to cry
- 15 to work ... talking

52.2

- 2 to help
- 3 to see
- 4 reading
- 5 to lose
- 6 to send
- 7 raining
- 8 to go
- 9 watching / to watch
- 10 to wait

52.3

- 2 going to museums
- 3 to go
- 4 writing / to write letters
- 5 to go (there)
- 6 travelling by train
- 7 walking

52.4

Example answers:

- 1 I enjoy cooking.
- 2 I don't like driving.

- 3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like to have a picnic by the lake.
- 4 When I'm on holiday, I like to do very little.
- 5 I don't mind travelling alone, but I prefer to travel with somebody.
- 6 I wouldn't like to live in a big city.

UNIT 53**53.1**

- 2 I want you to listen carefully.
- 3 I don't want you to be angry.
- 4 Do you want me to wait for you?
- 5 I don't want you to phone me tonight.
- 6 I want you to meet Sarah.

53.2

- 2 A woman told me to turn left after the bridge.
- 3 I advised him to go to the doctor.
- 4 She asked me to help her.
- 5 I told him to come back in ten minutes.
- 6 Paul let me use his phone.
- 7 I told her not to phone before 8 o'clock.
- 8 Ann's mother taught her to play the piano.

53.3

- 2 to repeat
- 3 wait
- 4 to arrive
- 5 to get
- 6 go
- 7 borrow
- 8 to tell
- 9 to make (or to get)
- 10 think

UNIT 54**54.1**

2-4

- I went to the café to meet a friend.
I went to the chemist to get some medicine.
I went to the supermarket to buy some food.

Key to Exercises

54.2

UNIT 56

56

54.3

54.4

56.2

2 ge

3 ge

4 ge

5 ge

56.3

54.5

7.3

UNIT 58

58.1

UNIT 55

55.1

56.4

58.2

56.5

UNIT 57

55.

57.1

58.3

55.3

57.2

58.4

UNIT 59

59.1

- 2 him 5 him
3 them 6 them
4 her 7 her

59.2

- 2 I ... them 6 she ... them
3 he ... her 7 they ... me
4 they ... us 8 she ... you
5 we ... him

59.3

- 2 I like him.
3 I don't like it.
4 Do you like it?
5 I don't like her.
6 Do you like them?

59.4

- 2 him 8 them
3 them 9 me
4 they 10 her
5 us 11 them
6 it 12 he ... it
7 She

59.5

- 2 Can you give it to him?
3 Can you give them to her?
4 Can you give it to me?
5 Can you give it to them?
6 Can you give them to us?

UNIT 60

60.1

- 2 her hands
3 our hands
4 his hands
5 their hands
6 your hands

60.2

- 2 They live with their parents.
3 We live with our parents.
4 Jane lives with her parents.
5 I live with my parents.
6 John lives with his parents.
7 Do you live with your parents?
8 Most children live with their parents.

60.3

- 2 their 6 their
3 his 7 her
4 his 8 their
5 her

60.4

- 2 his 8 her
3 Their 9 their
4 our 10 my
5 her 11 Its
6 my 12 His ... his
7 your

60.5

- 2 my key
3 Her husband
4 your coat
5 their homework
6 his name
7 Our house

UNIT 61

61.1

- 2 mine 6 yours
3 ours 7 mine
4 hers 8 his
5 theirs

61.2

- 2 yours
3 my ... Mine
4 Yours ... mine
5 her
6 My ... hers
7 their
8 Ours

61.3

- 3 of hers
4 friends of ours
5 friend of mine
6 friend of his
7 friends of yours

61.4

- 2 Whose camera is this?
It's hers.
3 Whose gloves are these?
They're mine.
4 Whose hat is this?
It's his.
5 Whose money is this?
It's yours.
6 Whose books are these?
They're ours.

UNIT 62

62.1

- 2 Yes, I know **her**, but I can't remember **her name**.
3 Yes, I **know them**, but I can't remember **their names**.

- 4 Yes, I **know you**, but I can't remember **your name**.

62.2

- 2 He invited us to stay with **him** at his house.
3 They invited me to stay with **them at their** house.
4 I invited them to stay **with me at my** house.
5 She invited us to stay **with her at her** house.
6 Did you invite him to **stay with you at your** house?

62.3

- 2 I gave her my address, and she gave me **hers**.
3 He gave me his address, and I gave **him mine**.
4 We gave them **our** address, and they gave **us theirs**.
5 She gave him **her** address, and he gave **her his**.
6 You gave us **your** address, and we gave **you ours**.
7 They gave you **their** address, and you gave **them yours**.

62.4

- 2 them 6 us
3 him 7 her
4 our 8 their
5 yours 9 mine

UNIT 63

63.1

- 2 myself 6 himself
3 herself 7 yourself
4 themselves 8 yourselves
5 myself

63.2

- 2 When I saw him, he **was by himself**.
3 Don't **go out by yourself**.
4 I **went to the cinema by myself**.
5 My sister **lives by herself**.
6 Many people **live by themselves**.

Key to Exercises

63

65.3

66.4

63.4

65.4

UNIT 67

67.1

UNIT 64

64.1

67.2

UNIT 66

66.1

64.2

2 At

3 D.

4 Jat

64.3

67.3

66.2

2 te

3 pe

4 ch

66.3

UNIT 65

65.1

UNIT 68

68.1

UNIT 65

65.2

- 4 I bought some toothpaste, some soap (or a bar of soap) and a comb.

68.2

- 2 Would you like some coffee? (or ... a cup of coffee?)
 3 Would you like a biscuit?
 4 Would you like some bread? (or ... a piece of bread? / a slice of bread?)
 5 Would you like a chocolate?
 6 Would you like some cake? (or ... a piece of cake?)

68.3

- 2 some ... some
 3 some
 4 a ... some
 5 an ... some
 6 a ... a ... some
 7 some
 8 some
 9 some ... a

68.4

- 2 eyes
 3 hair
 4 information
 5 chairs
 6 furniture
 7 job
 8 wonderful weather

UNIT 69**69.1**

- 3 a
 4 the
 5 an
 6 the ... the
 7 a ... a
 8 a ... a
 9 ... a student ... a journalist ... an apartment near the college ... The apartment is ...
 10 ... two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old, and the girl is three ... in a factory ... hasn't got a job ...

69.2

- 2 the airport
 3 a cup
 4 a nice picture
 5 the dictionary
 6 the floor

69.3

- 2 ... send me a postcard.
 3 What is the name of ...
 4 ... a very big country.
 5 What is the largest ...
 6 ... the colour of the carpet.
 7 ... a headache.
 8 ... an old house near the station.
 9 ... the name of the director of the film ...

UNIT 70**70.1**

- 3 ... the second floor.
 4 ... the moon?
 5 ... the best hotel in this town?
 6 OK
 7 ... the city centre.
 8 ... the end of May.
 9 OK
 10 ... the first time I met her.
 11 OK
 12 The Internet is a good way of getting information.
 13 OK
 14 ... on the top shelf on the right.
 15 ... in the country about ten miles from the nearest town.

70.2

- 2 the same time
 3 the same age
 4 the same colour
 5 the same problem

70.3

- 2 the guitar
 3 breakfast
 4 television/TV
 5 the sea
 6 the bottom

70.4

- 2 the name
 3 The sky
 4 television
 5 the police
 6 the capital
 7 lunch
 8 the middle

UNIT 71**71.1**

- 2 the cinema
 3 hospital
 4 the airport
 5 home
 6 prison

71.2

- 3 school
 4 the station
 5 home
 6 bed
 7 the post office

71.3

- 2 the cinema
 3 go to bed
 4 go to prison
 5 go to the dentist
 6 go to university/college
 7 go to hospital / are taken to hospital

71.4

- 3 the doctor
 4 OK
 5 OK
 6 OK
 7 the bank
 8 OK
 9 OK
 10 the city centre
 11 the station
 12 OK
 13 OK
 14 OK
 15 the theatre

UNIT 72**72.1**

Example answers:

- 2 I don't like dogs.
 3 I hate museums.
 4 I love big cities.
 5 Tennis is all right.
 6 I love chocolate.
 7 I don't like computer games.
 8 I hate parties.

72.2

Example answers:

- 2 I'm not interested in politics.
 3 I'm interested in sport.
 4 I don't know much about art.
 5 I don't know anything about astronomy.
 6 I know a little about economics.

72.3

- 3 friends
- 4 parties
- 5 **The** shops
- 6 **the** milk
- 7 milk
- 8 basketball
- 9 computers
- 10 **The** water
- 11 cold water
- 12 **the** salt
- 13 **the** people
- 14 Vegetables
- 15 **The** houses
- 16 **the** words
- 17 photographs
- 18 **the** photographs
- 19 English ... international business
- 20 Money ... happiness

UNIT 73

73.1

- 3 Sweden
- 4 **The** Amazon
- 5 Asia
- 6 **The** Pacific
- 7 **The** Rhine
- 8 Kenya
- 9 **The** United States
- 10 **The** Andes
- 11 Bangkok
- 12 **The** Alps
- 13 **The** Red Sea
- 14 Jamaica
- 15 **The** Bahamas

73.2

- 3 *OK*
- 4 **the** Philippines
- 5 **the** south of France
- 6 **the** Regal Cinema
- 7 *OK*
- 8 **the** Museum of Art
- 9 *OK*
- 10 Belgium is smaller than **the** Netherlands.
- 11 **the** Mississippi ... **the** Nile
- 12 **the** National Gallery
- 13 **the** Park Hotel in Hudson Road
- 14 *OK*
- 15 **The** Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 *OK*
- 17 **the** United States
- 18 **the** west of Ireland
- 19 *OK*

- 20 **The** Panama Canal joins **the** Atlantic Ocean and **the** Pacific Ocean.

UNIT 74

74.1

- 2 that house
- 3 these postcards
- 4 those birds
- 5 this seat
- 6 These plates

74.2

- 2 Is that your umbrella?
- 3 Is this your book?
- 4 Are those your books?
- 5 Is that your bicycle/bike?
- 6 Are these your keys?
- 7 Are those your keys?
- 8 Is this your watch?
- 9 Are those your glasses?
- 10 Are these your gloves?

74.3

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2 that's | 6 this is |
| 3 This is | 7 That's |
| 4 That's | 8 that's |
| 5 that | |

UNIT 75

75.1

- 2 I don't need one
- 3 I'm going to get one
- 4 I haven't got one
- 5 I've just had one
- 6 there's one in Mill Road

75.2

- 2 a new one
- 3 a better one
- 4 an old one
- 5 a big one
- 6 a different one

75.3

- 2 Which ones?
The green ones.
- 3 Which one?
The one with a/the red door.
- 4 Which ones?
The ones on the top shelf.
- 5 Which one?
The black one.
- 6 Which one?
The one on the wall.
- 7 Which one?
The tall one with long hair.
- 8 Which ones?
The yellow ones.

- 9 Which one?
The one with a/the moustache and glasses.
- 10 Which ones?
The ones I took at the party last week.

UNIT 76

76.1

- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| 2 some | 8 some |
| 3 any | 9 some |
| 4 any | 10 any ... any |
| 5 any | 11 some ... any |
| 6 some | 12 some |
| 7 any | |

76.2

- 2 some questions
- 3 any photographs
- 4 any foreign languages
- 5 some friends
- 6 some milk
- 7 any batteries
- 8 some fresh air
- 9 some cheese
- 10 any help

76.3

- 3 I've got some / I have some
- 4 I haven't got any / I haven't any / I don't have any
- 5 I didn't buy any
- 6 I bought some
- 7 I didn't make any

76.4

- 2 something
- 3 anything
- 4 anything
- 5 Somebody/Someone
- 6 anything
- 7 anybody/anyone
- 8 something
- 9 anything
- 10 anybody/anyone

UNIT 77

77.1

- 2 There are no shops near here.
- 3 Carla has got no free time.
- 4 There is no light in this room.
- 6 There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- 7 There aren't any buses today.
- 8 Tom hasn't got any brothers or sisters.

77.2

78.4

UNIT 80

80.1

2 Ev

3 ev

4 Ev

5 ev

80.2

2 ev

3 all

4 ev

5 all

6 all

7 ev

80.3

2 ev

3 all

4 all

5 Ev

80.4

7

7.4

UNIT 79

79.1

UNIT 78

78.1

79.

80.5

79.2

78.2

UNIT 81

8

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

8

8.3

79.4

81.3

Key to Exercises

- 8 Most of **the** students ...
or Most students ...
9 OK
10 ... most of **the** night

UNIT 82

82.1

- 3 Both 9 Neither
4 Neither 10 either of
5 Neither 11 Both
6 both 12 neither of
7 Either 13 Both
8 neither of 14 either of

82.2

- 2 Both windows are open.
3 Neither man is wearing a hat. *or* Neither of them is wearing ...
4 Both men have (got) beards. *or* Both of them have ...
5 Both buses go to the airport. *or* ... are going to the airport.
6 Neither answer is right.

82.3

- 3 Both of them are students.
4 Neither of them has (got) a car.
5 Both of them live in London.
6 Both of them like cooking.
7 Neither of them can play the piano.
8 Both of them read newspapers.
9 Neither of them is interested in sport.

UNIT 83

83.1

- 2 many 8 many
3 much 9 How many
4 many 10 How much
5 many 11 How much
6 much 12 How many
7 much

83.2

- 2 much time
3 many countries
4 many people
5 much luggage
6 many times

83.3

- 2 a lot of interesting things
3 a lot of accidents
4 a lot of fun
5 a lot of traffic

83.4

- 3 a lot of snow
4 OK
5 a lot of money
6 OK
7 OK
8 a lot

83.5

- 3 She plays tennis a lot.
4 He doesn't use his car much. (*or* ... a lot.)
5 He doesn't go out much. (*or* ... a lot.)
6 She travels a lot.

UNIT 84

84.1

- 2 a few 5 a little
3 a little 6 a few
4 a few

84.2

- 2 a little milk
3 A few days
4 a little Russian
5 a few friends
6 a few times
7 a few chairs
8 a little fresh air

84.3

- 2 very little coffee
3 very little rain
4 very few hotels
5 very little time
6 Very few people
7 very little work

84.4

- 2 A few 5 few
3 a little 6 a little
4 little 7 little

84.5

- 2 ... a little luck
3 ... a few things
4 OK
5 ... a few questions
6 ... few people
7 OK

UNIT 85

85.1

- 2 I like that green jacket.
3 Do you like classical music?
4 I had a wonderful holiday.
5 We went to a Japanese restaurant.

85.2

- 2 black clouds
3 long holiday
4 hot water
5 fresh air
6 sharp knife
7 dangerous job

85.3

- 2 It looks new.
3 I feel ill.
4 You look surprised.
5 They smell nice.
6 It tastes horrible.

85.4

- 2 It doesn't look new.
3 You don't sound American.
4 I don't feel cold.
5 They don't look heavy.
6 Maybe, but it doesn't taste good.

UNIT 86

86.1

- 2 badly 5 fast
3 quietly 6 dangerously
4 angrily

86.2

- 2 work hard
3 sleep well
4 win easily
5 Think carefully
6 know her very well
7 explain things very clearly/well
8 Come quickly

86.3

- 2 angry 8 quiet
3 slowly 9 badly
4 slow 10 nice (*See Unit 85C.*)
5 careful
6 hard 11 quickly
7 suddenly

86.4

- 2 well 5 well
3 good 6 good ... good
4 well

UNIT 87**87.1**

- 2 bigger
- 3 slower
- 4 more expensive
- 5 higher
- 6 more dangerous

87.2

- 2 stronger
- 3 happier
- 4 more modern
- 5 more important
- 6 better
- 7 larger
- 8 more serious
- 9 prettier
- 10 more crowded

87.3

- 2 hotter/warmer
- 3 more expensive
- 4 worse
- 5 further
- 6 more difficult *or* harder

87.4

- 3 taller
- 4 harder
- 5 more comfortable
- 6 better
- 7 nicer
- 8 heavier
- 9 more interested
- 10 warmer
- 11 better
- 12 bigger
- 13 more beautiful
- 14 sharper
- 15 more polite
- 16 worse

UNIT 88**88.1**

- 3 Liz is taller than Ben.
- 4 Liz starts work earlier than Ben.
- 5 Ben works harder than Liz.
- 6 Ben has got more money than Liz.
- 7 Liz is a better driver than Ben.
- 8 Ben is more patient than Liz.
- 9 Ben is a better dancer than Liz. / Ben dances better than Liz.
- 10 Liz is more intelligent than Ben.

- 11 Liz speaks French better than Ben. / Liz speaks better French than Ben. / Liz's French is better than Ben's.
- 12 Ben goes to the cinema more than Liz. / ... more often than Liz.

88.2

- 2 You're older than her. / ... than she is.
- 3 You work harder than me. / ... than I do.
- 4 You watch TV more than him. / ... than he does.
- 5 You're a better cook than me. / ... than I am. *or* You cook better than me. / ... than I do.
- 6 You know more people than us. / ... than we do.
- 7 You've got more money than them. / ... than they have.
- 8 You can run faster than me. / ... than I can.
- 9 You've been here longer than her. / ... than she has.
- 10 You got up earlier than them. / ... than they did.
- 11 You were more surprised than him. / ... than he was.

88.3

- 2 Jack's mother is much younger than his father.
- 3 My camera cost a bit more than yours. / ... than your camera. *or* My camera was a bit more expensive than ...
- 4 I feel much better today than yesterday. / ... than I did yesterday. / ... than I felt yesterday.
- 5 It's a bit warmer today than yesterday. / ... than it was yesterday.
- 6 Sarah is a much better tennis player than me / ... than I am. *or* Sarah is much better at tennis than me / ... than I am. *or* Sarah plays tennis much better than me / ... than I do.

UNIT 89**89.1**

- 2 A is longer than B, but not as long as C.
- 3 C is heavier than A, but not as heavy as B.
- 4 A is older than C, but not as old as B.
- 5 B has got more money than C, but not as much as A. *or* ... but less (money) than A.
- 6 C works harder than A, but not as hard as B.

89.2

- 2 Your room isn't as big as mine. / ... as my room.
- 3 I didn't get up as early as you. / ... as you did.
- 4 They didn't play as well as us. / ... as we did.
- 5 You haven't been here as long as me. / ... as I have.
- 6 He isn't as nervous as her. / ... as she is.

89.3

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 2 as | 6 than |
| 3 than | 7 as |
| 4 than | 8 than |
| 5 as | |

89.4

- 2 Julia lives in the same street as Laura.
- 3 Julia got up at the same time as Andy.
- 4 Andy's car is the same colour as Laura's.

UNIT 90**90.1**

- 2 C is longer than A. D is the longest. B is the shortest.
- 3 D is younger than C. B is the youngest. C is the oldest.
- 4 D is more expensive than A. C is the most expensive. A is the cheapest.
- 5 A is better than C. A is the best. D is the worst.

Key to Exercises

90.2

4 the n

90.3

UNIT 91

91.1

2 en

3 en

4 en

91.2

2 Ti

3 H

en

4 H

91.3

91.4

UNIT 92

92.1

9

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

92.4

2

3

4

UNIT 93

93.1

93.2

93.3

UNIT 94

94.1

94

- 10 Do you still work in the same place?
- 11 They always stay in the same hotel.
- 12 Jane doesn't usually work on Saturdays.
- 13 Is Tina already here?
- 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 15 I can never remember his name.

94.3

- 2 Yes, and I also speak French.
- 3 Yes, and I'm also hungry.
- 4 Yes, and I've also been to Ireland.
- 5 Yes, and I also bought some books.

94.4

- 1 They both play football. They're/They are both students. They've both got cars. / They both have cars.
- 2 They're/They are all married. They were all born in England. They all live in New York.

UNIT 95**95.1**

- 2 Do you still live in Clare Street?
- 3 Are you still a student?
- 4 Have you still got a motorbike? / Do you still have ...
- 5 Do you still go to the cinema a lot?
- 6 Do you still want to be a teacher?

95.2

- 2 He was looking for a job. He's/He is still looking (for a job). He hasn't found a job yet.
- 3 She was asleep. She's/She is still asleep. She hasn't woken up yet. / She isn't awake yet. or She hasn't got up yet. / She isn't up yet.

- 4 They were having dinner. / They were eating. They're/They are still having dinner. / ... still eating. They haven't finished (dinner) yet. / They haven't finished eating yet.

95.3

- 2 Is Helen here yet? or Has Helen arrived/come yet?
- 3 Have you got your (exam) results yet? / Have you had your ... / Have you received your ...
- 4 Have you decided where to go yet? / Do you know where you're going yet?

95.4

- 3 She's/She has already gone/left.
- 4 I've already got one. / I already have one.
- 5 I've/I have already paid (it).
- 6 he already knows.

UNIT 96**96.1**

- 2 He gave it to Gary.
- 3 He gave them to Sarah.
- 4 He gave it to his sister.
- 5 He gave them to Robert.
- 6 He gave it to a neighbour.

96.2

- 2 I gave Joanna a plant.
- 3 I gave Richard a tie.
- 4 I gave Emma some chocolates / a box of chocolates.
- 5 I gave Rachel some flowers / a bunch of flowers.
- 6 I gave Kevin a pen.

96.3

- 2 Can you lend me an umbrella?
- 3 Can you give me your address?
- 4 Can you lend me twenty pounds?
- 5 Can you send me some information?
- 6 Can you show me the letter?
- 7 Can you get me some stamps?

96.4

- 2 lend you some money
- 3 send the letter to me
- 4 buy you a present
- 5 pass me the sugar
- 6 give it to her
- 7 showed the policeman my identity card

UNIT 97**97.1**

- 3 I went to the window and (I) looked out.
- 4 I wanted to phone you, but I didn't have your number.
- 5 I jumped into the river and (I) swam to the other side.
- 6 I usually drive to work, but I went by bus this morning.
- 7 Do you want me to come with you, or shall I wait here?

97.2

Example answers:

- 2 because it was raining. / because the weather was bad.
- 3 but it was closed.
- 4 so he didn't eat anything. / so he didn't want anything to eat.
- 5 because there was a lot of traffic. / because the traffic was bad.
- 6 Sue said goodbye, got into her car and drove off/away.

97.3

Example answers:

- 3 I went to the cinema, **but** the film wasn't very good.
- 4 I went to a café **and** met some friends of mine.
- 5 There was a film on television, **so** I watched it.
- 6 I got up in the middle of the night **because** I couldn't sleep.

UNIT 98**98.1**

- 2 When I'm tired, I like to watch TV.
- 3 When I phoned her, there was no answer.

Key to Exercises

- 4 When I go on holiday, I always go to the same place.
- 5 When the programme ended, I turned off the TV.
- 6 When I got to the hotel, there were no rooms.

98.2

- 2 when they heard the news
- 3 they went to live in New Zealand
- 4 while they were away
- 5 before they came here
- 6 somebody broke into the house
- 7 they didn't believe me

98.3

- 2 I finish
- 3 it's
- 4 I'll be ... she leaves
- 5 stops
- 6 We'll come ... we're
- 7 I come ... I'll bring
- 8 I'm
- 9 I'll give ... I go
- 10 I'll tell ... I'm

98.4

Example answers:

- 2 you finish your work
- 3 I'm going to buy a motorbike
- 4 you get ready
- 5 I won't have much free time
- 6 I come back

UNIT 99

99.1

- 2 If you pass the exam, you'll get a certificate.
- 3 If you fail the exam, you can do it again.
- 4 If you don't want this magazine, I'll throw it away.
- 5 If you want those pictures, you can have them.
- 6 If you're busy now, we can talk later.
- 7 If you're hungry, we can have lunch now.
- 8 If you need money, I can lend you some.

99.2

- 2 I give
- 3 is
- 4 I'll call

- 5 I'll be ... get
- 6 Will you go ... they invite

99.3

Example answers:

- 3 ... you're busy.
- 4 ... you'll feel better in the morning.
- 5 ... you're not watching it.
- 6 ... she doesn't study.
- 7 ... I'll go and see Chris.
- 8 ... the weather is good.
- 9 ... it rains today.

99.4

- 2 When
- 3 If
- 4 If
- 5 if
- 6 When
- 7 if
- 8 when ... if

UNIT 100

100.1

- 3 wanted
- 4 had
- 5 were/was
- 6 didn't enjoy
- 7 could
- 8 tried
- 9 didn't have

100.2

- 3 I'd go / I would go
- 4 she knew
- 5 we had
- 6 you won
- 7 I wouldn't stay
- 8 we lived
- 9 It would be
- 10 the salary was/were
- 11 I wouldn't know
- 12 would you change

100.3

- 2 I'd watch it / I would watch it
- 3 we had some pictures on the wall
- 4 the air would be cleaner
- 5 every day was/were the same
- 6 I'd be bored / I would be bored
- 7 we had a bigger house / we bought a bigger house
- 8 we would/could buy a bigger house

100.4

Example answers:

- 2 I'd go to Antarctica
- 3 I didn't have any friends
- 4 I'd buy a house if I had enough money.
- 5 I'd try and help
- 6 there were no guns

UNIT 101

101.1

- 2 A butcher is a person who sells meat.
- 3 A musician is a person who plays a musical instrument.
- 4 A patient is a person who is ill in hospital.
- 5 A dentist is a person who takes care of your teeth.
- 6 A fool is a person who does stupid things.
- 7 A genius is a person who is very intelligent.
- 8 A liar is a person who doesn't tell the truth.

101.2

- 2 The woman who opened the door was wearing a yellow dress.
- 3 Most of the students who took the exam passed (it).
- 4 The policeman who stopped our car wasn't very friendly.

101.3

- 2 who 6 which
- 3 which 7 who
- 4 which 8 who
- 5 who 9 which

that is also correct in all these sentences.

101.4

- 3 ... a machine **that/which** makes coffee.
- 4 OK (**which** is also correct)
- 5 ... people **who/that** never stop talking.
- 6 OK (**who** is also correct)
- 7 OK (**that** is also correct)
- 8 ... the sentences **that/which** are wrong.
- 9 ... a car **that/which** cost £40,000.

UNIT 102

102.1

- 2 I've lost the pen you gave me.
- 3 I like the jacket Sue is wearing.
- 4 Where are the flowers I gave you?
- 5 I didn't believe the story he told us.
- 6 How much were the oranges you bought?

102.2

- 2 The meal you cooked was excellent.
- 3 The shoes I'm wearing aren't very comfortable.
- 4 The people we invited to dinner didn't come.

102.3

- 2 Who are the people you were talking to?
- 3 Did you find the keys you were looking for?
- 4 Where is the party you're going to?
- 5 What's the name of the film you were talking about?
- 6 What's that music you're listening to?
- 7 Did you get the letter you were waiting for?

102.4

- 2 What's the name of the restaurant where you had dinner?
- 3 How big is the village where you live?
- 4 Where exactly is the factory where you work?

UNIT 103

103.1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 3 at | 11 at |
| 4 on | 12 in |
| 5 in | 13 on |
| 6 in | 14 on |
| 7 on | 15 at |
| 8 on | 16 at |
| 9 at | 17 at |
| 10 on | 18 in |

103.2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2 on | 11 at |
| 3 at | 12 on |
| 4 in | 13 in |
| 5 in | 14 at |

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 6 in | 15 in |
| 7 on | 16 on |
| 8 on | 17 in |
| 9 in | 18 at |
| 10 at | 19 at |

103.3

- 2 on Friday
- 3 on Monday
- 4 at 4 o'clock on Thursday / on Thursday at 4 o'clock
- 5 on Saturday evening
- 6 at 2.30 on Tuesday (afternoon) / on Tuesday (afternoon) at 2.30

103.4

- 2 I'll call you in three days.
- 3 My exam is in two weeks.
- 4 Tom will be here in half an hour. / ... in 30 minutes.

103.5

- 3 in
- 4 - (already complete)
- 5 - (already complete)
- 6 in
- 7 at
- 8 - (already complete)
- 9 - (already complete)
- 10 on
- 11 in
- 12 at

UNIT 104

104.1

- 2 Alex lived in Canada **until** 1999.
- 3 Alex has lived in England **since** 1999.
- 4 Karen lived in France **until** 2003.
- 5 Karen has lived in Switzerland **since** 2003.
- 6 Clare worked in a hotel **from** 1998 **to** 2001.
- 7 Clare has worked in a restaurant **since** 2001.
- 8 Adam was a teacher **from** 1992 **to** 1998.
- 9 Adam has been a journalist **since** 1998.
- 11 Alex has lived in England for years.
- 12 Karen has lived in Switzerland for years.
- 13 Clare worked in a hotel for three years.
- 14 Clare has worked in a restaurant for years.

- 15 Adam was a teacher for six years.
- 16 Adam has been a journalist for years.

104.2

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 2 until | 9 since |
| 3 for | 10 until |
| 4 since | 11 for |
| 5 Until | 12 until |
| 6 for | 13 Since |
| 7 for | 14 for |
| 8 until | |

UNIT 105

105.1

- 2 after lunch
- 3 before the end
- 4 during the course
- 5 before they went to Australia
- 6 during the night
- 7 while you are waiting
- 8 after the concert

105.2

- 3 while
- 4 for
- 5 while
- 6 during
- 7 while
- 8 for
- 9 during
- 10 while

105.3

- 2 eating
- 3 answering
- 4 having/taking
- 5 finishing/doing
- 6 going/travelling

105.4

- 2 John worked in a bookshop for two years after leaving school.
- 3 Before going to sleep, I read for a few minutes.
- 4 After walking for three hours, we were very tired.
- 5 Let's have a cup of coffee before going out.

UNIT 106

106.1

- 2 **In** the box.
- 3 **On** the box.
- 4 **On** the wall.
- 5 **At** the bus stop.
- 6 **In** the field.
- 7 **On** the balcony.

Key to Exercises

- 8 **In** the pool.
- 9 **At** the window.
- 10 **On** the ceiling.
- 11 **On** the table.
- 12 **At** the table.

106.2

- 2 in
- 3 on
- 4 in
- 5 on
- 6 at
- 7 in
- 8 in
- 9 at
- 10 at
- 11 in
- 12 at
- 13 on
- 14 at
- 15 **on** the wall **in** the living room

UNIT 107

107.1

- 2 **At** the airport.
- 3 **In** bed.
- 4 **On** a ship.
- 5 **In** the sky.
- 6 **At** a party.
- 7 **At** the doctor's.
- 8 **On** the second floor.
- 9 **At** work.
- 10 **On** a plane.
- 11 **In** a taxi.
- 12 **At** a wedding.

107.2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2 in | 9 in |
| 3 in | 10 in |
| 4 at | 11 on |
| 5 at | 12 on |
| 6 in | 13 at |
| 7 at | 14 in |
| 8 at | 15 on |

UNIT 108

108.1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 2 to | 6 to |
| 3 in | 7 to |
| 4 to | 8 in |
| 5 in | |

108.2

- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 **at** home ... **to** work
- 6 at
- 7 - (*already complete*)
- 8 to

- 9 at
- 10 **at** a restaurant ... **to** the hotel

108.3

- 2 to
- 3 to
- 4 in
- 5 to
- 6 to
- 7 at
- 8 to
- 9 to
- 10 at
- 11 at
- 12 **to** Maria's house ... **at** home
- 13 - (*already complete*)
- 14 meet **at** the party... go **to** the party

108.4

- 1 to
- 2 - (*already complete*)
- 3 at
- 4 in
- 5 to
- 6 - (*already complete*)

108.5

Example answers:

- 2 to work
- 3 at work
- 4 to Canada
- 5 to parties
- 6 at a friend's house

UNIT 109

109.1

- 2 next to / beside / by
- 3 in front of
- 4 between
- 5 next to / beside / by
- 6 in front of
- 7 behind
- 8 on the left
- 9 in the middle

109.2

- 2 behind
- 3 above
- 4 in front of
- 5 on
- 6 by / next to / beside
- 7 below / under
- 8 above
- 9 under
- 10 by / next to / beside
- 11 opposite
- 12 on

109.3

- 2 The fountain is in front of the theatre.
- 3 The bank/bookshop is opposite the theatre. *or* Paul's office is opposite the theatre. *or* The theatre is opposite ...
- 4 The bank/bookshop/supermarket is next to ...
- 5 Paul's office is above the bookshop.
- 6 The bookshop is between the bank and the supermarket.

UNIT 110

110.1

- 2 Go under the bridge.
- 3 Go up the hill.
- 4 Go down the steps.
- 5 Go along this street.
- 6 Go into the hotel.
- 7 Go past the hotel.
- 8 Go out of the hotel.
- 9 Go over the bridge.
- 10 Go through the park.

110.2

- 2 off
- 3 over
- 4 out of
- 5 across
- 6 round/around
- 7 through
- 8 on
- 9 round/around
- 10 **into** the house **through** a window

110.3

- 1 out of
- 2 round/around
- 3 in
- 4 **from** here **to** the airport
- 5 round/around
- 6 on/over
- 7 over
- 8 out of

UNIT 111

111.1

- 2 on time
- 3 on holiday
- 4 on the phone
- 5 on television

111.2

- 2 by
- 3 with
- 4 about
- 5 on
- 6 by
- 7 at
- 8 on
- 9 with
- 10 **about** grammar **by** Vera P. Bull

111.3

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 with | 9 at |
| 2 without | 10 by |
| 3 by | 11 about |
| 4 about | 12 by |
| 5 at | 13 on |
| 6 by | 14 with |
| 7 on | 15 by |
| 8 with | 16 by |

UNIT 112

112.1

- 2 in
- 3 to
- 4 at
- 5 with
- 6 of

112.2

- 2 at
- 3 to
- 4 about
- 5 of
- 6 of
- 7 from/to (*You can also say different than ...*)
- 8 in
- 9 for
- 10 about
- 11 of
- 12 **for/about** getting angry **with** you

112.3

- 2 interested in going
- 3 good at getting
- 4 fed up with waiting
- 5 sorry for/about waking
- 6 Thank you for waiting.

112.4

- 2 Sue walked past me without speaking.
- 3 Don't do anything without asking me first.
- 4 I went out without locking the door.

112.5

Example answers:

- 2 I'm afraid of the dark.
- 3 I'm not very good at drawing.
- 4 I'm not interested in cars.
- 5 I'm fed up with living here.

UNIT 113

113.1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 2 to | 5 at |
| 3 for | 6 for |
| 4 to | |

113.2

- 2 to
- 3 to
- 4 for
- 5 to
- 6 of/about
- 7 for
- 8 on
- 9 to
- 10 for
- 11 to
- 12 – (*already complete*)
- 13 to
- 14 on
- 15 of/about

113.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 at | 4 after |
| 2 after | 5 at |
| 3 for | 6 for |

113.4

Example answers:

- 3 It depends on the programme.
- 4 It depends (on) what it is.
- 5 It depends on the weather.
- 6 It depends (on) how much you want.

UNIT 114

114.1

- 2 went in
- 3 looked up
- 4 rode off/away
- 5 turned round/around
- 6 got off
- 7 sat down
- 8 got out

114.2

- 2 away
- 3 round/around
- 4 going **out** ... be **back**
- 5 down

- 7 back
- 8 in
- 9 up
- 10 going **away** ... coming **back**

114.3

- 2 Hold on
- 3 slowed down
- 4 takes off
- 5 getting on
- 6 speak up
- 7 broken down
- 8 fall over / fall down
- 9 carry on
- 10 gave up
- 11 went off

UNIT 115

115.1

- 2 She took off her hat. *or*
She took her hat off.
- 3 He put down his bag. *or*
He put his bag down.
- 4 She picked up the magazine. *or* She picked the magazine up.
- 5 He put on his sunglasses. *or* He put his sunglasses on.
- 6 She turned off the tap. *or*
She turned the tap off.

115.2

- 2 He put his jacket on.
He put it on.
- 3 She took off her glasses.
She took them off.
- 4 I picked the phone up.
I picked it up.
- 5 They gave the key back.
They gave it back.
- 6 We turned off the lights.
We turned them off.

115.3

- 2 take it back
- 3 picked them up
- 4 switched it off
- 5 bring them back

115.4

- 3 knocked over
- 4 look it up
- 5 throw them away
- 6 tried on
- 7 showed me round
- 8 gave it up *or* gave up (*without it*)
- 9 fill it in
- 10 put your cigarette out

Key to Additional exercises

1

- 3 Kate is a doctor.
- 4 The children are asleep.
- 5 Gary isn't hungry.
- 6 The books aren't on the table.
- 7 The hotel is near the station.
- 8 The bus isn't full.

2

- 3 she's / she is
- 4 Where are
- 5 Is he
- 6 It's / It is
- 7 I'm/I am *or*
No, I'm not. I'm a student.
- 8 What colour is
- 9 Is it
- 10 Are you
- 11 How much are they?

3

- 3 He's/He is having a shower.
- 4 Are the children playing?
- 5 Is it raining?
- 6 They're/They are coming now.
- 7 Why are you standing here?
I'm/I am waiting for somebody.

4

- 4 Sam doesn't want
- 5 Do you want
- 6 Does Helen live
- 7 Sarah knows
- 8 I don't travel
- 9 do you usually get up
- 10 They don't go out
- 11 Tom always finishes
- 12 does Julia do ... She works

5

- 3 She's/She is a student.
- 4 She hasn't got a car.
- 5 She goes out a lot.
- 6 She's got/She has got a lot of friends.
- 7 She doesn't like London.
- 8 She likes dancing.
- 9 She isn't/She's not interested in sport.

6

- 1 Are you married?
Where do you live?
Have you got / Do you have any children?
How old is she?
- 2 How old are you?
What do you do? / Where do you work? / What's your job?
Do you like/enjoy your job?
Have you got / Do you have a car?
Do you (usually) go to work by car?
- 3 What's his name? / What's he called?
What does he do? / What's his job?
Does he live/work in London?

7

- 4 Sonia is 32 years old.
- 5 I've got / I have two sisters.
- 6 We often watch TV in the evening.
- 7 Jane never wears a hat.
- 8 A bicycle has got two wheels. / ... has two wheels.
- 9 These flowers are beautiful.
- 10 Mary speaks German very well.

8

- 3 are you cooking
- 4 plays
- 5 I'm going
- 6 It's raining
- 7 I don't watch
- 8 we're looking
- 9 do you pronounce

9

- 2 we go
- 3 is shining
- 4 are you going
- 5 do you go
- 6 She writes
- 7 I never read
- 8 They're watching
- 9 She's talking
- 10 do you usually have
- 11 He's visiting
- 12 I don't drink

10

- 2 went
- 3 found
- 4 was
- 5 had
- 6 told
- 7 gave
- 8 were
- 9 thought
- 10 invited/asked

11

- 3 He was good at sport.
- 4 He played football.
- 5 He didn't work hard at school.
- 6 He had a lot of friends.
- 7 He didn't have a bicycle.
- 8 He wasn't a quiet child.

12

- 3 How long were you there? / How long did you stay there?
- 4 Did you like/enjoy Amsterdam?
- 5 Where did you stay?
- 6 Was the weather good?
- 7 When did you get/come back?

13

- 3 I forgot
- 4 did you get
- 5 I didn't speak
- 6 Did you have
- 7 he didn't go
- 8 she arrived
- 9 did Robert live
- 10 The meal didn't cost

14

- 2 were working
- 3 opened
- 4 rang ... was cooking
- 5 heard ... looked
- 6 was looking ... happened
- 7 wasn't reading ... was watching
- 8 didn't read
- 9 finished ... paid ... left
- 10 saw ... was walking ... was waiting

15

- 3 is playing
- 4 gave
- 5 doesn't like
- 6 did your parents go
- 7 saw ... was driving
- 8 Do you watch
- 9 were you doing
- 10 goes
- 11 'm/am trying
- 12 didn't sleep

16

- 3 it's/it has just finished/ended.
- 4 I've/I have found them.
or I've got them.
- 5 I haven't read it.
- 6 Have you seen her?
- 7 I've/I have had enough.
- 8 Have you (ever) been to Sweden?
- 9 We've/We have (just) been to the cinema.
- 10 They've/They have gone to a party.
- 11 He's/He has (just) woken up.
- 12 How long have you lived here? or ... have you been living here?
- 13 we've/we have known each other for a long time.
- 14 It's/It has been raining all day. or It has rained all day. or It has been horrible/bad all day.

17

- 3 's/has been
- 4 for
- 5 since
- 6 has he lived / has he been / has he been living
- 7 for
- 8 've been/have been

18

Example answers:

- 3 I've just started this exercise.
- 4 I've met Julia a few times.
- 5 I haven't had dinner yet.
- 6 I've never been to Australia.
- 7 I've lived here since I was born.
- 8 I've lived here for three years.

19

- 3 bought/got
- 4 went
- 5 've/have read or read or 've/have finished with
- 6 haven't started (it) or haven't begun (it)
- 7 was
- 8 didn't see
- 9 left
- 10 's/has been
- 11 was
- 12 've/have never made

20

- 3 He's/He has already gone.
- 4 she left at 4 o'clock.
- 5 How many times have you been there?
- 6 I haven't decided yet.
- 7 It was on the table last night.
- 8 I've eaten there a few times.
- 9 What time did they arrive?

21

- 1 When was the last time? or When did you go the last time?
- 2 How long have you had it?
I bought/got it yesterday.
- 3 How long have you lived there / have you been there / have you been living here?
Before that we lived in Mill Road.
How long did you live in Mill Road?
- 4 How long have you worked there / have you been working there?
What did you do before that?
I was a taxi driver. or I worked as a taxi driver.

22

Example answers:

- 2 I didn't go out last night.
- 3 I was at work yesterday afternoon.
- 4 I went to a party a few days ago.
- 5 It was my birthday last week.
- 6 I went to America last year.

23

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 2 B | 9 C |
| 3 D | 10 D |
| 4 A | 11 A |
| 5 A | 12 C |
| 6 D | 13 B |
| 7 C | 14 C |
| 8 B | 15 A |

24

- 1 was damaged ... be knocked down
- 2 was built ... is used ... is being painted
- 3 is called ... be called ... was changed
- 4 have been made ... are produced

25

- 2 is visited
- 3 were damaged
- 4 be built
- 5 is being cleaned
- 6 be forgotten
- 7 has already been done
- 8 be kept
- 9 Have you ever been bitten
- 10 was stolen

26

- 2 My car was stolen last week.
- 3 You're/You are wanted on the phone.
- 4 All the bananas have been eaten.
- 5 The machine will be repaired.
- 6 We're/We are being watched.
- 7 The housework has to be done.

27

- 3 pushed
- 4 was pushed
- 5 has taken
- 6 is being repaired
- 7 invented
- 8 was the camera invented
- 9 have been washed or were washed
- 10 I've/I have washed them. or I washed them.
- 11 did they send or have they sent
- 12 be sent

Key to Additional exercises

28

- 2 B 8 B
3 A 9 B
4 C 10 A
5 B 11 B
6 C 12 C
7 C

29

- 1 I stayed
did you do
I watched
Are you going
I'm going
are you going to see
I don't know. I haven't
decided
2 have you been
We arrived
are you staying / are you
going to stay
do you like
we're having
3 I've just remembered –
Karen phoned
She always phones ... Did
she leave
she wants
I'll phone ... Do you
know
I'll get
4 I'm going ... Do you
want
are you going
Have you ever eaten
I've been ... I went
5 I've lost ... Have you seen
You were wearing ... I
came
I'm not wearing
Have you looked / Did
you look
I'll go

30

- 1 we met
2 we sat / we were sitting
3 We didn't know
4 we became
5 we liked
6 we spent
7 We left
8 we meet
9 has been
10 she's working
11 She's coming
12 she comes
13 we'll have / we're going to
have
14 It will be

31

- 2 we're staying
3 we enjoyed
4 We watched
5 slept
6 I don't sleep
7 we're not doing / we're
not going to do
8 we're going
9 to see
10 We haven't decided
11 wants
12 to go
13 I'll send
14 you're having
15 are working / have been
working
16 he had
17 he needs
18 We've been
19 We got
20 seeing
21 I liked
22 we went
23 we left
24 had
25 he wasn't injured
26 was damaged
27 We've changed / We
changed
28 we're leaving
29 We're staying / We're
going to stay / We'll stay
30 flying
31 That will be / That's going
to be
32 finished
33 I'll let
34 we get
35 are looking
36 We're going
37 we'll send

32

- 2 A 11 B
3 B 12 A
4 C 13 C
5 B 14 B
6 C 15 C
7 B 16 A
8 A 17 C
9 C 18 B
10 A

33

- 2 a car
3 the fridge
4 a teacher
5 school
6 the cinema
7 a taxi
8 the piano
9 computers
10 the same

34

- 4 a horse
5 **The** sky
6 a tourist
7 for lunch (–)
8 **the** first President of **the**
United States
9 a watch
10 remember names (–)
11 **the** next train
12 sends emails (–)
13 **the** garden
14 **the** Majestic Hotel
15 ill last week (–) ... to
work (–)
16 **the** highest mountain in
the world
17 to **the** radio ... having
breakfast (–)
18 like sport (–) ... is
basketball (–)
19 a doctor ... **an** art teacher
20 **the** second floor ... **the**
top of **the** stairs ... on
the right
21 After dinner (–) ...
watched television (–)
22 a wonderful holiday in **the**
south of France (–)

35

- 2 in 12 at
3 on 13 at
4 at 14 in
5 on 15 at
6 in 16 on
7 since 17 by
8 on 18 for ... on
9 by 19 to ... in
10 in 20 at ... in
11 for

Key to Study guide

Present

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 A
- 1.5 C, D
- 1.6 B
- 1.7 D
- 1.8 C
- 1.9 C
- 1.10 A
- 1.11 C
- 1.12 A
- 1.13 D
- 1.14 C
- 1.15 A
- 1.16 D
- 1.17 C, D
- 1.18 A, D

Past

- 2.1 B
- 2.2 E
- 2.3 D
- 2.4 B
- 2.5 A
- 2.6 D
- 2.7 A
- 2.8 C
- 2.9 C

Present perfect

- 3.1 B, E
- 3.2 D
- 3.3 B
- 3.4 D
- 3.5 E
- 3.6 B
- 3.7 A
- 3.8 C
- 3.9 D
- 3.10 E

Passive

- 4.1 D
- 4.2 C
- 4.3 E
- 4.4 A
- 4.5 A

Verb forms

- 5.1 D
- 5.2 B

Future

- 6.1 A
- 6.2 A
- 6.3 C
- 6.4 A, B
- 6.5 B

- 6.6 C
- 6.7 D
- 6.8 C
- 6.9 B

Modals, imperative etc.

- 7.1 C, D
- 7.2 A, C
- 7.3 A
- 7.4 D
- 7.5 B
- 7.6 E
- 7.7 B, D
- 7.8 D
- 7.9 C
- 7.10 C
- 7.11 A
- 7.12 E

There and it

- 8.1 B
- 8.2 E
- 8.3 A
- 8.4 A
- 8.5 B

Auxiliary verbs

- 9.1 C
- 9.2 A
- 9.3 C
- 9.4 B
- 9.5 B
- 9.6 C
- 9.7 D

Questions

- 10.1 D
- 10.2 D
- 10.3 A
- 10.4 A
- 10.5 B
- 10.6 D
- 10.7 B
- 10.8 A
- 10.9 C, E
- 10.10 C
- 10.11 A
- 10.12 A, C

Reported speech

- 11.1 E
- 11.2 A, B, D

-ing and to ...

- 12.1 B
- 12.2 D
- 12.3 B
- 12.4 C
- 12.5 B, C
- 12.6 C

- 12.7 A
- 12.8 D

Go, get, do, make and have

- 13.1 A, D
- 13.2 C
- 13.3 C, D
- 13.4 A, D
- 13.5 B
- 13.6 D

Pronouns and possessives

- 14.1 A
- 14.2 C
- 14.3 D
- 14.4 B
- 14.5 B, C
- 14.6 A
- 14.7 E
- 14.8 A
- 14.9 D
- 14.10 C

A and the

- 15.1 C
- 15.2 B
- 15.3 A, C
- 15.4 B
- 15.5 B
- 15.6 A
- 15.7 D
- 15.8 C
- 15.9 B
- 15.10 B
- 15.11 E
- 15.12 D
- 15.13 B
- 15.14 A

Determiners and pronouns

- 16.1 C
- 16.2 C
- 16.3 B
- 16.4 B
- 16.5 C
- 16.6 A, C
- 16.7 D
- 16.8 B, D
- 16.9 A
- 16.10 B
- 16.11 E
- 16.12 B, D
- 16.13 A
- 16.14 A, B
- 16.15 D
- 16.16 A, C
- 16.17 D
- 16.18 B
- 16.19 A

Key to Study Guide

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