ENTERPRISE

Student's Book

GRAMMAR 2

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Express Publishing

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Personal Pronouns

Subject personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

Object personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him, her, it	them

- We use **subject personal pronouns before** a **verb** instead of the name of a person or a noun, as subjects.
  She *is slim.*
- We use **object personal pronouns after** a **verb** or a **preposition**, as objects.
  He loves ***her****.*

The verb "to be"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I am	I'm	Am I?	I am not	I'm not
he/she/it is	he/she/it's	Is he/she/it?	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
we/you/they are	we/you/they're	Are we/you/they?	we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't

Short answers

Are you from Tokyo? < **Yes, I am./Yes, we are.** / **No, I'm not./No, we aren't.**

Are they Japanese? < **Yes, they are.** / **No, they aren't.**

Is he/she/it from Japan? < **Yes, he/she/it is.** / **No, he/she/it isn't.**

The verb "have got"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I have (got)	I've (got)	Have I (got)?	I have not (got)	I haven't (got)
he/she/it has (got)	he/she/it's (got)	Has he/she/it (got)?	he/she/it has not (got)	he/she/it hasn't (got)
we/you/they have (got)	we/you/they've (got)	Have we/you/they (got)?	we/you/they have not (got)	we/you/they haven't (got)

Use

- We use the verb **have (got)** to show that something belongs to somebody.
  I've got *a computer. He****'s got*** *a guitar.*
- We also use the verb **have (got)** to describe people, animals or things.
  *She****'s got*** *blonde hair. My cat****'s got*** *a very long tail.*

Short answers

Have you/they got a dog?	**Yes, I/we/they have.** **No, I/we/they haven't.**	**Has he/she/it** got brown eyes?	**Yes, he/she/it has.** **No, he/she/it hasn't.**

The verb "can"

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	**Short form**
I can dance. He/She/It can dance. We/You/They can dance.	Can I dance? Can he/she/it dance? Can we/you/they dance?	I cannot dance. He/She/It cannot dance. We/You/They cannot dance.	I can't dance. He/She/It can't dance. We/You/They can't dance.

Use

- We use **can** to show ability.
  *She **can** swim.*
- We also use **can** for polite requests.
  ***Can** I come with you, please?*

Short answers

Can I/you/he etc ... speak Spanish?	**Yes, I/you/he etc can.** **No, I/you/he etc can't.**

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	**Short form**
I work	**Do** I work?	I **do not** work	I **don't** work
you work	**Do** you work?	you **do not** work	you **don't** work
he work**s**	**Does** he work?	he **does not** work	he **doesn't** work
she work**s**	**Does** she work?	she **does not** work	she **doesn't** work
it work**s**	**Does** it work?	it **does not** work	it **doesn't** work
we work	**Do** we work?	we **do not** work	we **don't** work
you work	**Do** you work?	you **do not** work	you **don't** work
they work	**Do** they work?	they **do not** work	they **don't** work

Form

- We form the present simple with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **verb**.
  Affirmative
  The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative.
  *I play - he play**s**, I go - he go**es***
  Negative
  We use **subject + don't + base form of the verb** in all persons except the third person singular. We use **subject + doesn't + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.
  *I **don't** play, he **doesn't** play, we **don't** play*
  Interrogative
  We use **do + subject + base form of the verb** in all persons except for the third person singular. We use **does + subject + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.
  ***Do you live** in Brighton? **Does he work** with you?*

Spelling: 3rd person singular, affirmative

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular.
  *I sit - he sit**s***
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take **-es**.
  *I kiss - he kiss**es**, I wish - he wish**es**, I go - he go**es***
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop -y and take **-ies**.
  *I fly - he fl**ies***
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s**.
  *I say - he say**s***

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines, habits or repeated actions.
  *We **start** work at 9 o'clock every morning. (daily routine)*
  *I **play** football in my free time. (habit)*
- permanent states.
  *He **lives** in Madrid.*

Pronunciation

-s or **-es** in the third person singular is pronounced:

- /**s**/ with verbs ending in /**f**/, /**k**/, /**p**/ or /**t**/ sounds.
  he sits
- /**ɪz**/ with verbs ending in /**s**/, /**ʃ**/, /**tʃ**/, /**dʒ**/ or /**z**/ sounds.
  he watches
- /**z**/ with verbs ending in **all other sounds**.
  he runs

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc, usually, always, every morning/evening/afternoon/night, in the morning/evening/night, at night, etc.

Present Continuous (to be + verb -ing)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I'm working	Am I working?	I'm not working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
he's working	Is he working?	he isn't working
she's working	Is she working?	she isn't working
it's working	Is it working?	it isn't working
we're working	Are we working?	we aren't working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
they're working	Are they working?	they aren't working

Form

- We form the present continuous with the verb **"to be"** and add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
  *I'm **reading** a magazine now.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
  *She's **studying** for the final exams.*
- fixed arrangements in the near future.
  *They're **flying to** Tokyo next week.*

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight etc.

Short answers

Are you/they ...?	**Yes, I am./Yes, we/they are.** **No, I'm not./No, we/they aren't.**
Is he/she/it ...?	**Yes, he/she/it is.** **No, he/she/it isn't.**

- In short answers we use "Yes" or "No", the subject pronoun and the verb "to be" in the correct form. We do not repeat the main verb with the -ing.

Present Continuous vs. Present Simple

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now.
  *Tom **is cooking** dinner at the moment.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
  *She's **studying** hard these days.*

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines or habits.
  *Mary **goes** to work by train.*
- permanent states.
  *Mrs Morris **works** as a secretary.*

Personal Pronouns

1 Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object personal pronouns, as in the example.

1 Rachel likes Sarah.
She likes her.
2 "Is Robert your brother?"
3 "Do you like the Spice Girls?"
4 The cake is delicious.
5 My mother makes biscuits for my brother and me.
6 "Do Tom and Charles live in Brighton?"
7 Joanne and Mary go to the beach every day.
8 Susan is 16 years old.
9 Tim doesn't know Roberta.
10 My father and I like basketball.

The verb "to be"

2 Fill in the gaps with *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/isn't, are/'re/aren't.*

1 ..... she a singer?
Yes, she ..... . She ..... a singer.
2 ..... your dog dangerous?
No, he ..... . He ..... gentle.
3 ..... you from Sweden?
Yes, we ..... . We ..... from Sweden.
4 ..... his father a painter?
No, he ..... . He ..... an actor.
5 ..... you a vet?
Yes, I ..... .
6 ..... he your brother?
No, he ..... . He ..... my cousin.
7 ..... you a teacher?
No, I ..... . I ..... a policewoman.
8 ..... they sad?
No, they ..... . They ..... happy.

The verb "have got"

3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1	Emily	✗ car	✓ bicycle
	A: Has Emily got a car?		
	B: No, Emily hasn't got a car. She has got a bicycle.		
2	Carl	✗ beard	✓ moustache
3	Samantha	✗ blue eyes	✓ brown eyes
4	Jane and Tim	✗ stereo	✓ TV
5	Joe	✗ wrinkles	✓ freckles
6	You	✗ long hair	✓ short hair
7	Lucy	✗ typewriter	✓ computer

The verb "can"

4 Make true sentences using *can* or *can't*, as in the example.

1 an elephant / play tennis
An elephant can't play tennis.
2 a typist / type letters
.....
3 a whale / read
.....
4 an artist / paint pictures
.....
5 a sheep / fly
.....
6 a chef / cook delicious dishes
.....

5 Write three true sentences about yourself, as in the example.

I can swim but I can't fly a plane.
.....
.....
.....

Present Simple

6 Put the verbs below in the correct box in the third person singular.

dive, teach, try, drink, type, fix, fly, write, stay, miss, fry, say, crash, cry

-s	-es	-ies

7 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

1 Mary / live / in / town / near Dublin.
Mary lives in a town near Dublin.
2 John / not have got / brown eyes.
.....

3 Be / Bob / mechanic?
.....

4 He / enjoy / reading / books / in his free time.
.....

5 Be / there / many festivals / in your country?
.....

6 I / usually / not work / on Saturdays.
.....

8 Fill in the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

This **1)**..... **(be)** Ingrid and she **2)** ..... **(come)** from Sweden. She ..... **3)** ..... **(live)** with her family in a flat in the city of Stockholm. In the winter, it **4)** ..... **(get)** dark very early in Sweden and it **5)** ..... **(snow)** a lot. Most people there **6)** ..... **(love)** skiing and children **7)** ..... **(learn)** to ski at a very young age. In the summer, they **8)** ..... **(ride)** bicycles and **9)** ..... **(spend)** most of the day outdoors. Sweden **10)** ..... **(be)** a beautiful country. Ingrid really **11)** ..... **(enjoy)** living there!

Present Continuous

9 Use the pictures and the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

swim / make a cake
A: Are they swimming?
B: No, they aren't. They're making a cake.

work in the garden / walk on the beach
.....
.....
.....

wash the car / have a party
.....
.....
.....

listen to music / read a newspaper
.....
.....
.....

10 Put the verbs below into the correct present continuous form as in the example.

mow, ride, have, not go, play, wash, not clean, water, stay, eat

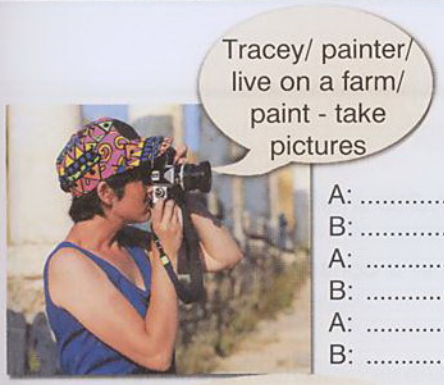
1 Gary *is mowing* the lawn.
2 Juan and Maria ..... a sandwich.
3 I ..... my room. I ..... chess.
4 Kelly ..... a horse.
5 I ..... to the party. I ..... in.
6 She ..... the flowers.
7 We ..... the car.
8 They ..... a dinner party on Saturday.

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

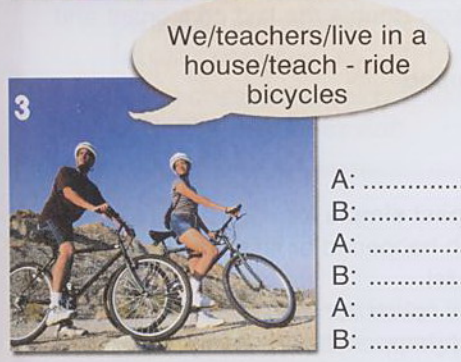
11 Look at the pictures and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

Tom/doctor/live in a flat/ treat patients - make pizza

A: What does Tom do?
B: *He's a doctor.*
A: Where does he live?
B: *He lives in a flat.*
A: Is he treating patients right now?
B: No, he's *making a pizza.*



A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....



A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....
A: .....
B: .....

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

Dear Molly,

I **1)** ..... **(write)** from the gorgeous island of Jamaica! Jim and I **2)** ..... **(stay)** in a five-star hotel by the sea. Right now, I **3)** ..... **(sit)** on the balcony and I **4)** ..... **(drink)** a delicious fruit punch. Jim **5)** ..... **(walk)** along the beach. He **6)** ..... **(collect)** shells and rocks to bring back home.

The weather **7)** ..... **(be)** hot and sunny. We **8)** ..... **(spend)** most of the day relaxing and reading under the beautiful palm trees. Tonight, we **9)** ..... **(go)** to a reggae festival and on Tuesday we **10)** ..... **(leave)** for Barbados. The Jamaican people **11)** ..... **(make)** you feel happy as they **12)** ..... **(be)** cheerful and kind. I **13)** ..... **(love)** it here so much that I **14)** ..... **(not/want)** to leave!

See you soon,
Cindy

13 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

1 a) Most people in Thailand live in villages. ....✓..
b) Most people in Thailand are living in villages. .....

2 a) We're having a great time. .....
b) We have a great time. .....

3 a) What do you do now? .....
b) What are you doing now? .....

4 a) He's flying to Oslo tomorrow. .....
b) He flies to Oslo tomorrow. .....

5 a) We see some friends this evening. .....
b) We are seeing some friends this evening. .....

6 a) Farmers are working in the fields. .....
b) Farmers work in the fields. .....

7 a) Give the gift to him. .....
b) Give the gift to he. .....

8 a) What is the Chinese like? .....
b) What are the Chinese like? .....

9 a) Brian haven't got blue eyes. .....
b) Brian hasn't got blue eyes. .....

10 a) A vet can treats sick animals. .....
b) A vet can treat sick animals. .....

14 Choose the correct item.

1 Peter ..... spending money.
A hate **B** hating **C** hates

2 She ..... like cold weather.
A doesn't **B** don't **C** hasn't

3 How many students ..... there in your class?
A is **B** are **C** have

4 Tara's ..... a friendly smile.
A has **B** got **C** have

5 ..... I have some water, please?
A Do **B** Am **C** Can

6 "What ..... Laura do?" "She's a dancer."
A does **B** can **C** has

7 I'm ..... my friend this evening.
A see **B** seeing **C** sees

8 Sarah and I ..... from Italy.
A haven't **B** isn't **C** aren't

9 This is a picture of ..... and my father.
A me **B** I **C** my

10 Look at ..... .They're crying.
A him **B** them **C** they

11 Where ..... Sue from?
A is **B** do **C** are

12 ..... Ann like eating spaghetti?
A Do **B** Does **C** Is

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never) usually come **before** the **main verb** but **after** the **auxiliary verb** (do, does, etc) and the verb **to be**. Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

*I **never** work on Saturdays.*
*She **rarely** takes the train.*
*He **sometimes** goes to the cinema.*
*Do you **often** watch TV in the evening?*
*Tom is **usually** late for school.*

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc **work** ...? < **Yes**, I/you/he, etc **did.** / **No**, I/you/he, etc **didn't.**

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb.
  *I work - I work**ed***
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms.
  *I sing - I **sang***
  (see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of the past simple with **did + subject pronoun + base form of the verb.**
  ***Did he play** football yesterday?*
  ***Did he go** swimming last week?*
- We form the negative of the past simple with **didn't + base form of the verb**.
  *I **didn't play** football yesterday.*
  *I **didn't go** swimming last week.*
- We form positive short answers with **did** and negative short answers with **didn't**.
  *"Did you get up early?" **"Yes, I did."***
  *"Did he watch TV?" **"No, he didn't."***

Spelling

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**.
  *I live - I live**d***
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop the -y and add **-ied**.
  *I try - I tr**ied***
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants double the last consonant and add **-ed**.
  *I stop - I **stopped***

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
  *Lisa **bought** a house last year. (When? Last year.)*
- actions which happened repeatedly in the past but don't happen anymore. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency (always, often, usually etc).
  *He usually **played** football in his free time. (but he doesn't play football anymore.)*

Time expressions we use with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/week/year/month, etc, a month/two years/three years, etc ago, in 1964, etc.
*Fleming **discovered** penicillin **in 1928**.*

Used to

Used to is used to talk about past habits or things that do not happen anymore. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural and it is followed by infinitive.

*Sarah **used to drink** a lot of coffee. (Sarah doesn't drink a lot of coffee anymore.)*

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)**, **the subject** and **the verb "use"** without **-d**.

***Did** Sarah **use to drink** a lot of coffee?*
*Sarah **didn't use to drink** a lot of coffee.*

To talk about past habits that do not happen any more we can use the past simple instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.

*He **used to live** in a flat.*
*ALSO: He **lived** in a flat.*

Agreeing - Disagreeing - So - Neither/Nor

- We use **so + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a positive sentence.

  A: Jim lives in Warsaw.
  *B: **So do I**.*

- We use **neither/nor + auxiliary verb + subject personal pronoun or noun** to agree with a negative sentence.

  A: Eve doesn't like going to the cinema.
  *B: **Neither/Nor does Ann**.*

- We use **subject personal pronoun + auxiliary verb** to disagree with what someone says.

  A: I never walk to school.
  *B: Oh really? **I do**.*

  A: I often go swimming at weekends.
  *B: **I don't**.*

Adverbs of Frequency

1 Use the adverbs of frequency from the key to write sentences, as in the example.

Key				
always	often	sometimes	rarely	never
****	***	**	*	0

1 Jim/play tennis/after school. **(0)**
Jim never plays tennis after school.
2 Mary/meet/her friends/at a café. **(***)**
.....
3 I/be/late for school. **(0)**
.....
4 They/make/their beds in the morning. **(**)**
.....
5 He/go/to the cinema on Friday nights. **(***)**
.....
6 I/brush/my teeth/before going to bed. **(****)**
.....
7 Carla/cook/dinner/on Sundays. **(*)**
.....
8 I/leave/for work/before 8 o'clock. **(0)**
.....

2 Write five true sentences about yourself or your family using adverbs of frequency.

1 *I always watch TV* in the evenings.
2 ..... on Saturdays.
3 ..... in the summer.
4 ..... after school.
5 ..... in the morning.

3 Put the words into the correct order.

1 never/early/Paul/wakes up
.....
2 we/go/on picnics/sometimes/in the summer
.....
3 you/practise/do/the violin/every day?
.....
4 Bob/does/the dog/every night/take/for a walk?
.....
5 rarely/read/comic books/I
.....
6 they/to the seashore/drive/often/during the weekend
.....

Past Simple

4 Write the past simple of the verbs below in the correct box.

welcome, try, go, have, watch, admire, make, live, be, tidy, enjoy, sit, close, take, study, snow, cry, receive, carry, send

-d	
-ed	
-ied	
irregular	

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

A: Carlos **1)** ..... **(fly)** to Italy next week.
B: Where **2)** ..... **(he usually/stay)**?
A: When he **3)** ..... **(go)** there, he **4)** ..... **(always/stay)** with his cousin.
B: Why **5)** ..... **(he/go)** there?
A: He **6)** ..... **(study)** at University.
B: **7)** ..... **(he/come)** back to England?
A: Yes, after he **8)** ..... **(finish)** his exams next month.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

1 A: ..... **(you/go)** on holiday last summer?
B: Yes, I ..... **(go)** to Hungary.
2 A: Where ..... **(be)** you last night?
B: I ..... **(meet)** a friend for dinner.
3 I ..... **(call)** her house but there ..... **(be)** no answer.
4 Yesterday, Sue ..... **(receive)** a package in the post from Tom.
5 A: What ..... **(you/do)** when you ..... **(finish)** school?
B: I ..... **(travel)** through Europe.
6 I ..... **(send)** an e-mail to Marie yesterday and she ..... **(write)** back immediately.
7 A: ..... **(they/go)** to the football game on Saturday?
B: No, they ..... **(watch)** it on TV.
8 A: ..... **(you/finish)** the book I ..... **(give)** you?
B: Yes, I did.

7 Read the following note and put the verbs into the correct form of the *present simple, present continuous* or *past simple*.

Dear Pam,
I **1)** ..... **(be)** sorry I **2)** ..... **(not/come)** to your party yesterday. As you **3)** ..... **(know)** I **4)** ..... **(go)** skiing three days ago. It was fantastic but I **5)** ..... **(catch)** a terrible cold! I **6)** ..... **(still/lie)** in bed with a temperature! That's why I **7)** ..... **(miss)** your party. Julie **8)** ..... **(tell)** me it **9)** ..... **(be)** great.
Call me as soon as you can.
Love,
Alison

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

1 A: Where ..... **(you/go)** last weekend?
B: I ..... **(visit)** my grandparents on their farm.
A: ..... **(you/enjoy)** yourself?
B: Oh, yes!
A: What ..... **(you/do)**?
B: Well, on Saturday I ..... **(go)** swimming and on Sunday I ..... **(help)** my grandfather milk the cows.

2

A: Uncle Tom, how ..... **(you/spend)** your time when you ..... **(be)** young?
B: First of all, we ..... **(not/have)** a television so we ..... **(play)** a lot of games.
A: Really! What else ..... **(you/do)**?
B: Well, we ..... **(listen)** to the radio and ..... **(read)** books.

Used to

9 *Ten years ago Jerry was a student. Now he is a lawyer.* Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about Jerry, as in the example.

THEN	NOW
• study hard	• work hard
• live with his parents	• have his own house
• take the bus to university	• drive to work in his car
• wear jeans and pullovers	• wear suits
• shop at discount stores	• shop at expensive stores

A: Did Jerry use to work hard?
B: No, he didn't. He used to study hard.

10 Look at the prompts, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

long hair ✗ *A: Did Sally use to have long hair?*
B: No, she didn't.

1 glasses ✓ A: .....
B: .....
2 cat ✗ A: .....
B: .....
3 dolls ✓ A: .....
B: .....
4 bicycle ✓ A: .....
B: .....
5 computer ✗ A: .....
B: .....

So - Neither/Nor

11 Make sentences using *so* or *neither/nor*, as in the examples.

1 A: I speak Italian.
B: *So do I.* (I)
2 A: Sue never goes to school by bus.
B: *Neither/Nor does Jo.* (Jo)
3 A: She goes to the gym every day.
B: ..... (I)
4 A: Tom can't drive a car.
B: ..... (Fred)
5 A: I don't like horror films.
B: ..... (I)
6 A: We watched a great show last night.
B: ..... (we)
7 A: Thomas didn't buy a computer.
B: ..... (Bob)
8 A: Paul lives in France.
B: ..... (Pierre)
9 A: Jane doesn't know how to ski.
B: ..... (I)
10 A: Alex always does the shopping on Fridays.
B: ..... (Tim)

Revision: Units 1 - 2

12 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

1 Dad **'s fixing/fixes** our car at the moment.
2 Norwegians really **loving/love** the outdoors.
3 **Has/Have** he got freckles?
4 The Japanese **is/are** friendly and kind people.
5 Does he **know/knows** Tom?
6 **Did/Do** you do the washing-up last Tuesday?
7 My mother used to **wear/wore** contact lenses.

13 Choose the correct item.

1 Excuse me, I'm ..... for Mrs Smith.
A looks **B** looking **C** look

2 I ..... cooking an hour ago.
A finished **B** finish **C** finishing

3 He ..... to smoke but he doesn't anymore.
A used **B** use **C** uses

4 ..... I come to the park with you?
A Have **B** Do **C** Can

5 They ..... flying to Copenhagen in two hours.
A are **B** can **C** have

6 What ..... you usually do in the evenings?
A does **B** do **C** are

7 I always drive to work but yesterday I ..... the bus.
A took **B** take **C** takes

8 He ..... got two brothers and a sister.
A haven't **B** have **C** has

9 I ..... to go skiing but I don't anymore.
A use **B** used **C** did

10 I rarely ..... fish.
A am eating **B** eats **C** eat

14 Put the words into the correct order.

1 Pete/to/drives/never/work
.....
2 Tania/with/night/friends/usually/on/a Saturday/goes out
.....
3 They/in class/talking/are/always
.....
4 She/to go/used/once a week/the hairdesser's/to
.....
5 Mike/a beard/use/to have/didn't
.....

Adjectives

- Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in the singular and plural.
  *a **red car** - (two) **red cars***
- Adjectives go before nouns.
  *a **large box***
  They can also be used alone after the verb **to be** and after verbs such as **look, smell, sound, feel, taste** etc.
  *Mary **is tall**. You **look sad**. It **smells horrible**.*
- There are two kinds of adjectives: **opinion adjectives** (e.g. beautiful, lovely, great, expensive, etc) which show what a person thinks of somebody or something, and **fact adjectives** (e.g. short, square, yellow, cotton, etc) which give us factual information about somebody or something (e.g. size, weight, colour, etc).

Order of Adjectives

- Opinion adjectives go before fact adjectives.
  *a **beautiful silk** scarf*
- When there are two or more fact adjectives in a sentence, they usually go in the following order:

	Fact Adjectives
size:	small, big, short, long, etc
weight:	heavy, light, etc
shape:	triangular, round, rectangular, square, etc
colour:	dark/light blue, yellow, pink, cream, red, purple, etc
material:	cotton, leather, silk, plastic, woollen, nylon, metal, gold, silver, velvet, wooden, canvas, china, etc

- We do not usually have a long list of adjectives before a single noun.
  *an **expensive, red, leather** suitcase*

Comparisons

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one - syllable adjectives	cheap large big	cheap**er** larg**er** big**ger**	**the** cheap**est** **the** larg**est** **the** big**gest**
-y adjectives	easy	eas**ier**	**the** eas**iest**
adjectives with two or more syllables	intelligent	**more** intelligent	**the most** intelligent
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little far	**better** **worse** **more** **less** **further/farther**	**the best** **the worst** **the most** **the least** **the furthest/the farthest**

Form

- One-syllable adjectives add **-(e)r/-(e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms.
  large - larger (than) - the largest (of/in),
  cheap - cheaper (than) - the cheapest (of/in)
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant and add **-er/-est**.
  big - bigger (than) - the biggest (of/in)
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant + **-y**, drop **-y** and add **-ier/-iest.**
  heavy - heavier (than) - the heaviest (of/in)
- Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**.
  *careful - **more** careful (than) - **the most** careful (of/in)*
- Irregular adjectives have their own individual comparative and superlative forms.

Note

- We often make comparisons using **than.**
- We use **the** before the superlative form.

Use

- We use the **comparative form** to compare **two** people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.
  *Sue's skirt is **longer than** Mary's.*
- We use the **superlative form** to compare a person, thing or place with the whole group they belong to. We use **the ... of/in** with superlative adjectives.
  *Pluto is **the coldest** planet **in** our solar system.*
- We use **(not) as + adjective + as** to say that two people, things or places are/are not similar.
  *Tom is **as tall as** Peter.*
- We use **less + adjective + than** for two persons, things or places.
  *The green jacket is **less expensive than** the yellow jacket.*
- We use **much + comparative form + than** for two persons, things or places.
  *This tie is **much longer than** that one.*

Expressing Certainty

Must - Can't

- We use **must + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically true.
  *They look the same. They **must** be twins.*
- We use **can't + infinitive without to** to say that something is logically untrue.
  *This book **can't be** his. He doesn't like detective stories.*

Will (predictions)

- We use **will + infinitive without to** to make predictions based on what we believe or think. We usually use **will** with the verbs **think**, and **expect**, and the adverb **probably**, etc.
  *I **think** he **will** help me.*

Comparisons

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.

1 My house is *bigger* **(big)** than yours.
2 Peter is not as ..... **(tall)** as Sally.
3 Los Angeles is ..... **(polluted)** than Vancouver.
4 That was the ..... **(bad)** meal I've ever eaten.
5 Our house is less ..... **(modern)** than yours.
6 Celine Dion is very ..... **(famous).**
7 They are as ..... **(rich)** as the Browns.
8 The Danube is the ..... **(beautiful)** river in Europe.
9 This sleeping bag is ..... **(comfortable)** than that one.
10 Mary's dress is ..... **(expensive)** than Diana's.
11 The red hat is much ..... **(cheap)** than the blue one.
12 Asia is the ..... **(large)** continent in the world.

2 Complete the following sentences using an opposite adjective in comparative or superlative form, as in the example.

1 I live nearer the school than you.
No, you don't. You live *further.* **(far)**
2 The Porshe is faster than the Ferrari.
No, it's not. It's ..... . **(slow)**
3 Malcolm is the tallest in the class.
No, he isn't. He's ..... . **(short)**
4 My exercises were worse than yours.
No, they weren't. They were ..... . **(good)**
5 He bought the cheapest computer on the market.
No, he didn't. He bought ..... . **(expensive)**
6 The weather today is hotter than yesterday.
No, it isn't. It's ..... . **(cold)**
7 Ann is the strongest girl I know.
No, she isn't. She's ..... . **(weak)**

3 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Fill in *than* or *the* where necessary.

1 My brother is ..... my sister. **(short)**
2 These students are very ..... . **(clever)**
3 That is ..... train I've ever been on. **(fast)**
4 A piano is much ..... a guitar. **(heavy)**
5 *Jake's* is ..... restaurant in the city. **(good)**
6 Leslie has got ..... clothes ..... Casey. **(many)**
7 Picasso's paintings are very ..... . **(expensive)**
8 Living in a flat is ..... living in a house. **(cheap)**

4 Read the following and answer the questions below.

Jean has two sisters, Mandy and Susan, and two brothers, Pete and John. Mandy is sixteen. Susan is five years younger than Mandy but she is three years older than John. John is five years younger than Jean and he is six years younger than Pete.

1 How old is Jean? *(13)*
2 Is Pete the oldest in the family? .....
3 Is Susan older than Jean? .....
4 Who is the youngest in the family? .....
5 Is Mandy older than Jean? .....

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

A: Jim and I decided to move to the country.
B: Really! Why is that?
A: Living in the country is **1)** ..... **(quiet)** than living in the city. The city is very **2)** .... **(noisy)**.
B: Yes, that's true. However, living in a small town isn't as **3)** ..... **(interesting)** as living in a big city.
A: Yes, you're right. Living in the country may be **4)** ..... **(boring)** but at least life is much **5)** ..... **(peaceful)**.
B: And it's also **6)** ..... **(healthy)** I suppose because there is no pollution. Do the kids want to move to the country?
A: Actually, we are moving to the country for the children. Small towns are **7)** .... **(safe)** than large cities.

6 Make comparisons using *as ... as* or *not as ... as*, as in the example.

1 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthier than eating chocolate.
Eating chocolate is *not as healthy as eating fruit and vegetables.*
2 I can write quicker than you.
You can't write *as quickly as I can.*
3 Dolphins are more intelligent than whales.
Whales are ..... .
4 Spain and Greece are both very hot in the summer.
Spain is ..... .
5 Travelling by plane is faster than going by train.
Going by train is ..... .
6 Playing basketball is more exciting than collecting stamps.
Collecting stamps is ..... .
7 Josh's brother is cleverer than he is.
Josh is ..... .

Order of Adjectives

7 Put the adjectives in the correct order to describe the objects, as in the example.

a long, light brown, wooden spoon

8 Write five true sentences about things you have in your room or items of clothing you wear as in the example.

I always wear soft white leather training shoes.

9 Read the following letter and put the adjectives into the correct order.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I recently stayed for three days at your hotel in room 23. I believe I left a(n) **1)** ..... **(brown/expensive/leather/purse)** in my room. It has a(n) **2)** ..... **(silk/red/ shiny/lining)** and there is a(n) **3)** ..... **(metal/small/round lock)** on the top. There wasn't much money inside, but it contained a lot of **4)** ..... **(photos/old/precious)**. I am almost sure I left it on the **5)** ..... **(table/square/wooden)** or under the **6)** ..... **(small/lovely/ sofa/green)** in the corner.

If you find it, please return it to me as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,
James Stuart

Expressing Certainly

10 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *must/can't*, as in the example.

1 they / on holiday / at school
They can't be on holiday. They must be at school

2 she / at work / on holiday
.....
.....
.....

3 they / at café / at work
.....
.....

4 it hot outside / cold
.....
.....

5 they / in the country / in the city
.....
.....

6 he / play tennis / type
.....
.....
.....

11 Fill in the gaps with *must* or *can't*.

1 A: What's that noise?
B: It ..... be the cat outside.
2 A: That will be £5, please.
B: It ..... be £5. I only had a cup of coffee!
3 A: Peter's coming home tomorrow.
B: He ..... be. He only left for Hong Kong this morning!
4 A: Mum, there's someone at the door.
B: Oh, it ..... be Aunt Mary. She's going to help me make some bread.
5 A: Gosh, I'm so tired.
B: You ..... be tired. You just woke up.
6 A: Look at that man with the broken arm.
B: He ..... be in a lot of pain.
7 A: Mrs Samson always has beautiful roses in her garden.
B: Yes. She ..... be a very good gardener.
8 A: The cake is ready.
B: It ..... be! I only put it in the oven ten minutes ago.
9 A: Amy graduated from university.
B: Oh, that's wonderful. You ..... be very proud of her.
10 A: Glen's driving his father's car.
B: He ..... be. He doesn't know how to drive.

Will (predictions)

12 Look at the chart below and answer questions about each person's future, as in the example.

	Mary	Pete	Anne	Bob	Sue	Tom	Jane
be a famous chef		✓					
buy a cottage by the sea					✓		
write science-fiction books			✓				
have three daughters				✓			
live in a flat in the city centre	✓						
become a painter						✓	
study Art							✓

1 A: Will Mary live on a farm?
B: *No, she won't. She will live in a flat in the city centre.*
2 A: Will Pete be a mechanic?
B: .....
.....
3 A: Will Anne write poetry?
B: .....
.....
4 A: Will Bob have two sons?
B: .....
.....
5 A: Will Sue buy a house in the mountains?
B: .....
.....
6 A: Will Tom become a professional basketball player?
B: .....
.....
7 A: Will Jane study medicine?
B: .....
.....

13 What do you think will/won't happen to you in five years' time? Write sentences, as in the example.

I will move to the countryside.
I won't wear glasses.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Revision: Units 1 - 3

14 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

1 Tricia haven't got blue eyes. ...*hasn't*...
2 "I love going to the theatre."
"So am I." .....
3 At the moment, Jim rides his bicycle. .....
4 John gave she the gift. .....
5 Julie is waking up at 7.00 every morning. .....
6 Mike goes to a party on Saturday night. .....
7 Donna use to have long hair. .....
8 Mr Smith work at the General Hospital. .....
9 Is the Sears Tower one of the taller buildings in the world? .....
10 Sam often eating Chinese food. .....
11 Her bicycle is most comfortable than Tom's. .....
12 Did you watched the football game last night? .....
13 I often goes fishing on Sundays. .....
14 Paul didn't used to work at a restaurant. .....
15 He leaves Tokyo next Monday. .....

15 Choose the correct item.

1 What time ..... you leave for school?
A does **B** are **C** do

2 The library ..... got many interesting books.
A have **B** has **C** does

3 We ..... to the circus last Sunday.
A went **B** go **C** gone

4 A: Do you eat cereal for breakfast?
B: No, I ..... eat cereal for breakfast.
A sometimes **B** often **C** never

5 Did Sue ..... to wear contact lenses?
A used **B** use **C** uses

6 "He always drinks a cup of hot chocolate before going to bed."
"So ..... Susan."
A did **B** does **C** do

7 Excuse me. I'm ..... for Maine Street.
A look **B** looked **C** looking

8 What colour hair ..... she got?
A is **B** has **C** does

9 This dress is ..... than the other.
A worse **B** bad **C** worst

10 They will probably ..... at noon.
A arrived **B** arriving **C** arrive

11 It ..... be cold outside. They're wearing their jackets.
A can't **B** can **C** must

12 I think the Taj Mahal is one of the ..... impressive monuments in the world.
A more **B** most **C** much

13 *Archie's* has the ..... apple pie in town.
A best **B** better **C** good

14 Where does Jenny ..... from?
A comes **B** come **C** coming

15 Ken ..... got very broad shoulders.
A has **B** does **C** is

16 ..... the *Rialto* use to be a cinema?
A Do **B** Does **C** Did

17 Ray ..... in the gym every day.
A exercise **B** exercises **C** exercising

18 Helen is ..... her room at the moment.
A tidying **B** tidies **C** tidied

19 Heather ..... going scuba diving in her free time.
A loving **B** love **C** loves

20 Jeff ..... use to have a car when he was 18 years old.
A didn't **B** did **C** does

21 Next year we ..... travelling to the south of France.
A do **B** are **C** is

22 Tom's cat died. He ..... be very sad.
A can **B** can't **C** must

Adjectives - Adverbs

- Adjectives describe nouns.
  *We live in a **small village**.*
- Adjectives ending in **-ing** (e.g. interesting, amazing, etc) are used to describe what somebody or something is like.
  *The film was **boring**. She is a very **interesting** person.*
- Adjectives ending in **-ed** (e.g. amazed, surprised, puzzled, etc) are used to describe how somebody feels.
  *The children were **terrified** when they heard the thunder.*
- Adverbs describe verbs, other adverbs or adjectives.
  *He **works hard**. He runs **very fast**. She is **extremely polite**.*
- Adverbs usually go after verbs. They can also go before verbs (adverbs of frequency).
  *She **spoke softly**.*
  *He **always drives carefully**.*

Form

- We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
  *dangerous - dangerous**ly***
- When the adjective ends in **-le** we drop the **-e** and add **-y**.
  *gent**le** - gent**ly***
- When the adjective ends in **a consonant + y** we drop the **-y** and add **-ily**.
  *ea**sy** - ea**sily***
- When the adjective ends in **-l** we add **-ly**.
  *wonderful - wonderful**ly***

- Some adverbs have either a totally different form or the same form as the adjective. Study the table.

Adjective		Adverb
good	→	well
fast	→	fast
hard	→	hard
early	→	early
late	→	late

Note:
The following words end in **-ly** but they are adjectives: friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly.
*He's a **friendly** person.*

Past Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I was eating he/she/it was eating we/you/they were eating	Was I eating? Was he/she/it eating? Were we/you/they eating?	I was not eating he/she/it was not eating we/you/they were not eating	I wasn't eating he/she/it wasn't eating we/you/they weren't eating

Short answers

Was he/she/it ...?	**Yes, he/she/it, etc was.** **No, he/she/it, etc wasn't.**	**Were we/you/they ...?**	**Yes, we/I, etc were.** **No, we/I, etc weren't.**

Form

- We form the past continuous with **was/were** (past simple of the verb to be) and the main verb with the **-ing**.
  *I **was working**. They **were working**.*
  We form **questions** by putting was/were before the subject.
  We form **negations** by putting the word **not** after was/were.
  ***Was he** working? They **were not/weren't** working.*

Use

We use the past continuous:

- for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
  *At five o'clock yesterday I **was cooking** dinner.*
- for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the **past continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).
  *She **was having** breakfast when the phone **rang**.*
- for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
  *Tina **was doing** the washing-up while the children **were playing** in the garden.*
- to give background information in a story.
  *The sun **was shining** brightly as Tom **was driving** his brand new car through the city centre.*

Time expressions we use with the past continuous:

while, when, as, etc.

Note: when/while/as + past continuous (longer action)
when + past simple (shorter action)

Adjectives - Adverbs

1 Turn the adjectives in brackets into adverbs to complete the dialogues.

1 A: Why are you talking so ..... **(loud)**?
B: I'm talking to my friend in Australia. She can't hear me.

2 A: I hear you passed your exams.
B: Yes. I worked very ..... **(hard)** all year.

3 A: What's the weather like outside?
B: It's snowing ..... **(heavy)** today.

4 A: Make sure you drive ..... **(careful)** today.
B: Don't worry I'm always careful when the weather is bad.

5 A: What's that terrible noise?
B: The trees are shaking ..... **(violent)** in the wind.

6 A: Why don't you get up ..... **(early)**?
B: Because I go to bed very late at night.

7 A: What's this nice smell?
B: It's ..... **(fresh)** ground coffee.

2 Underline the correct item.

1 Today is a **perfect/perfectly** day to go on a picnic.
2 The little boy smiled **sweet/sweetly** at his mother.
3 Marie always dresses **smart/smartly** for work.
4 Michael got into his car and drove **quick/quickly** down the street.
5 She was carrying a **beautiful/beautifully** bouquet of flowers on her wedding day.
6 **Final/Finally**, he brushed his teeth and went to bed.
7 Vanessa was wearing a **pretty/prettily** dress at Tom's party.
8 Sam is a **generous/generously** man who often gives money to charities.
9 Lisa had a **terrible/terribly** dream last night. She woke up screaming.
10 Thanks so much for inviting us to the party. We had a **great/greatly** time.
11 They were talking **quiet/quietly** so I couldn't hear what they were saying.
12 This is a very busy street so you should always cross it **careful/carefully**.
13 Yoko is **fluent/fluently** in English.
14 Harry is a very **polite/politely** young man with good manners.
15 Was your history test **easy/easily**?

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct *adjective* or *adverb* from the list below, as in the example.

expensive, politely, relieved, early, terrified, awful, quietly, cheerfully, incredibly, young

1 "Why do I have to wake up so ..... every morning?"
2 We were all very ..... when the plane landed safely.
3 He sat ..... at his desk and finished his homework.
4 Why did you buy such a(n) ..... rucksack? I told you to use mine.
5 He speaks Spanish .... well.
6 When Tracey saw her son walk towards the cliff, she was ..... he would fall.
7 "Can I use your telephone, please," she asked ..... .
8 The weather was ..... . It rained for days.
9 When my grandmother was ....., she wanted to be an opera singer.
10 They clapped ..... when their team won the match.

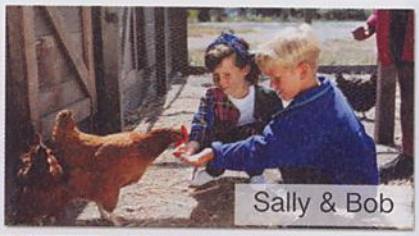
Past Continuous

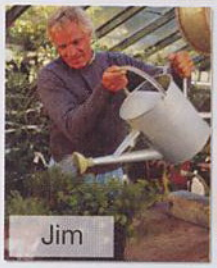
4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (past simple, past continuous), then choose the correct linking word to complete the sentences, as in the example.

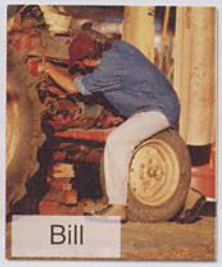
1 Pat ...*was reading*... **(read)** a magazine **when/while** her son ...*was watching*... **(watch)** TV.
2 The children ..... **(play)** in the park **and/when** it ..... **(start)** to rain.
3 Ed ..... **(wear)** his new leather jacket **when/while** he ..... **(spill)** oil on it.
4 I ..... **(hurt)** my leg **and/as** I ..... **(run)** down the street.
5 Tom ..... **(clean)** the swimming pool **when/and** Lily ..... **(paint)** the fence.
6 **When/While** I ..... **(go)** to Sally's house I ..... **(find)** nobody there.
7 Victoria ..... **(cut)** her finger **as/and** she ..... **(slice)** the cheese.

5 This is a picture of the Smiths' farm. Look at what they were doing at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then use the prompts to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

pick tomatoes - feed the chickens - repair the tractor - water the plants - play with the dog







1 Bill/pick tomatoes?
A: *Was Bill picking tomatoes?*
B: *No, he wasn't. He was repairing the tractor.*
2 Elaine/play with the dog?
A: .....
B: .....
3 Sally & Bob/water the plants?
A: .....
B: .....
4 Jim/repair the tractor?
A: .....
B: .....
5 Ann/feed the chickens?
A: .....
B: .....

6 Underline the correct item.

1 Mary was walking to work **when/as** she saw a car accident.
2 **Before/As** Laura was running through the park, it started to rain heavily.
3 Nora was ironing **after/while** Jim was cooking dinner.
4 Sue was having a bath **as/when** the doorbell rang.
5 The fire alarm went off **after/when** the employees were having a meeting.

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

That morning Joanne **1)**..... **(wake up)** very early. She **2)**..... **(dress)** and **3)** ..... **(leave)** for work at 8:30 am. As she **4)** ..... **(drive)** down Main Street, she **5)** ..... **(notice)** something strange. No one **6)** ..... **(stand)** at the bus stop and there **7)**..... **(be)** very few cars in the streets. A few minutes later she **8)** ..... **(stop)** at the local newsagent's to buy a newspaper. "Mrs Turner, what are you doing here so early on a Sunday morning?" **9)** ..... **(ask)** Mr Dilon. "Sunday?" **10)** ..... **(repeat)** Joanne. She **11)** ..... **(stare)** at Mr Dilon and **12)** ..... **(start)** laughing.

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

1 It ..... **(rain)** heavily all day yesterday.
2 What ..... **(you/do)** at six o'clock yesterday morning?
3 Ruby ..... **(slip)** and ..... **(fall)** as she ..... **(cross)** the street.
4 My brother ..... **(fix)** the washing machine while I ..... **(water)** the plants.
5 The children ..... **(try)** to make a sandcastle when it ..... **(start)** to rain.
6 Fred .....**(feed)** the dog when suddenly he ..... **(hear)** somebody calling his name.
7 He ..... **(lose)** his balance and ..... **(fall)** to the ground while he ..... **(ride)** his bicycle.
8 ..... **(I/tell)** you what ..... **(happen)** to me last Sunday?
9 When James ..... **(open)** his eyes he ..... **(see)** his mother.
10 When Tom ..... **(come)** home from work I ..... **(talk)** on the phone.

9 Underline the correct form of the verb.

A: What **were you doing/did you do** at the weekend?
B: Well, we **painted/were painting** the sitting-room when the lights **were going/went off**!
A: What **was happening/happened**?
B: Jenny **was slipping/slipped** off the ladder and **was breaking/broke** her leg!
A: What **did the children do/were the children doing** at the time?
B: Jules **was playing/played** with the dog and Claire **was talking/talked** on the phone. Then everything **was going/went** black!

Revision: Units 1 - 4

10 Choose the correct item.

1 Please don't talk so ..... . I'm trying to study.
A louder **B** loudest **C** loudly

2 This book ..... be hers. She doesn't like Shakespeare.
A can't **B** must **C** can

3 Janet ..... her hair at the moment.
A washes **B** is washing **C** washed

4 Brad ..... a motorcycle last year.
A bought **B** buy **C** buys

5 "I love going on picnics." "So ..... I."
A am **B** does **C** do

6 This is the ..... attractive house in our neighbourhood.
A more **B** much **C** most

7 James ..... put the broken glass into the rubbish bin.
A more carefully **B** carefully **C** careful

8 My father doesn't ..... in a travel agency.
A works **B** work **C** working

9 "Is he a sailor?" "Yes, he ..... ."
A be **B** is **C** isn't

10 Kathy's mother ..... got long, black hair.
A has **B** have **C** haven't

11 She ..... to be a nurse but now she's a doctor.
A uses **B** used **C** use

12 Linda won first prize. She ..... be thrilled.
A can **B** must **C** can't

Future Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I will go he/she/it will go we/you/they will go	I'll go he/she/it'll go we/you/they'll go	Will I go? Will he/she/it go? Will we/you/they go?	I will not go he/she/it will not go we/you/they will not go	I won't go he/she/it won't go we/you/they won't go

Form

- We form the future simple with **will + the base form of the verb**.
  *She **will visit** us. They **will have** a party.*
- We form the interrogative by putting **will** before the subject pronoun.
  ***Will she** visit us? **Will they** have a party?*
- We form the negative by putting **not** after will.
  *She **will not/won't** visit us. They **will not/won't have** a party.*

Use

We use the future simple:

- for predictions based on what we believe or think.
  *Robots **will do** most of the work in the future.*
- for on-the-spot decisions or promises.
  *A: It's cold in here. B: **I'll close** the window.*
  *Your father **will help** you with your homework.*
- we use **Will you** ...? to ask someone to do something for us (request)
  ***Will you** post this letter for me, please?*

Short answers

Yes, I/you/he, etc **will.**
No, I/you/he, etc **won't.**

Time expressions we use with the future simple:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

Be going to

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I am going to travel.	I'm going to travel.	Am I going to travel?	I am not going to travel.	I'm not going to travel.
He/She/It is going to travel.	He/She/It's going to travel.	Is he/she/it going to travel?	He/She/It is not going to travel.	He/She/It isn't going to travel.
We/You/They are going to travel.	We/You/They're going to travel.	Are we/you/they going to travel?	We/You/They are not going to travel.	We/You/They aren't going to travel.

Form

- We form the affirmative with the verb **to be** (am, is, are) **going to + the base form of the verb**.
  *He **is going to have** a snack.*
- We form the interrogative by putting the verb **to be** before the subject pronoun.
  ***Is he** going to have a snack?*
- We form the negative by putting **not** after the verb **to be**. *He **is not/isn't** going to have a snack.*

Short answers

Yes, I **am**/you **are**/he **is**, etc.
No, I'm not/you are**n't**/he is**n't**, etc.

Use

We use be going to:

- for plans and intentions we have for the near future. *Susan **is going to move** house.*

- for predictions based on what we see or know.
  *Look at him. He's **going to jump** out of the train.*

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

Compare the examples.
*She'**ll** sell her bicycle. (she may or may not sell it.)*
*He'**s going to** study medicine next year. (intention)*
*They'**re leaving** for Cairo tomorrow. (fixed arrangement in the near future.)*

Conditionals

- There are four types of **conditionals**. Each type consists of two parts: the **if - clause** (hypothesis), which begins with the word **if**, and the **main clause**, which shows the result of the hypothesis.

if - clause (hypothesis)	**main clause** (result)
If he wakes up late,	*he will miss the bus.*

Type 1 Conditionals

Type 1 conditionals express a real or very probable situation in the present or future. They are formed as follows:

if + present simple	→	future simple
***If** Tom **studies** hard*	→	*he **will pass** the exam.*

When - if

- We use **when** in conditionals to show that we are sure that something will happen.
  *I'll see you **when** I come to Paris.*
  (I'm certain I'll come to Paris.)
- We use **if** in conditionals to show that we are not sure whether something will or will not happen.
  *I'll see you **if** I come to Paris.*
  (Perhaps I'll come to Paris, perhaps I won't.)

Future Simple - Be going to

1 Fill in the gaps with *will/'ll* and *won't*.

1 A: I want to go camping next weekend at Blue Bird Lake.
B: Who ..... drive you there?
A: Tom's mother.
B: Alright. But you ..... be careful, ... you?

2 A: I need to go shopping.
B: OK, I ..... give you a lift.
A: That would be great. It ..... take me long, so afterwards we ..... have time to go for lunch.
B: That sounds wonderful!

3 A: There's something wrong with Rocky.
B: Oh, poor thing. I ..... take him to the vet.
A: I ..... go with you. He ..... bark if I'm not there.
B: I hope he ..... bite the vet!

4 A: I think I ..... have a barbecue at the weekend.
B: That's a good idea. Who ..... you invite?
A: I don't know yet. ..... you help me make a list?
B: Of course.

2 Use the prompts and make sentences using *will* or *be going to*, as in the example.

1 A: Look at the little boy!
B: he/fall/swimming pool
He's going to fall into the swimming pool.

2 A: It's cold in here.
B: I/turn on/heat
.....

3 A: Mum, I'm hungry.
B: I/make/you/sandwich
.....

4 A: What are Maggie's plans for the summer?
B: she/travel/Italy
.....

5 A: Jimmy didn't study hard for his history exam.
B: he/not pass/it
.....

6 A: I have a headache.
B: I/turn off/CD player
.....

7 A: Dad, I don't feel well.
B: I/take/you/doctor
.....

8 A: Are you coming to Maria's party?
B: yes/I/take/Jim/with me
.....

3 Nancy and John are going on different holidays this summer. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

		Nancy	John
1	travel by car		✓
	travel by plane	✓	
2	bring swimming costume	✓	
	bring hiking boots		✓
3	go with friends	✓	
	go with his family		✓
4	stay at a hotel	✓	
	go camping		✓

SA: Is Nancy going to travel by car?
SB: No, she isn't. She is going to travel by plane.
SA: Is John going to travel by car?
SB: Yes, he is.

4 Look at the pictures and use the verbs in the list to say what is going to happen, as in the example.

have, play, cut, eat, wash, kick

1 Sara *is going to have* a baby.

2 He .... the ball.

3 Susie .... the flute.

4 Dave .... the dishes.

5 They .... the cake.

6 Bobby .... some biscuits.

5 Fill in the gaps with *'ll* or the correct form of *be going to*, as in the example.

1 A: The doctor won't be in tomorrow.
B: I*'ll* visit him today, then.
2 A: It's very cold in here.
B: Really? I ..... close the window.
3 A: Can I watch TV?
B: No, we ..... leave soon.
4 A: Look at those dark clouds!
B: Oh no! It ..... rain again!
5 A: We forgot to call the repairman.
B: That's okay. I ..... call him tomorrow.
6 A: Why is Mary excited?
B: She ..... spend the day at the sea.

Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous

6 George and Irene have decided to leave the city. Look at the prompts and say what they intend to do and what they have arranged to do, as in the example.

- hire movers/March 12
  They are hiring movers on March 12.

- sell their flat in the city
  .....
  .....
  .....

- move to the country/March 12
  .....
  .....

- buy a farm
  .....
  .....

- get a puppy
  .....
  .....

- take their children to their new school/September 7
  .....
  .....

- have a house-warming party
  .....
  .....

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple or the present continuous.

1 The repairman ..... **(come)** to fix the washing machine tomorrow.
2 A: I'm cold.
B: I ..... **(get)** you an extra blanket.
3 ..... **(you/drive)** me to the airport on Tuesday?
4 Rachel ..... **(fly)** to the Bahamas next week.
5 My son ..... **(be)** five in August.
6 She ..... **(have)** lunch with Doug this afternoon.
7 ..... **(you/do)** the washing-up please?
8 Rob and Molly ..... **(celebrate)** their wedding anniversary on Sunday.
9 When ..... **(the Greens/leave)** for Lima?
10 People ..... **(live)** in underwater cities in the future.

Conditionals Type 1

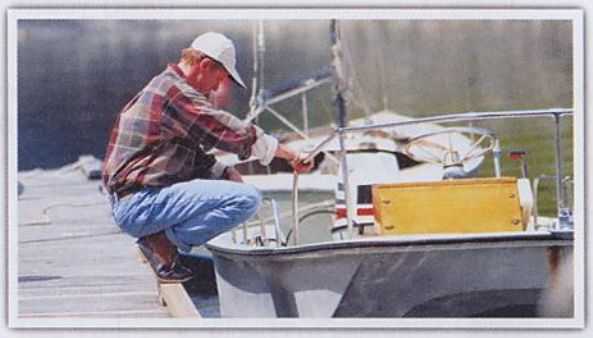
8 Match the prompts in column A to the ones in column B. Then, complete the dialogues below, as in the example.

Column A	Column B
1 a warm day tomorrow	a see a doctor
2 go to Paris	b buy a yacht
3 finish your homework	c go to the beach
4 don't feel well	d visit the Eiffel Tower
5 earn a lot of money	e watch TV

SA: What will you do if it's a warm day tomorrow?
SB: If it's a warm day tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

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

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



1 If Mark ..... **(repair)** the boat, we ..... **(go)** fishing.
2 When you ..... **(come)** home, I ..... **(read)** you the letter.
3 When I ..... **(grow)** up, I ..... **(become)** an astronaut.
4 If she ..... **(call)** me, I ..... **(tell)** her the news.
5 If he ..... **(not/cook)** dinner, we ..... **(order)** a pizza.
6 When Barbara ..... **(open)** the door, we ..... **(sing)** Happy Birthday.

7 You ..... **(burn)** yourself if you ..... **(not/be)** careful.
8 If Debbie ..... **(not/finish)** late, she ..... **(do)** the shopping.
9 When Ann ..... **(graduate)**, she ..... **(travel)** abroad.
10 I ..... **(buy)** you a magazine when I ..... **(come)** home from work.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1 A: Is Jack having dinner with us tonight?
B: If he ..... **(come)** home early, he ..... **(have)** dinner with us.
2 A: I don't think Tom is going on holiday this summer.
B: If he ..... **(save)** some money, he ..... **(be/able)** to go on holiday.
3 A: I must leave for the airport.
B: If you ..... **(not/leave)** right away, you ..... **(miss)** your flight.
4 A: Monica should call Gary.
B: If she ..... **(not/call)** him, he ..... **(be)** very upset.
5 A: Do you know where *Fay's Restaurant* is?
B: Yes. If you ..... **(turn)** left at the traffic lights, you ..... **(see)** it on your right next to the chemist's.
6 A: I want to go to the park.
B: If you ..... **(behave)** yourself today, I ..... **(take)** you to the park tomorrow.

11 Use the pictures and the prompts below to make sentences about what each person will do if they win the lottery, as in the example.

a *If David wins the lottery, he will buy a castle.*
b .....
c .....
d .....
e .....
f .....

When - if

12 Fill in the gaps with *if* or *when* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 ..... you get to the end of the street, you ..... **(see)** a bank.
2 ..... he works hard, he ..... **(become)** successful.
3 ..... I don't study, I ..... **(not/pass)** the exam tomorrow.
4 ..... Amanda graduates, she ..... **(start)** looking for a job.
5 I ..... **(call)** my doctor tomorrow, ... I don't feel well.
6 ..... I get to the office, I ..... **(send)** a fax.
7 ..... I am 18, my father ..... **(buy)** me a car.
8 I ..... **(tell)** Karen to give you a ring ..... she wakes up.
9 ..... Jim ..... **(not/arrive)** on time they will leave without him.
10 You ..... **(catch)** a cold ..... you don't wear your coat.

Revision: Units 1 - 5

13 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

1 What's ~~she~~ job? ...*her*...
2 What do you does in your free time? .....
3 Next year we do travelling to Canada. .....
4 A: I often watch TV in the evenings.
B: Nor do I. .....
5 Is Brussels really the good place for shoppers? .....
6 It was nine o'clock at night and Dennis studied. .....
7 Does John use to have a pet? .....
8 This must be the bad hotel in the world. .....

9 What will she does if she fails her final exams? .....
10 Tess aren't going to take driving lessons. .....
11 I think the weather will to get colder soon. .....
12 Jane isn't watering the plants yesterday afternoon. .....
13 I'm look forward to seeing you soon. .....
14 What was you doing at 10 o'clock last night? .....
15 She doesn't want to go out because it raining. .....

14 Match the questions to the answers.

1 ☐ What is Chris doing right now?	a Yes, she has.
2 ☐ How much are these trainers?	b No, she wasn't.
3 ☐ Is *Harrods* in Paris?	c No, he didn't.
4 ☐ Do they always have bacon and eggs for breakfast?	d Yes, they are.
5 ☐ Did Jack use to have a pet?	e They're £70.
6 ☐ Are the Smiths buying a new car?	f No, they don't.
7 ☐ Has Sarah got blonde hair?	g He's studying Maths.
8 ☐ Was Jane asleep when the phone rang?	h No, it isn't.

15 Choose the correct item.

1 Melanie is taller ..... Susan.
A of **B** than **C** from

2 Tom ..... work for this company anymore.
A doesn't **B** isn't **C** don't

3 Janet ..... to Scotland on Tuesday.
A is flying **B** flies **C** are flying

4 Sam often ..... a ride to the seaside.
A is taking **B** take **C** takes

5 A: Terry loves reading poetry.
B: ..... does Nancy.
A Neither **B** Nor **C** So

6 ..... Mary use to live in Ireland?
A Does **B** Did **C** Is

7 Charlie is ..... than Alex.
A short **B** shorter **C** shortest

8 Is Los Angeles one of the ..... polluted cities in the world?
A more **B** much **C** most

9 I expect they ..... us around 9 o'clock.
A will call **B** are calling
C are going to call

10 That ..... be Susie eating in the Mexican restaurant. She hates spicy food.
A must **B** can't **C** can

11 Carla was washing the car ..... Tim was cutting the grass.
A while **B** before **C** until

12 ..... you going to the cinema on Saturday night?
A Will **B** Are **C** Do

13 A: I can't do this exercise.
B: Don't worry, I ..... you.
A help **B** helping **C** will help

14 If you don't wear your boots, your feet ..... wet.
A got **B** will get **C** getting

15 I'll help you clean the house ..... I get home.
A if **B** as **C** when

16 A: Bill is younger than Harry.
B: No, he isn't. He's ..... .
A old **B** oldest **C** older

17 He ..... and fell as he was crossing the street.
A slipping **B** slips **C** slipped

18 Liza used to ..... quite plump when she was 8 years old.
A be **B** been **C** was

19 She doesn't ..... much free time.
A has **B** have **C** having

20 The red sweatshirt is not as ..... as the blue one.
A nice **B** nicest **C** nicer

Some - Any

- We use **some** in the affirmative with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
  *I want **some strawberries** and **some ice cream**.*
- We also use **some** for offers or requests.
  *Would you like **some** orange juice? (offer)*
  *Can I have **some** milk, please? (request)*
- We use **any** in the negative and interrogative form with countable nouns in the plural and uncountable nouns.
  *There isn't **any** salt left.*
  ***Have you got** any **biscuits**?*

Much - Many

- We use **much** and **many** in questions and negations.
  Much is followed by uncountable nouns and many is followed by plural countable nouns.
  *Is there **much sugar** in the bag?*
  *There **isn't much milk** in the carton.*
  *Have you got **many records**?*
  *She **hasn't got many friends**.*

A Few / A Little

- We use **a few** (= not many, some) with plural countable nouns.
  *We've got **a few eggs**.*
- We use **a little** (= not much, some) with uncountable nouns.
  *I want **a little orange juice**.*

Phrases of Quantity

- We use countable and uncountable nouns after phrases of quantity such as: a jar/bottle/piece/loaf/cup/bar/glass/kilo/carton/bowl, etc.

Giving Advice - Should / Shouldn't

- We use **should** to say what the right/best thing to do is.
  *You **should** eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.*
  (= It's a good idea)
- We use **shouldn't** to say what isn't the right/best thing to do.
  *You **shouldn't** eat junk food. (= It isn't a good idea)*

Conditionals Type 0

- Type 0 conditionals are used to express something which is always true. They are also used to talk about something which always happens as a result of something else. They are formed as follows:

If clause		main clause
If + present simple	➡	present simple

  *If the temperature **falls** below 0°C, water **turns into** ice.*
- In type 0 conditionals we can use **when** (= whenever) instead of **if**.
  ***If/When** the sun **shines**, snow **melts**.*

Time Words

- We do not use the future simple after the time words **before, after, while, until, as soon as,** and **when**. We use the present simple instead.
  *I'll wait for you **until** you **finish**.*
  (NOT: I'll wait for you until ~~you'll finish.)~~
- **When** can be followed by future simple if it is used as **a question word**.
  ***When will** he arrive? (when = question word)*
  *I can't tell you **when** it **will** be ready.*
  (when = question word)
  *Please give me a call **when** you **finish** work.*
  (when = time word)

Some - Any / Much - Many / A Few - A Little

1 Fill in the gaps with *some* or *any*.

1 A: Would you like ..... tomato sauce on your spaghetti?
  B: Yes, please.
2 A: Are there ..... apricots in the fridge?
  B: No, I'm afraid there aren't ..... .
3 A: Can I have ..... cake, please?
  B: Of course you can.
4 A: We don't have ..... apple juice.
  B: I'll go to the supermarket and buy ..... .
5 A: Would you like ..... milk in your tea?
  B: No, thank you.
6 A: There isn't ..... ice cream in the freezer.
  B: Are you sure? I thought we had ..... .
7 A: Can I have ..... bread?
  B: Here you go.

2 Underline the correct word.

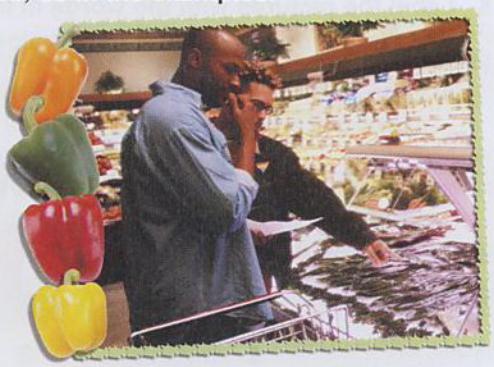
A: Have we got everything we need for the salad?
B: Let me see. Well, there are **1) some/any** tomatoes, but there isn't **2) any/many** cheese.
A: How **3) many/much** feta cheese do you need?
B: Just **4) a little/a few**. I need **5) some/a little** olives, too.
A: How **6) much/many** olives do you need?
B: Not **7) any/many**. Just **8) a few/a little**.
A: Are there **9) any/much** green peppers left?
B: No. We haven't got **10) a little/any** onions, either.
A: Is there anything else you need?
B: I almost forgot! We need **11) some/much** bread and **12) a few/a little** olive oil.
A: Right! What's a salad without bread and olive oil?

3 Join the sentences in column A with one from column B using "A few" or "A little", as in the example.

How many sandwiches shall I make for the picnic?
A few. Can I have cheese and tomato?

A		C
a Do you want any sugar in your coffee?	A few / A little	- Can I have cheese and tomato?
b Would you like mustard in your hamburger?		- Then I'll have to leave and catch the bus.
c How much money have you got?		- But none of them were my size.
d Can you stay a bit longer?		- Can I have ketchup as well?
e Did you find any dresses you liked?		- I'll go to the shop and buy some more.
f Have we got any milk left?		- I'm trying to lose weight.
g Are there any apples in the fridge?		- So let's not go anywhere very expensive.
h How many sandwiches shall I make for the picnic?		- But not enough to make a pie.

4 Tom is asking his friend about what food he needs to buy. Use *much* or *many* to write his answers, as in the examples.



1 We've got some fish.
How much have we got?
2 We haven't got many potatoes.
How many do we need?
3 We need some oranges.
.....
4 We've got some cheese.
.....
5 We need some mushrooms.
.....
6 We haven't got any sausages.
.....
7 We've got some ketchup.
.....
8 We need some milk.
.....
9 We haven't got much butter.
.....
10 We haven't got any eggs.
.....

5 Fill in the gaps below with *much* or *many*.

1 A: How ..... rice would you like?
B: Half a kilo, please.
2 A: Were there ..... people at the party?
B: Oh, about twenty.
3 A: There isn't ..... cat food left.
B: Okay, I'll pick some up on my way home.
4 A: Have you got any candles?
B: Not ..... I'm afraid. Just two.
5 A: How ..... does this dress cost, please?
B: £12.00.
6 A: Did you have ..... toys when you were young?
B: Oh, yes! Too ....., actually.
7 A: How ..... eggs do you need for the cake?
B: Not ..... . Just three.

Phrases of Quantity

6 Label the pictures with the words in the list, then use the words to fill in the gaps below.

a) ***bar, carton, slice, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jar, bag, box***

b) 1 a ..... of soup/salad/strawberries
2 a ..... of bread/cheese/cake
3 a ..... of cereal/eggs/biscuits
4 a ..... of chocolate/soap
5 a ..... of crisps/flour/sugar
6 a ..... of soda/wine/beer/orange juice
7 a ..... of milk/cream/orange juice
8 a ..... of water/lemonade/Coke
9 a ..... of coffee/tea/hot chocolate
10 a ..... of mayonnaise/honey/jam

7 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

bar, carton, slices, cup, bowl, glass, bottle, jars, bag, box

1 A: How many ..... of cheese would you like in your sandwich?
B: Oh, just two, please.

2 A: Do we need anything from the shops?
B: Yes, we need a ..... of washing powder.

3 A: Mum, can I have a ..... of chocolate, please?
B: No, we're going to have dinner soon.

4 A: I'm going to give Mrs Seers a few ..... of home-made marmalade for the picnic.

5 A: Would you like a ..... of wine with your dinner?
B: No, thank you.

6 A: Oh, how wonderful. A ..... of fresh strawberries.
B: Yes, and I have some ice cream to go with them.

7 A: I'm tired.
B: Well, I'll make you a nice ..... of hot chocolate before you go to bed.

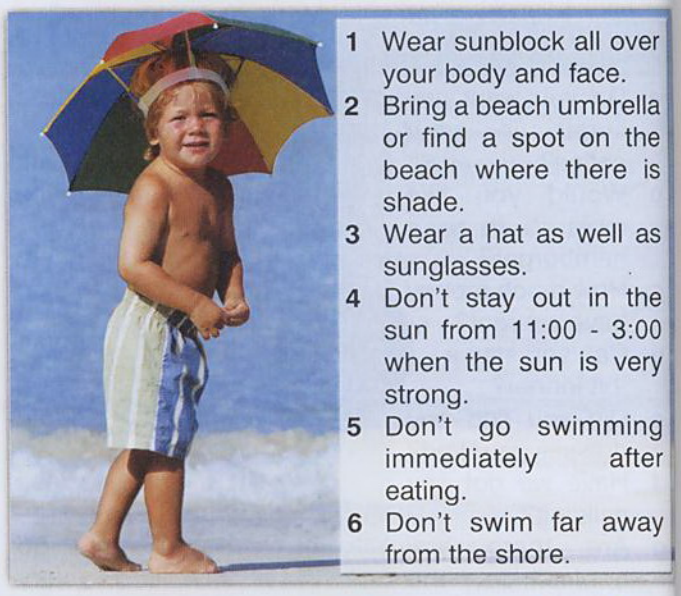
8 A: Could you put this ..... of orange juice in the fridge, please?
B: Of course.

9 A: Do we have enough flour for the cake?
B: No, I think we should get one more ..... .

10 A: Don't forget to take a ..... of water with you to the beach.
B: I won't.

Giving Advice

8 Make sentences using *should/shouldn't*, as in the example.



You should wear sunblock all over your body and face.
.....
.....
.....
.....

9 Fill in the gaps with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1 You ..... eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
2 We ..... all drink at least four glasses of water per day.
3 You ..... talk with your mouth full.
4 "I have a test tomorrow." "You ..... stay at home and study."
5 Peter ..... eat so much junk food.
6 People ..... light fires in forests.
7 We ..... keep our neighbourhoods clean.
8 You ..... be quiet in a library.
9 Paul ..... drive carelessly.
10 "Tim isn't feeling well." "He ..... go to a doctor."

Conditionals Type 0

10 Match column A to column B.

A	B
1 When I walk past the bakery	a it boils.
2 What colour do you get	b she plays basketball with her friends.
3 If the temperature of water reaches 100°C,	c he takes an aspirin.
4 When Mary has some free time after work	d people carry umbrellas.
5 If you leave meat in the oven for a long time,	e when you mix yellow and blue?
6 When Tom has a headache,	f I always buy a chocolate croissant.
7 When it rains,	g it burns.

Time Words

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *future simple* and underline the correct time word, as in the example.

1 A: Can we start painting the house?
B: No. We ...*'ll paint*... **(paint)** it **when/until** I ...*buy*... **(buy)** some paint.
2 A: I ..... **(not/have)** dinner **as soon as/until** you get home.
B: Okay. I ..... **(not/be)** late.
3 A: If Jeff calls **before/while** I ..... **(leave)**, let me know.
B: Alright.
4 A: We ..... **(have)** a big party **after/while** he ..... **(graduate)**.
B: That's a great idea!
5 A: You forgot to put petrol in the car again.
B: Oh, dear! I promise I ..... **(do)** it **before/until** I ..... **(go)** to work tomorrow morning.
6 A: ..... **(you/visit)** us **while/when** you ..... **(be)** in town?
B: Of course I will.
7 A: I ..... **(water)** the plants **when/while** I ..... **(finish)** cooking.
B: OK.
8 A: Is your dog dangerous?
B: No, it isn't. It only ..... **(bark)** **when/before** it ..... **(see)** a stranger.

Revision: Units 1 - 6

12 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

1 a) There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge. ...✓...
b) There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge. .....
2 a) What does your brother looks like? .....
b) What does your brother look like? .....
3 a) Mary didn't used to live in Brighton. .....
b) Mary didn't use to live in Brighton. .....
4 a) The yellow jumper is much cheaper than the red one. .....
b) The yellow jumper is more cheaper than the red one. .....
5 a) I don't think the dog will attacks them. .....
b) I don't think the dog will attack them. .....
6 a) Ruby was holding a beautiful bouquet of roses. .....
b) Ruby was holding a beautifully bouquet of roses. .....
7 a) The kitchen tap was dripping all night long.
b) The kitchen tap drips all night long. .....
8 a) When did the accident happened? .....
b) When did the accident happen? .....

Present Perfect

A) Regular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I have worked	I've worked	Have I worked?	I have not worked	I haven't worked
you have worked	you've worked	Have you worked?	you have not worked	you haven't worked
he has worked	he's worked	Has he worked?	he has not worked	he hasn't worked
she has worked	she's worked	Has she worked?	she has not worked	she hasn't worked
it has worked	it's worked	Has it worked?	it has not worked	it hasn't worked
we have worked	we've worked	Have we worked?	we have not worked	we haven't worked
you have worked	you've worked	Have you worked?	you have not worked	you haven't worked
they have worked	they've worked	Have they worked?	they have not worked	they haven't worked

B) Irregular Verb

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I have bought	I've bought	Have I bought?	I have not bought	I haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?	you have not bought	you haven't bought
he has bought	he's bought	Has he bought?	he has not bought	he hasn't bought
she has bought	she's bought	Has she bought?	she has not bought	she hasn't bought
it has bought	it's bought	Has it bought?	it has not bought	it hasn't bought
we have bought	we've bought	Have we bought?	we have not bought	we haven't bought
you have bought	you've bought	Have you bought?	you have not bought	you haven't bought
they have bought	they've bought	Have they bought?	they have not bought	they haven't bought

Form

- We form the present perfect simple with the auxiliary verb **have/has** and the past participle. We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *play - play**ed**, work - work**ed***
  We form the past participle of irregular verbs differently. *buy - **bought**, see - **seen***
- We form **questions** by putting **have/has** before the subject. ***Has** he **bought** a new car?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and the past participle.
  *He **has not/hasn't** bought a new car.*

Use

We use the present perfect simple:

- for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because the action is more important. *Tom **has broken** his arm.*
- for actions which started in the past and are still continuing in the present. *Kim **has been** a chef since 1985.*
- for actions which have recently finished and their results are visible in the present.
  *"I **have painted** the kitchen. Doesn't it look nice?"*
- to talk about an experience. *They **have travelled** through Europe.*

Time expressions used with the present perfect simple:

for, since, just, already, yet, lately, recently, so far, ever, etc.

- We use **for** to express duration. *I have known Sue **for** ten years.*
- We use **since** to state a starting point. *She hasn't been to New York **since** 1992.*
- We use **just** and **already** in affirmative sentences. *She's **already** booked a table for two.*
  *I've **just** bought a new dress.*
- We use **yet** in questions and negations. *Has Jim fixed the car **yet**? They haven't cooked dinner **yet**.*

Have gone (to) - Have been (to)

There are two ways to form the present perfect of the verb **go**: **have gone** and **have been**, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the examples below:
*Thomas and Anne **have gone** to Lisbon. (They went to Lisbon some time ago and **they are still there**.)*
*I **have been** to Lisbon. (I have visited Lisbon and have come back. **I am not there now**.)*

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

- We use the **past simple** for an action which happened at a stated time in the past or for an action which started and finished in the past. *Fred **graduated** from university in 1997. Pauline **went** to the dentist three days ago.*
- We use the **present perfect simple** for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past or for an action which started in the past and is still continuing in the present. *Carol **has joined** the tennis club. He **has been** a teacher for twenty years.*

Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I have been doing	I've been doing	Have I been doing?	I have not been doing	I haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
he has been doing	he's been doing	Has he been doing?	he has not been doing	he hasn't been doing
she has been doing	she's been doing	Has she been doing?	she has not been doing	she hasn't been doing
it has been doing	it's been doing	Has it been doing?	it has not been doing	it hasn't been doing
we have been doing	we've been doing	Have we been doing?	we have not been doing	we haven't been doing
you have been doing	you've been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not been doing	you haven't been doing
they have been doing	they've been doing	Have they been doing?	they have not been doing	they haven't been doing

Form

- We form the present perfect continuous with the auxiliary verb **have/has**, the past participle of the verb to be (been) and the main verb with the -ing. *I **have been working**. She **has been sleeping**.*
- We form **questions** by putting have/has before the subject. ***Have they** been playing?*
- We form **negations** by putting **not** between have/has and been. *She **has not/hasn't** been reading.*

Use

We use the present perfect continuous for:

- an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.
  *She **has been typing** letters for three hours.*
- an action which has recently finished and its result is evident now.
  *They are tired. They **have been working** for nine hours.*

Time Expressions used with the present perfect continuous:

for, since, all morning/afternoon/week/day, etc.

Present Perfect Simple

1 Match Column A to Column B, as in the example.

Column A	Column B
1 Tom hasn't spoken	a five times this morning.
2 Have you ever been	b since I was 12 years old.
3 Sam has called me	c his homework.
4 How long have you	d to Lee for three years.
5 I haven't seen my grandmother	e eaten dinner yet.
6 Jason has already finished	f lived in Chicago?
7 We are hungry because we haven't	g failed an exam.
8 Molly is an excellent student and has never	h to Singapore?

2 Make short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

1 The dog is barking. **(you/take/for a walk)**
A: *The dog is barking. Have you taken him for a walk?*
B: *No, I haven't.*

2 The food is burning. **(you/turn off/oven)**
.....
.....

3 The flowers are dry. **(Ann/water/them)**
.....
.....

4 The kitchen floor is dirty. **(Scott/mop/it)**
.....
.....

5 The baby is crying. **(Carol/feed/her)**
.....
.....

6 There isn't any milk. **(Tim and Chris/do/shopping)**
.....
.....

7 Mary is on the phone. **(you/tell her/good news)**
.....
.....

8 The fridge isn't working. **(Sam/call/repairman)**
.....
.....

9 Our guests are here. **(Bill/set/the table)**
.....
.....

Have gone to - Have been to

3 Fill in the gaps with *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

1 "Where are Mary and Steve?"
"They ..... to Cornwall for the weekend."
2 Tom and Ken ..... to the football match.
3 "Are you going to Vienna for your holiday?"
"No, I ..... already ..... to Vienna."
4 The Smiths ..... to many European countries.
5 Your sister ..... to the theatre tonight.
6 Dad ..... to the supermarket. The fridge is full.
7 I have heard that London is a pretty city but I .... never ..... there.
8 Marie ..... to the shops. She should be home by 9:00.

For - Since - Just - Yet - Already

4 Fill in the gaps with *since* or *for*, as in the example.

1 ...*for*... four years
2 ..... we had lunch
3 ..... one hour
4 ..... I left school
5 ..... two months
6 .....Sunday morning
7 ..... three weeks
8 ..... this afternoon
9 ..... five minutes
10 ..... she was a baby

5 Fill in the gaps with *since* or *for*.

1 I haven't been to the city ..... October.
2 Mary has been a nurse ..... seven years.
3 We have been happier ..... we moved to the country.
4 I haven't seen you ..... ages!
5 It has been extremely hot ..... more than five days.
6 I haven't been to this park ..... I was a child.

6 Underline the correct word, as in the example.

1 Has Carl painted the kitchen **just/yet**?
2 I have been waiting for the bus **since/for** thirty minutes.
3 Pete has **already/since** cleaned his room.
4 We have **yet/just** finished eating our dinner.

5 My parents have been living here **since/for** 1950.
6 Janet hasn't called me back **yet/already**.
7 Have they returned from their trip **yet/already**?
8 She hasn't seen her cousin **for/just** two years.
9 Mrs Topper has been working in the town library **since/yet** 1971.
10 They have **just/for** returned from their trip.
11 I have **already/yet** been to the post office.
12 Vanessa has been sleeping **just/for** two hours.

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1 A: Where's Peter?
B: He ..... **(just/leave)** for work.

2 A: Why are you tired?
B: I ..... **(play)** football.

3 A: Is Paul studying in his room?
B: Yes, he ..... **(study)** since 4:00.

4 A: How is Jim?
B: I don't know. I ..... **(not/speak)** to him since Monday.

5 A: Let's go out to eat tonight.
B: How about tomorrow night? I .....
..... **(already/cook)** dinner.

6 A: I'm going to the cinema.
B: Again! You .....
(see) three films this week!

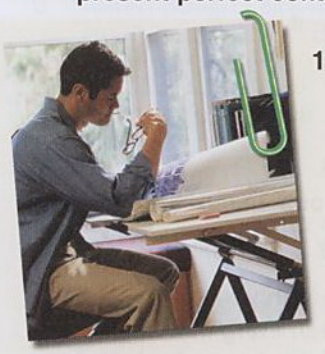
7 A: Has Diana lost weight?
B: Yes, she .....
(exercise) for 6 months.

8 A: Does Tom work at MLT Limited?
B: Yes, he .....
(work) at that company for ten years.

9 A: Do John and Andy live in Spain?
B: Yes, they .....
(live) in Spain since 1987.

10 A: Have you finished the book that I lent you?
B: No, I ..... **(finish)** it yet.

8 What have these people been doing? Make sentences using an appropriate verb in the present perfect continuous, as in the example.



1 Richard started studying for tomorrow's exam four hours ago. He is still studying.
...*Richard has been studying for four hours*....

2 Sandra began painting the picture a month ago. She hasn't finished it yet.
.....
.....
.....

3 Tom went to the airport at 8:00. It is now 10:00 and he is still waiting for his flight.
.....
.....
.....

4 James and Amy went outside to play with their friends an hour ago. They haven't come home yet.
.....
.....
.....

5 The Moores set off for their trip at 7:00. It is 11:00 and they are still travelling.
.....
.....
.....

6 Roger started playing the trumpet two hours ago. He is still playing it.

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

9 Ask and answer questions using the prompts given, as in the example.

1 Lisa / live / in this house / ten years.
A: How long has Lisa been living in this house?
B: She has been living in this house for ten years.
2 Frank / work / as a chef / two months
.....
.....
3 Julie / make / her own clothes / four years.
.....
.....
4 You / read / that book / since Monday.
.....
.....
5 Andrew / sleep / three hours.
.....
.....
6 Helen and Carla / cook / for the party / since 10 am.
.....
.....
7 Sue / decorate / the living room / two hours.
.....
.....
8 Bob / fix dishwasher / since this morning.
.....
.....

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present perfect continuous.

1 Tania ..... for her piano recital all week. **(practise)**
2 ..... English lessons for four years? **(Jimmy/take)**
3 How long ..... children's books? **(Jenny/write)**
4 We ..... flowers all afternoon. **(plant)**
5 Pam ..... since she was 17 years old. **(drive)**
6 ..... TV all weekend? **(Peter and Paul/watch)**
7 It ..... for two days. **(rain)**
8 They ..... since 9:00 this morning. **(shop)**

11 Look at the pictures and use the prompts to make exchanges, as in the example.

1 Harold/proud

catch his first fish

2 Grace/happy

graduate from university

3 Nancy/tired

shop all day

4 Frank & Lisa excited

book tickets for Hawaii

5 Flora/smiling

win the lottery

6 Andy/in pain

break his leg

1 A: *Why is Harold proud?*
B: *Harold is proud because he has caught his first fish.*
2 A: .....
B: .....
3 A: .....
B: .....
4 A: .....
B: .....
5 A: .....
B: .....
6 A: .....
B: .....

Past Simple vs Present Perfect Simple

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

1 A: ..... **(you/ever/be)** to Paris?
B: Yes, we ..... **(spend)** a month in Paris two years ago.

2 A: ..... **(you/see)** Janice at the party?
B: No, I ..... **(see)** her for weeks.

3 A: ..... **(Fred/visit)** his grandparents in Italy?
B: Yes, he ..... **(go)** to Italy last summer to see them.

4 A: I ..... **(eat)** at *Martin's Steak House* last night – the food was delicious.
B: That's my favourite restaurant. I .... **(eat)** there many times.

5 A: ..... **(Mum/speak)** to Jim?
B: Yes, she ..... **(call)** him this morning.

6 A: ..... **(Michael/buy)** a CD player?
B: No, he ..... **(not/save up)** enough money yet.

7 A: ..... **(you/buy)** a dress for the wedding yet?
B: No, I ..... **(not/find)** anything that I really like.

8 A: ..... **(Sara/come)** home from work yet?
B: No, she ..... **(call)** and ..... **(say)** that she's going to come home late tonight.

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

Ann Baker **1)** ..... **(graduate)** from law school in 1962 but she **2)** ..... **(never/work)** as a lawyer. She **3)** ..... **(decide)** to become a science fiction writer because she always **4)** ..... **(find)** stories about other planets fascinating. Ann **5)** .... **(write)** books for more than fifteen years and so far she **6)** ..... **(publish)** eleven books. She **7)** ..... **(receive)** many awards and one of her books **8)** ..... **(become)** a best seller in 1975. For the last six months Ann **9)** ..... **(work)** on her latest novel which is about a young couple who travel to Pluto.

Revision: Units 1 - 7

14 Choose the correct item.

1 Do you know ..... Canadian people?
A some **B** a little **C** many

2 ..... they going shopping this afternoon?
A Are **B** Is **C** Am

3 "Karen doesn't like watching TV."
"Neither ..... Bill."
A do **B** does **C** is

4 This puzzle is much ..... than the last one I did.
A easy **B** easiest **C** easier

5 Patty ..... the dog when it started to rain.
A was walking **B** walked **C** walks

6 If Angie finishes early she ..... go to the party.
A is **B** will **C** be

7 Would you like ..... carrot juice?
A a few **B** some **C** much

8 Has John finished cooking dinner .....?
A just **B** since **C** yet

9 Have you ..... to the new funfair?
A been **B** visited **C** gone

10 I ..... work late yesterday.
A do **B** didn't **C** does

11 What time do you ..... work?
A leave **B** leaving **C** leaves

12 She didn't ..... to go swimming.
A use **B** used **C** using

13 This scarf is not as ..... as that one.
A cheaper **B** cheapest **C** cheap

14 Sarah will probably ..... us solve the problem.
A helped **B** helps **C** help

15 At 8 am last Friday I ..... cutting the grass.
A were **B** was **C** did

15 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

1 Susan ~~love~~ eating fresh bread. ...*loves*...
2 "Do you like he?" "Yes, I do." .....
3 "Did you saw Uncle Bob at the park? .....
4 She used to worked in a fast food restaurant. .....
5 Aunt Dora will does the cooking. .....
6 When my dog sees a cat, it barked. .....
7 I've just broke my arm. .....
8 Let's go before it will get dark. .....

Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I had bought	I'd bought	Had I bought?	I had not bought	I hadn't bought
you had bought	you'd bought	Had you bought?	you had not bought	you hadn't bought
he had bought	he'd bought	Had he bought?	he had not bought	he hadn't bought
she had bought	she'd bought	Had she bought?	she had not bought	she hadn't bought
it had bought	it'd bought	Had it bought?	it had not bought	it hadn't bought
we had bought	we'd bought	Had we bought?	we had not bought	we hadn't bought
you had bought	you'd bought	Had you bought?	you had not bought	you hadn't bought
they had bought	they'd bought	Had they bought?	they had not bought	they hadn't bought

Short answers

Had you/he/she/it bought ...? < **Yes, I/he/she it had.** / **No, I/he/she/it hadn't.**

Had we/they bought ...? < **Yes, we/they had.** / **No, we/they hadn't.**

Form

- We form the past perfect simple with **had** and the past participle of the main verb.
  *I **had cleaned** my room.*
- We form **questions** by putting **had** before the subject. ***Had he** arrived?, **Had they** bought a car?*
- We form **negations** by putting not after had. *He **had not/hadn't** watered the plants.*
  *They **had not/hadn't** won a prize.*

Use

We use the past perfect simple:

- for an action which happened in the past before another past action. The action which happened **earlier** in the past is in the **past perfect simple**, and the action which happened **later** is in the **past simple**.
- as the past equivalent of the present perfect simple. That is, we use the **past perfect simple** for an action which started and finished in the **past,** but we use the **present perfect simple** for an action which started in the **past** and finished in the **present**. *Greg **wasn't** at home. He **had gone** out. (Greg was out then.)*
  *Greg **isn't** at home. He **has gone** out. (Greg is out now.)*

Time expressions used with the past perfect simple:

already, by the time, never, as soon as, just, after, when, before, etc.

Past Continuous vs Past Perfect Simple

- We use the past continuous for a past action which was in progress when it was interrupted by another action. *He **was watching** TV when the phone rang.*
- We use the past perfect simple for a past action which happened before another past action.
  *They **had booked** a room before they went on holiday.*

Past Perfect Simple

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past perfect.

1 When we returned, we found that somebody .... **(broke into)** our flat.
2 I ..... **(not/finish)** cooking dinner when my parents came to visit.
3 Jim went out for coffee after he .... **(write)** a letter to his grandmother.
4 They left the cinema after the film .... **(end)**.
5 She was excited because she .... **(not/see)** a play before.
6 Did you like the cake .... **(she/bake)**?
7 He ..... **(hear)** the song on the radio before he bought the CD.
8 They were tired because they .... **(play)** football.
9 She was sad because she .... **(lose)** the game.
10 The match ..... **(already/start)** when they arrived at the stadium.

2 Look at the things Michael had/hadn't done by the time he was seven. Put a tick (✓) next to the things you had done and an (✗) next to the things you hadn't done. Then make sentences. about you and Michael, as in the example.

	Michael	You
started school	✓	
travelled by train	✗	
learned how to read	✓	
seen a lot of films	✗	

...By the time Michael was 7 he had started school...
...By the time I was 7 I...
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3 Join the sentences using the words in brackets and putting the verbs into the correct tense, as in the example.

1 They watched TV. They finished their homework. **(after)**
...They watched TV after they had finished their homework...
2 Jeff was 12 years old. He learned to speak English. **(by the time)**
.....
3 Tim lived in London. He moved to Paris. **(before)**
.....
4 Mum cooked dinner. I came home from school. **(by the time)**
.....
5 She went to work. She had breakfast. **(as soon as)**
.....
6 Susan tried on many dresses. She decided to buy the green one. **(after)**
.....
7 Jason failed his driving test three times. He finally got his licence. **(before)**
.....
8 Wendy finished the washing-up. She played chess. **(after)**
.....

4 Complete the sentences using a verb from the list below.

bake, snow, win, walk, rain, watch, forget, not sleep, not clean, borrow

1 The kitchen smelt delicious.
Mum...*had just baked*... a cake.
2 The streets were wet.
It ..... that morning.
3 Karen was locked out of her house.
She ..... to take her keys.
4 My sister was angry with me.
I ..... her dress without asking.
5 Gary's shoes were dirty.
He ..... through mud.
6 The house was a mess.
He ..... it for over a month.
7 The streets were covered with snow.
It ..... heavily the night before.
8 Tom was exhausted.
He ..... well.
9 Helen was very frightened.
She ..... a horror film.
10 Alan bought a large house and an expensive car.
He ..... the lottery.

5 Fay's mother had to go away for a week. Look at the table below and ask and answer questions about what Fay had/hadn't done by the time her mother returned home.

water the plants	✓	
feed the dog	✓	
pay the electricity bill	✗	
visit her grandparents	✓	
clean her room	✗	
do the ironing	✓	
go to the greengrocer's	✗	

1 A: ...*Had Fay watered the plants?*...
B: ...*Yes, she had.*...

2 A: .....
B: .....

3 A: .....
B: .....

4 A: .....
B: .....

5 A: .....
B: .....

6 A: .....
B: .....

7 A: .....
B: .....

Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect Simple

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple.

1 A: What **1)** ..... **(you/do)** at the weekend?
B: We **2)** ..... **(go)** to a seaside resort. We **3)** ..... **(stay)** in a lovely guest house and we **4)** ..... **(have)** a great time until someone **5)** .... **(steal)** our motorcycle.
A: Oh, my goodness! **6)** .... **(they/catch)** the thief?
B: No, he **7)** ..... **(drive)** away before the police **8)** ..... **(arrive)**.

2 A: I **9)** ..... **(crash)** my car last night.
B: Oh, dear! How **10)** .... **(you/manage)** to do that?
A: Well, I **11)** ..... **(drive)** down Ford Street when a cat **12)** ..... **(run)** in front of my car.
B: What **13)** ..... **(happen)** next?
A: I **14)** ..... **(turn)** too quickly and hit a post.
B: And the cat?
A: Oh, it **15)** .... **(already/climb)** up a tree.

3 A: Guess who I **16)** ..... **(run into)** this morning! Bob!
B: Really? Where?
A: I **17)** ..... **(drive)** to the office when I **18)** ..... **(see)** him waiting for the bus.
B: **19)** ..... **(you/give)** him a lift?
A: Yes, I did.

7 Match Column A to Column B to make correct sentences.

Column A	Column B
1 She had finished cooking dinner	☐ a the students had already left the classroom.
2 After Bob had packed his suitcase	☐ b until he had completed his project.
3 By the time the bell rang	☐ c when he reached the airport
4 He didn't stop working	☐ d when the guests arrived
5 The plane had just left	☐ e he called a taxi to take him to the station.

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect*, *past continuous* or *past simple*, as in the example.

1 He ...*was making*... **(make)** copies when the photocopier ...*broke down*... . **(break down)**

2 He ..... **(pay)** the taxi driver as soon as they ..... **(arrive)**.

3 He ..... **(walk)** down the street when his mobile phone ..... **(ring)**.

4 Mrs White..... **(make)** an apple pie before her grandson .... **(visit)** her.

5 She ..... **(water)** the flowers when her mother ..... **(come)** home from work.

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

1 When I ..... **(come)** home from work I ..... **(realise)** that I .... **(forget)** to turn off the iron.
2 I ..... **(want)** to do some shopping but when I ..... **(get)** into the car I ..... **(notice)** that I ..... **(not/put)** petrol in the tank.
3 Tom ..... **(go)** for a walk after he .... **(watch)** the news.
4 I ..... **(start)** working at the National Bank after I ..... **(graduate)** from university.
5 Tania ..... **(just/mop)** the floor when her son ..... **(spill)** milk all over it.

10 Underline the correct word(s).

1 I **arrived/was arriving** at the airport on time.
2 She **was finishing/had finished** her homework before she went to bed.
3 He **swept/was sweeping** the veranda when the doorbell rang.
4 Jack **had brushed/was brushing** his teeth before the water was cut off.
5 Sally **ate/had eaten** lunch before she went shopping.
6 He **was having/had** coffee with some friends when he heard the news.
7 He cut his finger as he **was slicing/had sliced** the bread.
8 I was fixing the car when I **heard/had heard** someone calling for help.

Revision: Units 1 - 8

11 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

1 a) They're moving to the country next month. ...✓...
b) They move to the country next month. .....
2 a) Adam used drive a motorcycle. .....
b) Adam used to drive a motorcycle. .....
3 a) He can't be his father. He's only five years older than him. .....
b) He can be his father. He's only five years older than him. .....
4 a) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone was ringing. .....
b) Eddie was making a sandwich when the phone rang. .....
5 a) His watch is the most expensive of all. .....
b) His watch is the more expensive of all. .....
6 a) They have gone to Vienna twice. .....
b) They have been to Vienna twice. .....
7 a) I saw Maria when I go to Rome. .....
b) I will see Maria when I go to Rome. .....
8 a) Would you like a little cereal for breakfast? .....
b) Would you like a few cereal for breakfast? .....

The Passive: to be + past participle

Form

- We form the passive with the verb **to be** and the past participle of the main verb.

	Active	Passive
present simple:	*He **feeds** the dog twice a day.*	*The dog **is fed** twice a day.*
past simple:	*He **fed** the dog yesterday.*	*The dog **was fed** yesterday.*
present perfect simple:	*He **has fed** the dog.*	*The dog **has been fed**.*
future simple:	*He **will feed** the dog.*	*The dog **will be fed**.*
modal:	*He **should feed** the dog.*	*The dog **should be fed**.*

- We form questions by putting the verb **to be** before the subject. ***Is this car** made in Japan?*
- We form negations with the word **not**. *His bicycle **was not/wasn't** stolen last night.*

Turning from Active into Passive

- To turn a sentence from the active into the passive:
  a) The object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.
  b) The active verb changes into a passive form.
  c) The subject of the active sentence becomes the agent.

	subject	verb	object
ACTIVE	Susan	made	a cake.

	subject	verb	agent
PASSIVE	A cake	was made	by Susan.

- Only the verbs that take an object can be turned into the passive.
  Tom watered the plants. ➡ The plants were watered by Tom. ***But:** It is raining today.* (This sentence cannot be turned into the passive because the verb does not take an object.)
- When the subject of the active sentence is one of the following words: people, one, someone/ somebody, they, he, etc., the agent is often omitted in the passive sentence.
  Someone will feed the dog. ➡ The dog will be fed.
- Object pronouns (me, you, him, etc) become subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc) in the passive.
  *She gave **me** some money. ➡ **I** was given some money.*
- When the verb of the active sentence is followed by a preposition, the preposition is kept in the passive sentence as well.
  *Someone **broke into** our house last night. ➡ Our house **was broken into** last night.*

Use

- We use the passive when we want to show that the action of the verb is more important than the agent (i.e. the person or thing doing or causing the action). The agent is introduced with the preposition **by** and is mentioned only when it is important or needs to be stated. *Oliver Twist was written **by Charles Dickens**.*
- The agent is not mentioned when:
  a it is unknown. *His car was stolen last night. (We don't know who stole his car.)*
  b it is unimportant. *Breakfast will be served at 7.30. (the agent is unimportant.)*
  c it is obvious from the context. *He has been arrested. (it is obvious who arrested him - the police)*

Too - Enough

- **Too** goes **before adjectives and adverbs.** It has a negative meaning and shows that something is more than enough, more than necessary or more than wanted.
  too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive
  *Bob is **too short to become** a basketball player. She talks **too softly** for me **to hear** her.*
- **Enough** goes **before** nouns but **after adjectives** or **adverbs.** It has a positive meaning and shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed.
  adjective/adverb + enough } **+ to -infinitive**
  enough + noun
  *The dog is **gentle enough to play** with.*
  *We've got **enough eggs to make** an omelette.*

The Passive

1 Rewrite the sentences below in the passive, as in the example.

1 Someone will meet you at the airport.
...*You will be met at the airport.*...
2 He hasn't watered the plants.
.....
3 George and Sarah arranged a fantastic party.
.....
4 The mechanic hasn't repaired the car.
.....
5 They feed the animals twice a day.
.....
6 Sam will fix the roof.
.....
7 Cherry Lane launched the new menswear line.
.....
8 Claire designed the red dress.
.....
9 The clown will entertain the children.
.....
10 He has mended the puncture.
.....

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: Have they delivered your new sofa yet?
B: Not yet. It ..... **(deliver)** at the end of the day.
2 A: Is your house old?
B: Yes, it's quite old. It ..... **(build)** in 1920.
3 A: That's a beautiful watch.
B: Thank you. It ..... **(give)** to me for Christmas.
4 A: When will I get my money?
B: It ..... **(put)** in the bank tomorrow morning.
5 A: Are the *Musical Notes* a good band?
B: Yes, they are. They ..... **(award)** best song of the year in 1997.
6 A: Did Shakespeare write Wuthering Heights?
B: No, of course not. Wuthering Heights .... **(write)** by Emily Brönte.
7 A: What will happen to the old town library?
B: It ..... **(tear down)** at the end of the month.
8 A: Do you do the housework?
B: No, I don't. The housework .... **(do)** once a week by a cleaning lady.

3 Fill in the gaps with *is, was, has* or *will*, as in the example.

1 He ...*was*... asked to open the window.
2 The metro ..... be finished early next year.
3 The shopping ..... done every Friday.
4 The telephone ..... been repaired.
5 The office ..... redecorated last week.
6 She ..... been asked to leave.
7 The new shop ..... be opened tomorrow.
8 When I was in high school the history class .... taught by Mr Allen.
9 The building ..... destroyed in the flood.
10 The thief ..... been caught by the police.

4 Use the prompts to make sentences in the passive, as in the example.

1 the ironing/share/Suzanne and David
...The ironing is shared by Suzanne and David....
2 the house/clean/next weekend
.....
.....
3 the fence/paint/last Tuesday
.....
.....
4 the invitations/just/send
.....
.....
5 the stolen painting/not find/yet
.....
.....
6 the clothes/wash/tomorrow
.....
.....
7 the doctor/already/call
.....
.....
8 the washing-up/do/Joseph/every night
.....
.....

5 Using the passive voice, expand the signs, notices and advertisements in the table to fill in the gaps in the sentences below, as in the example.

A BREAKFAST SERVED 6 AM - 11 AM

B ENGLISH TEACHERS WANTED

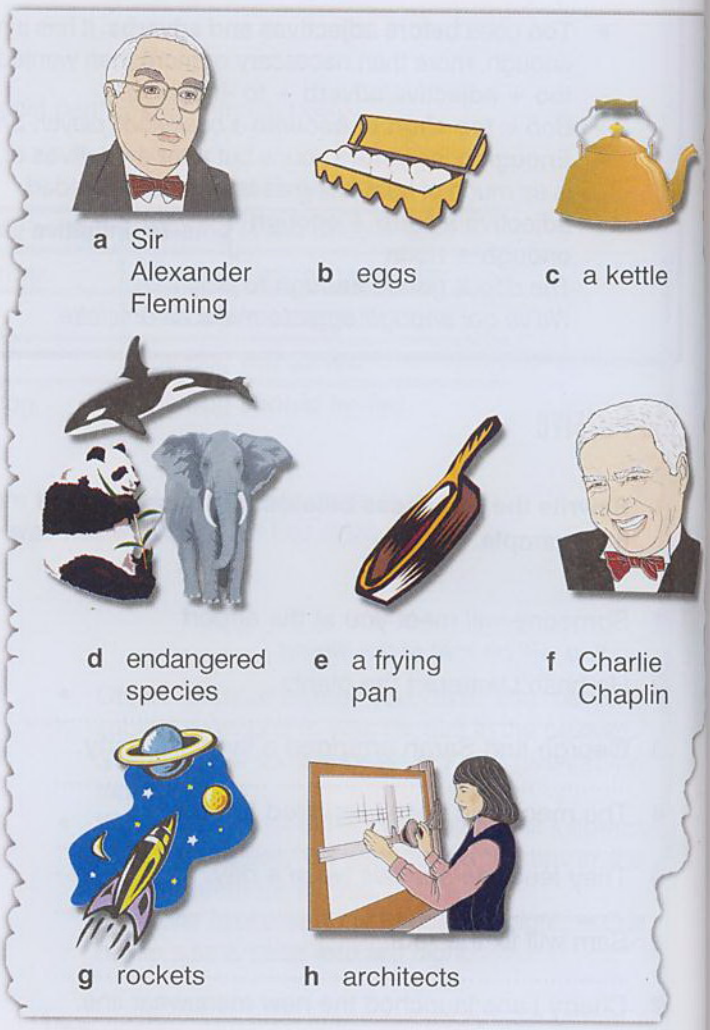
C VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

D STORE CLOSED

E SPEED CHECKED BY RADAR

1 *...Breakfast is served from 6 am to 11 am...* at the Sunnyside Diner every morning.
2 It is a national holiday tomorrow and .....
.....
3 ..... at the Children's Hospital for weekends.
4 ..... on the highway leading from Providence to Boston.
5 ..... at the International Language School for the next school year.

6 First match the pictures to the sentences then rewrite the sentences in the passive as in the example.



1 [c] We boil water in it.
...Water is boiled in it/a kettle....
2 [ ] He discovered penicillin.
.....
3 [ ] People will use them to travel in space in the future.
.....
4 [ ] They design buildings.
.....
5 [ ] He entertained thousands of people.
.....
6 [ ] You can fry chips in it.
.....
7 [ ] We should save these animals.
.....
8 [ ] Hens lays them.
.....

7 The Simpsons have bought a house and have decorated the living-room. Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences in the passive, as in the example.

1 A: Did they paint the walls?
B: walls/paint/a week ago
...Yes. The walls were painted a week ago....

2 A: Have they ordered curtains yet?
B: No. Curtains/not order/yet
.....

3 A: Will they build a fireplace?
B: Yes. A fireplace/build/next week
.....

4 A: Did they buy a new sofa?
B: Yes. A new sofa/buy/last month
.....

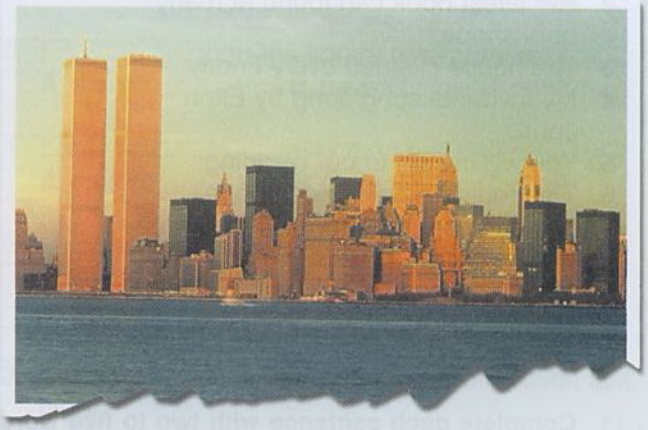
5 A: Have they hung any pictures on the walls?
B: Yes. Pictures/hung/on the walls/already
.....

6 A: Did they put up the shelves?
B: Yes. Shelves/put up/yesterday
.....

7 A: Have they laid the carpets yet?
B: No. The carpets/not laid/yet
.....

8 A: Did they hang the chandelier?
B: No. The chandelier/hang/on Tuesday
.....

8 Fill in the gaps with the correct passive tense of the verbs in brackets.



One of the most famous bridges in North America is the George Washington Bridge. It **1)** .... **(name)** after the first American president and the states of New York and New Jersey **2)** ..... **(connect)** by it. The bridge **3)** ..... **(design)** by Othmar H. Amman, a Swiss-born engineer and it **4)** ..... **(complete)** in 1931. It **5)** ..... **(make)** so that cars could travel more quickly and easily to and from the two states. In 1962, a lower deck with more traffic lanes and a modern bus terminal **6)** ..... **(add)**. On the New York side, one of the towers of the bridge **7)** ..... **(build)** on land whereas on the New Jersey side, the other tower **8)** ..... **(place)** in the Hudson River. It is worth crossing the bridge because the incredible New York skyline **9)** ..... **(can/see)** from there.

9 Read the newspaper article and fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets using the passive.

Earthquake Hits Whiterose

Whiterose's city centre **1)** ..... **(seriously/damage)** yesterday morning when it **2)** ..... **(hit)** by an earthquake measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale. Fifty people **3)** ..... **(injure)** and more than two hundred **4)** ..... **(trap)** under debris since 10 am. It **5)** ..... **(believe)** by experts that another earthquake may strike the area again in the near future. The local council announced this afternoon that money **6)** .... **(give)** to help those in need. Any donations to charitable organisations **7)** ..... **(collect)** by Mrs Randall on Monday from 9:00 - 5:00.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

1 The fire have been put out. ... *has*...
2 Her latest book can found at many bookshops. .....
3 The house cleaned every Friday. .....
4 My favourite song sung by Elton John. .....
5 You will invited to our wedding. .....
6 The ironing haven't been done. .....
7 The car were serviced a week ago. .....
8 Gifts is always given at Christmas . .....
9 Many new houses will built in my street next year. .....
10 This sweater knitted by my mother. .....

11 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

1 They will paint the office next week.
be The office ...*will be painted*... next week.
2 She hasn't posted the letters yet.
been The letters ..... yet.
3 Doctors treat sick people.
are Sick people ..... by doctors.
4 We shouldn't keep animals in cages.
be Animals ..... in cages.
5 A famous professor will visit our city in the summer.
be Our city ..... by a famous professor in the summer.
6 Susie baked a delicious lemon pie.
was A delicious lemon pie .... by Susie.
7 Somebody stole my father's car yesterday.
was My father's car .... yesterday.
8 We make yoghurt from milk.
is Yoghurt ..... from milk.

12 Rewrite the following sentences about the preparations for Julie's wedding in the passive, as in the example.

She booked the church two months ago. She has already sent out the invitations and has ordered the cake. She hasn't picked up the wedding dress yet. She will pick it up on Friday. The florist will deliver the flowers on Saturday morning. The hairdresser will style her hair right before the wedding.

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

Too/Enough

13 Fill in the gaps with *too* or *enough*.

1 It's ..... noisy in here. I can't do my homework.
2 She isn't strong ..... to carry all those boxes.
3 The children aren't old ..... to stay home alone.
4 The soup is ..... hot to eat.
5 The film is ..... scary for me to watch on my own.
6 The city centre is close ..... to go on foot.
7 The sleeping bag is thick ..... to keep you warm.
8 It's ..... cold today to go on a picnic.

14 Complete the exchanges using *too* or *enough*, as in the examples.

1 A: Can we go to the beach today?
B: No, it's ...*not hot enough*... . **(hot)**
2 A: Can Gary drive a car?
B: No, he's ...*too young*... . **(young)**
3 A: Can Rachel do this puzzle?
B: No, it's ..... . **(difficult)**
4 A: Can Martin swim in the lake?
B: No, the water isn't ..... . **(deep)**
5 A: Can Poncho catch the cat?
B: No, he isn't ..... . **(quick)**
6 A: Can I watch the film?
B: No, it's ..... . **(scary)**
7 A: Can David buy a house?
B: No, he isn't ..... . **(rich)**
8 A: Can Evelyn go deep-sea diving?
B: No, it's ..... . **(dangerous)**

15 Match column A to column B.

A	B
1 Jim isn't fit enough	a for me to wear in the winter.
2 The Porsche is too expensive	b to go sailing.
3 The film was too boring	c for me to buy.
4 These boots aren't warm enough	d to go shopping today.
5 The weather isn't windy enough	e to win the race.
6 The questions were too difficult	f to go into the haunted house.
7 David isn't brave enough	g for the children to watch.
8 I'm too tired	h for the students to answer.

Revision: Units 1 - 9

16 Choose the correct item.

1 Amanda ..... the laundry while Peter was cooking lunch.
A doing **B** was doing **C** is doing

2 ..... Ellen cycling to work when it started to rain?
A Was **B** Were **C** Did

3 What time does the boat to Sicily .....?
A leaves **B** leave **C** leaving

4 Jim ..... a book at the moment.
A is reading **B** was reading **C** reads

5 Ann has ..... reserved her train ticket.
A yet **B** since **C** already

6 Ed ..... been a plumber since 1995.
A has **B** have **C** have had

7 Your brother ..... you with the washing-up.
A helping **B** will help **C** help

8 Steve ..... to buy a new computer next week.
A going **B** is going **C** goes

9 Margo ..... to be a ballerina but now she's a dance instructor.
A use **B** used **C** uses

10 I ..... go to the library this morning.
A didn't **B** haven't **C** don't

11 Leslie is ..... taller than her sister.
A much **B** more **C** most

12 "Around the World in 80 days" was ..... by Jules Verne.
A wrote **B** written **C** write

13 Did you ..... to the theatre with Helen last night?
A went **B** gone **C** go

14 Has he ever ..... to Disneyland?
A been **B** gone **C** go

15 She has been a film director ..... she was 25 years old.
A for **B** since **C** ever

16 We had already ..... to bed by the time they came back.
A gone **B** went **C** go

17 She hasn't hung her clothes in the wardrobe ..... .
A already **B** just **C** yet

18 How long have they ..... waiting for you?
A be **B** being **C** been

19 I'd like ..... fresh tomato juice, please.
A a few **B** some **C** much

20 If it's chilly, we ..... home.
A will stay **B** have stayed **C** stay

21 John is an excellent pianist. He ..... practise hard.
A can't **B** must **C** will

22 This book is not as ..... as the one you gave me.
A exciting **B** more exciting
C most exciting

23 Have you ever ..... your leg?
A break **B** broke **C** broken

The Imperative

- The imperative is formed with the verb without a subject.
  ***Open** the door!*
  The negative imperative is formed with **do not/don't** and the verb.
  ***Don't touch** that!*
  The imperative refers to the second person singular and plural.
- We use the imperative to:
  - give orders: ***Write** your name here.*
  - give instructions: ***Take** a deep breath.*
  - offer something: ***Have** some tea.*
  - make a request: ***Be** quiet, please.*

Note: We usually add the word **please** at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns

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

We use reflexive pronouns:

- with verbs such as **behave, burn, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, kill, look at, teach**, etc when the subject and the object of the verb refer to the same person.

subject / object

***Harry** has cut **himself**.*

Might/Could

We use **might/could** to express possibility.
*"Where's Sarah?" "She **might/could** be at the beach." (Perhaps she's at the beach.)*

Must - Have to

- We use **must** and **have to** to express obligation and necessity.
  *You **must stay** in bed.*
  *I **have to go** to the post office.*
- **Must** can only be used in the present tense. We use **have to** to form all the other tenses.
  *I'll **have to work** on Saturday.*
  *She **had to stay** in bed.*
- We use **must/mustn't** to give strong advice.
  *You **must see** a doctor right away.*
  *You **mustn't eat** too many sweets.*
- We also use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
  *You **mustn't park** here. (= You aren't allowed to park here; it's against the rules.)*
- We use **don't/doesn't have to** to express lack of necessity.
  *You **don't have to buy** any oranges. We've got plenty.*
- The past forms of **have to** and **don't have to** are **had to** and **didn't have to**.
  *When I was your age I **had to** walk to school!*
  *We **didn't have to** learn a foreign language when we were students.*

Can - Be allowed to

- We use **can** to ask for or give permission and **can't** to refuse permission.
  *"**Can** I watch TV?" "Of course, you **can**."*
  *I'm afraid you **can't** take pictures.*
- We use **be allowed to** to ask for, give or refuse permission. The permission, however, does not depend on the speaker.
  ***Am I allowed to** park my motorcycle here? (What is the law?)*
  *You **aren't allowed to** take photographs in the museum.*

Could - Couldn't

- **Could** and **couldn't** are the past forms of **can** and **can't**.
  *I **could** go to bed late when I was 17 but I **couldn't** drink wine.*

The Imperative

1 Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list using the correct form of the imperative, as in the example.

yell, bring, raise, leave, try, type, be, pick

1 ...*Don't yell!*... Your brother is sleeping.

2 ..... your name.

3 ..... your schoolbags on the steps! Someone might fall over them.

4 ..... your hand if you have a question.

5 ..... careful. You might fall.

6 ..... me the frisbee, boy.

7 ..... the flowers! The gardener will get angry.

8 ..... this T-shirt on. Blue suits you.

Reflexive pronouns

2 Fill in the gaps with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1 She had to do all the work by ..... .

2 He taught ..... how to use a computer.

3 Next time you should take better care of ..... .

4 Tom can't do his maths homework by ..... .

5 Let me introduce ..... . My name is Brad Farris.

6 Mary and Ted enjoyed .... at the party.

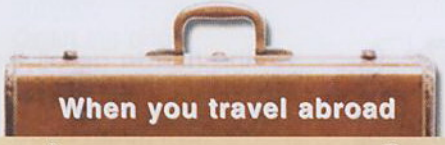
3 Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1 A: That's a beautiful painting. Where did you get it?
B: I painted it **1)** ..... .
A: What! You painted that **2)** ..... ! I didn't know you could paint.
B: My mother is a painter. She taught **3)** ..... how to paint and she also taught me.

2 A: You've got a lovely house.
B: Thank you. Vanessa and I designed it **1)** ..... .
A: Did you design Susie and Jenny's room too?
B: No, the girls designed and decorated it **2)** ..... .

Might/Could

4 Match column A to column B, then ask and answer questions, as in the example.



When you travel abroad

A	B
1 Tell someone where you are travelling to.	a You could have trouble finding a place to stay.
2 Have some of the local currency with you.	b Someone might steal them or you might lose them.
3 Reserve a hotel room before you leave.	c You might have to prove your identity.
4 Don't take any valuables with you.	d They might need to contact you.
5 Always carry your passport with you.	e You might not find banks open when you arrive.

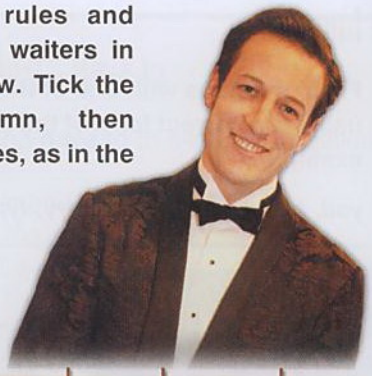
SA: Tell someone where you are travelling to.
SB: Why?
SA: They might need to contact you.

Must - Have to

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to*.

1 You ..... do the shopping. I went to the supermarket this morning.
2 John ..... do his homework first. Then he can watch TV.
3 I ..... clean my room every Saturday.
4 Susan is ill today. She ..... go to school.
5 They ..... work on Sundays. The shop is closed.

6 Look at the rules and guidelines for waiters in the table below. Tick the correct column, then make sentences, as in the example.



Waiters ...	must	mustn't	don't have to
be polite to customers	✓		
know all the dishes on the menu			
be slow with the customer's order			
be very tall			
forget what the customer ordered			
make sure the customer is satisfied			
be good cooks			

...Waiters must be polite to customers....

7 Look at the prompts and make sentences using *must, mustn't* or *don't have to*, as in the examples.

1 you/be/quiet/in the library
You must be quiet in the library.
2 you/do/the ironing - I/do/it/yesterday
You don't have to do the ironing. I did it yesterday.

Reported Speech

Direct speech is the exact words someone said. We use quotation marks (" ") in direct speech.
"I want to help," Mary said.

Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in reported speech. We can either use the word **that** after the introductory verb or we can omit it.
*Mary said **(that)** she wanted to help.*

- When the introductory verb is in the **present tense** or when the sentence expresses **something which is always true** (general truth), there are no changes in the verb tenses in reported speech.

  Direct speech: *She says "I love animals."*
  Reported speech: *She **says** (that) she **loves** animals.*
  Direct speech: *"Rhinos live in eastern and southern Africa," said the teacher.*
  Reported speech: *The teacher said (that) rhinos **live** in eastern and southern Africa.*

Reported Statements

When we report statements (i.e. a positive or negative sentence), we use the verbs **"say"** or **"tell"** to introduce the statement. Pronouns (I, you, he etc, me, you, him etc , mine, yours, etc) and possessive adjectives (my, your, his etc) change according to the meaning.
Direct speech: *Ed said, "I live in Belfast."*
Reported speech: *Ed said (that) **he** lived in Belfast.*

- When the introductory verb is in the **past tense**, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple *"I **want** to go out," he said.*	**Past Simple** *He said (that) he **wanted** to go out.*
Present Continuous *"She **is playing** in the garden," he said.*	**Past Continuous** *He said (that) she **was playing** in the garden.*
Present Perfect *"They **have bought** a new house," he said.*	**Past Perfect** *He said (that) they **had bought** a new house.*
Past Simple *"He **sent** me flowers," she said.*	**Past Perfect** *She said (that) he **had sent** her flowers.*
Future Simple *"I'll **order** a new fridge," he said.*	**Conditional (would)** *He said (that) he **would order** a new fridge.*

Certain words and time expressions change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
• tonight, today, this week/month etc.	➡ that night, that day, that week/month etc.
• now	➡ then, at the time
• yesterday, last night/week etc.	➡ the day before, the previous night/week etc.
• tomorrow, next week/month etc.	➡ the following/next day, the next/following week/month etc.
• two days/months etc. ago	➡ two days/months etc. before
• this, these	➡ that, those

Say - Tell

We use **say** in **direct and reported speech** with or without a personal pronoun.
*Tom **said**, "I need some help."*
*Tom **said** (that) he needed some help.*
*Tom **said to me**, "I need some help."*
Tom said to me (that) he needed some help. (less common)

We use **tell** with a personal pronoun. We never use **to** with tell.
*"Tom **told me** (that) he needed some help." (NOT: Tom ~~told~~ to me ...)*

Reported Questions

- We introduce reported questions with **ask** or **want to know**.
  In reported questions, the verb is in the affirmative and the question mark is omitted. Verb tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives change as in statements.
- When the direct question begins with a **question word (who, where, when, why, what** etc), the reported question begins with the same word.
  Direct speech: *"Where do you live?" she asked me.*
  Reported speech: *She asked me **where** I lived.*
- When the direct question is a yes/no question and begins with an auxiliary verb (do, be etc) or a modal verb (can, will etc), then the reported question begins with **if** or **whether**.
  Direct speech: *"**Have** you got a pet?" he asked me.*
  Reported speech: *He asked me **if/whether** I had a pet.*

Reported Statements

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct *pronouns* or *possessive adjectives*, as in the example.

1 • Kevin said, "I have lost my favourite sweater."
  • Kevin said that ...*he*... had lost ...*his*... favourite sweater.
2 • Lars said, "My brother is going to drive me to the station."
  • Lars said that ..... brother was going to drive ..... to the station.
3 • Aunt Mary said, "I want you to have dinner with me tomorrow night."
  • Aunt Mary said that ..... wanted ..... to have dinner with ..... the following night.
4 • Heidi said, "I'll buy a new sofa for my living-room."
  • Heidi said that ..... would buy a new sofa for ..... living-room.
5 • Sue and Frank said, "We are going to have a barbecue at our cottage next weekend."
  • Sue and Frank said that ..... were going to have a barbecue at ..... cottage, the next weekend.

2 Turn the following direct sentences into *reported speech*, as in the example.

1 "I'll go to the dentist," she said.
  She said (that) she would go to the dentist.
2 "I have lived in Montreal for ten years," she said.
  .....
3 "We are leaving in June," Dad said.
  .....
4 "I forgot to take the dog for a walk," said Annie.
  .....
5 "We have done the washing-up," they said.
  .....
6 "I always wake up early on Mondays," he said.
  .....
7 "The Browns are looking for a new house," she said.
  .....
8 "We bought a flat two months ago," he said to Carol.
  .....
9 "I'll paint the garage next week," he said to Sam.
  .....
10 "I've brought you some flowers," he said to Julie.
  .....

3 First read the following direct speech sentences. In which of them do the tenses change? Why? Then, turn the sentences from direct into reported speech, as in the example.

1 "The sun sets in the west," he said.
He said that the sun sets in the west.
Tenses do not change - general truth.

2 "Penguins can't fly," he said.
.....
.....

3 "They are watching a film on TV now," she said.
.....
.....

4 "It will be sunny tomorrow," he says.
.....
.....

5 "They visited the zoo last week," he said.
.....
.....

6 "Mammals feed their babies on milk," the teacher said.
.....
.....

7 "We have never been to a circus," she said.
.....
.....

8 "I don't like milk," she says.
.....
.....

9 "They'll go shopping tomorrow," she said.
.....
.....

10 "Mary doesn't speak French," he said.
.....
.....

Say - Tell

4 Fill in the gaps with *say, said* or *told*.

1 "Alright class, open your books to page five,"
1) ..... the teacher.
"Miss, what's our lesson about?" asked Amy.
"Today's lesson is about whales. Now, Amy read the first paragraph," she **2)** ..... her.
"Sorry Miss, what page did you **3)** .....?" Amy asked.
"I **4)** ..... page five."

2 "Hello, Jan" **1)** ..... Oscar.
"Hi, Oscar."
"I've got some great news," Oscar **2)** ..... her.
"Oh, really!" Jan **3)** ..... .
"Guess what! Sally **4)** ..... me that she'll be in town for a week!" **5)** ..... Oscar.

3 "I'm afraid I can't help you with the housework today," Greg **1)** ..... Diane.
"That's OK," **2)** ..... Diane.
"I know you're busy."
"But I can do the shopping," **3)** ..... Greg.
"That would be great," Diane **4)** ..... to him.

Reported Questions

5 Turn the questions from *direct* into *reported speech*, as in the example.

1 "Do you like playing volleyball?" Steve asked Greg.
Steve asked Greg if/whether he liked playing volleyball.

2 "What do you want for lunch?" Mother asked.
.....

3 "Will you take me to the beach on Saturday?" Harry asked.
.....

4 Brad asked, "Have you seen my dog?"
.....

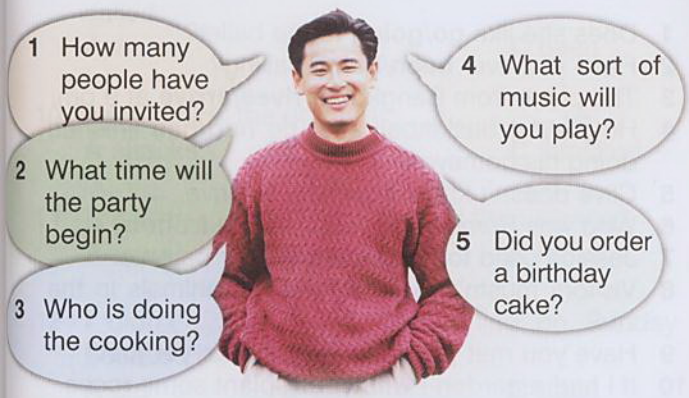
5 "Where are you going?" Father asked.
.....

6 "How tall are you?" Ian asked me.
.....

7 Eve asked, "Did you buy any bread?"
.....

8 "Is Sheila your best friend?" he asked.
.....

6 Bob is having a birthday party next Saturday. His friend Kenji wants to know more about it and has asked him some questions. Report Tom's questions.



1 Kenji asked him .....
.....

2 He wanted to know .....
.....

3 Kenji asked him .....
.....

4 Kenji wanted to know .....
.....

5 He also asked him .....
.....

7 *There has been a car accident on your street.* Read the reporter's questions and turn them into *reported speech*, as in the example.

1 "How did the accident happen?"
The reporter asked *how the accident had happened.*

2 "What time did the accident take place?"
The reporter asked .....
.....

3 "Who called the police?"
The reporter wanted to know .....
.....

4 "Was anybody hurt?"
The reporter asked .....
.....

5 "How many cars were involved?"
The reporter wanted to know .....
.....

Reported Statements and Questions

8 Read what these people said and write each statement or question in reported speech.

1 "Why is the princess laughing?"
The little girl asked her mother .....
..... .

2 "I forgot we had a meeting today."
He told me .....
..... .

3 "Are you OK?"
They asked her .....
..... .

4 "I'll be there around 11:00."
Mary told her boss
..... .

5 "What have you drawn?"
Rick asked Lucy ....
..... .

6 "We won the race."
They told us .....
..... .

7 "Do you want a hamburger?"
He asked the children
..... .

8 "I'm working late today."
He told his wife
..... .

9 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1 "I graduated two years ago," he told me.
had He told me he ..... two years before.
2 "Why aren't you hungry?" he asked me.
wasn't He asked me why ..... hungry.
3 "Mary will visit us next summer," said Ann.
would Ann said that Mary ..... the following summer.
4 "She has never been to Africa," said Paul.
had Paul said that ..... to Africa.
5 "Your brother is fixing the car now," Dad told me.
was Dad told me that my brother ..... at the time.
6 "Dolphins are very intelligent animals," said our teacher.
are Our teacher said that dolphins ..... animals.
7 "Do you like strawberries?" Susan asked me.
if Susan asked me ..... strawberries.
8 "Peter invited me to his wedding," said Jack.
invited Jack said that Peter ..... to his wedding.

10 Correct the mistakes, as in the example.

1 He asked me ~~that~~ I had a motorcycle. ... *if*...
2 Brian said me that he liked jazz music. .....
3 Marie asked him were the supermarket was. .....
4 Roy told to his father that he wanted to become a pilot. .....
5 Mother said us that she would be late. .....
6 Jill said that she had buy a pair of jeans the week before. .....
7 They asked Tom weather he wanted any help. .....
8 Our teacher told us that the maths test would is easy. .....

Revision: Units 1 - 14

11 Underline the correct word(s) in bold.

1 Does she like **go/going** to the ballet?
2 Have you ever **been/being** sailing?
3 The plane from Bangkok **arrives/arrive** at 9 pm.
4 He played basketball after he **had/has** finished doing his homework.
5 Clive doesn't know **how/why** to drive.
6 Who was *Romeo and Juliet* written **from/by**?
7 Jessica used to **lived/live** with her parents.
8 Visitors mustn't **to feed/feed** the animals in the zoo.
9 Have you met your new neighbours **yet/just**?
10 If I had a garden I **will/would** plant some roses.
11 A castle is **much/more** bigger than a flat.
12 I went to Rome **where/when** I visited the Fontana di Trevi.
13 The lion is not as **fast/faster** as the cheetah.
14 Don't forget to take an umbrella. It **will/won't** rain later in the afternoon.
15 He ran **quick/quickly** out of the burning house.

12 Choose the correct answer.

1 I can't stand ..... to loud music.
A to listen **B** listening **C** listen

2 If we all ..... our newspapers, fewer trees would have to be cut down.
A recycled **B** have recycled **C** recycle

3 What are these skirts ..... of?
A making **B** make **C** made

4 A: When ..... the Acropolis built?
B: 3,000 years ago!
A is **B** has **C** was

5 How long has Mr Parker ..... living here?
A be **B** been **C** being

6 When you ..... coins in this machine, it gives you a ticket.
A put **B** will put **C** have put

7 If you aren't careful, you ..... yourself.
A cuts **B** will cut **C** cut

8 We ..... going to have a snack. Would you like to join us?
A are **B** will **C** is

9 She ..... getting dressed when you called.
A was **B** is **C** been

10 I don't think the dog will ..... us.
A attacks **B** attack **C** attacked

11 Is sailing ..... difficult than surfing?
A more **B** as **C** rather

12 I didn't ..... the ironing on Sunday because I was tired.
A did **B** do **C** done

13 A: Are you busy at the moment?
B: No, I'm not. I ..... some old magazines.
A 'm reading **B** was reading **C** read

14 A: What was the weather like?
B: Awful. It rained ..... all week.
A heavier **B** heavy **C** heavily

15 How ..... eggs do you need for the soufflé?
A any **B** much **C** many

16 Taxi drivers shouldn't ..... rude to their customers.
A to be **B** be **C** being

17 Jim ..... already tidied the kitchen when I got home.
A have **B** has **C** had

18 Mexican food is ..... spicy for me to eat.
A enough **B** too **C** much

19 Don't smoke in bed. You ..... set the house on fire.
A have **B** might **C** must

20 Luxembourg is situated ..... the heart of Europe.
A on **B** at **C** in

21 Is there ..... for me to eat?
A something **B** anything **C** nothing

22 Paula is the woman ..... saved my life.
A which **B** who **C** where

23 You ..... have to water the plants. I watered them an hour ago.
A must **B** don't **C** doesn't

24 The service that ..... offered at this restaurant is excellent.
A will **B** has **C** is

25 Steve ..... me if I had any brothers or sisters.
A asked **B** said **C** told

13 Tick the correct sentences, as in the example.

1 a) Nora haven't got long hair. .....
b) Nora hasn't got long hair. ...✓...
2 a) We rarely watch TV in the evenings. .....
b) We rarely watches TV in the evenings. .....
3 a) "Is your father a young man?" "No, he's quite older." .....
b) "Is your father a young man?" "No, he's quite old." .....
4 a) It was 8 o'clock in the morning and Mrs O'Brian made pancakes. .....
b) It was 8 o'clock in the morning and Mrs O'Brian was making pancakes. .....
5 a) If it gets dark in here, I'll draw the curtains. .....
b) If it gets dark in here, I drew the curtains. .....
6 a) Have you ever twisted your ankle? .....
b) Did you ever twisted your ankle? .....
7 a) John hasn't eaten anything for breakfast time. .....
b) John hasn't eaten anything since breakfast time. .....
8 a) By the time I arrived home the children were fast asleep. .....
b) By the time I arrived home the children are fast asleep. .....
9 a) Where was these toys made? .....
b) Where were these toys made? .....

Reported Instructions/Commands

- To report instructions or commands we use the verbs **ask**, **tell** or **order** + **direct object** + **(not)** + **to-infinitive**
  Direct speech: *"Be polite with the customers," he said.*
  Reported speech: *He **told me to be** polite with the customers.*
  Direct speech: *"**Don't talk** so much, please," he said to me.*
  Reported speech: *He **asked me not to talk** so much.*

Exclamations

Exclamations are words or sentences used to express admiration, surprise etc. To form exclamatory sentences we can use **what** (a/an), **how** etc.

- What + a/an (+ adjective) + singular countable noun
  What a beautiful day!
  What an experience!
- What (+ adjective) + uncountable/plural nouns
  What interesting news!
  What terrible mistakes!
- how + adjective/adverb
  ***How pretty** she is!*
  ***How fast** he runs!*

Question Tags

- Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. We use them in speech when we want to confirm something or when we want to find out if something is true or not.
  *Dogs swim, **don't they**?*
  *Your father is a farmer, **isn't he**?*

Form

- We form a question tag with the auxiliary or modal verb of the main sentence and the appropriate subject pronoun.
  ***Mary is** cooking, **isn't she**?*
  ***Tom can't** play the violin, **can he**?*
- When the verb of the main sentence is in the **present simple,** we form the question tag with the auxiliary verb **do/does** and the subject pronoun. When the verb is in the **past simple**, we form the question tag with the auxiliary **did** and the subject pronoun.
  *Carol **likes** football, **doesn't she**?*
  *He **found** his book, **didn't he**?*
- When the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative.
  *He **works** for a large computer firm, **doesn't he**?*
- When the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.
  *She **didn't do** her homework, **did she**?*
- Some verbs/expressions form question tags differently. Study the following examples:
  a) I am → aren't I?
  *I am quick, **aren't I**?*
  b) Don't → will you?
  *Don't talk, **will you**?*
  c) Imperative → will/won't you?
  *Stop shouting, **will/won't you**?*
  d) Let's → shall we?
  *Let's go out for dinner, **shall we**?*
  e) I have (got) → haven't I? (=I possess)
  *He has got a large house, **hasn't he**?*
  f) I have → don't I? (other meanings)
  *She has dinner at 6 o'clock, **doesn't she**?*
  g) There is/are → isn't/aren't there?
  *There is a cushion on the sofa, **isn't there**?*
  h) This/That is → isn't it?
  *That's Bob's bicycle, **isn't it**?*

Intonation

- When we are sure of the answer and expect agreement, the voice goes down in the question tag.
  She's your daughter, isn't she?
  (↘)
- When we aren't sure of the answer and we want to check information, the voice goes up in the question tag.
  He can't drive a car, can he?
  (↗)

Reported Instructions/Commands

1 Turn the following sentences into *reported speech*.

1 "Don't forget to wash your hands!"
Our mother told us not to forget to wash our hands.
2 "Pass me a bowl!"
She told Jerry .....
3 "Get me some eggs from the fridge!"
She told Susie .....
4 "Roll out the mixture!"
She told Jerry .....
5 "Place it into the baking tin and then put it in the oven!"
She told Susie .....
6 "Don't forget to close the oven door!"
She told Susie .....
7 "Tidy the kitchen!"
She told Susie and Jerry .....

2 Report what Mrs Cross told her dogsitter, as in the example.

1 Give the dog a bath on Friday!
2 Take him for a walk three times a day!
3 Don't give him any sweets!
4 Keep his bowl full of water!
5 Don't let him bark all the time!
6 Feed him twice a day!

1 *Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to give the dog a bath on Friday.*
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

Exclamations

3 Fill in *what (a/an)* or *how*.

1 ..... fantastic house they have!
2 ..... horrible that film was!
3 ..... lovely day!
4 ..... excellent teacher she is!
5 ..... terrible that fish tasted!
6 ..... thoughtful of you to remember my birthday!
7 ..... awful experience they had!
8 ..... clever that man is!
9 ..... great music they're playing!
10 ..... easy that test was!
11 ..... boring book that is!
12 ..... hot it is in the house!
13 ..... colourful painting!
14 ..... wonderful that garden is!
15 ..... dangerous dog that is!

4 Underline the correct word.

1 A: David gave me a beautiful, silk scarf for my birthday.
B: **What/How** a lovely surprise!
2 A: My brother broke his leg.
B: **How/What** awful!
3 A: The baby said her first word yesterday.
B: **What/How** wonderful!
4 A: Debra won first prize in the spelling contest.
B: **How/What** proud you must be!
5 A: My dog died.
B: **What/How** terrible news!
6 A: Andy didn't get the job.
B: **What/How** a shame!
7 A: We watched the film *Titanic* again yesterday.
B: **How/What** boring!
8 A: We've finally found a house.
B: **What/How** a relief!
9 A: Helen got an A in her final test.
B: **What/How** an excellent student she must be!
10 A: It never stopped raining when we were on holiday.
B: **How/What** bad luck!

5 Using *what a/an* or *how* make exclamations, as in the example.

1 beautiful/flowers
What beautiful flowers!

2 gracefully/they dance
.....!

3 busy/he/be
.....!

4 delicious/cake
.....!

5 nice haircut/she have
.....!

6 cute/baby
.....!

Question Tags

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct question tag.

1 Let's buy some ice cream, ...?
2 You haven't been to Italy, ...?
3 John met Sally at school, ...?
4 You don't know Steven, ...?
5 Emily is your sister, ...?
6 We're going out tonight, ...?
7 There is a book on the desk, ...?
8 I am right, ...?
9 They had lived in London before moving to Madrid, ...?
10 You didn't forget to call your mother, ...?
11 Sue isn't moving to a new flat, ...?
12 You've been camping before, ...?
13 Stop crying, ...?
14 The shop won't be closed, ...?
15 Sandy can't speak Spanish, ...?
16 You're not going to leave tomorrow, ...?

7 Underline the correct question tag.

1 You're flying to Milan tomorrow, **are you/aren't you**?
2 Roy doesn't own a car, **does he/doesn't he**?
3 You didn't go to work today, **did you/didn't you**?
4 Sheila doesn't like cooking, **doesn't she/does she**?
5 Ann has got a computer, **hasn't she/has she**?
6 You'll see Judy tomorrow, **will you/won't you**?
7 You haven't got her phone number, **haven't you/have you**?
8 Amy has been ill lately, **has she/hasn't she**?
9 I can go out with my friends tonight, **can I/can't I**?
10 Gabriella is Mexican, **is she/isn't she**?
11 Paul will come to my party, **will he/won't he**?
12 You know how to use the Internet, **do you/don't you**?

8 Fill in the correct question tags and short answers, as in the example.

1 "You found this information on the Internet, *didn't you*?"
"Yes, *I did*."
2 "That isn't Rick, ...?"
"No, ..."
3 "You haven't fixed the washing machine yet, ...?"
"No, ..."
4 "You're going to invite Tom to your wedding, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
5 "We have been working hard, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
6 "Janet hasn't heard the good news, ...?"
"No, ..."
7 "Trisha hasn't been to Dublin, ...?"
"No, ..."
8 "Ellen likes listening to music, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
9 "John was a good student when he was young, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
10 "George hasn't got a motorbike, ...?"
"No, ..."
11 "Karen can sew, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
12 "Mum will make a cake for my birthday, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
13 "That's Tom's car, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
14 "They had a good time, ...?"
"Yes, ..."
15 "There aren't any oranges in the fridge, ...?"
"No, ..."

9 Fill in the question tags and then read the sentences aloud with the correct intonation.

sure	not sure	
✓		1 Your mother is a chef, ...?
✓		2 She hasn't got any brothers, ...?
	✓	3 It's going to rain,.....?
✓		4 You have dinner at 8 o'clock, ...?
✓		5 Tom is very clever, ...?
	✓	6 You weren't asleep, ...?
✓		7 She had finished by the time I called, ...?
	✓	8 Bob hasn't called yet, ...?
	✓	9 They found her, ...?
✓		10 Mary can dive, ...?
✓		11 I am late, ...?
	✓	12 You're going to go, ...?
	✓	13 Sue didn't call, ...?
✓		14 Their flat is spacious, ...?
	✓	15 She's been to Cairo, ...?

Revision: Units 1 - 15

10 Choose the correct answer.

1 ..... they go jogging every day?
A Doesn't **B** Does **C** Do

2 She ..... the violin at my birthday.
A played **B** play **C** playing

3 This is the ..... expensive stereo I've ever seen.
A much **B** most **C** more

4 ..... you been waiting long?
A Have **B** Was **C** Has

5 They ..... going to buy a boat.
A won't **B** isn't **C** aren't

6 Are there ..... bananas left?
A some **B** any **C** much

7 I haven't ..... tennis for five years.
A plays **B** play **C** played

8 He cleaned the carpets after he ..... finished his lunch.
A had **B** have **C** has

9 This song was ..... by Frank Sinatra.
A writing **B** written **C** write

10 You ..... forget to do your homework.
A mustn't **B** must **C** should

11 ..... I had a lot of money, I would buy a castle.
A While **B** When **C** If

12 She travelled to France ..... she took a tour on the Seine.
A why **B** when **C** where

13 I would love ..... to the beach tomorrow.
A go **B** to go **C** going

14 If I ..... you, I would study harder.
A were **B** had been **C** be

15 Daniel isn't a doctor, ... he?
A are **B** was **C** is

16 Carol ..... me what happened yesterday.
A said **B** told **C** tells

17 ..... an amazing story!
A What's **B** What **C** How

18 Let's go to the park before it ..... dark!
A gets **B** will get **C** got

19 He ..... to work as a car mechanic.
A used **B** uses **C** use

20 I love ..... documentaries.
A watched **B** watch **C** watching

21 Is the bus station located ..... the heart of the city?
A on **B** in **C** at

22 Had she ..... the laundry?
A do **B** done **C** doing

23 The plane has ..... taken off.
A just **B** yet **C** when

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been
bear	bore	born(e)
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(been able to)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
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	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt	spilt
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
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

PROGRESS TESTS

PROGRESS TEST 1 Units 1-2

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 The Smiths always ..... their holidays at the seaside.
A are spending **B** spends **C** spend

2 She didn't ..... to drive a car.
A used **B** use **C** uses

3 Jenny ..... got three brothers and one sister.
A has **B** have **C** haven't

4 A: Did ..... go to the park yesterday?
B: Yes, I did.
A we **B** you **C** she

5 I ..... at a sweet shop last summer.
A worked **B** work **C** working

6 A: Are they from Sweden?
B: No, they ..... . They're from Denmark.
A aren't **B** isn't **C** are

7 A: I never watch TV during the week.
B: Oh really? I ..... .
A don't **B** does **C** do

8 A: Is Pete ..... the house this weekend?
B: Yes, he is.
A painting **B** paint **C** paints

9 A: Do you walk to school?
B: No, I ..... walk to school.
A always **B** never **C** not

10 Mr Cook ..... to own a farm.
A use **B** uses **C** used

11 Paula is sailing to Italy ..... .
A two days ago **B** next month **C** last week

12 A: Did you play tennis this morning?
B: No, I didn't. I ..... swimming.
A went **B** go **C** going

13 Amy is ..... a shower at the moment.
A has **B** had **C** having

14 A: ..... that your bike?
B: No, that's Jack's bike.
A Is **B** Has **C** Does

15 What is Harold ..... these days?
A do **B** does **C** doing

16 A: Did you clean your room?
B: Yes, I ..... .
A does **B** did **C** do

17 A: Has John got a computer?
B: No, he ..... .
A haven't **B** has **C** hasn't

18 A: I love going to the cinema.
B: So ..... I.
A do **B** did **C** does

19 A: Did you invite Sally and Tom to the party?
B: Of course I invited ..... .
A us **B** them **C** they

20 ..... I come with you to the cinema?
A Do **B** Can **C** Can't

PROGRESS TEST 2 Units 3-4

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 That ..... be Robert's leather jacket. His jacket is brown.
A can't **B** must **C** can

2 Rachel ..... the piano when her grandfather arrived.
A was playing **B** is playing **C** plays

3 My parrot is the ..... intelligent bird of all.
A much **B** most **C** more

4 Mark was fixing the car ..... Alison was mopping the kitchen floor.
A after **B** as soon as **C** while

5 Andy did ..... on his history test.
A well **B** best **C** good

6 The *Silver Palace* is the ..... hotel in the city.
A tall **B** tallest **C** taller

7 Jim was giving the baby a bath when Liz ..... home.
A came **B** come **C** comes

8 Vanessa's coat is more fashionable ..... Jane's.
A from **B** of **C** than

9 A: Was Don ..... for his exam all night?
B: Yes, he was.
A studies **B** studying **C** studied

10 Canada is ..... colder than Greece.
A most **B** more **C** much

11 Jake ..... probably drive me to the airport.
A was **B** will **C** is

12 That ..... be Naomi's twin sister. They look exactly the same.
A must **B** mustn't **C** can't

13 Is the cheetah the fastest animal ..... the world?
A in **B** of **C** than

14 She's an excellent student because she works ..... .
A hardly **B** harder **C** hard

15 Ann is ..... than Sandra.
A friendly **B** friendliest **C** friendlier

16 The rain was falling lightly as Edna ..... to work.
A drive **B** was driving **C** drove

17 Martha's motorcycle was ..... expensive than Debbie's.
A less **B** little **C** the least

18 Roger ..... listening to the radio as he was cooking dinner.
A was **B** is **C** are

19 I expect your brother will ..... home late tonight.
A to come **B** come **C** coming

20 Albert is as ..... as Simon.
A cleverer **B** cleverest **C** clever

PROGRESS TEST 3 Units 5-6

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 Debbie is ..... to have a party for her birthday.
A goes **B** go **C** going

2 Vincent ..... visit us the day after tomorrow.
A will **B** has **C** does

3 We don't have ..... eggs left.
A some **B** many **C** much

4 If William ..... a house, he will sell his flat.
A buys **B** buy **C** bought

5 Can I have ..... juice, please?
A any **B** some **C** a few

6 I'll call you ..... I get home early.
A but **B** when **C** if

7 You should ..... at least six glasses of water every day.
A to drink **B** drink **C** drinking

8 You will not go out until you ..... your homework!
A will finish **B** finished **C** finish

9 A: Can I have a ..... of strawberry ice cream, please?
B: Yes, of course.
A bowl **B** bag **C** bottle

10 My sister ..... help me style my hair tonight.
A has **B** doesn't **C** will

11 Look at that cat! It's ..... to climb up that tree.
A will **B** going **C** go

12 A: It's raining.
B: ..... get an umbrella.
A I **B** I'll **C** I go

13 When I ..... to the beach, I always take a few bottles of water with me.
A go **B** will go **C** went

14 Jeff is going to plant flowers in the garden ..... .
A a week ago **B** next month **C** last year

15 ..... Clara wakes up early, she will make us breakfast.
A If **B** As **C** While

16 Have you got ..... popcorn?
A many **B** a few **C** any

17 A: Can I go to the park?
B: No, we ..... going to visit your grandparents.
A is **B** are **C** will

18 A: Would you like a ..... of pizza?
B: Oh yes, please.
A piece **B** bar **C** bag

19 There is only ..... water in the bottle.
A many **B** a few **C** a little

20 When you don't put milk in the fridge, it ..... bad.
A will go **B** goes **C** went

PROGRESS TEST 4 Units 7-8

NAME:..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 Mary's parents have ..... to the opera.
A went **B** gone **C** go

2 A: Has Ruby taken out the rubbish .....?
B: No, she hasn't.
A yet **B** since **C** just

3 Penny ..... already put up the tent when Jim started the fire.
A has **B** had **C** have

4 A: What did you do last night?
B: We ..... the children to the funfair.
A taken **B** take **C** took

5 The baby ..... been sleeping all afternoon.
A was **B** have **C** has

6 We have never ..... to Berlin. Have you?
A gone **B** went **C** been

7 She's ..... tidied her room but she hasn't watered the plants.
A since **B** already **C** yet

8 Have you been ..... here long?
A working **B** work **C** worked

9 Kate wasn't at the library. She ..... gone home.
A has **B** had **C** have

10 They haven't travelled abroad ..... 1980.
A just **B** for **C** since

11 I had never ..... Chinese food before I went to China.
A ate **B** eat **C** eaten

12 A: How long have they been fishing?
B: ..... more than four hours.
A Since **B** For **C** Already

13 Jim hadn't finished cooking by the time I ..... home.
A was getting **B** got **C** get

14 I have ..... this dress myself. Do you like it?
A make **B** made **C** making

15 A: Why are your clothes so dirty?
B: I have been ..... the car.
A fixed **B** fixing **C** fix

16 When the children came home from school their mother ..... baking biscuits.
A is **B** was **C** were

17 I have been a dancer ..... 1992.
A for **B** already **C** since

18 A: Has John ever ..... mumps?
B: Yes, he has.
A have **B** has **C** had

19 A: When ..... Matt buy his new car?
B: Two months ago.
A do **B** did **C** done

20 By the time she was 23 years old she had ..... from university.
A graduated **B** graduate **C** graduates

PROGRESS TEST 5 Units 9-10

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 A: Where's Diane?
B: She ..... be at the supermarket.
A does **B** could **C** have

2 It is ..... dark to read without the lights on.
A much **B** too **C** enough

3 A: How did you burn .....?
B: With the iron.
A themselves **B** himself **C** yourself

4 Brenda ..... have to clean her house. She has a cleaning lady.
A doesn't **B** don't **C** does

5 Dont forget to pack a sweater. It ..... be cold in Scotland.
A can **B** might **C** would

6 Your room should always be ..... clean.
A kept **B** keep **C** keeping

7 You ..... to smoke in hospitals.
A aren't allowed **B** can't **C** mustn't

8 When Pam was a child she ..... to take piano lessons.
A has **B** had **C** have

9 Robinson Crusoe was ..... by Daniel Defoe.
A written **B** write **C** wrote

10 She'll ..... study harder if she wants to pass the exam.
A must **B** have to **C** might

11 Don't ..... home late!
A will come **B** come **C** to come

12 "Can Angie do that puzzle by .....?"
A myself **B** themselves **C** herself

13 The cake has already ..... baked.
A been **B** be **C** being

14 Adam could speak Spanish when he was five but he ..... swim.
A could **B** can't **C** couldn't

15 Maple syrup is ..... in North America.
A made **B** make **C** making

16 The coffee isn't strong ..... for me.
A too **B** enough **C** more

17 The cows ..... already been milked.
A to have **B** have **C** has

18 ..... that knife down! You'll hurt someone.
A To put **B** Must put **C** Put

19 A: Isn't the music ..... loud for you.?
B: No, it isn't.
A enough **B** too **C** much

20 The meeting will be ..... tomorrow morning.
A held **B** hold **C** holding

PROGRESS TEST 6 Units 11-12

NAME:..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 If Sue ..... the lottery, she would buy a house near the sea.
A wins **B** won **C** will win

2 I've got ..... money in my wallet.
A any **B** not any **C** no

3 A theatre is a place ..... you can watch a performance.
A where **B** which **C** who

4 Boston is located ..... the east coast of the United States of America.
A on **B** in **C** at

5 If people stopped dropping litter on the streets, our cities ..... much cleaner.
A be **B** would be **C** have been

6 A doctor is someone ..... treats sick people.
A where **B** which **C** who

7 There is ..... sugar in the cupboard.
A any **B** a few **C** some

8 Paraguay is ..... the heart of South America.
A at **B** in **C** on

9 If I ..... you, I would take up guitar lessons.
A were **B** was **C** am

10 Tony wants to go on holiday ..... in the Caribbean Sea.
A something **B** somewhere **C** someone

11 If Bob ..... up earlier, he would arrive at work on time.
A wakes **B** woke
C was waking

12 A toothbrush is something ..... you clean your teeth with.
A where **B** which **C** who

13 Marseille is situated ..... the south of France.
A at **B** on **C** in

14 A lawn mower is something ..... cuts grass.
A where **B** which **C** who

15 If Lucy ..... so many sweets, she wouldn't be overweight.
A won't eat **B** doesn't eat **C** didn't eat

16 A coach is someone ..... trains athletes.
A who **B** which **C** where

17 A: Who's in the kitchen?
B: ..... .
A Anybody **B** Nobody **C** Anything

18 Has ..... called me today?
A someone **B** anyone **C** no one

19 A garage is a place ..... you can park your car.
A where **B** which **C** who

20 There aren't ..... cookies in the cookie jar.
A some **B** no **C** any

PROGRESS TEST 7 Units 13-14

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 20 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 A: What did Jake say?
B: He said that he ..... getting married.
A will **B** was **C** has

2 Beatrice would like ..... some flowers.
A buy **B** buying **C** to buy

3 Martha ..... me a very funny joke yesterday.
A told **B** said **C** asked

4 She asked me ..... old I was.
A what **B** how **C** when

5 The children ..... talking when the teacher entered the classroom.
A stops **B** stopped **C** stop

6 I don't mind ..... the washing-up.
A doing **B** do **C** to do

7 Did she tell you ..... was on the phone?
A why **B** who **C** what

8 Please remember ..... to the post office on your way home.
A going **B** go **C** to go

9 Gertrude ..... that she wanted to go to the funfair.
A said **B** told **C** asked

10 Adrian forgot ..... out the rubbish last night.
A take **B** to take **C** to taking

11 Harry loves ..... people gifts.
A buy **B** to buy **C** buying

12 Heather ..... that she likes walking in the rain.
A says **B** tells **C** asks

13 My mother made me ..... the windows.
A cleaning **B** clean **C** to clean

14 Mary hates ..... the car into the city.
A driving **B** to drive **C** drive

15 Mrs Hynes said she ..... on a farm.
A lived **B** to live **C** living

16 John decided ..... horseback riding.
A to take up **B** take up **C** taking up

17 Nina ..... me that she sold her computer.
A tell **B** told **C** said

18 You mustn't ..... on the street. It's dangerous.
A playing **B** to play **C** play

19 Tara said she would ..... a pizza for dinner.
A order **B** to order **C** ordering

20 A: Would you like ..... to the opera tonight?
B: Yes, I'd love to.
A to go **B** going **C** go

PROGRESS TEST 8 Units 1-15

NAME: ..... DATE: .....

CLASS: ..... MARK: .....

(Time: 40 minutes)

Choose the correct item.

1 ..... interesting person he is!
A How **B** What an **C** What

2 ..... Frank live in Toronto?
A Do **B** Does **C** Has

3 Ellen used to ..... Spanish lessons.
A take **B** taking **C** taken

4 You are leaving next week, ...?
A are you **B** isn't you **C** aren't you

5 Nick rarely ..... a taxi to work.
A takes **B** is taking **C** has taken

6 Australia is not as ..... as Asia.
A biggest **B** bigger **C** big

7 Vicky is ..... young to cross the street on her own.
A enough **B** too **C** much

8 Don't drive too fast, ...?
A do you **B** are you **C** will you

9 George ..... to the park with the children every Sunday.
A is going **B** has gone **C** goes

10 At 8:00 last night, he ..... for his trip.
A was packing **B** packs **C** will pack

11 Don't order take away. I have ..... cooked dinner.
A yet **B** already **C** even

12 He asked me ..... I could speak Russian.
A if **B** weather **C** while

13 ..... quickly the babies learn!
A How **B** What **C** Why

14 He asked us ..... our books to page 32.
A opened **B** to open **C** open

15 The *Four Seasons* ..... composed by Vivaldi
A had **B** was **C** has

16 Did John fix the washing machine .....?
A herself **B** yourself **C** himself

17 ..... terrible experience!
A How **B** What a **C** What

18 ..... you climb a tree when you were six years old?
A Could **B** Had **C** Might

19 ..... Tony had finished cleaning his room he went outside to play.
A By the time **B** As soon as **C** While

20 Let's go away for the weekend, ...?
A will we **B** have we **C** shall we

21 He asked me ..... the volume of the radio.
A to lower **B** lower **C** lowering

22 If I were you, I ..... a moving company to help me.
A hire **B** would hire **C** will hire

23 That ..... be Jill. She is in Tahiti.
A can't **B** must **C** shall

24 Tom was cutting the grass ..... Tina was planting flowers.
A after **B** while **C** before

25 A: Samantha doesn't like skiing.
B: ..... does Linda.
A Neither **B** So **C** Also

26 Tania spoke ..... and woke us all up.
A louder **B** loudly **C** loudest

27 Rose ..... the party by the time we arrived.
A left **B** has left **C** had left

28 A hair salon is a place ..... you go to get your hair cut.
A who **B** where **C** which

29 I'm a great chef, ...?
A am I **B** are I **C** aren't I

30 Will you take the dog for a walk if you ..... home early?
A will get **B** get **C** got

31 ..... elegantly she dresses!
A How **B** What **C** What an

32 I think my father ..... drive me to the bus station.
A will **B** is **C** has

33 Jerry has ..... books that I want to borrow.
A a little **B** a few **C** any

34 Jim has got a new motorbike, ...?
A has he **B** does he **C** hasn't he

35 When I ..... to Paris, I always stay with my friend Paul.
A am going **B** go **C** will go

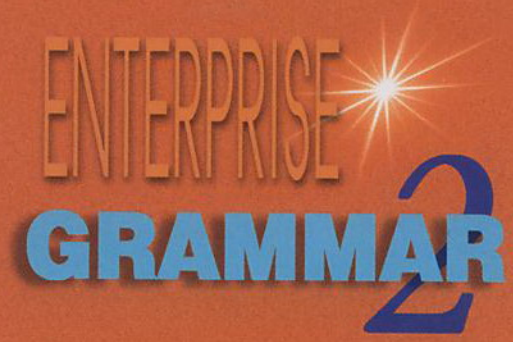
36 Olivia forgot ..... the electricity bill.
A pay **B** to pay **C** to paying

37 He will come, ...?
A shall he **B** will he **C** won't he

38 Sarah was writing her composition ..... her friend Mary arrived.
A when **B** while **C** as soon as

39 I have been ..... letters all morning.
A writing **B** written **C** write

40 The old school ..... destroyed by a fire in 1980.
A is **B** was **C** had



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Components

Enterprise Grammar 2 Student's Book
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Unit 1

1
2 "Is he your brother?"
3 "Do you like them?"
4 **It** is delicious.
5 My mother makes biscuits for **us.**
6 "Do **they** live in Brighton?"
7 **They** go to the beach every day.
8 She is 16 years old.
9 **He** doesn't know **her.**
10 **We** like basketball.

2
1 Is, is, 's/is
2 Is, isn't, 's/is
3 Are, are, 're/are
4 Is, isn't, 's/is
5 Are, am
6 Is, isn't, 's/is
7 Are, 'm not, 'm/am
8 Are, aren't, 're/are

3
2 Has Carl got a beard?
No, Carl hasn't got a beard.
He has got a moustache.
3 Has Samantha got blue eyes?
No, Samantha hasn't got blue eyes.
She has got brown eyes.
4 Have Jane and Tim got a stereo?
No, Jane and Tim haven't got a stereo.
They have got a TV.
5 Has Joe got wrinkles?
No, Joe hasn't got wrinkles.
He has got freckles.
6 Have you got long hair?
No, I haven't got long hair.
I've got short hair.
7 Has Lucy got a typewriter?
No, Lucy hasn't got a typewriter.
She has got a computer.

4
2 A typist can type letters.
3 A whale can't read.
4 An artist can paint pictures.
5 A sheep can't fly.
6 A chef can cook delicious dishes.

5
1 I can play the guitar but I can't drive.
2 I can walk the dog but I can't ride a motorcycle
3 I can play backgammon but I can't play chess.

6

-s	-es	-ies
dives	teaches	tries
drinks	fixes	flies
types	misses	fries
writes	crashes	cries
stays		
says		

7
2 John hasn't got brown eyes.
3 Is Bob a mechanic?
4 He enjoys reading books in his free time.
5 Are there many festivals in your country?
6 I usually don't work on Saturdays.

8
1 is
2 comes
3 lives
4 gets
5 snows
6 love
7 learn
8 ride
9 spend
10 is
11 enjoys

9
2 Are they working in the garden? No, they aren't.
They're walking on the beach.
3 Are they washing the car? No, they aren't.
They're having a party.
4 Is he listening to music? No, he isn't.
He's reading a newspaper.

10
2 are eating
3 'm not cleaning, 'm playing
4 's riding
5 'm not going, 'm staying
6 's watering
7 are washing
8 are having

11
2 A: What does Tracy do?
B: She's a painter.
A: Where does she live?
B: She lives on a farm.
A: Is she painting right now?
B: No, she's taking pictures.
3 A: What do you do?
B: We're teachers.
A: Where do you live?
B: We live in a house.
A: Are you teaching right now?
B: No, we're riding our bicycles.

12
1 am writing
2 are staying
3 am sitting
4 am drinking
5 is walking
6 is collecting
7 is
8 spend
9 are going
10 are leaving
11 make
12 are
13 love
14 don't want

13
2 a
3 b
4 a
5 b
6 b
7 a
8 b
9 b
10 b

14
1 C
2 A
3 B
4 B
5 C
6 A
7 B
8 C
9 A
10 B
11 A
12 B

Unit 2

1
2 Mary **often** meets her friends at a cafe.
3 I am **never** late for school.
4 They **sometimes** make their beds in the morning.
5 He **often** goes to the cinema on Friday nights.
6 I **always** brush my teeth before going to bed.
7 Carla **rarely** cooks dinner on Sundays.
8 I **never** leave for work before 8 o'clock.

2 **(Suggested answers)**
2 I often play football on Saturdays.
3 I always go swimming in the summer.
4 I rarely go out after school.
5 I never drink tea in the morning.

3
1 Paul never wakes up early.
2 We sometimes go on picnics in the summer.
3 Do you practise the violin every day?
4 Does Bob take the dog for a walk every night?
5 I rarely read comic books.
6 They often drive to the seashore during the weekend

4

-d	welcomed, admired, lived, closed, received
-ed	watched, enjoyed, snowed
-ied	tried, tidied, studied, cried, carried
irregular	went, had, made, was, sat, took, sent

5
1 is flying
2 does he usually stay
3 goes
4 always stays
5 is he going
6 is studying
7 Is he coming
8 finishes

6
1 **A:** Did you go
B: went
2 **A:** were
B: met
3 called, was
4 received
5 **A:** did you do, finished
B: travelled
6 sent, wrote
7 **A:** Did they go
B: watched
8 **A:** Did you finish, gave

7
1 am
2 didn't come
3 know
4 went
5 caught
6 'm still lying
7 missed
8 told
9 was

8
1 **A:** did you go
B: visited
A: Did you enjoy
A: did you do?
B: went, helped
2 **A:** did you spend, were
B: didn't have, played
A: did you do?
B: listened, read

9
- **A:** Did Jerry use to have his own house?
  B: No, he didn't. He used to live with his parents.
- **A:** Did Jerry use to drive to work in his car?
  B: No, he didn't. He used to take the bus to university.
- A: **Did** Jerry use to wear suits?
  B: No, he didn't. He used to wear jeans and pullovers.
- **A:** Did Jerry use to shop at expensive stores?
  B: No, he didn't. He used to shop at discount stores.

10
1 **A:** Did Sally use to wear glasses?
B: Yes, she did.
2 **A:** Did Sally use to have a cat?
B: No, she didn't.
3 **A:** Did Sally use to play with dolls?
B: Yes, she did.
4 **A:** Did Sally use to ride a bicycle?
B: Yes, she did.
5 **A:** Did Sally use to have a computer?
B: No, she didn't.

11
3 B: So do I.
4 B: Neither/Nor can Fred
5 B: Neither/Nor do I.
6 B: So did we.
7 B: Neither/Nor did Bob.
8 B: So does Pierre.
9 B: Neither/Nor do I.
10 B: So does Tim.

12
1 's fixing
2 love
3 Has
4 are
5 know
6 Did
7 wear

13

1	B	3	A	5	A	7	A	9	B
2	A	4	C	6	B	8	C	10	C

14
1 Pete never drives to work.
2 Tania usually goes out with friends on a Saturday night.
3 They are always talking in class.
4 She used to go to the hairdresser's once a week.
5 Mike didn't use to have a beard.

Unit 3

1
2 tall
3 more polluted
4 worst
5 modern
6 famous
7 rich
8 most beautiful
9 more/less comfortable
10 more/less expensive
11 cheaper
12 largest

2
1 slower
2 the shortest
3 better
4 the most expensive
5 colder
6 the weakest

3
1 shorter than
2 clever
3 the fastest
4 heavier than
5 the best
6 more, than
7 expensive
8 cheaper than

4
2 No, he isn't.
3 No, she isn't.
4 John.
5 Yes, she is.

5
1 quieter
2 noisy
3 interesting
4 boring
5 more peaceful
6 healthier
7 safer

6
3 Whales are not as intelligent as dolphins.
4 Spain is as hot as Greece in the summer.
5 Going by train is not as fast as travelling by plane.
6 Collecting stamps is not as exciting as/is less exciting than playing basketball.
7 Josh is not as clever as his brother.

7
2 a big, blue, cotton towel
3 a pair of expensive, leather shoes
4 a beautiful, round, white and golden, china plate
5 a tall, heavy, silver candlestick
6 a cute, little, yellow, plastic duck

8 **(Suggested answers)**
1 I have a pair of soft black leather shoes.
2 I often wear an old blue denim jacket.
3 I have a big black plastic rucksack.
4 I sometimes wear a pair of fashionable brown corduroy trousers.
5 I have an expensive red silk scarf.

9
1 expensive, brown, leather, purse
2 shiny, red, silk, lining
3 small, round, metal, lock
4 precious, old, photos
5 square, wooden, table
6 lovely, small, green, sofa

10
2 She can't be at work. She must be on holiday.
3 They can't be at the cafe. They must be at work.
4 It can't be hot outside. It must be cold.
5 They can't be in the country. They must be in the city.
6 He can't be playing tennis. He must be reading.

11
1 must
2 can't
3 can't
4 must
5 can't
6 must
7 must
8 can't
9 must
10 can't

12
2 B: No, he won't. He will be a famous chef.
3 B: No, she won't. She will write science-fiction books.
4 B: No, he won't. He will have three daughters.
5 B: No, she won't. She will buy a cottage by the sea.
6 B: No, he won't. He will become a painter.
7 B: No, she won't. She will study Art.

13 **(Suggested answers)**
1 I will be in the army.
2 I will be a university student.
3 I won't have long hair.
4 I will have a dog.
5 I won't have a job.

14
2 So **do** I.
3 At the moment Jim **is riding** his bicycle.
4 John gave **her** the gift.
5 Julie **wakes** up at 7:00 every morning.
6 Mike **went/is going** to a party on Saturday night.
7 Donna **used** to have long hair.
8 Mr Smith **works** at the General Hospital.
9 Is the Sears Tower one of the **tallest** buildings in the world?
10 Sam often **eats** Chinese food.
11 Her bicycle is **more** comfortable than Tom's.
12 Did you **watch** the football game last night?
13 I often **go** fishing on Sundays.
14 Paul didn't **use** to work at a restaurant.
15 He **is leaving** Tokyo next Monday.

15

1	C	6	B	11	A	16	C	21	B
2	B	7	C	12	B	17	B	22	C
3	A	8	B	13	A	18	A		
4	C	9	A	14	B	19	C		
5	B	10	C	15	A	20	A		

Unit 4

1
1 loudly
2 hard
3 heavily
4 carefully
5 violently
6 early
7 freshly

2
1 perfect
2 sweetly
3 smartly
4 quickly
5 beautiful
6 Finally
7 pretty
8 generous
9 terrible
10 great
11 quietly
12 carefully
13 fluent
14 polite
15 easy

3
1 early
2 relieved
3 quietly
4 expensive
5 incredibly
6 terrified
7 politely
8 awful
9 young
10 cheerfully

4
2 The children **were playing** in the park **when** it **started** to rain.
3 Ed **was wearing** his new leather jacket **when** he **spilt** oil on it.
4 **I hurt** my leg **as** I **was running** down the street.
5 Tom **was cleaning** the swimming pool **and** Lily **was painting** the fence.
6 **When** I **went** to Sally's house I **found** nobody there.
7 Victoria **cut** her finger **as** she **was slicing** the cheese.

5
2 A: Was Elaine playing with the dog?
B: No, she wasn't. She was picking tomatoes.
3 A: Were Sally and Bob watering the plants?
B: No, they weren't. They were feeding the chickens.
4 A: Was Jim repairing the tractor?
B: No, he wasn't. He was watering the plants.
5 A: Was Ann feeding the chickens?
B: No, she wasn't. She was playing with the dog.

6 1 when 2 As 3 while 4 when 5 when

7

1	woke up	5	noticed	9	asked
2	dressed	6	was standing	10	repeated
3	left	7	were	11	stared
4	was driving	8	stopped	12	started

8

1	wasraining	5	were trying, started
2	were you doing	6	was feeding, heard
3	slipped, fell, was crossing	7	lost, fell, was riding
		8	Did I tell, happened
4	was fixing, was watering	9	opened, saw
		10	came, was talking

9
A: did you do
B: were painting, went off
A: happened
B: slipped, broke
A: were the children doing
B: was playing, was talking, went

10

1	C	4	A	7	B	10	A
2	A	5	C	8	B	11	B
3	B	6	C	9	B	12	B

Unit 5

1
1 B: will/'ll
B: will/'ll, won't
2 B: will/'ll
A: won't, will/'ll
3 B: will/'ll
A: will/'ll, will/'ll
B: won't
4 A: will/'ll
B: will/'ll
A: will

2
2 B: I'll turn on the heat.
3 B: I'll make you a sandwich.
4 B: She's going to travel to Italy.
5 B: He isn't going to pass it.
6 B: I'll turn off the CD player.
7 B: I'll take you to the doctor.
8 B: Yes, I'm going to take Jim with me.

3
2 SA: Is Nancy going to bring a swimming-costume?
SB: Yes, she is.
SA: Is John going to bring a swimming-costume?
SB: No, he isn't. He's going to bring hiking boots.
3 SA: Is Nancy going to go with friends?
SB: Yes, she is.
SA: Is John going to go with friends?
SB: No, he isn't. He's going to go with his family.
4 SA: Is Nancy going to stay at a hotel?
SB: Yes, she is.
SA: Is John going to stay at a hotel?
SB: No, he isn't. He's going to go camping.

4
2 He **is going to kick** the ball.
3 Susie **is going to play** the flute.
4 Dave **is going to wash** the dishes.
5 They **are going to cut** the cake.
6 Bobby **is going to eat** some biscuits.

5

2	B: 'll	5	B: 'll
3	B: are going to	6	B: is going to
4	B: is going to		

6
– They **are going to sell** their flat in the city.
– They **are moving** to the country on March 12.
– They **are going to buy** a farm.
– They **are going to get** a puppy.
– They **are taking** their children to their new school on September 7.
– They **are going to have** a house-warming party.

7

1	is coming	6	is/'s having
2	will/'ll get	7	Will you do
3	Will you drive	8	are celebrating
4	is flying	9	are the Greens leaving
5	will be	10	will live

8
2d SA: What will you do if you go to Paris?
SB: If I go to Paris, I'll visit the Eiffel Tower.
3e SA: What will you do if you finish your homework?
SB: If I finish my homework, I'll watch TV.
4a SA: What will you do if you don't feel well?
SB: If I don't feel well, I'll see a doctor.
5b SA: What will you do if you earn a lot of money?
SB: If I earn a lot of money, I'll buy a yacht.

9
1 repairs, will go
2 come, will read
3 grow, will become
4 calls, will tell
5 doesn't cook, will order
6 opens, will sing
7 will burn, aren't
8 doesn't finish, will do
9 graduates, will travel
10 will buy, come

10
1 B: comes, will have
2 B: saves, will be
3 B: don't leave, will miss
4 B: doesn't call, will be
5 B: turn, will see
6 B: behave. will take

11
b If Michael wins the lottery, he will donate money to charity.
c If Andrew wins the lottery, he will have his own restaurant.
d If Helen wins the lottery, she will open her own toy shop.
e If Vanessa wins the lottery, she will move to Beverly Hills.
f If Laura wins the lottery, she will travel to the Caribbean.

12
1 When, will see
2 If, will become
3 If, won't pass
4 When, will start
5 will call, if
6 When, will send
7 When, will buy
8 will tell, when
9 If, doesn't arrive
10 will catch, if

13
2 What do you **do** in your free time?
3 Next year we **are travelling** to Canada.
4 "**So** do I."
5 Is Brussels really the **best** place for shoppers?
6 It was nine o'clock at night and Dennis **was studying.**
7 **Did** John use to have a pet?
8 This must be the **worst** hotel in the world.
9 What will she **do** if she fails her final exams?
10 Tess **isn't** going to take driving lessons.
11 I think the weather **will get** colder soon.
12 Jane **wasn't** watering the plants yesterday afternoon.
13 I'm **looking** forward to seeing you soon.
14 What **were** you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
15 She doesn't want to go out because it **is raining.**

14

1	g	3	h	5	c	7	a
2	e	4	f	6	d	8	b

15

1	B	5	C	9	A	13	C	17	C
2	A	6	B	10	B	14	B	18	A
3	A	7	B	11	A	15	C	19	B
4	C	8	C	12	B	16	C	20	A

Unit 6

1

1	some	4	any, some	7	some
2	any, any	5	some		
3	some	6	any, some		

2

1	some	4	a little	7	many	10	any
2	any	5	some	8	a few	11	some
3	much	6	many	9	any	12	a little

3
a Do you want any sugar in your coffee? A little. I'm trying to lose weight.
b Would you like mustard in your hamburger? A little. Can I have ketchup as well?
c How much money have you got? A little. So let's not go anywhere very expensive.
d Can you stay a bit longer? A little. Then I'll have to leave and catch the bus.
e Did you find any dresses you liked? A few. But none of them were my size.
f Have we any milk left? A little. I'll go to the shop and buy some more.
g Are there any apples in the fridge? A few. But not enough to make a pie.

4
3 How many do we need?
4 How much have we got?
5 How many do we need?
6 How many do we need?
7 How much have we got?
8 How much do we need?
9 How much do we need?
10 How many do we need?

5

1	much	4	many	7	many, many
2	many	5	much		
3	much	6	many, many		

6

a)	1	bottle	4	box	7	carton	10	bowl
	2	jar	5	bar	8	glass		
	3	cup	6	bag	9	slice		
b)	1	bowl	4	bar	7	carton	10	jar
	2	slice	5	bag	8	bottle		
	3	box	6	glass	9	cup		

7

1	slices	4	jars	7	cup	10	bottle
2	box	5	glass	8	carton		
3	bar	6	bowl	9	bag		

8
2 You should bring a beach umbrella or find a spot on the beach where there is shade.
3 You should wear a hat as well as sunglasses.

4 You shouldn't stay out in the sun from 11:00 - 3:00 when the sun is very strong.
5 You shouldn't go swimming immediately after eating.
6 You shouldn't swim far away from the shore.

9
1 should
2 should
3 shouldn't
4 should
5 shouldn't
6 shouldn't
7 should
8 should
9 shouldn't
10 should

10 1 f 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 g 6 c 7 d

11
2 A: won't have, until
B: won't be
3 A: before, leave
4 A: 'll have, after, graduates
5 B: 'll do, before, go
6 A: Will you visit, while, are
7 A: 'll water, when, finish
8 B: barks, when, sees

12 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 a 7 a 8 b

Unit 7

1 2 h 3 a 4 f 5 b 6 c 7 e 8 g

2
2 A: The food is burning. Have you turned off the oven?
B: No, I haven't.
3 A: The flowers are dry. Has Ann watered them?
B: No, she hasn't.
4 A: The kitchen floor is dirty. Has Scott mopped it?
B: No, he hasn't.
5 A: The **baby** is crying. **Has** Carol fed her?
B: No, she hasn't.
6 A: There isn't any milk. Have Tim and Chris done the shopping?
B: No, they haven't.
7 A: Mary is on the phone. Have you told her the good news?
B: No, I haven't.
8 A: The fridge isn't working. Has Sam called the repairman?
B: No, he hasn't.
9 A: Our guests are here. Has Bill set the table?
B: No, he hasn't.

3
1 have gone
2 have gone
3 have, been
4 have been
5 has gone
6 has been
7 have, been
8 has gone

4
2 since
3 for
4 since
5 for
6 since
7 for
8 since
9 for
10 since

5
1 since
2 for
3 since
4 for
5 for
6 since

6
2 for
3 already
4 just
5 since
6 yet
7 yet
8 for
9 since
10 just
11 already
12 for

7
1 has just left
2 I have been playing
3 has been studying
4 haven't talked
5 have already cooked
6 have seen
7 has been exercising
8 been working/worked
9 have been living/have lived
10 haven't finished

8
2 Sandra has been painting the picture for a month.
3 Tom has been waiting for his flight for 2 hours.
4 James and Amy have been playing (with their friends) for an hour.
5 The Moores have been travelling for four hours.
6 Roger has been playing the trumpet for two hours.

9
2 A: How long has Frank been working as a chef?
B: He has been working as a chef for two months.
3 A: How long has Julie been making her own clothes?
B: She has been making her own clothes for four years.
4 A: How long have you been reading that book?
B: I have been reading that book since Monday.
5 A: How long has Andrew been sleeping?
B: He has been sleeping for three hours.
6 A: How long have Helen and Carla been cooking for the party?
B: They have been cooking for the party since 10 am.
7 A: How long has Sue been decorating the living room?
B: She has been decorating the living room/it for two hours.
8 A: How long has Bob been fixing the dishwasher?
B: He has been fixing the dishwasher/it since this morning.

10
1 has been practising
2 Has Jimmy been taking
3 has Jenny been writing
4 have been planting

5 has been driving
6 Have Peter and Paul been watching
7 has been raining
8 have been shopping

11
2 A: Why is Grace happy?
B: Grace is happy because she has graduated from university.
3 A: Why is Nancy tired?
B: Nancy is tired because she has been shopping all day.
4 A: Why are Frank and Lisa excited?
B: Frank and Lisa are excited because they have booked tickets for Hawaii.
5 A: Why is Flora smiling?
B: Flora is smiling because she has won the lottery.
6 A: Why is Andy in pain?
B: Andy is in pain because he has broken his leg.

12
1 A: Have you ever been
B: spent
2 A: Did you see
B: haven't seen
3 A: Has Fred visited
B: went
4 A: ate
B: have/'ve eaten
5 A: Has mum spoken/Did mum speak
B: called
6 A: Did Michael buy/Has Michael bought
B: hasn't saved up
7 A: Have you bought
B: haven't found
8 A: Has Sarah come
B: called, said

13
1 graduated
2 has never worked
3 decided
4 found
5 has been writing
6 has published
7 has received
8 became
9 has been working

14

1	C	4	C	7	B	10	B	13	C
2	A	5	A	8	C	11	A	14	C
3	B	6	B	9	A	12	A	15	B

15
2 "Do you like **him?**" "Yes, **I** do."
3 "Did you **see** Uncle Bob at the park?"
4 She used to **work** in a fast food restaurant.
5 Aunt Dora will **do** the cooking.
6 When my dog sees a cat, it **barks.**
7 I've just **broken** my arm.
8 Let's go before it **gets** dark.

Unit 8

1
1 had broken into
2 hadn't finished
3 had written
4 had ended
5 hadn't seen
6 she had baked
7 had heard
8 had played
9 had lost
10 had already started

2 By the time Michael was 7 he hadn't travelled by train.
By the time Michael was 7 he had learned how to read.
By the time Michael was 7 he hadn't seen a lot of films.
By the time I was 7 I ... *(Students' own answers)*

3
2 By the time Jeff was 12 years old he had learned to speak English./Jeff had learned to speak English by the time he was 12 years old.
3 Tim had lived in London before he moved to Paris./ Before Tim moved to Paris he had lived in London.
4 By the time I came home from school mum had cooked dinner./Mum had cooked dinner by the time I came home from school.
5 She went to work as soon as she had had breakfast./As soon as she had had breakfast she went to work.
6 After Susan had tried on many dresses she decided to buy the green one.
7 Jason had failed his driving test three times before he finally got his licence./Before he finally got his licence Jason had failed his driving test three times.
8 After Wendy had finished the washing-up she played chess./Wendy played chess after she had finished the washing-up.

4
2 had rained
3 had forgotten
4 had borrowed
5 had walked
6 hadn't cleaned
7 had snowed
8 hadn't slept
9 had watched
10 had won

5
2 A: Had Fay fed the dog?
B: Yes, she had.
3 A: Had Fay paid the electricity bill?
B No, she hadn't.
4 A: Had Fay visited her grandparents?
B: Yes, she had.
5 A: Had Fay cleaned her room?
B: No, she hadn't.
6 A: Had Fay done the ironing?
B: Yes, she had.
7 A: Had Fay been to the greengrocer's?
B: No, she hadn't.

6 **1** 1 did you do
2 went
3 stayed
4 were having
5 stole
6 Did they catch
7 had driven
8 arrived

2 9 crashed
10 did you manage
11 was driving
12 ran
13 happened
14 turned
15 had already climbed

3 16 ran into
17 was driving
18 saw
19 Did you give

7 1 d 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c

8 2 paid, had arrived
3 was walking, rang
4 had made, visited
5 was watering, came

9 1 came, realised, had forgotten
2 wanted, got, noticed, hadn't put
3 went, had watched
4 started, had graduated
5 had just mopped, spilt

10 1 arrived
2 had finished
3 was sweeping
4 had brushed
5 had eaten
6 was having
7 was slicing
8 heard

11 2 b 4 b 6 b 8 a
3 a 5 a 7 b

Unit 9

1 2 The plants haven't been watered.
3 A fantastic party was arranged by George and Sarah.
4 The car hasn't been repaired.
5 The animals are fed twice a day.
6 The roof will be fixed by Sam.
7 The new menswear line was launched by Cherry Lane.
8 The red dress was designed by Claire.
9 The children will be entertained by the clown.
10 The puncture has been mended.

2 1 will be delivered
2 was built
3 was given
4 will be put
5 were awarded
6 was written
7 will be torn down
8 is done

3 2 will 4 has 6 has 8 was 10 has
3 is 5 was 7 will 9 was

4 2 The house will be cleaned next weekend.
3 The fence was painted last Tuesday.
4 The invitations have just been sent.
5 The stolen painting hasn't been found yet.
6 The clothes will be washed tomorrow.
7 The doctor has already been called.
8 The washing-up is done by Joseph every night.

5 2 (D) the store will be closed.
3 (C) Volunteers are needed ...
4 (E) Speed is checked by radar ...
5 (B) English teachers are wanted ...

6 2 a Penicillin was discovered by him/Sir Alexander Fleming.
3 g They/Rockets will be used to travel in space in the future.
4 h Buildings are designed by them/architects.
5 f Thousands of people have been entertained by him/Charlie Chaplin.
6 e Chips can be fried in it/a frying pan.
7 d These animals/Endangered species should be saved.
8 b They/Eggs are laid by them/hens.

7 2 B: No. Curtains have not been ordered yet.
3 B: Yes. A fireplace will be built next week.
4 B: Yes. A new sofa was bought last month.
5 B: Yes. The pictures have already been hung on the walls.
6 B: Yes. The shelves were put up yesterday.
7 B: No. The carpets have not been laid yet.
8 B: No. The chandelier will be hung on Tuesday.

8 1 is named
2 are connected
3 was designed
4 was completed
5 was made
6 was added
7 has been built
8 has been placed
9 can be seen

9 1 was seriously damaged
2 was hit
3 were injured
4 have been trapped
5 is believed
6 will be given
7 will be collected

10 2 Her latest book can **be** found at many bookshops.
3 The house **is cleaned** every Friday.
4 My favourite song **is** sung by Elton John.
5 You will **be** invited to our wedding.
6 The ironing **hasn't** been done.
7 The car **was** serviced a week ago.
8 Gifts **are** always given during the Christmas season.
9 Many new houses will **be** built on my street next year.
10 This sweater **was** knitted by my mother.

11
2 haven't been posted
3 are treated
4 shouldn't be kept
5 will be visited
6 was baked
7 was stolen
8 is made

12
- The church hall was booked two months ago.
- The invitations have already been sent out and the cake has been ordered.
- The wedding dress hasn't been picked up yet. It will be picked up on Friday.
- The flowers will be delivered (by the florist) on Saturday morning.
- Her hair will be styled (by the hairdresser) right before the wedding.

13
1 too
2 enough
3 enough
4 too
5 too
6 enough
7 enough
8 too

14
3 B: too difficult.
4 B: deep enough.
5 B: quick enough.
6 B: too scary.
7 B: rich enough.
8 B: too dangerous.

15
2 c
3 g
4 a
5 b
6 h
7 f
8 d

16

1 B	6 A	11 A	16 A	21 B
2 A	7 B	12 B	17 C	22 A
3 B	8 B	13 C	18 C	23 C
4 A	9 B	14 A	19 B	
5 C	10 A	15 B	20 A	

Unit 10

1
2 Type
3 Don't leave
4 Raise
5 Be
6 Bring
7 Don't pick
8 Try

2
1 herself
2 himself
3 yourself
4 himself
5 myself
6 themselves

3
1 1) myself
2) yourself
3 herself
2 1) ourselves
2) themselves

4
2 e 3 a 4 b 5 c

2 SA: Have some of the local currency with you.
SB: Why?
SA: You might not find banks open when you arrive.

3 SA: Reserve a hotel room before you leave.
SB: Why?
SA: You could have trouble finding a place to stay.

4 SA: Don't take many valuables with you.
SB: Why?
SA: Someone might steal them or you might lose them.

5 SA: Always carry your passport with you.
SB: Why?
SA: You might have to prove your identity.

5
1 don't have to
2 has to
3 have to
4 doesn't have to
5 don't have to
6 have to
7 has to
8 doesn't have to
9 have to
10 doesn't have to

6
Waiters **must** know all the dishes on the menu.
Waiters **mustn't** be slow with the customer's order.
Waiters **don't have to** be very tall.
Waiters **mustn't** forget what the customer ordered.
Waiters **must** make sure the customer is satisfied.
Waiters **don't have to** be good cooks.

7
3 You mustn't smoke in a hospital. It isn't allowed.
4 Sara must study hard. She has a test tomorrow.
5 We don't have to go to bed early. It is Sunday tomorrow.
6 You mustn't talk to strangers. It isn't safe.
7 You mustn't eat fatty foods. It is unhealthy.

8
2 SA: Can we eat in the classroom?
SB: No, you aren't allowed to eat in the classroom. You have to eat in the cafeteria.

3 SA: Can I ride my bike on the grass?
SB: No, you aren't allowed to ride your bike on the grass. You have to ride your bike somewhere else.

4 SA: Can the dog come into the house?
SB: No, the dog isn't allowed to come into the house. It has to stay outside.

5 SA: Can I leave my luggage here?
SB: No, you aren't allowed to leave your luggage here. You have to leave it in the cloakroom.

6 SA: Can we wear high-heeled shoes?
SB: No, you aren't allowed to wear high-heeled shoes. You have to wear flat shoes.

7 SA: Can I use this phone?
SB: No, you aren't allowed to use this phone. You have to use the public phone.

9
2 A: Could you play in the fields until very late at night?
B: Yes, we could. We could play in the fields until very late at night.

3 A: Could you go horseback riding alone?
B: No, we couldn't. We couldn't go horseback riding alone.

4 A: Did you have to lock your doors?
B: No, we didn't. We didn't have to lock our doors because it was safe.
5 A: Could you swim in the lake?
B: No, we couldn't. We couldn't swim in the lake because it was too cold.
6 A: Did you have to get your water from a well?
B: Yes, we did. We had to get our water from a well.
7 A: Did you have to buy eggs?
B: No, we didn't. We didn't have to buy eggs because we had our own hens.
8 A: Could you make bonfires in the summer?
B: Yes, we could. We could make bonfires in the summer.

10 2 a 4 b 6 a 8 b
3 a 5 b 7 a

Unit 11

1
2 would buy
3 studied
4 bought
5 tried
6 would get
7 were
8 would miss
9 had
10 wouldn't order
11 was/were
12 would eat

2
2 If I exercised more often, I would be fit.
3 If I got lost, I would ask for help.
4 If I found somewhere better to live, I would move house.
5 If I bought a camera, I would take pictures.
6 If I travelled to New York, I would visit the Statue of Liberty.
7 If I went camping, I would take my sleeping bag.
8 If I needed money, I might ask my parents.
9 If I won the lottery, I would stop working.
10 If it was/were cold, I could wear my coat.
11 If I broke my arm, I would go to hospital.
12 If I had a dog, I would name it Irma.
13 If I had a big garden, I could have barbecues every weekend.
14 If I knew how to drive, I would buy a car.

3
2 If I had matches, I would make a fire.
3 If I had a radio, I would call for help.
4 If I had a boat, I would get off the island.
5 If there was a stream, I would drink fresh water.
6 If I had a fishing rod, I would catch fish.
7 If I had scissors, I would cut my hair.
8 If I had a razor, I would shave my beard.

4
2 A: Shall I eat a hamburger?
B: If I were you, I would eat an apple.
3 A: Shall I visit the UK?
B: If I were you, I would visit Canada.
4 A: Shall I rent a video?
B: If I were you, I would go to the cinema.
5 A: Shall I send her red tulips?
B: If I were you, I would send her yellow tulips.

5 (Student's own answers.)

6
2 If she had your phone number, she would call you.
3 If I had time, I would make my bed.
4 If he liked plays, he would go to the theatre.
5 If I enjoyed watching horror films, I would watch it.

7
2 If I were you, I would go to bed early.
3 If I were you, I would get a job.
4 If I were you, I would make a sandwich.
5 If I were you, I would join a gym.
6 If I were you, I would take French lessons.
7 If I were you, I would call the repairman.
8 If I were you, I would go for a walk.

8
2 she would go roller-blading.
3 he would send an e-mail to his friend.
4 she would grow her own vegetables.
5 he would go skiing.
6 he would drive to the office.
7 she would go on a picnic.
8 they would play ice-hockey.

9 2 h 4 i 6 e 8 c 10 d
3 a 5 b 7 j 9 g

10 If I studied medicine, I would become a doctor.
If I became a doctor, I would work for "Doctors Without Frontiers".
If I worked for "Doctors Without Frontiers", I would travel around the world.
If I travelled around the world, I would treat sick people from different parts of the world.

11
2 Mrs Richards is not a farmer.
3 Gary used to play a lot of video games.
4 How did you burn yourself?
5 Linda was drinking a cup of tea when the cat scratched her.
6 The swimming pool is cleaned every month.
7 Ralph's behaviour is much worse than Dave's.
8 Annie was scared when the lights went out.
9 They are leaving for Paris on Tuesday.
10 The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

12 1 A 3 B 5 B 7 A 9 A 11 C
2 C 4 C 6 C 8 B 10 B

Unit 12

1
2 Madrid is located in the heart of Spain.
3 Seville is located in the south-west of Spain.
4 Oviedo is located in the north-west of Spain.
5 Bilbao is located on the north-west coast of Spain.
6 Malaga is located on the south coast of Spain.
7 Barcelona is located on the east coast of Spain.

2
2 doctor
A doctor is someone who takes care of sick people.
3 photographer
A photographer is someone who takes pictures.
4 painter
A painter is someone who paints portraits.
5 carpenter
A carpenter is someone who makes or repairs things from wood.
6 tailor
A tailor is someone who makes clothes.

3
2 umbrella = a
An umbrella is something which shelters you from the rain.
3 fire extinguisher = d
A fire extinguisher is something which puts out fire.
4 spoon = h
A spoon is something which you eat your soup with.
5 fan = f
A fan is something which keeps you cool.
6 tape measure = g
A tape measure is something which you measure things with.
7 a pair of scissors = b
A pair of scissors is something which cuts 'things.
8 hanger = c
A hanger is something which you hang clothes on.

4 1 which 3 which 5 where 7 who
2 who 4 which 6 where

5 2 d 3 a 4 i 5 g 6 c 7 h 8 j 9 b 10 f
2 Denise went to England where she visited Buckingham Palace.
3 Denise went to Spain where she enjoyed flamenco dancing.
4 Denise went to Greece where she travelled to the beautiful Aegean islands.
5 Denise went to Italy where she admired the Colosseum.
6 Denise went to Switzerland where she skied in the Alps.
7 Denise went to Germany where she ate delicious sausages.
8 Denise went to Monaco where she watched the Grand Prix.
9 Denise went to Denmark where she saw The Little Mermaid.
10 Denise went to Holland where she took pictures of the windmills.

6 1 anybody 5 any 9 anything
2 something 6 No one 10 somewhere
3 some 7 no
4 anything 8 anywhere

7 2 someone 5 anything 8 somewhere
3 no 6 nowhere 9 nothing
4 something 7 anyone 10 Some

8 1 C 3 B 5 B 7 C 9 A
2 A 4 C 6 A 8 A 10 B

9 2 a 4 a 6 a 8 a 10 a 12 b
3 b 5 a 7 b 9 a 11 b

10
2 Susan **is** doing her homework at the moment.
3 There isn't **much** flour left in the bag.
4 Lisa **is** not at home. She has gone to the library.
5 If I **were** you, I would get a guard dog.
6 Guernica was **painted** by Pablo Picasso.
7 Linda **had** booked a ticket before she went to the theatre.
8 Jim has had a motorcycle **since** he was 18 years old.
9 Arnie travelled to Peru **where** he visited an Inca temple.
10 Sam **used** to be a policeman but now he's a private detective.

11 1 Where 4 starts 7 pretty 10 been
2 called 5 yet 8 miss 11 already
3 will 6 come 9 some 12 too

Unit 13

1 1 to send 5 to buy 9 reading
2 listening 6 helping 10 to go
3 seeing 7 touch
4 do 8 to lend

2 2 d 4 a 6 j 8 e 10 g
3 i 5 h 7 b 9 f

3
1 to pay
2 cooking
3 buying
4 to admire
5 to water
6 to take
7 to pack
8 meeting

4
1 to invite
2 to have
3 to celebrate
4 coming
5 to have
6 laugh
7 know
8 seeing

5
2 Andrew enjoys flying kites.
3 My father can't stand deep-sea diving.
4 Tom doesn't like collecting old records.
5 He doesn't mind feeding the cat.
6 Pamela hates doing the housework.
7 She loves solving arithmetic problems.
8 I like eating chocolate.
9 Most people hate visiting the dentist.
10 Carol doesn't mind making her bed.

6 (Ss' own answers)

7
- Our teacher lets us play games during our break.
- Our teacher doesn't let/lets us use a pen.
- Our teacher makes us stay after school if we haven't done our homework.
- Our teacher doesn't let us chew gum in class.
- Our teacher makes us write a composition twice a week.
- Our teacher makes us clean out our desks every Friday.

8
1 to write
2 meeting
3 laugh
4 to get
5 to be
6 know
7 hearing
8 bring

9
1 1 to buy 2 listening 3 buy 4 to get 5 reading
2 1 going 2 camping 3 to pack 4 to take 5 to call
3 1 to throw 2 to help 3 coming 4 set 5 make

10
1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 C 9 B 10 A 11 A 12 C 13 C 14 B 15 A

2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 b

Unit 14

1
2 his, him
3 she, me/us, her
4 she, her
5 they, their

2
2 She said (that) she had lived in Montreal for ten years.
3 Dad said (that) they were leaving in June.
4 Annie said (that) she had forgotten to take the dog for a walk.
5 They said (that) they had done the washing-up.
6 He said that he always woke up early on Mondays.
7 She said (that) the Browns were looking for a new house.
8 He said to Carol (that) they had bought a flat two months before.
9 He said to Sam that he would paint the garage the following week.
10 He said to Julie (that) he had brought her some flowers.

3
2 He said (that) penguins can't fly.
Tenses do not change – general truth.
3 She said (that) they were watching a film on TV at the time - introductory verb in the past simple.
4 He says (that) it will be sunny tomorrow.
Tenses do not change – introductory verb in the present simple.
5 He said (that) they had visited the zoo the previous week.
Tenses change – introductory verb in the past simple.
6 The teacher said (that) mammals feed their babies on milk.
Tenses do not change – general truth.
7 She said (that) they had never been to a circus.
Tenses change – introductory verb in the past simple.
8 She says (that) she doesn't like milk.
Tenses do not change – introductory verb in the present simple.
9 She said (that) they would go shopping the following day.
Tenses change – introductory verb in the past simple.
10 He said (that) Mary didn't speak French.
Tenses change – introductory verb in the past simple.

4
1 1 said 2 told 3 say 4 said
2 1 said 2 told 3 said 4 told 5 said
3 1 told 2 said 3 said 4 said

5
2 Mother asked what we wanted for lunch.
3 Harry asked iflwhether I/we would take him to the beach on Saturday.
4 Brad asked iflwhether I/we had seen his dog.
5 Father asked where I was/we were going.
6 Ian asked me how tall I was.
7 Eve asked if/whether I had bought any bread.
8 He asked iflwhether Sheila was my best friend.

6
1 ... how many people he had invited.
2 ... what time the party would begin.
3 ... who was doing the cooking.
4 ... what sort of music he would play.
5 ... iflwhether he had ordered a birthday cake.

7
2 ... what time the accident had taken place.
3 ... who had called the police.
4 ... iflwhether anybody had been hurt.
5 ... how many cars had been involved.

8
1 ... why the princess was laughing.
2 ... (that) he had forgotten we had had a meeting that day.
3 ... iflwhether she was OK.
4 ... that she would be there around 11:00.
5 ... what she had drawn.
6 ... (that) they had won the race.
7 ... iflwhether they wanted a hamburger.
8 ... (that) he was working late that day.

9
1 ... hadgraduated ...
2 ... I wasn't ...
3 ... would visit them ...
4 ... she had never been ..
5 ... was fixing the car ...
6 ... are very intelligent ...
7 ... if I liked ...
8 ... had invited him ...

10
2 Brian **told** me that he liked jazz music.
3 Marie asked him **where** the supermarket was.
4 Roy **told** his father that he wanted to become a pilot.
5 Mother **told** us that she would be late.
6 Jill said that she had **bought** a pair of jeans the week before.
7 They asked Tom **whether** he wanted any help.
8 Our teacher told us that the maths test would **be** easy.

11

1	going	6	by	11	much
2	been	7	live	12	where
3	arrives	8	feed	13	fast
4	had	9	yet	14	will
5	how	10	would	15	quickly

12

1	B	6	A	11	A	16	B	21	B
2	A	7	B	12	B	17	C	22	B
3	C	8	A	13	A	18	B	23	B
4	C	9	A	14	C	19	B	24	C
5	B	10	B	15	C	20	C	25	A

13

2	a	4	b	6	a	8	a
3	b	5	a	7	b	9	b

Unit 15

1
2 ... to pass her a bowl.
3 ... to get her some eggs from the fridge.
4 ... to roll out the mixture.
5 ... to place it into 'the baking tin and then to put it in the oven.
6 ... not to forget to close the oven door.
7 ... to tidy the kitchen.

2
2 Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to take him for a walk three times a day!
3 Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter not to give him any sweets.
4 Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to keep his bowl full of water.
5 Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter not to let him bark all the time.
6 Mrs Cross asked her dogsitter to feed him twice a day.

3

1	What a	6	How	11	What a
2	How	7	What an	12	How
3	What a	8	How	13	What a
4	What an	9	What	14	How
5	How	10	How	15	What a

4

1	What	5	What	9	What
2	How	6	What	10	What
3	How	7	How		
4	How	8	What		

5
2 How gracefully they dance!
3 How busy he is!
4 What a delicious cake!
5 What a nice haircut she has!
6 What a cute baby!

6

1	shall we?	9	hadn't they?
2	have you?	10	did you?
3	didn't he?	11	is she?
4	do you?	12	haven't you?
5	isn't she?	13	will/won't you?
6	aren't we?	14	will it?
7	isn't there?	15	can she?
8	aren't I?	16	are you?

7

1	aren't you?	7	have you?
2	does he?	8	hasn't she?
3	did you?	9	can't I?
4	does she?	10	isn't she?
5	hasn't she?	11	won't he?
6	won't you?	12	don't you?

8

2	is it?, it isn't	9	wasn't he?, he was
3	have you?, I haven't	10	has he?, he hasn't
4	aren't you?, I am	11	can't she?, she can
5	haven't we?, we have	12	won't she? she will
6	has she?, she hasn't	13	isn't it?, it is
7	has she?, she hasn't	14	didn't they?, they did
8	doesn't she?, she does	15	are there?, there aren't

9

1	isn't she?	9	didn't they?
2	has she?	10	can't she?
3	isn't it?	11	aren't I?
4	don't you?	12	aren't you?
5	isn't he?	13	did she?
6	were you?	14	isn't it?
7	hadn't she?	15	hasn't she?
8	has he?		

10

1	C	6	B	11	C	16	B	21	B
2	A	7	C	12	C	17	B	22	B
3	B	8	A	13	B	18	A	23	A
4	A	9	B	14	A	19	A		
5	C	10	A	15	C	20	C		

Progress Tests

Units 1 - 2

1	C	5	A	9	B	13	C	17	C
2	B	6	A	10	C	14	A	18	A
3	A	7	C	11	B	15	C	19	B
4	B	8	A	12	A	16	B	20	B

Units 3 - 4

1	A	5	A	9	B	13	A	17	A
2	A	6	B	10	C	14	C	18	A
3	B	7	A	11	B	15	C	19	B
4	C	8	C	12	A	16	B	20	C

Units 5 - 6

1	C	5	B	9	A	13	A	17	B
2	A	6	C	10	C	14	B	18	A
3	B	7	B	11	B	15	A	19	C
4	A	8	C	12	B	16	C	20	B

Units 7 - 8

1	B	5	C	9	B	13	B	17	C
2	A	6	C	10	C	14	B	18	C
3	B	7	B	11	C	15	B	19	B
4	C	8	A	12	B	16	B	20	A

Units 9 - 10

1	B	5	B	9	A	13	A	17	B
2	B	6	A	10	B	14	C	18	C
3	C	7	A	11	B	15	A	19	B
4	A	8	B	12	C	16	B	20	A

Units 11 - 12

1	B	5	B	9	A	13	C	17	B
2	C	6	C	10	B	14	B	18	B
3	A	7	B	11	B	15	C	19	A
4	A	8	B	12	B	16	A	20	C

Units 13 - 14

1	B	5	B	9	A	13	B	17	B
2	C	6	A	10	B	14	A	18	C
3	A	7	B	11	C	15	A	19	A
4	B	8	C	12	A	16	A	20	A

Units 1 - 15

1	B	9	C	17	B	25	A	33	B
2	B	10	A	18	A	26	B	34	C
3	A	11	B	19	B	27	C	35	B
4	C	12	A	20	C	28	B	36	B
5	A	13	A	21	A	29	C	37	C
6	C	14	B	22	B	30	B	38	A
7	B	15	B	23	A	31	A	39	A
8	C	16	C	24	B	32	A	40	B